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Resilient nations*

2012 Annual Report of the SUN Movement Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Report of the Technical Secretariat and Administrative Agent of the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Multi-Partner Trust Fund for the period 1 January – 31 December 2012



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SUN Movement MPTF

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Executive Summary

The basis for a renewed effort for better nutrition was the publication, in 2008, of a major scientific analysis that detailed (a) the social and economic impact of under-nutrition in developing societies and (b) the potential benefits of specific low-cost interventions in contributing to better nutritional outcomes even in low-income populations. A Framework for Scaling-Up Nutrition, based on this analysis, was developed by practitioners from more than 100 organizations and released in April 2010. A Road Map for advancing the Framework was developed by a multi-stakeholder team in time for the United Nations General Assembly in September 2010. This recognized that an increasing number of nations seek to prioritize nutrition within their development policies, and proposed that these countries lead a renewed effort for more intensive action with the support of multiple national and international stakeholders. The focus on multiple actors – including Government departments, civil society, responsible businesses and UN system agencies – working together and aligning their support for the goals laid out in national plans led to the effort being referred to as a Movement for Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN). By the end of 2012, 33 countries had elected to join the Movement, implementing multi-sectoral nutrition plans through the efforts of many stakeholders at local as well as national levels. Hundreds of different entities are committed to implementing effective actions for improved nutrition, in support of policies endorsed by national leaders.

Progress so far: In 2012, the emphasis within the SUN Movement became more solidly focused on the harmonization of actions by the different stakeholders and the demonstration of results in SUN countries. The UN Secretary-General agreed to nominate a group of senior political figures and executive heads of critical organizations as a 27-person Lead Group so as to provide collective stewardship over the Movement. The consistency of the Movement was improved through the agreement of a strategy and revision of the Road Map: the strategy included a series of principles and rules of engagement for those who involved themselves within it. Most countries established multi-stakeholder platforms for action and scaled up their interventions in nutrition, focusing on synergy, alignment and effectiveness. Four global support networks were launched: the SUN Business Network, CSO Network, UN Network and the Donors' Network. Media attention increased as a result of powerful advocacy by Lead Group members, and growing political momentum is now being amplified through high-level commitments, including at the World Economic Forum, within the G8 and G20, in the context of the 65th World Health Assembly, the 67th UN General Assembly, and the 39th session of the Committee on World Food Security.

The SUN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) was established in February 2012 as a subsidiary means to provide catalytic support for priority actions by SUN Movement stakeholders. It was set up as mechanism to channel contributions for priority activities that could not be financed through other channels. The MPTF was – from the start – designed as a mechanism that permits implementation of the SUN Movement's strategy in critical areas while, at the same time, ensuring that funds are used effectively and transparently, and that they achieve the best possible impact over the long term.

Hence three financing windows were initially created within the SUN MPTF and are designed to support: (1) Galvanizing critical in-country actions in relation to national commitments and priorities for SUN; the

(2) Mobilization of in-country and global civil society so as to contribute to realizing these commitments and demonstrating results; and (3) Ensuring adequate finance for strategic efforts that contribute to the more effective working of the SUN Movement as a whole. The MPTF is not designed to handle funding for large-scale investments in national action. Instead, it enables the initiation and development of a functioning SUN Movement within countries and/or regions, and provides appropriate support for Movement-wide actions when other funds are not available. The present term of this funding mechanism is set to end on 31 December 2015.

MPTF governance: The SUN MPTF works under the overall supervision of the SUN Movement Lead Group. A SUN MPTF Management Committee has been established: it consists of contributors and participating organizations as well as representatives of the Lead Group and of the MPTF administration, with observers from SUN networks – specifically those that involve civil society. The Management Committee establishes the criteria for awarding grants, decides on the allocation of funds, agrees on the agency that will be responsible for supporting optimal implementation, and ensures full and open reporting on progress. The SUN MPTF Management Committee is chaired by the SUN Movement Coordinator and is supported by the SUN Movement Secretariat.

The SUN MPTF Management Committee met three times in 2012: In its first meeting (July 2012), the Committee agreed on the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures of the SUN MPTF; it also agreed a set of criteria against which incoming proposals would be assessed. In subsequent meetings in August and December, the Management Committee agreed upon funding allocations for US\$ 3,317,000, and established a process through which supporting agencies would work with implementing organizations to refine their proposals and ensure accountability. Proposals were funded for Bangladesh, Ghana, Guatemala, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger and Uganda. Proposals from Nepal and from the global SUN CSO Network needed substantial revision that took into account the recommendations of the Management Committee. Proposals from Zambia and Tanzania were funded locally by bilateral donors. Between July 2012 and early 2013, arrangements for the proper disbursement of the allocated funds were established within the support organizations. All information regarding the decisions of the Management Committee is available on both www.scalingupnutrition.org and <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/SUN00>.

Early lessons: As the procedures of the MPTF were taken forward, systems for disbursements were established and links between the MPTF and other parts of the SUN Movement intensified. Some early lessons have emerged and include:

- Given the growing international momentum around nutrition and the increasing number of countries electing to join the SUN Movement, any new call for proposals under Window 2 must be widely publicized;
- The Management Committee should prioritize proposals that envisage a major increase in the involvement of civil society in nutrition issues at the national level (bringing groups that have not generally focused on nutritional outcomes, as well as those reflecting the interests of different livelihood groups, into the fold).

