

Form of Reporting on Nutrition Scaling Up Movement for the Year 2017

Country Name: Yemen
Reporting Form for 2017: Local Multispectral Stakeholders to Implement Joint Evaluation in compliance with the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning of Knowledge in Place Nutrition Scaling Up Movement

For the Period April 2016-April 2017

Details and Method of conducting exercises on how to implement the joint evaluation for 2017

Please provide us with the following details so that the General Secretaries in Nutrition Scaling Up can better understand the best method followed by the local stakeholders in all of your own inputs in the 2017 joint evaluation, and also to know what is the benefit the local stakeholders got from this process. Details should include the following:

- Participation:
 - 1) Did the following stakeholders provide specific inputs to support the joint evaluation, either in written or verbal form?

Agency	Yes (state number) No (0)
Government agencies	20
NGOs	8
Work and academic institutions	3
Donors	0
United Nations agencies	7
Business organizations	2
Other (please specify	0

- 2) How many persons who fully participated in this process at a certain time? How many women and how many men?

Number of participants 40 persons: men () women ()

Method:

3) Were the data of the joint evaluation collected and/or revised during the personal meeting of the stakeholders or was that done by email?

- A workshop was implemented to discuss the evaluation and come out the report's results

Actions	Method			
Data collection	Meeting	√	Email :	
Data revision and approval	Meeting		Email:	√

4) In case of a meeting to collect or approve data, if possible, please attach photos of such meetings?

Photos form the Workshop are attached herewith

Benefit:

In case a meeting took place to collect or approve data, can you for sure say that the meeting was useful for the participants or it was more useful for regular work in the Multi stakeholders Program?

Yes/No

Why?

No doubt, the meeting was useful for the participants for the following reasons:

- Sharing of K-knowledge and views and learning from others experiences about areas of discussions included in the report.
- The meeting provided the chance for the concerned stakeholders to get to know each other which would help promote joint cooperation and partnership
- Discussions enabled the participants to develop better understanding of the contents of the report.
- Participants discussions fed into the report's conclusions with respect to the challenges/obstacles, opportunities and prioritization

Use of the Nutrition Scaling Up of your data:

Please be aware that the reports forms to be filled will be published on Movement's Website, unless advised otherwise. Also, the outcomes produced from the joint evaluation exercise will be incorporated in the annual progress reports of Nutrition Scaling Up movement for the year 2017

Not Applicable (NA)	0	1	2	3	4
NA	Hasn't started yet	Just started	Ongoing	About to be completed	Completed
Progress indicator cannot be applied in the current framework or context	Nothing under implementation	Planning started	Planning completed and implementation starts	Implementation completed while taking gradual steps in order to achieve practical actions	Fully operational/objectives achieved/underway with continuous monitoring/evidences available

Method 1: Bringing people together in the same place to carry out the required work

Method 1: Bringing people together in the same place to carry out the required work			
<p>Availability of robust mechanisms of coordination at the central and sub-national levels will enable local stakeholders to better work to deliver improved outputs in nutrition related issues. Similarly, cooperation of different active stakeholders with different sectors will promote the delivery of joint outcomes by facilitating interaction between them to address issues pertaining to nutrition. Furthermore, the active multispectral stakeholders program will enhance the involvement and mobilization of the stakeholders themselves to help and support the concerned national agencies decision taking in this respect, promote consensus on common interests, come out with key and supporting recommendations and support dialogues at the local level.</p>			
Progress Indicator 1-1: Selecting/putting in place coordination mechanisms at the national level			
Statement	Potential milestones	Program's final score Please insert one score for each of	Please explain regarding your own final score You may refer to some specific milestones or give examples on your own. Please share relevant documents such as data

		the progress indicators	
<p>The current progress indicator assesses to what extent the coordination mechanisms at the government level are adopted and given effect. Usually, top senior officials consolidate these mechanisms. Also, this indicator seeks to verify whether non-government agencies and entities such as UN agencies, donors, CSOs and private businesses have organized themselves within networks with the view to coordinate and implement jointly tasks of common ground</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The presence of formal constituents from multi sectors and multi stakeholders to coordinate amongst them such as high level government agency/organ that works to bring these constituents together (to obtain political approval and blessing). ▪ Official nomination of focal point officer to represent the government in Nutrition Scaling Up Movement ▪ Appointing focal points /officers to coordinate among the stakeholders such as one coordinator for the donors, others coordinators for the CSOs , one communication officer for the UN agencies and persons to coordinate between business organisations and the academics representatives ▪ Members of the Multi stakeholders Program are invited to meet on regular basis. Please state the number of meetings for each of the specified constituent of coordination. ▪ The institutional analysis that is implemented to identify the determination and/or performance of the multi stakeholders program or any other concerned entity with respect to gender quality assurance at all levels. ▪ Development or revision of the terms of reference, work plans and any other enabling arrangements/measures ▪ Minimum requirements to receive score (4): TORs, work plan or supporting documents. ▪ Nutrition Scaling UP Coordination secretariat in cooperation with international organizations and the General Secretariat in Geneva update the sectoral plan in line with the recent malnutrition indicators in the country. 	<p>2</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Nutrition Scaling Up Secretariat represents Nutrition in the Ministry of Planning as a higher coordination agency for nutrition issues 2. This Secretariat has not reached optimum level of coordination in which the Secretariat assumes the key role of coordinator but it is relevant here to refer to the concerted efforts exerted by the government to coordinate among all parties and sectors represented in coordination functions such as the clusters of nutrition, food security, nutrition scaling up, education and WASH. However, there are individual coordination forms such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with nutrition and food security clusters • Coordination of International cooperation in the Ministry of Planning with NGOs in the area of malnutrition • The Secretariat is a key partner in the Food Bank in partnership with the private sector • Coordination with academics (such as Sana'a University and the Lebanese University) and with the civil society, public and private sectors in controlling malnutrition

