

Scaling up Nutrition Civil Society Network



2024 Annual Survey Results



Civil Society Network
ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

Foreword from the Head of SUN CSN

As Head of the SUN Civil Society Network, I am proud to witness and celebrate the collective impact of our over 5,000 member organisations across 67 SUN countries.

The 2024 Annual Survey showcases inspiring progress: from life-changing community programmes to successful national advocacy, vibrant regional collaboration, and strong global influence. Whether it is advancing nutrition laws, mobilising communities, engaging young people, analysing budgets, or shaping global commitments, SUN CSN members are driving change every day.

We have heard your feedback and thoughtful recommendations. Our team is working hard to integrate them into our workplan and the next five-year network strategy (2026-2030), ensuring we meet your needs and shared priorities.

Thank you for your passion, resilience and tireless commitment to ending malnutrition in all its forms. Together, we are stronger—and together, we are driving real change.

Alexandra Newlands
Head of SUN Civil Society Network



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Survey methodology overview

Purpose

- To document key achievements, challenges, and priorities across SUN Civil Society Alliances (CSAs) in 2024
- To provide data-driven insights that will inform global and regional strategies, programming & advocacy priorities
- Participation & coverage: **56 CSAs** provided responses, achieving an **84%** global response rate
- Comprehensive representation across all four regions: Asia, Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and West and Central Africa (WCA)

Methodology

- Implementation of a mixed-method survey design with substantial **qualitative components**
- Responses were systematically **coded across multiple thematic categories**
- Note: Most visualisations will not sum to 100% as CSAs typically provided multiple responses per question

Data analysis approach

- **Global figures** are calculated based on the total submission pool (n=56)
- **Regional analyses** are normalised according to the **number of responses from each respective region** to ensure proportional and representative insights

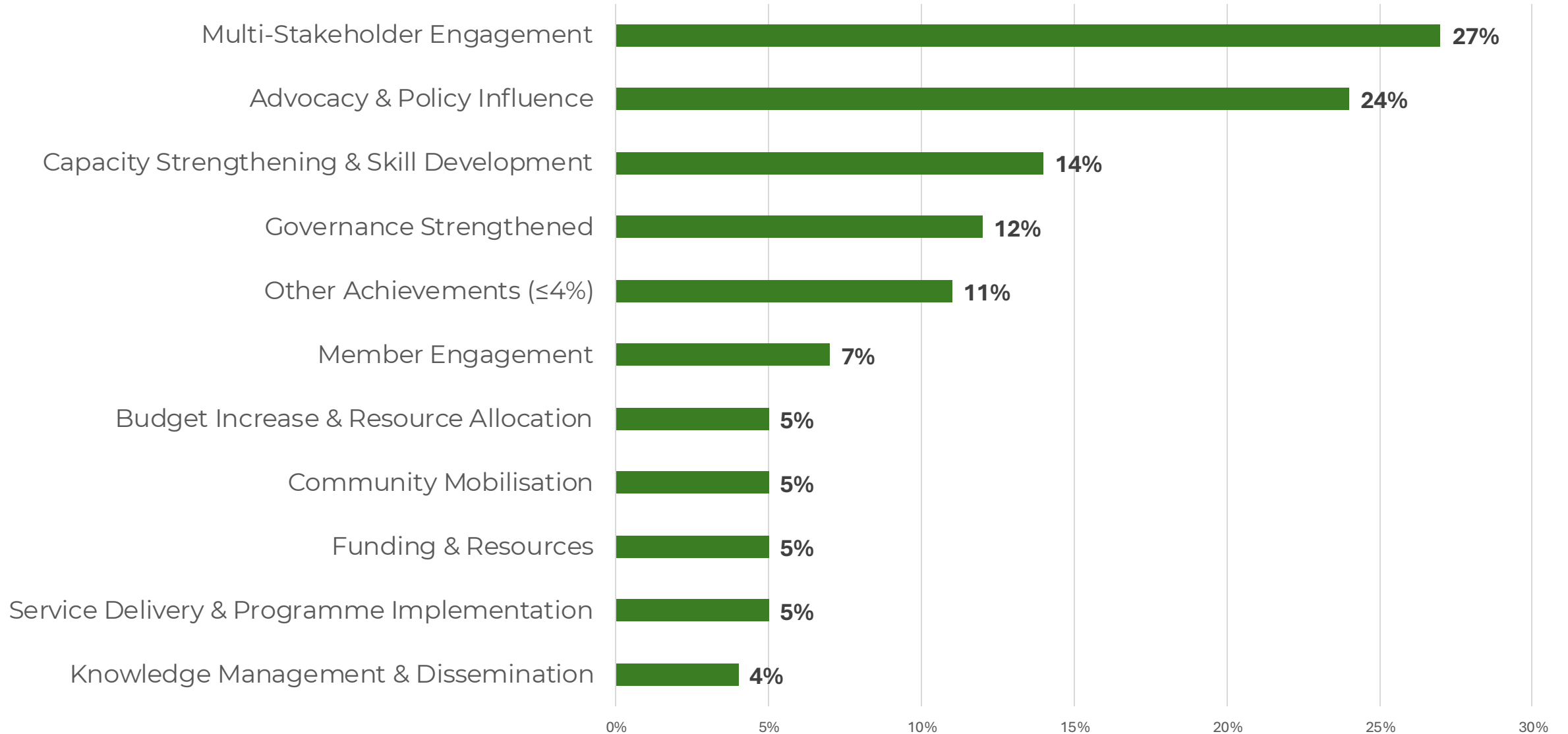
Limitations

- Qualitative responses were subject to interpretation and thematic coding, which may introduce minor variations in categorisation
- Response rates varied across survey sections, resulting in different denominators for specific analyses and visualisations



Achievements - Global

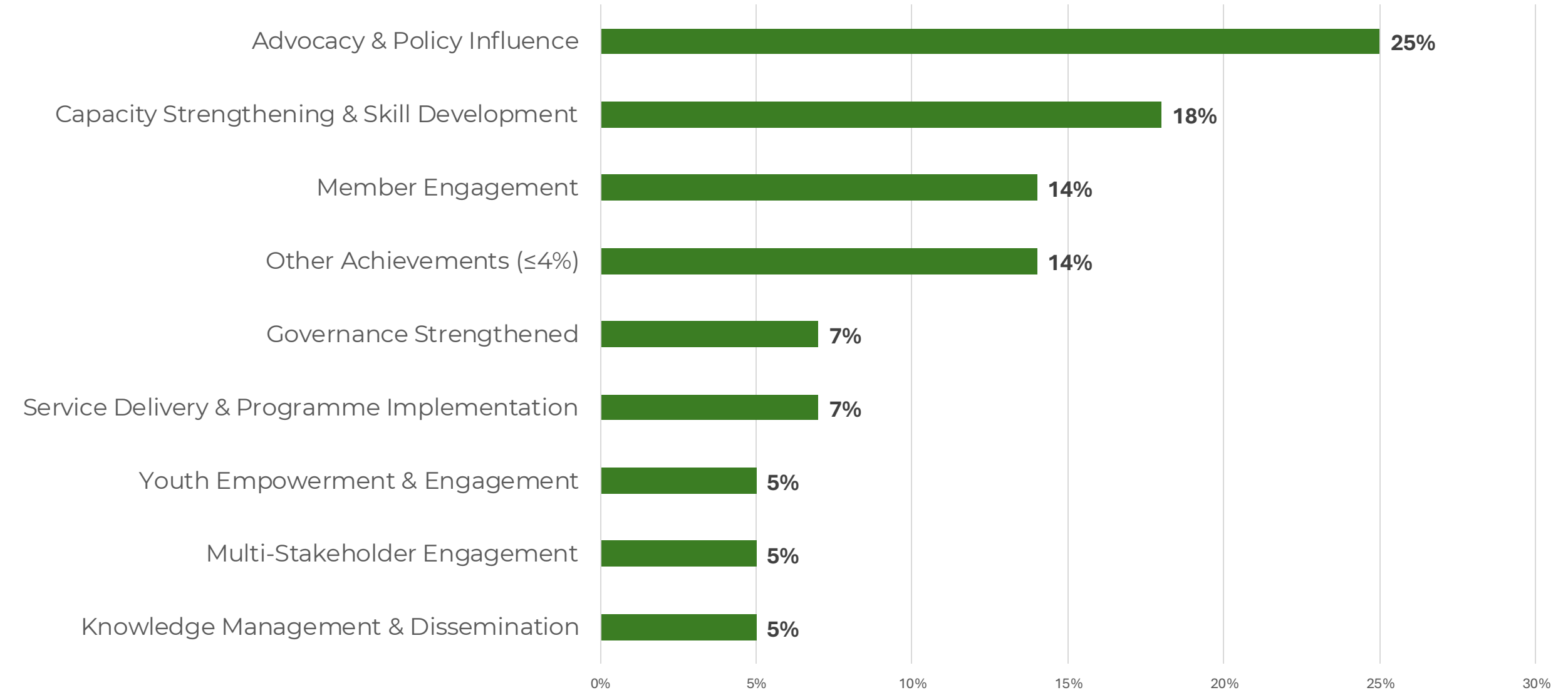
2024 Achievements





Achievements - Asia

Asia 2024 Achievements



Examples of Achievements - Asia

Advocacy & Policy Influence

- **Bangladesh:** Strong engagement with government to develop N4G commitment of Bangladesh.
- **Kyrgyzstan:** Advocacy for free folic acid supplementation for all pregnant women. Compulsory Health Insurance Fund included in the budget the purchase of folic acid for all pregnant women from 2025. The drug will be distributed through primary health care.
- **Laos:** Expanding Nutrition Advocacy Through Climate Change & Food Security. Scaling Up Workplace Breastfeeding Advocacy for Impact.
- **Pakistan:** SUN CSA's advocacy efforts successfully led to the inclusion of food and nutrition security in political manifestos for the 2024 general elections.
- **Sri Lanka:** Supporting the Presidential Secretariat to complete 25 District Multi-Sector Action Plans and 238 Divisional Nutrition Action Plans.
- **Vietnam:** Launched the ENOUGH campaign, engaging 100 relevant partners in committing to child nutrition actions.

Examples of Achievements - Asia

Capacity Strengthening & Skill Development

- **Cambodia:** Successfully coordinating Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Training in collaboration with SUN CSA Myanmar and a trainer from GiZ.
- **Pakistan:** Strengthened the capacity of over 100 civil society organisations to integrate nutrition and gender considerations into development programs.
- **Sri Lanka:** Supporting the Health Promotion Bureau to build the capacity of 6000 Mother Support Groups throughout the country.

Service Delivery & Programme Implementation

- **Kyrgyzstan:** Compulsory Health Insurance Fund included in the budget the purchase of folic acid for all pregnant women from 2025. The drug will be distributed through primary health care.
- **Nepal:** Coordination and implementation support for family MUAC approach pilot programme in 4 districts.

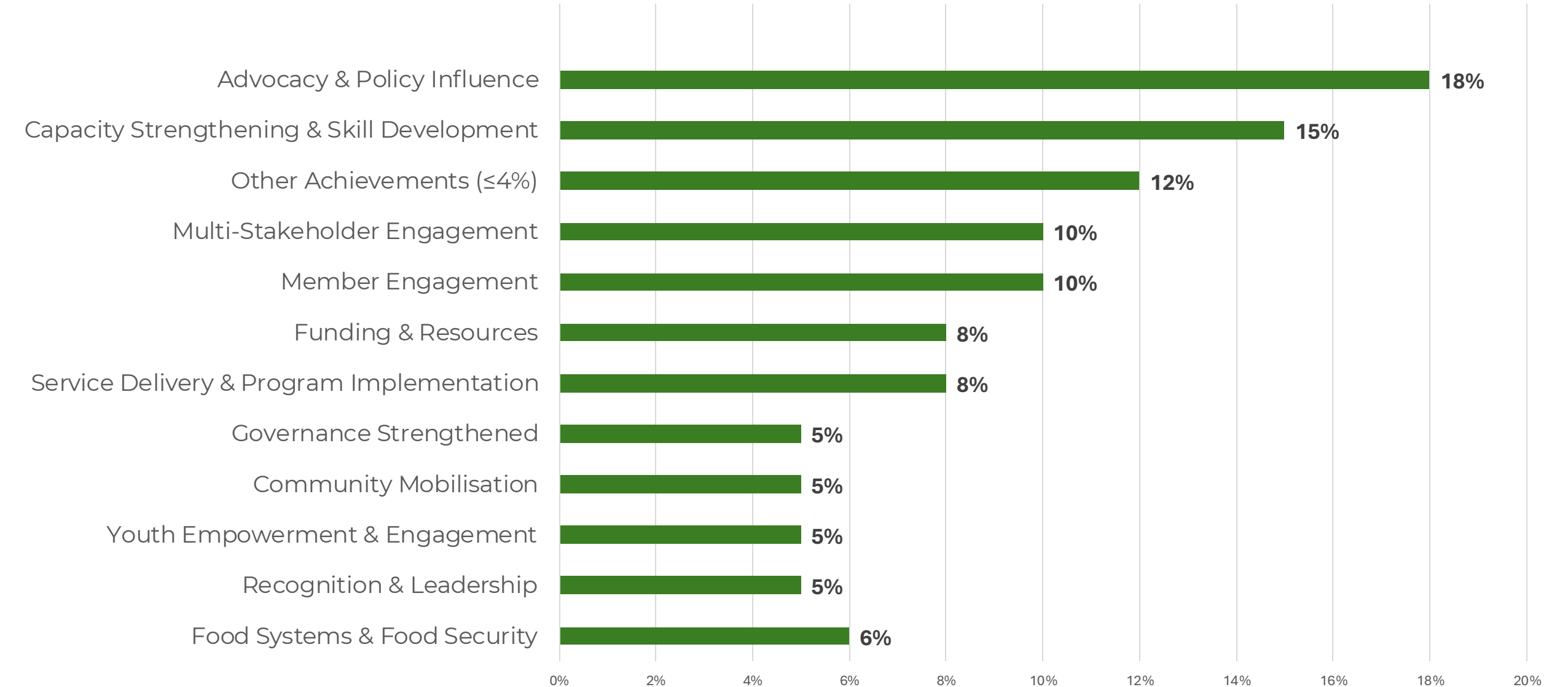
Research & Data Collection

- **Bangladesh:** Development and cascading Child Profile Estimates and Costing Model.



Achievements - ESA

ESA 2024 Achievements



Examples of Achievements - ESA

Advocacy & Policy Influence

- **Kenya:** Influenced the national food and nutrition security policy review process.
- **Lesotho:** Engaged the highest level of government in developing N4G Commitments.
- **Malawi:** Maintained high visibility at national events, organising a major spotlight event attended by a Cabinet Minister.

Capacity Strengthening & Skills Development

- **Namibia:** Trained over 500 trainers through Nutrition-for-Health approach in cooperation with WHO and GIZ.
- **Zambia:** Built capacity of CSOs and youth representatives on nutrition advocacy and food systems transformation.
- **Botswana:** Training of smallholder farmers on nutrition-sensitive agriculture.
- **Ethiopia:** Providing nutrition training programs for policymakers and practitioners.

Examples of Achievements - ESA

Member Engagement

- **Kenya:** Expanded network from 180 to 418 member organisations across 18 counties.

Funding & Resource Allocation

- **Malawi:** Sustained funding for operational and program costs despite shrinking networks.

Service Delivery & Programme Implementation

- **Malawi:** Piloted the Nutrition Smart Community project, a gender-responsive model addressing nutrition security.
- **Botswana:** Feeding vulnerable groups as part of nutrition support programs.

Research & Data Collection

- **Mozambique:** Implemented independent community monitoring in 20 districts to generate key sector data.

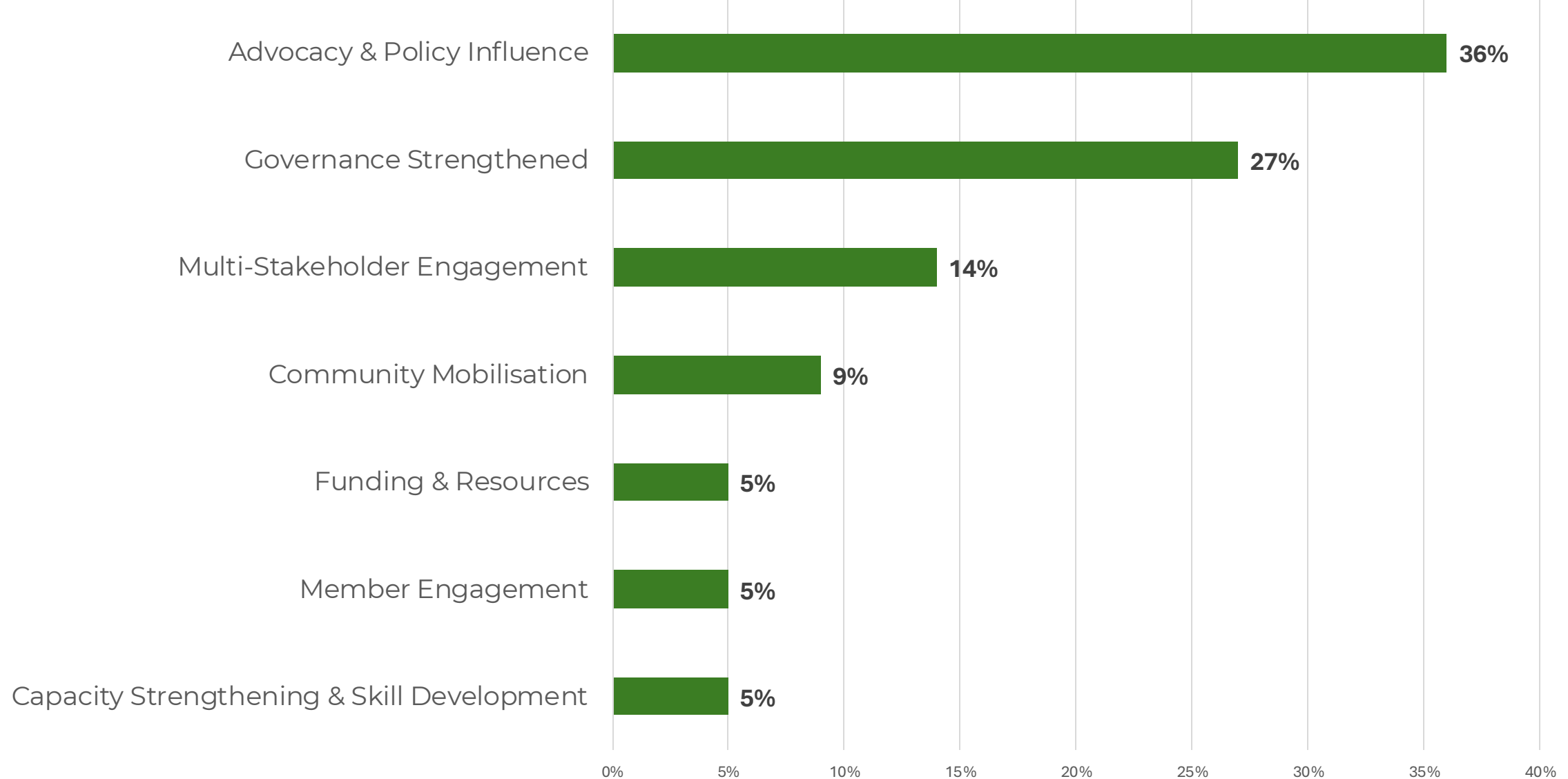
Gender Transformation

- **Ethiopia:** Strengthening women's economic empowerment in agriculture and food production for household nutrition security.



Achievements - LAC

LAC 2024 Achievements



Examples of Achievements - LAC

Advocacy & Policy Influence

- **Guatemala:** Contributed to the National Food Security Council to highlight social sector needs.
- **Peru:** Development of an Observatory to hold the government accountable to food system commitments.

Governance Strengthening

- **Ecuador:** Renewal of the board of directors and the constitution of the Alliance.

Multi-Stakeholder Engagement

- **Costa Rica:** Strengthened relations with the Ministry of Health, enabling better access to information and joint activities.

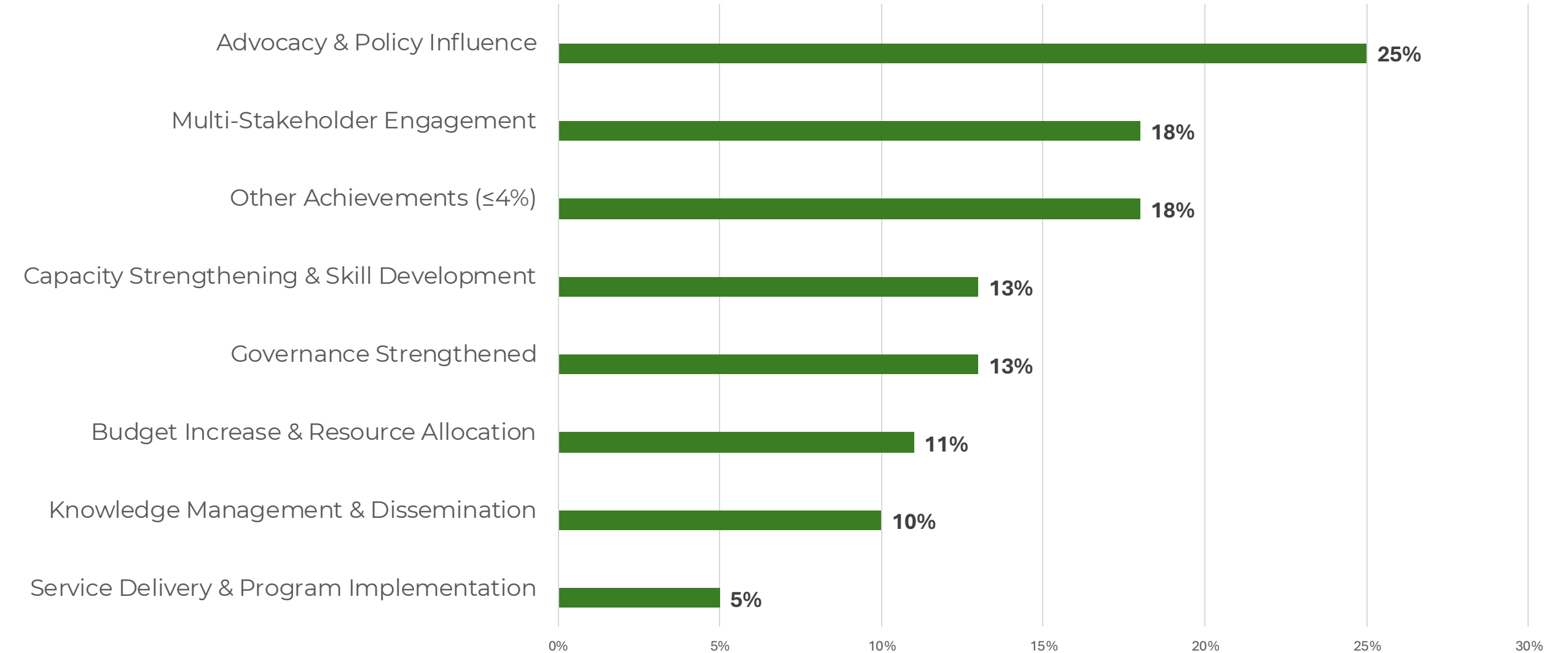
Capacity Strengthening & Skills Development

- **Colombia:** Involved 7 members in training offered by the SUN LAC Regional Group.



Achievements - WCA

WCA 2024 Achievements



Examples of Achievements - WCA

Advocacy & Policy Influence

- **Ghana:** Influenced policy discussions in food system dialogues led by the National Development Planning Commission.
- **Nigeria:** Supported development of key nutrition policy documents, including women and girls' empowerment guidelines.
- **Senegal:** Participation in the technical and financial evaluation of nutrition programs.
- **Liberia:** Advocated for women's breastfeeding rights at public and private workplaces, leading to a commitment from the Minister of Labor.
- **Madagascar:** Engagement of parliamentarians and traditional leaders to strengthen nutrition budget allocations.
- **Mali:** Television debate on the marketing code for breast milk substitutes between CSOs, the National Transitional Council, and nutrition experts.

Community Mobilisation

- **Burundi:** Conducted Community Nutrition Dialogue with children, sector representatives, and religious leaders.

Examples of Achievements - WCA

Multi-Stakeholder Engagement

- **Ghana:** Supported the formal launch of the SUN Business Network in Ghana.
- **Nigeria:** Strengthened multi-sectoral approaches to state-specific nutrition outcomes.
- **Burundi:** Participated in the National Multisectoral Nutrition Platform to draft the National Strategy and Operational Plan.
- **Madagascar:** Appointed member of the Standing Bureau of the National Nutrition Council.
- **Niger:** Support for municipalities in developing emergency response plans.

Knowledge Management & Dissemination

- **Guinea Bissau:** Held a national conference on sustainable rice production techniques with participation from CSOs, academia, and government.

Examples of Achievements - WCA

Capacity Strengthening & Skill Development

- **Benin:** Trained media partners for their engagement in nutrition campaigns.
- **Central African Republic:** Trained 40 CSOs on Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and organised workshops on food safety and malnutrition management in partnership with FAO, ACF, and WHO.

Côte d'Ivoire: Strengthening technical capacity of the Citizen Monitoring and Breastfeeding Support Committees in Marahoué region.
- **Guinea Bissau:** Regional exchange between rice producers and technicians from CSOs in Senegal.

Budget Increase & Resource Allocation

- **Sierra Leone:** Increased national budget allocation to nutrition, including a dedicated budget line for the Directorate of Food and Nutrition.
- **Madagascar:** Costing of the National Multisectoral Action Plan for Nutrition.

Liberia: Decentralised domestic resource mobilisation to integrate the Nutrition Costed Plan into county budgets.

Trends & Reflections

The 2024 achievements reveal distinct patterns of success across regions:

- **Advocacy and policy engagement has gained powerful momentum globally**, with CSAs establishing themselves as influential voices in nutrition governance.
- **Regional strengths have evolved in complementary directions** – Asia and ESA focusing on systems strengthening, whilst LAC and WCA have cultivated institutional maturity and strategic policy influence.
- **Cross-regional learning opportunities are abundant**, particularly in stakeholder coordination approaches and strategic capacity investments that could accelerate progress across all networks.

Achievement Distribution Analysis

- **Multi-Stakeholder Engagement (27%)** emerges as the predominant achievement area, showcasing CSAs' growing effectiveness as conveners and coordinators within national nutrition ecosystems. This reflects strengthened positioning within SUN country platforms.
- **Advocacy & Policy Influence (24%)** represents a significant accomplishment cluster, demonstrating that CSAs have successfully positioned themselves as credible voices shaping national nutrition and development priorities.

Trends & Reflections

1. **Capacity Building (14%)** represents substantial investment in organisational strengthening and skill development, creating foundations for sustained impact.
2. **Governance Strengthening (12%)** signals maturation of CSA organisational structures, with networks establishing robust operational frameworks and accountability mechanisms.

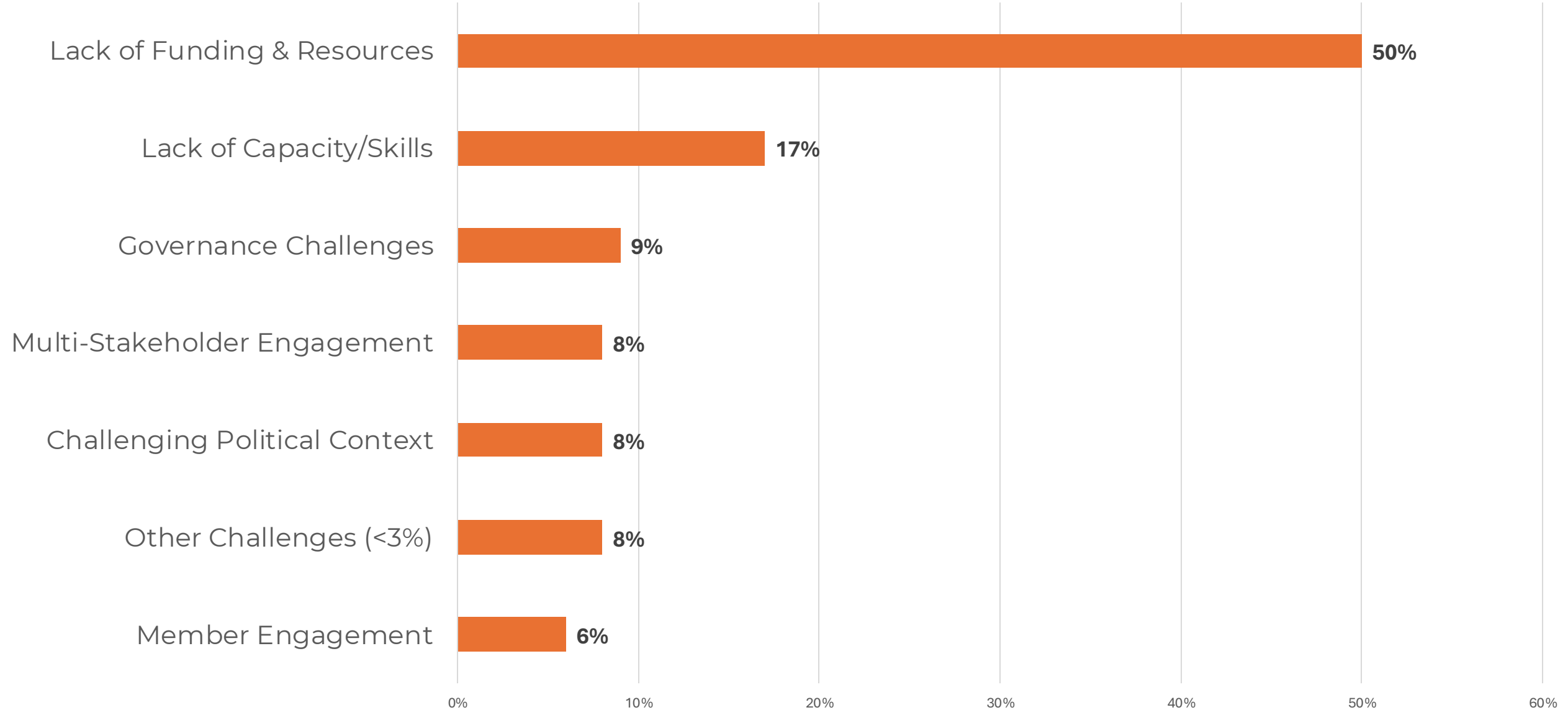
Regional Distinctive Patterns

1. **Advocacy & Policy Influence** While universally strong, this area reveals strategic differences:
 1. LAC and WCA have adeptly capitalised on policy windows and political opportunities
 2. Their success likely stems from established institutional credibility and strategic relationship cultivation
2. **Capacity Strengthening & Skill Development**
 1. Asia and ESA demonstrate intensive focus on building member capabilities
 2. LAC's lower emphasis suggests networks operating at advanced maturity levels where foundational capacities are already established
3. **Governance Strengthening**
 1. LAC's leadership in governance achievements reflects institutional sophistication
 2. Other regions could benefit from prioritising governance frameworks to enhance sustainability
4. **Multi-Stakeholder Engagement**
 1. Asia shows significant growth potential in stakeholder coordination
 2. WCA and LAC demonstrate emerging strength as convening authorities

