



Civil Society Network

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SUN LABS

SUN CSN 2020 Annual Survey: highlights and actions

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BMS: Breastmilk Substitute Monitoring

CBO: community Based Organisations

COI: Conflict of Interest

CSA: SUN Civil Society Alliance (at national or sub-national level)

CSO: Civil Society Organisation

CSN: SUN Civil Society Network

CSNS: SUN Civil Society Network Secretariat

MEAL: Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning

MSP: Multi-Stakeholder Platform

N4G: Nutrition for Growth

SBN: Sun Business Network

SDN: SUN Donor Network

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

SG: (Civil Society Network) Steering Group

SMS: SUN Movement Secretariat

SUN: Scaling Up Nutrition Movement

UNFSS: United Nations Food Systems Summit

WHA: World Health Assembly

YL4N: Youth Leaders for Nutrition

ACRONYMS

Annual Survey - Data sources

Last year's data

2020 data uses the 2020 Annual survey data (some CSAs are currently still filling it in!) ([ref](#))

Countries who have completed the 2020 Annual Survey: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe (as of 1/03/2021 30 countries)

MYC" (Multiple year correspondence)

To run comparisons across the years we only use data from CSAs who filled out the Annual Survey in the years we are displaying.

These countries include: Burkina Faso,

These countries include: Burkina Faso, Cambodia, El Salvador, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Aggregation across years

This uses the latest values shared by CSAs, for example if a CSA has submitted data in 2014 and 2018, we are only using the 2018 data. If a CSA has only submitted data in 2014 we are using that data. Example graph is: number of CSN Members.

Fully filled Annual survey

A few CSAs are still filling the annual survey, so if we want to run analysis applying % we have only selected CSAs that have filled the AS in full.

Key facts & figures: Achievements

In the Annual Survey CSAs have been asked to highlight only the “major 3-4 achievements of the alliance obtained in the last 12 months”. The qualitative information shared by the CSAs has been categorized to enable quick analysis in the graphs below. A full compilation of the “2020 major impacts” is available in the [CSA country slides](#).

This section does not intend to offer a complete overview of CSAs 2020 achievements, but wants to provide the reader with initial understanding of which 2020 achievements CSAs are most proud of.

CSA’s 2020 key achievements are in the area of “Increased awareness” (74%), followed by:

- CSA governance (55.6%) strengthened and new/revised legislation (59.3%).
- Influenced key stakeholders (55.6%), improved capacity and skills (48.1%), MSP collaboration improved (44.4%).

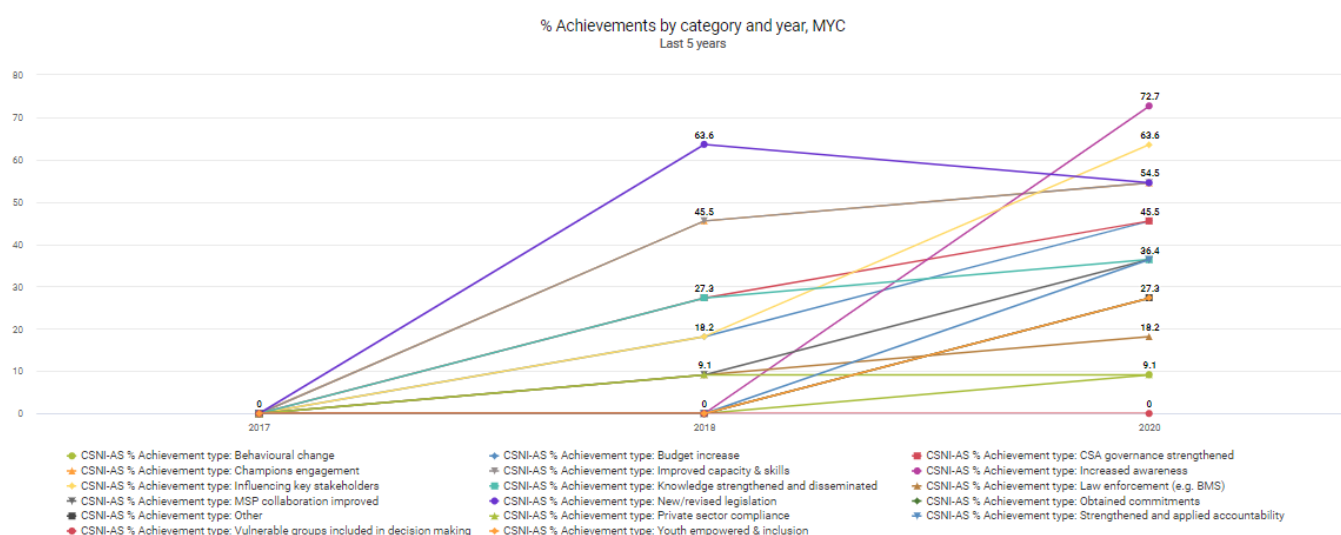
These achievements reflect CSAs ability to work at decentralised level, in collaboration with local stakeholders, government and capacity to operationalise the NNP. ([ref](#))



Key facts & figures: Achievements (MYC 2020)

(MYC) Compared to previous years, CSAs achievements cover a wider range of categories, this is coherent with the progressive increase of members, progressive decentralisation and sustained efforts, together with resources availability.

The sphere of change and potential impact of the CSAs is increased. [\(ref\)](#)



Examples of “increased awareness”

Mozambique: Plataforma da Sociedade Civil para o Movimento SUN Moçambique gave all member CSOs technical support to strengthen their capacity for nutrition monitoring and advocacy, and to reinforce their collaboration with local governments.

Colombia: The Civil Society group from Colombia provided virtual training in key aspects of health and nutrition for children to inform the development of local plans. The course reached 1,555 people from 31 departments and 352 municipalities.

Lao PDR: Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance Laos now has six Provincial Focal Points from four organisations. The alliance also developed an Advocacy Strategy and trained its member organisations on how to advocate for increased nutrition efforts at the sub-national level. The alliance also hosted an online meeting on skill sharing during the ‘new normal’ caused by Covid-19.

Uganda: CISANU launched its survey report into Ugandan journalists’ level of nutrition knowledge and training, making a wide range of recommendations covering media training and support, mentoring and fellowships, as well as high level advocacy aimed at media decision makers.

Examples of “New/Revised legislations”

Malawi: CSONA supported the process that led to approval of the food and nutrition bill by the cabinet: pending debate and approval in parliament.

Sierra Leone: Scaling Up Nutrition and Immunisation Civil Society Platform of Sierra Leone supported development of the country’s Draft Code for Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes.

Viet Nam: SUN CSA Viet Nam

supported development of regulations protecting breastfeeding at work, providing technical assistance, gathering expert comments and opinion, and coordinating efforts of a range of national and international organisations.

Guatemala: INCOPAS participated in development of the government’s Great National Nutrition Crusade (2020 - 2024) strategy, which has been approved the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security.



Examples of “CSA Governance”

Sri Lanka: Sri Lanka’s Scaling Up Nutrition People’s Forum finalised its governance manual, fundraising strategy and MEAL plan.

Pakistan: SUNCSA Pakistan developed its second 5-year strategy (2021-2025), through a consultative process, aligned with national nutritional strategies and SUN 3.0 strategy.

Peru: Peru san relaunched with a

wider remit encompassing food and nutrition security, expanded its membership to reflect the wider focus and established an agile and flexible organisational structure.

Namibia: The alliance secured funding from GIZ for the first time (to May 2021) and additional SUN Pooled funding for a programme supporting urban permaculture gardening in informal settlements.

Other memorable achievements

SUN CSA Cambodia successfully advocated to the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development to include a 'gender and youth' component in the 2nd National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) 2019-2023. The alliance implemented the Local Governance for Nutrition initiative, engaging over 40 local councils that all committed to including nutrition-related activities in their Local Development Plans, with 16 allocating specific nutrition budget lines (totalling more than US\$150,000 for 2020). A National Network of Local Councils for Nutrition was formed. The alliance supported the development and dissemination of 13 County Nutrition Action Plans, which helped to mobilise over US\$ 1 million in domestic resources for implementation of the plans.

Mali: Collected and analysed 55 municipal development plans in 3 regions (Ségou, Sikasso and Koulikoro). Mali's Prime Minister, and Minister of the Economy and Finance, have committed to finance nutrition programmes. Nearly XOF 600 million was mobilised for nutrition in 2020, and over XOF 10 million through local platforms.

Malawi: Advocacy by CSONA contributed to an increase in the budget for nutrition from 0.5% in the 2019/20 national budget to 3.7% in 2020/21.

Rwanda: A youth engagement campaign led to creation of a youth platform at sub-national level in all 30 districts, with all youth volunteers being trained in nutrition promotion.

ASIA

Nutrition Can't wait campaign, orchestrating coordinated national and subnational nutrition campaign in 13 countries, through social media, news articles radio etc, focusing on Covid-19 and beyond.

Latin America & the Caribbean

Latin America & the Caribbean hosted its first InterAmerican learning exchange “Know-it, Be-it, Do-it” fostering learning on advocacy during electoral periods for budget increase and Multi-stakeholder platform, leading to regional prioritisation, and increasing collaboration of SUN Networks and non SUN Latin America & Caribbean Countries.

East & Southern Africa

East & Southern Africa successfully launched the second Regional Budget Analysis report with a high profile webinar attended by many of the CSN and featuring Gerda Verburg as a guest speaker. This was followed by national campaigns in East & Southern Africa CSAs including media spots and news

West & Central Africa

Representatives from all West & Central Africa countries met for a 3 day workshop: panel discussions with UN, SUN Focal Points, Donors strengthened stakeholders cohesion and led to the annual regional planning. During 2020 the region has organised multiple webinars about nutrition and COVID-19, how to influence the preparedness and response COVID-19 plan.

CSAs role/achievements during COVID-19

All CSAs have adapted and reoriented their workplans. Here are some snapshots of the achievements CSAs feel most proud of.

With the CSA members.

Bringing evidence: HealthBridge (SUN CSA member) cooperated with Child Right Working Group conducted a rapid assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on children in Vietnam.

Accountability: Vietnam SUN CSA reported illegal BMS promotion by companies during COVID-19.

Uganda have collaborated to make awareness webinars with other CSOs such as reproductive maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health plus nutrition (RMNCAH+N) and Movement for Community Led Development Uganda Chapter (MCLD-U) to drive means of using our capacities and influence to ensure continuous advocacy for good nutrition and healthy diets as well as actions regarding COVID-19.

Laos have shared new ideas with all members on how to work safely during COVID-19 'new normal'.

In Kenya the SUN CSA network increased board meeting from quarterly to monthly to collectively discuss COVID-19 response and document who is doing what where.

Informing Policy and strengthening MSP

The government in Sierra Leone have mainstreamed Food security and Nutrition into the multi-sectoral emergency COVID-19 response with the establishment of the Food Assistance and Nutrition (FAN) Pillar at both national and sub-national levels. In Indonesia the SUN CSA held four virtual advocacy meetings with the government on designing COVID 19 responses for protection of the poor and most vulnerable from hunger and malnutrition. As a result, the government has expanded the coverage of existing social protection programmes and deployed new schemes specific to COVID-

With the communities & families

The Kenya CSA has developed nutrition and COVID-19 messages translated into 10 different local languages. They have also printed 2,500 A1 nutrition posters; developed nutrition and COVID-19 radio spots reaching 1,500,000; supported training of 160 Community Health Volunteers and community leaders on nutrition and home based care in relation to COVID-19.

The CSA-Pakistan developed guidelines for nutritionally balanced ration packages,

to address the needs of vulnerable people receiving food aid.

Namibia have identified and engaged two additional national Nutrition Champions, engaged parliamentarians and also journalists through workshops (including individual nutrition manifestos), as well as production of IEC materials (audios, videos, articles and media interviews), which includes COVID-19 specific materials on Nutrition and Food Safety - <http://www.nafsan.org/covid-19-response/>

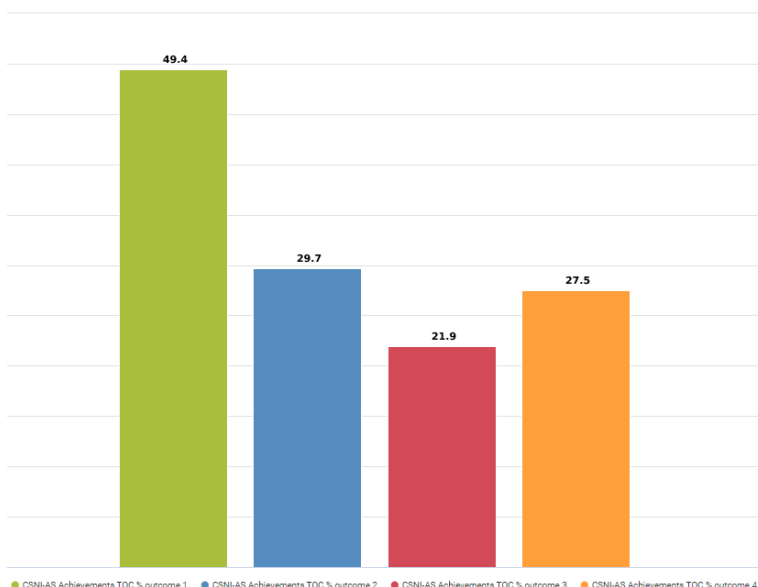


Key facts & figures: Achievements / TOC

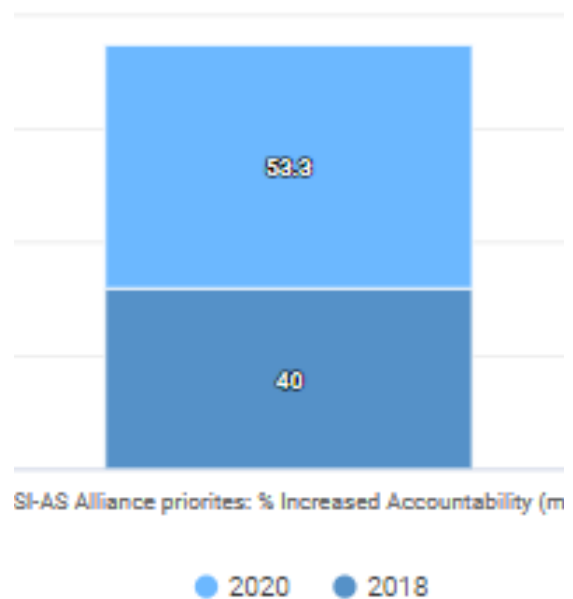
Major achievements recorded in the “Improved Nutrition Planning” (TOC: outcome 1). Only 8 CSAs have reported key achievements for “Increased budget” (TOC: outcome 2) considered by 60%+ max priority. (ref)

(MYC) Compared to 2018, there is an increase of CSAs now prioritising “increased accountability” (TOC: outcome 3), this reflects the fact that CSA are able to play increasingly influential role at all levels as well its credibility and global/national urgency. During 2020 23.1% (6) CSAs have harvested major results in this area. (ref)

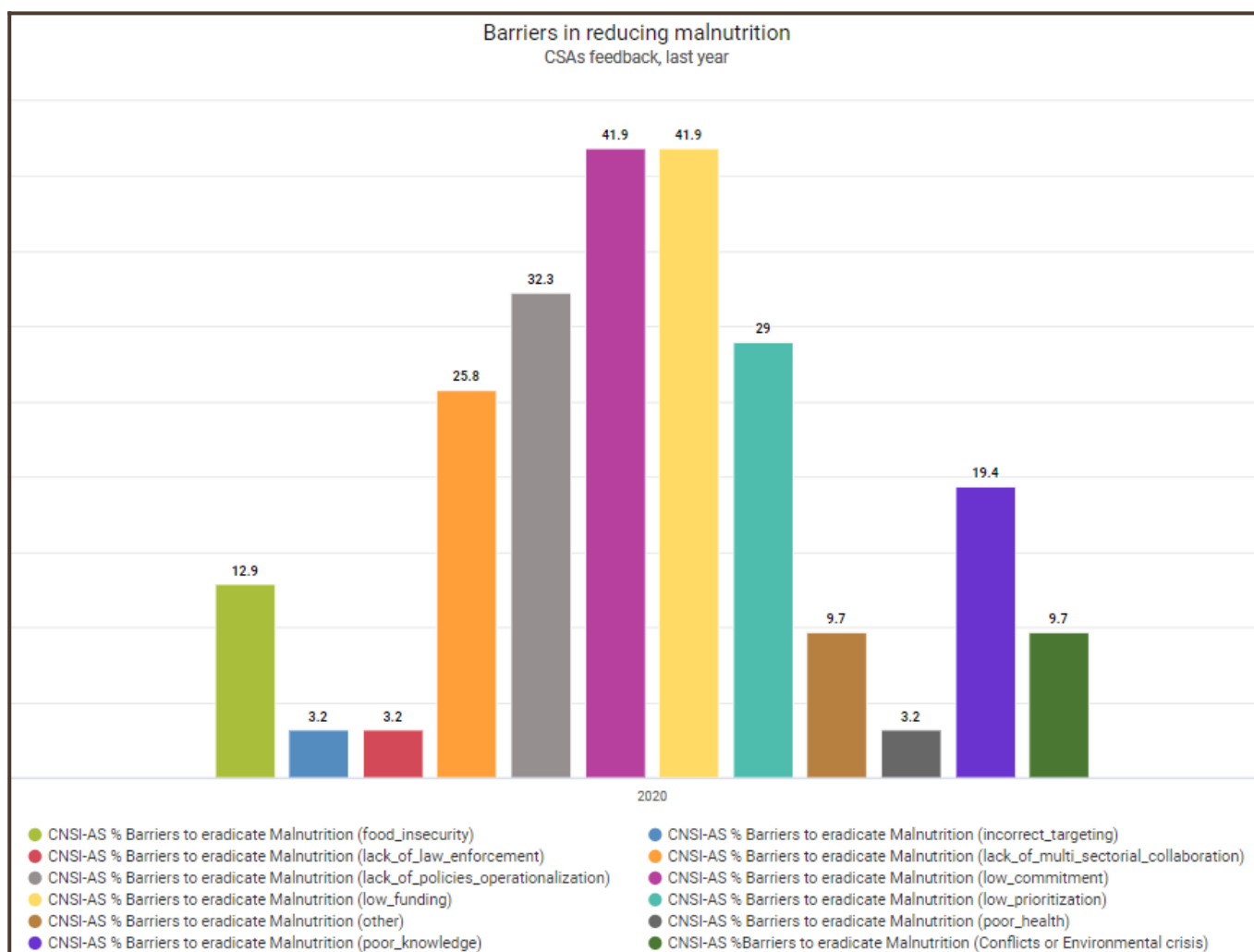
SUN CSN Achievements TOC % Outcomes (last year)



Alliance priorities Last 5 years



Barriers and challenges in ending malnutrition



Major barriers ([ref](#) only 2020 data) faced by CSAs* are part of their strategic priorities (& CSN Theory of Change)

- Low funding (41%)
- Low commitment (41.9%)

- Lack of multi-sectoral collaboration (25.8%)

Other barriers are: low prioritisation, lack of knowledge, food insecurity, lack of law enforcement, incorrect targeting, poor health services.