			<p>with respect to food security projects, awareness raising and some academic studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordination with WFP and the UNICEF to provide assistance to cases of social insurance.• Close coordination between the Ministry of Health with other ministries (such as agriculture, water and environment) in developing some national strategies to control malnutrition with the two clusters of nutrition and food security.• Coordination between the Ministry of Health along with the government and International and local NGOs regarding epidemics (such as Cholera and water projects) and their relevance to malnutrition.• Coordination with the Ministry of Industry along with consumers protection, the private and government sectors in the Nutrition and Health Awareness Raising Program in the domestic market and relevant government community.• Efforts exerted by the Nutrition Secretariat to coordinate with all
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			<p>stakeholders through bilateral meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with the Ministry of Education, CSOs and the WFP to advocate and rationalize the distribution of the food baskets within food security projects.
Progress Indicator (2-1): Internal coordination to expand membership/involve other activists with the view to create large scale impact			
<p>The current progress indicator assesses the ability of the mechanisms adopted and activated by the government and any other non-government agencies to reach out to the relevant members in the different sectors with the aim to maximize overall impact on nutrition related issues. It also serves to assess the level of local levels/actors participation in the multi stakeholders/sectors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work to expand the base of the multi stakeholders so as to engage key members in this program such as partners in development, different CSOs, private sector companies, media outlets, MPs, religious scholars and academics. ▪ Attracting more relevant ministries, executive departments, organs and agencies such as nutrition sectors of sensitive aspect. ▪ Diligent and active work to include executive political leaders. ▪ Participating with activists or specialized groups concerned with specific issues such as gender equality, non-discrimination, WASH and hygiene issues, etc. ▪ Emphasizing that the membership in the multi-stakeholders program has been expanded to support women leaderships or to be able to provide such support in a better way. ▪ Creating components and/or procedures that support decentralization with the aim to help planning works and any local activity (please state the number of the existing independent components, if possible, as well as the TORs if available). 	<p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New partners are added to the steering committee in the Ministry of Finance, Women National Committee and the Social Welfare Fund. • Academics such as the Lebanese University are included. • Issues of girls and women are given interest through the inclusion of specialized CSOs. • The private sector is incorporated (such as the Business Club). • Community inclusion through expanded network of female health community volunteers. • Incorporation of the ministries of oil and environment. • Inclusion of the local community by incorporating local CSO such as Abs Organization for Development. • Agreement is reached to include Consumers Protection Society.

<p>approach in nutrition issues (e.g. programs do not adopt centralization).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engaging representatives of the local levels in the national mechanisms and developing feedback mechanisms between the central and local levels so as to include local communities and vulnerable and most in need groups (give examples, if available).! 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of new UN agencies such as OCHA. • Inclusion of some donors such as DFID.
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Progress Indicator (3-1) Taking part in contributing to the Multi-stakeholders Program

<p>This indicator assesses the actual work carried out by the multi-stakeholders program in facilitating interaction between members. It also shows the capacity of this program in engaging seriously and actively all stakeholders in its task to develop important work agenda and to obtain Conesus to influence decision-making process and in becoming part of joint ownership of results and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that the stakeholders deliver effective results compared to what has been agreed upon in the work plans. ▪ Ensure regular participation by the stakeholders in the discussion regarding: policies, legal documents, common results frameworks, planning and budgeting, financial monitoring, reporting and annual reviews. ▪ Regular use of the program with the aim to promote interaction of stakeholders and the concerned sectors with nutrition issues. ▪ Work to make those in charge of the program agree on a work agenda for issues/prioritization of issues, including among others, agreement on any food problems that need to be highlighted or resolved and what can be done to deal with nutrition issues or attaching priorities to certain target areas or groups. ▪ Results are used to support or influence positions of decision making. ▪ Create linkages between stakeholders group with international support systems and contribute to the work and activities of the stakeholders' program/nutrition program. For example, effective participation in the financial matters and advocacy campaigns. 	<p>1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A partnership contract is signed between the Secretariat and IFPRI with respect to nutrition policies. • The secretariat is involved in coordinating efforts between the different sectors such as the government sector. • A technical team from the concerned government sectors is established to coordinate efforts and plans. The team also serves as a lobbying centre to pressure decision makers to harmonize and rationalize views and objectives
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responsibility for these results.			
Progress indicator (4-1): monitoring and reporting of your own participation and achievements and your reflections on them in constructive criticism.			
This indicator assesses the capacity of the stakeholders program as a whole to shoulder responsibility for the delivery of overall results in a way that suggests that the program elements can monitor their contributions and achievements and report on them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work to monitor actions carried out by the stakeholders program, achieved results and reports on them (including on certain websites and any other communication tools) on a regular basis. ▪ Availability of publications, reports of activities monitoring issued by the program or activities coordination system in Nutrition (please share these materials if available). ▪ Monitor commitments and pledges of the key stakeholder groups and check if they have the ability to submit at least annual reports, including on financial pledges and others related to increasing financial commitments for nutrition. 	2	<p>The Nutrition Scaling Up Secretariat has some bulletins such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Economic Bulletin issued by the Studies Sector in the Ministry of Planning. ○ A bulletin issued by the Food Security Coordination Secretariat. <p>In addition to issuing some reports such as IPC, EFSN.</p> <p>Also, the Nutrition Scaling Up Secretariat is a member in nutrition clusters and therefore it participates in issuing reports published by these clusters.</p>
Progress Indicator (5-1) Enhancing the Influence of the Stakeholders Program on the Political Level			
This indicator aims to assess how the stakeholders approach to nutrition is institutionally integrated within the mechanisms of the national development plans as well as within the present political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integration of Stakeholders Program of Nutrition within the mechanisms of national development planning. ▪ Regular participation of executive political leaderships irrespective of results. ▪ Receiving commitments at the institutional level from key stakeholders groups to promote gender equality. 	4	<p>Nutrition Scaling Up Secretariat participates in different government meetings on developing national strategies and policies. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking decisions related to field projects that are registered with the different ministries. • The secretariat participates in developing the national infants and young children strategy and the national malnutrition treatment

<p>commitments not only by the government executive offices but also by other actors and agencies.</p>			<p>manual with community participation, final report on the Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Survey (EFSNA) as well as revising the training manual of female health community volunteers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring of commitments of partners in the Nutrition Scaling Up Secretariat to crucial issues such as representation of gender issues. .
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Additional questions related to monitoring, evaluation, accountability and knowledge learning system. Please share with us your views on creating partnerships in the context of emergencies

<p>In the event of your country, in part or in whole, has faced in the recent past or is facing now whatever forms of emergencies (whether as a result of natural or man-made disasters/conflicts), please elaborate in describing the kind of partnerships that are put in place.</p>	<p>1) Please explain weather you engage active partners in the humanitarian works and how is that done? Do you encounter any challenges in this respect?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition Scaling Up Secretariat is not the only coordination agency, there are in fact many other coordination mechanisms. - The on-going conflict in the country produced additional constraints with the result being weakened partnerships/coordination mechanisms that needs multiple efforts to achieve that not least under the partial absence of government role and lack of self-funding resources. - A need exists to improve the mechanism to assess humanitarian assistance - There is weakness in coordination and internal and external mobilization.
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Additional questions related to monitoring, evaluation, accountability and knowledge learning system. Please share with us your views on accountability systems that you operate.

