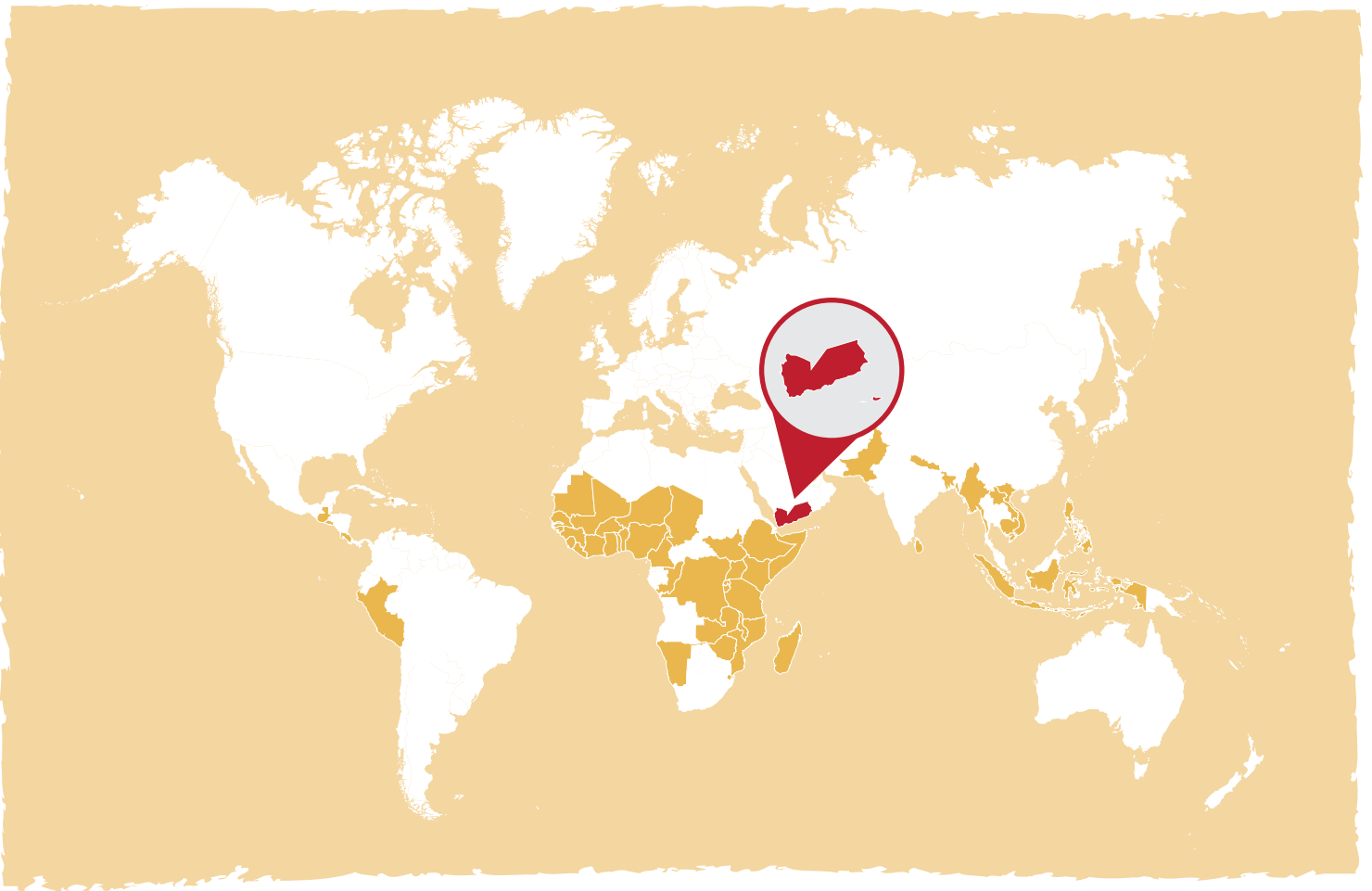
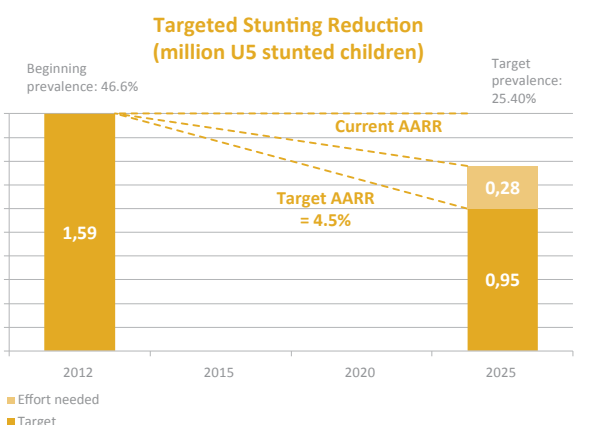
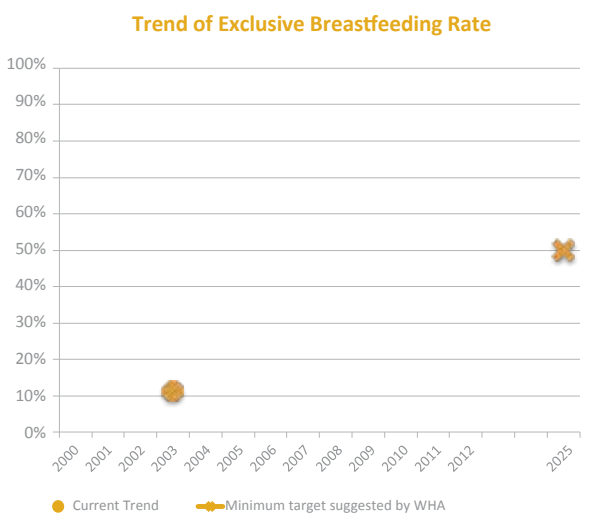