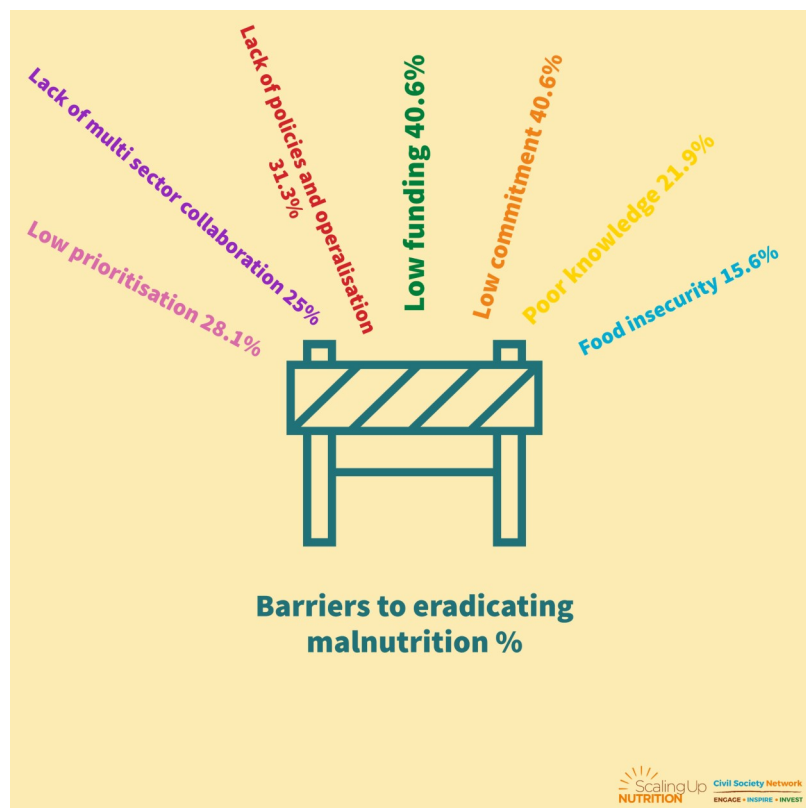
Major barriers to ending malnutrition are strongly connected with the challenges CSAs report to their operation and impact:

Barriers to ending malnutrition

- Low funding (41.9%)
- Poor knowledge
- Lack of multi-sectoral collaboration (25.8%)
- Conflict or environmental crisis

CSAs major challenges last year

- Lack of funding (77.4%)
- Lack of capacity and skills (26%)
- Lack of MSP collaboration (22%)
- Socio-economical crisis (35%) & environmental shocks (22%)

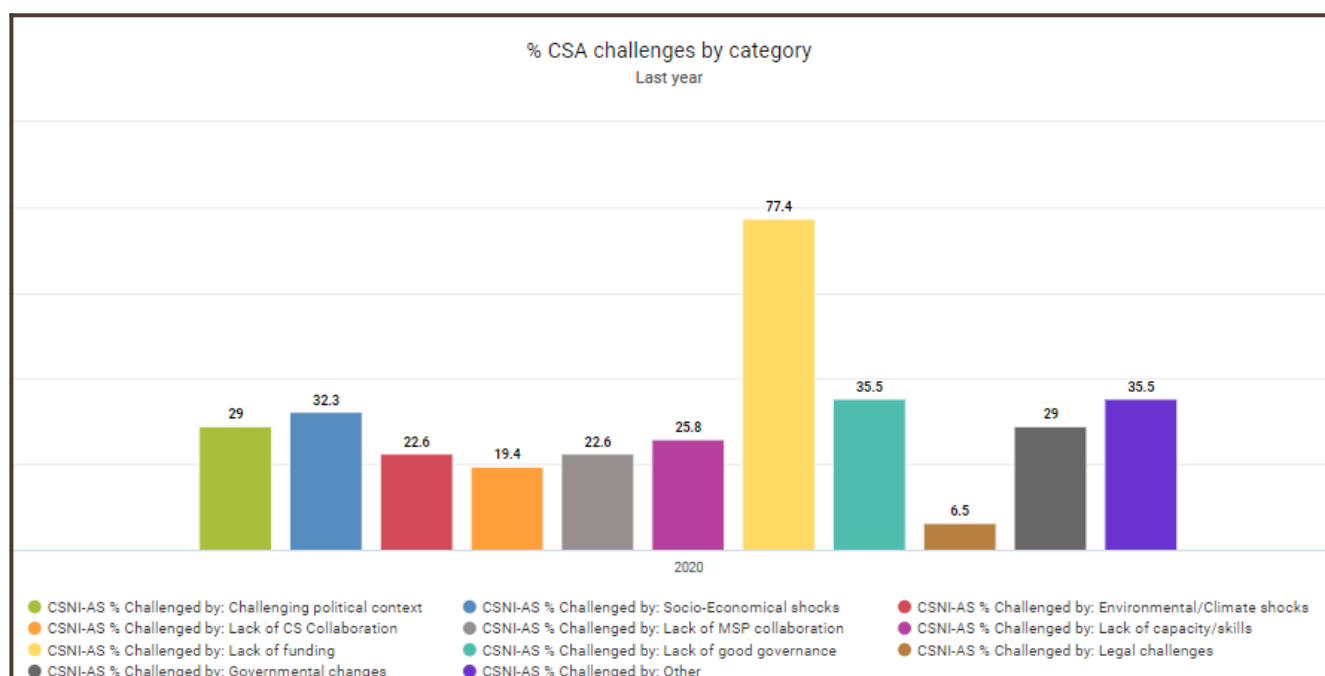


Key facts & figures: CSA key challenges over the last 12 months

Key challenges faced by CSAs

(ref):

- Lack of funding (77.4%)
- Socio-economical crisis (35%) mainly connected with Covid-19 & environmental shocks (22%)
- CSAs good governance (35%), lack of capacity and skills (26%), lack of CSOs collaboration (19%)
- Challenging political context → Governmental changes (staff turnover/elections) (29%)
- Lack of MSP collaboration (22%)



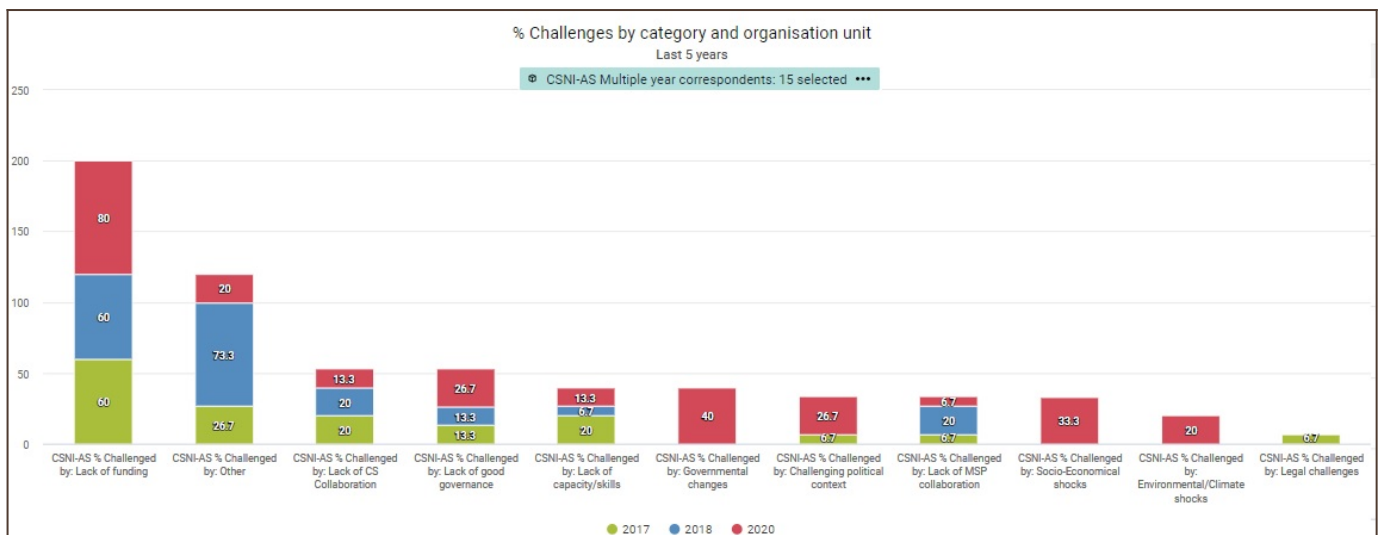
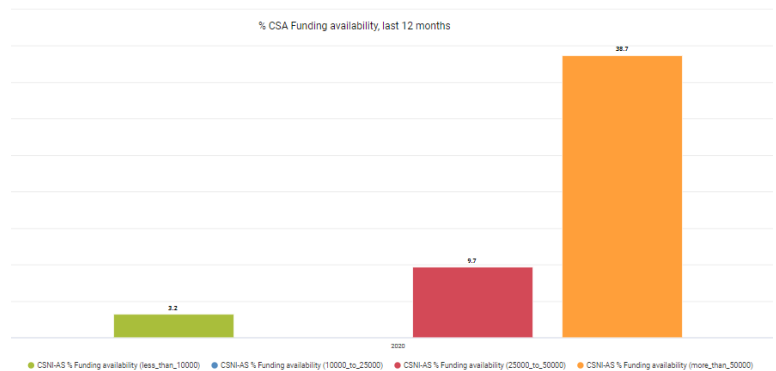
Snapshot on challenges

Funding

22 CSAs out of the 31 respondents had some sort of funding in 2020, but out of those only 38.7% of the respondents counted on a budget above \$50,000.

(ref)

Short term, low amount and flexibility of expenditures is a recurrent issue for CSAs (MYC)





Covid-19

Over 1/3 of the respondent CSAs have seen their work disrupted by COVID-19 in a range of ways: MSP less active, Government officials/policy makers less available, delays in CSA workplan/project implementation due to logistical restrictions, CSAs' member engagement and collaboration, and governance challenged by the new ways of working.

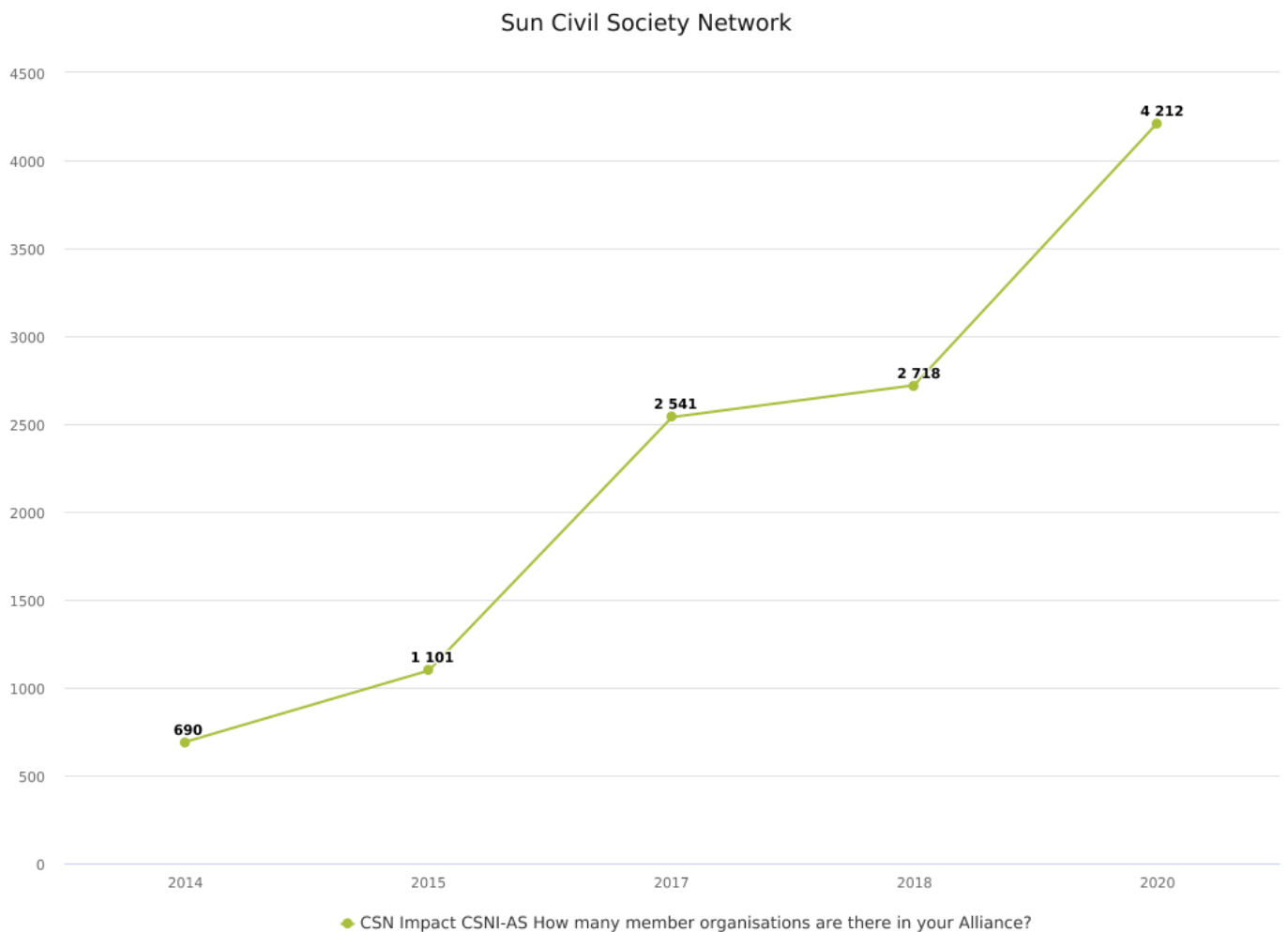
“Lack of communication between stakeholders, no usual in-person communication, no trainings, meetings, distribution of information materials because of COVID-19. Problems turned into new opportunities, we discovered online communication tools.” (Kyrgyzstan)

“The SUN CSA network increased board meeting from quarterly to monthly to collectively discuss COVID-19 response and document who is doing what where” (Kenya)

Membership

4212 member organisations across the globe (44 countries) (ref)

CSA's membership is constantly growing. (ref).