<p>Partners compliance with principles of linkages or participation with Nutrition Scaling Up Movement</p>	<p>1) Do you assess or analyze how your program and/or its members represent principles of linkage or participation with Nutrition Scaling Up Movement? If yes, can you share with us results of such assessments?</p> <p>2) Specifically, do you as part of the Stakeholders Program and with partners, work under any commitments that obligate you to promote equality and safeguarding rights of all women, men and children?</p>	<p>Yes. The Secretariat is in partnership with the Sector of International Cooperation in MOPIC and CSOs which assess the role of the secretariat.</p> <p>There is a commitment to work under mandatory obligations to promote gender equality and protect the rights of all women, men and children as reflected in the policies of the Ministry of Health, UNIDEF and other UN Agencies.</p>
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	<p>3) Do you encourage compliance by the stakeholders and sectors with whom you work with principles of linkage or participation with NSU Movement?</p> <p>4) Are there any non-compliance cases with such principles? How do you address such cases when they happen? (please describe any nutrition related feedback/complaints mechanisms that are being implemented or followed by stakeholder's program?)</p>	<p>Yes we encourage the compliance of the stakeholders and sectors we work with, with the principles of linkage or participation with NSU Movement.</p> <p>There is a system and mechanism to evaluate and approve projects through a competent directorate in MOPIC. This takes the shape of establishing two committees for monitoring and evaluation.</p>
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Stakeholders	Description of key contributions of each of the stakeholders in method No 1
Government agencies	-leading guiding and technical committees
UN	-Providing technical assistance
Donors	-Their support is necessary in the future
Business organizations	-These organizations participated by presenting the views of the private sector
CSOs	-They participated effectively and shared views and proposals
Other	-

Overall summary of progress achieved in last year (April 2016-April 2017)

For method (1): Rounding up the people at one place to carry out the required work (i.e. overall deliverables, positive changes, key challenges and suggestions for improvement/any other activities in the context of supporting efforts exerted to scaling up nutrition in the country).

Deliverables:

1. NS Secretariat is a higher coordination agency dealing with nutrition issues. The secretariat coordinates between the concerned agencies and stakeholders as stated above.
2. Participation base has been expanded to include new partners in the steering committee, cooperation with the academic figures, taking interest in girls and women related issues by involving specialized CSOs, incorporating the private sector, promoting community participation and involving the local community through accommodating one local CSO.
3. The Secretariat contributed to nutrition scaling up through engaging actively all stakeholders to develop key work agenda and obtain consensus to influence decision making processes, participate in the joint ownership of results, assume responsibility for these results by entering into a partnership contract between the Secretariat and the International Food Policies Research Institute (IFPRI) dealing with nutritional policies. The Secretariat also intervenes in coordinating efforts among the different sectors such as the government, setting up a technical team from the concerned government agencies to coordinate efforts and plans. This team also serves as a center of pressure on the decision makers in order to harmonize and rationalize views, objectives and efforts.
4. The NS Secretariat contributed to issuing bulletins and reports on nutrition. The Secretariat has some bulletins such as the economic one published by the Studies Sector in the MOPIC and the one published by the Food Security Coordination Secretariat. In addition, the Secretariat issues some reports such as EFSNA and IPC. The NS Secretariat serves as a member in Nutrition Clusters and as a result it participates in issuing reports developed by these clusters.
5. One key role of the NS Secretariat focuses on enhancing nutritional policies as it participates in different government and non-government meetings dealing with national strategies and policies. These include taking decisions pertaining to the field projects registered within the different ministries and monitoring the commitment of the secretariat partners to crucial issues such as gender representation.

Challenges:

1. The NS Secretariat has not reached the optimum degree of coordination in which it plays the role of the key coordinator. However, it is relevant here to refer to the concerted efforts exerted to coordinate among all stakeholders and sectors members in coordination entities such as nutrition food security, nutrition scaling up, education and WASH clusters in addition to some other individual coordination such as with the nutrition and food security clusters.

Recommendations:

- 1) The secretariat needs to participate in all activities to be implemented on the ground which support the plan and results of NS movement.
- 2) The need to coordinate with concerned clusters, government sectors and agencies working on the ground.
- 3) The need to coordinate with the steering committee for emergency projects so that it can participate in the transitional period.
- 4) Mobilize resources and advocate for nutrition issues among decision makers during meetings, conferences, visits, etc.
- 5) Encourage all country based organizations to include and deal with the NS Secretariat within its plans and annual programs with the view to achieve fully-integrated coordination with all stakeholders.

Method (2): Stress the need for a consistent policy and legal framework

NA	0	1	2	3	4
NA	Hasn't started yet	Just started	Ongoing	About to be completed	Completed
Progress indicator is not applicable within the current context of framework	Nothing under implementation	Planning started	Planning completed and implementation starts	Implementation completed while taking gradual steps in order to achieve practical actions	Fully operational/objectives achieved/underway with continuous monitoring/evidences available

Method (2): Stress the need for a consistent policy and legal framework

Availability of consistent policy along with a legal framework serves to show the landmarks of the method local stakeholders should adopt together with the aim to deliver better results in the area of nitration. Policies and strategies are updated laws are a main pillar given the fact of conflicting interests among a wider sector of activists involved in complicated societal issues such as nutrition. This method focuses on the conducive policies and legal environments.

Progress indicator (2-1): continuous analysis and review of existing policies and laws pertaining to nutrition.

Description	Potential milestones	Program's final score Please insert one score for each of the progress indicators	Please explain regarding your own final score You may refer to some specific milestones or give examples on your own. Please share relevant documents such as data
<p>This indicator aims to show to what degree the analysis of effective policies and legislations has reached (particularly those policies and laws of sensitive content and specific issues) which bear continuously on nutrition issues through multi-sectoral consultations with the participations of the different stakeholders such as in particular CSOs representatives. It also refers to available review</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducting multi-sectoral analysis and review of existent policies and legislations. ▪ Reviewing existing policies and legal frameworks. ▪ Availability of reviews documents and papers ▪ Reference to any (certain and sensitive) policies and laws that have identified and assessed during the reporting period. Please identify the kind of consultations that have been applied in this respect. <p>Minimum requirements to get 4 scores: countries should present evidences of what has been analysed and refined in its policies and laws of relevance.</p>	<p>1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are formerly enacted laws and policies but there was no any review within OCHA to re-prioritize food security in place of the health situation. • No laws were changed. • The process to update National Food Security Strategy is still ongoing. • Commodities Card System has been approved and in effect in a number of governorates. The system serves as a partial compensation for the state's employees whose salaries have not been released for eight months. Also, this system does not target each and every community group.

documents as well as the continuous analyses of the situation or contexts which would inform and advise those on charge of development of relevant policies.