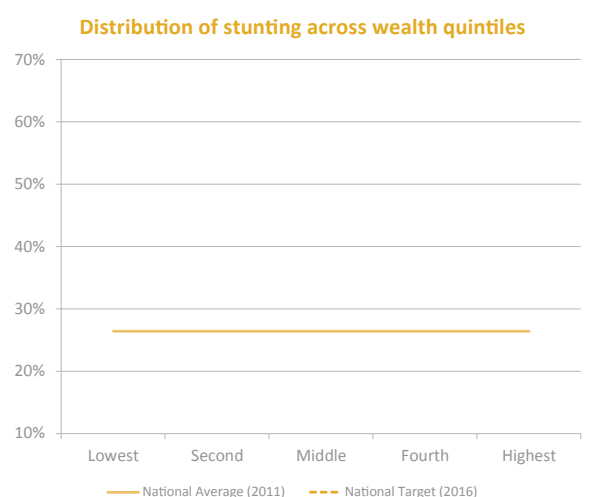
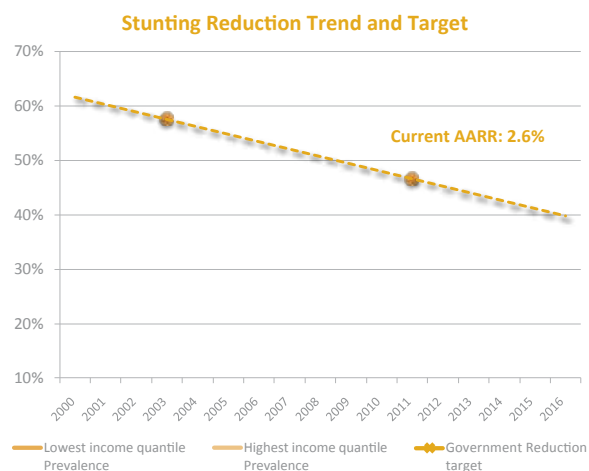