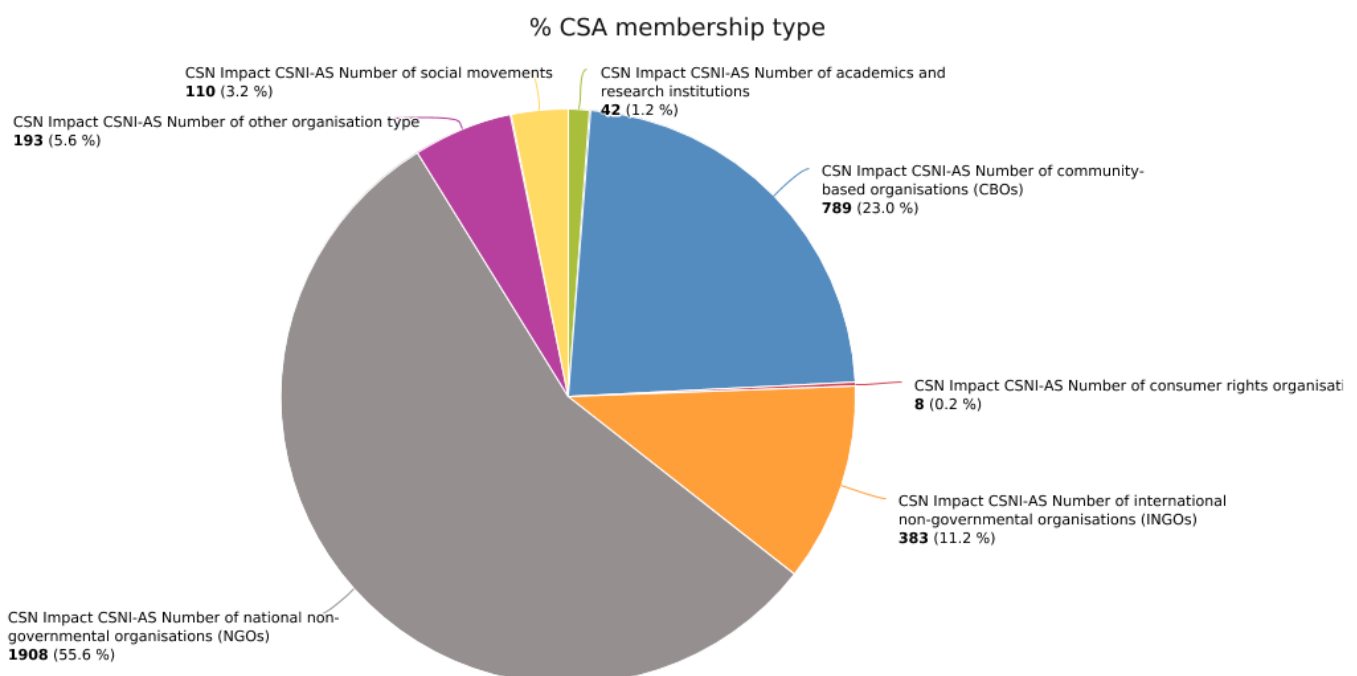
Membership composition

Over 80% of members are NGO CBOs; International NGOs= 11% .
([ref](#))

Other type of members are:

Academia (13 CSAs), social movements, consumers rights (ref [global](#) or [by country](#) and [map](#))

(MYC) membership evolution: from 2018 there has been a high increase in NGO/ CBOs membership, this can be associated to CSAs resource availability (Pooled Fund) ([ref](#))



Barriers to membership engagement

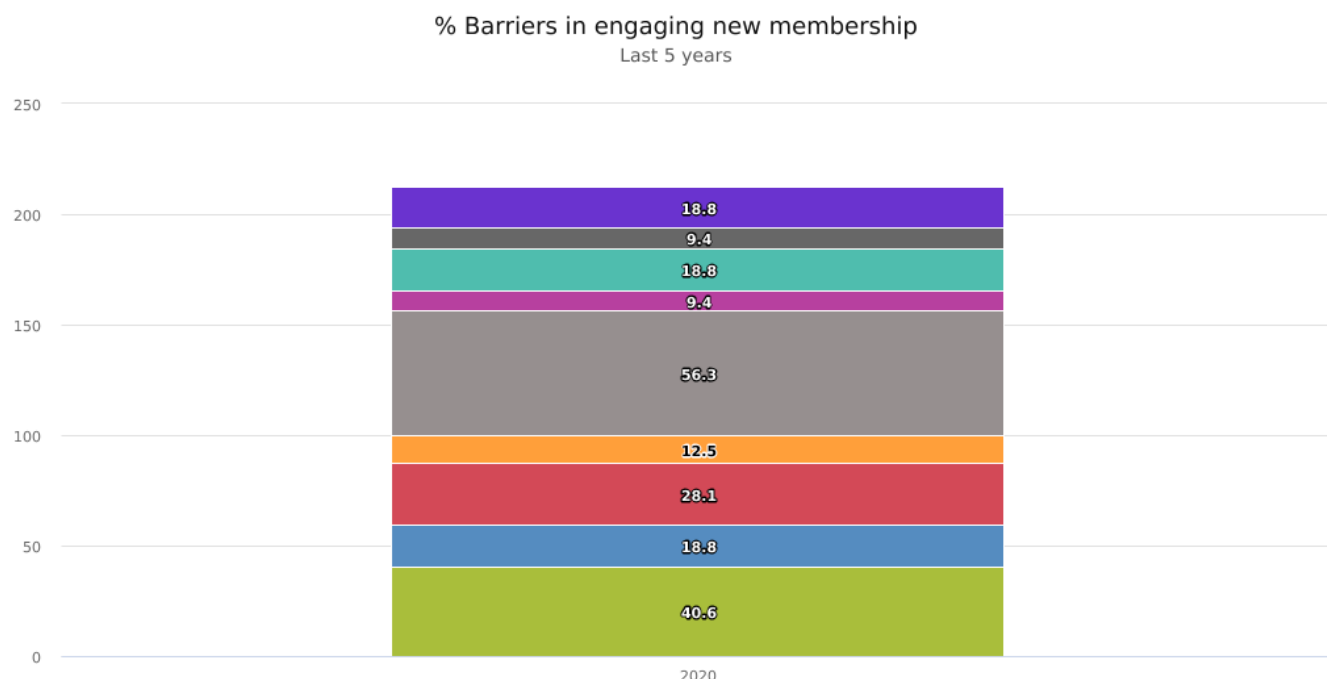
Barriers to membership engagement are: [\(ref\)](#)

- Lack of funding (60%)
- Limited capacity or time to engage (40%)
- Lack of understanding of SUN/CSA role and potential benefits (30%)
- Other factors (20-10%): logistical/technological barriers, unclear membership mechanism, unclear CSO thematic focus or priorities



Barriers to membership engagement

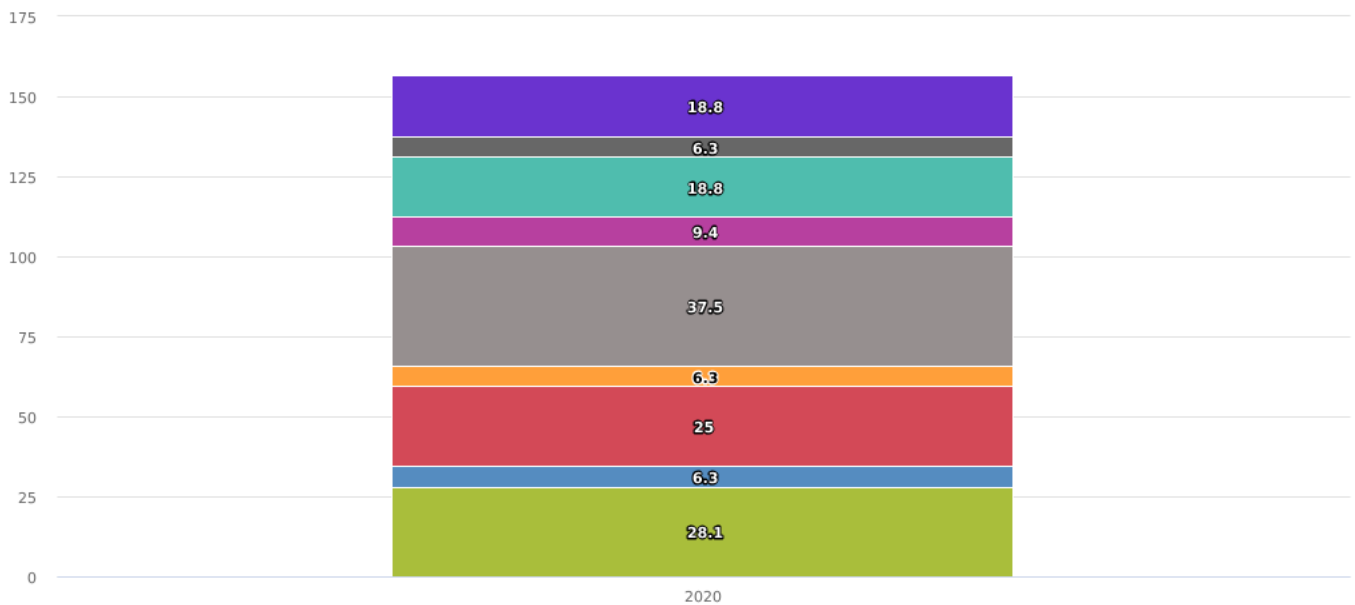
Barriers in engaging new membership [\(ref\)](#)



- CSA limited human capacity/time to reach/engage members
- CSOs lack of info about the CSA and potential benefits in joining
- Lack of funding
- Legal restrictions
- Political restrictions
- technological/geographical barrier (internet; distance)
- CSA unclear membership mechanisms/criteria
- CSOs unclear Governance/Ethical principles
- Lack of visibility of SUN
- Other
- Unclear thematic focus and priority of the CSO

Barriers for existing membership engagement (ref)

% Barriers for existing membership engagement
Last 5 years



- CSA limited human capacity/time to reach/engage members
- CSA unclear membership mechanisms/criteria
- CSOs lack of info about the CSA and potential benefits in joining
- CSOs unclear Governance/Ethical principles
- Lack of funding
- Lack of visibility of SUN
- Legal restrictions
- Other
- Political restrictions
- Unclear thematic focus and priority of the CSO
- technological/geographical barrier (internet; distance)

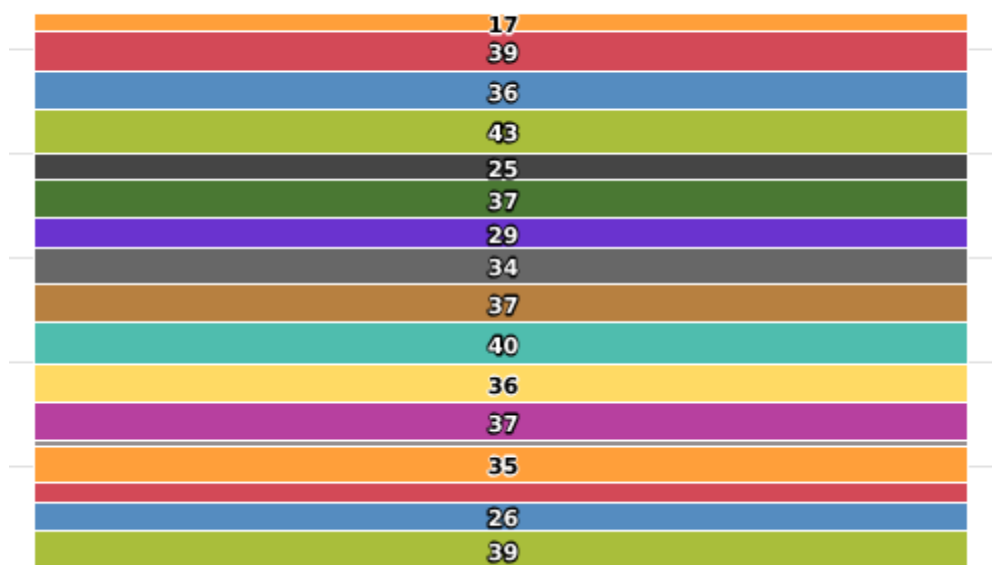
Thematic focus of CSO members

CSAs member organisations thematic focus areas cover multiple nutrition specific/sensitive topics. This is an opportunity for an integrated approach to nutrition but it also brings challenges to different understanding and prioritisation of nutrition intervention and

sometimes barriers in communication.[\(ref\)](#)

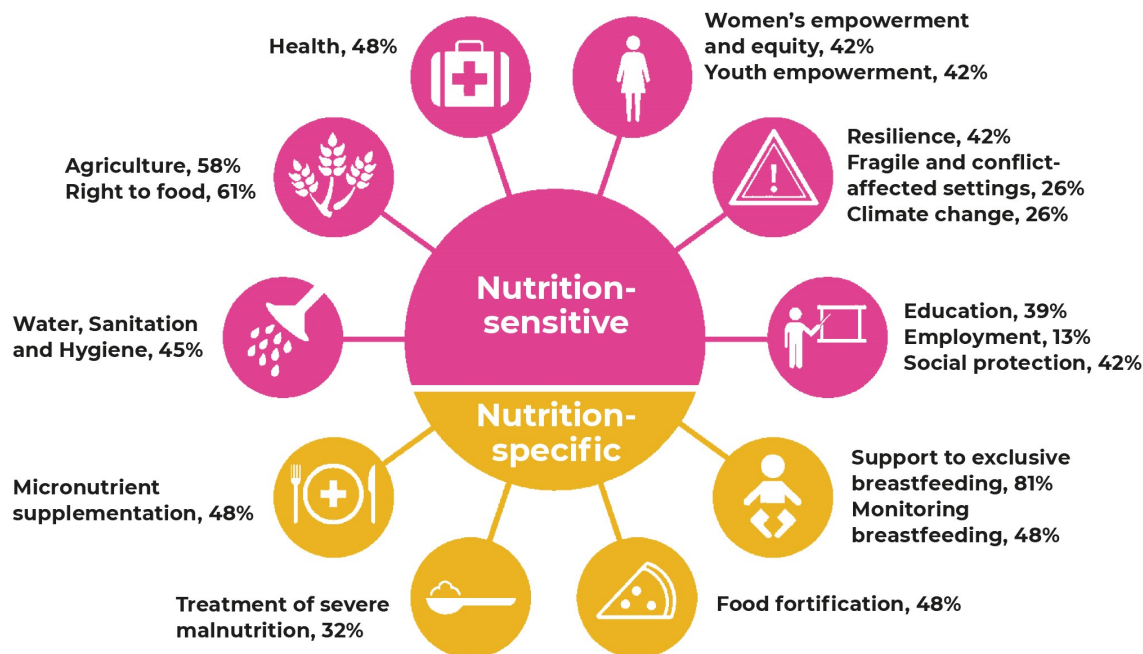
MYC: From 2017 we have observed an increase of CSO members that focus on **Resilience, BMS and youth engagement.**

Workplan thematic areas by organisation unit
Globally, Last 5 years



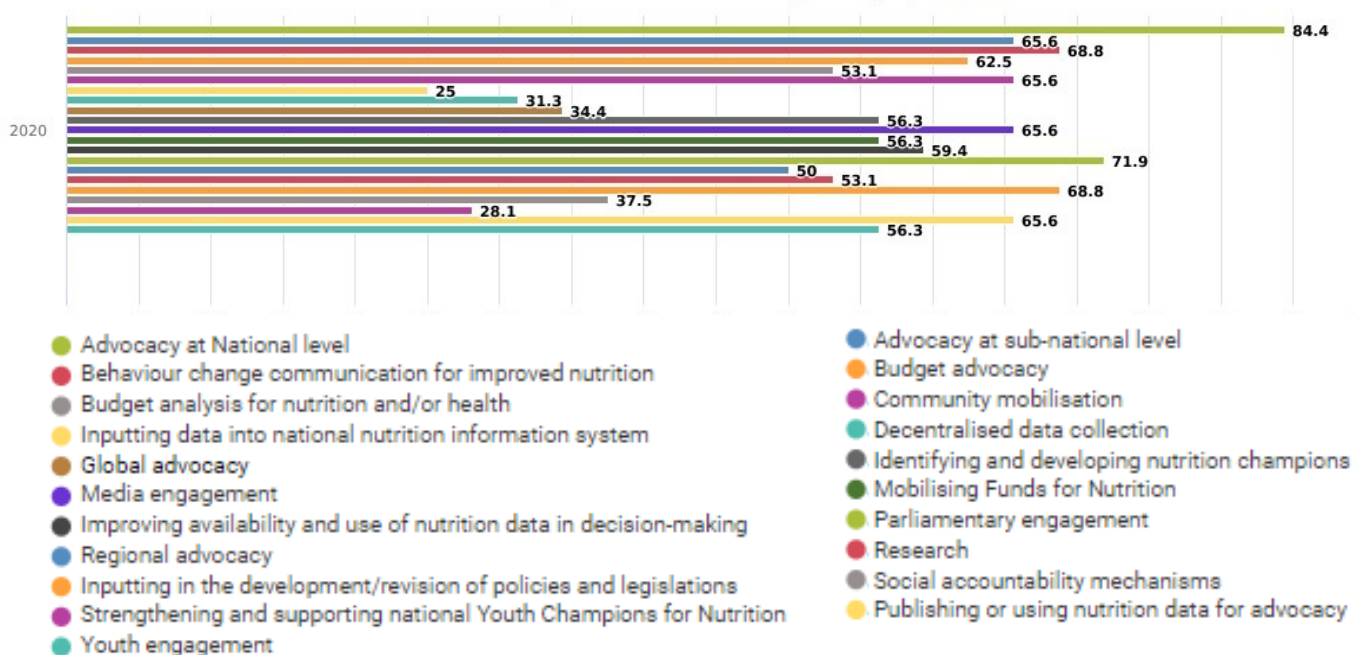
- Agriculture - improving production and access to nutritious food and supporting small farms as a source
- Climate change and adaptation
- Conflict affected areas and fragility
- Education
- Employment
- Food fortification
- Improving access to clean water and sanitation
- Improving access to healthcare
- Micronutrient supplementation
- Monitoring of Breast Milk Substitute marketing code and associated world health assembly resolutions
- Resilience building - establishing a stronger, healthier population and sustained prosperity to better end
- Right to food and nutrition
- Social protection
- Support for exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months of age and continued breastfeeding
- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition
- Women's empowerment and gender equity
- Youth empowerment

WHAT NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS ARE CSA MEMBERS WORKING ON?



Source: Based on 31 CSA responses to the SUN CSA Annual Survey 2020.

% Workplan areas chosen by category 2020



Technical intervention of CSAs in 2020

CSAs workplan priorities will bring CSO members to coordinate efforts on the following areas:

- Advocacy efforts are undertaken by over 80% of CSAs.
- Over 60% of the respondents undertake: budget advocacy, parliamentarian engagement, policy and legislation development or revision.
- Over 50% of CSAs engage in community mobilisation, behavioural change, communication, media engagement and nutrition champions engagement.
- While over 50% of the CSAs workplans focus on youth empowerment, less than 30% are specifically focusing on youth nutrition champions.
- 40% of the respondents focus on social accountability mechanisms. (ref) CSAs governance efforts & capacity building are not captured here, but CSAs are flagging that those are core areas of intervention and achievement.