- The global mechanism in the SUN Civil Society Network should focus on providing functional interfaces so that the interests and concerns of in-country civil society groups are manifested in global dialogues – especially given that nutrition is now featuring strongly in global events.

During the reporting period covered by this report, the SUN Movement MPTF received a total of US\$ 4.71 million in total contributions from three contributors. In December 2012 the MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, transferred a total of US\$ 2.14 million to Participating UN Organizations for approved projects. These funds enabled civil society alliances to start their work in 5 countries.

Nutrition is climbing up the political agenda. A number of high-level events at the global and regional levels in 2013 will highlight the significance of nutrition for national development as significant events are planned around the G8, the Irish Presidency of the European Union (EU), and work on including nutrition in the post-2015 development agenda, among others. With this welcomed increase in political attention to nutrition, the demands on all components of the Movement are increasing. More countries are likely to join the SUN Movement. Similarly, more civil society alliances are likely to ask support to fully engage into national processes in support of governmental efforts to scale-up nutrition. A new call for proposals under Window 2 of the SUN MPTF is foreseen to help support synergic approaches to scaling-up nutrition in SUN countries. At the same time, fund-raising efforts will be carried out to increase the availability of funds under SUN MPTF and to possibly widen the number of funders to the SUN MPTF. Finally, SUN countries are increasingly asking to have access to peer exchanges with each other to share their own experiences. There is a demand for innovative ways to exchange information on available good practices that they have used to overcome bottlenecks as they have scaled-up their nutrition efforts. SUN MPTF Window 1 is appropriately positioned to meet such requests and will be activated in 2013.

1. Introduction

Following a major scientific analysis of options for improving nutrition (in the Lancet Medical Journal, 2008), practitioners from more than 100 organizations came together to develop a Framework for Scaling-Up Nutrition. Despite overall reductions in global poverty, high levels of hunger and poor nutrition were experienced by hundreds of millions of people even in countries that had demonstrated quite dramatic year-on-year economic growth. Food crisis would put additional risks on the nutrition outlook of these millions. A different approach was needed. The growing body of evidence made available by nutrition professionals helped motivate political leaders around the world to tackle child undernutrition, which brought all the disparate pieces of the nutrition puzzle into a unified whole.

A global Movement, called ***Scaling-Up Nutrition***, or ***SUN*** was launched. Guided by the Framework and the Road Map, this Movement called for the establishment of worldwide networks, united around common principles, which could bring together the entire spectrum of actors whose work affects nutrition. It had a clear focus: improving nutrition during the first thousand days of a person's life - from pregnancy to second birthday – due to its overwhelming importance for the rest of that person's development and existence. Indeed, one-third of the world's children do not grow to reach their full potential because of poor nutrition. Good nutrition, especially in early childhood, is an essential requirement for each world citizen to earn, learn, stay healthy and achieve his or her lifetime potential.

This was to be a different kind of partnership: designed for an evolving world, in which solutions were not imposed, but based on partnership, which brought together civic groups, private businesses, donors, international institutions and governments, across disciplines, and across sectors, supporting national nutrition policies and plans.

In 2010, the SUN Movement was launched at the United Nations (UN) Summit on the Millennium Development Goals to support national leadership and collective action to scale-up nutrition. By the end of 2012, this had evolved into a country-led Movement with 33 participating countries and with hundreds of organizations and entities working to increase the effectiveness of existing programs by supporting national priorities, aligning resources and fostering broad ownership and commitment to nutrition.

Anchored by country leadership, the SUN Movement is focused on implementing evidence-based nutrition actions and integrating shared nutrition goals across sectors – including health, social protection, poverty alleviation, national development and agriculture.

The SUN Movement is a global push for action and progress on improving the nutrition of all—especially women and children. SUN recognizes the opportunities to improve health and development results when partners commit to working together to scale-up nutrition policies, programs and investment.

Resources for Scaling-Up Nutrition in SUN Countries are usually mobilized at the country level from national budgets or through agreements with development partners. Funds for some in-country activities – particularly catalytic actions by national authorities and participation of in-country civil society groups within national SUN platforms – have not proved easy to mobilize in-country. In 2011, when there were 18 countries in the SUN Movement, the SUN global Civil Society Network received financial support from the SUN Movement Donor Network to develop proposals for increased civil society capacity for scaling-up nutrition in countries. Over 200 CSOs and stakeholders were involved in the consultation.

Early in 2012, the SUN Movement Secretariat was requested to set up a mechanism through which funds could be received, proposals reviewed, grants provided and groups identified that would be ready to support implementation. This was the stimulus for the creation of the SUN Movement Multi-Partner Trust Fund (SUN MPTF), a mechanism to provide catalytic support for priority actions by SUN Movement stakeholders as a last resort.

The SUN MPTF is governed by the *Management Committee*. The Management Committee, chaired by the SUN Movement Coordinator, is made up of representatives of Participating UN Organizations, contributors and the UNDP MPTF Office (in ex-officio capacity). The global Civil Society Network Chair is admitted as an observer to the work of the SUN MPTF Management Committee. The SUN MPTF will serve as a mechanism to channel contributions from the international community and ensure that the funds are used effectively and transparently for increasing coordinated efforts by partners working together to support countries and stakeholders that are participating in the SUN Movement with a special emphasis on civil society participation and contribution to national and global SUN overall goals.

