

| **ATTENTION: The TOC is a “live” document, feel free to share feedback and suggestions for revision at any time by mailing to the CSN Secretariat (MEAL Advisor).** | | | |
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| **AIM** | **Outcome** | **Intermediate Outcome** | **Outputs (Revised June 2018)** |
| **By the end of 2020 SUN countries are on track to reach SDG and WHA Targets and significant progress has been made to reduce malnutrition, undernutrition and stunting** | **1)** By the end of 2020, 10 SUN Countries have SMART, costed, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral Nutrition Plans in place – including in high burden and conflict affected states | 1.1) Governments have increased awareness of key nutrition issues and are prioritising nutrition within their development plans. | 1.1.1 Local, marginalized Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) particularly those at a decentralized level enabled by the Civil Society Alliances (CSAs) to contribute to national plans and processes. |
| 1.1.2 Parliamentarians trained and sensitized on Nutrition |
| 1.1.3 Updates, briefings and policy recommendations developed for politicians. |
| 1.1.4 Parliamentarians sensitized, receiving capacity building, or briefed (at national or subnational level) |
| 1.1.5 Evidence and recommendations briefs produced and delivered to parliamentarians or local authorities |
| 1.1.6 Media sector covering key nutrition issues (at national or subnational level) |
| 1.1.7 Citizens mobilized on key nutrition issues (at national or subnational level) |
| 1.1.8 Citizens influencing decision makers to increase awareness on nutrition issues  (at national or subnational level) |
| 1.1.9 Influential individuals trained and sensitized to become nutrition champions  (at national or subnational level) |
| 1.1.10 Campaign activities run in the lead up to elections to push for inclusion of nutrition commitments in manifestos (at national or subnational level) |
| 1.2) National, regional and global policies, guidelines and legislation are in place to provide an enabling environment for implementation of national multi-sectoral nutrition plans. | 1.2.1 Nutrition parliamentarian champions and key influencers (e.g. religious leaders, celebrities, affected community representatives) enabled - through the work of the CSAs - to increase the profile of nutrition and influence legislations and policies, planning and budgeting for nutrition. |
| 1.2.2 Analysis of the gaps of legislation, processes to address malnutrition, addressing inequity in favour of population. (e.g BMS legislation) |
| 1.2.3 Data collection and analysis conducted to inform policy development/review |
| 1.2.4 Inputted into policy consultations and take part in policy roundtables e.g. national SDG indicators |
| 1.2.5 Influenced best practices guidelines and frameworks e.g. WHO guidelines, SDGs through CSAs participation to Global and Regional forum. |
| 1.3) Civil society is coordinating with multiple sectors and multi-stakeholders | 1.3.1 Maps with key national nutrition stakeholders produced |
| 1.3.2 Engagement plan to engage with nutrition stakeholders mapped |
| 1.3.3 Multi-stakeholders joint plans developed at national or sub-national level |
| 1.4) Civil society are valued as a key stakeholder in national planning processes and are shaping national nutrition plans | 1.4.1 Results from advocacy and analyses conducted by CSAs used by decision makers to inform national and subnational legislation, policy making, planning and budgeting. |
| 1.4.1 Action Plan to input into national plans at national or subnational level. |
| 1.4.2 New or expanded spaces for CS to input into NNP formulation, revisions identified/created. |
| 1.4.3 Vulnerable, marginalized, women, youth citizens engaged/input directly into the NNP consultations/discussions. |
| 1.4.4 Data collected and case studies produced and disseminated. |
| 1.4.5 Production of the national nutrition plan assessment utilizing the SUN NNP checklist. |
| 1.4.6 Existence of shared vision, strategy, and advocacy plans of the CSOs members of the CSA |
| **2)** By the end of 2020, international and domestic resources are mobilised to fully finance national nutrition plans in 5 countries | 2.1) Domestic budgets contain nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific budget lines at national and sub-national level, to finance in-country policies and plans, and bridge financial gaps. | 2.1.1 Civil society contribution to and analysis of nutrition specific and sensitive allocations and expenditures made available at national and subnational levels either supplementing or collaborating with any existing budget analysis and review. |
| 2.1.2 CSOs trained on budget advocacy |
| 2.1.3 Sub-national, national, regional budget analysis reports available. |
| 2.1.4 Sets of data and case studies collected to identify, evidence and cost up high impact nutrition interventions. |
| 2.1.5 Parliamentarians met and provided with budget analysis findings and evidence-based recommendations |
| 2.1.6 CAS budget advocacy intervention undertaken throughout the budget cycle |
| 2.1.7 Nutrition commitments are reminded and celebrated in public |
| 2.2) Governments & donors have a sustainable and coordinated approach to financing national nutrition plans | 2.2.1 Civil society supports Governments and local partners to access innovative sources of financing including international funds such as the Global Financing Facility, Power of Nutrition, and financial pledges from INGOs, etc. |
| 2.2.2 Increase awareness and interest of Donors in national nutrition strategies and priorities |
| 2.2.3 Collaborative efforts and actions across sectors undertaken to ensure nutrition is part of wider development budgeting processes and to advocate for innovative financing mechanisms e.g. Taxation |
| 2.2.4 Collaborative efforts and actions across sectors to advocate for financing reforms e.g. increase health spending, UHC |
|  | 2.2.5 Successful PPP documented in collaboration with private sector to facilitate replication. |
|  | 2.3) Resources are mobilised by regional and global bodies to help finance national nutrition plans | 2.3.1 CSAs representatives participating to key financial forum and processes to push for financial commitments (sub-national, national, regional global) |
| 2.3.2 CSAs representatives participating to international forums to shape global priorities of donors |
| 2.3.3 Donors addressed by ICAN and CSAs to shift their priorities to fund national nutrition plans |
| 2.3.4 CSAs involved in regional events to incentivise donors and governments to make financial commitments |
| 2.3.5 Case studies on innovative financing mechanism and high impact nutrition interventions utilized for global reports |
| **3)** Key stakeholders (Governments, civil society, UN, Donors and Private Sector) are on track in implementing their commitments (e.g. mobilising resource and implementing nutrition plans) and are making a demonstrable contribution to reducing malnutrition | 3.1) Governments are responding to public pressure and are held accountable to their commitments on nutrition, and present timely updates on progress | 3.1.1 Reports of scorecards and other accountability mechanisms produced |
| 3.1.2 CSAs inputted into global accountability mechanisms like reports, commitments database, public events. |
| 3.1.3 Budget analysis and advocacy undertaken by the CSA at national or sub-national level |
| 3.1.4 Government nutrition champions celebrated and awarded |
| 3.1.5 CSAs representatives speaking at regional and global events to follow up on government commitments |
| 3.1.6 Media coverage generated by public media to hold government to account |
| 3.1.7 Citizens reached out with trainings and campaign on government commitment awareness |
| 3.1.8 Public mobilisation activities delivered to hold governments accountable to their commitments |
| 3.1.9 Parliamentarians champions supported by CSAs to hold government to account on nutrition commitments |
| 3.2) Governments have a clear picture of progress and challenges and are equipped with up to date data to improve and accelerate implementation plans. | 3.2.1 Assessment of data gaps generated at national or sub-national level. |
| 3.2.2 Advocacy on improved data collection/sharing modalities is delivered |
| 3.2.3 Disaggregated data sets collected at national/sub-national level especially among excluded and vulnerable groups to track progress against commitments |
| 3.2.4 Data collected mainstreamed through media to highlight current challenges or progress at national and sub-national level  3.2.5 Policy makers provided made aware of the current progress utilizing the data gathered |
| 3.2.6 Excluded groups and vulnerable population engaging in advocacy processes to highlight lack of progress/key challenges/solutions |
| 3.2.7 Donors and government representatives briefed about budget tracking findings and timely funds are being released |
| 3.3) Governments and implementation partners are coordinating effectively and have the capacity and resources to deliver nutrition plans | 3.3.1 Updated CSOs skills and intervention mapping |
| 3.3.2 CSA Representatives participating to sub-national and national MSP |
| 3.3.3 Communities feedback on nutrition services collected, validated and disseminated. |
| 3.4) Private Sector is held to account and abides by national legislation and best practice guidlines | 3.4.1 Increase public awareness of codes and legislation via media and BCC |
| 3.4.2 Individuals trained on private sector “bad practices” and conflict of interest |
| 3.4.3 Codes and legislation violations collected |
| 3.4.4 Individuals reached through public campaign to increase pressure on business to abide by guidelines. |

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| 4. **Cross- Cutting** **Outcome** | The SUN Civil Society Network supports the formation and effective running of strong, credible and influential national CSAs which contribute to effective multi-stakeholder efforts to scale up nutrition | 4.1CSAs have opportunities and space to influence governments, private sector and donors at an international and regional level. | | 4.1.1. CSAs shape and engage in global campaigns |
|  | 4.1.3. Members of CSAs, particularly youth, participate in global and regional advocacy opportunities (e.g. World Bank meetings, AU meeting, African Development Bank Meetings, WHA) | |
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| 4.2. Key stakeholders (decision makers, UN, private sector and other NGOs) are provided with the evidence to make informed nutrition plans | 4.2.1. Case studies, policy briefs and research are developed and shared on key thematic areas including; social accountability, role of civil society in fragile  and conflict states, resilience, the right to food and nutrition, private/public partnership, Multi-stakeholder coordination & nutrition sensitive approaches. . | |
| 4.2.2. Analysis of global guidelines and frameworks is developed with examples of implementation | |
| 4.2.3 CSAs experiences are included in influential global reports, think pieces and other communication materials. | |
| 4.2.4 CSN case studies are promoted online and through the media | |
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| 4.3. Increased coordination and accountability within the global nutrition community, inclusive of other sectorial networks | 4.2.1 .SUN CSN/SUN CSA is coordinating effectively with coalitions and networks from other sectors | |
| 4.2.2. SUN CSN/CSA is coordinating effectively with other SUN networks and a joint plan is in place with key roles and responsibilities documented | |
| 4.2.3. Private sector members adhere to the SUN Movement principles of engagement | |
| 4.2.4. A global system is in place to support transparency, accountability and centralised reporting on WHA and SDG2 targets | |
| 4. 4 The SUN CSN Secretariat is functioning effectively with a clear governance structure and processes in place to support CSAs | 4.2.1.1. The SUN CSN/CSA has an effective communications strategy in place | |
| 4.2.1.2. A central information management system for tracking impact and progress of the Secretariat and wider network is operational | |
| 4.2.1.3 An effective, transparent governance structure for the SUN CSN secretariat is maintained | |
| 4.2.1.4. Regional CSAs coordination structures are in place | |
| 4.2.1.5. Civil Society has shaped the strategic direction of the SUN movement as a whole | |
| .4.5 SUN CSA are functioning effectively with TORs, membership processes, governance, MEAL processes and key processes in place. | 4.2.2.1. CSAs have clear Terms of Reference, membership processes and overall functional governance structure (\*contribute to Governance index) | |
| 4.2.2.2. CSAs have plans in place to ensure their financial sustainability | |
| 4.2.2.3. CSAs have processes to manage risks, this includes conflicts of interest and the ability to access legal advice. | |
| 4.2.2.4. CSAs have effective MEAL frameworks in place | |
| 4.6 SUN CSAs are delivering on their national alliance plans | 4.2.3.1. CSAs have advocacy strategies in place | |
| 4.2.3.2. Technical assistance is effectively brokered in order to deliver CSAs strategic plans | |
| 4.2.3.3. A library of tools and guidelines on key thematic areas is developed | |
| 4.2.3.4. Cross-learning exchanges between CSAs and within the network have been delivered | |
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