Challenges

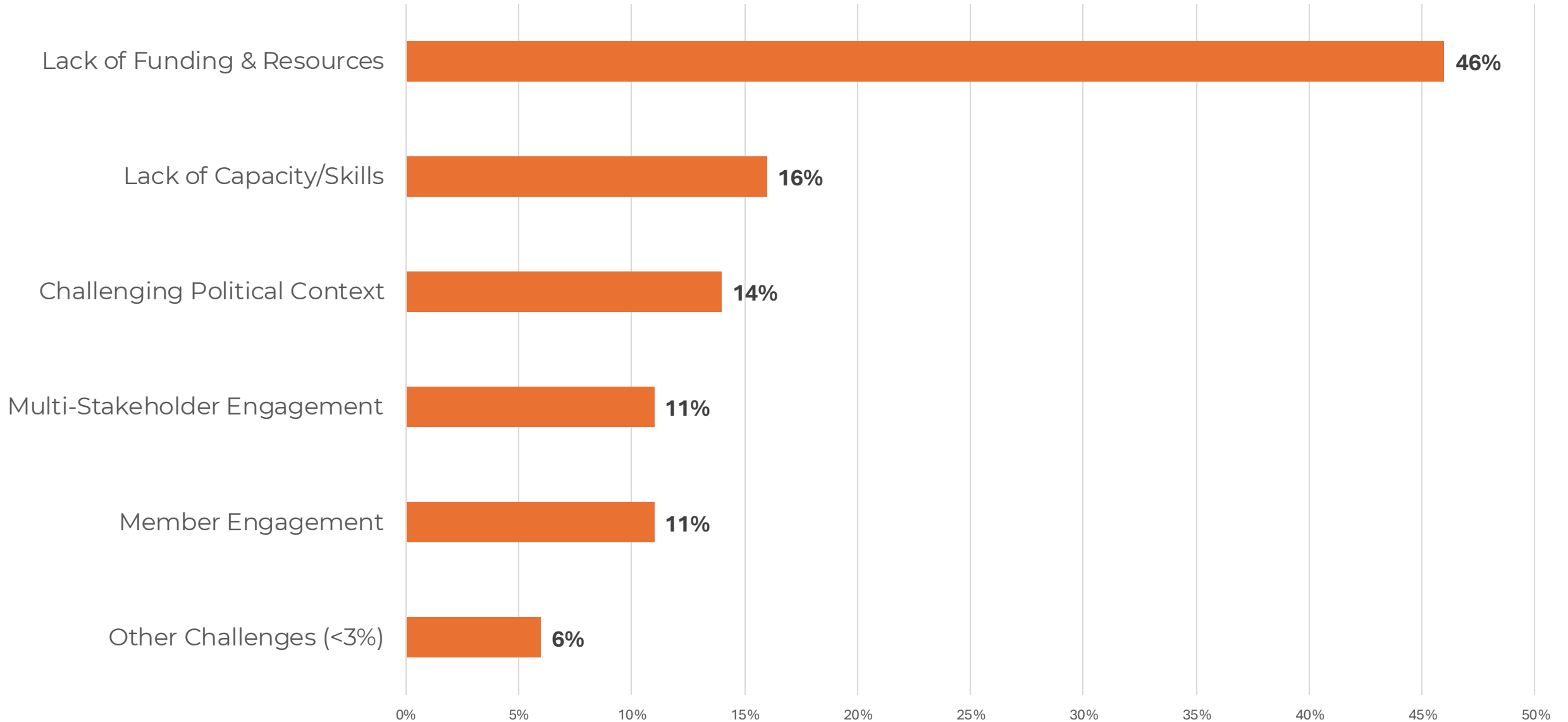
Challenges - Global

2024 Global Challenges



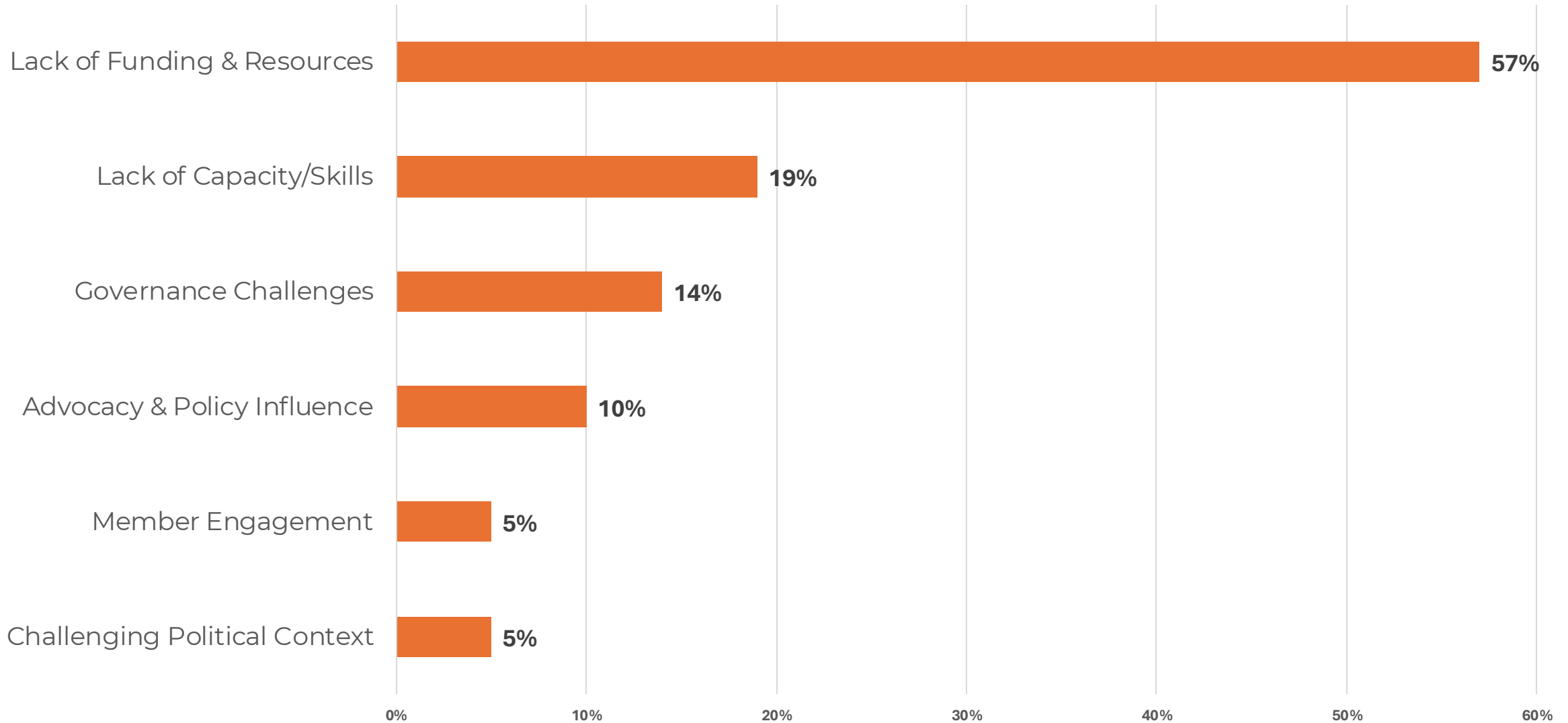
Challenges - Asia

2024 Asia Challenges



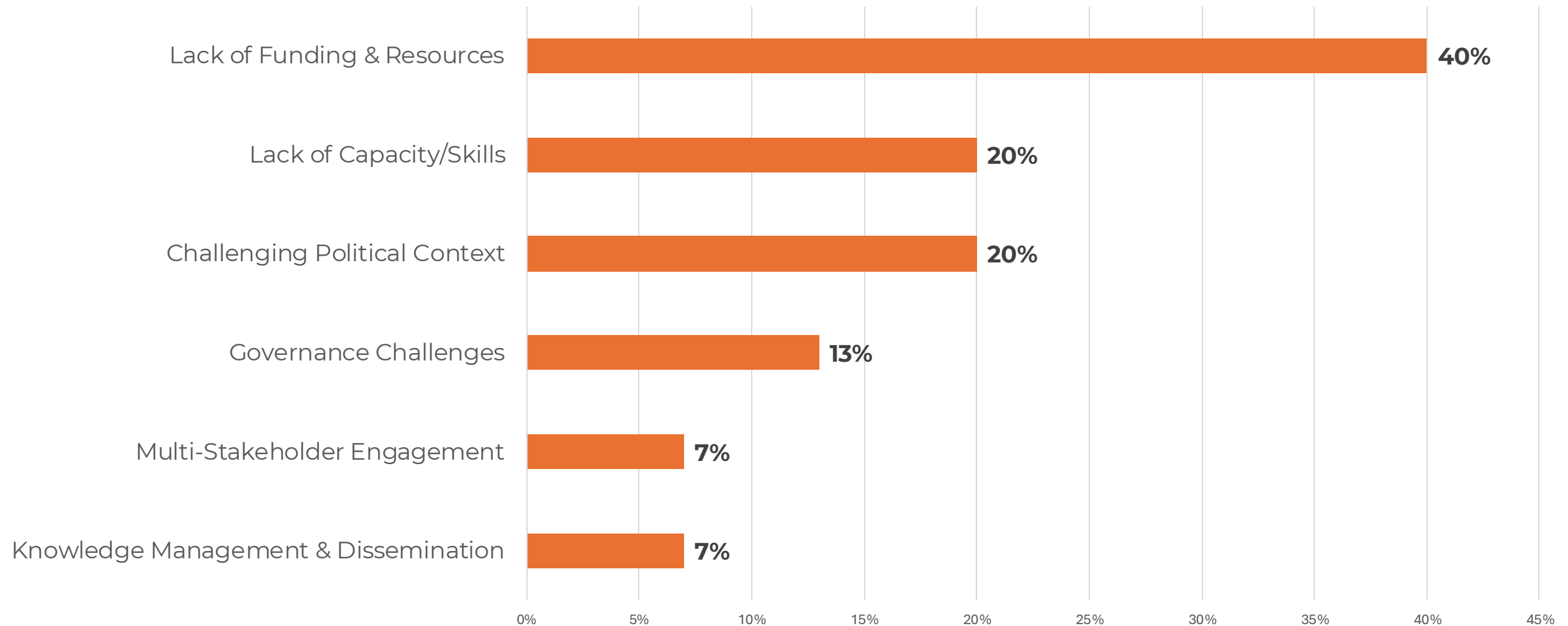
Challenges - ESA

ESA 2024 Challenges



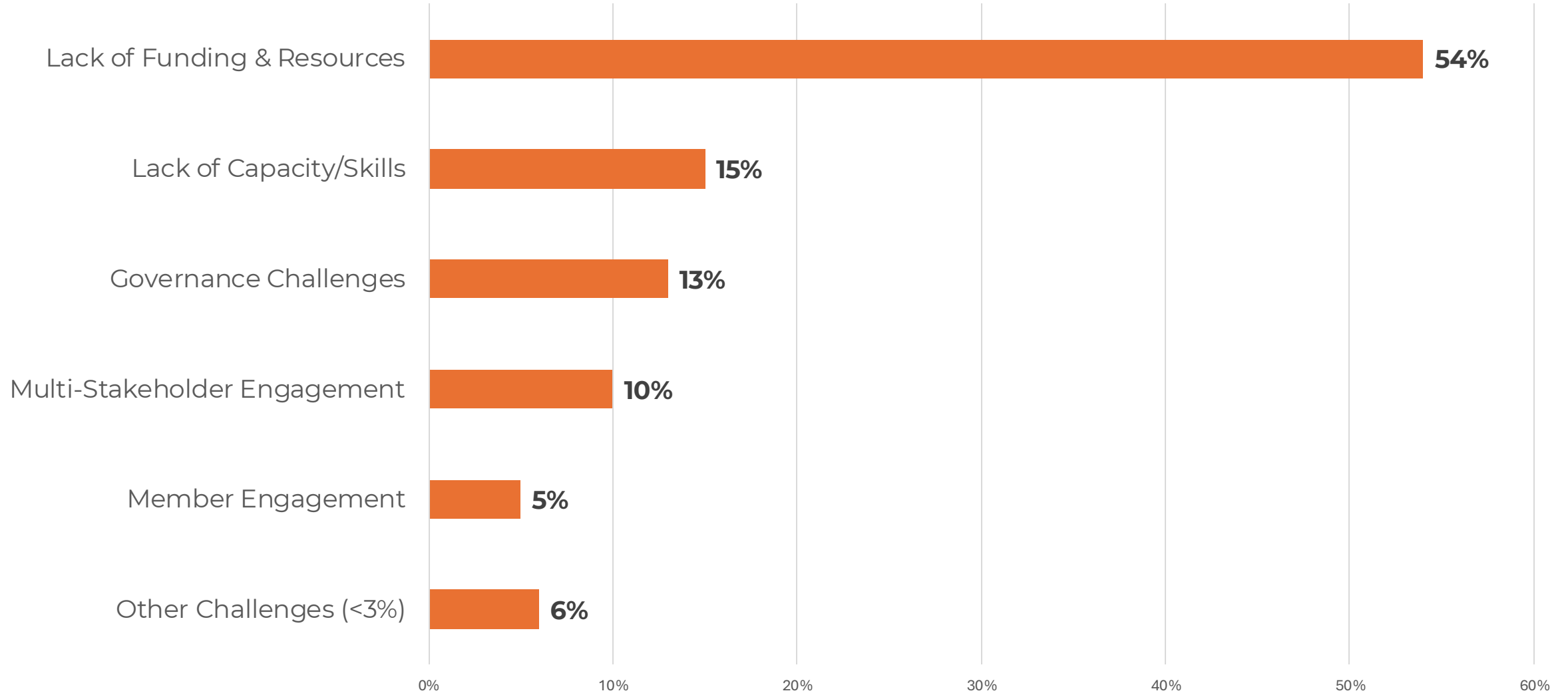
Challenges - LAC

2024 LAC Challenges



Challenges - WCA

2024 WCA Challenges



Donor Funding

Decline in Donor Funding and Financial Sustainability

- Major donors have withdrawn from development work, significantly reducing available funding
- Key donor organisations have cut support, directly affecting CSA financial sustainability
- Over-reliance on limited funding sources has created vulnerability across networks
- Donors increasingly prefer direct project funding over coordination efforts, limiting core funding for CSAs
- Growing need for direct funding support from the SUN CSN Secretariat and assistance in identifying new funding sources

Impact on CSA Operations and Advocacy

- Financial scarcity severely limits capacity building, advocacy efforts and network activities
- Lack of sustainable funding forces reliance on voluntary efforts, undermining long-term initiatives
- Declining funding restricts implementation of strategic plans and high-impact initiatives
- Resource mobilisation challenges directly impact national-level CSA advocacy effectiveness
- Funding shortages compromise research capabilities, communication campaigns and evidence generation

Administrative and Structural Limitations

- Insufficient resources for technical and administrative management of platform activities
- Lack of funding prevents maintaining Secretariat staff in some countries (e.g., Myanmar)
- Economic sustainability remains a fundamental challenge across all regions
- Limited financial resources hinder joint advocacy on nutrition and cross-cutting initiatives

Donor Funding

Challenges in Service Delivery and Programme Execution

- Financial difficulties affect operational costs and staff retention
- Funding gaps limit advocacy efforts at both national and county levels
- Lack of financial means hinders awareness-raising and advocacy in critical regions
- Difficulties in meeting fixed operational costs and executing planned activities
- Shortages undermine CSA capacity-building initiatives and support for CSO members

Efforts to Address Funding Gaps

- Growing calls for increased fundraising support from the SUN Secretariat
- Need to mobilise partners for financing key strategic plans (e.g., ASCINB 2025-2030)
- Ongoing efforts to build partnerships with donor organisations and external strategic partners
- Need for improved resource mobilisation strategies to sustain CSA advocacy at national and regional levels

Conclusion

The overarching issue across all regions is a persistent and worsening funding shortage, which affects CSA operations, advocacy effectiveness, strategic implementation, and long-term sustainability. There is an urgent need for diversified funding sources, stronger strategic partnerships, and enhanced financial support mechanisms to ensure continued impact of civil society nutrition advocacy.

Current mitigation strategies

Voluntary & In-Kind Support

- Member **voluntary contributions** (Colombia, Guatemala, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo)
- **Resource pooling** among alliance members (Cambodia, Lesotho, Philippines, Vietnam)

External Funding Approaches

- **Grant applications** for activity-specific funding (Sierra Leone, Ecuador, Liberia)
- **Strategic partnerships** with local/international organisations (Pakistan, Central African Republic)

Operational Adaptations

- **Virtual coordination** to reduce costs (Myanmar, Costa Rica, Cameroon)
- **Hybrid approaches** combining member-led initiatives with donor projects (El Salvador, Namibia)

Lack of Capacity and Skills

Addressing capacity and skills gaps is essential for strengthening our collective impact in nutrition advocacy and programming.

Limited Training Opportunities

- Governance and alliance management expertise is underdeveloped
- CSOs lack sufficient capacity-building programs
- Proposal writing skills for advocacy and general initiatives need improvement
- Communication capabilities (storytelling, photography) require enhancement

Technical Knowledge Gaps

- Technical assistance needed in: Advocacy approaches, Monitoring & Evaluation frameworks and gender-sensitive nutrition programming
- Awareness gaps around malnutrition challenges among CSAs
- Decision-makers and caregivers need improved nutrition knowledge
- Literacy barriers prevent effective use of tools (e.g., MUAC tape)

Participation Barriers

- Language barriers and funding shortages limit CSAs bandwidth
- Low representation at international conferences
- Time constraints affect alliance management capabilities
- Limited awareness of SUN's global strategic processes among local organisations

Lack of Capacity and Skills

Organisational Challenges

- Departmental-level CSA capacity requires strengthening
- Secretariat support for capacity-building programmes is critical
- Training sessions need Secretariat leadership
- Funding competition between member organisations creates organisational strain

Recommended Actions

- Develop targeted training programmes for governance and technical skills
- Create multilingual resources to overcome language barriers (including Russian)
- Establish mentorship initiatives between experienced and newer organisations
- Secure funding specifically for capacity-building initiatives
- Improve knowledge sharing about global strategies and opportunities

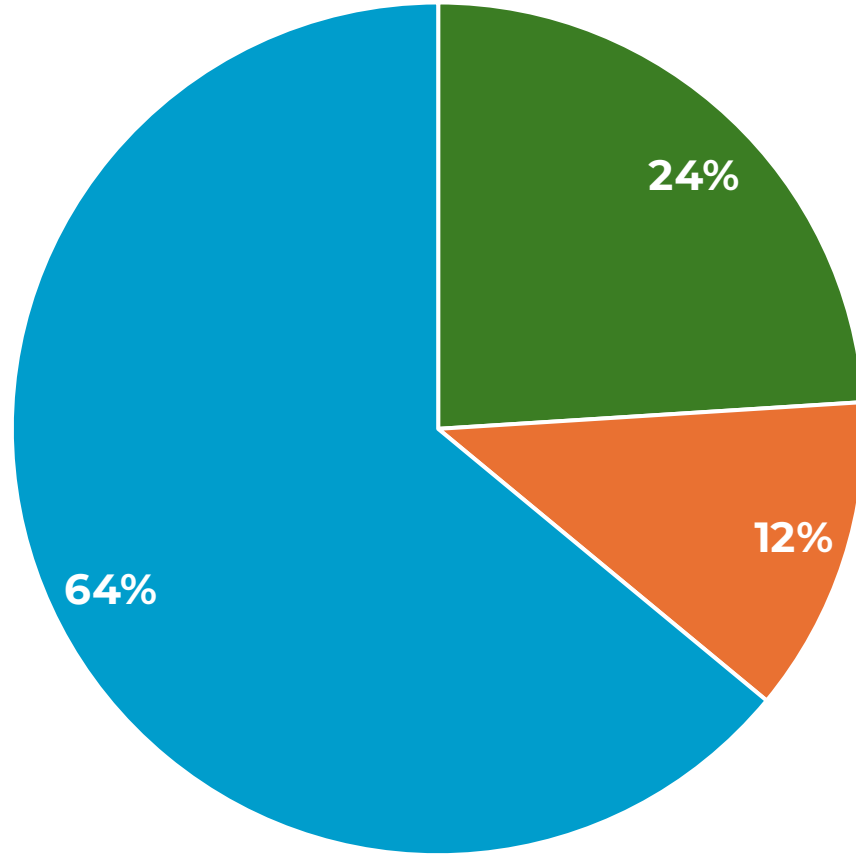
Expected Outcomes

- Enhanced proposal development leading to increased funding success
- Improved advocacy effectiveness through better technical knowledge
- Stronger alliance management and governance structures
- More effective communication of impact and achievements
- Greater participation in global nutrition forums and initiatives

Funding

Funding - Global

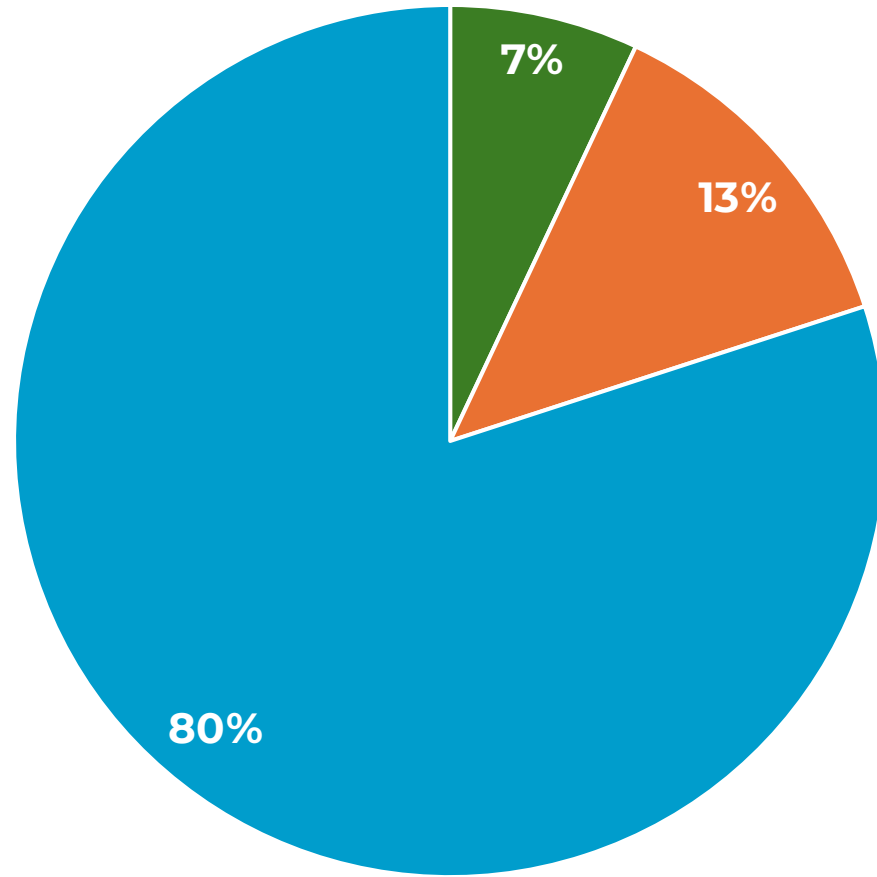
CSAs Funding Status



■ Yes ■ In Progress ■ No

Funding - Asia

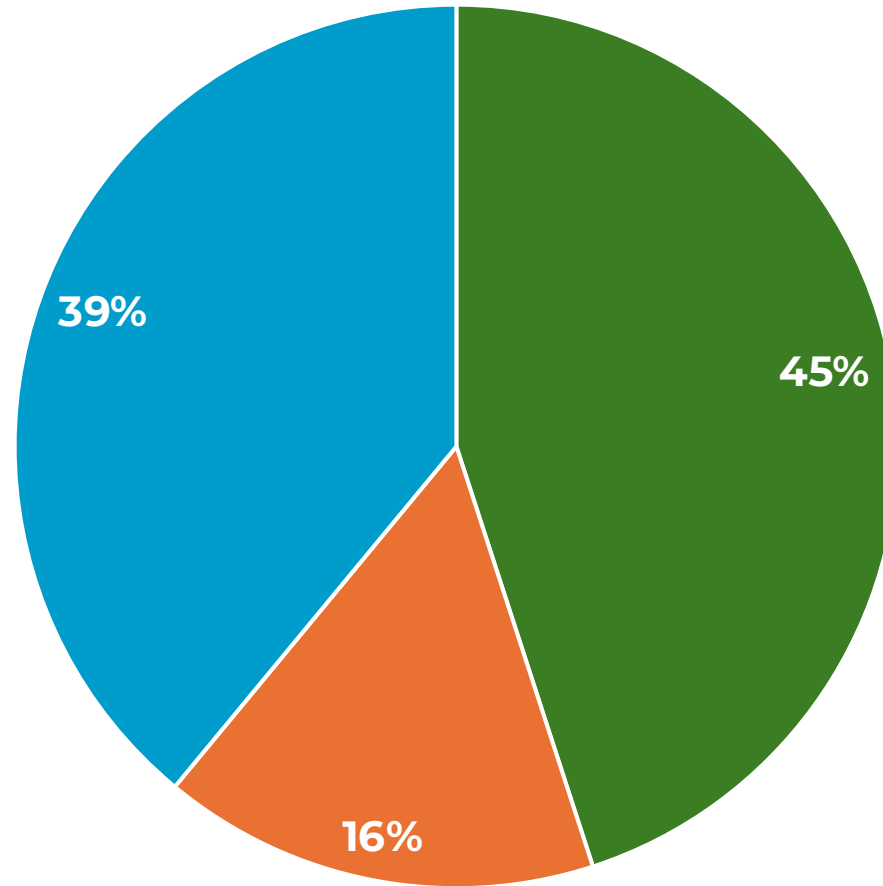
Asia CSAs Funding Status



■ Yes ■ In Progress ■ No

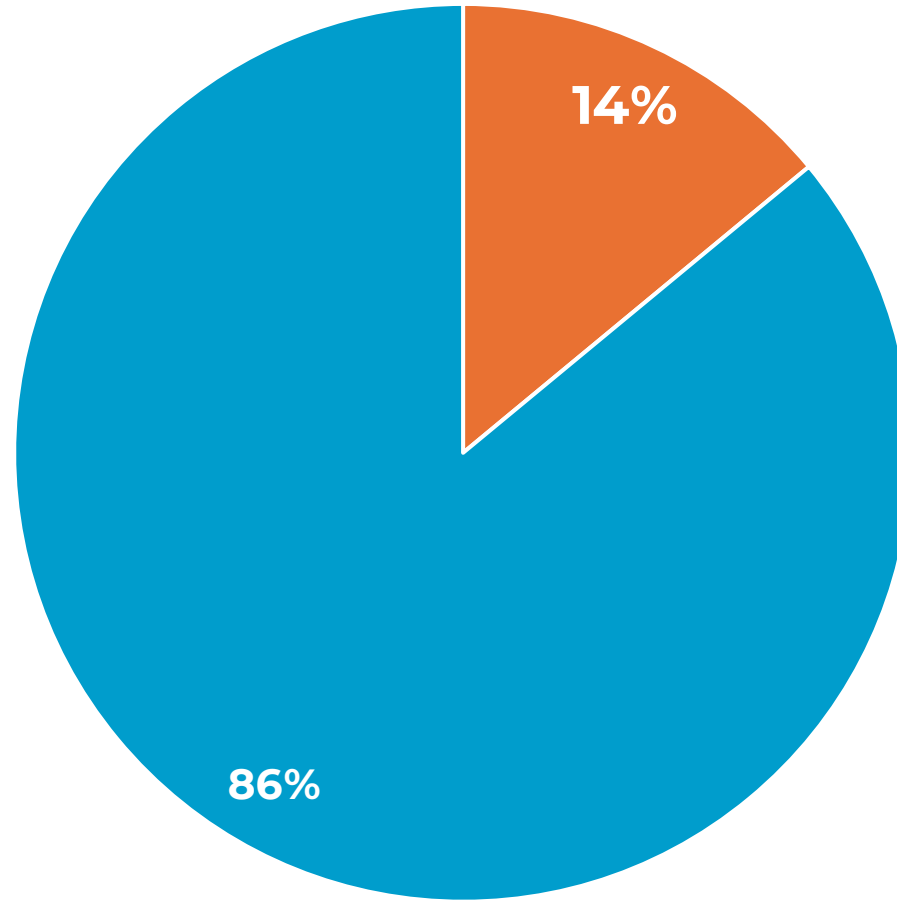
Funding - ESA

ESA CSAs Funding Status



■ Yes ■ In Progress ■ No

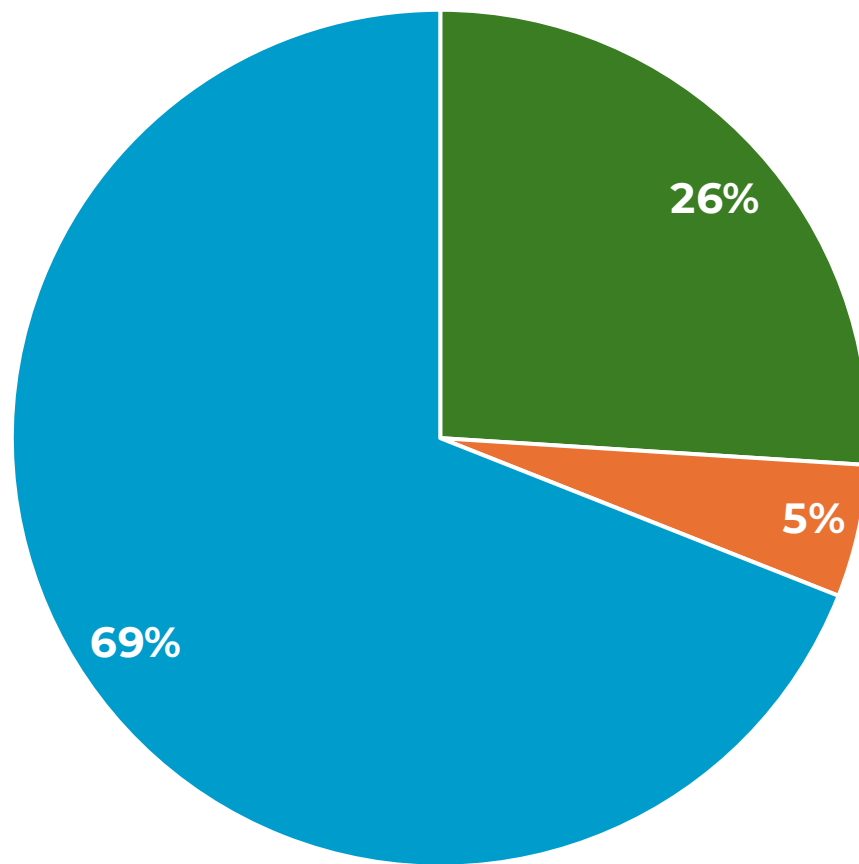
LAC CSAs Funding Status



■ Yes ■ In Progress ■ No

Funding - WCA

WCA CSAs Funding Status

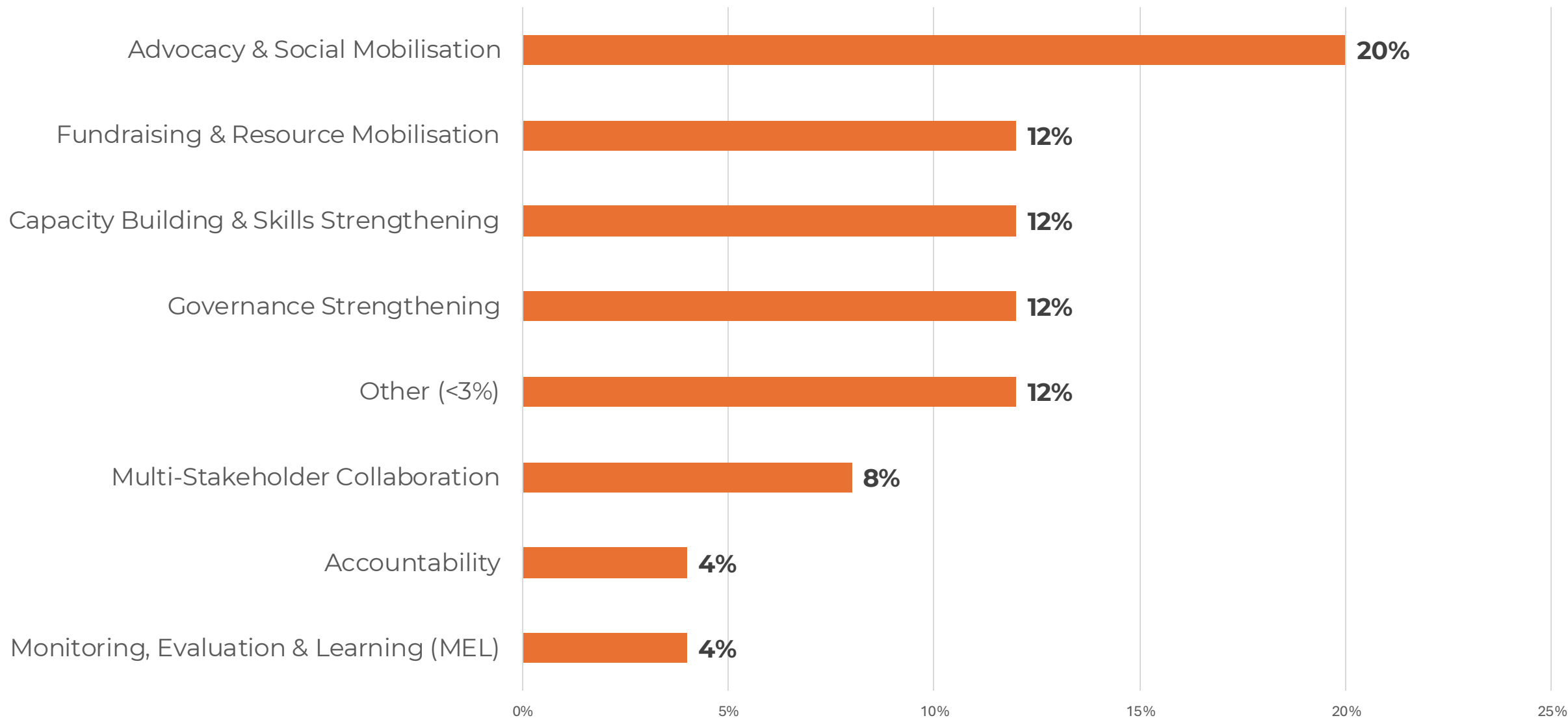


■ Yes ■ In Progress ■ No

2025 Workplans

Technical 2025 Workplan Areas

2025 Technical Workplan Areas



Advocacy & Social Mobilisation

Benin (WCA):

The alliance will continue the National Advocacy Campaign for the Intensification of Nutrition, ensuring government and partner accountability to the National Food and Nutrition Policy. They will strengthen the institutional capacity of CSOs and the SUN CSN movement through strategic advocacy and organisational development. A MEAL system will be developed and implemented to guide evidence-based advocacy and foster communities of practice in priority nutrition areas.