This first annual report of the SUN MPTF is prepared by the SUN Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office).

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent for the SUN MPTF, is responsible for concluding SAAs with Contributors. It receives, administers and manages contributions from contributors. It also prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements on the SUN MPTF for transmission to the Management Committee and contributors.

This report covers the period 12 March, the date of the establishment of SUN MPTF, to 31 December 2012. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/SUN00>) and on the SUN Movement webpage (www.scalingupnutrition.org).

2. Governance arrangements

The SUN Movement MPTF was established to catalyze support for SUN Countries' plans to enhance and expand specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive sectoral strategies that are central to food availability, access and stability. The SUN Movement MPTF will enable stakeholders to access small catalytic grants through which their engagement in the SUN Movement can be enhanced.

The SUN MPTF has three Windows:

- Window 1: Support for initial SUN actions at country level to galvanize their commitments to the principles of the Movement;
- Window 2: Support for mobilization of civil society to contribute to the goals of the SUN Movement; and
- Window 3: Support for global SUN strategic efforts.

The SUN MPTF will enable partners to contribute finances that will facilitate catalytic actions within the parameters of the Scaling-Up Nutrition Movement's Road Map and Strategy. It is not designed to be a vertical nutrition fund for large scale investments in food and nutrition security, nor to replace existing funding pathways at the country level: it is a fund to be used for actions to enable, initiate or develop the SUN Movement at the country or regional levels, and provide appropriate global-level support, when other funding is not available.

The Fund's end date is 31 December 2015, subject to changes as proposed by the Management Committee.

The governance of the SUN Movement MPTF is based on the SUN Lead Group appointed by the UN Secretary General; a Management Committee and; a Secretariat.

2.1 SUN Lead Group

The UN Secretary-General established a Lead Group of 27 members to ensure that countries participating in the SUN Movement will receive the effective support they request as they scale-up nutrition interventions. The SUN Lead Group ensures strategic oversight, coherence and collective accountability. The Lead Group meets twice a year. The first meeting of the 27 members of the Lead Group was in April 2012 and second in September 2012. At its second meeting the Lead Group endorsed a strategy for the SUN Movement to deliver on its goals in the following three years.

2.2 The SUN MPTF Management Committee

The Management Committee is the body that makes fund allocation decisions, based on funding availability, criteria determined by the overall strategic direction set by the SUN Lead Group and the

technical evaluation of the SUN Movement Secretariat. Members of the Management Committee include:

- 1) Coordinator of the SUN Movement (Chair);
- 2) Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) in the SUN Movement MPTF;
- 3) Contributing Partners supporting the SUN Movement MPTF;
- 4) The Administrative Agent, as ex-officio member;
- 5) The SUN Movement Secretariat as ex-officio member;
- 6) Other organizations/entities may be invited by the Management Committee to join the Committee, such as SUN Network Facilitators (i.e. UN, businesses, civil society groups, contributors, and country networks).

Observers of the Management Committee include:

- 1) Other UN system entities involved in the SUN Movement; and
- 2) Delegated officials from the SUN Lead Group.

2.3 SUN Movement Secretariat

The SUN Movement Secretariat supports the Management Committee in: developing guidelines for the preparation and submission of proposals for approval by the Management Committee; reviewing proposals submitted by requesting entities for consistency with agreed SUN principles and SUN MPTF criteria; transmitting proposals to the Management Committee for its review and potential approval; monitoring the Fund-level progress and; assessing and compiling lessons-learned from the funded programmes; developing and implementing an effective knowledge management system; and facilitating independent programme/project evaluations, as needed.

3. Management Committee meetings in 2012

The SUN MPTF Management Committee met three times in 2012.

The Management Committee of the SUN MPTF first met on 9 July 2012. During its first meeting the Management Committee approved the Terms of Reference (TORs) and Rules of Procedures (RoP) of the SUN MPTF. It also agreed to a set of general principles against which incoming proposals would be assessed with support from the SUN Movement Secretariat. This was especially necessary as many national civil society organizations (CSOs) had been consulting with the global CSO SUN network to eventually submit proposals under SUN Window 2. Key decisions included:

- 1) Allocations for proposals are capped at an average of US\$ 400,000. As civil society alliances were not advised of the cap when preparing proposals, the Chair of the SUN MPTF was given flexibility to make adjustments to this cap, for the first round of allocations, on a case-by-case basis;

- 2) The SUN MPTF to maintain a reserve fund of US\$ 2.5 – 3 million after the first round of proposals to enable the funding of new proposals from civil society alliances in other SUN countries;
- 3) There should be provision for civil society alliances in SUN countries to choose which Participating Organization they would partner with for receipt of the approved SUN MPTF funding. The options currently include UN REACH partnership, UNOPS, WHO and WFP;
- 4) Civil society focal point organizations were informed of these decisions and were requested to submit additional information for the SUN MPTF Management Committee to make informed decisions on allocation of funding;
- 5) Proposals from CSO alliances in Zambia and Tanzania were set aside as they could be funded locally. This was the preferred option by the Management Committee given the last resort nature of the SUN MPTF. CSO alliances were informed accordingly and have been subsequently funded by DFID and Irish Aid in-country offices.

The second meeting of the SUN MPTF Management Committee took place on August 28th 2012. It made the following decisions:

- 1) Funding allocations for US\$ 2,996,000 were made under Window 2 of the SUN MPTF for seven proposals as follows:
 - Bangladesh: US\$ 535,000 to BRAC in Bangladesh with UNREACH serving as PUNO;
 - Guatemala: US\$ 428,000 to Save the Children Guatemala with PAHO serving as PUNO;
 - Malawi: US\$ 428,000 to Concern Worldwide in Malawi with WFP serving as PUNO;
 - Mozambique: US\$ 428,000 to ANSA in Mozambique with UNREACH serving as PUNO;
 - Nepal: US\$ 428,000 to Save the Children Nepal with UNREACH serving as PUNO;
 - Niger: US\$ 428,000 to FORSANI in Niger with UNREACH serving as PUNO; and
 - Uganda: US\$ 321,000 to World Vision with WHO serving as PUNO;
- 2) Submitting organizations were given 30 days to revise the proposals together with PUNOs for the latter to formally submit in line with recommendations of the Management Committee;
- 3) Three proposals were set aside as they were lacking information that was considered critical for an informed decision by the Management Committee. Participants were given 30 additional days to submit the lacking information in order for this proposal to be considered at the next Management Committee meeting.

Refinement process by civil society alliances and the PUNOs took longer than initially expected because the revisions requested were significant with respect to originally proposed budgets and in some cases the implementing NGOs had to negotiate with the wider bases they were serving through the proposal. It was only in early December 2012 that the Chair advised the MPTF Office, serving as the Administrative Agent, to transfer the funds against the first five proposals jointly submitted by CSO alliances and PUNOs. Funds were transferred from SUN MPTF Account to PUNOs in December 2012. Funding for Guatemala was delayed until March 2013 to ease clarification over selected legal aspects of the various parties involved with regard to the proposal. Funding to Nepal is under finalization.

The third meeting of the Management Committee took place on 5 December 2012, and the following decisions were made:

- 1) The allocation of the following funds under Window 2:
 - Ghana: US\$ 374,500 to Ghana Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (HAG) with WFP serving as PUNO; and
 - Mali: US\$ 374,500 to OMAES with WFP serving as PUNO;

- 2) The Global Network requested more time to finalize a new submission as the global governance structure of the SUN CSO Network had just been selected and it was expected to hold its first meeting by mid-January 2013. Eventually it was agreed that the proposal from the Global CSO Network be assessed electronically as soon as UNOPS and Save the Children (the Secretariat of the SUN CS Network) had refined it. The purpose of the consultation would be to clarify the role of the Global CSO Network with respect to (a) the development and implementation of proposals by national alliances and (b) supporting national alliances as they contribute to implementation of the SUN Movement strategy and the objectives of the SUN MPTF.

By the end of January 2013 revised proposals were jointly submitted by the Ghana and Mali CSO alliances and respective PUNOs to the Technical Secretariat. The Chair of the Management Committee approved the transfer of Funds for Ghana in January and Mali in February, and funds were immediately transferred to the PUNOs by MPTF Office.

4. Summaries of funded proposals

The following offers a concise overview of the proposals that were funded.

4.1 Bangladesh: The proposal seeks to create a strong, coordinated and vibrant civil society constituency in support of the further development and wider implementation of a nutrition agenda that will result in sustainable improvements in the nutritional status of the people of Bangladesh.

NGOs and civil society organizations have been contributing to successful implementation of large-scale government interventions like the Bangladesh Integrated Nutrition Project (BINP) and the National Nutrition Program (NNP) for more than 25 years. During this time, they have gathered experiences and lessons learned. However, there are relatively few CSOs with dedicated focus or capacity in relation to nutrition as a development sector. Further, most local CSOs do not have a formal platform to raise their voice in the nutrition policy arena, although some CSOs do participate in a network entitled the 'Nutrition Working Group' which is largely driven by government agencies, donors, bilateral partners, international NGOs and UN organizations and does not represent CSOs exclusively.

4.2 Ghana: The proposal seeks to initiate and facilitate active and sustained CSO engagement in nutrition issues in Ghana that will ultimately result in improved nutrition outcomes in the country. The grant seeks to do this through the framework of a coalition. Currently, there are many CSOs

implementing a variety of nutrition activities in Ghana. The CSO coalition is expected to harmonize and blend the different shades of CSO advocacy activities to ensure coherence and unity in achieving optimal outcomes in nutrition.

The proposal seeks to establish a solid CSO platform; to ensure this space is used as a basis for common messaging and a national awareness raising campaign to support the SUN movement and the 1000 days campaign eventually leading to; the recognition of nutrition as both a health and developmental issue. This would be demonstrated through the adoption and implementation of a strong National Nutrition Policy supported through appropriate budgetary allocation by the government and other stakeholders.

4.3 Guatemala: The proposal seeks to help achieve the goals of the Government's recently launched Zero Hunger Pact and Relative Program by focusing on the window of opportunity of the first 1,000 days in Guatemala, through the empowerment of the affected population, through inter-sectoral coordination and through social audit. Those actions will support higher effectiveness and efficiency of the existing plans and programs by the State to confront child malnutrition and hunger. Indeed, the Zero Hunger Pact establishes an ambitious goal of reducing child malnutrition by 10 per cent in the coming years, until 2016.