Progress Indicator (2-2): Regular participation in advocacy campaigns in order to influence the process to develop, update and disseminate promulgate relevant policies and legal frameworks

<p>This indicator verifies the extent to which the stakeholders have the ability to contribute, influence and advocate in the process of developing updated policies and legal frameworks or in designing new policies/frameworks with the view to improve nutrition and wider dissemination of such policies and laws. (in other words the implementation of advocacy and communication strategies in order to promote dissemination of relevant policies). The indicator also aims to shed light on how countries emphasize the need for consistent and coherent policies and legal frameworks within the different concerned ministries as well as the attempts taken by countries to expand political support by encouraging the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of national advocacy and communication strategy ▪ Availability of national strategy dealing with gender equality and women empowerment. ▪ Support and advocacy of the process to review or refine policies and legal frameworks with the assistance by members in the stakeholders program to ensure quality content of such laws and policies and their adequacy for the purpose they were designed to serve. This is important to ensure the implementation of gender-sensitive activities in the area of nutrition. ▪ Drafting joint statements and notes to bring about effective influence on the process to review policies so that they favour females/women. ▪ Attracting the interest and support of parliaments (i.e. groups that deal specifically with issues related to nutrition and voting for changes proposed by stakeholders program). ▪ Brining on board those who used to serve as pioneers in the area of nutrition with the aim to make them exercise influence on developing and improving supporting policies to scale up nutrition. ▪ Action taken by stakeholders groups to support the incorporation of nutrition and sensitive gender issues in the national policies or in any other development activities. 	<p>0</p>	<p>Due to the current war situation in the country, priorities focus more on humanitarian relief issues than on advocacy to change/amend effective laws and regulations.</p>
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<p>participation of parliaments in this area In addition, this indicator demonstrates efforts exerted by local stakeholders in the process to influencing local decision makers with respect to laws and policies stated in the manual especially those that aim to empower women and girls on the basis of equality approach.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications, policy briefs, excerpts or examples of participation in press conferences, media coverage, workshops, etc. ▪ Distributing and sharing political/legal frameworks by key stakeholders among the concerned groups or persons. <p>Minimum requirements to get 4 scores: countries should present evidences on the influence of the advocacy campaigns on policies and legal frameworks as well as supporting strategies.</p>		
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Indicator 2.3: Set/Update Consistent Policies and Legal Frameworks using collaborative efforts of national stakeholders

<p>This indicator assesses the extent to which stakeholders—governmental (executive offices) and non-governmental partners—have been able to coordinate their outputs to ensure the formulation of cohesive policies and legal frameworks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work on coordinating the formulation of cohesive nutrition policies and legislations across executive offices. That is the presence of national guiding principles and recommendations that that incorporate nutrition issues into the sectoral policies of the government. • Key stakeholder groups to coordinate their outputs so that it accommodates all national policies and legislations concerning nutrition, especially in sensitive and specified issues. • To prepare and update policies and legal frameworks with the help of the programmes of the stakeholders to ensure 	<p>0</p>	<p>No update took place as a result of the current war. Priorities, therefore, focus on humanitarian response issues while formerly enacted laws are still in effect.</p>
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	<p>the appropriateness of their content, especially those policies that infringe on women and girls rights or those which are disadvantageous to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop updated nutrition policies and strategies, especially related to sensitive and specified issues. • To devise comprehensive legislations on nutrition focusing specifically on government marketing policies regarding natural breastfeeding alternatives, nutrition supplements, maternal leaves and other women empowerment policies. • Ensure the coordination and cohesion of nutrition policies with other closely related policies such as those of development, trade and agriculture. <p>The minimum requirement to achieve 4 scores: Governments have to provide evidence for the policies and legislations that they prepared through stakeholders' coordinated efforts.</p>		
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Indicator 2.4: Activation/Enforcement of Legal frameworks

<p>This indicator assesses the implementation mechanisms put in place to activate and apply the legal frameworks including international policies for breastfeeding alternatives, nutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The presence of guiding principles, both on the national and local levels, aimed at the activation of the legislations. ▪ The presence of implementation mechanism, both national and local, aimed at the activation and applying of legislations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching the national consumer protection campaign through the field committees in charge of monitoring the campaign. • Highlighting World Day for Consumer Projection. • Government agencies lack operational costs. They don't have even the minimum level of such budget
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supplements laws, maternal leave laws, as well as the right to have access to food.	The minimum requirement to achieve 4 scores: Governments have to provide evidence in the form of reports and related documentations for the implementation of the laws.		
Indicator 2.5: Following up and Reporting on Knowledge learning on the Impact of Policies and Legislations			
This indicator assesses the quality of the review and evaluation of the existing policies and legal frameworks for the purpose of documenting best practices and lessons learned in the collaboration among the different stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The presence and use of studies on the efficacy of the policies and research reports on the monitoring and evaluation of their impact on the public. ▪ The documentation of the contributions made by each group of the stakeholders towards creating shared knowledge. <p>The minimum requirement to get 4 scores: Governments need to provide evidence of the lessons learned in the process of monitoring and evaluation such as the documentation of case studies and related reports.</p>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Industry and Trade has monitored a number of trade laws and regulations (related to promoting competitiveness, preventing monopoly and internal trade). The Ministry has also developed a matrix for the required amendments and conducted assessment of the impacts of government policies and laws on the public with the view to improve performance, further enforcement of laws, remove obstacles and challenges facing the Ministry. • The 4th Five Year Plan for Agriculture Sector has been assessed based on the outcomes of a monitoring process carried out by Ministry of Agriculture aimed at improving policies of agriculture sector. • Situation analysis is underway pertaining to promotion of breastfeeding.

Additional questions related to the monitoring and evaluation system, accountability, and knowledge learning—please provide input on the creation of partnerships within the context of emergency cases

In case your country, entirely or in parts, is experiencing any type of emergency (whether natural or human catastrophes, or conflicts) in the recent past or currently, please explain in details how the procedures	1) Have the procedures designed to alleviate the situation been fully incorporated into nutrition related policies and legal frameworks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the on-going conflict in the country, humanitarian interventions focus is on the most vulnerable and affected groups as a lifesaving effort.
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<p>developed to alleviate the situation have been incorporated into the related policies and legal frameworks</p>		
<p>Additional questions related to monitoring and evaluations system, accountability and knowledge learning– please provide input on how it is possible to measure the efforts spent on advocacy campaigns and the success they accomplished in this respect</p>		
<p>Rally for high level advocacy campaigns (including leaders in nutrition provision, Parliamentarians and media outlets)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Did you document success stories during the participation in the high level advocacy campaigns? Please take under consideration the public data, their attendance in high level activities and what they mentioned in the parliamentary sessions that aid nutrition policies and others, and the outlets which report the influence of their advocacy for the case. 2) Did you organize or hold a high level event which deals with nutrition? If the answer is yes, please provide details. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No advocacy is taking place now due to the current situation. Focus is on humanitarian response.
<p>Implementation of SMART principle on the obligation and commitments made by government representatives in high positions, networks representatives/ and collisions (civil society organizations, United Nations Systems and donors) since the beginning of 2016</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do you have experience on following up with obligations and commitments related to nutrition which are made by government representatives in high positions, and representatives of networks and clusters? If Yes, can you provide an explanation of how you procured these commitments and the mechanism used in report writing? 2) Do you evaluate the commitments and analyse (a) if they are on-going (that is compatible with any new work plan, for instance), (b) does the SMART principle still apply in terms of being specified, measurable, attainable, relevant and time bound? 	<p>No</p>

	<p>Please provide any evidence of the commitments made at the start of 2016. Please take into consideration that this evidence may be used in the evaluation of the new commitments made or any change made on the current commitments in order to make them compatible with the requirements of the SMART principle.</p>	
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Stakeholders	Description/main contributions for each of the stakeholders' groups for method (1)
Government	
United Nations	-
Donors	-
Business organizations	-
Civil Society Organizations	-
Other	-

Complete summary on the progress made in the past year (April 2016 – April 2017) for method (2): Consistent Policies and Legal Frameworks (i.e. all achievements, positive changes, main challenges, suggestions for improvement, and any other activities that contribute to the efforts spent to scale up nutrition in the country).