Key facts & figures: Governance Structures

85% of CSA responding have in place a **Coordinator**, mostly “full time”

Fewer than 70% of hosted CSAs have in place an **MOU** with their hosting organization

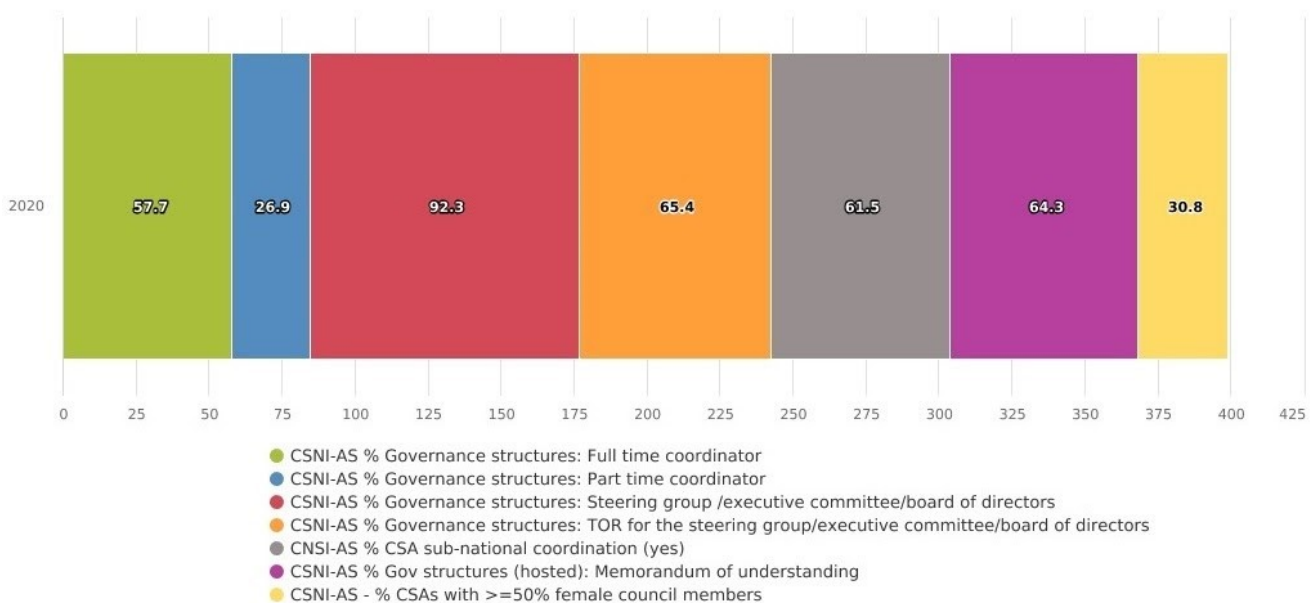
>90% have in place a **Governing body**, but only 64.5% have a Terms or Reference for this group (tool)

30.8% CSAs count upon **gender balance** in the governing body structure. ([ref](#))

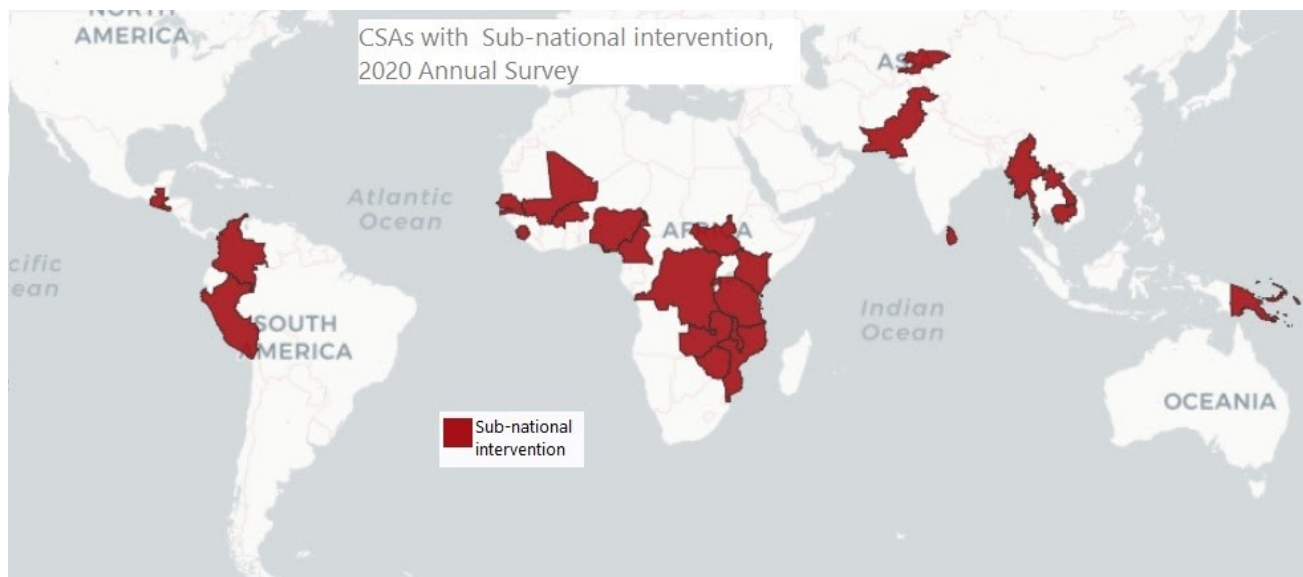
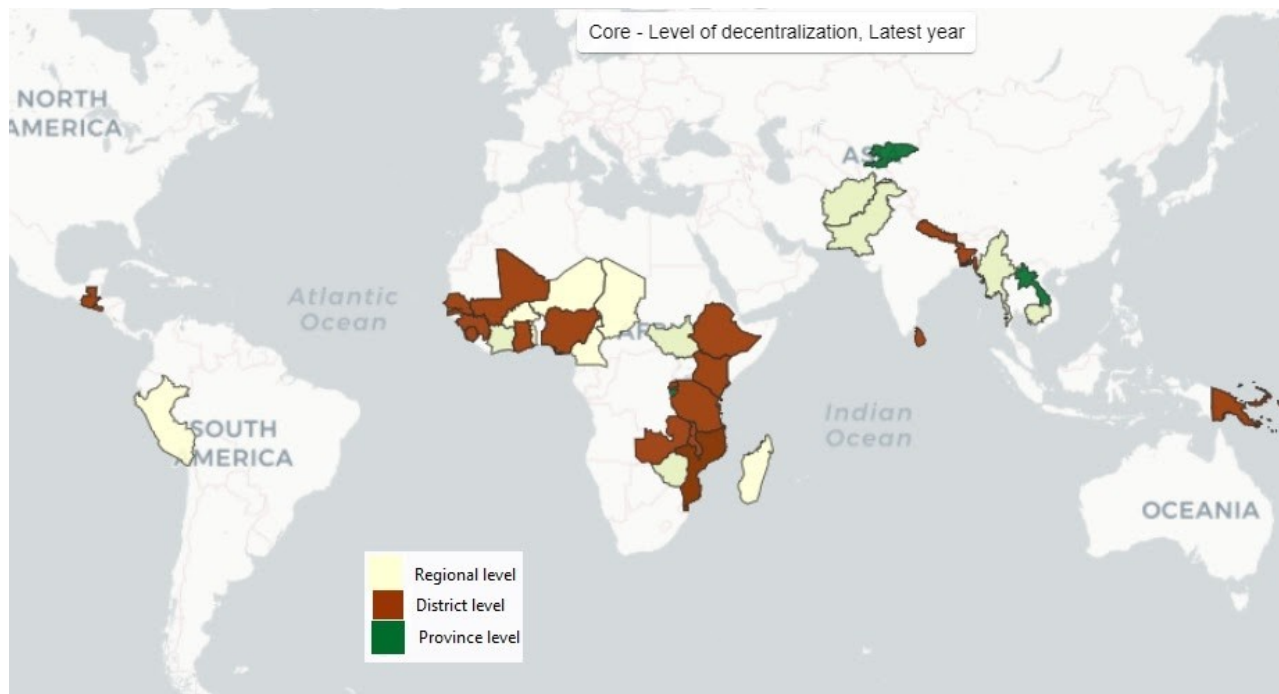
>60% CSA have **decentralized structures** in place ([map](#) or [details](#))

% Governance structures in place by category and year

Annual survey fully filled: 26 selected



CSA decentralised coordination and intervention



65% CSA have **sub-national coordination structures.**

85% of the CSAs undertake **sub-national intervention.**

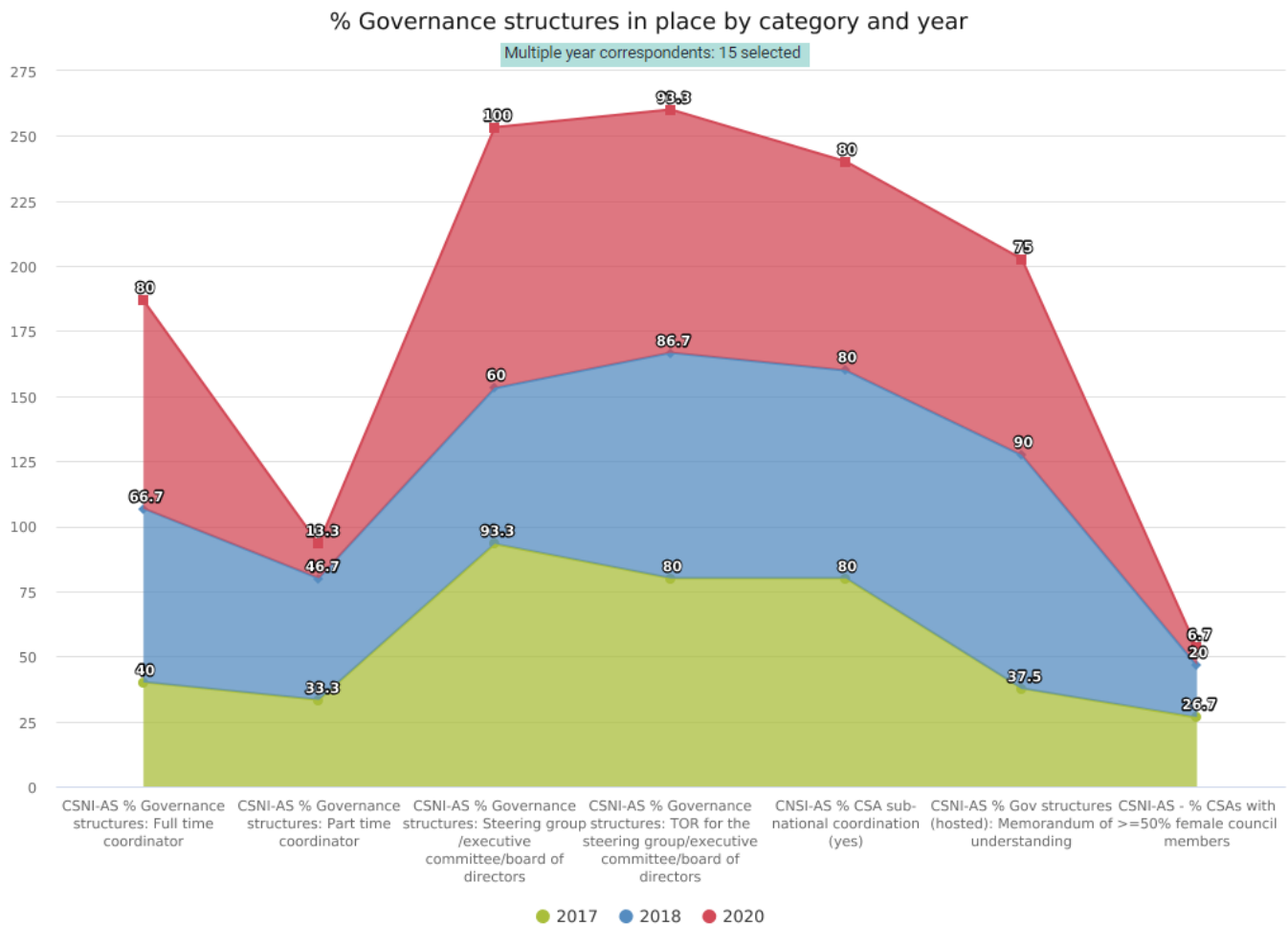
([ref](#) for details)

Types of intervention conducted at subnational level ([ref](#) & [doc](#))

- advocacy (46%)
- capacity building (46%)
- national nutrition plan input and monitor (23%)
- 20% or less: behaviour change, youth engagement, MSP, community mobilisation, budget advocacy and analysis, research, accountability



Key facts & figures: Governance Structures (MYC)



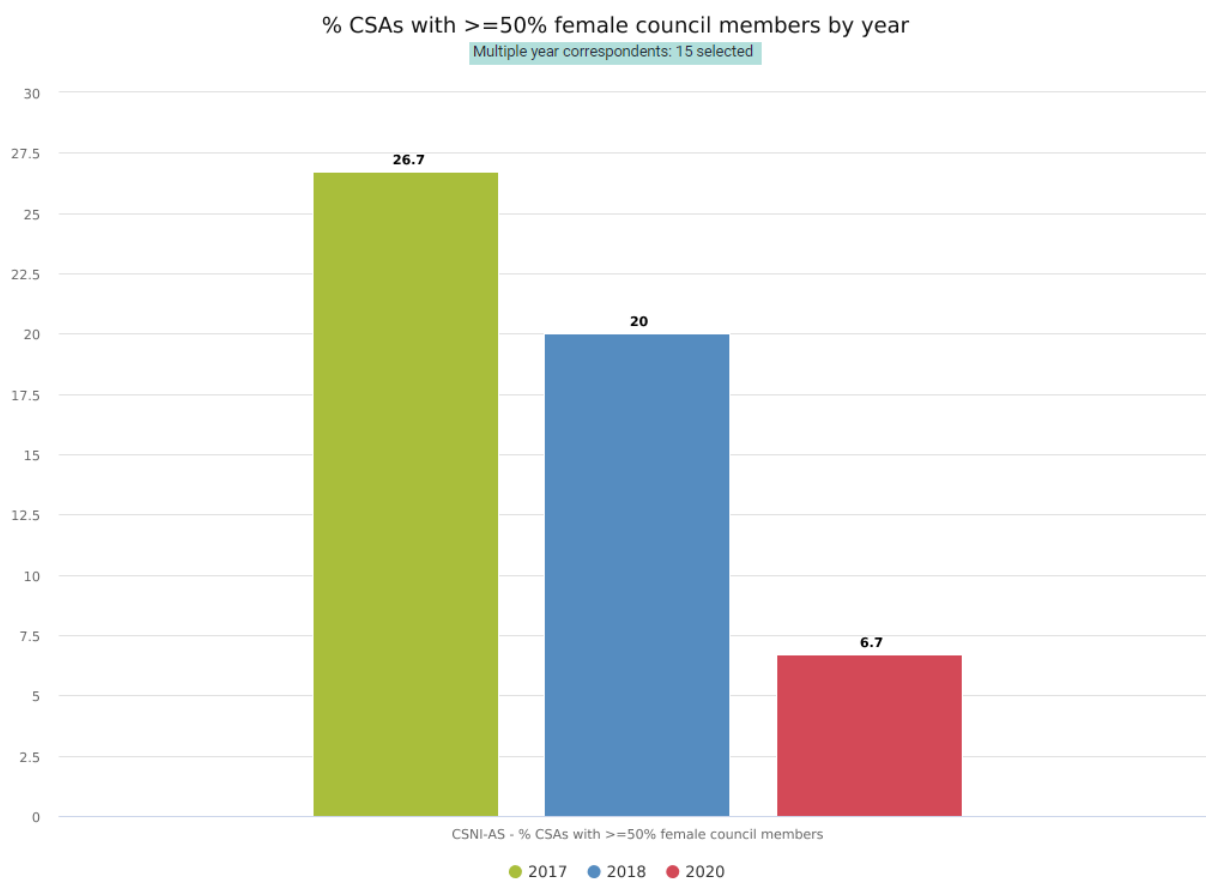
Improvements in most of the CSA Governance structures ([ref](#))

BUT women and youth representation remains a critical priority to ensure all voices are equally represented, listened to and acted upon.

CSA Structures: Gender balance in governing body

- 30.8% CSA = gender balance
- 8 CSAs out of 31 alliances = 50% or above, 11 CSAs = 40-50%. 5 CSAs >30% and 6 not responding.