To this extent the project will primarily work to strengthen a common Monitoring and Social Auditing Agenda of civil society on the effective implementation of the programs falling in the Window of Opportunity of the first 1,000 days both at national and local level. At the same time, a joint advocacy strategy by civil society and the Government will help strengthen the efficacy of the national anti-hunger programs, especially those for the prevention of chronic malnutrition of mother and child. Finally, massive communication campaigns will help inform and empower women, strengthening their capacity to demand quality health services at the national level, and helping to prioritize municipalities with higher burdens of malnutrition.

4.4 Malawi: The project proposes the establishment of a strong, sustainable, influential and prominent civil society organizations' (CSO) alliance to work closely with key stakeholders in nutrition at all levels including; government ministries, Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC) - Department of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS (DNHA), implementing NGOs, UN Partners, the private sector, academia, district and community structures to ensure that a focus on nutrition is included in their program planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project will support the capacity building of CSOs and community based organizations in the implementation of the **National Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy (NECS)**.

Neighboring countries have successfully engaged civil society in nutrition through improving coordination, establishing strategic platforms, and involving non-traditional sectors such as the media and private sector. However, in Malawi, most nutrition advocacy is currently government-led. The overall aim of this project is to harness the potential power of cross-sectoral civil society engagement in advancing nutrition within the national agenda. Its intended goal is that of contributing to the national

goal of a well-nourished Malawi, with sound human resources that effectively contribute to the economic growth and prosperity of the country.

4.5 Mali: Given the attention nutrition has recently received in Mali through the National Nutrition Forum and the establishment of a nutrition focal point, the project will, through the civil society alliances, strengthen the capacity, coordination, and effectiveness of Malian civil society to advocate for nutrition in a multi-sectoral manner that engages both the public and private sectors. Moreover, partnerships between CSOs implementing nutrition programs and the broader non-health civil society community are lacking. A common voice on nutrition with a consistent message communicated by multiple stakeholders is urgently needed to ensure continued and expanded support for nutrition. The project will begin with policy analysis, progress to CSO advocacy capacity building, and lead to advocacy campaigning and monitoring.

4.6 Mozambique: This project aims to create a civil society platform at both national and provincial levels and build the capacity of members of that platform to monitor the roll out of the national Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (PAMRDC 2011-2020); to liaise with relevant government sectors to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to implementation and expected sectoral activities are implemented; to lobby contributors and funding agencies to ensure that appropriate levels of funding are timely and available for the PAMRDC and other nutrition-related interventions; to monitor the compliance of government and partners with their commitments; and to mobilize NGOs and other actors (in particular the platform members) for the inclusion of nutrition related interventions in their plans and projects in the country. The districts will be reached through the organizations based at provincial level with programs implemented at the district level and through mass media. It is expected that some initiatives may have national coverage, while some provincial initiatives may have spill over effects into neighbouring provinces.

4.7 Niger: The CSO platform in Niger has identified three major issues: lack of awareness and community mobilization around nutrition issues; a lack of a truly multi-sectoral framework for nutrition; and little public and international financing on nutrition with an additional bias towards emergency aid.

The CSO platform will work to address these three main issues with the ultimate goal of contributing to the overall reduction of child malnutrition in the country by 2015. At the same time the project will work on another gap that was identified in its preparation phase: lack of research in relation to the specific actions that would contribute to a multi-sectoral approach to tackling child malnutrition in the country. The project aims to ultimately establish an inclusive and functioning CSO platform with CSOs playing an active role in monitoring and helping to increase the accountability of the Niger Government and its development partners on their nutrition commitments. The research component will improve the identification of priorities around which coordinated action is expected.

4.8 Uganda: In a context where CSO actions on nutrition are still seen as disjointed, the Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Scaling-Up Nutrition (UCCO-SUN) will harness capacity among CSOs and households

to demand, implement, monitor and evaluate initiatives aimed at improving nutrition actions from the national level to the grassroots. This work coincides with government plans to roll out the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016). The purpose of the grant is to strengthen the capacity of Uganda's CSOs to support the scaling-up of nutrition actions with a major focus on nutrition advocacy/campaigns to support the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of nutrition programmes in the country. The project will support CSOs to advocate for appropriate systems and structures that will, in the long-run, support desirable attitudes and practices for improved nutrition. It will also support the national reporting process on SUN activities, and establish a mechanism for monitoring accountability for nutrition investments at all levels in the country.

5. Major Events in 2012

During its first year in 2010/2011, the SUN Movement's priority was to increase the political momentum around nutrition, grow the Movement, and build consensus on the way forward. There was significant progress on all fronts, placing SUN firmly on the international agenda.

The year 2012 marked the SUN Movement's transition from advocacy to a focus on results. It became a genuinely global Movement, driven by 28 SUN countries, becoming 33 by the end of 2012, unified by an agreed set of principles and rules of engagement. SUN members took a fundamental step: explicitly recognizing that scaling-up nutrition was the most important investment that they could make in their future. The number of stakeholders increased and extended in scope, globally, nationally, and at the district and community levels. SUN countries established multi-stakeholder platforms, where diverse groups came together to establish and strengthen coherent nutrition policies, plans and strategies, and establish indicators to measure success.

Globally, an influential Lead Group was established in April 2012, and four support networks were launched, namely the SUN Business Network with a global launch in London in December 2012, the SUN CSO network, which finalized a nomination process to nominate a Chair and establish a 12-member Global Executive Committee in November 2012, a SUN UN Network, and finally, a SUN Donors' Network.