Yemen



Joined: November 2012

Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	22.8
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	3.3
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	1.40
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.70
Population growth rate (2010)	2.45%
WHA nutrition target indicators (CFSS 2011)	
Low birth weight	N/A
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	11.6%
Under five stunting	46.6%
Under five wasting	13.3%
Under five overweight	1.5%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	-
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	-
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	-
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	11.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	29.5%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	60.6%
Female employment rate	18.6%
Median age at first marriage	-
Access to skilled birth attendant	36.0%
Women who have first birth before age 18	-
Fertility rate	4.9
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	33.54%
Income share held by lowest 20%	7.18%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	-
Energy from non-staples in supply	35.57%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	1.2
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	52.0%
Open defecation	21.4%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	59.0%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	34.0%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	4.0%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	1,473.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.22
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	1.56



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Yemeni Governments commitment to understand the causes of under-nutrition in the country and address them is strong and reflected at the highest level. This commitment is shown by a Cabinet resolution and decree issued by the Prime Minister, which requested various ministries to address nutrition as a priority in their respective plans.

A High Council for Food Security, chaired by the Prime Minister has been established. There is also a well-established multi-sectoral National SUN Steering / Committee chaired by the Vice-Minister of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) and its Technical Working Group coordinated by UN partners. These platforms comprise UN agencies, donors, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector, as well as representation from the government (including the MOPIC, Health, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water & Environment and Education ministries, the Presidential Secretariat and the Prime Minister's Office). All are working towards the establishment of technical competences in their respective ministries.

A decree issued in June 2013 establishes structure and membership of the Steering Committee. The main function of the SUN National Steering/ Technical Committee is to enhance Intersectoral and stakeholders coordination and develop the National Nutrition Multi-Sectoral Action Plan (NNMSAP), and align nutrition interventions, mobilize resources, monitor progress, evaluate impact and lead recommendations for policy, strategic and programmatic changes. A number of CSO's are coordinated for civil society efforts. The EU is the Donor Convener and its Health delegate is the donor network focal point. Although there is interest and active participation by the private sector, it has yet to be fully mobilized. The Yemen SUN National Secretariat is being established at MOPIC. Its work focuses on promoting coordination, M&E and guidance for the performance of nutrition programs.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

With support of the UN Network, Yemen has been working since July 2013 to develop a National Nutrition Multi-Sectoral Action Plan (NNMSAP) for nutrition based on situation / causal analysis carried out by the team of consultants from MQSUN with support of national technical team and experts from SUN secretariat Geneva. NNMSAP captures some of the nutrition specific and sensitive interventions from already in place sectoral plans and strategies i.e. National Nutrition Strategy (2013-2014), the National Agriculture Sector Strategy (2012-2016), Water sector investment plan and the National Fishery Strategy (2012-2015). The NNMSAP is being finalised with full engagement of a multi-stakeholder group led by the MOPIC with technical assistance provided by MQSUN. Ongoing efforts currently focus on identifying the most effective intervention approaches to determine investment priorities for scaling up nutrition in Yemen. Once this is finalised, a monitoring and evaluation system will be put in place.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

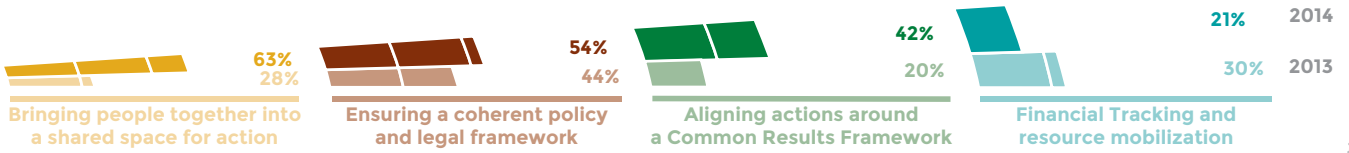
Yemen has a Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2011) and a National Nutrition Strategy (2013-2014), National Health Acceleration Plan which covers large-scale interventions covering humanitarian and basic services to citizens. Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies are reflected in all key sectors and documents including: The Food Security Policy and Strategy (2011), the National Agriculture Sector Strategy (2012-2016), the National Fisheries Strategy (2012-2015), National water sector strategy and investment plan, the Social Welfare Fund Legislation (2008), National strategy for Basic Education. The existing national legislation addresses salt iodization, sugar and flour fortification (since 1996) and the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes (BMS) since 2002.

Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

The cost of scaling up nutrition in Yemen, estimated for the NNMSAP is around USD 1.2 billion for five years with almost 50% resources planned for direct nutrition interventions while remaining 50% resources will be allocated to the high impact nutrition sensitive interventions from education, water, agriculture and fisheries sectors. It is reported that expenditures tracking remains mostly at individual levels, more coordination is needed to achieve a comprehensive resources mapping. Budgets for nutrition are increased although financial gaps still exist. Resource mobilization, combined with the prioritization of interventions remain priorities to ensure effective nutrition results. Security issues, among others, were identified as hampering progress on the ground and the pace at which these aspiring commitments were expected to be honored. The Government of Yemen has committed to establish new budget lines in relevant ministries for nutrition programming, increase human resources for nutrition by 10-20% as a minimum, and publish national spending publicly.