Challenges:

- Ineffective role of the legislative bodies in the country combined with the fragile structures within the state's institutions.
- The commitment to enforce laws and decrees by government agencies is difficult to predict due to scarce resources.

Suggestions for improvement:

- All stakeholders, including the government and CSOs, should advocate and exercise pressure in order to reactivate the role of the legislative councils with the aim to strengthen the role of the state.
- State resources need to be controlled and rationalized to aid the state organizations enforce decisions.

Method (3): The Compatibility of the Activities with the Common Results Framework

Not Applicable	0	1	3	4	5
Not Applicable	Did not Start	Started	Ongoing	Almost Complete	Completed
The indicator cannot be applied within the framework or in the current context	Nothing is underway	Beginning to plan	Finishing planning and beginning to implement	Finishing implementation and taking gradual steps to reaching practical procedures	Fully operational/goals achieved/ongoing implementation with continuous monitoring/approved/evidence available

Method (3): The Compatibility of the Activities with the Common Results Framework—Please refer to Annex 4 on definitions

The method of coordinating activities with sectoral actions that contribute effectively to improving nutrition reflects the high level of collaboration between the different stakeholders as well as the level of policy activation. This method ensures that all individuals, especially women and children, receive the benefits of better nutrition levels. This method also enhances the operational and practical aspects of the policies and legal frameworks and help translate them into actions. It is worth noting that the term “Common Results Framework” is used to describe a set of expected outcomes which are agreed upon among government sectors and key stakeholders through a process of discussion and dialogue in this regard. The presence of agreed common results enables stakeholders to strengthen the levels of nutrition improvement through coordination or integration of nutrition issues into relevant policies, legal frameworks and legislations In the practical sense. The common results framework may lead to the formulation of a set of documents that are used as reference points for all government sectors and stakeholders so that they work together to enhance nutrition and the impact of their policies on nutrition improvement..

The terms activities/functions/processes I this document refer to the interventions, programs, services, campaigns, legislations and policies. The series on the nutrition of the mother and child presents a group of activities/functions that support nutrition and is based on evidence of nutrition value such including the adoption of beneficial nutritional practices, such as natural breastfeeding for the period of six months.

Indicator 3.1: The Compatibility of Current Procedures with the Goals/National Nutrition Policies			
Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples . Please provide an explanation for your own final grade	The final grade for the programme Please put one grade for each	Potential Signs	Statement

Please share the related documents as evidences	of the accomplishment indicators.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning is to be informed by national documents (EFSNA, IPC) and be based on need assessment studies. • Prepare a root cause analysis of the reasons behind malnutrition and then prepare a sectoral plan on its basis. • There is no strategic vision • The work plan prepared by the different stakeholders is not based on the government models. <p>Prepare an analysis of the situation and determine the shortcomings of the plan.</p>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyse/review nutrition status for the different sectors ▪ Analyse government sector programmes and their implementation mechanisms ▪ Develop action plans for the stakeholders and nutrition activities ▪ Engage in talks with the stakeholders to coordinate their work and activities ▪ Determine the shortcomings in the plans and agree on main activities on critical issues regarding gender and their compatibility with the policies and legal frameworks <p>The minimum requirement to get 4 scores: Governments have to provide documents proving the alignment of policies, legal frameworks and other related issues.</p>	<p>This indicator assesses the extent to which local stakeholder groups benefit from the available documents, policies and plans and align their plans and programs with the aim of enhancing nutrition levels, reflecting national policies and priorities. This indicator highlights the coherence and coherence of activities with government sectors and stakeholders, particularly those who make a significant contribution to improving nutrition.</p> <p>Note: while Indicator 2.1 summarizes the process of reviewing policies and legislation, Indicator 3.1 focuses on reviewing programs and their implementation.</p>
Indicator 3.2: Translation of Policies and Legal Frameworks into Common Result Frameworks that can be activated to improve nutrition			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short and long terms goals have been set by the relevant clusters but the roles and tasks are not clear. • The common results framework has been prepared using the appropriate mechanism but the execution was halted due to an emergency situation. 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set short and long terms implementation goals. ▪ Set the implementation mechanism specifying the roles and tasks of each of the stakeholder groups (2**) ▪ Agree on a specific common results framework to improve the coverage of 	<p>This indicator assesses the extent to which stakeholders can agree on a specific common results frameworks to effectively improve the levels of nutrition. This is so that the common results framework can be used as</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national strategies do not specify responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation, timeline and implementation framework. • Policies are available • Show efficiency in coordination and evaluation of capacities in order to support the results. 		<p>nutrition. Components of the common results framework consist of: name of the framework; action plans including specific roles for stakeholders in the main sectors (such as health, agriculture, social protection, education, water and sanitation, hygiene, and gender); cost estimate of the gradual interventions, advocacy campaigns, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation; capacity building requirements and priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluate the coordination capacities to better support the common results framework. <p>Minimum requirement to get 4 scores: Governments have to provide evidence they have prepared an effective plan that has been approved technically and politically.</p> <p>Please inform us if you have used the list testing the type and quality of the national nutrition plans in reviewing your own plans.</p>	<p>an instructive tool to implement activities on the short and long terms with accordance to the clear and specific goals for nutrition. The common results framework details coordination mechanism (and related capacities) and specifies roles, tasks and responsibilities of each of the stakeholders throughout the implementation process. The common results framework also contains an implementation matrix, a framework for monitoring and evaluation, and a justification of cost-calculated interventions which include cost estimates of advocacy campaigns, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation.</p>
<p>(2**) This presupposes an existing coordination among the different sectors and stakeholders and their engagement in these activities as indicated in method 1</p>			
<p>Indicator 3.3: Prepare and Implement Annual Priorities with accordance to the Common Results Framework</p>			
<p>Yes, priorities are set based on criteria that are aimed to improve the level of nutrition</p>	<p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluate the capacity to implement including the working force and other resources. 	<p>ﷲThis indicator measures the national and local capacity and ability to set priorities and implement activities according to</p>

<p>Show deficiency in institutional reform in order to improve quality.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set the priorities in order to increase the capacity and quality of the implementation units in accordance to the results of the evaluation and the agreed upon procedures. ▪ Presence of detailed annual plans with specific goals that can be measured to direct the implementation process on the national and local levels. ▪ Conduct the institutional reform needed to increase the capacity and quality of the coordination mechanisms. <p>The minimum requirement to get 4 scores: Governments have to provide evidence of the activities they have planned as a priority for the year represented in the annual action plans and implementation plans.</p>	<p>their importance. This requires a deep and clear understanding of limitations the capacity to implement and willingness of the stakeholders.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.4: Common Monitoring of Priority Activities with accordance to the Common Results Framework</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set nutrition projects in coordination with the IFPRI. • Presence of a database in the SUN network • Presence of regular reports (every six months, for example) • The nutrition budgets are reviewed through the Scaling Up Nutrition secretariat, based on which the available and needed resources are determined. 	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information systems (for example the programmes with multiple interventions) for the implementation serve to collect the agreed upon indicators, analyse them and share them in an organize way that focuses on measuring the coverage and performance of the implementation process. ▪ The presence of regular reports ▪ Conduct common annual/regular reports and monitoring visits. 	<p>This indicator assesses how information systems are utilized to monitory the implementation of priority activities set in place to improve nutrition. Specifically, it assesses the common production of activity reports that serve to coordinate the goals and interventions and provide coordinated services among the various local stakeholders.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set annual plans including the financial budgets based on performance analysis. ▪ Presence of common monitoring conducted by the civil society. <p>The minimum requirement to get 4 scores: Governments have to provide evidence on the common annual/regular reviews covering the implementation and performance of priority activities.</p>	
Indicator 3.5: Evaluation of the Implementation of Activities in order to understand and support the impact of a rising level of nutrition			
<p>Yes, there are reports and results such as EFSNA and IPC</p> <p>The Scaling Up Nutrition secretariat participated in a number of conferences and meetings and benefited from success stories and best practices.</p> <p>Results reviews were conducted in coordination with civil society</p> <p>Presence of rally and advocacy movements for the issues organized by the government and civil society.</p>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of reports, distribution of results of the population surveys, implementation studies, impact evaluations, and scientific research. ▪ Knowledge creation from lessons learned, best practices, case studies, and success stories; and share this knowledge especially when it empowers women/girls and serves to improve implementation. ▪ Social review of the results and impact analysis by civil society. ▪ Rally for support in order to increase the effective coverage of the nutrition programmers in critical and specified issues. <p>The minimum requirement to get 4 scores: Governments have to prove that they have conducted wide reaching implementation surveys in</p>	<p>.</p> <p>This indicator assesses how outcomes and results are evaluated in order to improve the decision making processes with regards to activities implementation and serve the public interest through proven methods.</p>

		order to reflect the impact of rising levels of nutrition.	
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Additional questions related to monitoring and evaluations system, accountability and knowledge creation—please provide input on the creation of partnerships within the context of emergency cases

<p>Yes, the OCHA does the coordination of the national strategy to implement the emergency procedures in coordination with the Scaling Up Nutrition Secretariat (SUN)</p> <p>All organizations work within available resources sponsored by INGOs through nutrition working groups, targeting some of the activities in the comprehensive sectorial plan framework.</p>	<p>1) Have the emergency procedures been implemented through coordination among stakeholders?</p> <p>2) Has the minimum set of multi sectoral activities have has been implemented in emergency situation? If yes, could you explain in details?</p>	<p>In case that your country, entirely or in parts, is experiencing any type of emergency (whether natural or human catastrophes, or conflicts) in the recent past or currently, please explain in details how procedures to alleviate the situation are to be funded.</p>
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Description/main contributions for each of the stakeholders' groups for method (1)	Stakeholders
Government	- Leading the steering and the technical committees as well as the coordination and the advocacy
United Nations	- Continue the technical and financial support as well as the advocacy
Sponsors	- They are part of it, giving the majority of funds to support the humanitarian interventions which is part of the plan
Commercial Foundations	- Not yet actively involved
Civil Society Organizations	- Focus on supporting the humanitarian response plan in the emergency situation
Other	

Complete summary on the progress made in the past year (April 2016 – April 2017) for method (3): Common Results Framework for the National Nutrition Plan (that is all the accomplishments, positive changes, main challenges, suggestions for improvement, and any other activities that contribute to the efforts spent to scale up nutrition in the country).

Accomplishments:

1. The stakeholders benefit from the available documents, plans, policies, and programs; and rely on need assessment studies.
2. Agreement on a specific common results framework to effectively scale up nutrition through setting short and long terms goals by the relevant clusters. However, the roles and tasks are not clearly assigned.
3. Priorities are arranged according to the criteria to scale up level of nutrition
4. Use information systems in monitoring the implementation of the priority activities of scaling up nutrition. In coordination with IFPRI, nutrition projects will be listed with indicators and other data, updated regularly. They will be made available for all relevant components and stakeholders.
5. Provide policies
6. Nutrition budget review by the SUN will contribute in assessing available and needed resources
7. The Scaling Up Nutrition secretariat participated in a number of conferences and meetings and benefited from success stories and best practices
8. Presence of rally and advocacy movements for the issues organized by the government and civil society

Challenges

1. The absence of a strategic vision
2. The plans used by the different components are not based on models designed by the government
3. The common results framework was prepared according to the recommended mechanisms; however, execution was halted due to the state of emergency
4. The national strategies do not specify responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation, timeline and implementation framework.
5. Show deficiency in coordination and evaluation of capacities in order to support the results.
6. Show deficiency in institutional reform in order to improve quality

Recommendations

1. Incorporate international indicators of the activities with sustainable development indicators
2. Engage SUN in the reports to improve decision making and planning processes
3. Prepare a mechanism for evaluating humanitarian aid
4. Prepare a mechanism to evaluate the quality of the nutrition available in the markets to ensure it adheres to international criteria
5. Implement the current policies and laws in nutrition quality control by the Consumer Protection Organization and the High Authority of Quality Control, and provide the appropriate support for them.

6. Engage other relevant government sectors in the process of evaluating rallying and advocacy

Please list your priorities for the year 2017 – 2018 and provide sufficient details as required below

Please list the top priorities for the upcoming year, providing details on whether it is expected of the support provided by the SUN movement (through its general secretariat, executive committee, the working groups, coordinators, experts, and international network) to make reaching these priorities possible.

Coordination of action across sectors, among stakeholders, and between levels of government through improved functional capacities:

- ✓ Support with assessments of capacity and capacity needs
- ✓ Strengthening of skills of key actors, such as Multistakeholder Platform member. Skills could include communication and negotiation, team building and leadership, planning and coordination
- ✓ Support with strengthening capacity of individuals or organization to better engage with: themes (like WASH), sectors (like Education or Business), or groups (like scientists and academics)
- ✓ ,Analysis/ guidance for institutional frameworks at national and subnational levels, including MSP, Coordination Mechanisms, stakeholder groups or others
- ✓ Prevention and management of Conflicts of Interest (COI)
- ✓ Analysis of the broader enabling environment for scaling up nutrition, such as political commitment, or stakeholder group analysis

Specify the **country priorities for 2017-2018 :and if support is available in-country-**

- ✓ Strengthening of skills of key actors, such as Multistakeholder Platform member. Skills could include communication and negotiation, team building and leadership, planning and coordination
- ✓ Support with strengthening capacity of individuals or organization to better engage with: themes (like WASH), sectors (like Education or Business), or groups (like scientists and academics)

Do you plan to hold workshop in high level for nutrition esue if yes describe the details.

Method 4: Financial Tracking and Resource Mobilisation

Not Applicable	0	1	2	3	4
Not Applicable	Did not Start	Started	Ongoing	Almost Complete	Completed
The indicator cannot be applied within the framework or in the current context	Nothing is underway	Beginning to plan	Finishing planning and beginning to implement	Finishing implementation and taking gradual steps to reaching practical procedures	Fully operational/goals achieved/ongoing implementation with continuous monitoring/approved/evidence available

Method 4: Financial Tracking and Resource Mobilization

The process of evaluating financial feasibility for national plans that aims to implement activities to make advancement in the nutrition level is considered fundamental to determine the requirements of financial funding, in which the latter depends on the ability to document the designated and actual expenditure of nutrition by the related official governmental ministries and foreign partners. The presence of transparent plans with calculated costs activities helps governmental authorities and key stakeholders (like United Nations, Donors, business organizations and civil society organizations) to control their financial resources and reallocate them towards activities of top national priorities, to estimate the financial budgets needed for implementation and to determine the financial gaps.

Indicator 4.1: Costs and financial feasibility assessment for the joint results framework

Statement	Potential milestones	The final grade for the Program Please put one grade for each of the progress indicators.	Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples Please provide an explanation for your own final grade Please share the related documents as evidences
This indicator assesses the ability of the government and local stakeholder to present the inputs that can determine nutrition activities costs of specific and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of the estimates through which the costs of nutrition activities can be calculated (please provide relevant documents) 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are government/sectoral plans with identified costs but they lack funding to be implemented. The UN agencies and international organizations based in Yemen have real

<p>sensitive issues in related sectors (it is possible to conduct trainings to determine the costs in different ways including review of the current spending or estimate of the unit cost)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of calculated cost plans for implementing the joint results framework <p>Stakeholder groups have overview of their financial allocations to fund nutrition programs/ activities (please provide the relevant documents)</p> <p>Minimum requirements to get (4) scores: Governments have to provide the documents that show the cost calculation method of the programs or the plans with calculated costs.</p>		<p>figures of funds they receive from donors within their support to humanitarian response plan as well amounts that are allocated at the sector level. As for the government there are no funds allocated during the reporting period due to the current situation in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders with programs in nutrition are aware that they have financial allocations and they can receive them from the donors. But they cannot have access to government allocations. -
<p>Indicator 4.2: Track Funding for Nutrition and Prepare Reports on them</p>			
<p>This indicator assesses the capacity of the government and local stakeholders to follow up with their financial allocations and spending (if available) on implementing nutrition activities of specific and sensitive issues in the related sectors. It also aims to determine whether the reports specific to financial monitoring are prepared and are exchanged in complete transparency with other partners in the stakeholders programs including the government</p>	<p>Preparing reports on the interventions of the specific and sensitive nutrition issues which are distributed according to sector and sex whenever possible and convenient.</p> <p>Preparing reports about the financial resources (local and international) including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Designated spending ○ Current allocations ○ Latest expenditure (that is through the last one to two years of the specific financial allocation period) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of the reports on the mechanisms including the regular financial reports and the independent financial accountant reports, cost-effectiveness, and consolidation of sector expenditures on nutrition (including expenditures outside 	<p>1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are reports on the programs that are only implemented by the Ministry of Health. - The UN agencies also have reports. - Reports of financial accounts are available within the government agencies which have allocations. Control and audit organs (such as Ministry of Finance, the Central Organization for Control and Audit and Anti-corruption Commission) as well as concerned agencies, i.e. donors. - Some partners (e.g. CSOs) have general, not detailed reports that are available to the public.

	<p>the terms of the budget) and other related stuff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of clear financial data available to the public. ▪ Social monitoring and sharing of financial data among members of stakeholder program and making the financial data available for public <p>Minimum requirements to get (4) scores: Governments have to present evidence on making the data available for the public on the current financial allocations and latest actual expenditures</p>		
Indicator 4.3: Submission, Harmonization and Compatibility of Resources to guarantee covering and dealing with financial gaps			
<p>This indicator specifically assesses government and stakeholder abilities in determining financial gaps and hence rally more funds and financial resources through increasing financial allocations in budgeting and control it, preparing advocacy campaigns and creating specific mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of mechanisms to determine current financial resources, financial covering, and present financial gaps ▪ The government and stakeholder evaluate the needs of more funding, start sustainable investments in nutrition sector and advocate to get financial allocations that support nutrition activities ▪ Strategic increase in government budget and seek fundraising locally and internationally. <p>Minimum requirement to get (4) scores: Governments have to present evidence of developing mechanisms that are capable to manage and deal with financial gaps.</p>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donors have mechanisms but not the government. - Communication with the SUN Secretariat in Geneva is continuous in order to update and define the budget of nutrition sectoral plan. - In June 2016, expenditure tracking report was drafted in cooperation with the stakeholders.

Indicator 4.4: Transfer of Financial Obligations to Actualized Financial Payments

<p>This indicator assesses to what extent government and other local stakeholders can transfer financial obligations to actualized financial payments. It also includes donors abilities to supervise how to spend the given financial payments at the right time and through the first financial year according to what is planned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer financial obligations to financial payments in the form of allocations and continue to get international financial obligations ▪ The financial obligations are dispensed through the following: financial allocation of government budget to the implementation units. ▪ Implement specific programs by the government and/or other stakeholders <p>Minimum requirements to get (4) scores: Governments have to present evidence on financial payments spent against financial obligation (whether local or international)</p>	<p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery on the government's financial commitments failed due to the on-going difficult conditions. - Part of donors' financial pledges has been honoured. - Donor agencies monitor release of payments as planned.
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Indicator 4.5: Confirm Expectations of Multiyear Financial Funding to ensure continues rise in the levels of nutrition

<p>This indicator assesses the extent of government and local stakeholders collaborate together and contribution to expected funds to guarantee the results and the influence of their contributions. It also assesses the important changes like the extension of short term humanitarian work into long term funding for developmental. It also prepares flexible mechanisms to manage funding expectations, dealing with funding gaps effectively.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of long term strategy to mobilize resources easily ▪ Decrease of financial gaps in an organized and gradual manner through local and international financial contributions ▪ Local contributions either constant or increasing easily and flexibly ▪ Presence of financial solutions/ financial expectations for few years/ on the long term <p>Minimum requirements to get (4) scores: Countries are supposed to present evidence for multi-years funding mechanisms</p>	<p>0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A strategy, developed back in 2014, was suspended due to the conditions that engulfed the country. - There is lack of clarity in mobilizing future resources with respect to nutrition.
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Additional questions related to monitoring and evaluations system, accountability and knowledge learning —please provide input on the creation of partnerships within the context of emergency cases

<p>In case that your country, entirely or in parts, is experiencing any type of emergency (whether natural or human catastrophes, or conflicts) in the recent past or currently, please explain in details how procedures to alleviate the situation are to be funded.</p>	<p>1) Is there specific and clear funding for emergency situations? 2) Is the funding for emergency situations complements the funding for incorporate cases related to nutrition? If Yes, how?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are visible funding from the donors and international organisations, but there are no contributions from the government due to the current war situation. - The funds provided within the annual response plan cover these sectors: food security, nutrition, health, education, protection, WASH and shelter.
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Stakeholders	Description/main contributions for each of the stakeholders' groups for method (1)
Government	
United Nations	-
Donors	-
Business organizations	-
Civil Society Organizations	-
Other	-

Complete summary on the progress made in the past year (April 2016 – April 2017) for method (4): Financial Tracking and Resource Mobilisation (that is all the accomplishments, positive changes, main challenges, suggestions for improvement, and any other activities that contribute to the efforts spent to scale up nutrition in the country).

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Annex 1: Joint Priorities for year 2017 - 2018

Priorities 2015 -1016: Please review the results and compare against the set priorities

Can you address your specified priorities for the next year based on the results of the joint evaluation for the year 2016? What are the priorities that were addressed and what are the ones that were not? What were the positive and negative aspects?

Can the stakeholders coordinate local activists to address the annual priorities in the regions were they operate?

If the answer is no, were you able to raise foreign aid as needed? What was the positive and negative aspects?

If the answer is No, were you able to get foreign aids as needed? What is the good thing and the bad thing that happened?

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Please list your priorities for the year 2017 – 2018 and provide sufficient details as required below

Please list the top priorities for the upcoming year, providing details on whether it is expected of the support provided by the SUN movement (through its general secretariat, executive committee, the working groups, coordinators, experts, and international network) to make reaching these priorities possible.

1. Raising awareness on nutritional practices through different media outlets including social networks.
2. Developing periodical reports on the tragic situation in Yemen to be broadcast in international news agencies

Do you plan to organize high profile event dealing with nutrition issues in the coming period? If yes, please provide details.

Annex 2: Details of Joint-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform participants

No	Title	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN Role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN ?mailing list
.1	Dr.	Ibrahim Alqudaimi	MoHP	Government	Almagam7@gmail.com	777789389	
.2	Mr.	Nabeel Sofan	FAF Foundation	NGOs	Sofan5555@gmail.com	771255504	
.3	Dr.	Sami Alsyaghi	Sana'a University	Academic	Sami2007@gmail.com	772834242	
.4	Dr.	Salah Saleh Alsanani	QC	NGOs	sssalsanaani@gmail.com	777183919	
.5	MS.	Zaynb M Alodaini	YARD	NGOs	admin@yard-yemen.org	714471800	
.6	Mr.	Abdulrahman Alsaeedi	MoFW	Government	Abd32010@gmail.com	770613873	
.7	Mr.	Mohammed Hodaish	MOWE	Government	Hodish2005@gmail.com	711747402	
.8	Dr.	Mohammed Mosaed Farhan	MOE	Government	Moseid1964@gmail.com	777188628	
.9	Mr.	Saba Jawbh	OCHA	UN	gawbah@un.org	712222829	
.10	Dr.	Rash Alardhi	UNICEF	UN	ralardi@unicef.org	712223014	
.11	Mr.	Mohammed Alnaqeeb	MOIT	Government	abomaab88@gmail.com	777815155	
.12	Mr.	Khaled Alaffari	MOPIC	Government	k.mopic@gmail.com	777750826	
.13	Mr.	Adel Hamood Aljomai	Social Welfare Fund	Government	Adel.algomaiky@gmail.com	777583160	
.14	Mr.	Mohammed Khan	ACF	NGOs	Butfm-hooye.missions-acf.org	738766887	

.15	Ms.	Fatema Mohammed Ahmed	FAD	NGOs	fatoma1falahi@gmail.com	735320366	
.16	Dr.	Eshraq Naji Alfalahi	WHO	UN	alfalahie@who.int	771777524	Yes
.17	Mr.	Faroq Daood Hassan	MOPIC	Government	NA	NA	
.18	Dr.	Radhya Alghul	FSTS	Government	allgill73@yahoo.com	777121424	
.19	Ms.	Karima Alhada	SUN Sec. MoPIC	Government	karima.mopic@gmail.com	713260523	
.20	Mr.	Mutahar M Alfalahi	Head of SUN – MoPIC	Government	Mutahar2010@gmail.com	711413413	Yes
.21	Ms.	Amani Almanakhi	UNICEF	UN	aalmanakhi@unicef.org	712223139	
.22	Mr.	Nageeb Abdulbaqi Abdulwhab	UNICEF	UN	nabdulbaqi@unicef.org	772223457	Yes
.23	Mr.	Abdulkarim Nasser Ahmed	SUN Secretariat MOPIC	Government	krmnasser@gmail.com	739088178	Yes
.24	Eng.	Moamar Omar Alnahari	Ministry of Agriculture	Government	Moamar2@yahoo.com	777833601	Yes
.25	MS.	Marwa M. Abdo Nasher	Action against hunger	NGOs	Marwanasher2013@gmail.com	736574355	Yes
.26	Mr.	Mohamed M. Qafлах	General Union for Commercial Rooms	Privet sector	Qafлах48@yahoo.com	733203477	Yes
.27	Eng.	Fouad Aziz Salah	Oil Exploration and Production Authority	Government	fdsalah@yahoo.com	777244423	Yes
.28	Dr.	Ala'a Adnan Alnashmi	All Girls Organization	NGOs	Coord.allgirls@gmail.com	770968439	Yes

.29	Mr.	Zeed Ali Ala'alaya	OCHA	UN	al-alayaa@un.org	712222835	Yes
.30	Eng.	Fahmi Mohamed Alsararri	YDN	NGOs	info@ydnorg.org	774002070	Yes
.31	Eng.	Hashem Abdullah Alqaithi	MOPIC	Government	hashemalgathy@gmail.com	771690418	Yes
.32		Nora M. Ali Almohema	MoPIC	Government	Noormm8@gmail.com	773723349	
.33	Mr.	Abdulmajeed Albatali	MoPIC	Government	aalbataly@gmail.com	771555730	
.34	Dr.	Mohammed N. Sallam	FAO	UN	Mohamed.salam@fao.org	733255052	Yes
.35	Eng.	Adam Ahmed.M Almekhlafi	MoF	Government	Adm202099@gmail.com	773177713	Yes
.36	Dr.	Saleh A. Abdo Alsharabi	Sana'a University YDN+	Academic	Salih.abdu7@gmail.com	774492322	Yes
.37	Dr.	Amr Abdulhakim Alabsi	WFP	UN	Amr.alabsi@wfp.org	739555026	Yes
.38	Mr.	Faesar Ali Qamhan	MoHP Nutrition dep.	Government	gamhanf@gmail.com	771838089	Yes
.39	Eng.	Abdurabo A. Alrawhani	Sara organization for sustainable dev.	NGOs	Abdurabh1@yahoo.com	777187665	Yes
.40	Eng.	Ahlam A. Hashem Albashiri	SUN Secretariat MOPIC	Government	ahlamialbashiri@yahoo.com	734555642	Yes