Also in 2012, media attention often leveraged powerful messages from the members of the Lead Group, as opinion makers on key developmental issues, they promoted global recognition of the SUN Movement and its qualifying principles. Their efforts to position the SUN Movement as a new way to tackle the scourge of child malnutrition was a key asset to the Movement and all of its membership. Examples included:

Mrs. Mary Robinson, member of the SUN Lead Group and former President of Ireland and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, spoke about the SUN when she was interviewed by the Irish Times in November 2012 about challenges and opportunities of our times.¹ Regarding the

¹ <http://www.irishtimes.com/news/elders-to-meet-in-dublin-next-year-1.748728>

SUN initiative she stated, “I believe it to be truly revolutionary. It will need to focus on the role of women in addressing under-nutrition... You can’t tackle under nutrition without placing them [women] in the centre.”

Jay Naidoo, another SUN Lead Group member and Chair of the Board of Directors and the Partnership Council of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), wrote, in the run-up to the 2012 G20 meeting in Mexico,² about growth and stability. He very eloquently said, “...the SUN movement was born, designed to help governments, civil society, the private sector, research institutions and the UN system work together to fight hunger and undernutrition through expanding proven interventions. Far from being a silver bullet, the SUN movement recognizes that addressing undernutrition will necessitate coordination and collaboration among the food, health and hygiene sectors.”

The growing political momentum was also demonstrated in high-level commitments and initiatives at the World Economic Forum, G8, G20, in the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), at the 65th World Health Assembly in Geneva, at the 67th UN General Assembly in New York and at the 39th session of the Committee on World Food Security in Rome. In all of these occasions, world leaders such as UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, US President Barack Obama, Pope Benedict XVI and UK Prime Minister Cameron spoke eloquently about the centrality of nutrition at the highest international levels: in the world’s most prominent decision-making fora and at major cultural and sporting events, such as the London Olympic Games. In May 2012, a panel of the world’s leading economists published the findings of a year-long research project involving more than 65 researchers around the planet. The main message and headline was that, ‘a dollar spent on improving nutrition for small children offered more benefit to humanity than any other single form of investment.’ On the strength of this evidence, the Copenhagen Consensus 2012 Expert Panel issued an unambiguous call to action: “Fighting malnourishment should be the top priority for policy-makers and philanthropists.”

Finally, in September 2012 the UN Secretary-General hosted a High-Level Meeting on Scaling-Up Nutrition, during the 67th UN General Assembly, during which he hailed progress. He said, “I commend the achievements of the SUN Movement. Thirty countries have now put nutrition at the heart of their approach to development and more than 56 million stunted children have a better chance to grow stronger and healthier,” said the Secretary-General. He also added that, “SUN is rallying governments, civil society, the private sector and international donors. Many of the countries who have joined the Movement have demonstrated that progress is possible, even in the face of economic, climatic and political challenges.”

The number and level of participants in this meeting was higher than in previous years. Among the 500 attendees were senior representatives of all of the 30 countries that were by then members of the SUN Movement, the UN Secretary-General, the First Lady of Peru, Government Ministers from Canada, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria and UK, as well as the European

² <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/newsdesk/loscabos/naidoo.html>

Commissioner for Development. They were joined by heads of UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, the World Bank, USAID and many development agencies, civil society organizations, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and other businesses such as Unilever and others that are participating in the SUN Movement's networks.



Canadian Minister Hon. Fantino at the High-Level Event on SUN during the 67th Session of UN General Assembly, September 2012

First Lady of Peru, Ms. Nadine Heredia, at the SUN High-Level Event, 67th UN GA

USAID Administrator, Mr. Rajiv Shah, at the SUN High-Level Event, 67th UN GA

The SUN Movement received wide media coverage in various media outlets around the world in 2012, including from CNN, CNN en Español, the Economist, Huffington Post, BBC, El Mundo, El País and others. See Box 1 below.

In its 2012 annual report, the Scaling-Up Nutrition Movement emphasized the importance of having civil society fully involved in national processes to scale-up nutrition interventions and how the SUN MPTF was playing a catalytic role in that respect.

While global events featured nutrition and the SUN Movement, a number of SUN countries also held high-level launches and meetings to support the SUN Movement with participation of their highest political leadership. In some countries civil society alliances and business networks in support of SUN Movement were launched as a way to further reinforce governmental efforts. This included [Bangladesh](#), Guatemala, [Kenya](#), [Mali](#), [Namibia](#), Nigeria, [Indonesia](#), [Nepal](#), and [Sierra Leone](#) (click on hyperlinks for further information).

Box 1. Selected media articles featuring SUN

[CNN Amanpour Feature 16 October 2012](#)

UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador and famed singer/songwriter Angelique Kidjo and Anthony Lake spoke to renowned journalist Christine Amanpour about the impact of malnutrition on children, the challenges and opportunities facing women and their children in Kenya, and the role of the SUN Movement.

[BBC 13 July 2012](#)

President Jakaya Kikwete of Tanzania and SUN Movement Lead Group member and Anthony Lake, Director of UNICEF and Chair of SUN Movement jointly authored a piece titled, 'How Improving Children's Diets Can Aid Development.'