Colombia (LAC):

The alliance will position nutrition as a fundamental right in the lead-up to the 2026 presidential elections, engaging candidates and policymakers. They will strengthen the alliance's public image and thought leadership through strategic communication and knowledge-sharing. Financial sustainability will be enhanced by testing new funding mechanisms and recruiting new members to support ongoing advocacy efforts.

Mozambique (ESA):

Advocates will engage with new government members and parliamentarians at national, provincial, district, and municipal levels using social media platforms (e.g., Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, webinars, podcasts), in-person meetings, and the continuation of the journalism award. They will monitor nutrition funding through community-based tracking in 20 districts, analysing data for 2020–2024 and projecting for 2025. The advocacy reach will expand to 6 new districts while continuing support for the Youth Network.

Advocacy & Social Mobilisation

Philippines (Asia):

The alliance will strengthen grassroots nutrition advocacy through subnational CSO network engagement. They will collaborate with academia, businesses, and development agencies to promote innovative, multi-sectoral nutrition initiatives. The team will conduct joint fundraising and proposal development to ensure sustainability and scale of programs. Robust MEAL processes will be implemented to ensure transparency, strategic improvement, and accountability in advocacy work.

Senegal (WCA):

The alliance will update and implement the national advocacy and communication strategy for 2024–2028. They will advocate for institutionalising the right to food and scaling up nutrition through parliamentary and territorial networks. The team will lead participation in national and global forums, including preparations for the Nutrition for Growth 2025 Summit.

Finance & Fundraising Priorities

Colombia (LAC):

The alliance will ensure long-term financial sustainability by testing diverse funding models. They will attract new members and secure investments to strengthen ASC's vision and operations.

Liberia (WCA):

The alliance will expand domestic resource mobilisation through county budgets aligned with the Nutrition Costed Plan. They will reignite advocacy for legislative action, including continued support for breastfeeding policy implementation.

Mauritania (WCA):

The alliance will strengthen advocacy, fundraising, and social mobilisation to increase domestic funding for nutrition.

Philippines (Asia):

The alliance will generate resources through joint fundraising proposals and webinars to sustain and expand programs.

Timor-Leste (Asia):

The alliance will fundraise and lobby donors to support SUN CSA activities via proposal submission and engagement.

Togo (WCA):

The alliance will raise funds to combat malnutrition and undernutrition. They will build collaborative networks with state, financial, and technical partners to support funding efforts.

Capacity Building

Bangladesh (Asia):

The alliance will conduct workshops and increase membership to strengthen multi-sector platforms at the sub-national level.

Central African Republic (WCA):

The alliance will deliver tailored capacity building on nutrition-sensitive approaches and empower CSOs through participation in regional and global platforms.

Kyrgyzstan (Asia):

One of the core priorities will be the development and delivery of educational programs focused on enhancing farmers' knowledge of modern agricultural technologies and sustainable production practices. The alliance will increase public understanding of the critical role food security plays in health and well-being. They will organize targeted trainings and community seminars to support climate change adaptation and improved crop yields at the local level.

Myanmar (Asia):

The alliance will support CSA member development, multi-stakeholder engagement, and regional learning exchanges.

Nigeria (WCA):

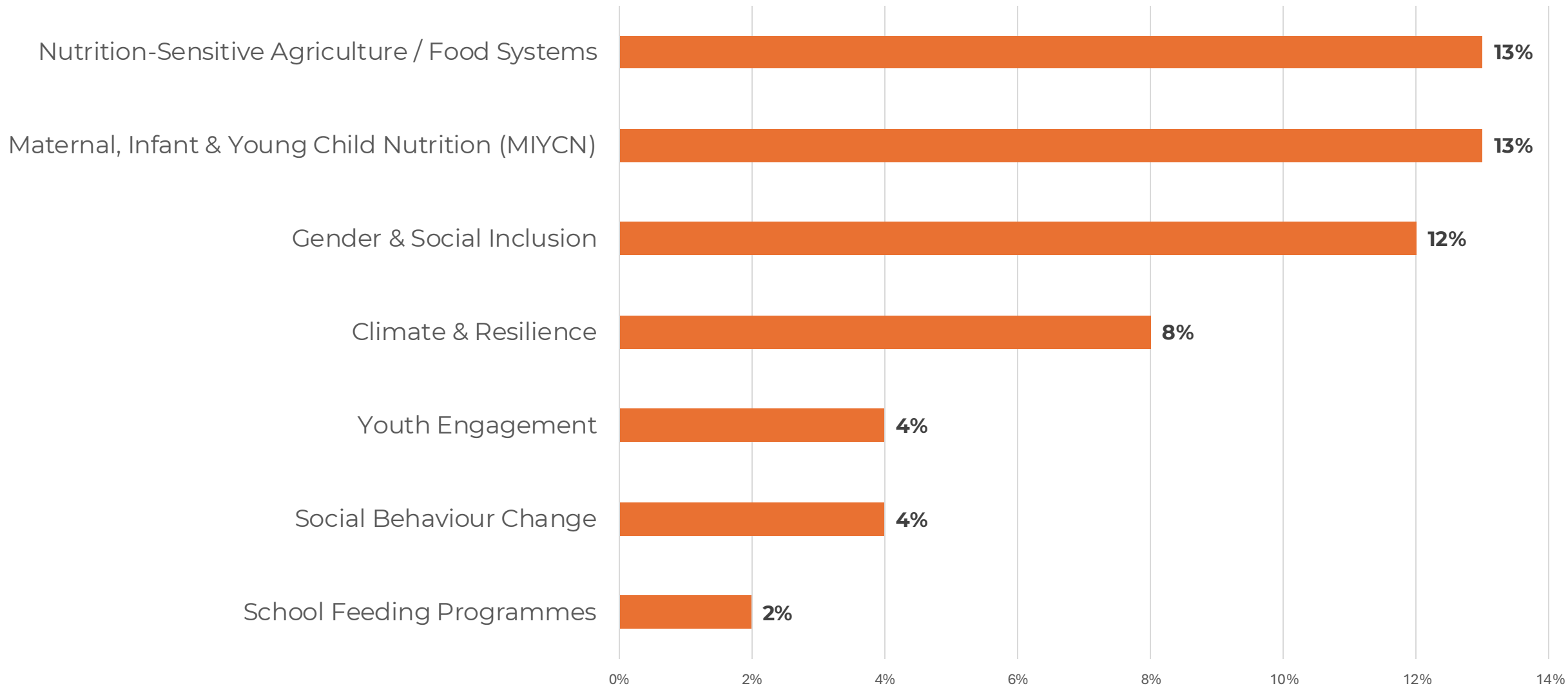
The alliance will deliver targeted capacity-building activities through peer learning and gap assessments to strengthen member alliances.

Sri Lanka (Asia):

The alliance is formulating Nutrition Master training and TOT programs including a 500 Ambassadors of Food Based Dietary Guidelines programme.

Thematic 2025 Workplan Areas

2025 Thematic Workplan Areas



Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture & Food Systems

Cambodia (Asia):

The alliance will advance nutrition and climate-sensitive agriculture by integrating environmental sustainability into maternal and child nutrition initiatives.

Cameroon (WCA):

The alliance will promote agroecology and organic farming to improve nutrition using locally available products. They will scale up community-based agriculture programs, including Moringa cultivation, to support food security and income generation.

Kyrgyzstan (Asia):

The alliance will implement local agriculture and food security initiatives through grassroots mobilisation and independent project development. They will collaborate with government agencies to promote sustainable farming practices, modern agricultural technologies, and community resilience to climate change.

Laos (Asia):

The alliance will strengthen climate-smart agriculture and food security advocacy. They will promote workplace breastfeeding and nutrition policies while enhancing knowledge-sharing platforms among stakeholders.

Tanzania (ESA):

The alliance will promote sustainable food system governance and accountability through school feeding programs. They will provide capacity-building support to ensure systemic improvements in nutrition-sensitive agriculture.

Maternal, Infant & Young Child Nutrition

Cambodia (Asia):

The alliance will promote maternal, infant, and young child health through improved governance and protection of breastfeeding practices.

Laos (Asia):

The alliance will advance workplace breastfeeding and nutrition policies.

Liberia (WCA):

The alliance will reignite advocacy to enforce the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes. They will engage new legislators to support the Breastfeeding Bill, advancing national legal protection for infant nutrition.

Mali (WCA):

The alliance will advocate for legal adoption of a national marketing code for breast milk substitutes, reinforcing the right to adequate infant nutrition.

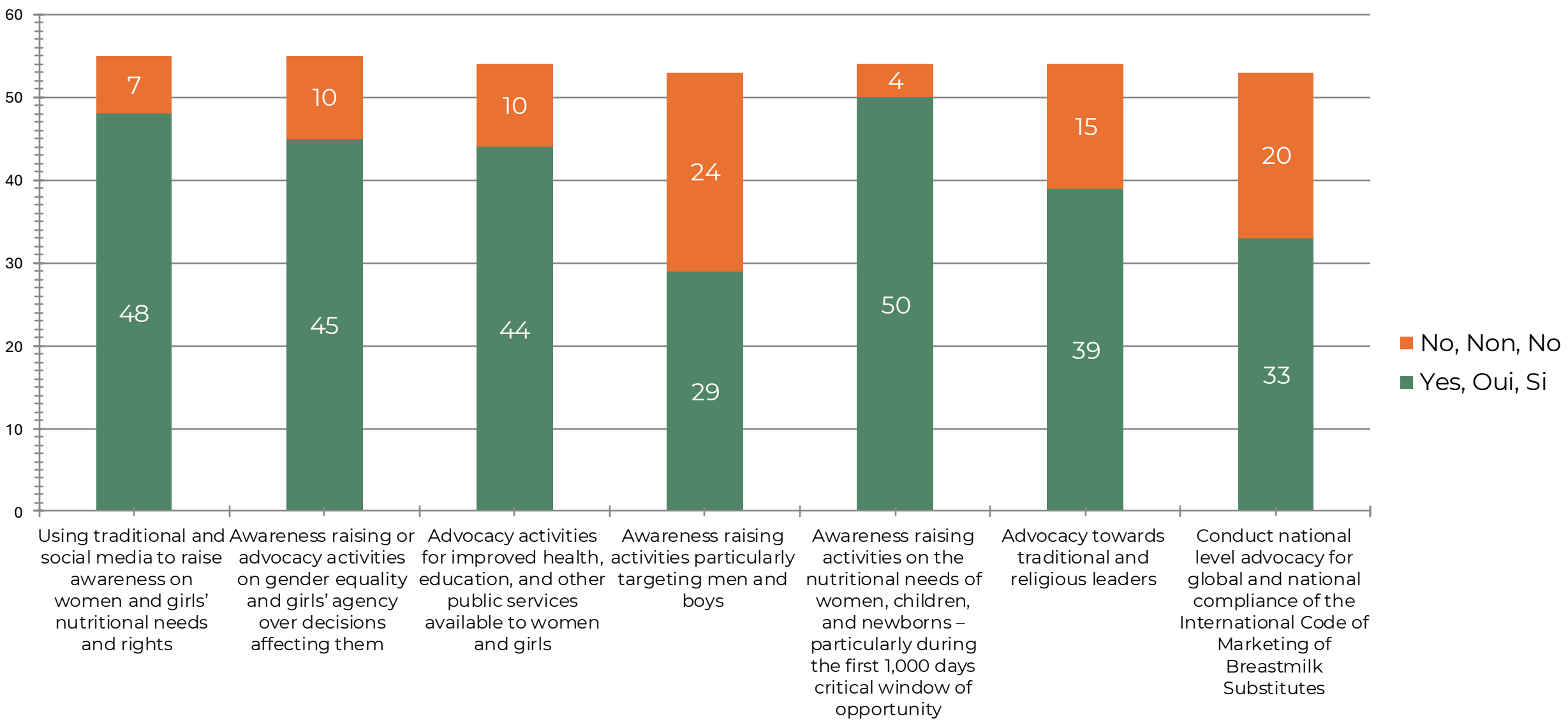
Senegal (WCA):

The alliance will scale up the "Stronger with Breast Milk Only" campaign and integrate breastfeeding promotion into national strategies.

Viet Nam (Asia): The alliance will support the government in Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition-related policy development, including the Nutrition Chapter of the Law on Disease Prevention. They will promote sugar-sweetened beverage taxation and monitor compliance with nutrition codes through the VIVID system (AI-generated app to identify BMS Code violators).

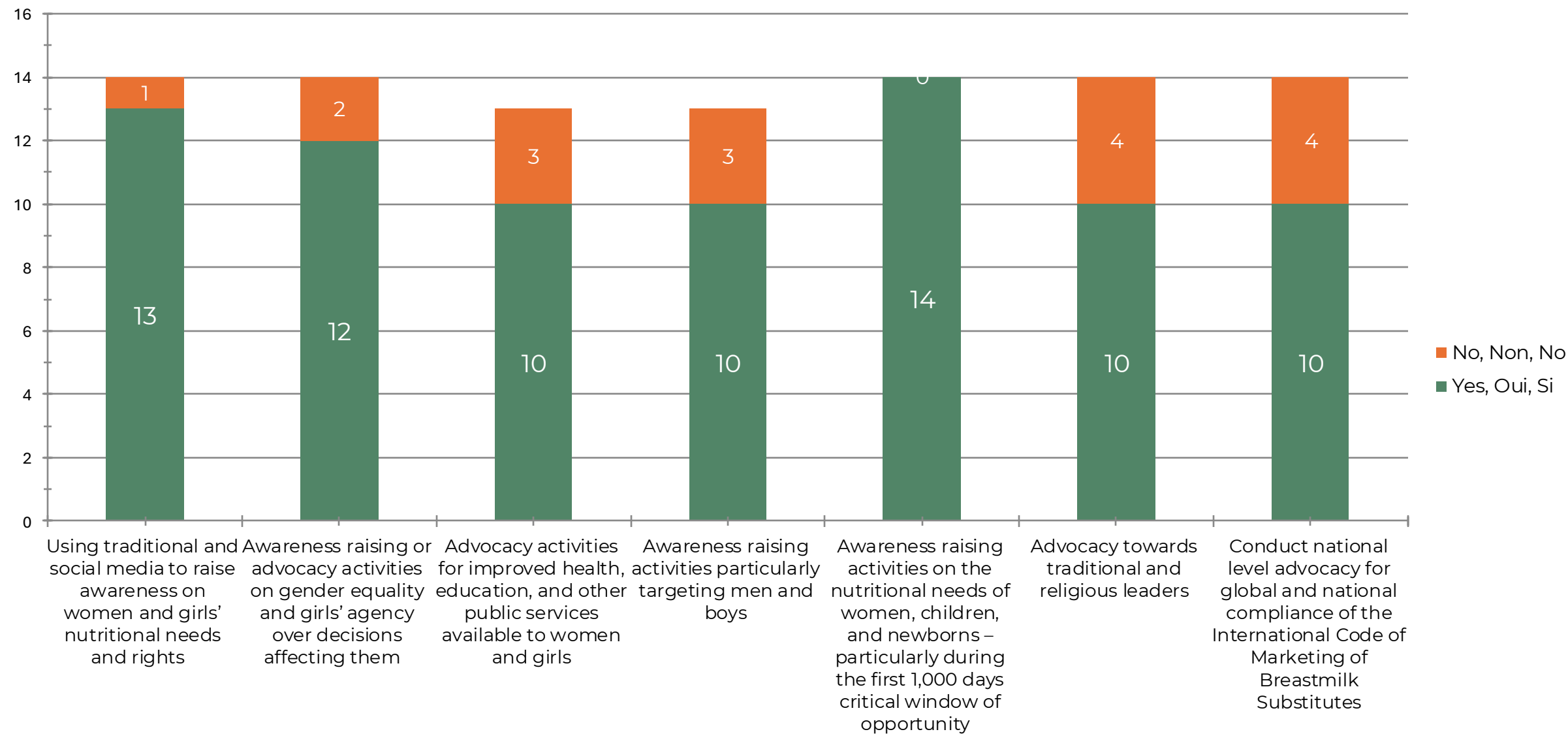
Gender-transformative Workplan Areas - Global

Gender-Transformative Activities in CSA Workplans



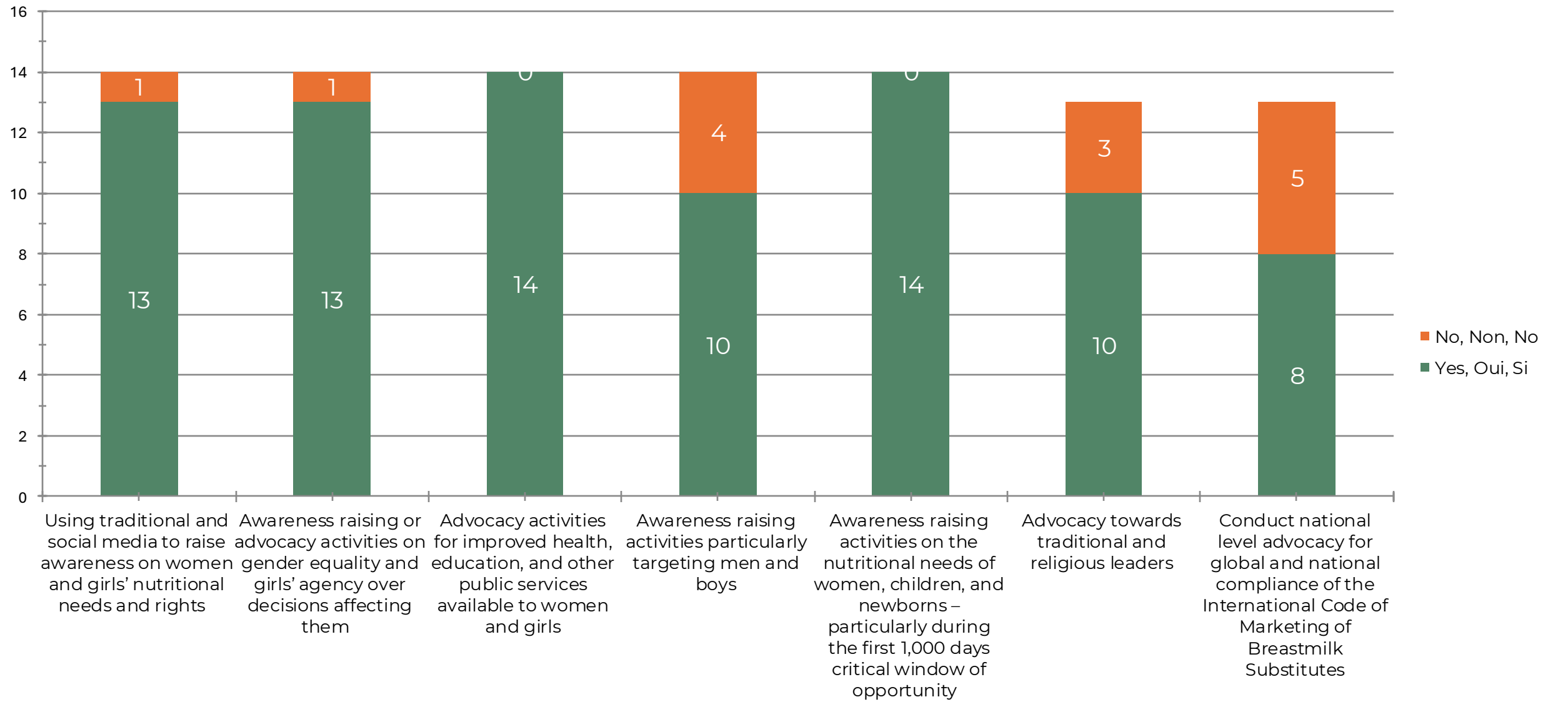
Gender-transformative Workplan Areas - Asia

Gender-Transformative Activities in CSA Workplans



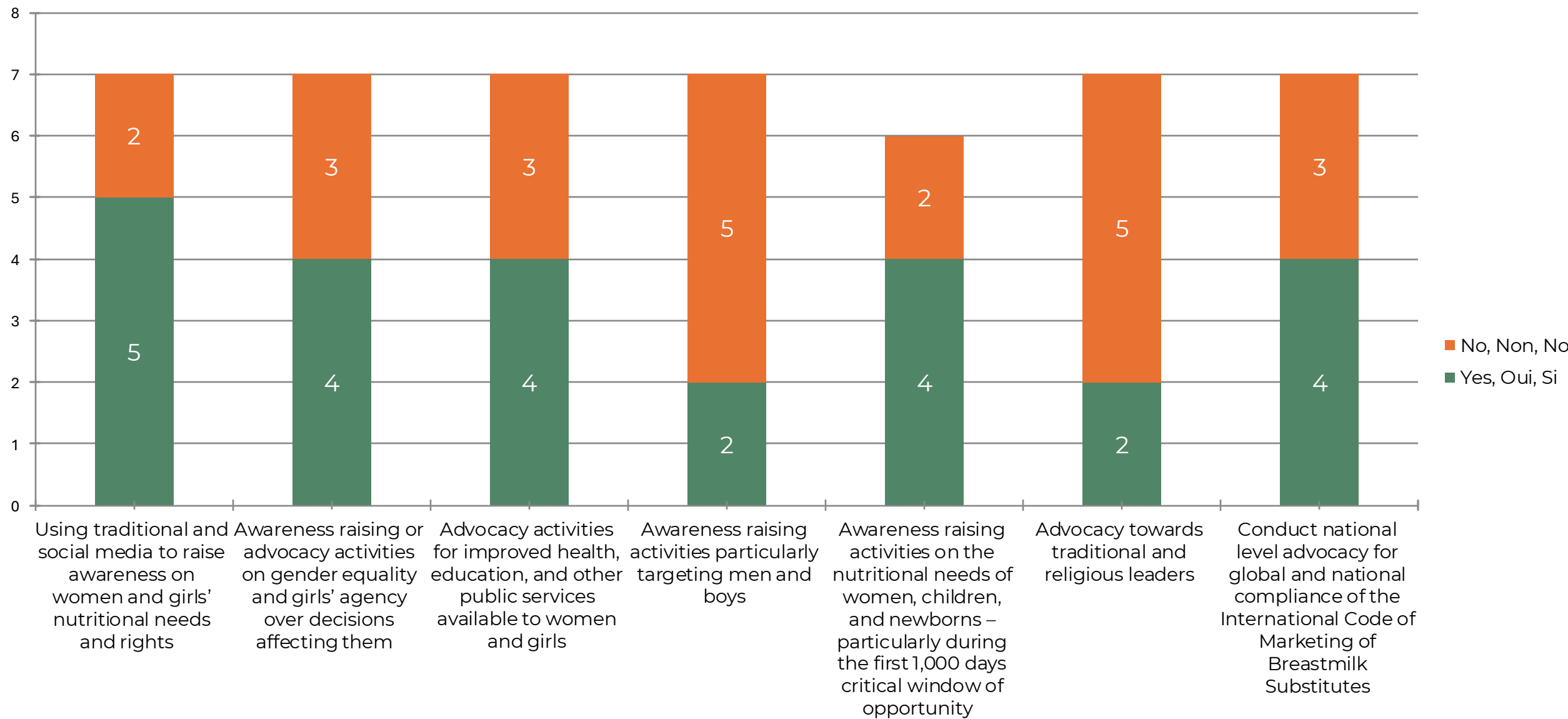
Gender-transformative Workplan Areas - ESA

Gender-Transformative Activities in CSA Workplans



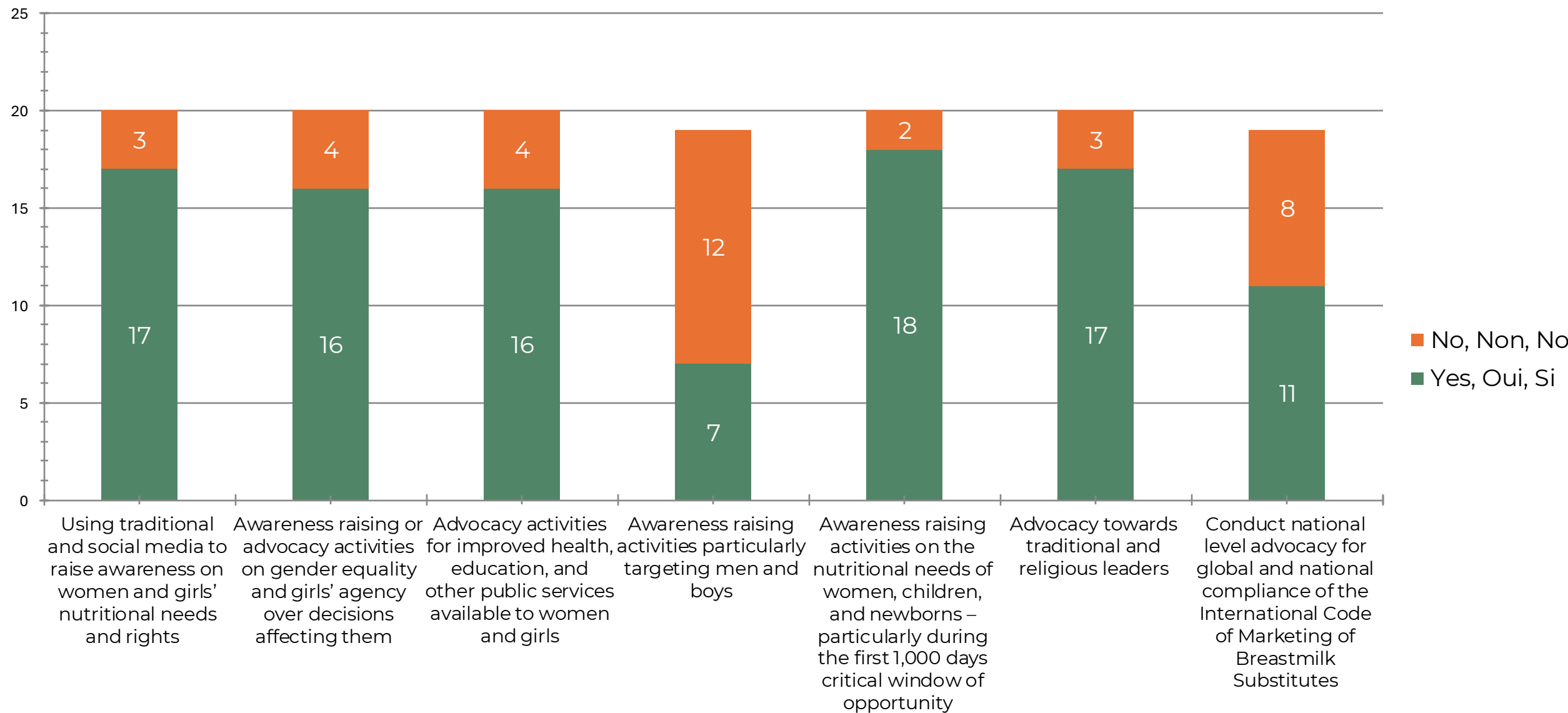
Gender-transformative Workplan Areas - LAC

Gender-Transformative Activities in CSA Workplans



Gender-transformative Workplan Areas - WCA

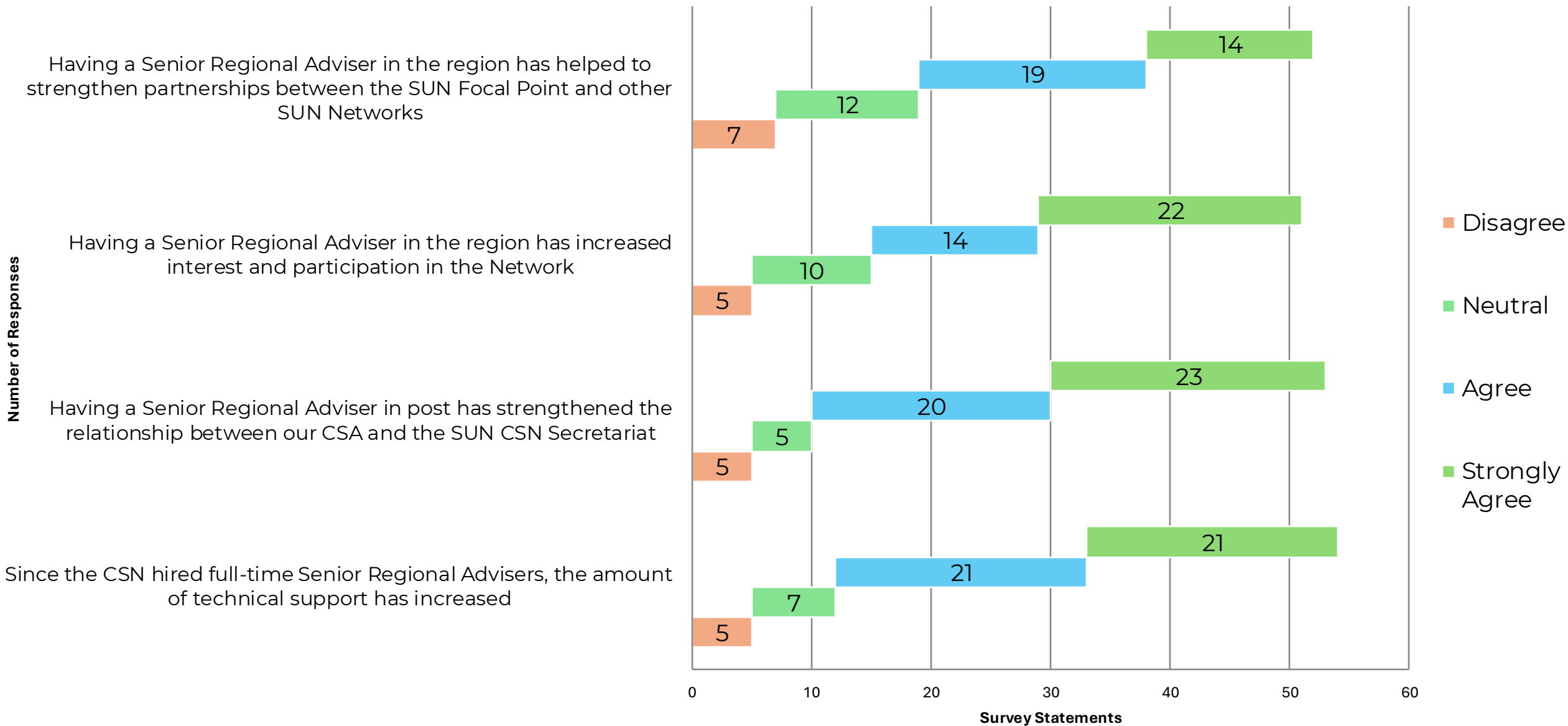
Gender-Transformative Activities in CSA Workplans



Regionalisation

Impact of Regionalisation

Survey Responses on the Impact of Senior Regional Advisers



Impact of Regionalisation

A significant portion of respondents agree or strongly agree with all four statements regarding the impact of Senior Regional Advisers (SRAs). For each question, responses fall into the **"Agree"** and **"Strongly Agree"** categories, indicating that SRAs are perceived as beneficial.

Strengthened Relationships & Support

- **77% (43 out of 56)** of respondents agree or strongly agree that having an SRA has strengthened their relationship with the SUN CSN Secretariat.
- **75% (42 out of 56)** of respondents believe technical support has increased since the hiring of SRAs.
- **64% (36 out of 56)** of respondents agree or strongly agree that having an SRA in the region has increased interest and participation in the network.
- **59% (33 out of 56)** of respondents agree or strongly agree that having an SRA in the region has helped to strengthen partnerships between the SUN Focal Point and other SUN Networks

Minimal Negative Feedback

Across all questions, **less than 10%** of respondents selected **"Strongly Disagree"** or **"Disagree."** This suggests that while some CSAs may not have noticed significant improvements, very few feel that SRAs have had a negative effect.

Impact of Regionalisation

Key Areas of Support and Impact

- Improved communication
- Strengthened coordination and engagement
- Enhanced networking and collaboration
- Capacity building and technical support
- Responsiveness and accessibility
- Support for regional and global engagement

Regionalisation – Future Support

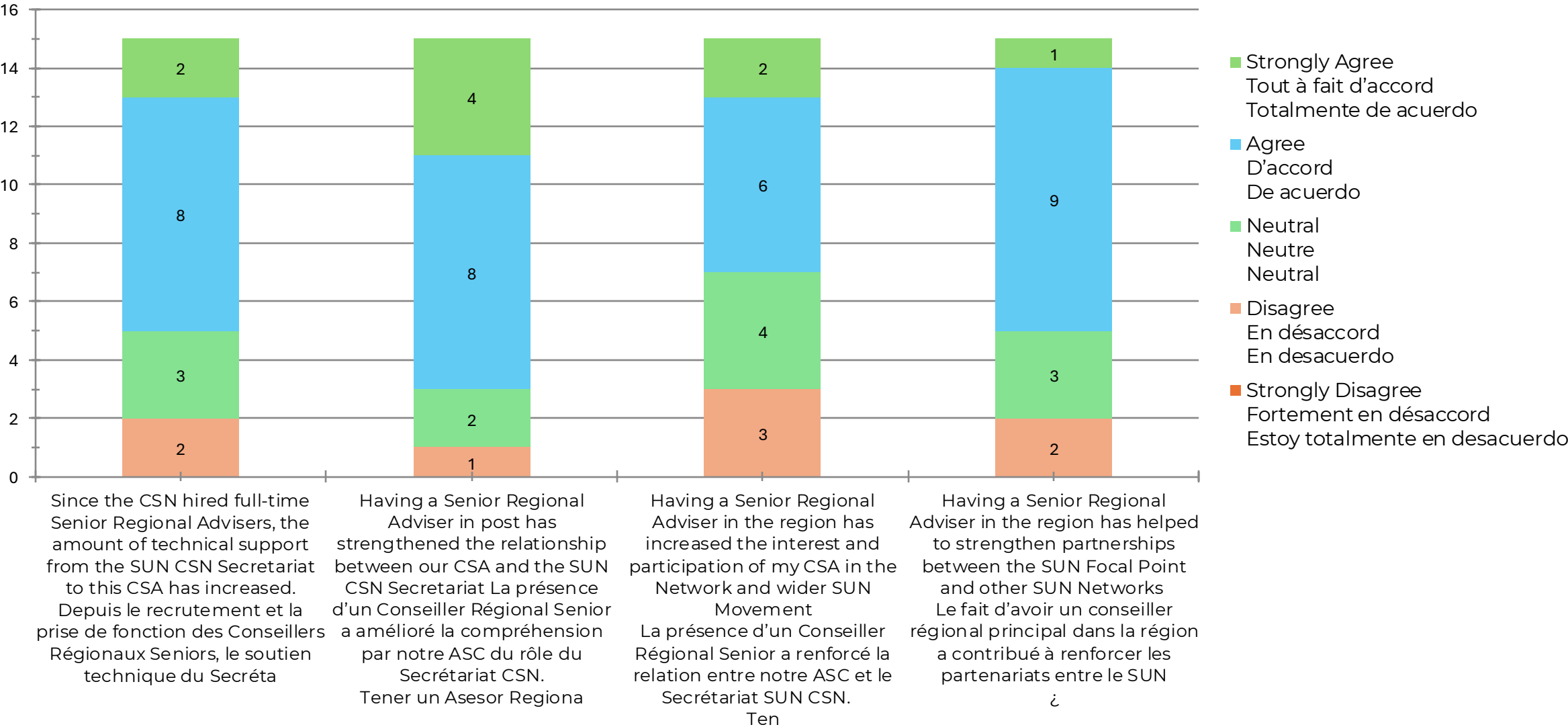
- **Strong demand for funding and resource mobilisation**
 - Includes: identifying funding opportunities, proposal development, donor engagement, and sustainable financing strategies.
- **Capacity building, technical support, and learning exchange**
 - Includes: training, organisational development, peer-to-peer learning, regional exchanges, and advocacy capacity building.
- **Strengthening CSA coordination, governance, and advocacy**
 - Includes: support for governance structures, TOR development, engagement with national SUN networks, and policy advocacy.
- **Improved communication, visibility, and information sharing**
 - Includes: better communication tools, more consistent updates, increased visibility of platforms, and sharing of funding/event information.
- **Balanced language and cultural engagement**
 - Includes: ensuring inclusivity between Francophone and Anglophone countries and adapting approaches accordingly.

Regionalisation – Future Support

- **Support for context-specific and institutional challenges**
 - Includes: conflict-affected areas, humanitarian and political constraints, institutional strengthening, and reputational risk management.
- **Support for regional coordination and engagement**
 - Includes: inclusive participation, balancing regional goals with local realities, and improved cross-country collaboration.
- **Responsiveness, accessibility, and follow-up**
 - Includes: timely support from SRAs, ongoing consultation, and mechanisms to track national actions and commitments.
- **Enhanced advocacy and strategic guidance**
 - Includes: collective regional advocacy strategies, alignment with international goals, and support from international NGOs.

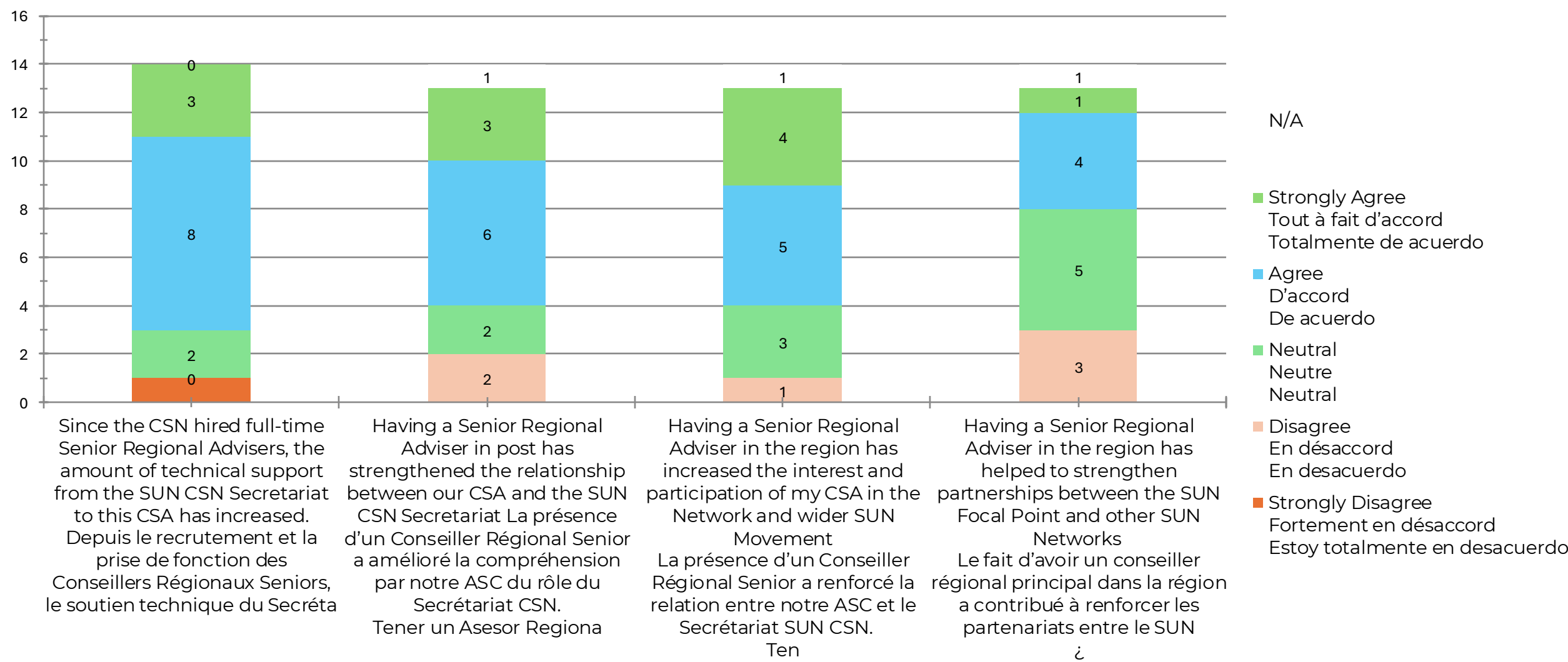
Regionalisation - Asia

Survey Responses on the Impact of Senior Regional Advisers, Asia



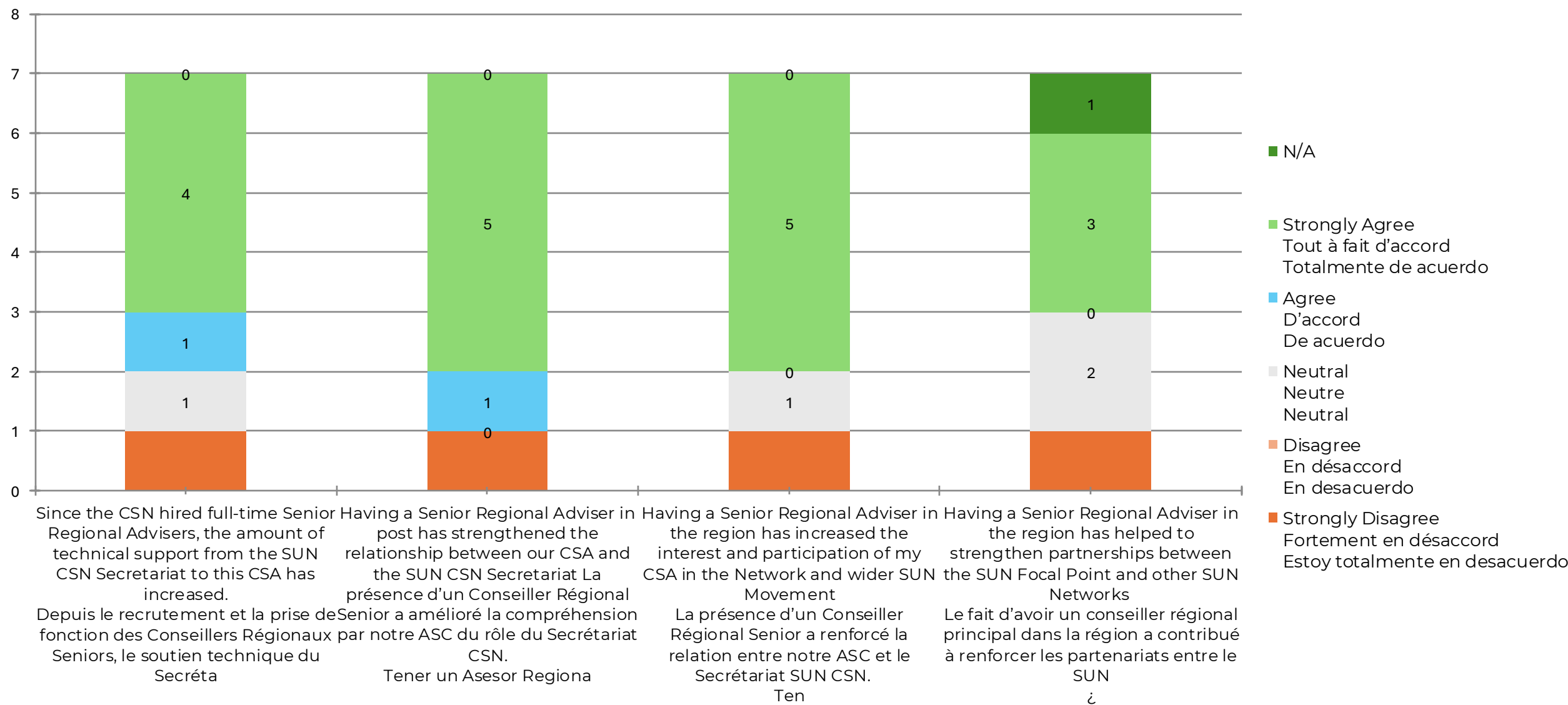
Regionalisation - ESA

Survey Responses on the Impact of Regional Advisers, ESA



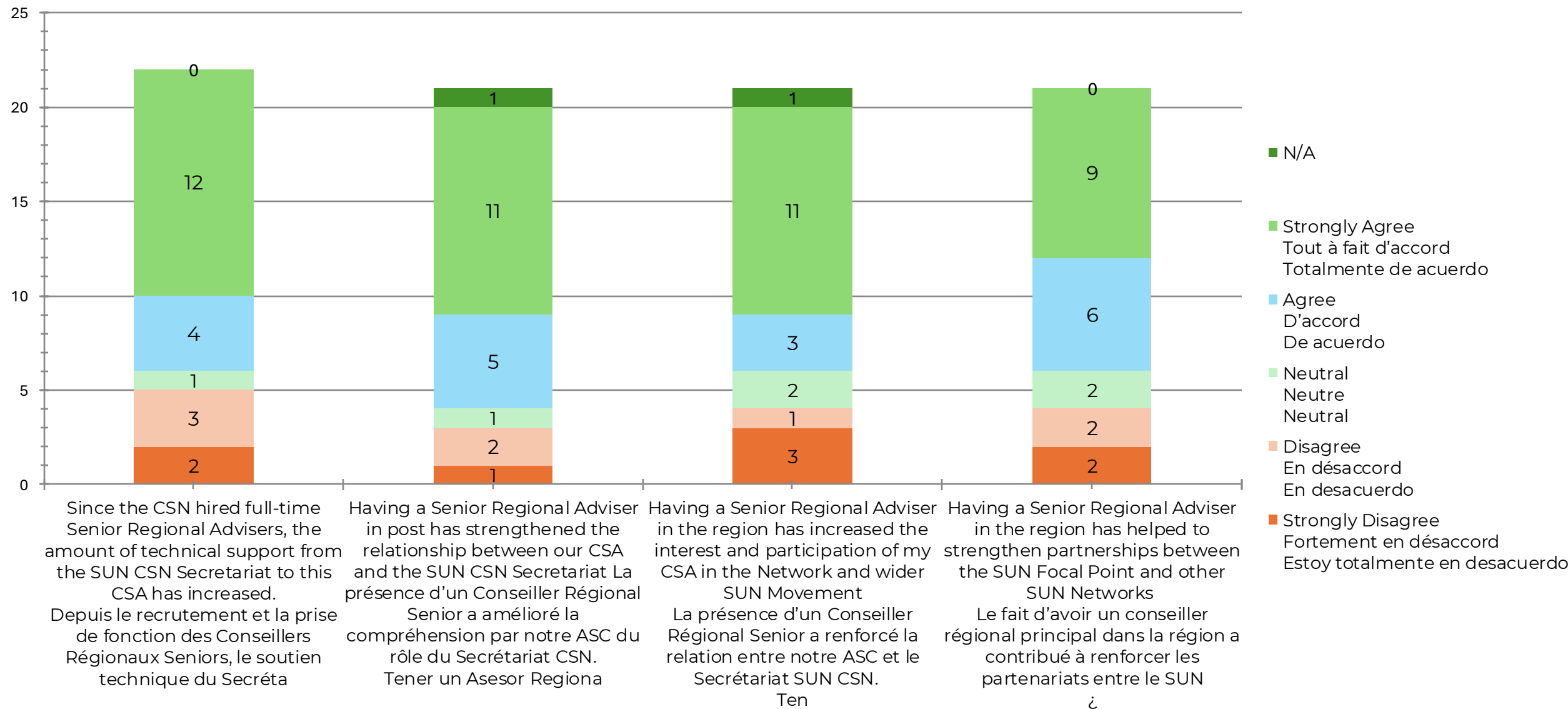
Regionalisation – LAC

Survey Responses on the Impact of Regional Adviser, LAC



Regionalisation – WCA

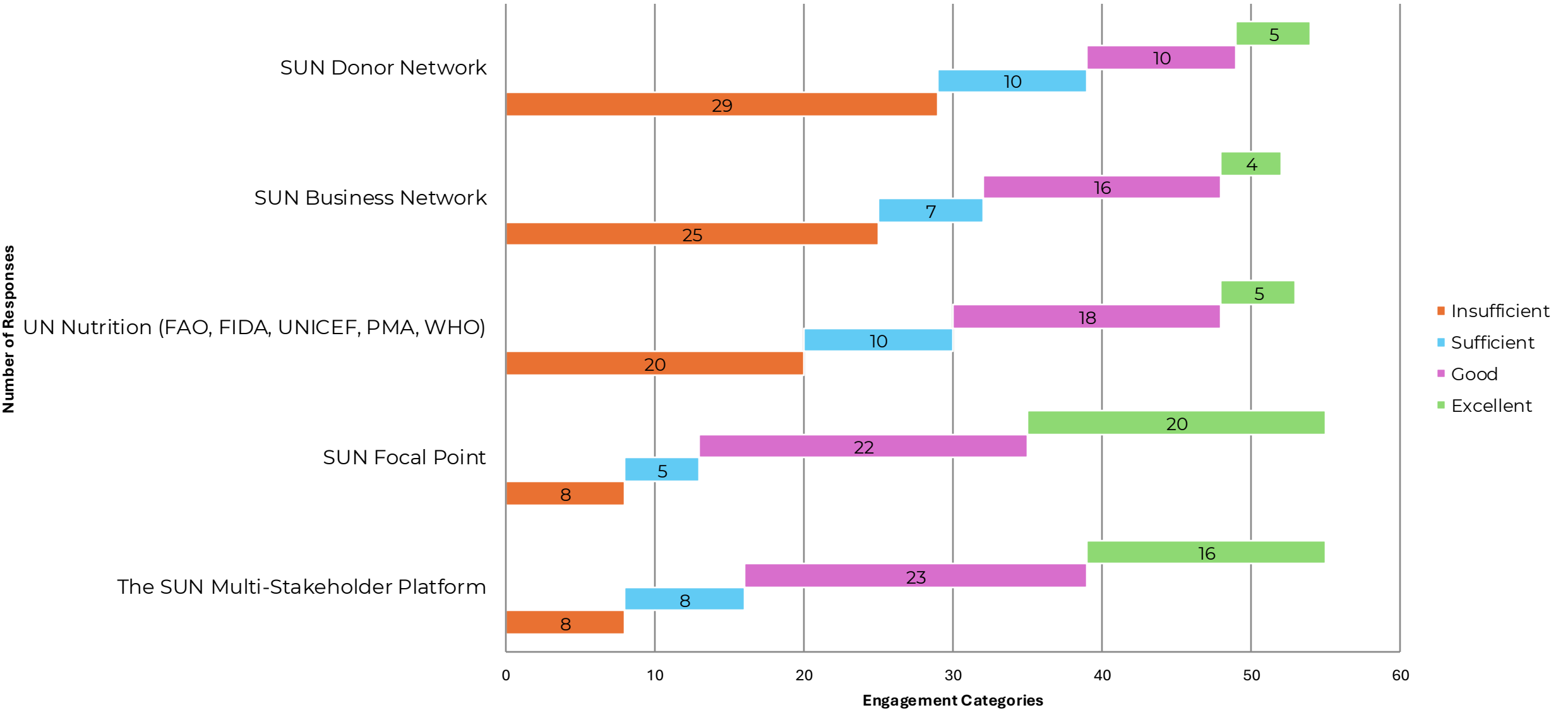
Survey Responses on the Impact of Regional Adviser, WCA



Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration

Relationship with SUN MSP– Global

Survey Responses on Engagement Levels with SUN Networks



Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration

Effective nutrition initiatives require strong collaboration between government, civil society, and international partners. This presentation highlights critical gaps in our current approach.

Weak Government Engagement

- Funding constraints have led to declining government involvement
- Limited commitment to organising multi-stakeholder meetings
- Communication breakdowns with key entities like the Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security Unclear accountability for nutrition outcomes

Coordination Gaps

- Insufficient collaboration between government agencies, CSOs, and other stakeholders
- Weak coordination mechanisms at national and provincial levels
- Intervention duplication resulting from poor sectoral communication
- Resources wasted due to uncoordinated efforts

Institutional Support Deficits

- Limited backing from UN agencies and bilateral partners for monitoring
- Reduced international presence limiting visibility and advocacy opportunities
- Confusion around roles between SUN government focal points and CSAs Lack of direct support for civil society nutrition initiatives

Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration

Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Needs

- Irregular meetings hindering collective action and decision-making Inefficient collaboration frameworks causing operational challenges
- Weak institutional commitment to governance and accountability
- Need for structured dialogue among all nutrition stakeholders

Recommended Actions

- Establish regular, funded multi-stakeholder platforms with clear objectives
- Define roles and responsibilities among government entities and partners
- Create communication protocols between national and provincial levels
- Secure commitments from international partners for consistent support
- Develop accountability mechanisms for all stakeholders

Expected Outcomes

- Enhanced coordination leading to more efficient resource utilization
- Improved government ownership of nutrition initiatives
- Stronger international partnerships and visibility
- More effective civil society engagement in nutrition advocacy
- Better alignment of efforts toward common nutrition goals

Key Trends

1. Higher Engagement with Multi-Stakeholder Platforms & SUN Focal Points

- The **SUN Multi-Stakeholder Platform** and **SUN Focal Point** have the **highest engagement levels**, with **most responses falling under "Good" and "Excellent"**
- The **Focal Point** category has the **highest percentage of "Excellent" responses** (20 out of 55), suggesting a strong and effective engagement.

2. Lower Engagement with Donor & Business Networks

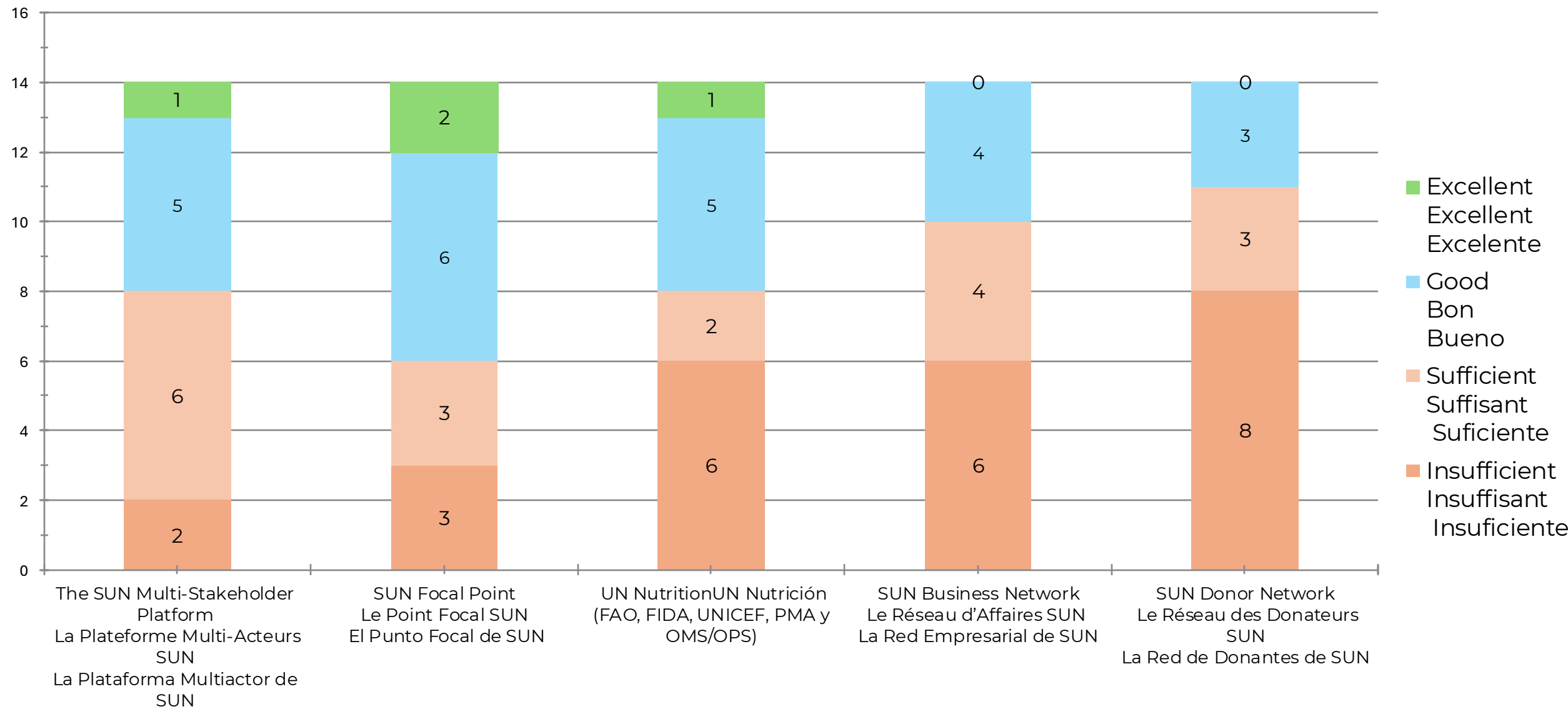
- The **SUN Donor Network** and **SUN Business Network** have the **highest "Insufficient" responses**, at **29 and 25 respectively**.
- **Fewer respondents rated engagement as "Good" or "Excellent"** in these two categories, indicating room for improvement.

3. UN Nutrition Falls in the Middle

- Engagement with **UN Nutrition (FAO, FIDA, UNICEF, PMA, WHO/OPS)** is **moderately positive** but not as strong as the Focal Points or Multi-Stakeholder Platform.
- It has a **notable 20 respondents (out of 53) rating engagement as "Insufficient"**, which suggests that some CSAs might be struggling to connect with UN Nutrition agencies.

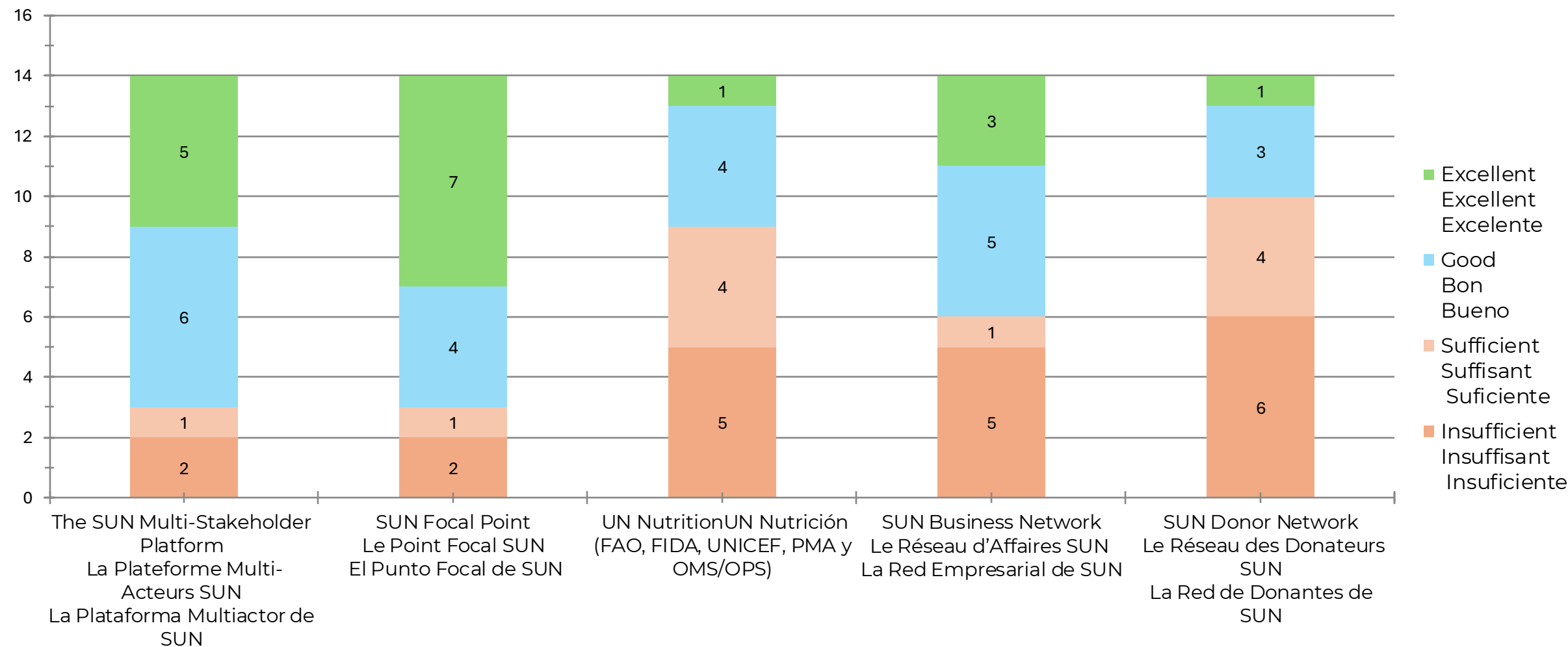
Relationship with SUN MSP– Asia

Please rank your engagement with:



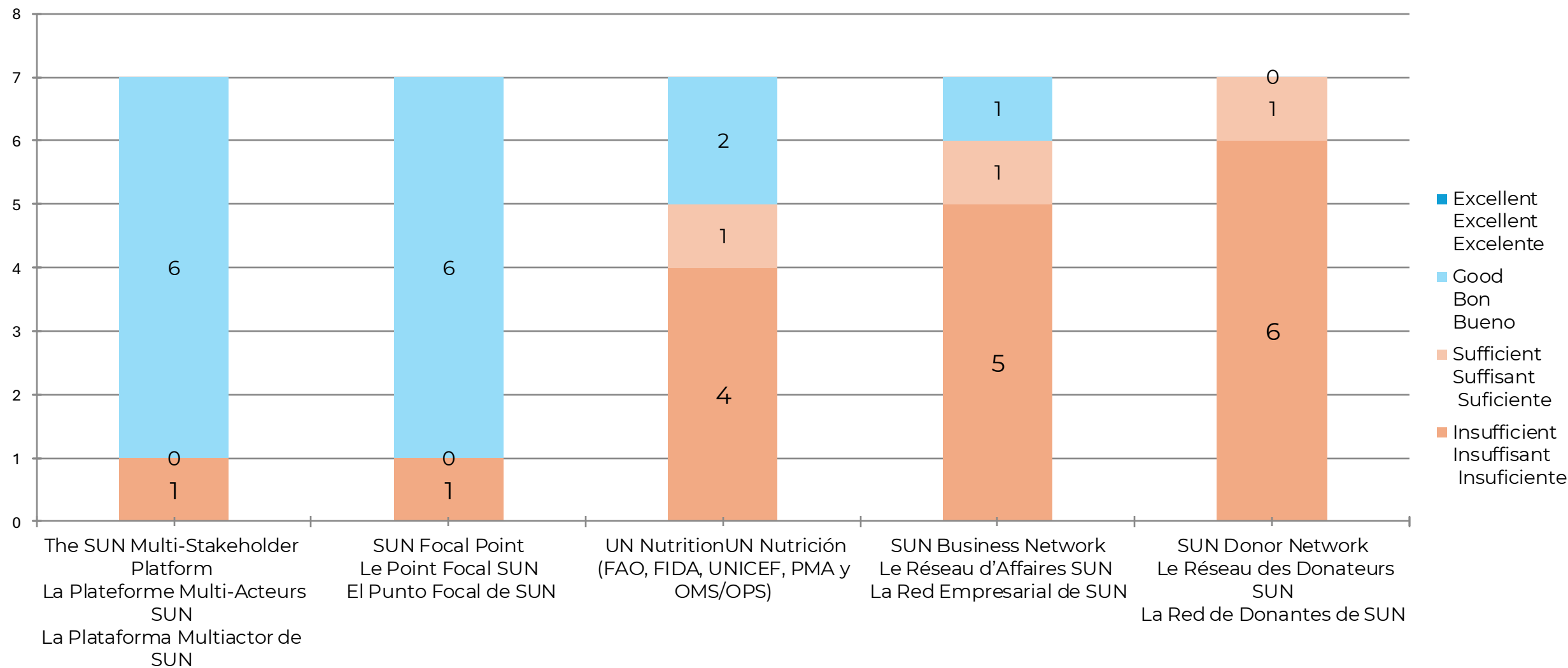
Relationship with SUN MSP– ESA

Please rank your engagement with:



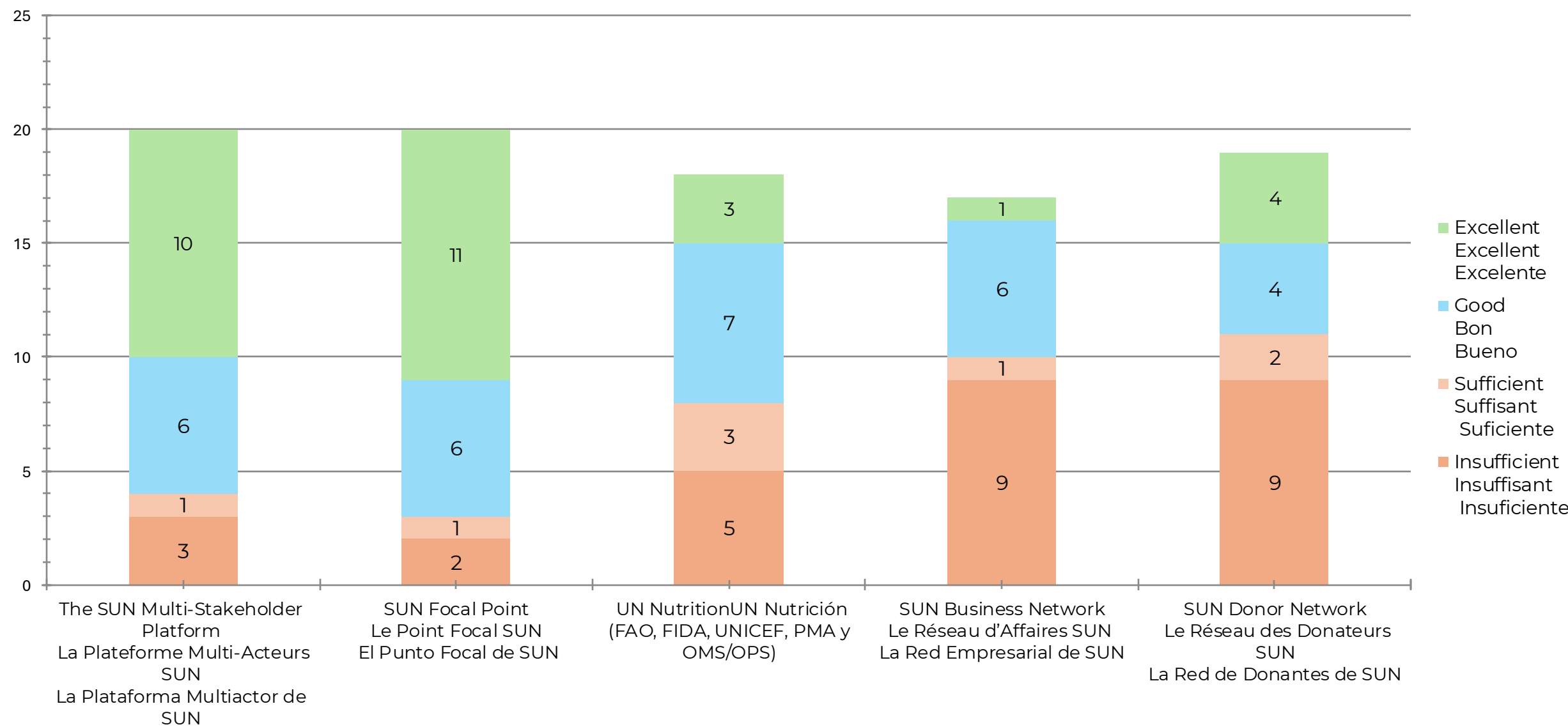
Relationship with SUN MSP– LAC

Please rank your engagement with:



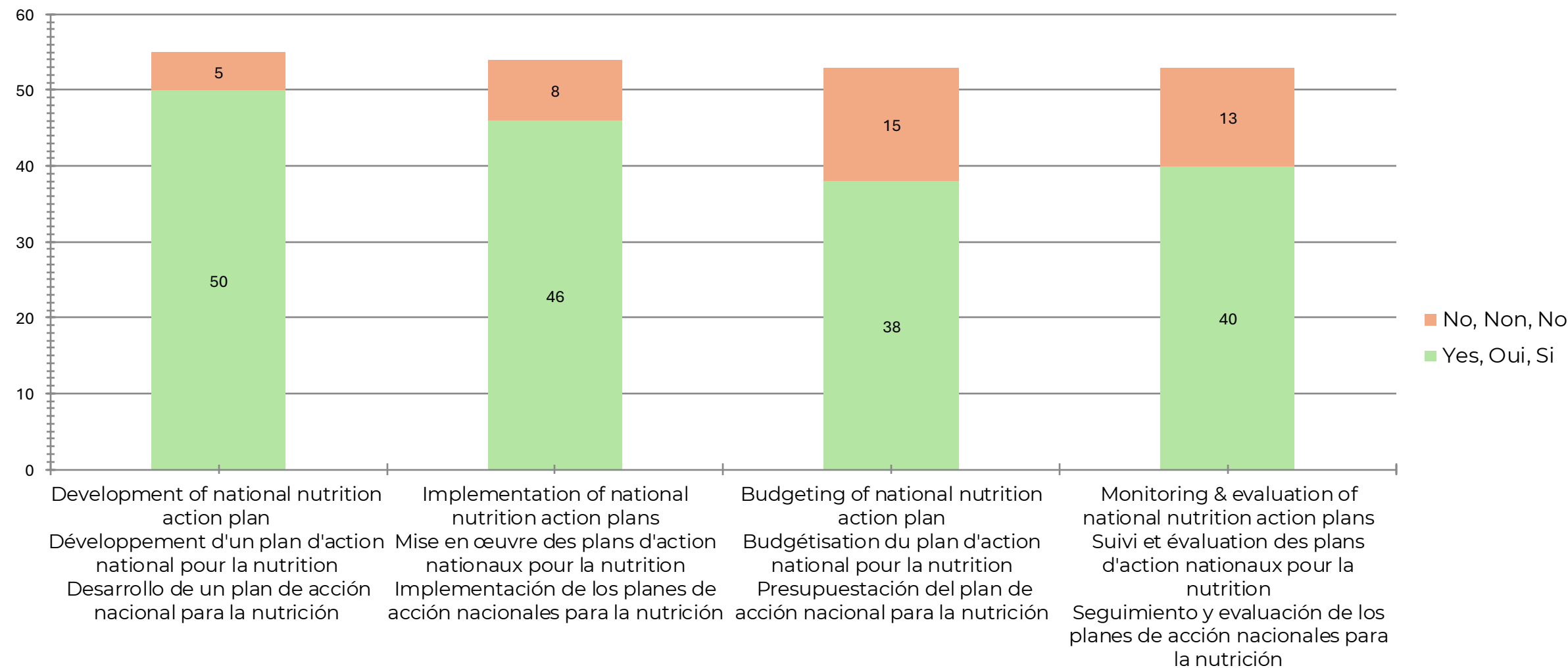
Relationship with SUN MSP– WCA

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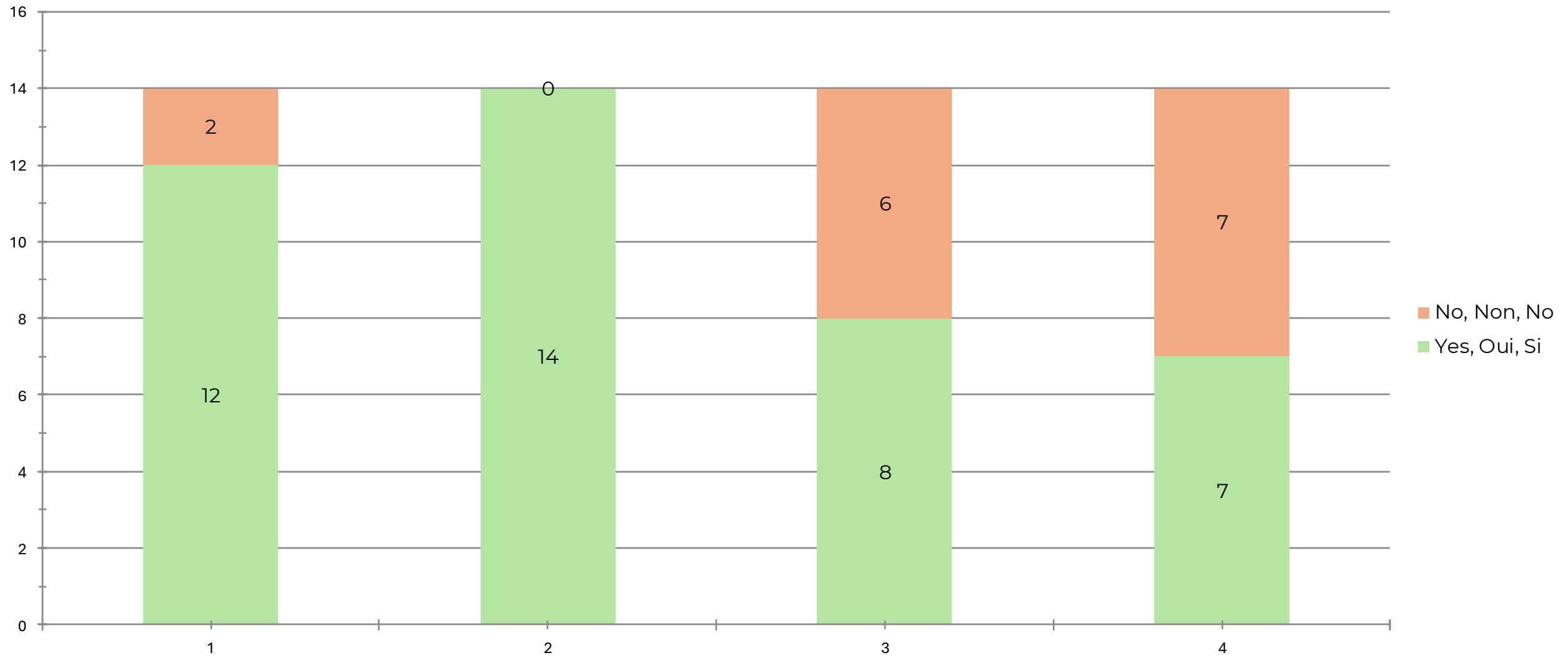
Contribution to the National Nutrition Plan

Please highlight the types of activities your alliance is undertaking to contribute to the National Nutrition Plans



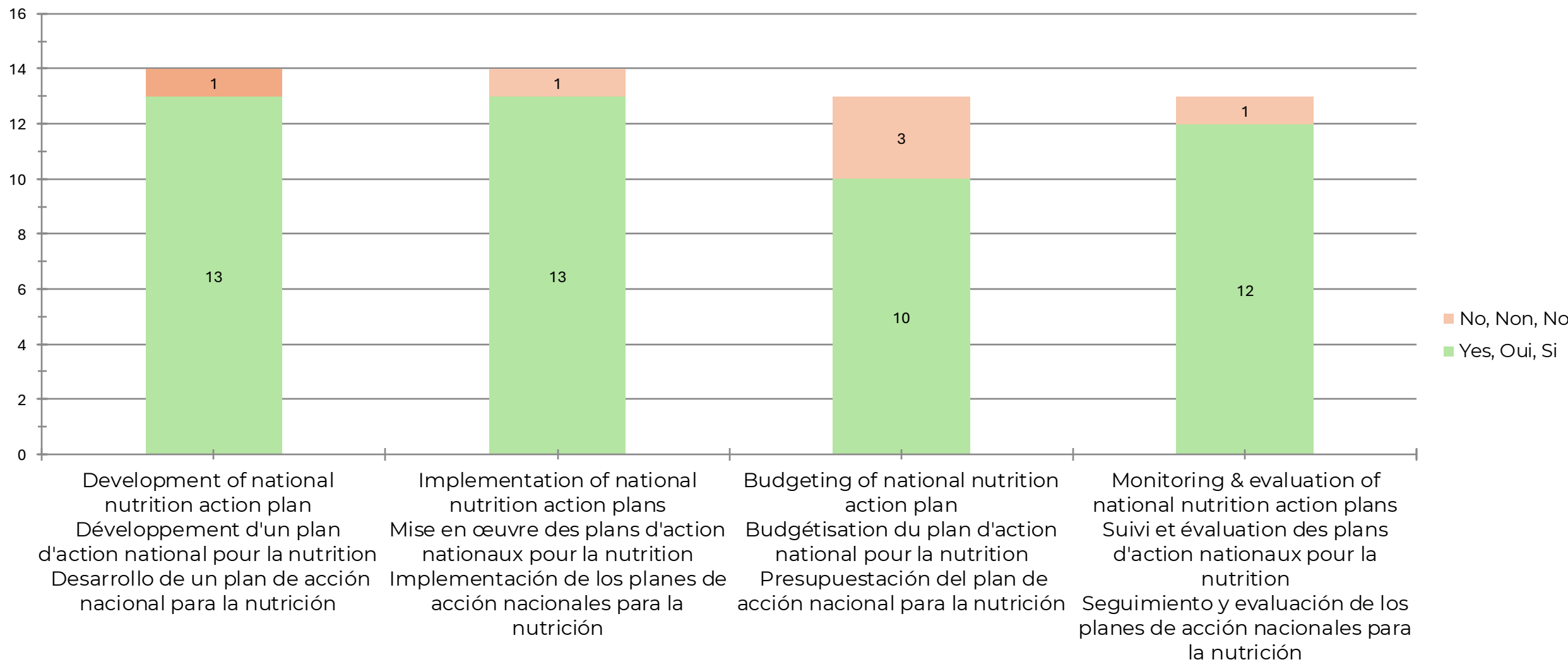
Contribution to the NNP - Asia

Please highlight the types of activities your alliance is undertaking to contribute to the National Nutrition Plan:



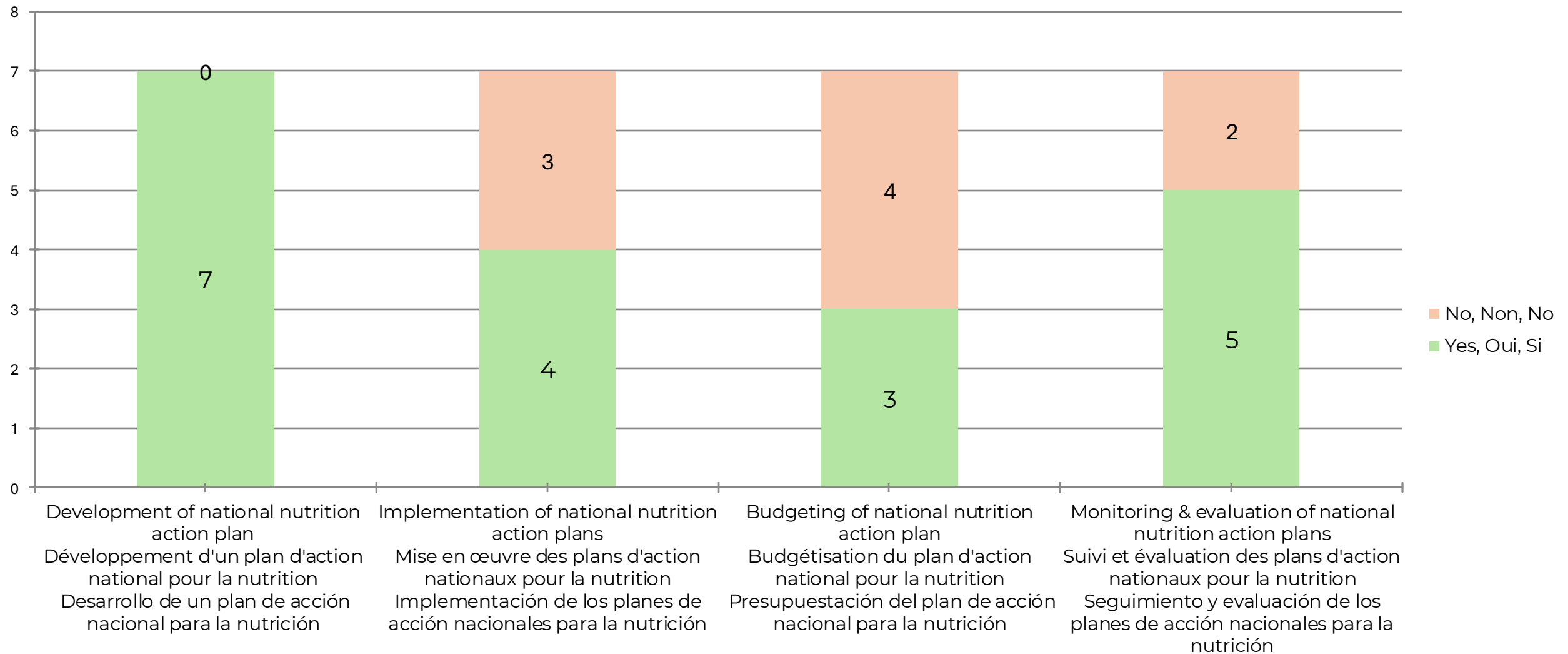
Contribution to the NNP - ESA

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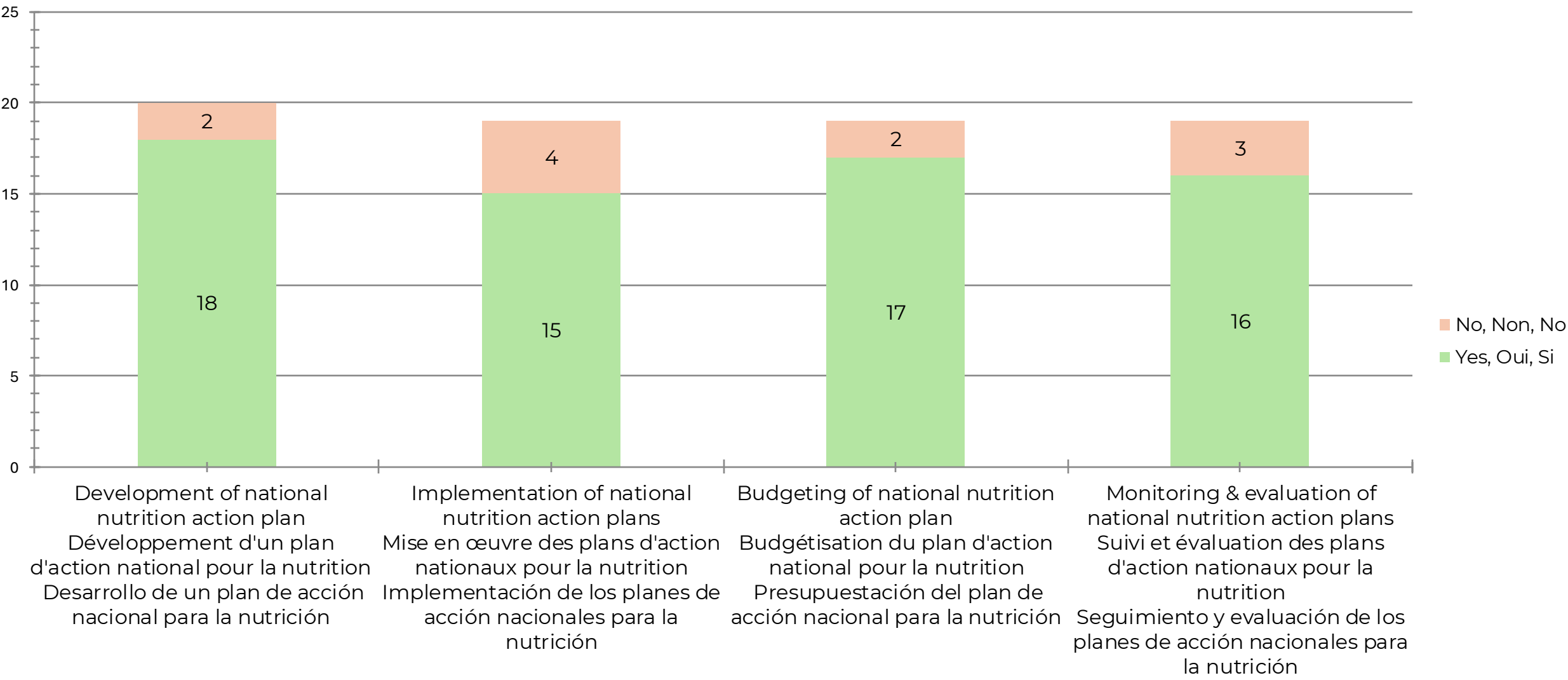
Contribution to the NNP - LAC

Please highlight the types of activities your alliance is undertaking to contribute to the National Nutrition Plan:



Contribution to the NNP – WCA

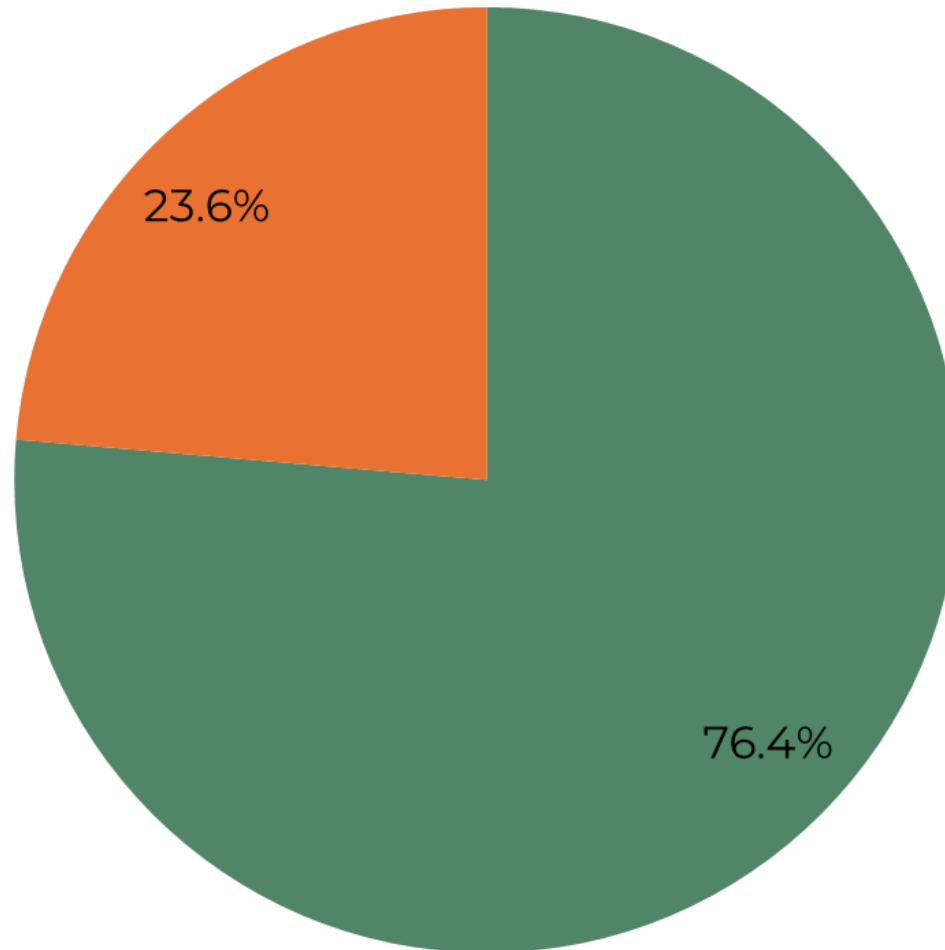
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Accountability

Accountability– Global

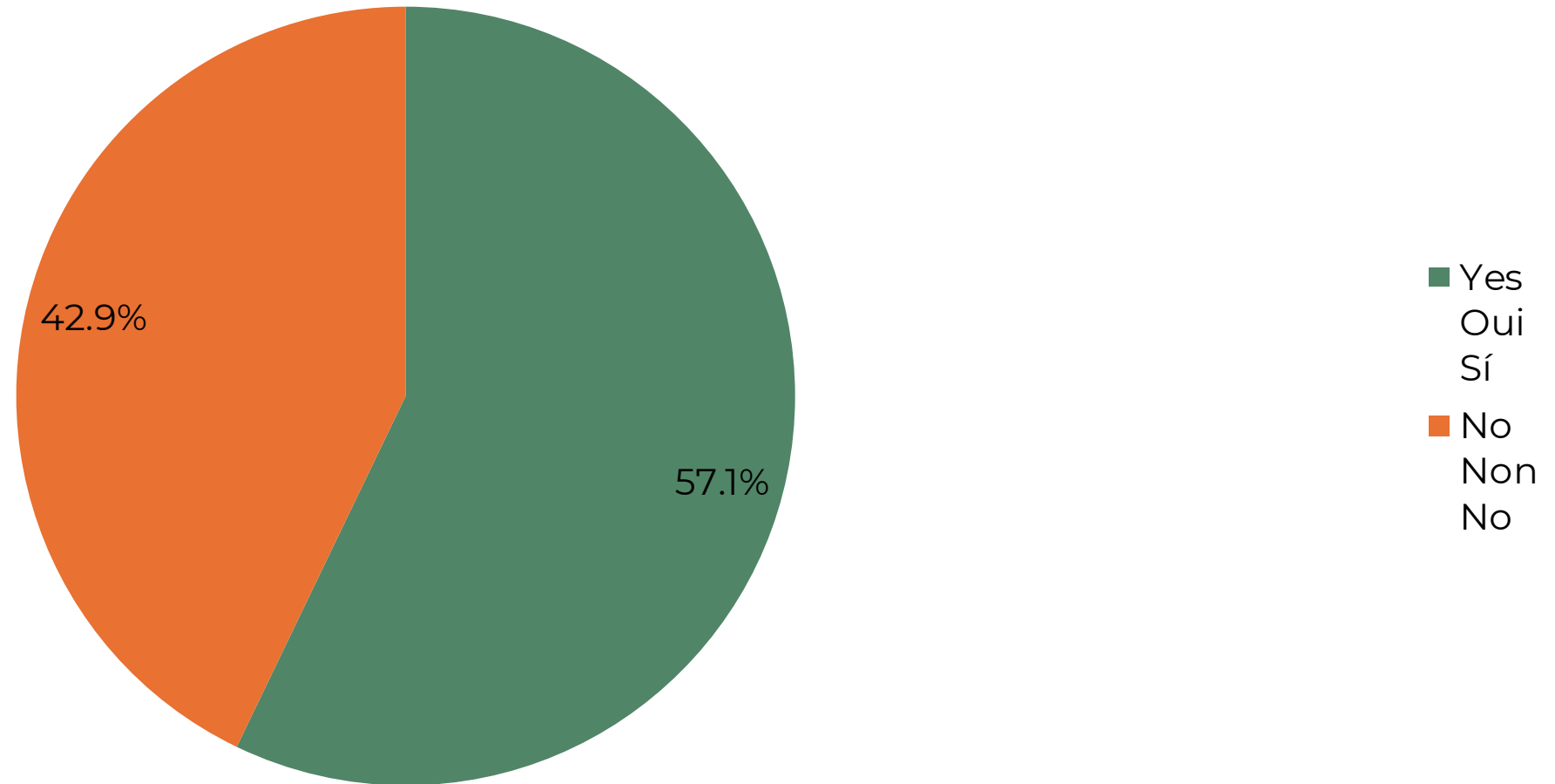
Are you implementing any activities to hold stakeholders to account for their commitments, including those made at N4G?



■ Yes
Oui
Sí
■ No
Non
No

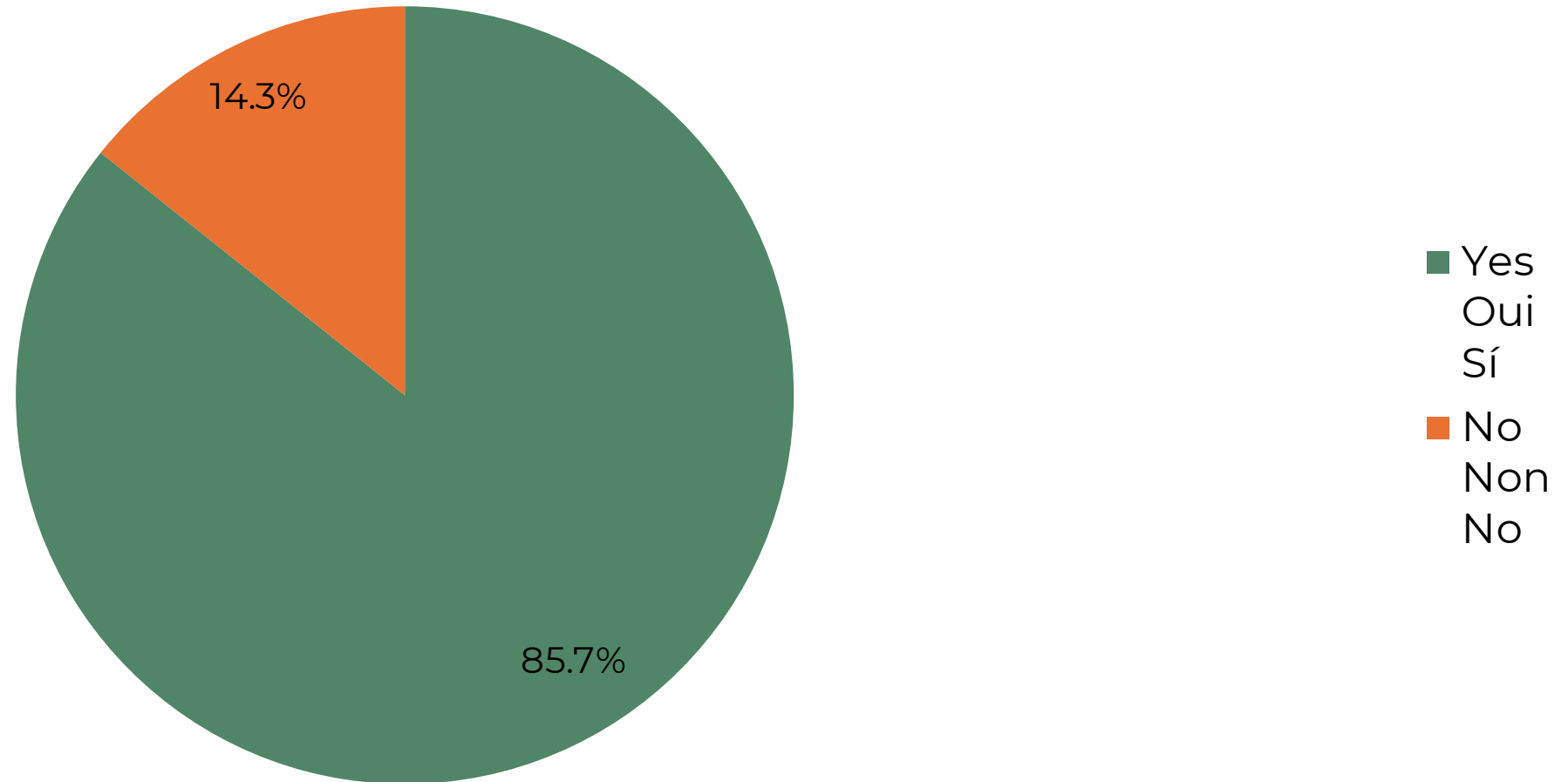
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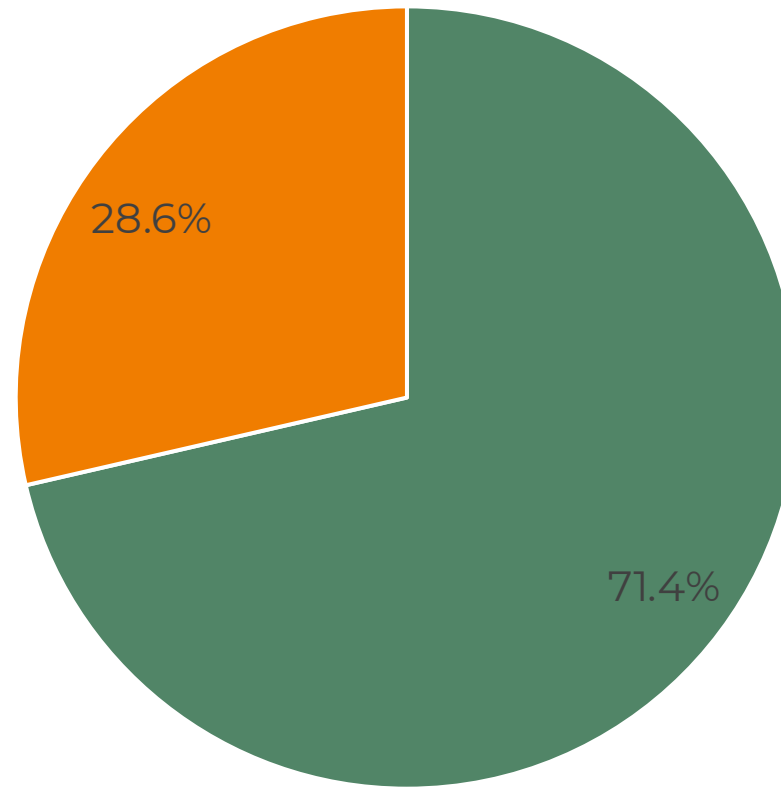
Accountability– ESA

Are you implementing any activities to hold stakeholders to account for their commitments, including those made at N4G?



Accountability– LAC

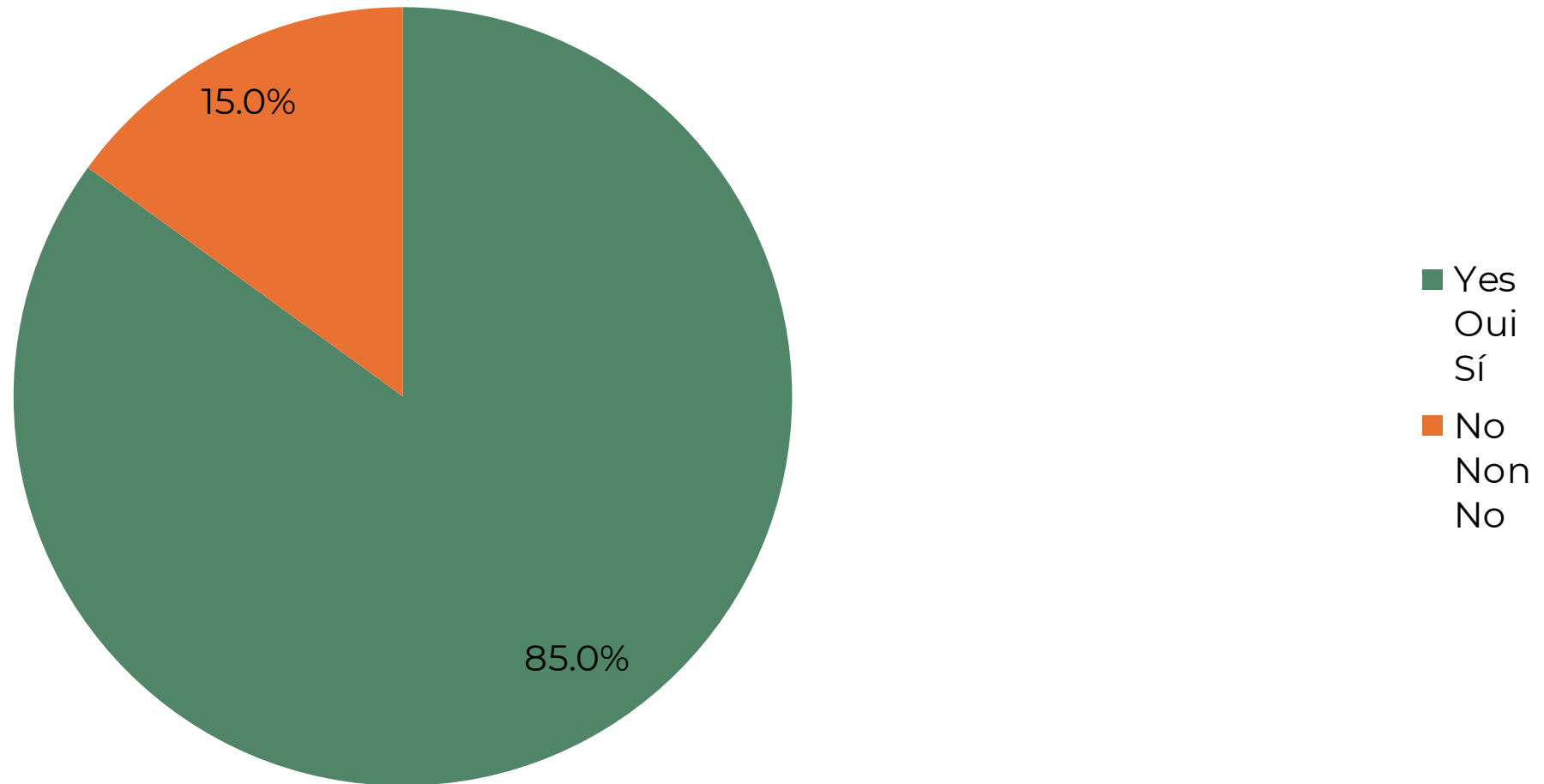
Are you implementing any activities to hold stakeholders to account for their commitments, including those made at N4G?



■ Yes ■ No

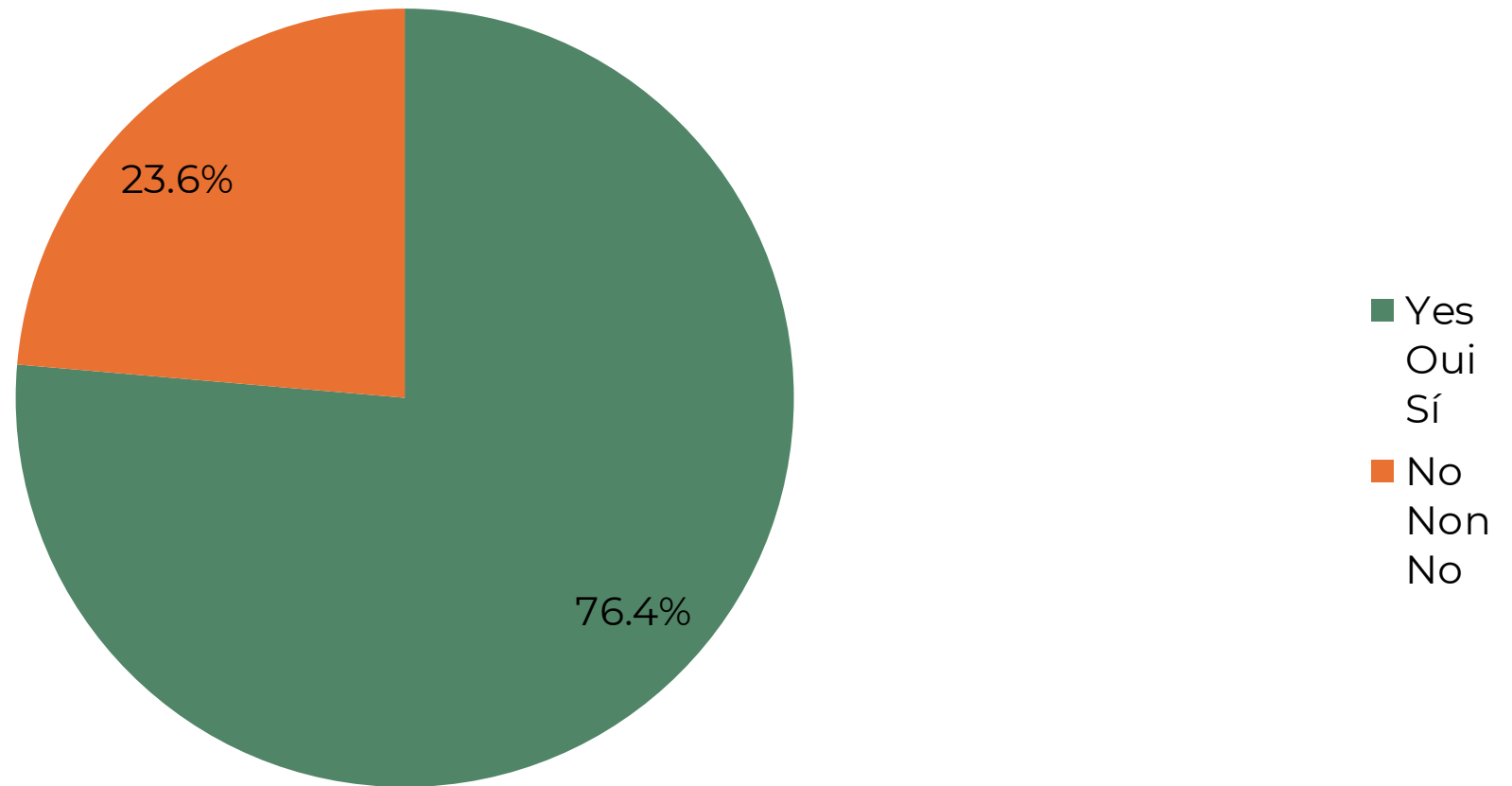
Accountability– WCA

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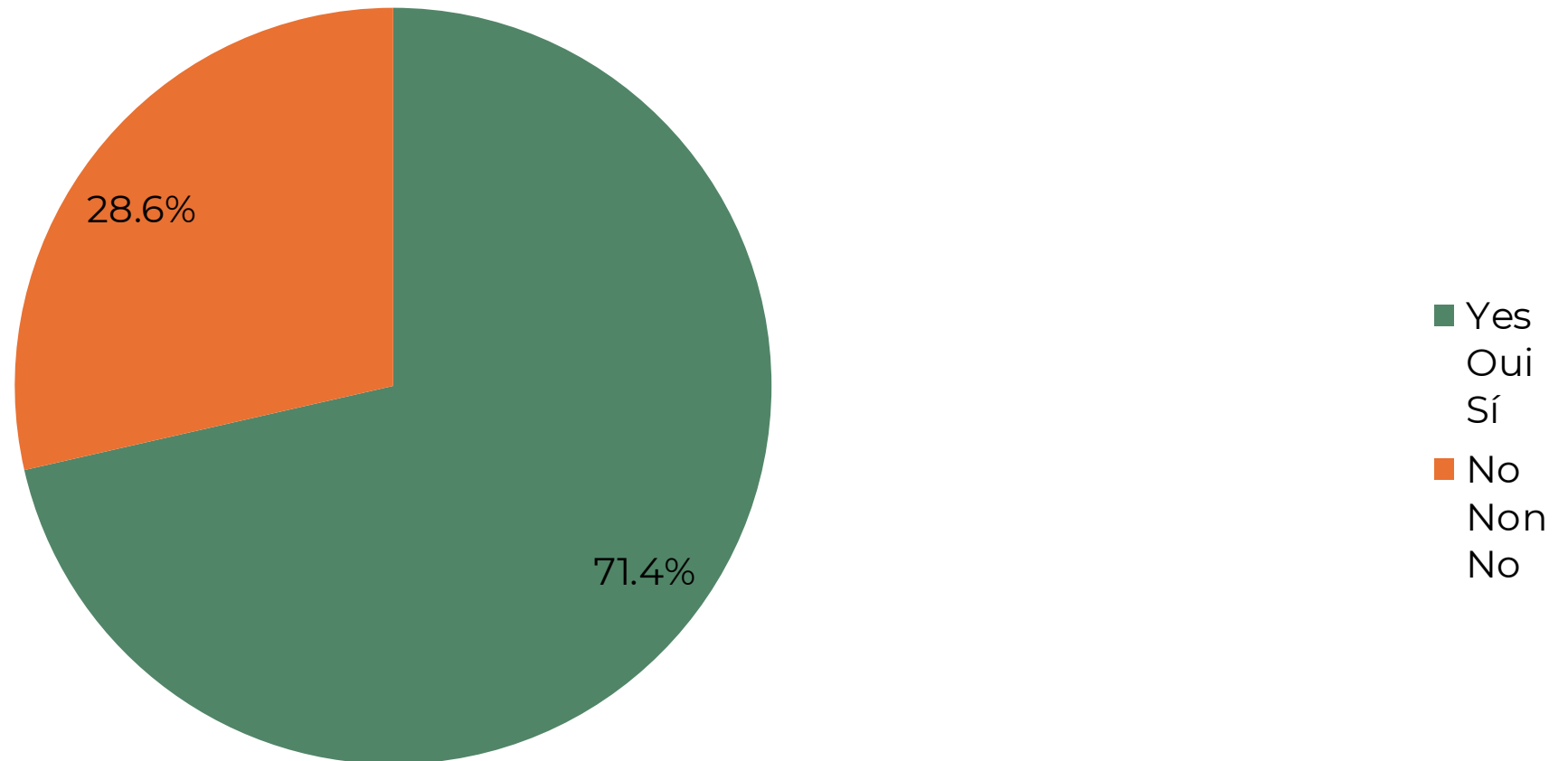
Gender-Responsive Advocacy

Has your CSA engaged in local or national level advocacy towards the Government to inform their plans and policies with a gender lens?



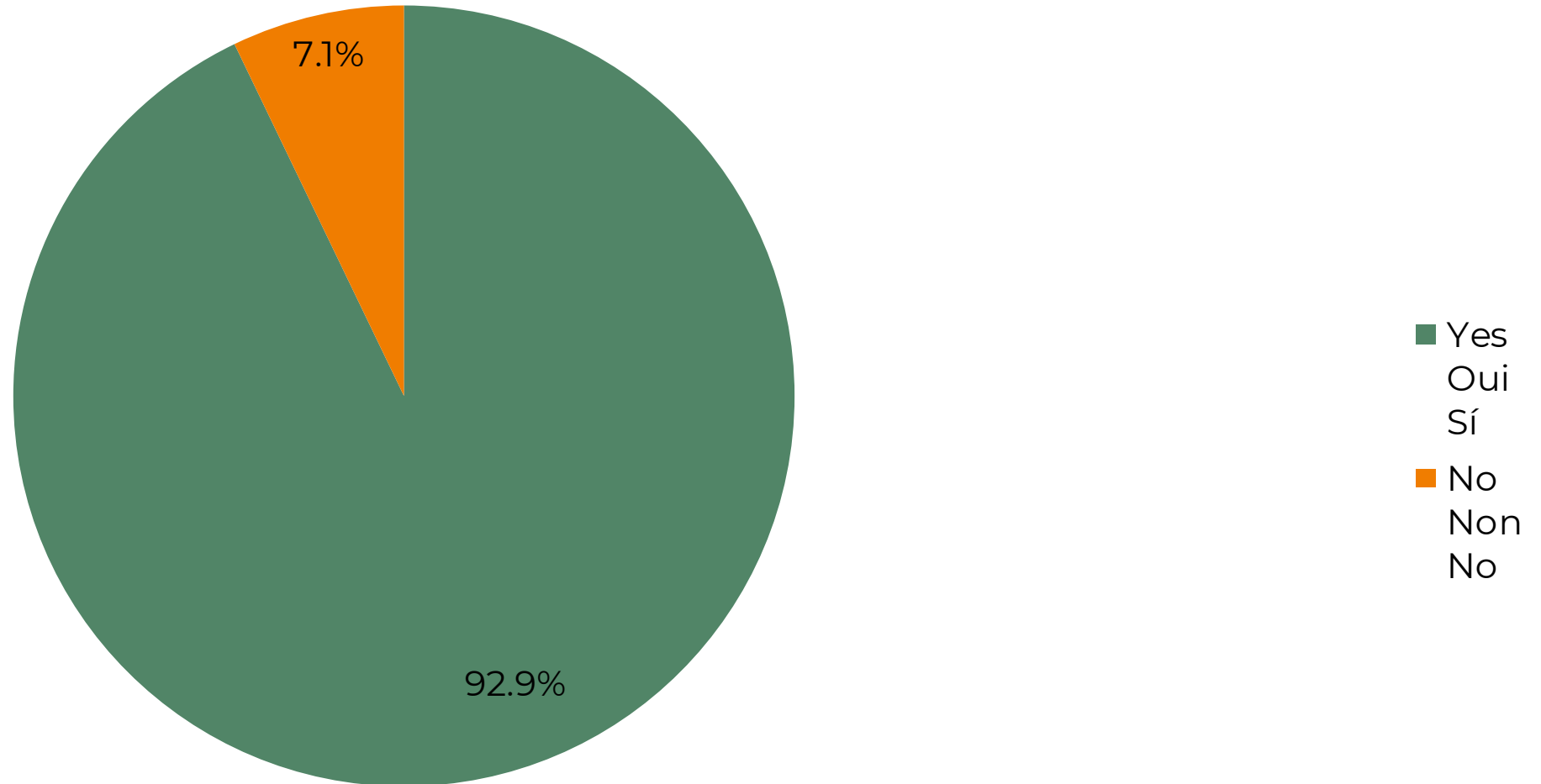
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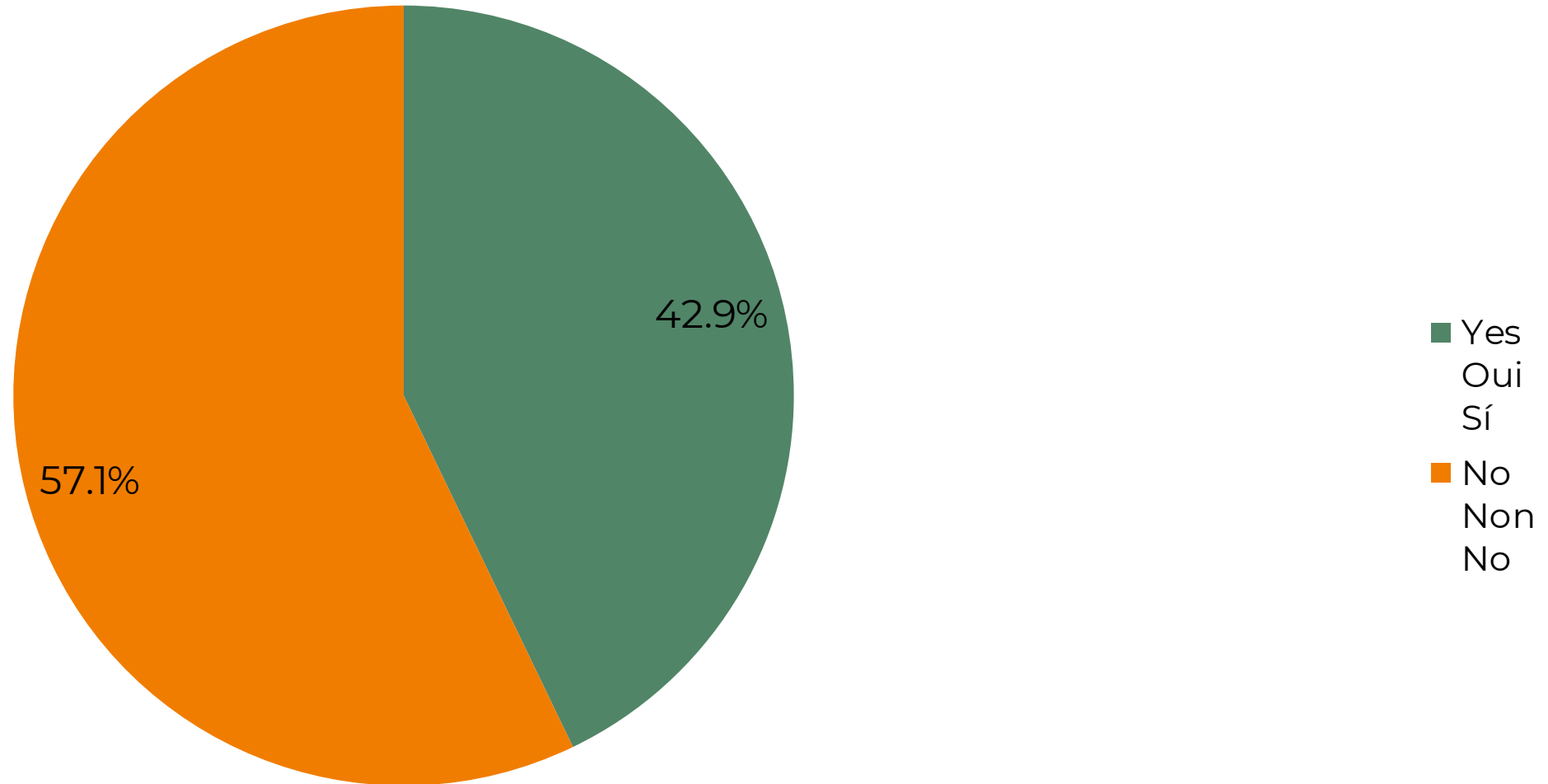
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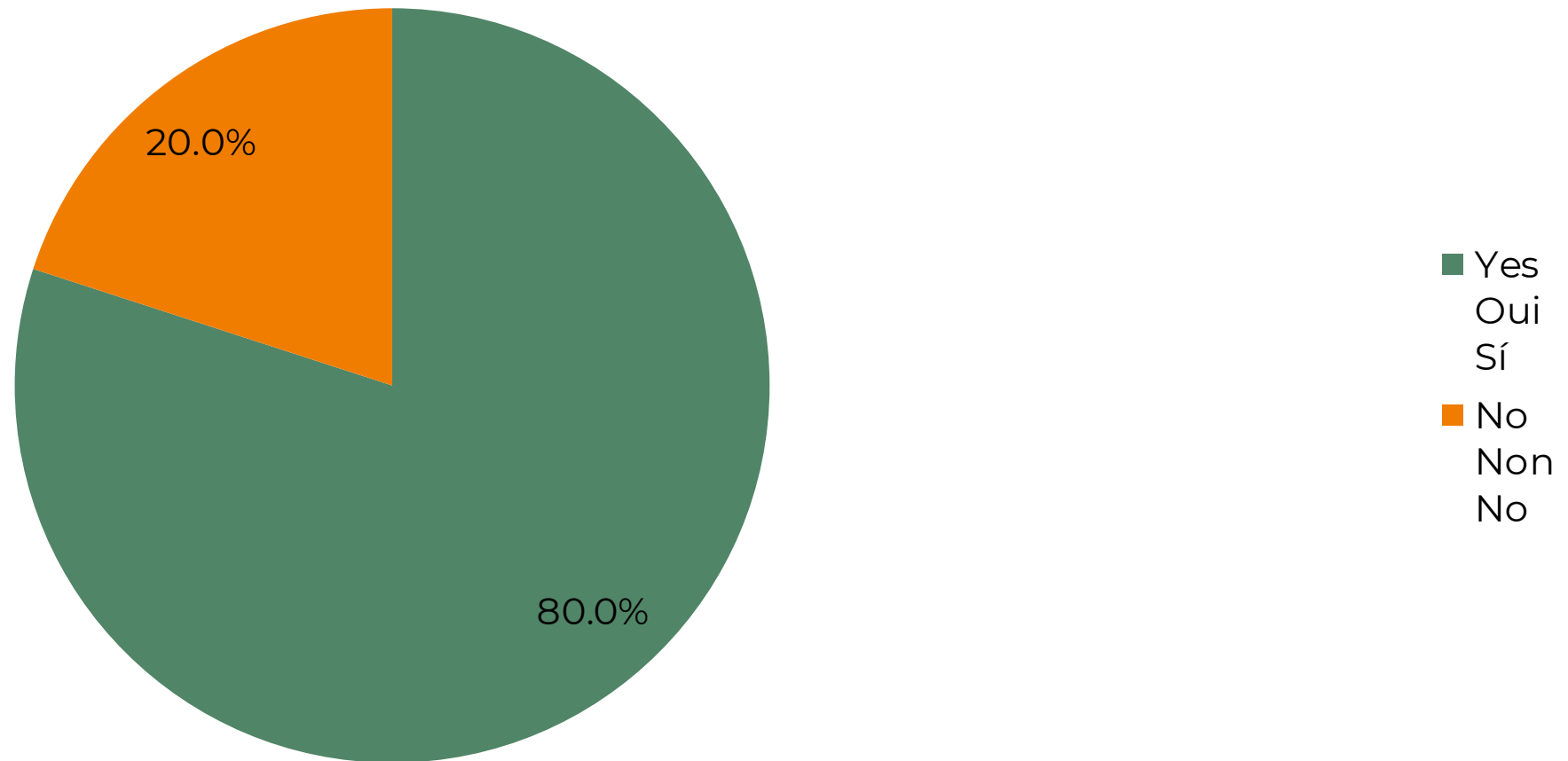
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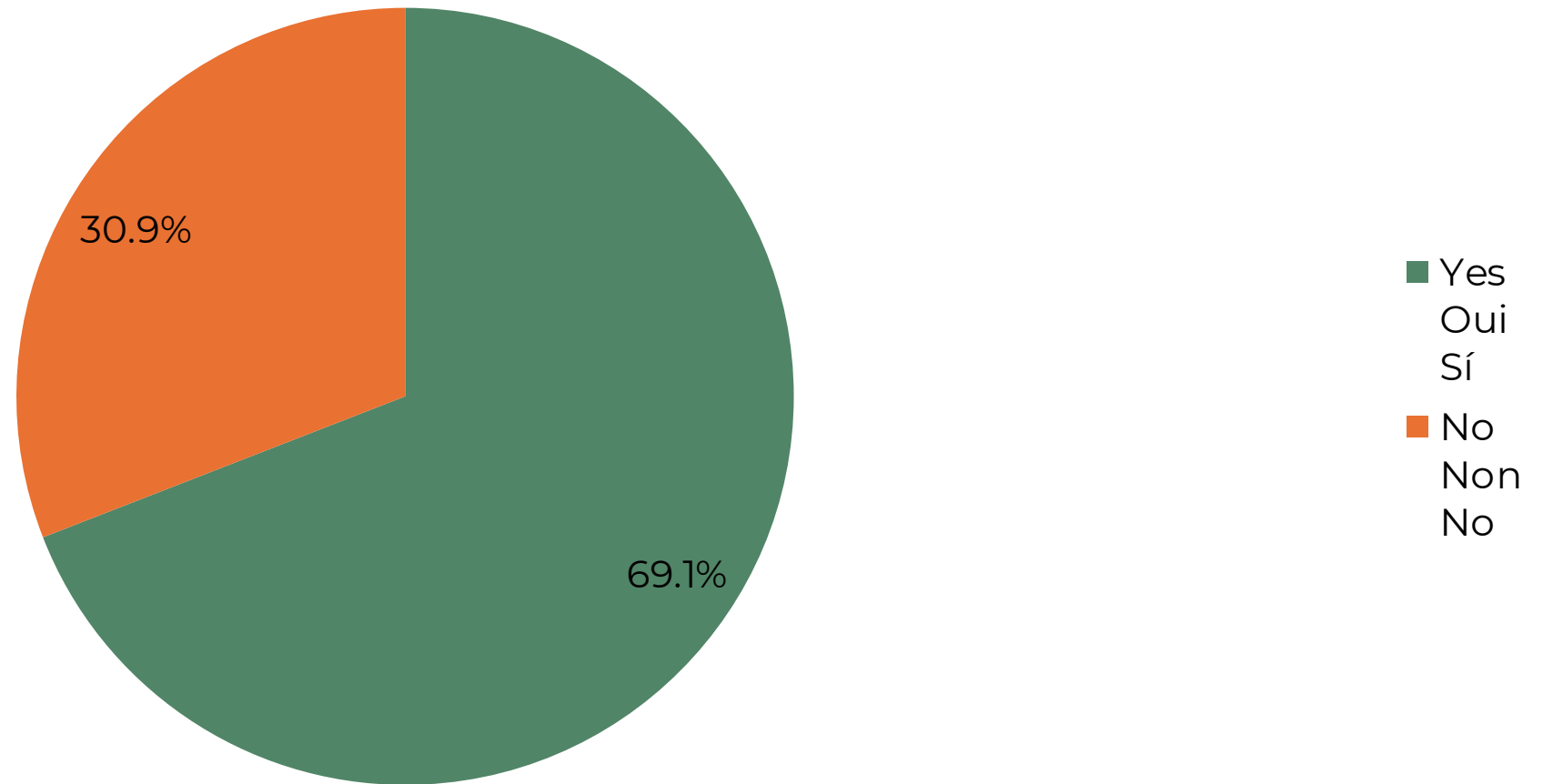
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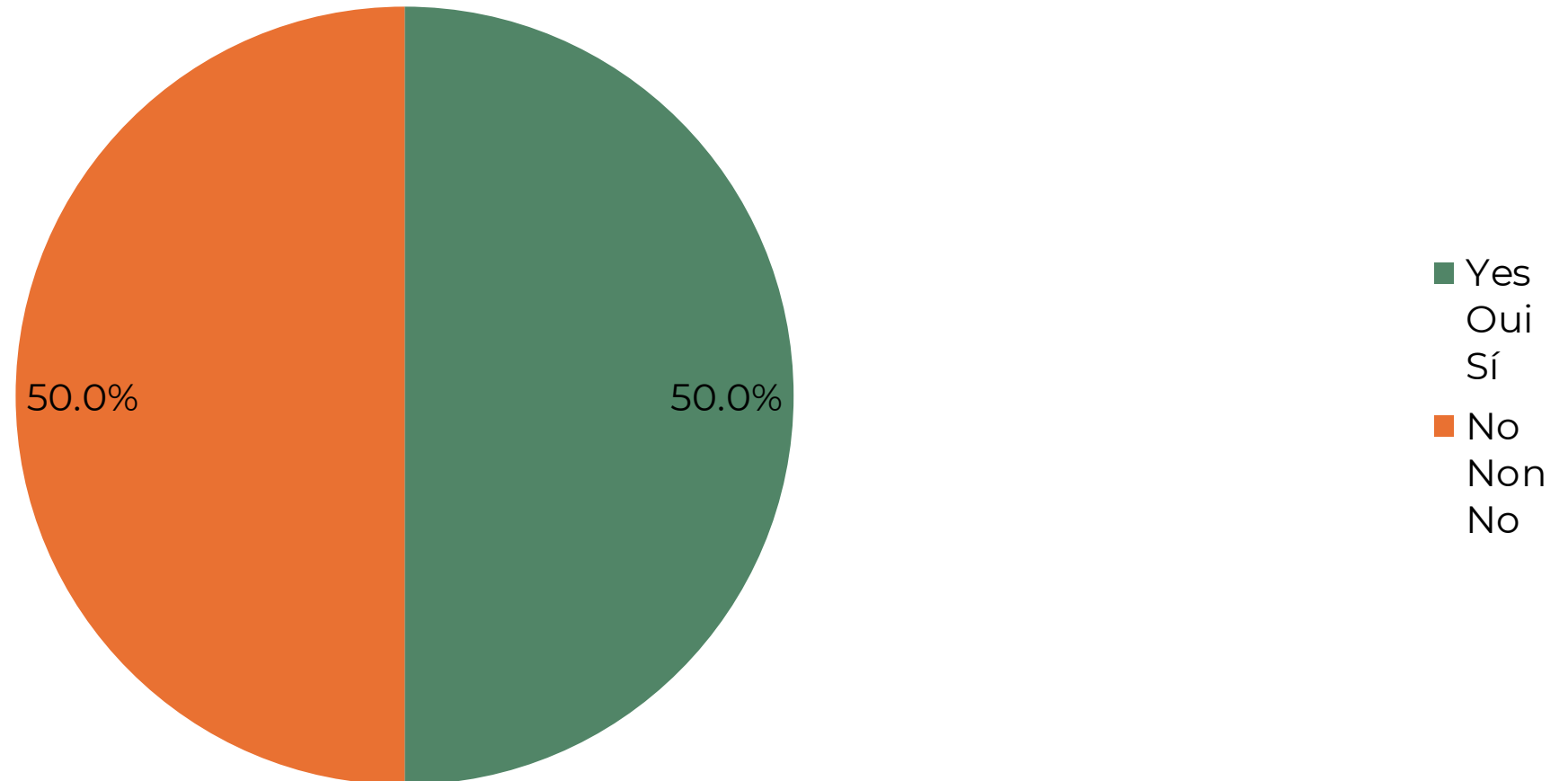
Advocacy for Nutrition Budget Accountability

Does your CSA deliver budget advocacy against budgets and public expenditures announced in the National Nutrition Plan?



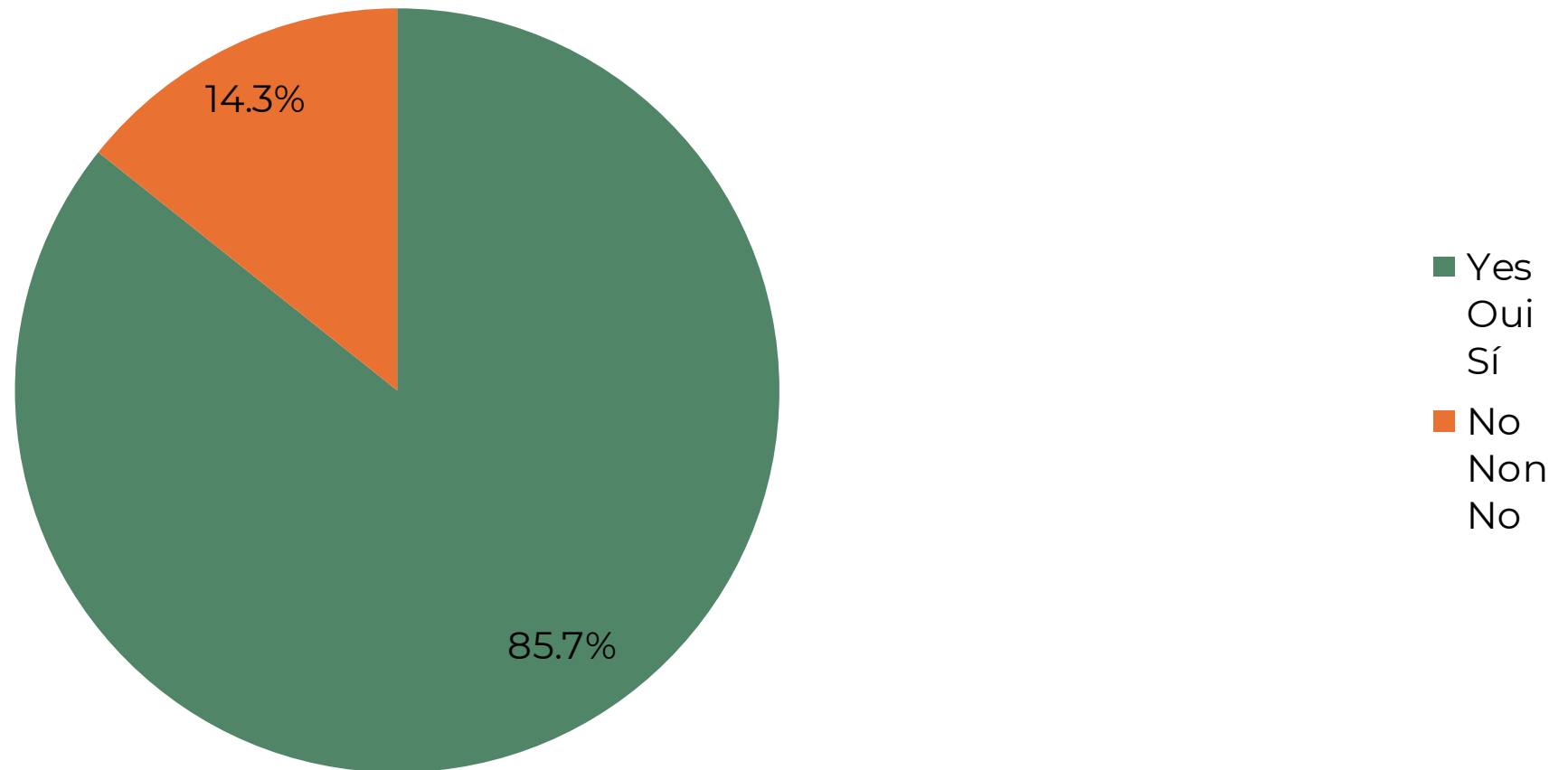
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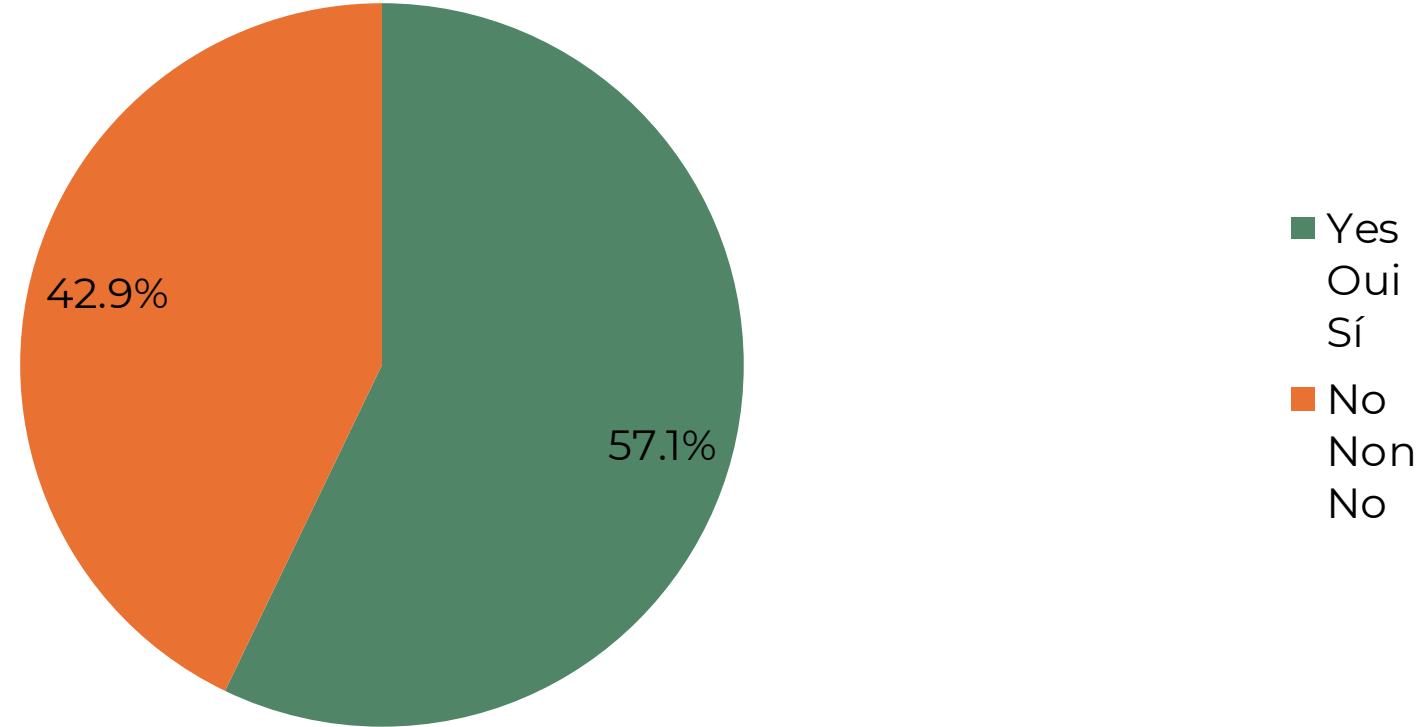
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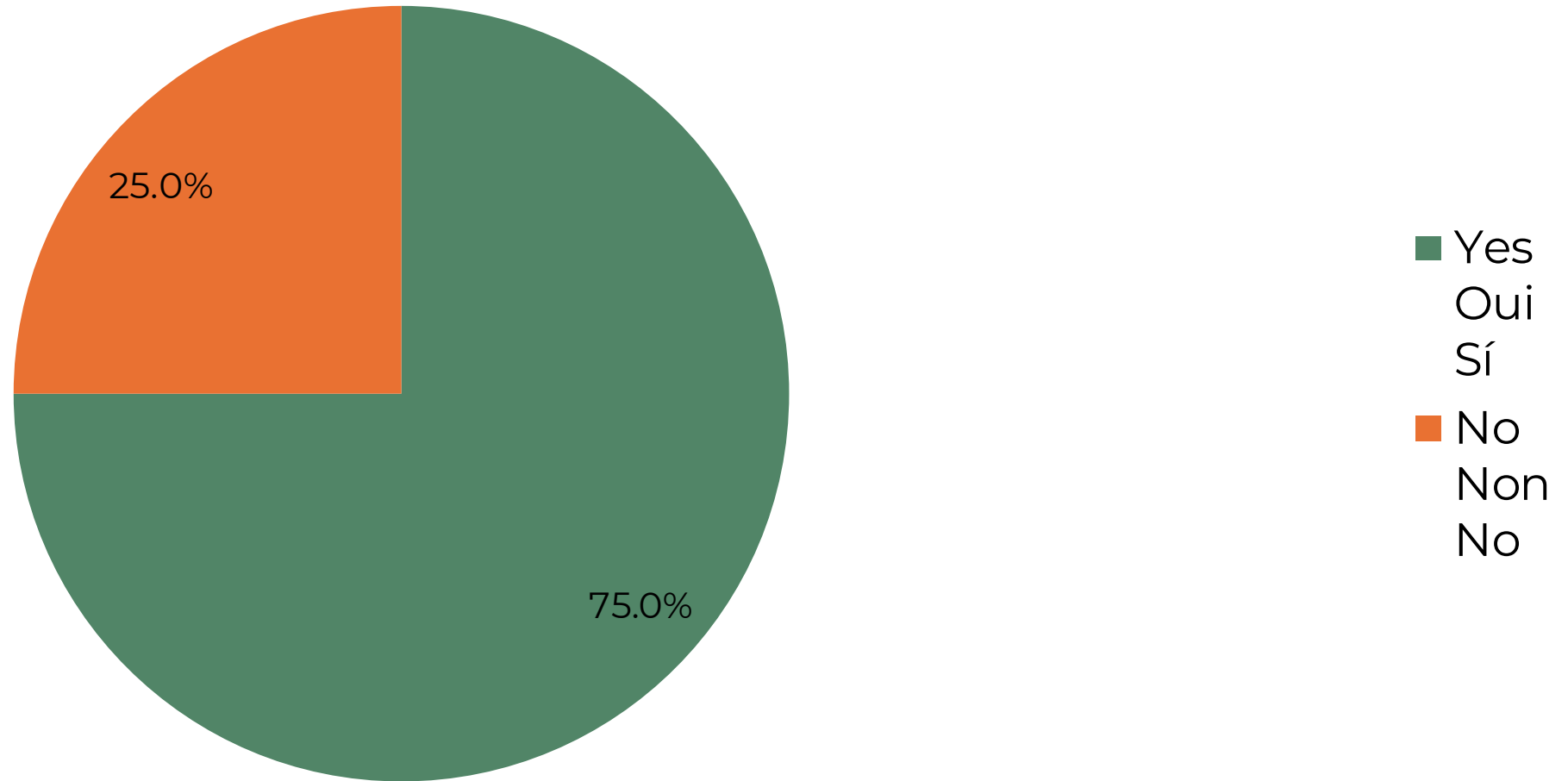
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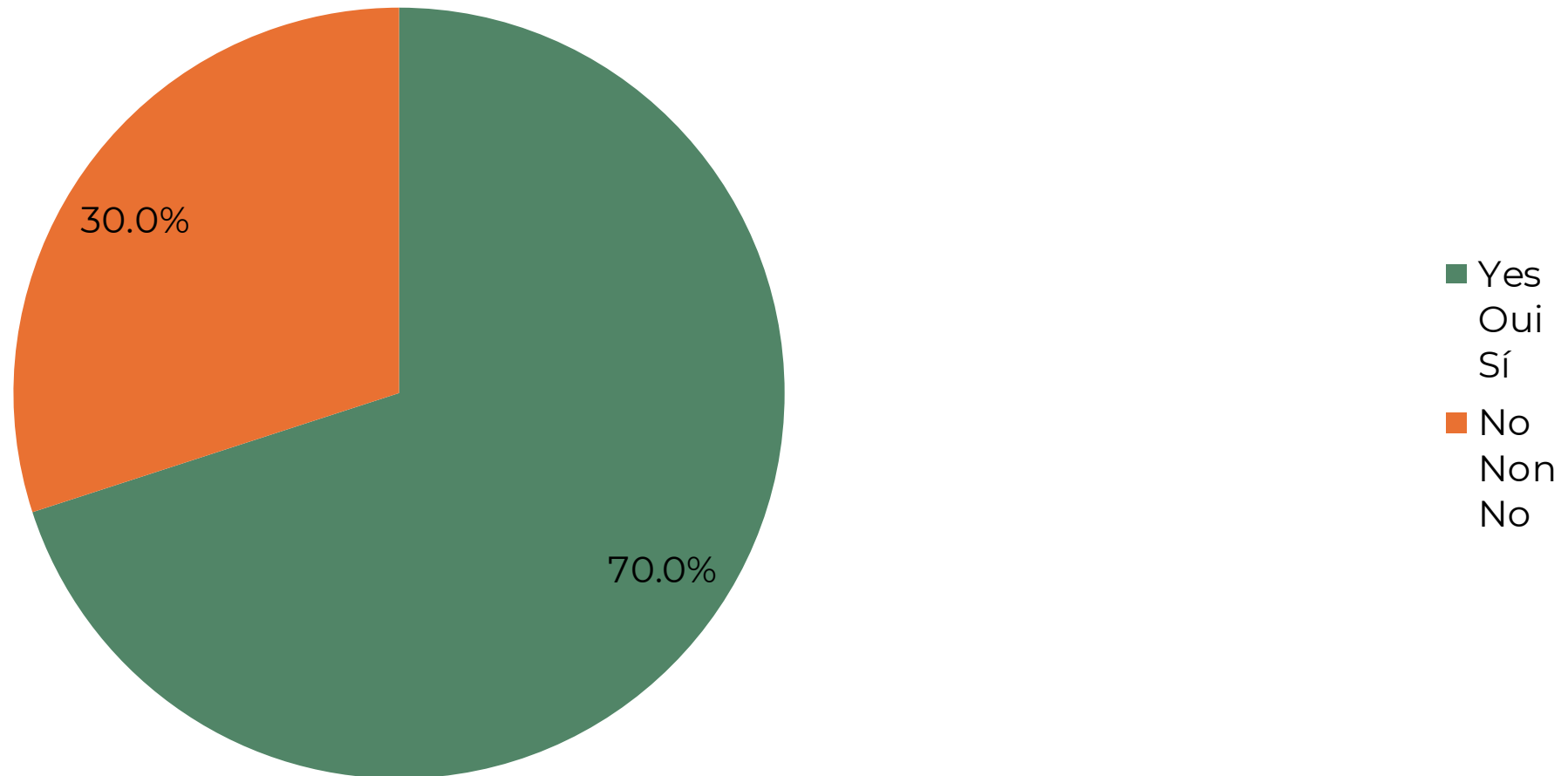
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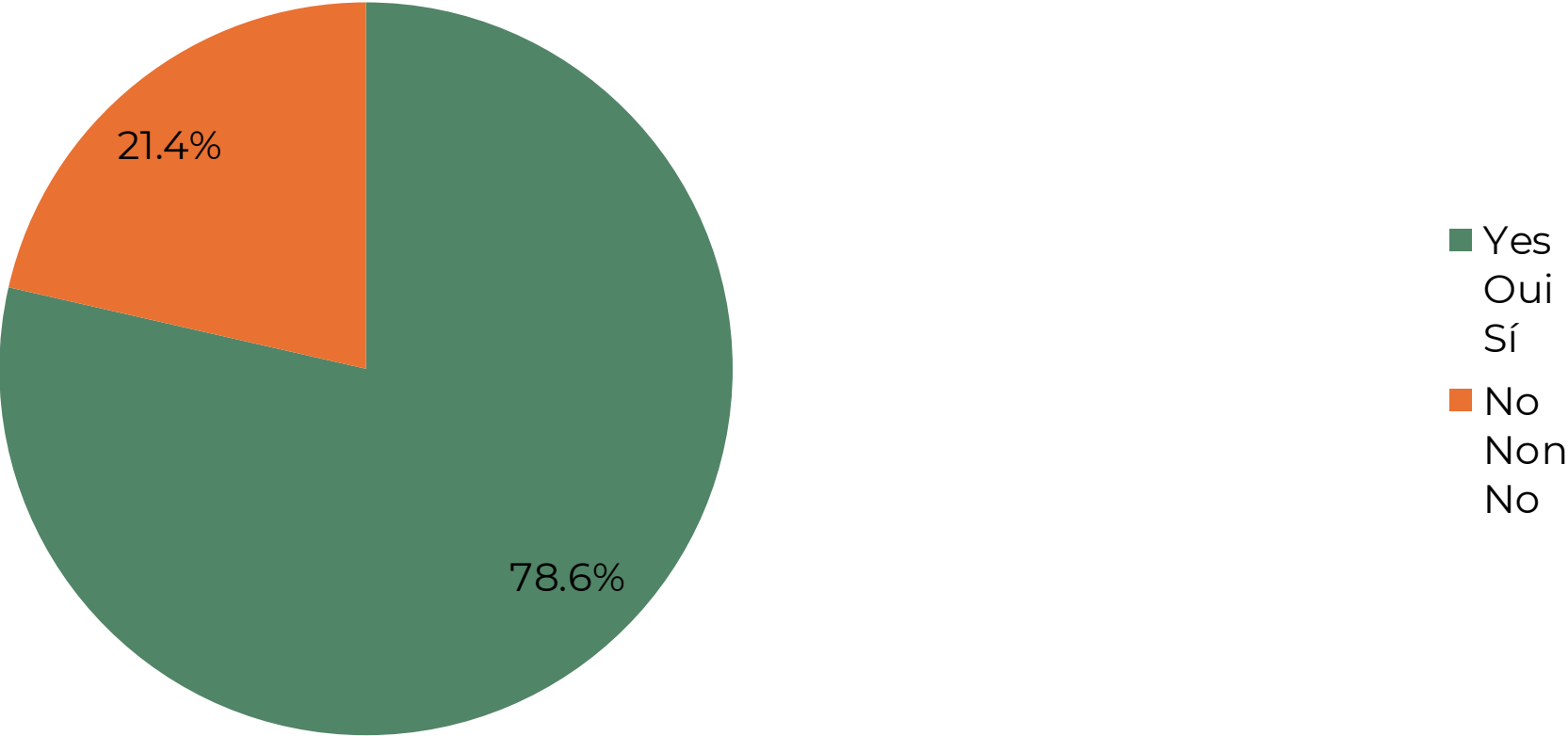
Advocacy for Breastmilk Substitute Marketing Standards & Implementation

Do you conduct national level advocacy for global and national compliance of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes?



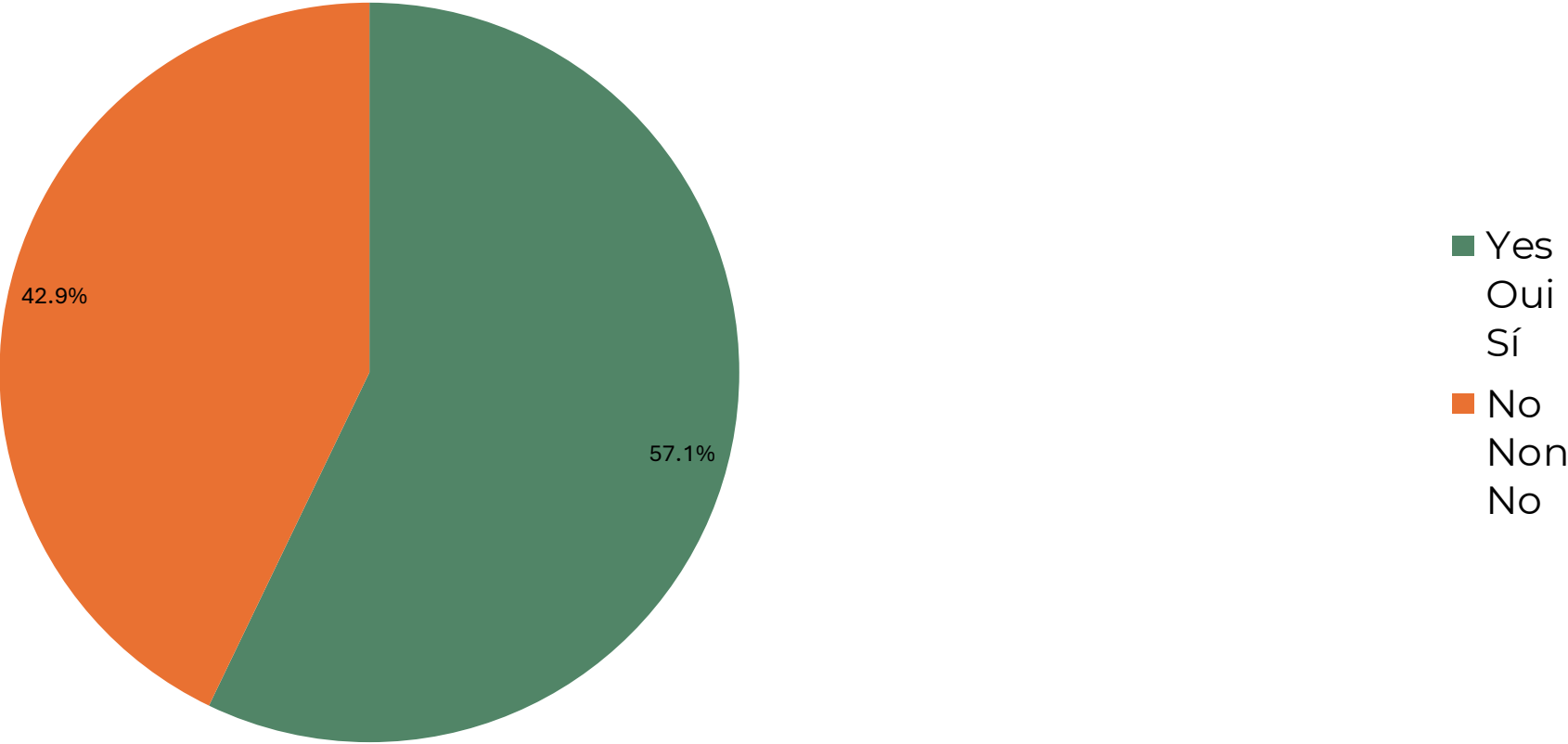
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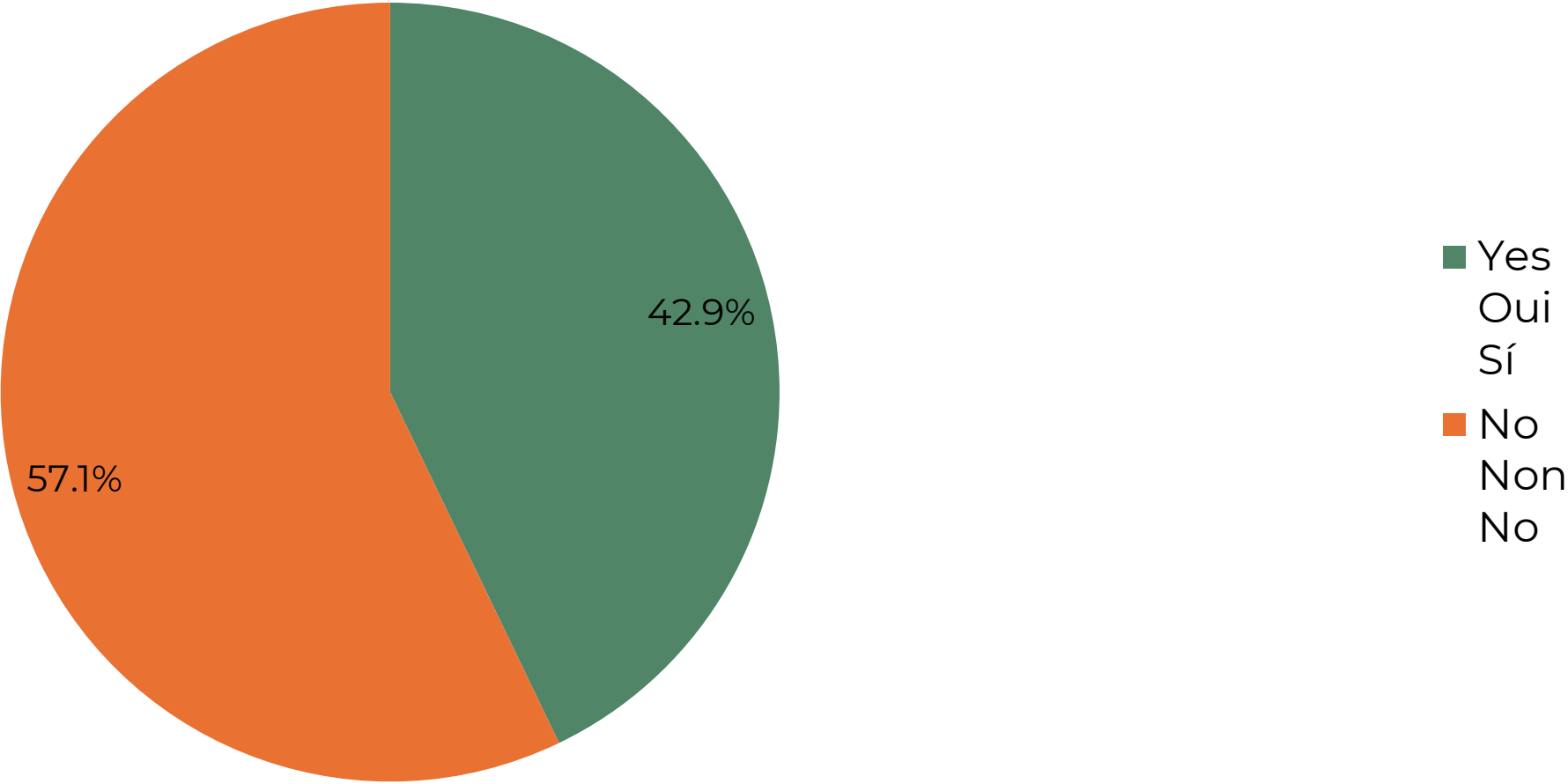
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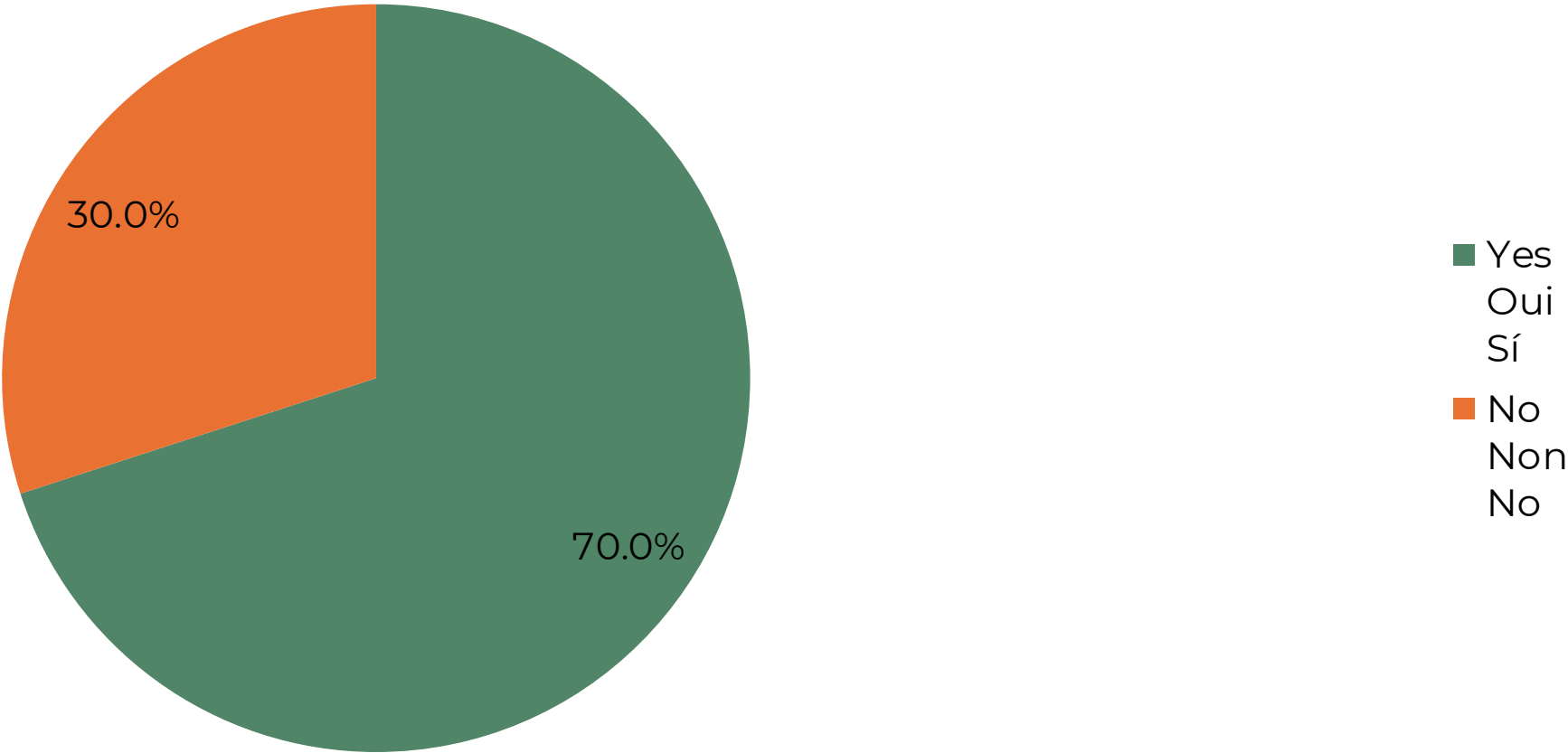
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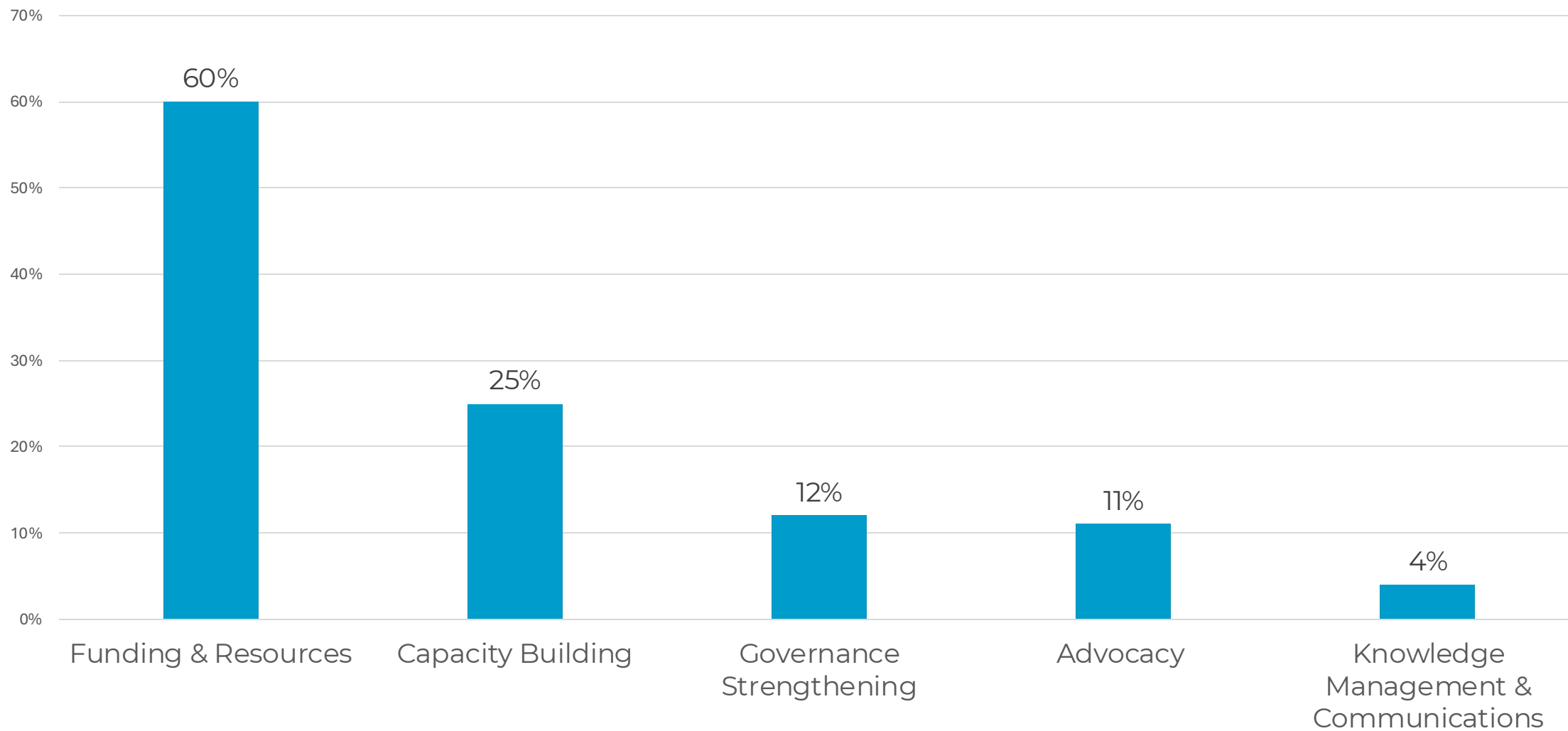
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Feedback to the SUN CSN Secretariat

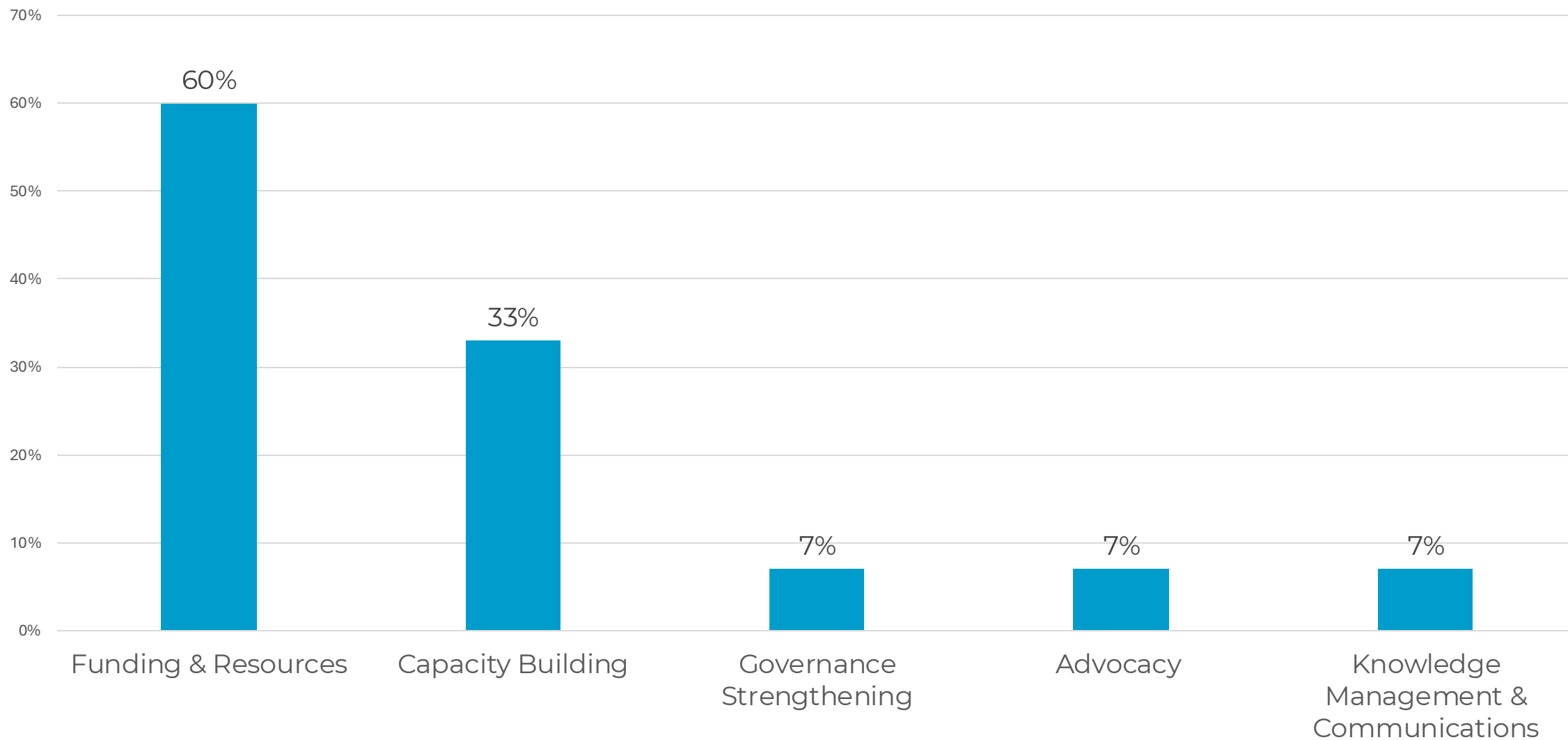
Technical Assistance Requests - Global

Technical Assistance Requests



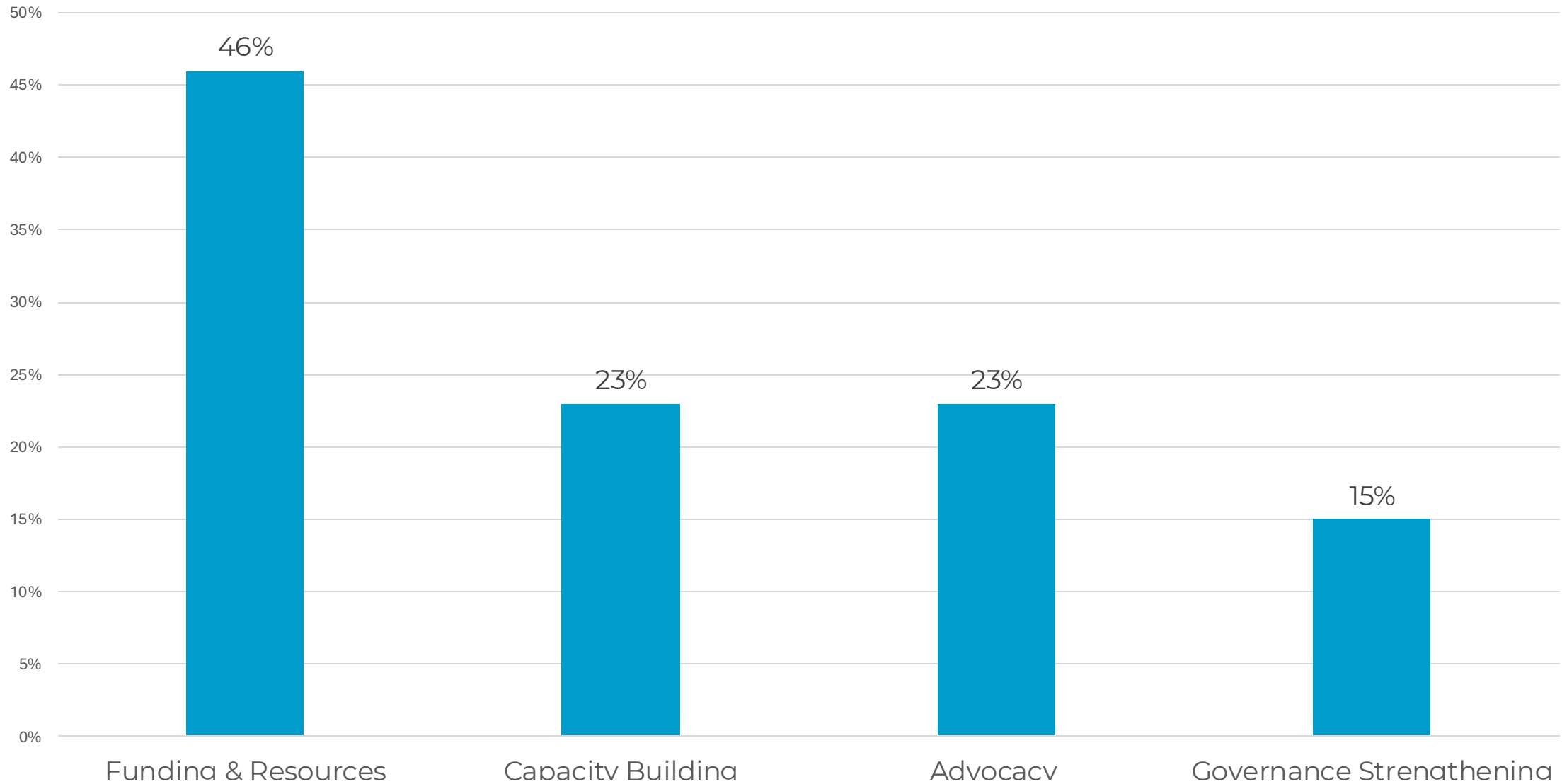
Technical Assistance Requests - Asia

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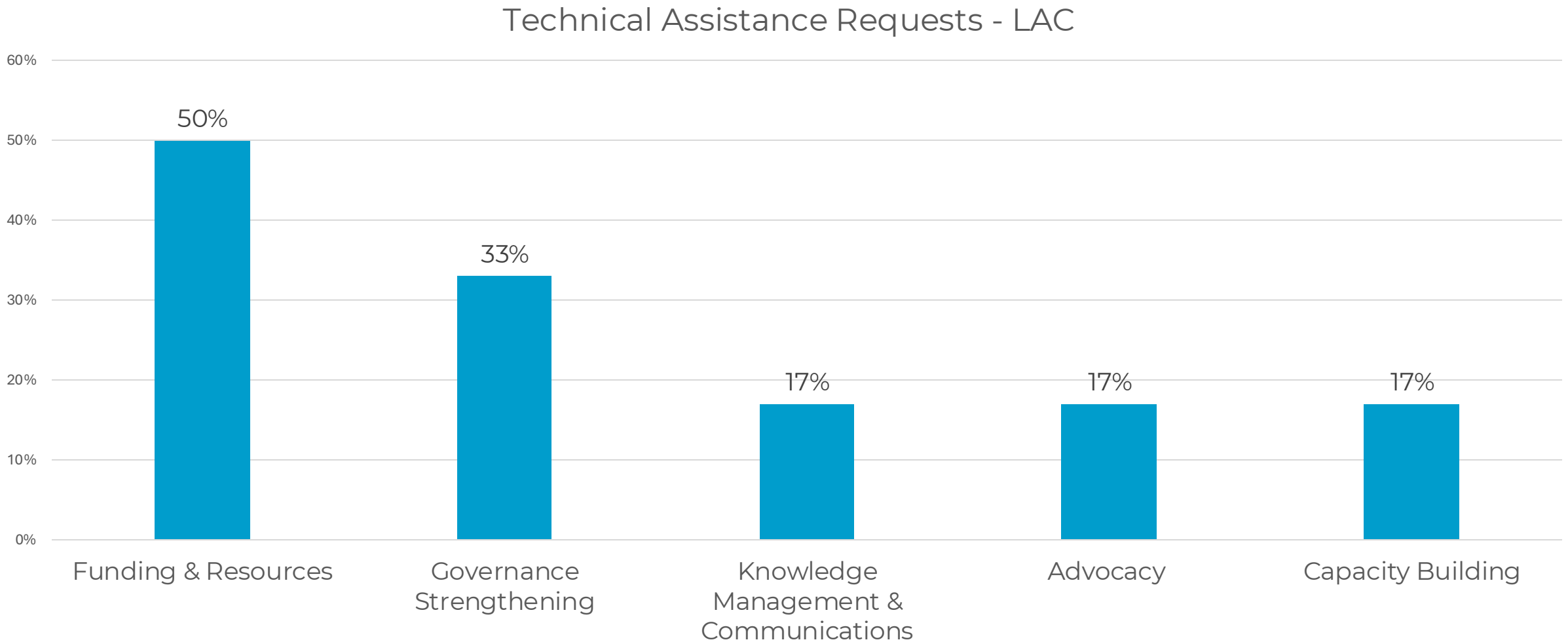


Technical Assistance Requests - ESA

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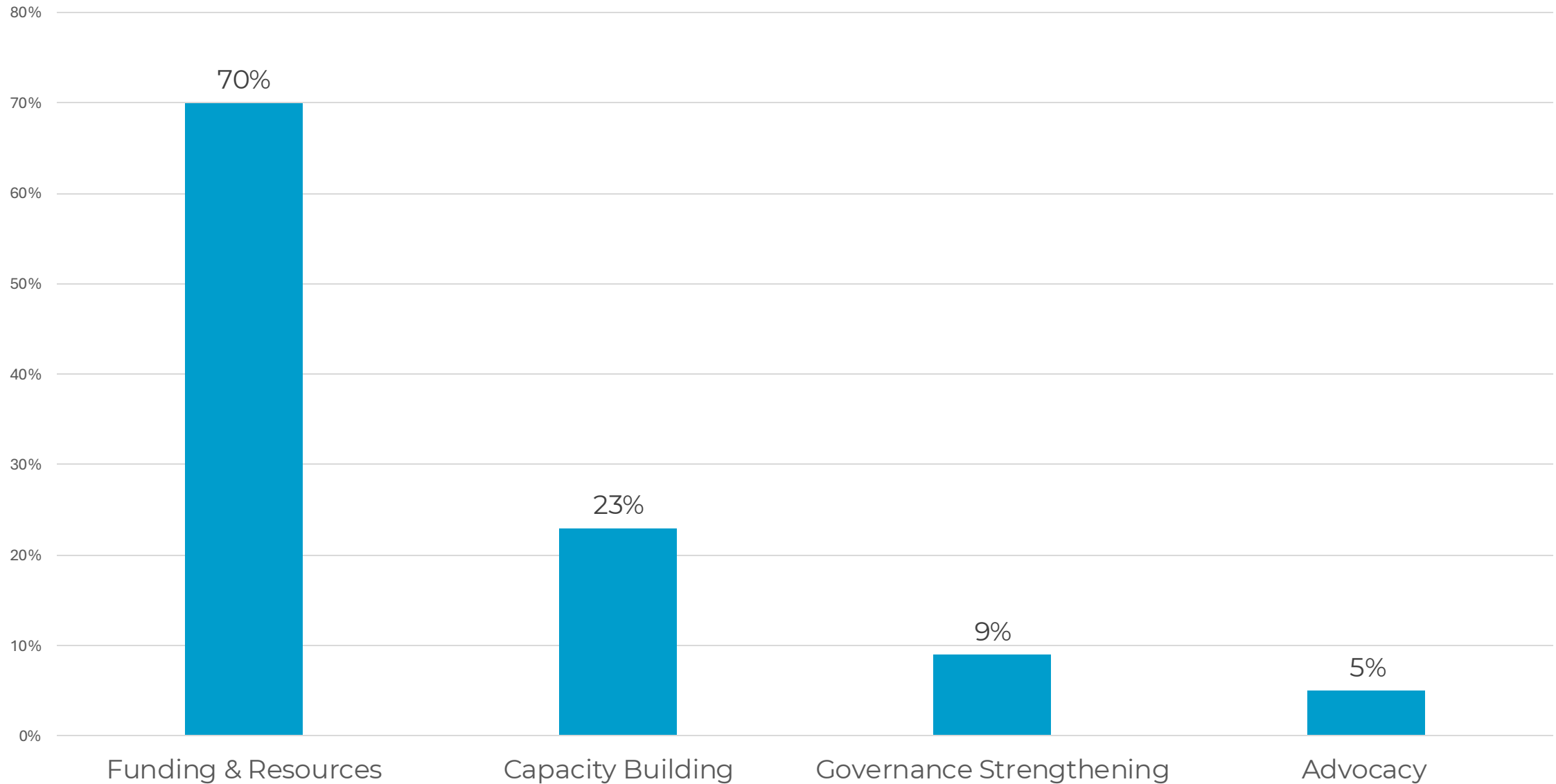


Technical Assistance Requests - LAC

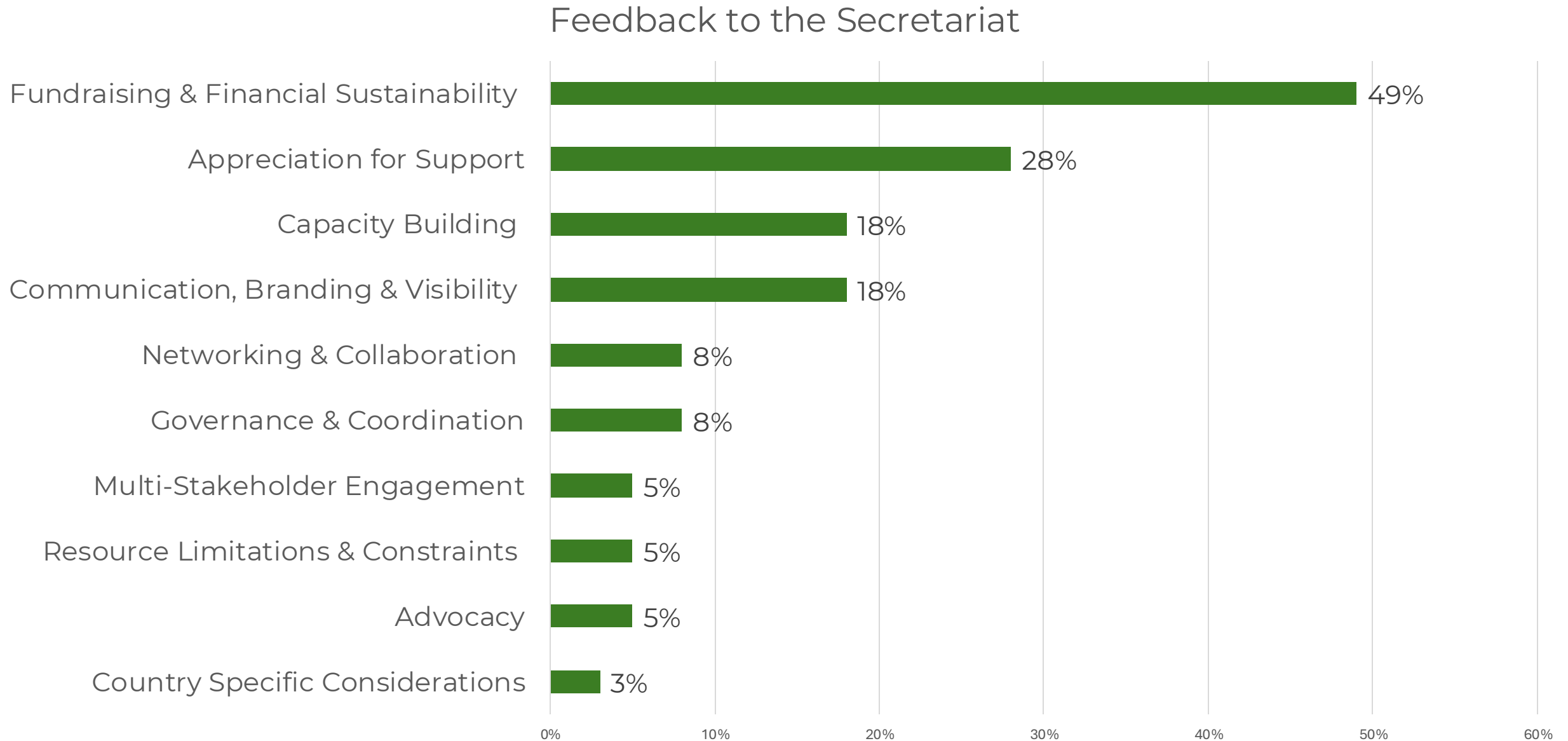


Technical Assistance Requests - WCA

Technical Assistance Requests - WCA



Feedback to the Secretariat



Feedback to the Secretariat

1. Fundraising and Financial Support

- Strong and recurring request for increased and more sustainable funding mechanisms across countries (e.g., Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Kenya)
- Calls for in-person fundraising training (e.g., Sri Lanka), donor connections (e.g., Sierra Leone), and support in mobilising national resources (e.g., Bangladesh, Liberia)
- Need for continued updates on funding opportunities (e.g., Philippines, Malawi)
- Role of SUN CSN in advocating for and brokering sustainable financial solutions at national and global levels

2. Capacity Building & Technical Assistance

- Requests for support in branding, advocacy, and technical learning (e.g., Viet Nam, Laos)
- Need for information sharing and collaboration mechanisms like CSA networking (e.g., Myanmar, Malawi)

3. Sustainability of CSAs

- Widespread concern about the long-term sustainability of CSAs, with emphasis on:
- Permanent or sustained funding for CSA roles (e.g., Cameroon, Rwanda)
- Reliance on volunteer-based models (e.g., Uganda) and need for more structured staffing
- Basic infrastructure support (e.g., Tajikistan)

Feedback to the Secretariat

4. Accountability and Governance

- A few countries, notably Kenya, highlighted the need to review SUN CSN accountability structures and consider pooled funding approaches for improved transparency and equity

5. Recognition and Positive Feedback

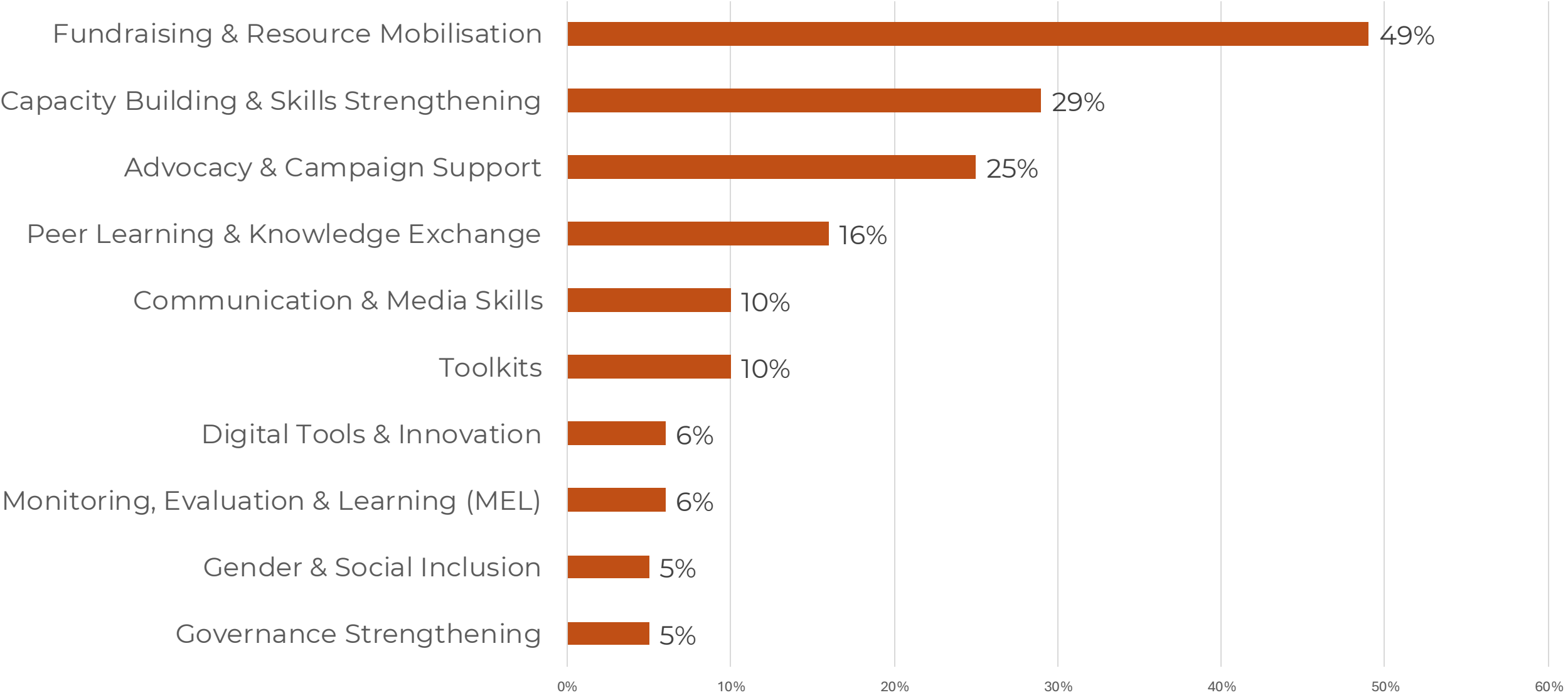
- Some CSAs acknowledged the value of SUN CSN's current support, particularly in:
 - Advocacy and grants (e.g., Ghana)
 - Regular and effective communication like the newsletter (e.g., Philippines)
 - Regional coordinator engagement (e.g., Zambia)

Recommendations based on feedback

- 1. Expand access to tailored fundraising and finance training** (virtual and in-person).
- 2. Increase visibility and frequency of funding opportunity communications.**
- 3. Develop a sustainable funding model for national CSAs**, including staff and infrastructure (e.g core, pooled or long-term funding to support CSA staffing and operations).
- 4. Enhance donor engagement support** including matchmaking, proposal assistance, and donor intelligence
- 5. Enhance coordination and knowledge sharing across CSAs**, potentially via peer learning platforms or regional exchanges
- 6. Consider governance reforms**, including transparency in grantmaking and exploring pooled funding mechanisms.
- 7. Invest in communications support**, especially branding, advocacy messaging, and regular Secretariat engagement.

Resources & Tools

Demand for Resources and Tools Among CSAs



Insights

1. Fundraising & Resource Mobilisation

Most dominant category, mentioned across nearly all regions

Key Themes:

- **Sustainable Funding Mechanisms:** Long-term solutions to reduce donor dependency (e.g., Burkina Faso, Cameroon)
- **Access to Donors and Networks:** CSAs need help connecting with donors or learning how to do so (e.g., Sierra Leone, Togo, Laos)
- **Proposal Writing & Budgeting:** Need for targeted training in developing compelling proposals (Nepal, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad)
- **Donor Communication:** Managing relationships, reporting, and visibility (Myanmar, Uganda)

This is more than a funding gap. It's a call from CSAs to be supported in navigating donor ecosystems, managing funds strategically, and building long-term financial autonomy.

2. Capacity Building & Skills Strengthening

Strong secondary theme, often integrated with others

Key Themes:

- **Organisational Development:** Skills for internal governance, team building, and planning (e.g., Guinea Bissau, CAR)
- **Leadership Development:** Public spokesperson training, negotiation, team management (e.g., Peru, Nepal)
- **Technical Proficiency:** Especially in budget analysis, policy processes, food systems, and data literacy (e.g., Malawi, Bangladesh)
- **Localisation of Training:** Tailored content in local languages or culturally appropriate formats (Tajikistan, Bangladesh)

CSAs are asking for deeper, contextual, and long-term training investments, not just one-off workshops. There's also increasing demand for sector-specific upskilling.

Insights

3. Advocacy & Campaign Strategy

A key demand among CSAs positioning themselves as agents of change

- **Strategic Advocacy Planning:** How to design campaigns, frame issues, and align with policy cycles (e.g., Honduras, Senegal, Pakistan)
- **Messaging and Storytelling:** Communicating advocacy goals effectively, especially for sensitive issues (e.g., Mali, Philippines)
- **Issue-Focused Campaigns:** Climate, food rights, gender equity, governance, transparency (e.g., Timor-Leste, Nigeria, Guinea Bissau)
- **Evidence-Based Advocacy:** Tools to link MEL data and advocacy messaging (e.g., Nigeria)

CSAs are ready to be policy influencers — but need the technical tools to design and deliver sharp, persuasive, and evidence-based campaigns.

4. Peer Learning & Knowledge Exchange

Highly valued, but often informal or under-supported

- **Cross-country collaboration:** Many want regional platforms to exchange tools, tactics, and insights (e.g., Niger, Benin)
- **Mutual capacity building:** Emphasis on shared experiences over top-down training (e.g., Viet Nam, El Salvador)
- **Localised knowledge networks:** Webinars, mentorships, and exposure visits as sustainable methods for learning (e.g., Myanmar, Somalia)

Peer learning is low-cost, high-impact — CSAs want formalised structures to share their own innovations and solutions.

Insights

5. Communication & Media Skills

Growing theme, linked with digital transformation and public engagement

- **Digital Advocacy & Storytelling:** Skills in video, social media, data visualisation (e.g., Honduras, Liberia)
- **Media Relations:** Engaging press, writing op-eds, and using media for accountability (e.g., Guatemala)
- **ICT & AI:** Capacity to integrate newer tech tools in campaigns and data management (e.g., Philippines, Pakistan)

CSAs are experiencing a digital gap and are eager to modernise their communication, but many lack the foundational tools or access to training.

6. Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL)

A technical theme showing up in more mature advocacy environments

- **Evidence-Driven Advocacy:** Use of MEL data to drive policy asks (e.g., Nigeria, Mauritania)
- **Impact Measurement:** Tools for measuring project outcomes (e.g., Ecuador)
- **Integration with Storytelling:** Use of results to inform communications (e.g., Mali)

MEL is evolving from compliance to strategy. CSAs want to own their evidence and learn how to use it to increase credibility and policy traction.

Insights

7. Toolkits & Practical Resources

- **Customisable Toolkits:** Fundraising, advocacy, nutrition (e.g., Philippines, Uganda, Nigeria)
- **Simplified, Modular Formats:** For local training, adaptation, or community use (e.g., CAR, Guinea Bissau)
- **Practicality over Theory:** Requests are for "how-to" tools, not abstract frameworks

CSAs are short on time and bandwidth. They need ready-to-use materials with plug-and-play potential, ideally available in local languages.

8. Gender & Social Inclusion

Critically important, though underrepresented in some areas

- **Mainstreaming Gender into Advocacy:** Toolkits, training, and content with gender sensitivity (e.g., Philippines, Kyrgyzstan)
- **Equity in Nutrition and Access:** Focused work on gender-sensitive programming (e.g., Timor-Leste)
- **Representation in Governance:** Ensuring women-led and community-led CSAs have voice (less directly mentioned but inferred)

Inclusion is not just a standalone topic — it's a core lens CSAs want integrated into every technical support area.

Insights

9. Nutrition-Specific Technical Training

Especially among CSAs in SUN and health-focused coalitions

- **Nutrition Financing & Budgeting:** In-depth training needed for budget tracking and financial advocacy (e.g., Ethiopia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka)
- **Food Systems Engagement:** CSAs learning to position themselves in food policy debates (e.g., Costa Rica, Malawi)
- **Commitment Monitoring:** Monitoring N4G and other country-level nutrition commitments (e.g., Burkina Faso, Uganda)

Nutrition is no longer a standalone sector — CSAs are being asked to speak the technical language of multisectoral policy.

Key Message

Across all these categories, one message is clear: **CSAs don't just need more resources — they want the capacity, tools, and systems to access, use, and sustain those resources themselves.** Their asks reflect a shift:

- From passive recipients to proactive strategists
- From individual training to institutional strengthening
- From knowledge gaps to ecosystem-building

Thank you!



@SUNCSN