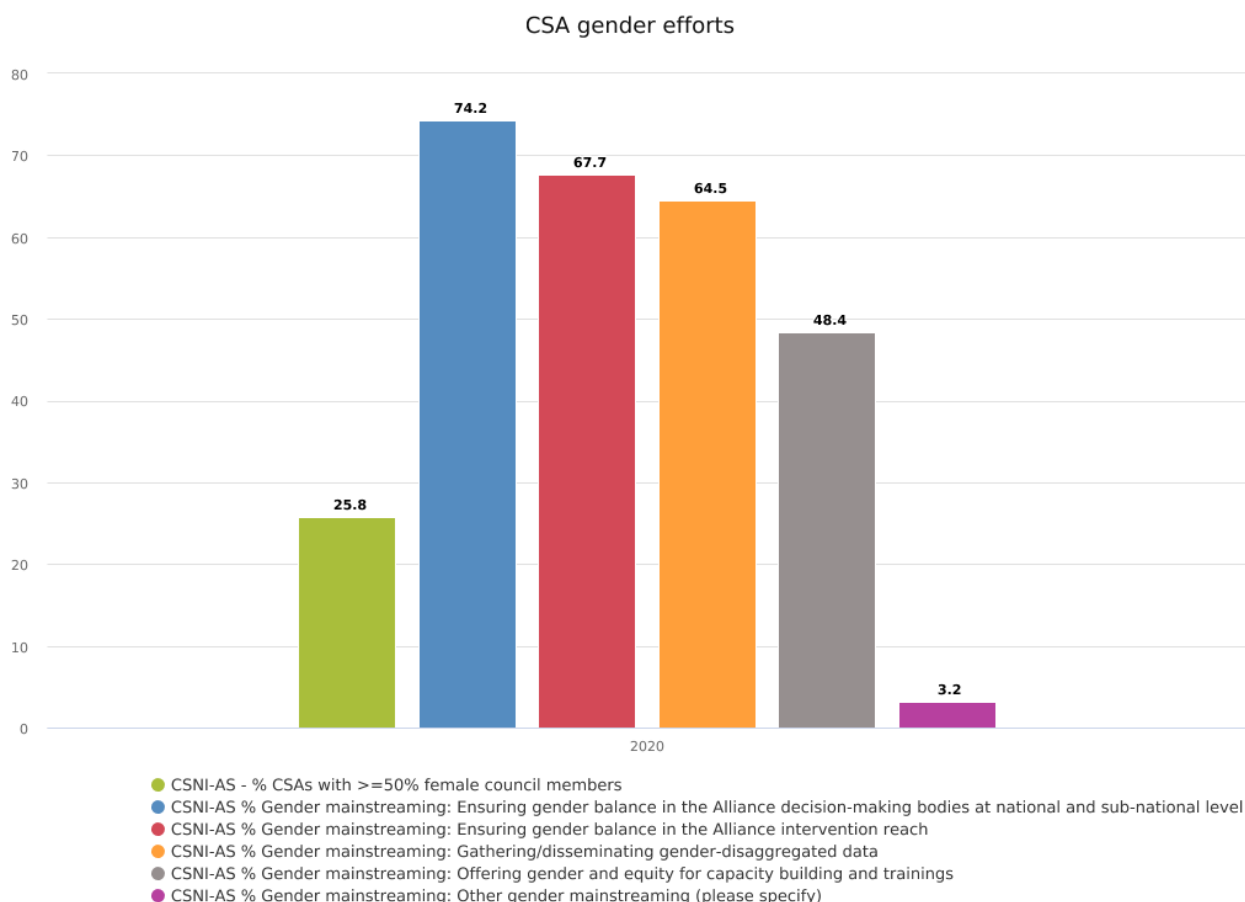
Number of Women in governing body decreased in the last 4 years (MYC) ([ref](#))



CSA Structures: Gender balance in governing body

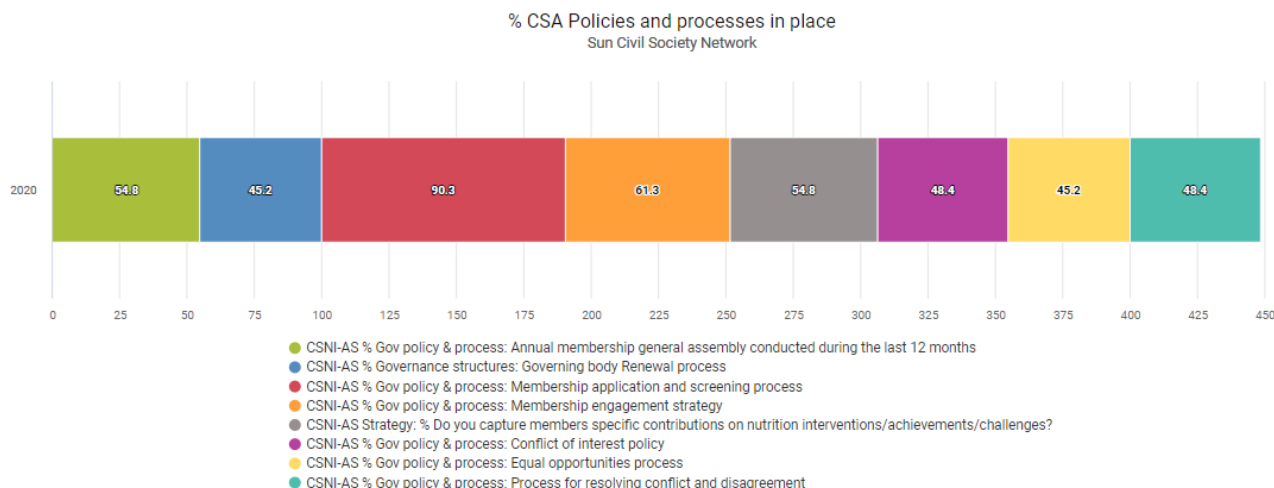
CSAs ([ref](#)) gender efforts in 2020:

- 45.2% CSA Equal opportunity processes in place (14 CSAs)
- 73.3% Ensuring gender balance in decision making at national and subnational level



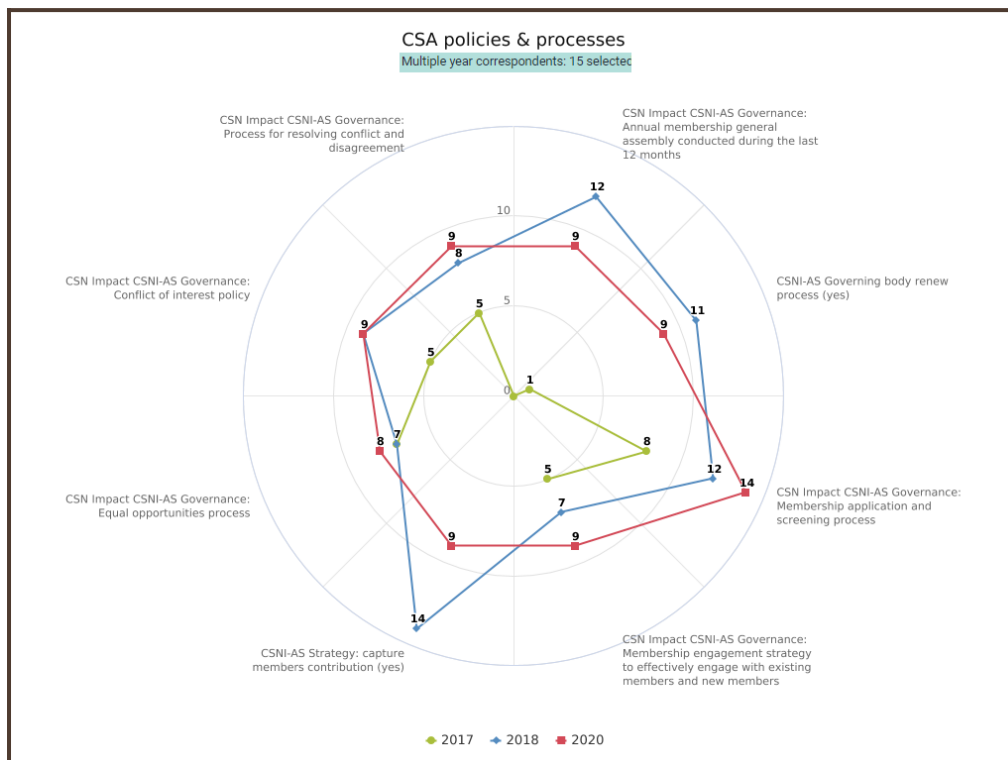
Key facts & figures: Governance Processes

- 90% have a transparent process for new membership in place and >60% have a member engagement strategy.
- Fewer than 60% CSAs held Annual General members assembly in 2020 and less than 50% hold Governing body renewal process within the last 3 years.
- Over 50% capture CSO members contribution to Nutrition intervention/achievements/challenges.
- Fewer than 50% have a Conflict of Interest policy in place and/or a Conflict Resolution process ([ref](#))



Key facts & figures: MYC CSAs Governance Processes

- “membership screening/ application processes” = 100% CSA have it in place
- Membership engagement strategy → all CSA membership increase
- SG members renewal (at least once every 3 years) (62.5% in 2020, against 50% in 2018)
- CSAs conducted the Annual General Members Assembly. From 75% CSA in 2018, only 50% managed to hold a virtual/face to face AGM in 2020.
- Decrease CSA “capturing members achievements on Nutrition” (often taking place during the AGM)



CSAs Governance index

- **CSAs governance level for 2020 is overall “Managed”**
- Great diversity among CSAs.

Each CSA can find [own score](#) here and [details for the 27 indicators](#) [here](#))

The Governance Index is a self-assessment tool introduced late 2020, developed by the CS MEAL working. It is accessed exclusively by CSAs and CSN Secretariat and is used to support efforts in governance strengthening.

The Governance Index can be combined with 2 additional indexes:

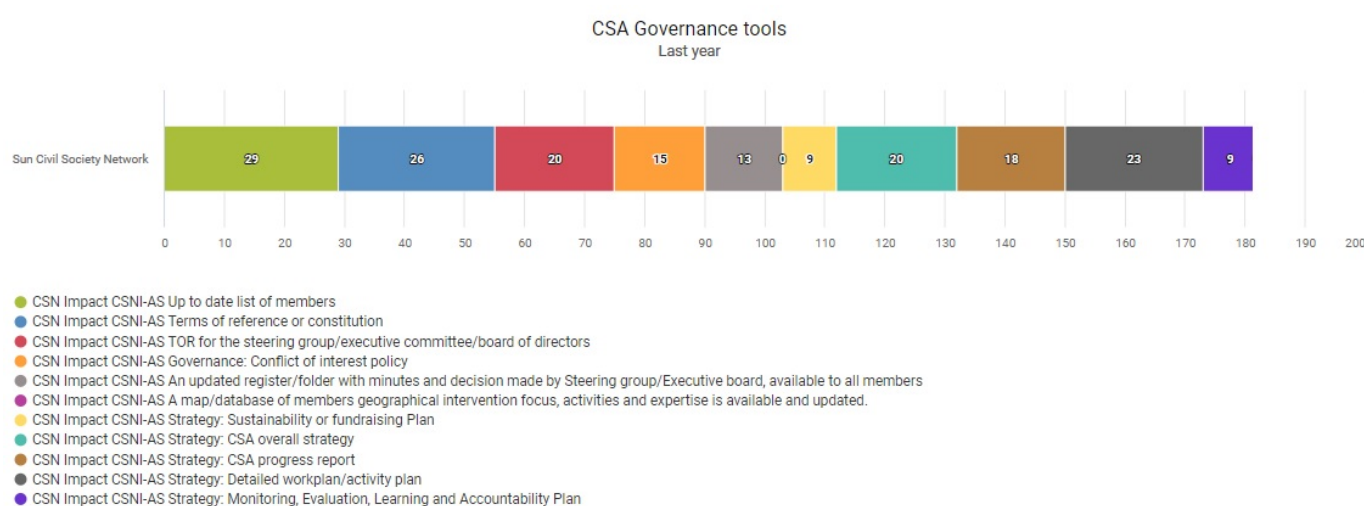
- Inclusion index
- Sustainability index

[More info here](#)



Key facts & figures: Governance tools

- Over 90% have an updated list of members
- Over 83% have a CSA terms of reference or Constitution and 60% have an updated CSA Strategy
- 50-60% of CSAs have an updated workplan and CSA Progress report
- 30% have a MEAL framework and Sustainability plan ([ref](#))



CSAs awareness of Breast Milk Substitute Code and Regulations

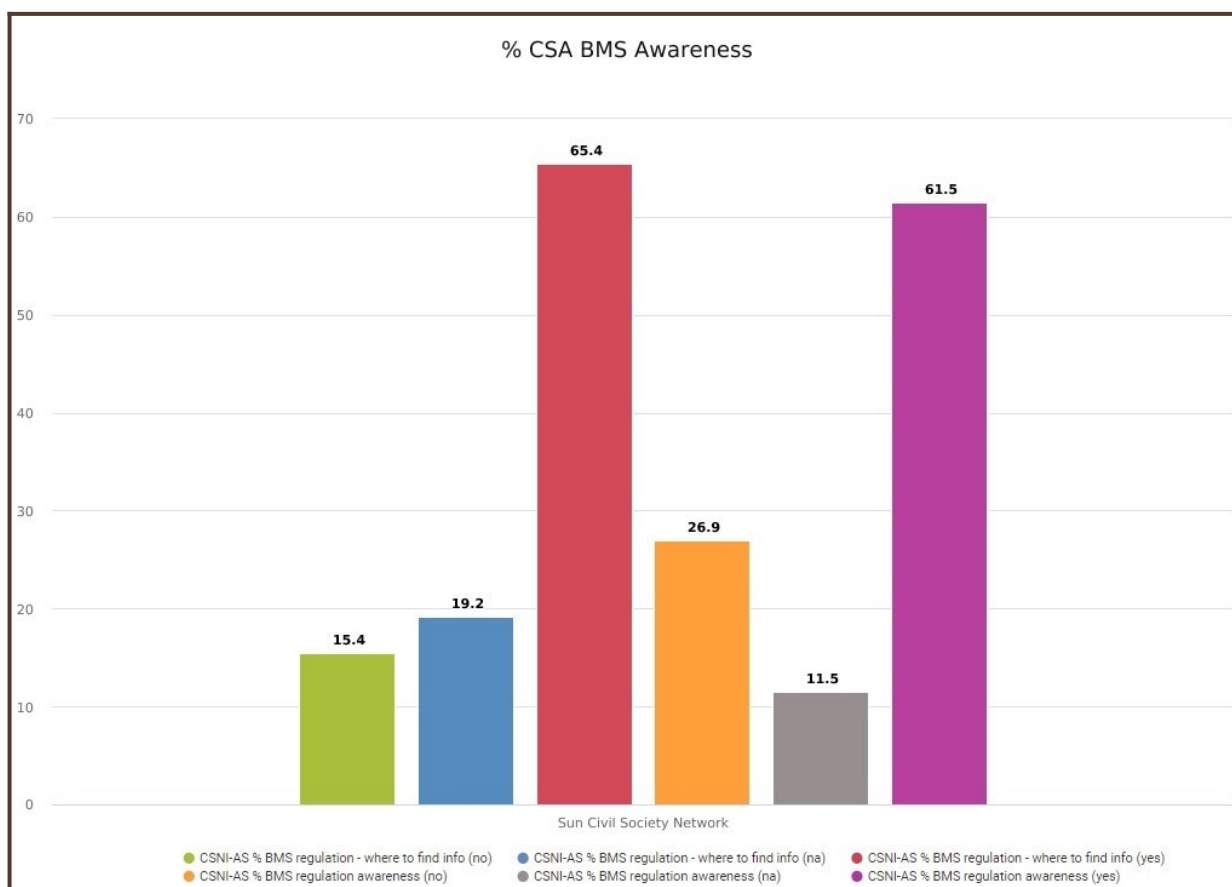
Do you monitor if members of the Alliance are aware and complying with the BMS Marketing code regulations?

→ “YES” 61.5%

Currently 3 CSAs engage with Private sector without a Col policy but they report on having awareness of BMS code ([ref](#))

Is the Alliance ensuring that all the members know where to find information about the Breastmilk Substitute Marketing code regulations?

→ YES 65.4%



SUN Country Networks & MSP engagement

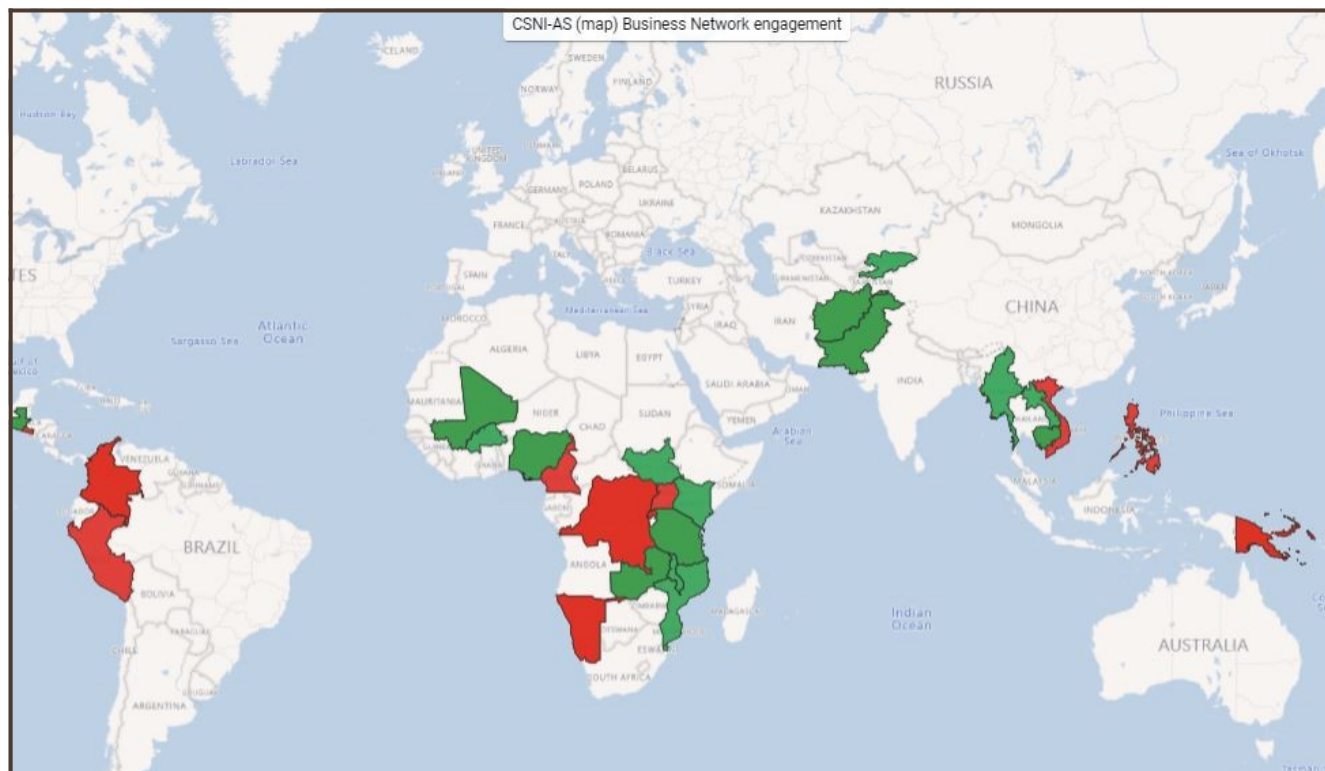
Not all CSAs are engaging with SUN Networks ([ref](#)). CSAs collaboration with:

- SBN and Donors country network engagement is taking place in fewer than 60% of AS respondents
- 90% of AS respondents are engaging with SUN Focal Point and SUN- UN Network
- 34%* of the respondents are engaging with 3 networks and FP including: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Guatemala, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tanzania, Zambia ([ref](#)) for all the other countries at least 1 Network in not in place.

No engagement with a country network may be due to: 1) no networks established 2) no communication between the 2 parties (low functionality of the SUN-MSP) 3) low functionality of) the Network. ([ref/by country and 2020 functionality index](#), [ref: details of the relationship](#))

MYC: most of the country that in 2018 established the collaboration, have maintained same level of collaboration, in few cases it improved. ([ref](#))

CSAs 2020 SUN Networks engagement: SUN Business Network



In **Malawi**... The alliance coordinates and fundraises partially for the operationalisation of the SBN

In **Kenya**... The CSA participates in SBN secretariat and SBN is represented in CSA executive committee. Jointly plan and execute activities together

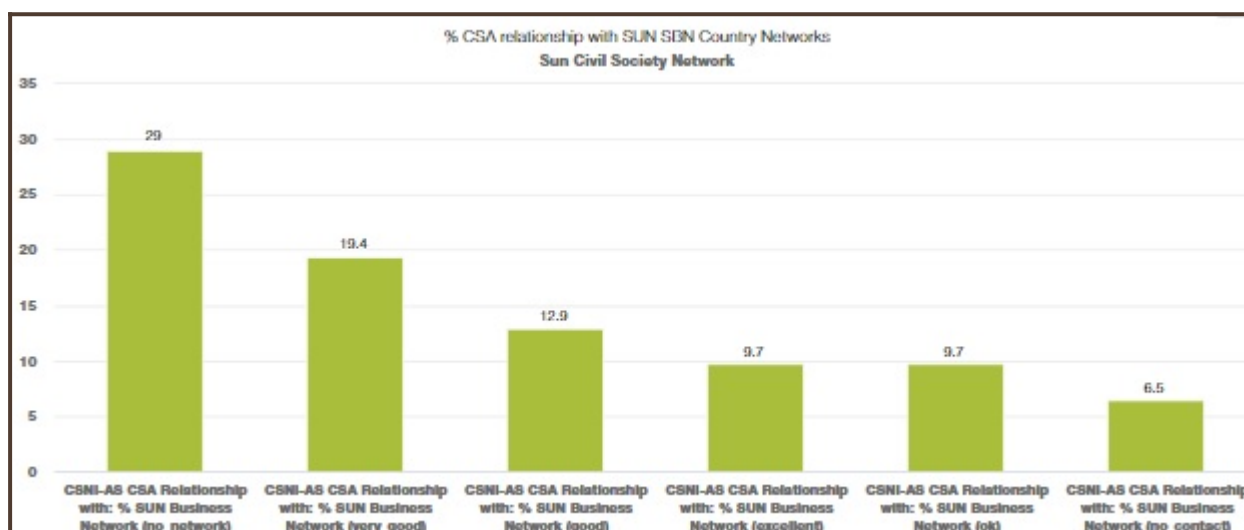
In **Cambodia** ... The business network is being established now, but we consult regularly and have been very involved in this process.

In **Nigeria**... Partnerships among CS-SUNN members and Business Network at the subnational levels

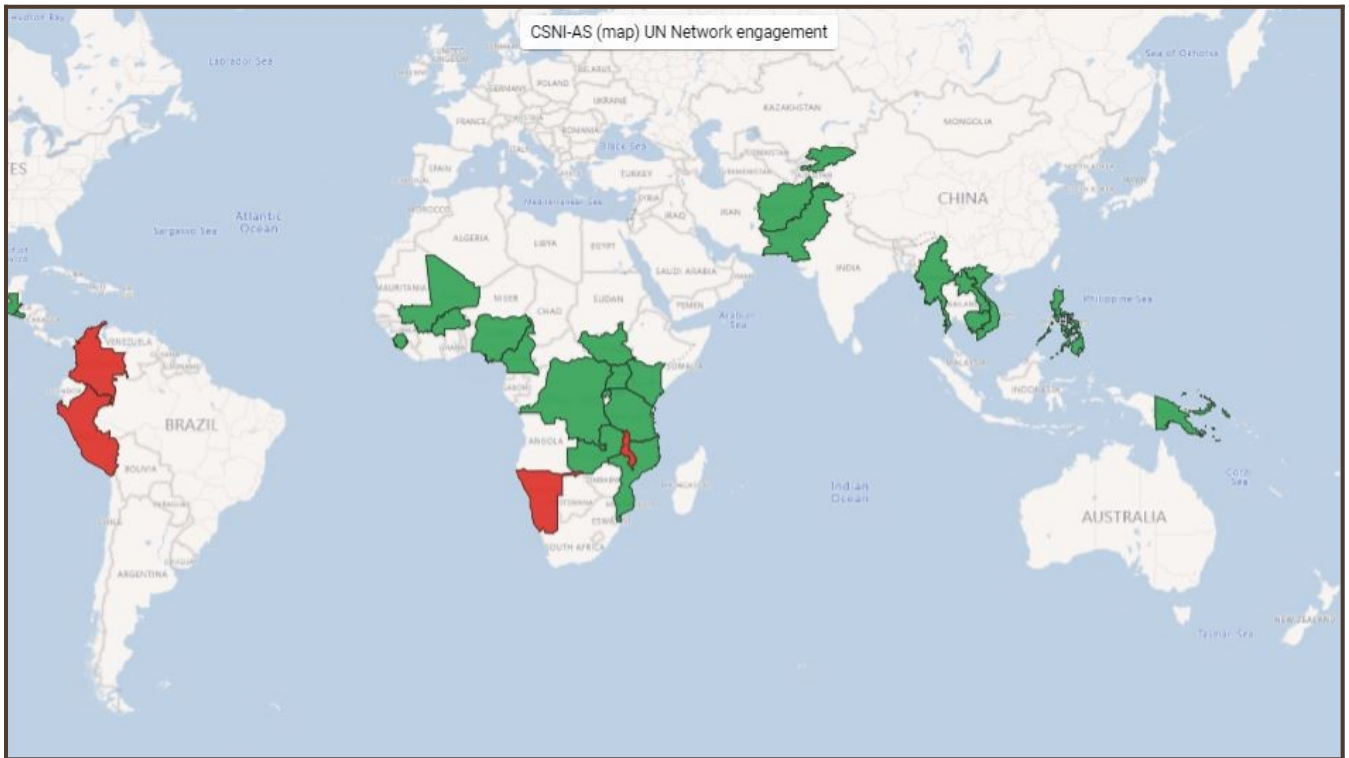
CSAs 2020 SUN Networks engagement: SUN Business Network

In **Uganda, Vietnam, Philippines** the SBN are well established, but CSAs report no contact/no network. In PNG the CSA report “no network” and the SBN is at its “early stage” (ref [2020 Functionality Index](#))

CSAs engage with private sector through SBN and beyond. CSAs may serve as entry point for country SBN establishment e.g. **Rwanda, DRC, Namibia**. Or for SBN expansion.



CSAs 2020 SUN Networks engagement: UN Network



In Kyrgyzstan... They invite us to all meetings and training sessions, respond to the Alliance's initiatives and invite us to donor meetings. Participated in the discussion of budget analysis together with the Alliance.

In El Salvador... We have coordinated the formulation of a project,

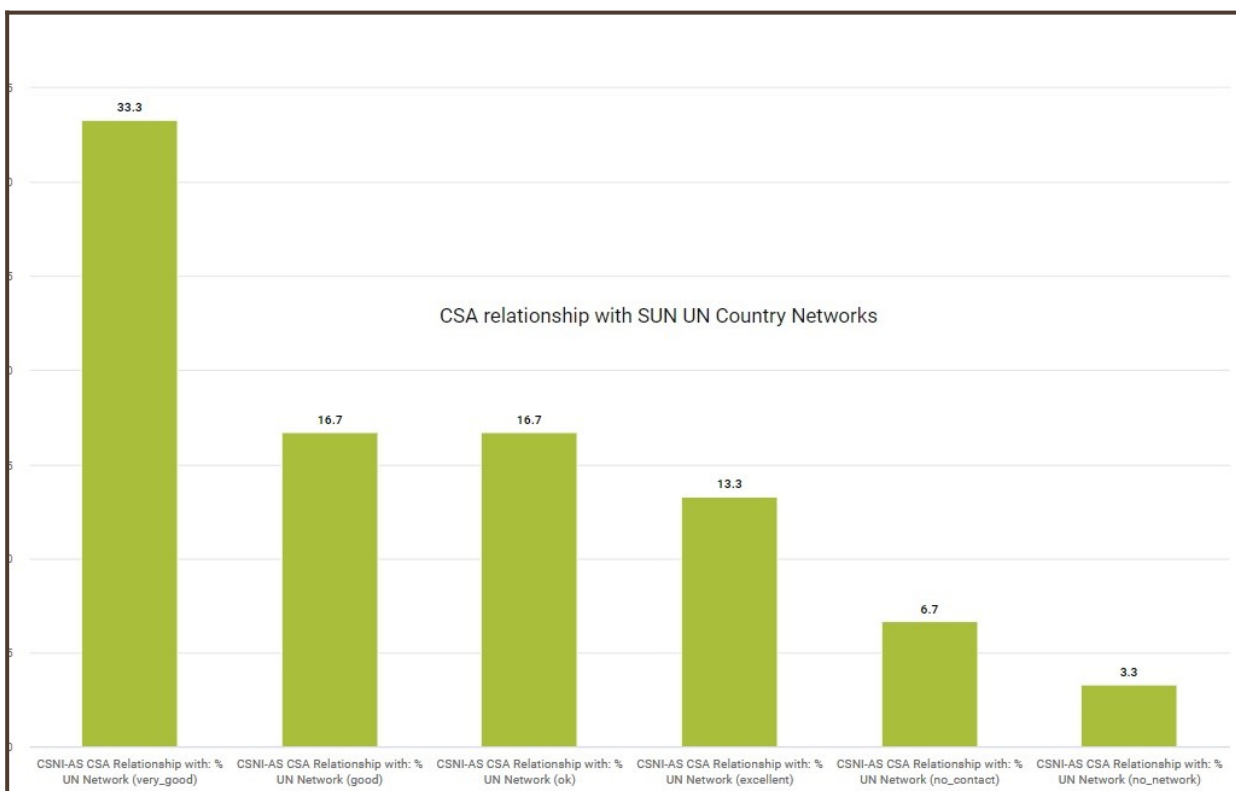
actively participate in NutrES events.

The relationship can be improved with information sharing especially about resources and opportunities by UN network.

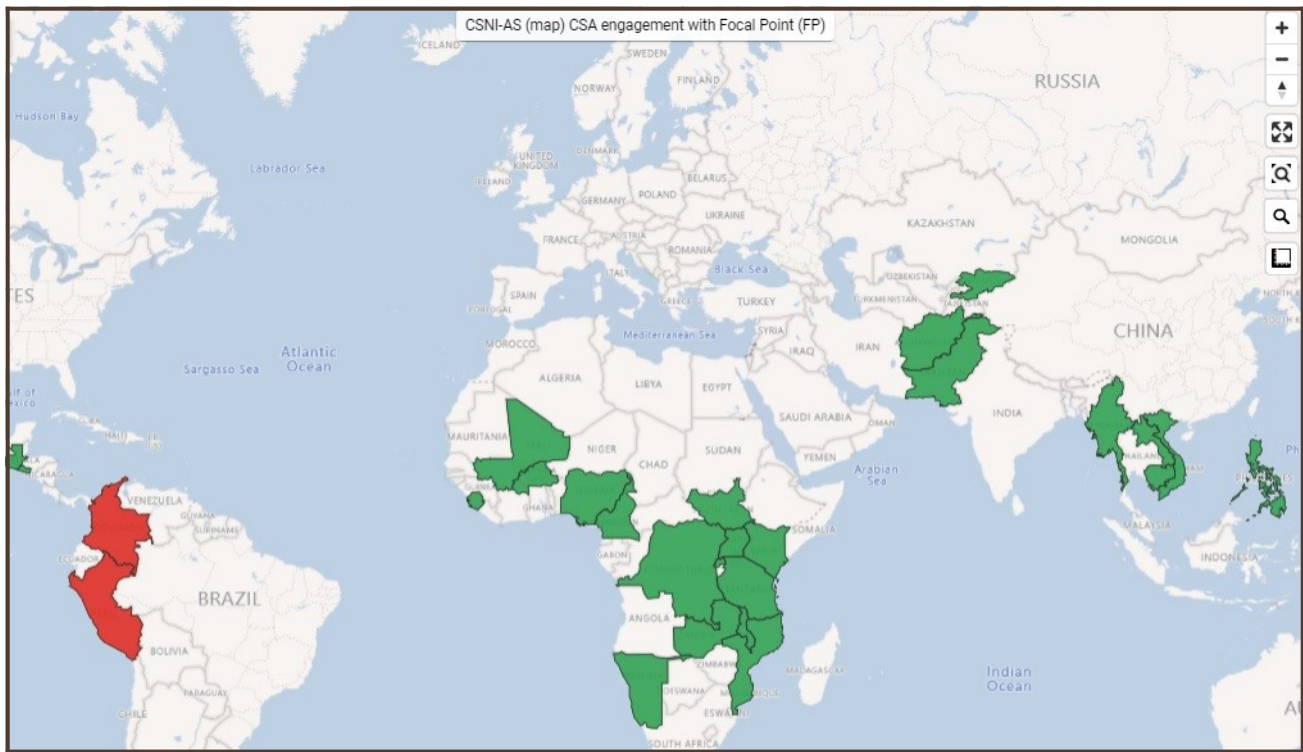
The UN network feel that the CSA is a competitor and not a partner in advocacy work(SUN Functionality Index 2020) UN network established (70%) or in progress (30%) for all CSAs responding the AS.

70% of CSAs have good-excellent relationship

30% of CSAs don't have contact or are not aware of UN network existence or have contact but the relationship could be improved



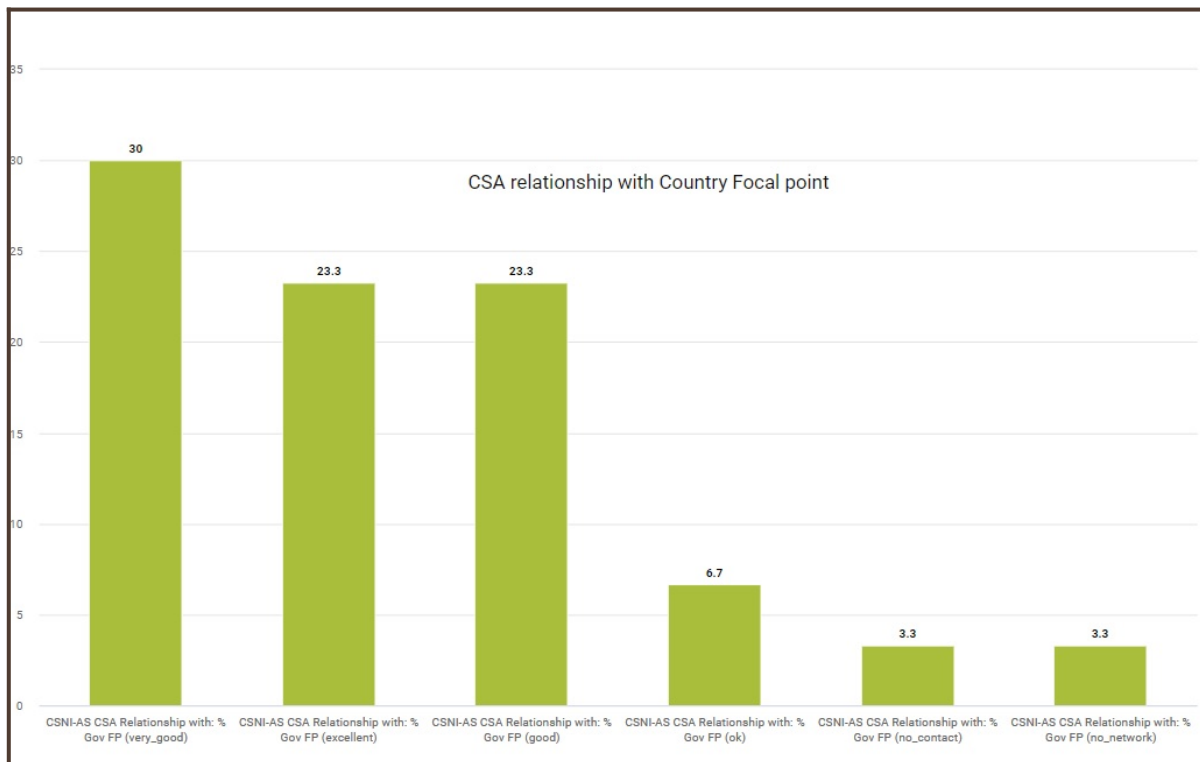
CSAs 2020 SUN Networks engagement: Government Focal Point



In Malawi... the government Focal Person involves CSONA on key reviews of policies and plans.

In Sierra Leone...Regular communication, Strategic interactions , Joint advocacy, Reporting

In The Philippines.... They actively provides inputs to PPAN, participates and provides inputs during meetings with the Govt FP, and finds ways to help relay information from National Govt FP to sub national govt agencies .



Constant changes of PF do not allow a fluid relationship

Two CSAs are not connected with Country FP (when in place).

CSAs relationship with SUN Gov FP (when in Place) ranks from good to excellent.

Major disruption is due to frequent changes of the Focal Person.

This should be considered also in a context where 29% of the CSAs last year challenges are connected also to: “government stuff turnover” and “challenging political context “ (29% CSAs)

CSAs 2020 SUN Networks engagement: Donor Network



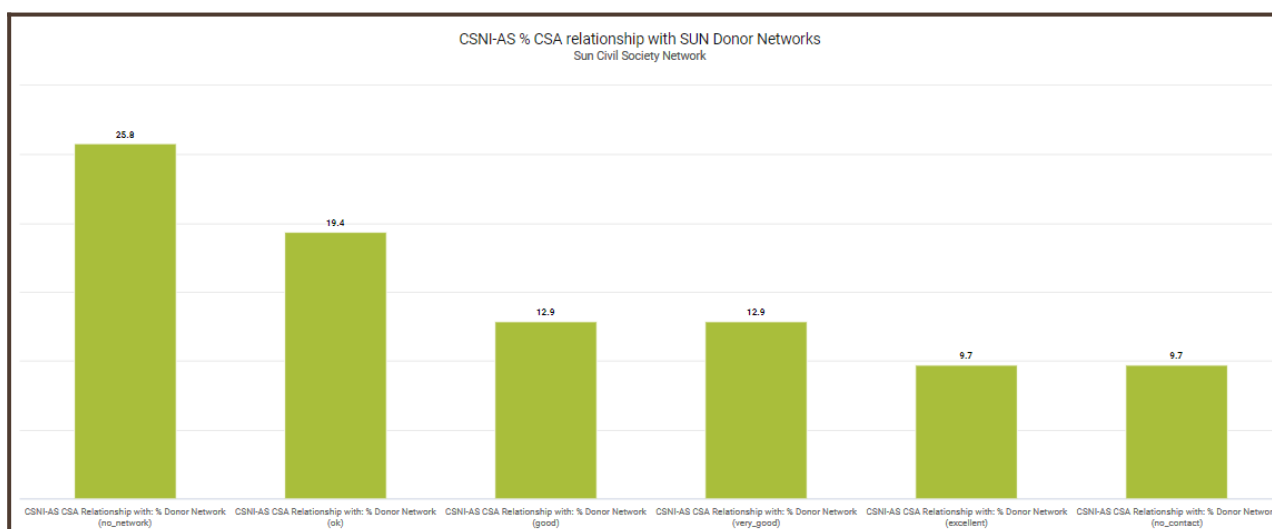
In Pakistan... *“the relationship can be improved with **information sharing especially about resources and opportunities** by donor network”.*

In Tanzania... *PANITA receives **endorsement letter for funding opportunities**, PANITA participates on Development partners in Nutrition meetings, also **experience sharing and consultation** on implementation of nutrition intervention at community level.*

10 CSAs (38% of respondents) count on an official “donor conveners”. Relationship with Donor Conveners are mainly ranked “good” or “very good”

1 CSA expressed no contact”.

6 CSA have good relationship with donors (that are not officially Conveners)



SUN Internetwork & MSP

engagement suggestions and barriers

Internetwork collaboration, **suggestions for improvement** in order of relevance ([ref](#) and following slide):

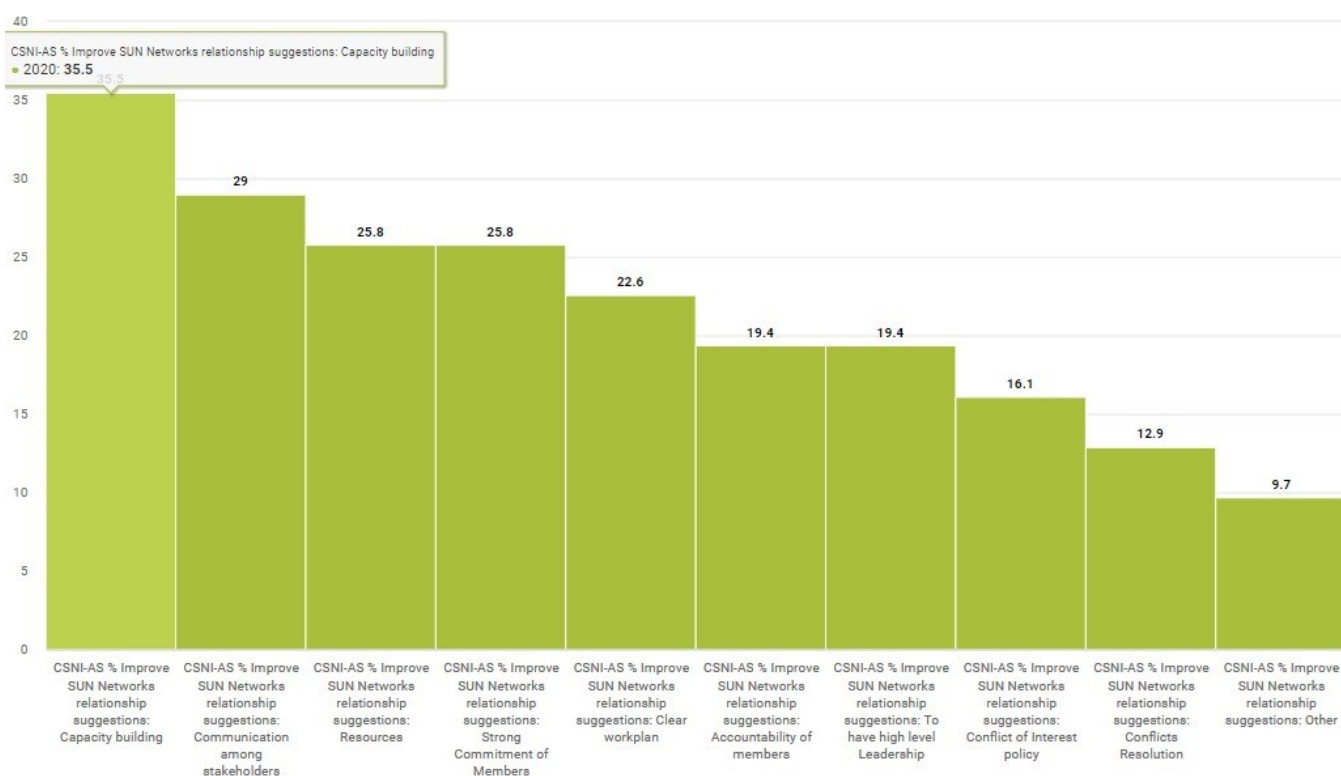
1. Capacity building
2. Communication among stakeholders; Resources availability; Increased commitment of members
3. Clear workplan & Accountability; High level leadership; Conflict of interest and conflicts resolutions

Enablers for greater Civil Society engagement in MSP ([ref](#) and following slide)

- Platform function as Knowledge management and sharing (11%)
- Clear roles and responsibilities & objectives within the MSP (10%)
- Improved communication with external stakeholders (13%) and for CSAs improved comms with CSA members (9%)
- Funding availability (10%)

Internetwork collaboration, suggestions for improvement

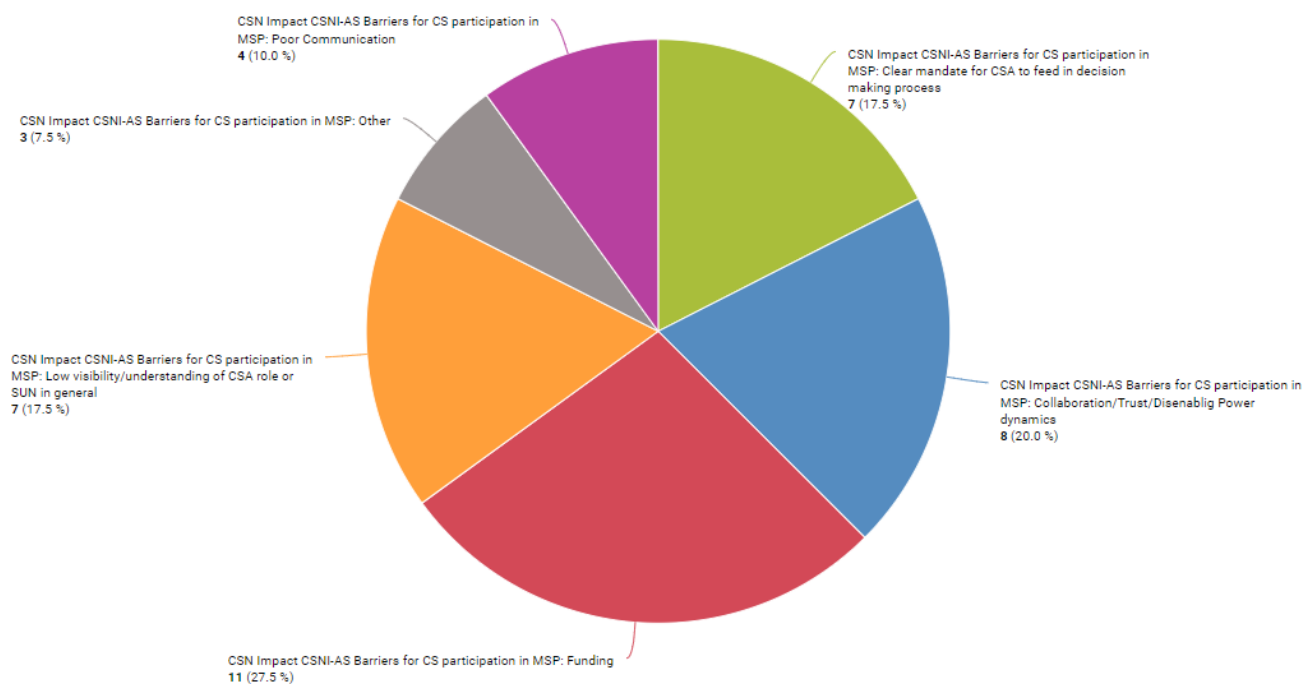
% Internetwork collaboration: suggestions for improvements



Recurrent barriers for CSAs engagement in MSP

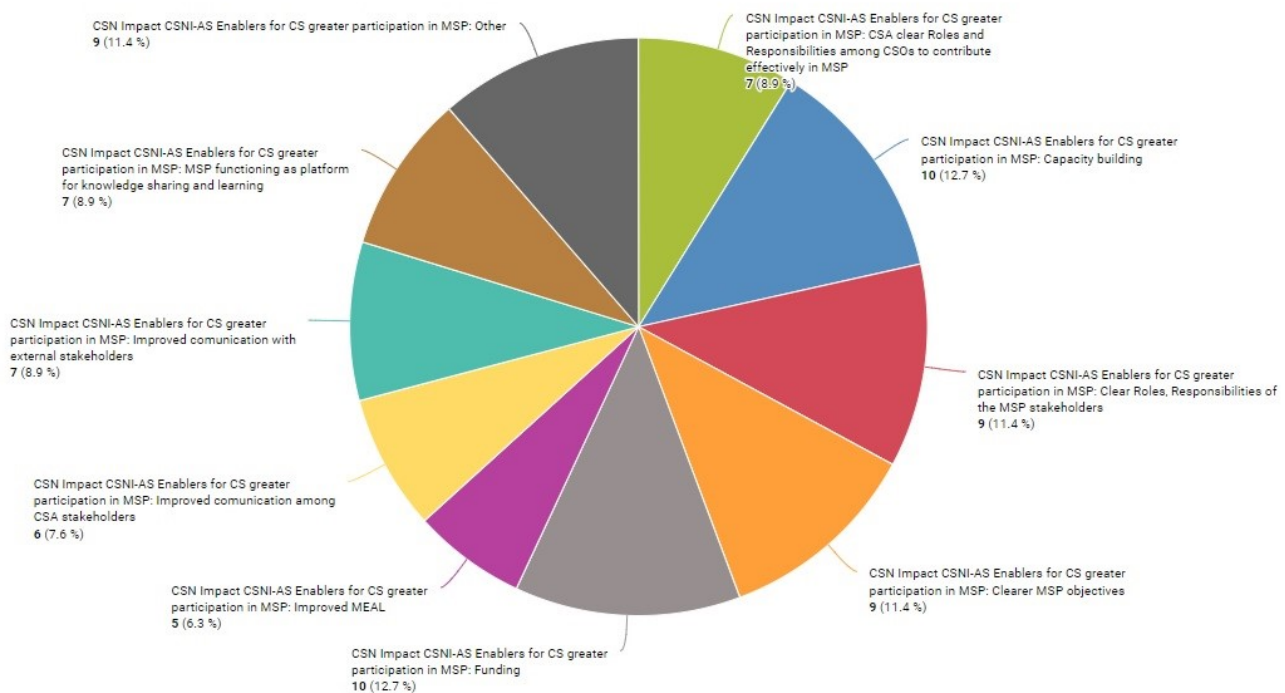
CSNI-AS Barriers for Civil Society involvement in MSP

Sun Civil Society Network - Last year CSAs Barriers to engage in MSP



Enables for greater Civil Society engagement in MSP

Enablers for Greater engagement Civil Society in MSP



CSA Multi Stakeholder Platform engagement

48% of the CSAs reported on major achievements have leveraged result from a successful MSP engagement ([ref](#))

65% of CSAs have sub-national CSA coordination structures. Most of them engage in sub-national multi stakeholders and multi-sectoral platform.

CSAs engage in diverse type of multi stakeholders and multi-sectoral platforms at national and sub-national level, not strictly related to SUN. Example of MSP where CSA engage are:

- Nutrition Technical Working groups, WASH MSP, Emergency Nutrition coordination, N4G task-force (global), ICAN (global).
- Type of Stakeholders: policy makers, UN, business, donors, communities and citizen groups, religious groups, parliamentarians, media and journalists

- 48% of the CSAs reported on major achievements have leveraged resulted from a successful MSP engagement ([ref](#))
- 65% of CSAs have sub-national CSA coordination structures. Most engage in sub-national multi stakeholders and multi-sectoral platform.



Next year priorities, CSA expertise and TA needs



Key facts & figures: CSAs intervention, 2021 priorities

We have categorised CSAs qualitative answers to the question: “what are the top 3 priorities for next year” CSAs have flagged (ref for [qualitative info here](#), graph [here](#))

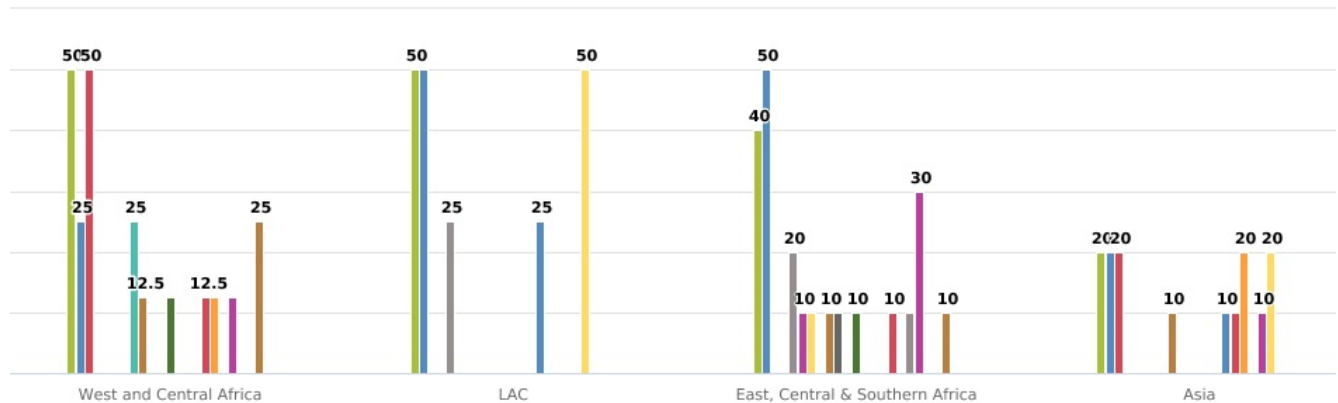
- CSA Governance strengthening
- Advocacy at national and sub-national level
- Mobilising funds for nutrition

Nevertheless the prioritisation is quite diverse across countries and regions and reflect country needs but also CSA specific add of value connected with CSO/CSA strategic plan.

- The Asia region has an extra prioritisation on MSP engagement

- The East and Southern Africa region strong focus on mobilising funds for nutrition
- The Latin America & Caribbean region as an additional focus on legislation revision/ inputting
- The West & Central Africa region is focussed on Behavioural Change communication and social accountability mechanisms

Next year priorities %
Sun Civil Society Network - Last year

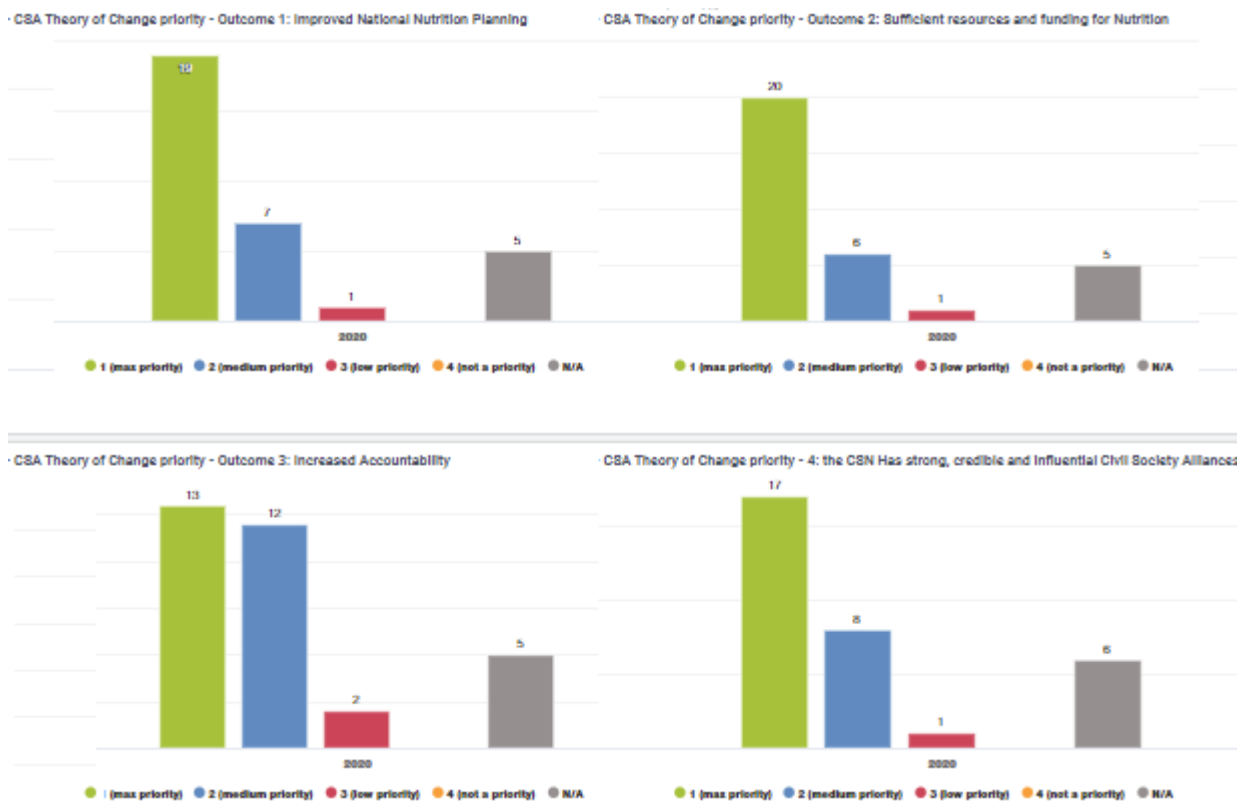


- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (csa_governance_strengthening)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (advocacy_at_sub_national_level)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (global_advocacy)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (community_mobilisation)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (capacity_building)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (strengthening_and_supporting_national_youth_champi)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (improving_availability_and_use_of_nutrition_data_i)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (inputting_in_the_development_revision_of_policies_)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (msp_engagement)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (mobilising_funds_for_nutrition)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (research)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (decent_data_collect)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (advocacy_at_national_level)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (regional_advocacy)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (budget_analysis_for_nutrition_and_or_health)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (behaviour_change_communication_for_improved_nutrit)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (youth_engagement)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (identifying_and_developing_nutrition_champions)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (inputting_data_into_national_nutrition_information)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (parliamentary_engagement)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (media_engagement)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (nnp_input_monitoring)
- CSNI-AS - % Next year priorities (social_accountability_mechanisms)

CSN 2.0 Theory of Change outcome prioritisation

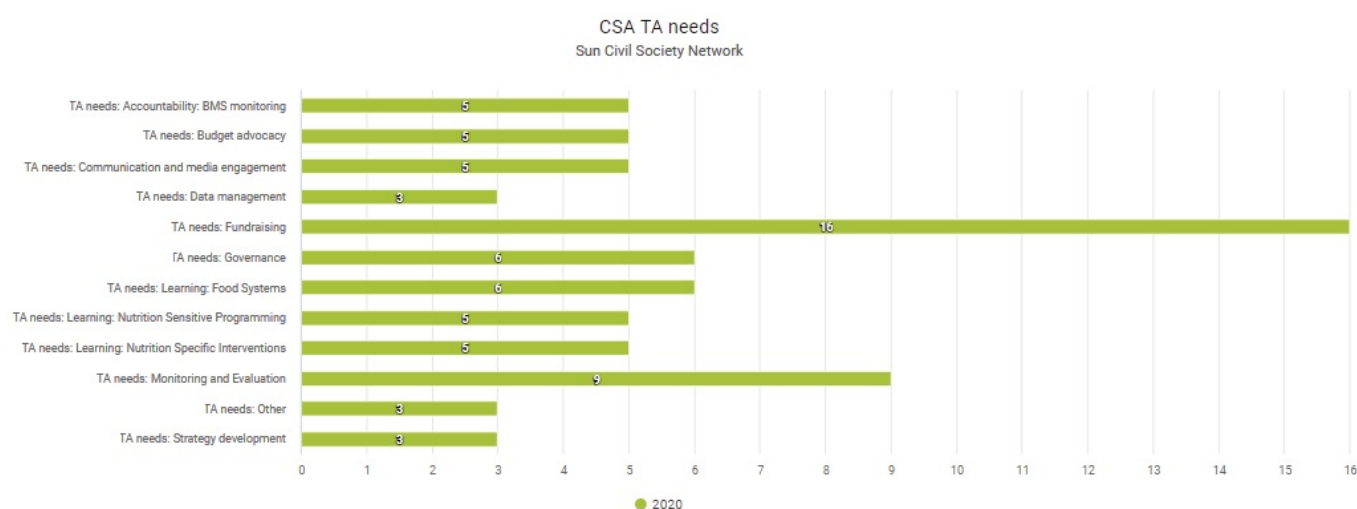
All CSN 2.0 TOC Outcomes are priorities for CSAs. The SUN CSN 3.0 Strategy and high level TOC include these priorities and expand them to

capture major achievements not clearly reflected in these outcomes (e.g. knowledge strengthening, programmatic work of CSOs etc)



Technical assistance needs

- 16 CSAs are requesting support on fundraising, 9 on M&E and 6 on governance.
- Both areas are key for “CSA Governance strengthening” with is also a top priority in the CSA 2021 workplan. ([ref](#))
- Additional areas for support are: BMS, Communication and media, Food Systems, Budget Advocacy, Strategy development, Nutrition specific and sensitive.
- CSAs are expected to submit specific requests for TA to enable punctual/ specific support.

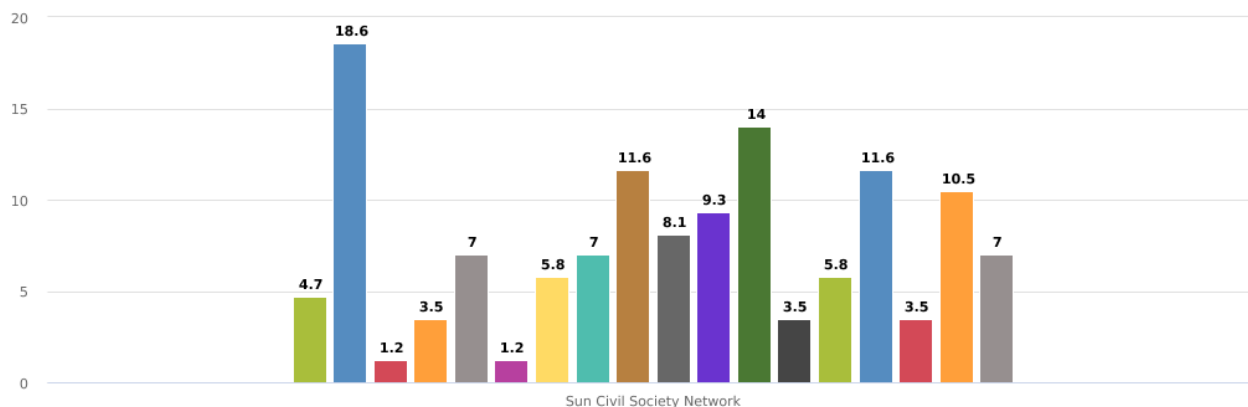


CSAs expertise available for country to country TA

- Broadly speaking CSAs available expertise can address most of the demands for TA through Country to Country TA/collaboration.
- Fundraising and M&E remain the areas where CSAs do not feel to deliver TA. ([ref](#) thematic expertise ; [ref](#) technical expertise and next slides)
- The figures represent thematic and technical expertise CSAs feel strong about and that would be able to offer to external stakeholders (Civil society and beyond).
- Currently only 21 individual providers have been identified/applied 15 coming from CSAs. CSN Pool of Experts (individual) should be expanded in the light of this expertise.
- Funding and time availability play a key role in the capacity CSAs to deliver TA

% CSA Thematic Expertise

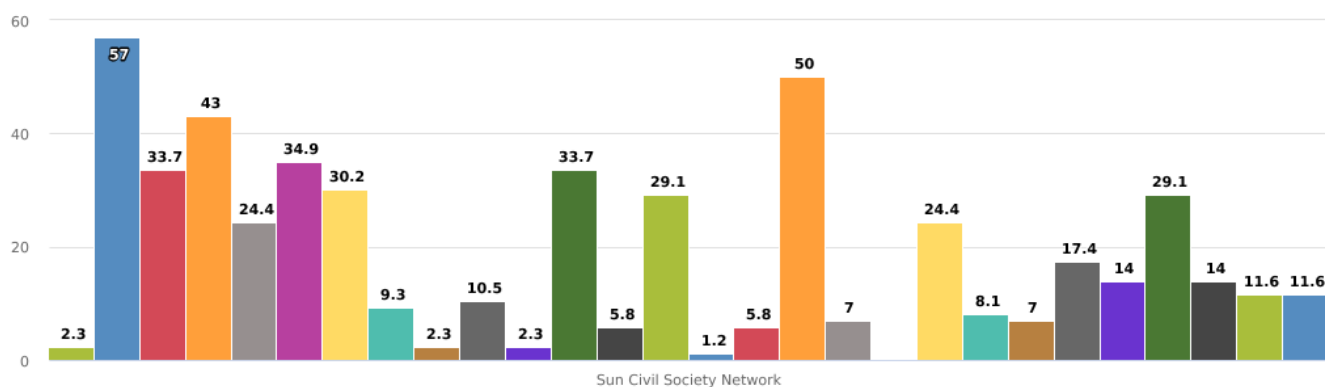
Last 5 years



- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Improving access to clean water and sanitation
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Support for exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months of age and continued breastfeeding, together with appropriate and continued complementary feeding
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Climate change & adaptation
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Conflict affected areas and fragility
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Education
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Employment
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Women, empowerment and gender equity
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Financing for nutrition
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Food fortification
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Improving access to healthcare
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Micronutrient supplementation
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Monitoring of breast milk substitute marketing code and associated world health assembly resolutions
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Agriculture- improve production and access to nutritious food more and supporting small farms as a source of income
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Resilience building, establishing a stronger, healthier population and sustained prosperity to better endure emergent crises
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Right to food and nutrition
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Social protection
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Treatment of severe acute malnutrition
- CSNI-AS % Thematic expertise: Youth empowerment

% CSA Technical Expertise available for TA

Last 5 years

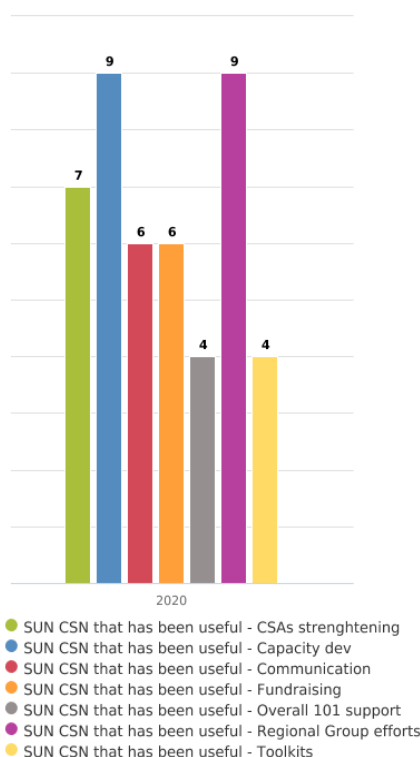


- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Admin
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Advocacy and influencing national advocacy
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Behaviour change communication for improved nutrition
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Budget analysis for nutrition and/or health
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Capacity building for external stakeholders
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Capacity building for Alliance members
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Community mobilisation
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Decentralised data collection
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Fundraising
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Global advocacy
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Human resources
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Identifying and developing nutrition champions
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Inputting data into national nutrition information system
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Inputting in the development/revision of policies and legislations
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Legal
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: M&E and quantitative/qualitative data management
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Media engagement
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Organization/movement governance
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Other please add (1-2 words max)
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Parliamentary engagement
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Programme/project management
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Proposal development
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Regional advocacy
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Social accountability mechanisms (e.g. citizen forums)
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Stakeholder mapping
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Undertaking new research
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Workshops (preparation/facilitation)
- CSNI-AS % CSA technical expertise: Youth engagement

SUN CSN Secretariat evaluation

- Support delivered by the CSNS that has been useful ([ref](#)) is on regional work, capacity development and CSA strengthening (governance).
- What CSNS does well? ([ref](#)) Learning and Knowledge sharing, CSA mobilisation, communication and documentation, foster MSP .
- Most used resources produced by CSNS ([ref](#)) are the Theory of Change (46%),the guidance on how to establish a CSA (40%) and the joint Annual Assessment guide for CSAs (37%). All these resources have been used by less CSAs in 2020 compared to 2018.
- Both tools are to be revised to be more suitable to all CSAs and CSA members at sub-national level.
- Suggestions for improvement of the focus ([ref](#)): “resuscitate the advocacy monthly calls”, provide experts to deliver training on policies and monitoring for CSAs, engagement in MSP and identification of funding opportunities to foster MSP engagement, SUN-LABs requires time and information not available, need more support.

Support delivered by CSN Secretariat that has been useful



Responses and Actions

CSA Achievements & Challenges

- Increase CSA governance support (CSN Secretariat and Country to Country TA)
- Regionalisation funding (CSN Secretariat and Regional Coordinators)
- Enhance country-to-country learning and collaboration on Accountability and Champions engagement (CSN Secretariat)
- Further support CSAs in their efforts, also advocating for more meaningful SUN Country Networks engagement (CSN Secretariat)



Governance & Membership

- Develop a Governance review toolkit for CSAs with guidance on membership engagement and CSA sustainability (CSN Secretariat)
- CSNS and CSA to integrate the governance index to governance tools/process and to use it at national and subnational level. (CSN Secretariat and CSAs)
- Continue advocating for funding for CSAs, membership engagement requires time/resources investment (CSN Secretariat, Regions and CSAs)
- Foster uptake of the utilization of the “inclusion index” at all levels, to foster greater Women, youth and vulnerable groups inclusion in governance and membership. (CSN Secretariat and CSAs)
- Support CSAs in increasing awareness on BMS regulations and Conflict of Interest (CSN Secretariat)
- All CSAs to complete the membership form as part of the SUN 3.0 launch. (CSA)
- To achieve sustained engagement of CSO members - CSAs focus more on Membership engagement strategy (aware of the barriers). Globally/regionally perhaps need for in-depth study cross cutting countries on how to foster CSO engagement (not only connected to funding). (CSN Secretariat, Regions and CSAs)

SUN Networks engagement

- Share AS findings with SDN and engage further with country donors. Discuss how to apply CS suggestions for improvements in relationship. (CSN Secretariat)
- Share AS findings with SBN and discuss how to shift from no-connection/ok relationship (when there is an SBN in place) into a “good relationship”. (CSN Secretariat)
- Request UN and Donors to include a KPI on # of opportunities shared with CS (funding, capacity building etc) to foster accountability and country level collaboration. (CSN Secretariat)
- Share findings with Focal Points to inform their engagement with CS and future development. (CSN Secretariat)
- CSAs to obtain references and support letters from FP, Donors, UN that can be used when applying for funding and opportunities (share them in advance, to avoid short notice). (CSA)
- CSN Secretariat/CSA to be involved in MSP training/toolkit development and the Joint Annual Assessment review led by SMS

CSAs 2021 priorities and TA

- Expand and strengthen the CSN Country to County TA initiative. Identifying financial resources, leveraging the use of the SUNLABs and aiming to reach all CSA members including the ones working at subnational level.
- Connect CS experts with SUN stakeholders that need support and with external platforms (e.g. Global Nutrition Cluster etc)
- Prioritise the Country To country TA during the SUN 3.0 within the CSN and the SUN Global Support Systems (Secretariats) works
- Assess “value for money” and impact of CC_TA - to improve programme and sensitize donors.
- Organize donors roundtable discussions at global / regional/country level // Asia is planning to engage more with ADB



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