[BBC World News Service, 29 November 2012](#)

An interview with Dr. David Nabarro, Coordinator of the SUN Movement, explored issues of food and nutrition security with an emphasis on the central role of women in developing long-term sustainable solutions.

[BBC 29 November 2012](#) : Lawrence Haddad: Let's make nutrition visible : Lawrence Haddad, Director of the Institute of Development Studies and former Director of Nutrition at IFPRI argued about the importance of SUN Movement in helping leadership emerge in nutrition, which is historically nobody's agenda and therefore close to invisible in agenda setting at all levels.

[Huffington Post 16 May 2012](#)

Tom Arnold, CEO of Concern Worldwide and Lead Group Member blogs - Too Much at Stake: The G8's Responsibility to Tackle Child Hunger.



Sierra Leone SUN Launch October 2012 – Ministers attending



SUN Launch by CSOs in Bangladesh -November 2012

6. Early lessons

As disbursement of funding of the SUN MPTF proceeded in countries and exchanges with other parts of the SUN architecture intensified, a few early lessons started to emerge, which might be considered in future operations of the SUN MPTF.

First, the SUN MPTF facility is seen as added value by civil society organizations as they consider greater organization and joint-work around nutrition at the country-level. Given the growing momentum around nutrition and the SUN Movement, and with additional countries deciding to join, it will be of critical importance that the SUN Movement website and the new SUN CSO governance structure be fully used to disseminate and publicize any new calls for proposals.

Second, increasing the outreach of national SUN CSO alliances to other CSO groups in countries will be critical for keeping momentum on the nutrition agenda in the longer term. This will in turn ensure more sustainability to CSOs alliances. Recent interest in nutrition by groups that were historically less convinced about their own contribution to nutrition outcomes seems to have opened unprecedented spaces for dialogue and action. SUN MPTF has the capacity to serve as catalytic leverage to have more groups such as farmers' groups, antipoverty coalitions, agriculture-support NGOs, human rights defenders, and others better involved in discussions over nutrition at the country level. This is of paramount importance as countries participating in the SUN approve multi-sectoral nutrition plans, which many SUN countries have begun doing.

Third, international NGOs are a key asset to ensuring that a global-local interface is maintained, especially as nutrition and the SUN Movement are featured so prominently in many international fora, as shown in late 2012 and early 2013. At the same time, the SUN MPTF can provide catalytic incentives to have more local NGOs taking the lead nationally over nutrition debates. Global-local interface and 'distribution' of tasks between local and international CSOs are paramount to SUN MPTF-catalytic support of global and national nutrition debates and actions.

7. Financial Performance

This section presents data on total contributions received, transfers made to Participating Organizations for approved projects and expenditure reported. It covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2012. By the end of 2012, the SUN Movement MPTF received US\$ 4.71 million in total contributions from three contributors, and transferred US\$ 2.14 million to Participating Organizations for approved projects. Because the transfers to approved projects were made in December 2012, no expenditure has been reported in 2012. The MPTF Office uses a standardized financial reporting system to generate financial tables from the MPTF Office accounting system. This report is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/SUN00>).

7.1 Sources, Uses, and Balance of Funds

Table 7.1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the SUN Movement MPTF as of 31 December 2012. As of 31 December 2012, the SUN Movement MPTF had received contributions from three contributors totaling US\$ 4.71 million.

Table 7.1: Financial Overview for the period ending 31 December 2012 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2012
Sources of Funds	
Gross Contributions	4,710,309
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	17,922
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-
Fund balance transferred to another MPTF	-
Other Revenues	-
Total: Sources of Funds	4,728,230
Use of Funds	
Transfer to Participating Organizations	2,140,000
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	2,140,000
Administrative Agent Fees	47,103
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-
Bank Charges	122
Other Expenditures	-
Total: Uses of Funds	2,187,225
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	2,541,006
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	2,541,006
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	2,140,000
Participating Organizations` Expenditure	-
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	2,140,000

Apart from contributions, the SUN Movement MPTF also receives funds from interest income earned on the balance of funds. 'Fund earned interest' comprises two sources of interest income: (1) interest earned on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (AA); and (2) interest earned on the balance of funds held by Participating Organizations where the Financial Regulations and Rules of the

Participating Organization permit remittance of interest. All interest credited to the Fund is used for additional projects as determined by the Management Committee. By the end of 2012, the Fund earned interest amounted to US\$ 17,922; agency-earned interests were not reported as Participating Organizations only received funding in December 2012. This brought the SUN Movement MPTF cumulative sources of funds to US\$ 4,728,230. Of this amount, US\$ 2.14 million has been transferred to two Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1 per cent on deposits and amounts to US\$ 47,103. Other use of funds included bank charges, amounting to US\$ 122. As of the end of December 2012, the balance of funds with the Administrative Agent was US\$ 2.54 million.

7.2 Partner Contributions

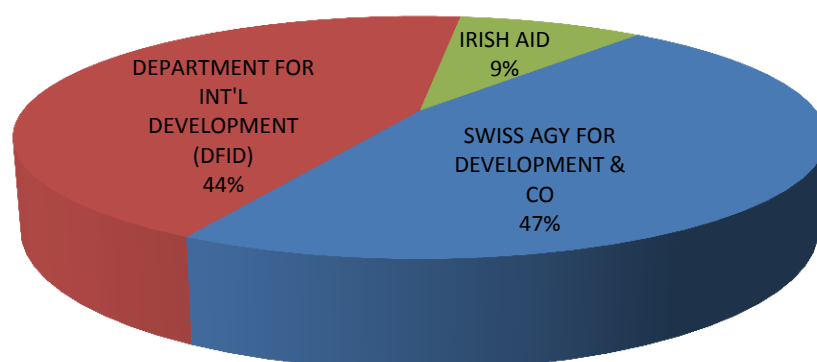
Table 7.2 displays the breakdown of the received contributions. The SUN Movement MPTF is currently being financed by three contributors that have signed a Standard Administrative Arrangement, namely the Department for International Development (DFID), Irish Aid, and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The total gross deposits in 2012 were US\$ 4.71 million. The DFID contribution of GBP 3,622,000 (approximately US\$ 5.8 million) is made available in five tranches. The first two tranches, amounting to US\$ 1.05 million and US\$ 1.03 million, were received in 2012. The DFID contribution is earmarked to specific Windows.

Table 7.2: Total Contributor Deposits (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Current Year (2012)
SWISS AGY FOR DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SDC)	2,201,489
DEPARTMENT FOR INT'L DEVELOPMENT (DFID)	2,079,335
IRISH AID	429,485
Total	4,710,309

Irrespective of whether contributions are earmarked or not, all projects submitted by Implementing Partners through Participating UN Organizations to the SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee undergo the same review and approval procedure. Thus, a project using resources earmarked by a contributor to a specific Window requires review and approval of the SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee. This ensures that all SUN Movement MPTF projects are reviewed and approved in accordance with the SUN Movement MPTF Terms of Reference.

Figure 1: Deposits by Contributor, as of 31 December 2012 (in percentages)



7.3 Transfer of Funds to Participating UN Organizations

Based on the approval of the Chair of the SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee, in December 2012 the MPTF Office transferred the funds against the first five proposals jointly submitted by CSO alliances and Participating UN Organizations. The Administrative Agent transferred a total of US\$ 2.14 million to two Participating UN Organizations in five countries in the framework of Window 2 ‘Catalytic Programmes for Countries,’ as shown in Table 7.3.1. Funds were transferred to Participating UN Organizations in December 2012. Tables 7.3.1, 7.3.2, and 7.3.3 show distribution of the net funded amount respectively by country, by Participating Organization, and by project. Table 7.3.3 lists the projects funded in 2012 and those approved for funding in the third meeting of the Management Committee held in December 2012 and undergoing the finalization process.

Table 7.3.1: Net funded amount by country (in US Dollars)

Country	Net Funded Amount Current Year (2012)
Bangladesh	535,000
Malawi	428,000
Mozambique	428,000
Niger	428,000
Uganda	321,000
Total	2,140,000

Table 7.3.2: Net funded amount by Participating Organization (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount Current Year (2012)
WFP	1,819,000
WHO	321,000
Total	2,140,000

Table 7.3.3 Approved Projects in Window 2 (in US Dollars)

Country / Sector	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount Current Year (2012)
Window 2: Catalytic programmes for Countries			
00084692 SUN 02/BGD/001 Civil Society	WFP	535,000	535,000
00084693 SUN 02/MOZ/006 Advocacy	WFP	428,000	428,000
00084721 SUN 02/MWI/004 Civil Society	WFP	428,000	428,000
00084722 SUN 02/NER/008 Sensibilisation	WFP	428,000	428,000
00084723 SUN 02/UGA/010 Civil Society Capacity Strengthening	WHO	321,000	321,000
00085325 SUN 02/GHA/002 Civil Society	WFP	374,500	-
00085562 SUN 02/MLI/005 Civil Society	WFP	374,500	-
00085723 SUN 02/GUA/003 "Civil Society"	WHO	428,000	-
Total		3,317,000	2,140,000

8. Transparency and Accountability

The SUN Secretariat launched a dedicated webpage under the overall SUN global web-space at www.scalingupnutrition.org.

The information on the projects approved for funding from the SUN MPTF was further disseminated via the SUN e-newsletter.

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on the operations of the SUN Multi-Partners Trust Fund web-page (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/SUN00>) of the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>). The GATEWAY is a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. All narrative reports of funded activities are published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to nearly 9,600

relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and its partners. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.

9. Conclusions

Nutrition is rising to the top of the international political agenda. A number of high-level events and processes at the global and regional levels in 2013 will continue to highlight the significance of nutrition for national development, including the G8, the Irish Presidency of the EU, and work on including nutrition in the post-2015 development agenda. With this welcome increase in political attention to nutrition the demands on all components of the Movement are increasing. More countries are likely to join the SUN Movement. Similarly, more civil society alliances are likely to ask support for full engagement in national processes in support of governmental efforts to scale-up nutrition. A new call for proposals under Window 2 of the SUN MPTF is foreseen to help support synergic approaches to scaling-up nutrition in SUN countries. At the same time, efforts will be made to increase the availability of funds under SUN MPTF. Finally, SUN countries are increasingly asking for more access to peer exchanges as a means to share their own experiences. There is demand for innovative ways to exchange best practices that have been employed to overcome bottlenecks to scaling-up their nutrition efforts. SUN MPTF Window 1 is well suited to accommodate these requests and will be activated in 2013.