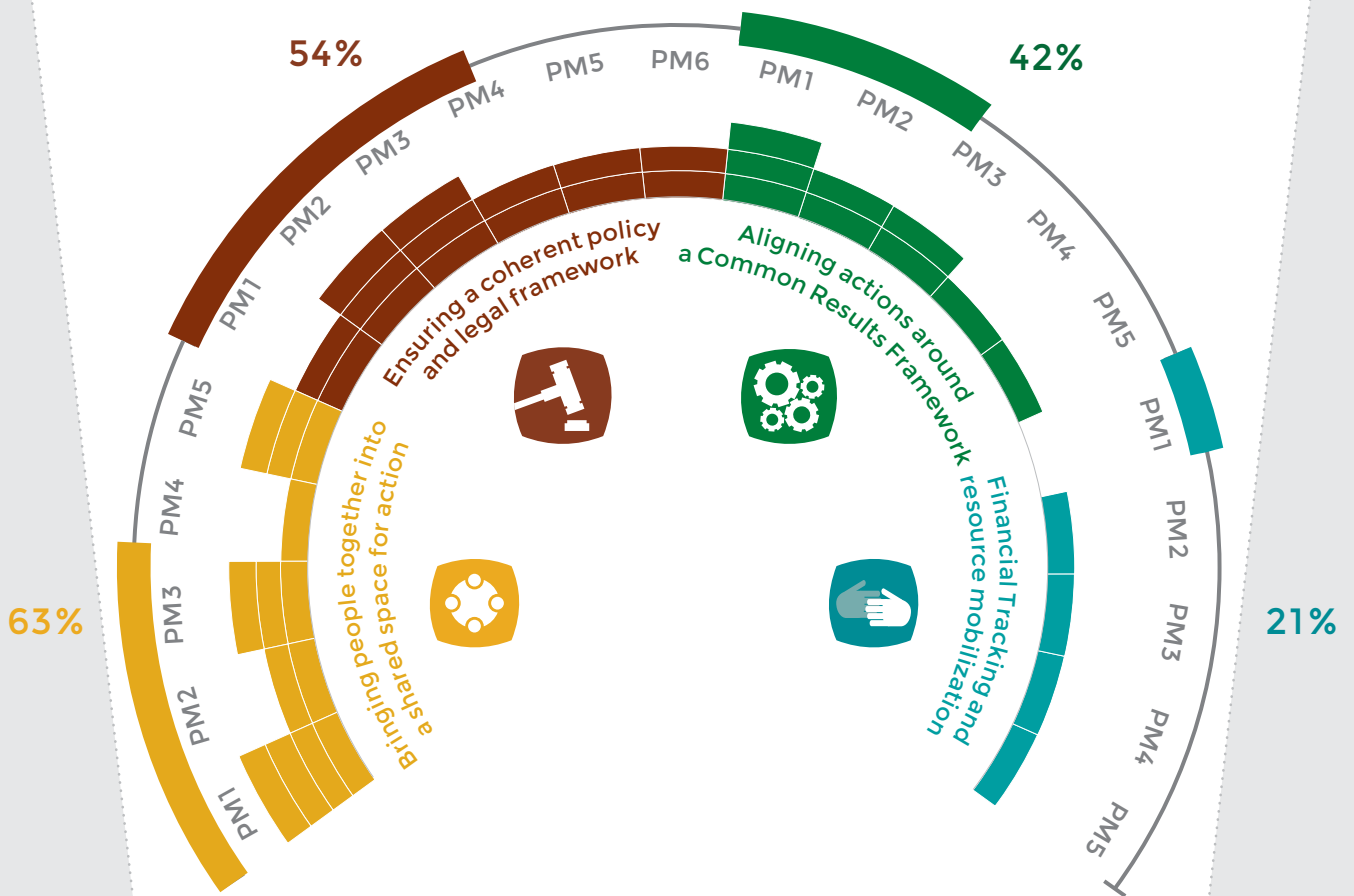
Progress Across Four SUN Processes Yemen

2013¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers



2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
²Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise