

**JOINT-ASSESSMENT BY THE NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM,
IN LINE WITH THE SUN MONITORING,
EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING
(MEAL) SYSTEM**

2018 REPORTING TEMPLATE



(APRIL 2017-APRIL 2018)

YEMEN

About the 2018 Joint-Assessment

We invite you to provide us with the following details, to help the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) better understand how inputs into the 2018 Joint-Assessment were compiled by stakeholders, and, to what extent this process is deemed useful.

Participants

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs to the Joint-Assessment in writing or verbally?

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	19
Civil society	4
Donors	0
United Nations	4
Business	1
Science and academia	2
Other (please specify)	0

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 30 participants:

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male: (23) Male, and (7) Female

Process

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?

Step	Format	
Collection	Meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> √	Email <input type="checkbox"/>
Review and validation	Meeting <input type="checkbox"/>	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> √

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach a photo.

Please find the photos in the attachment.

Usefulness

5. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was deemed useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?

Yes, there is no doubt that there are benefits to implementing a meeting to assess annual progress.

Why?

Because:

- The meeting represents a rare opportunity to meet and talk at the technical level on the mechanisms of coordination, partnership and the effectiveness of the roles assigned to all the participating parties;
- The meeting is at the technical level, which allows room to deal with the core issues and thus better bottom-up coordination to deal with issues. This serves the efficiency and effectiveness of activities;
- The meeting represents a good opportunity to clarify some issues, exchange ideas and coordinate new steps;
- Often, there are new representatives, which raise awareness of nutrition issues in the sectors and at the technical levels.

Use of information by the SUN Movement

Please note that this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise notified. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2018 SUN Movement Progress Report.

Scoring key

N/A	Not applicable	Progress marker not applicable to current context
0	Not started	Nothing in place
1	Started	Planning has begun
2	On-going	Planning completed and implementation initiated
3	Nearly completed	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational
4	Completed	Fully operational/targets are achieved/on-going with continued monitoring/validated/evidence provided



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. These platforms can serve to bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help to link stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked. MSPs are seen as operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, on issues relevant to nutrition. MSPs are also deemed functional if they enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at the country level

This progress marker looks at the presence of both stakeholder-specific and multi-stakeholder platforms or mechanisms, and how they are linked. The platforms that now focus on scaling up nutrition may have either been developed from existing mechanisms, or have created recently, and specifically, for this purpose.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. There is an official platform established for the purpose of supervising, directing and supporting the activities and plans of the Secretariat, which is the steering committee that includes high level representation from all relevant sectors as well as partners and actors from international organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector, educational institutions and academics;
2. The terms of reference of the Steering Committee are available, and the agenda of the Steering Committee is set at two meetings annually, and there are minutes of meetings and recommendations.
3. On the other hand, SUN-Yemen secretariat works with its technical team, which is a direct and strong coordination mechanism with the relevant sectors;
4. The Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan represents one of the coordinating mechanisms and work plans within which the members of the Steering Committee are operating. The Committee is informed and updated during the meetings about the SUN-Yemen annual implementation plans through reports that are included in the meetings' files, which are put for discussion. The SC members can communicate with the Secretariat regarding its plans and programs;
5. The annual implementation plan of SUN-Yemen Secretariat represents a mutual framework for the steering committee's priorities, as it is presented to the committee and approved by the members, and then they are reported on the level of implementation during the committee meeting;
6. The preparation of the first meeting of the Steering Committee for the current year 2018 was well-prepared to be conducted during April, 2018. However, the Secretariat faced the problem of not implementing the steering committee meeting as scheduled, due to the need to renew the membership of some parties following the administrative changes in the relevant ministries, Which led to the delay of nomination notes and this postponed the holding of the first meeting for the current year 2018 until next August;

Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

This progress marker looks at the internal coordination, among members, achieved by the multi-stakeholder platform. It also looks at efforts to increase collective influence by engaging new actors and stakeholders, resulting in expanded membership. This can encompass sub-national platforms or actors, grassroot-focused organisations, or the executive branch of government, for example.

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. The steering committee comprises high-level members from the relevant sectors, while the secretariat focuses on the continuous work with the technical team to push the secretariat's plans and programs towards actual implementation;
2. The Secretariat shall renew the membership of the Steering Committee to provide it with the most influential bodies and members. This is the case during this year, as the membership of the Steering Committee was renewed in order to strengthen the role of the sectors in the field of nutrition;
3. On the other hand, the Secretariat sought to expand the circle of participants and increase the collective impact of the sectors by working within a common and unified framework with mutual objectives and a clear roadmap through planning for the establishment of SUN-Yemen Networks. These include the SUN-Yemen Business Network, SUN-Yemen Civil Society Network, as well as the SUN-Yemen UN Network; these networks will contribute to the broadening of collective participation, sectoral and grassroots actions in an integrated and synergic institutional manner;
4. The proposal for establishing the SUN-Yemen Networks was prepared and discussed with the relevant UN organizations, and it is one of the secretariat's programs for the year 2018-2019. The next phase will be the implementation of this proposal as soon as the fund for it is made available.

Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

This progress marker looks at whether the MSP fosters collaboration among stakeholders, at the national level, on issues most relevant to the nutrition agenda, in addition to commitment and follow-through. When relevant, interactions at the sub-national level should also be addressed.

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. Despite the important role of the Steering Committee in promoting partnership and cooperation between stakeholders and sectors related to nutrition issues, the first meeting of the Steering Committee for 2018 was not held due to the late nomination of the membership notes, which the Secretariat had to renew due to administrative changes in the relevant ministries ;
2. There is a lack of cooperation between the sectors on nutrition issues, which the secretariat works to overcome through the meeting of the Steering Committee and the holding of inter-sectoral meetings on the sidelines of the SC meetings as well as in special meetings that are arranged later;
3. The Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan has not been finalized and this represents a delay for having a joint action plan for all stakeholders;
4. The secretariat relies on the sectors in coordination at the local level, as its work is at the central level, for the time being.

Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments

This progress marker looks whether the MSP tracks and reports on implementation of agreed actions, by individual actors and stakeholders, and their contribution to the MSP's collective progress towards agreed priorities. The MSP's ability to foster accountability is also considered.

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. Sectors respond to the secretariat's needs of data and information and they provide it with reports and data on nutrition indicators and projects within other commitments outside the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan;
2. As the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan has not been finalized, yet, it is a reason for not reporting current level of implementation of nutrition programs and activities to the SUN-Yemen Secretariat;
3. The Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan is expected to be finalized during the upcoming period, and then it is planned to work on preparing the monitoring and evaluation mechanism. There will be an obligation to report on the level of implementation if the plan's activities or some of them are funded.

Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

This progress marker looks at the extent to which a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is accepted as a national priority and institutionalised by all stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The Steering Committee has had a clear success in promoting and advocating nutrition issues and has helped to mobilize support for decision makers in relevant sectors, which may be translated into several forms:

- The Ministry of Agriculture is establishing a nutrition unit (institutionalization) to work on nutrition issues;
- Leaders within the executive sectors were persuaded to include nutrition programs in their non-nutrition sectors, such as fish and education;
- The role of the SUN-Yemen technical team in advocating the nutrition issues in their sectors by adopting nutrition-sensitive activities and programs as well as mobilizing support for their activities within their executive units and ministries;
- Representation of the Steering Committee is at high-level representation, Deputy Minister; moreover, the secretariat seeks a higher representation in the future, or, at least, to hold high-level meetings to mobilize the political support for nutrition issues, especially with regard to resource allocation and funding;
- The Ministry of Education plans to develop the functions and roles of nutrition management - and to work on the girl's education program for its importance in nutrition;
- The Ministry of Fisheries has worked to include projects to support fishermen to scale up their nutrition status, which was not previously considered;
- The Ministry of Industry carried out a national campaign for the inspection of goods, and developed the Commodity Card System to respond to the difficulties faced by the State in delivering salaries of the public sector employees; and on the other hand, the Ministry is activating the role of the Supreme Committee of Consumers and revitalize it in serving nutrition issues.

Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process 1

As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).

Stakeholders	<i>Please provide examples</i>
UN	N/A
Donor	N/A
Business	N/A
CSO	N/A

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018)

FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Overall Achievements:

- Renewing membership of the Steering Committee encourages decision-makers to activate their role with regard to nutrition issues;
- Planning to expand the participation base through the establishment of SUN-Yemen Networks: Business Network, Civil Society Organizations Network, United Nations Network;
- The progress achieved at the level of advocacy for nutrition issues among decision makers that is translated into the development of institutional frameworks such as the establishment of nutrition management units in some sectors that have not been nutrition-sensitive in their programs before, or developing the functions and role of existing administrations consistent with the objectives SUN Movement;
- The Contextual analysis of nutrition status in Yemen has been prepared in partnership with MQSUN+, which is a reference for all sectors and entities working in nutrition in Yemen;
- The MSNP is about to be finalized, which represents a mutual results framework for all sectors related to scaling up nutrition, whether directly or indirectly;

Positive changes:

- There has been a tendency to work and partner up with SUN-Yemen secretariat based on the principle of cooperative partnership, where the partner sectors became aware of the role of the secretariat and its function, and thus transformed the relations based on competition into cooperative;

Key Challenges:

- The conflict and the political crisis experienced by the country represents one of the biggest challenges facing SUN-Yemen Secretariat at all levels: at the level of coordination with the decision-makers and the membership of the Steering Committee and so on; however, the Secretariat has worked to avoid this problem by working at the technical level in all sectors in close coordination with International and United Nations organizations to enhance the planning process during developing the MSNP, or later during the program implementation phase;
- The rapid developments and deterioration of the ongoing humanitarian situation in Yemen, which is reflected in the deterioration of the nutrition indicators and hence the rapid shift of priorities that are difficult to respond to in a timely manner; Therefore, SUN-Yemen Secretariat is trying to focus on emergency programs in the medium term, such as focusing on programs to improve income, increase nutritional intake and improve access to food and safe water;
- The lack of funding for SUN-Yemen Secretariat's activities is another big challenge that hinder progress in the implementation of its activities aimed at achieving the goals of SUN Movement, which are within the four processes of the Movement, especially the first phase, namely building partnerships and expanding the

base of partnership with sectors and stakeholders that results in enhancing the level of advocacy and awareness;

Suggestions for improvements:

- SUN-Yemen secretariat needs technical support and funding for its activities that, particularly, aim at expanding the partnership ground through the establishment of SUN-Yemen Networks. The Secretariat has prepared the proposal for more than eight months, but the lack of funding for this activity hampered the progress in implementation, the same reason applies to other only-planned activities;
- There is a need to raise the level of awareness of nutrition issues at the community level through activities of relevant sectors;



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together, for improved nutrition outcomes. Updated policies, strategies and legislations are fundamental to prevent conflict of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislation are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes, with inputs from various stakeholders, and civil society in particular. It denotes the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis to inform and guide policy-making.

FINAL SCORE

1

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

SUN-Yemen has prepared a project proposal for the compilation of all nutrition-related laws and legislation in the relevant sectors; however, the Secretariat needs funding to implement the project;

Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders work together and contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or new improved nutrition policy and legal frameworks for and their dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies). It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support, by encouraging parliamentarian engagement.

It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision-makers for legislation and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.

FINAL SCORE

NA

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The environment in Yemen is not a good context to implement such interventions, given the conflict and the political crisis experienced by the country, which led to the fragmentation of the state and the dispute over the legitimacy of members of parliament and so on...

Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of coherent policy and legislative frameworks.

FINAL SCORE

NA

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The environment in Yemen is not a good context to implement such interventions, given the conflict and the political crisis experienced by the country, which led to the fragmentation of the state and the dispute over the legitimacy of members of parliament and so on...

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework

This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation, such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity protection and paternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, they right to food, among others.

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. The political crisis and conflict have weakened the role of the authorities concerned in monitoring, inspecting and enforcing laws on nutrition, due to the absence of operational expenses for the competent authorities, which has resulted in the non-enforcement of most legislation;
2. The Ministry of Health is still able to enforce the Law on the Protection of Breastfeeding.

Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislation have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices, and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.

FINAL SCORE

1

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

This is part of the Law and Legislations compilation project, which was planned by SUN-Yemen secretariat to analyze nutrition laws and legislation and introduce recommendations to develop these policies and learn from the experiences of stakeholders.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	<i>Please provide examples</i>
UN	N/A
Donor	N/A
Business	N/A
CSO	N/A

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Overall Achievements and Positive changes:

- SUN-Yemen secretariat has prepared a project to collect all nutrition-related laws and legislation in all relevant sectors;

Key Challenges:

- The conflict and the political crisis experienced by the country that has led to fragmentation of the state, weak influence of political decision-makers and the absence of the role of parliament permanently, as well as the role of the judiciary and the inability to enforce and protect laws and legislation;

Suggestions for improvements:

- Supporting SUN-Yemen secretariat to implement the laws and legislation contextual analysis, which prepares a constructive knowledge ground on the current situation on the nutrition-related law and legislations in Yemen, on which nutrition-related law and legislations' future interventions can be built on its outputs and recommendations as soon as the political situation stabilized in Yemen;

Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and among relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.

Please note: While progress marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislation, progress marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities.

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. The MSNP has been developed as a mutual results framework for all sectors;
2. A contextual analysis of nutrition status was carried out in Yemen in cooperation with the relevant sectors. Emergency priorities, current needs as well as development priorities were identified and has been circulated in relevant clusters;
3. Stakeholders work within the objectives of the clusters because of the emergency situation in Yemen which represents another mutual results framework for all working sectors contributing to nutrition, during which the programs and implementation capacities are evaluated and reviewed;
4. Some sectors have implemented nutrition-sensitive projects for the most affected groups, for example, distribution of vegetable seeds to the most affected households in rural areas to support food and nutrition security for these households;

Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination mechanisms (and related capacity) and define the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that everyone, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into action. The term 'Common Results Framework' is used to describe a set of expected results agreed upon across different sectors of government and among key stakeholders, through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a set of documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

FINAL SCORE**3****EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

The objectives of all government plans as well as the MSNP objectives were identified in the medium and long term, besides that, clear roles, needs, priorities and cost estimates were identified for all groups.

Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at the sequencing and implementation of priority actions at the national and sub-national level. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs, in a coordinated manner.

FINAL SCORE**2****EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

1. The international and local expertise has been used to prepare the MSNP, which is about to be completed. The emergency and current priorities have been set, which will be for a period of three years, from the date of the plan finalization;
2. United Nations organizations are assessing capacity (this is done in the clusters), in partnership with the Ministry of Health, where capacities are assessed for health workers in health facilities that work on malnutrition;
3. During the cluster meetings, the implementation capacity gaps, constraints, difficulties and funding gaps are identified and solutions to these problems are discussed;
4. SUN-Yemen Secretariat has evaluated its staff's capacity to better achieve the SUN Movement objectives, this has resulted in preparing a training package to be supported by UNICEF;

Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for good nutrition. It looks at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform and guide the refinement of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE**3****EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

1. The MSNP has not been finalized and therefore there is no current reporting on the extent of implementation;
2. Periodic reports of the nutrition-related clusters are reported and their results are used to revise and harmonize the delivery of services;
3. There is some irregularity in the submission of some reports during the assessment period from April 2017 to April 2018. An example of this, is the inability to complete the IPC report, scheduled for July 2018, due to lack of data in some governorates due to the inappropriate security situation;

Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision-making and building the evidence base for improved nutrition.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. IPC and SMART represent mechanisms to assess the impact and sustainability of nutrition interventions. This year, the SMART survey was implemented in several governorates and the results were circulated and disseminated.
2. The IPC survey, scheduled for publication in September 2018, was planned but not implemented due to lack of data due to the security situation resulting from the conflict and the political crisis in Yemen;

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 3

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	<i>Please provide examples</i>
UN	N/A
Donor	N/A
Business	N/A
CSO	N/A

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Overall Achievements:

- MSNP has been updated with the participation of all sectors (health, education, water, environment, fish, agriculture) based on the current conditions in the country. The priorities were set for the next 3 years, the intermediate objectives, costs, target groups, and the responsible sector;
- SUN-Yemen has participated in the Technical Committee for SMART Surveys;
- SUN-Yemen has actively participated in the Ministry of Health's advocacy plan for nutrition strategy;
- Meetings that occur regularly in clusters and involve most nutrition stakeholders, including civil society organizations.

Key Challenges:

- The difficulty of issuing some reports due to the security situation in the country;
- The development and deterioration of the rapidly growing humanitarian situation that requires renewed and sustained response and flexibility;

- the funding shortage is highlighted, especially for the activities required to respond to urgent changes and developments and the rapid deterioration of the nutritional status;

Suggestions for improvements:

- Support and fund activities to respond to deteriorating nutritional status;
- Providing technical support and developing the reporting and results sharing mechanisms.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans, with clearly costed actions, helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders provide inputs for the costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways, including reviewing current spending or estimating unit costs).

FINAL SCORE
4
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. All governmental sectors have costed plans, which are included in the MSNP;
2. UN and international organizations have costed nutrition plans, too;
3. Civil society organizations implement clear and costed projects funded by the international and governmental organizations operating in Yemen. CSOs, also, prepare costed projects aimed at responding to deteriorated nutrition status in Yemen and looking for funding.

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors and report on finance data, in a transparent manner, with other partners of the MSP, including the government.

FINAL SCORE
3
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. The impact of the conflict and the political crisis on the sectoral budgets and programs funded by the State budget, as there is no more government funding;
2. The budget tracking report for nutrition was implemented across government sectors;
3. United Nations organizations share financial information with other partners;
4. Nutrition budgets are displayed in clusters..

Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

This progress marker looks at whether the government and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds, through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific mechanisms.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The government develops its plans and shares them with the organizations and clusters where they are discussed and the funding gaps are identified, as some of the funding is transferred to the most needy, according to priorities.

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the scheduled fiscal year.

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. The MSNP has not been finalized; therefore, there is no activities regarding funding;
2. The inability of the Government to strengthen its role in cooperation with donors, given the fragmentation of the State and its institutions;
3. International organizations, in cooperation with donors, transfer pledges to payments;

Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how the government and in-country stakeholders collectively ensure predictable and long-term funding for better results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.

FINAL SCORE

NA

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. Despite the MSNP is a multi-year plan (3 years), the conflict and the political crisis have made it difficult to provide long-term funding due to the emergency situation resulting from the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen;
2. On the other hand, there are short- and medium-term emergency plans to respond to the deteriorating nutrition situation in Yemen.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	N/A
Donor	N/A
Business	N/A
CSO	N/A

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Overall Achievements and Positive Changes:

- The annual nutrition budget analysis was implemented for all government sectors;
- The costed MSNP exists that identifies the costs of activities contributing to scaling up nutrition in Yemen;
- Most of Yemen's nutrition projects, indicators and other financial details have been uploaded to Map-Yemen, which will become available for user by the end of this year;
- There has been a tendency to work and partner up with SUN-Yemen secretariat

Key Challenges:

- The operational expenses of technical departments in relevant government sectors are stopped;
- The conflict caused the fragmentation of the state; therefore, the state budget in the legitimate government is limited to limited activities in areas under their control, while nothing reaches the departments operating effectively in the other areas;
- The inability to make financial planning and finance nutrition projects with the contribution of the State because of the conflict. Therefore, all programs and projects are funded by the external assistance;

Suggestions for improvements:

- SUN-Yemen secretariat needs technical support and funding
- Provision of operational expenses to technical departments in all sectors related to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions (SUN Technical Team);
- Provision of funding for the activities of the MSNP as soon as possible after being finalized, due to the rapid changes resulting from the conflict and the worsening nutritional status among the population in Yemen;
- Technical and financial support for the implementation of an advocacy plan for raise funding of the MSNP;
- Supporting health volunteer networks "Community Health" through developing a mechanism to cover human and funding gaps in all institutions to cover nutrition activities;
- Establishing nutritional surveillance programs;
- Supporting families' economic empowerment projects

NEW OUTCOME MARKER: Review of progress in scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions over the past 12 months

In line with the SUN Movement MEAL system, this outcome marker looks at how processes put in place are effectively contributing to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. In compliance with principles of equity, equality and non-discrimination for all, participants are asked to reflect on their implementation progress, considering geographical reach and targeting of children, adolescent girls and women as well as delivery approaches that promote a convergence of interventions (e.g. same village, same household or same individual) or integration of nutrition interventions in sector programmes (e.g. nutrition education in farmer field schools or provision of fortified complementary foods for young children as part of food aid).

FINAL SCORE

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FINAL SCORE

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

- Immediate lifesaving interventions; CMAM (TSFP & BSFP) CMAM for children and PLW, infant and young child feeding. Implemented through community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programming, has evolved to meet increased caseload and now includes mobile teams, (SAM treatment available in 76% and MAM treatment in 56% of HF), SAM cure rates increased significantly from 64 per cent in 2013 to 77 per cent in 2017 for MAM treatment, cure rates increased from 55 % to 78 % in the districts where the programmes were implemented, integration with vaccination and community health workers' services, and increased geographical coverage.
- Progress is reflected in significant improvement in cure rates, defaulter rates and estimated number of deaths prevented.
- Critical actions being taken to further scale-up quality CMAM programmes focus on outreach; greater scale-up of MAM treatment; securing urgent funding to support life-saving treatment services, especially in high-risk districts; livelihood interventions to help alleviate food insecurity; and multi-sector interventions to avert famine.
- Standard CMAM training packages were developed for health workers and CHVs by the MoPHP with technical and financial support from UNICEF. The training was rolled out across the country by a pool of MoPHP qualified trainers to both government and NGO workers. Over 10,000 health workers have been trained on the CMAM package to date, training has been delivered on the provision of nutrition services as part of the primary healthcare package in OTPs and the integration of nutrition services into MTs and vaccination outreach.
- In addition, to increase CMAM coverage, over 16,500 CHVs have been trained in community sensitization and the provision of basic services, including awareness-raising, screening, referral and follow-up of acutely malnourished children and PLWs.
- In addition there were also other lifesaving interventions; micronutrient interventions, blanket supplementary feeding programme implemented.
- A bottleneck analysis is planned for CMAM programmes in Yemen in 2018 to identify key bottlenecks and to develop a plan on how to address them to improve CMAM programming further.
- The number of IYCF 'corners' located in health facilities increased from 17 in 2012 to 826 in 2017 as a result (although this still falls far short of needs and is not currently growing in line with CMAM expansion). IYCF awareness-raising is included in the MTs through health workers and/or CHVs.
- SMART survey were conducted in 7 governorates (Abyan, Hajjah, Al Baydah, Al Jawf, Amran, Raymah, and Socotra) and the data used in the calculations for the caseloads revisions.

- Aligning BSFP districts with cluster priority 107 districts and expanding coverage from 60% to 100%.
- Number of districts with high additional arrival of IDPs has been prioritized for 2018 scale up. Training and preparation for quick deployment of additional mobile teams to the areas where the HFs are not functional and in the hard to reach 2nd and 3rd level of coverage villages, with special focus on IDPs & marginalized population.
- The Nutrition; Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); Health; Food Security; and Agriculture Clusters are now working together to develop and pilot an integrated famine-risk reduction approach in Yemen. To address the immediate and underlying causes of acute malnutrition.

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

The MSNP, which identifies the role of all sectors in supporting and promoting nutrition issues, has been prepared and nutritional interventions have been integrated into sectors' programs, taking into account the following:

1. The MSNP has prioritized awareness-raising activities across all sectors: education, health, agriculture, fish, water and environment;
2. The MSNP's programs, for example, some programs of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fisheries, focus on income- generating projects for the vulnerable communities, especially women in the poorest areas, in both rural and coastal areas;
3. The MSNP focuses on the geographical areas identified by the nutrition surveys which are referred to as the areas with the worst indicators of stunting and malnutrition, thus there are integrated interventions in the same geographical areas as most of the activities are in the same geographical areas;
4. The Ministry of Education focus on girls' education project aimed at increasing the enrollment rate of girls and their continuing education through the provision of family nutrition incentives, as well as, the provision of clean water in bathrooms;
5. Some inter-sectors interventions are integrated, for example, in one of the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agricultural Extension Centers are used to raise awareness and refer cases of malnutrition;
6. The Ministry of Fisheries, in partnership with international organizations, carries out activities such as: "Support fishermen by means of hunting (boats, fiberglass tanks for fish storage, safety equipment for, fishing nets") in four provinces (Taiz, , Lahj, Hodeidah, Abyan) ..
7. The Ministry of Agriculture carried out a number of activities targeting the geographical areas identified by SMART surveys: Production of 1093.6 tons of wheat, barley, sorghum, maize, millet, sesame and legumes; 814 tons were distributed to farmers and beneficiaries; development and cultivation of date palm 2016/2017 and improve its productivity; 12,200 olive seedlings were distributed to farmers; the cultivation of olive seedlings for 13,000 seedlings; the implementation of the pest control campaign, including cholera in swamps and Water and Sanitation stations; income-generation project for the vulnerable families, such as: supporting 120 families in Tihama, distribution of 9000 sheep and goats, the vegetable drying program, the home gardens program, construction of biogas units from animal waste (biogas), food production (municipal fertilizer, pickles, dairy products, etc.), small agricultural women's entrepreneurship program to improve rural women's income, cell proliferation program and modern honey bee soil methods; agricultural research and extension activities: Evaluation of the production efficiency of promising varieties of wheat crop, Evaluation of varieties of beans, propagation of absolute varieties of seeds, maintenance of absolute varieties of seeds, evaluation of the productivity of promising strains of wheat crop.

Annex 1: Identified priorities

Please describe the status of the priorities identified in your most recent Joint-Assessment (for instance 2016-2017)			
Priorities identified in most recent JAA? <i>Enter priority</i>	Has this priority been met? Yes or No	What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met? <i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i>	Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority? <i>If yes, please explain</i>
1. Harness advocacy opportunities to influence political and economic decision-makers to align all Yemeni policies to fight hunger and malnutrition;	Yes, to some extent. As detailed in the report in the process (1)	Yes; The MSNP and its contextual analysis are considered a kind of advocacy tools, the Secretariat received external technical support from the MQSUN +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MQSUN + provided technical assistance: two international experts; UNICEF provided technical and funding assistance to implement the MSNP's preparation activities
2. Increase the mobilisation of resources and initiatives on nutrition issues.	Yes, to some extent. As detailed in the report in the process (3,4)	Yes; Medium objectives and activities' costs included in the MSNP were identified as a tool to predict the resources needed to enhance nutrition issues in Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MQSUN + provided technical assistance: two international experts, one of which was the economic expert who worked on the assessment and costing of the MSNP; UNICEF provided technical and financial assistance to implement the MSNP's preparation activities

Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP

Consider what has been working well during the past year and what achievable targets can be identified and prioritised. Please also include network-specific priorities.

1. Finalizing the MSNP and activating the periodic follow-up and evaluation;
2. Updating the data of nutrition and health status in order to develop response plans;
3. Nutrition advocacy;
4. Providing the nutritional and therapeutic interventions at the level of relevant sectors;
5. Strengthening the capacity of government institutions and all nutrition-related sectors to implement nutrition-sensitive interventions;
6. Supporting and strengthening the institutional framework for nutrition in relevant sectors;
7. Building and strengthening partnerships to scale up nutrition in Yemen (SUN Network);
8. Mobilizing financial resources;

If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information

Yes.

SUN-Yemen Secretariat needs technical support as well as fund for its activities. The secretariat is located in one of the poorest countries in the world, which is in conflict and high rates of hunger and severe acute malnutrition as well as stunting and wasting. Therefore, SUN-Yemen secretariat is seeking to expand the ground of participants and increase the collective impact of the sectors by working within mutual framework objectives. Therefore, SUN-

Yemen is seeking to establish SUN-Yemen Networks: SUN-Yemen Business Network; SUN-Yemen CSOs Network; SUN-Yemen UN Network; these networks will contribute to the broadening of participation, collective results, sectoral, grassroots and community work in a synergic and integrated institutional manner. SUN-Yemen has prepared and discussed the proposal with relevant United Nations organizations. It is also one of SUN-Yemen Secretarial projects for the year 2018-2019. The next step will be the implementation once fund is available.

Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

1. Within the reporting period (i.e. the past year), has the country faced and responded to a humanitarian situation? If yes, what was the duration and type(s) of emergency (e.g. natural and climate-related disasters, communal violence, armed conflict etc.)?	Yes; Due to the conflict and political crisis that Yemen has been through for four years.
2. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does it include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?	Yes Humanitarian response plan developed by UN organizations in partnership with government and civil society organizations
3. Is the MSP involved in discussions and planning for emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does the MSP engage with humanitarian partners, and how does the MSP contribute to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?	Yes When developing the activities of the Humanitarian Response Plan, the development, nutrition and emergency humanitarian response have been linked together
4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conflict and political crisis and the need for emergency humanitarian response at the expense of development; ➤ The fragmentation of the state and the consequent deficit in providing operating expenses for the relevant sectors and consequently the lack of government support and funding for the planning and implementation of nutrition interventions.

Annex 3: Ensuring gender equality and that women and girls are at the centre of all SUN Movement action

1. Does the MSP engage with a governmental Ministry or Department that is responsible for women's affairs/gender equality? If yes, what is the name of this Ministry/Department? If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?	Yes Supreme Council for Motherhood - Yemen Women's Union - Women's Association - Ministry of Social Affairs
2. Does the MSP engage with other non-state actors that are responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women (such as UN Women or civil society organisations)? If yes, with whom do you engage?	Yes There are women's departments in every institution, besides the Women's institutions. In the Ministry of Health, women are in the core. Also,

		women are represented in United Nations organizations and civil society organizations
3.	How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?	In the MSNP, most sectors, such as the fisheries and the agriculture, aim to empower women and develop their capacities in their respective fields of business.
4.	What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?	There are members of the Steering Committee, who are interested in gender equality and advocate for women's issues, this is a procedure that ensures a focus on women and girls, where these members ensure that steps are taken to promote and guarantee equality and activate the role of women
5.	Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?	Not yet
6.	Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place?	Yes There are women's unions. In addition, the National Dialogue gave a ratio of women not less than (30%) to participate in the government.
7.	Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?	Not yet

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

1.	Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?	Yes Ministry of Health and relative UN organizations do that. The secretariat has its own social media outlets.
2.	Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP? <i>Examples could include the existence of an active Parliamentary network or group focusing on food security and nutrition, votes in support of legal or budget changes that the MSP suggested, debates in parliament on nutrition or other concrete actions taken by parliamentarians in support of improved nutrition.</i>	Not Applicable Due to the conflict and the political crisis in the country that affect the legitimacy of current members of parliament
3.	Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-level political leaders, celebrities, journalists, religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?	Not yet
4.	Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?	Not yet
5.	Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?	No

Annex 5: Participants at the 2018 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform

No.	Title	Name	Org	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	mailing list?
1.	Mr	Abdullah AL-shater	MOPIC	Sun Yemen Deputy National Coordinator	abdullahalshater@gmail.com	777117716	Yes
2.	Mr	AbdoKarim Nasser	SUN-YEMEN	Head of the Secretariat	krmnasser@gmail.com	777720242	Yes
3.	Mr	Nagib Abdulbaqi	UNICEF	Representative of UNICEF	nabdulbaqi@unicef.org	712223457	Yes
4.	Ms	Karima Al-Hadaa	SUN-YEMEN	Planning and coordination officer	karima.mopic@gmail.com	713260523	No
5.	Ms	Ahlam Abdullah AL-bashiri	SUN-YEMEN	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	ahlamialbashiri@yahoo.com	734555642	No
6.	Mr	Rasheed Mutahar Alabbasi	SUN-YEMEN	Executive Secretary	engalabbasi7@gmail.com	770144593	No
7.	Mr	Anees Hasan Mana	SUN-YEMEN	Information Systems Officer	amhmanea@gmail.com	775770763	No
8.	Mr	Abdo Karim Hubaishi	Nutrition expert	Technical expert	karimhubaishi@gmail.com	775825803	No
9.	Ms	linna al-airyani	Ministry of Health	SUN Technical team	lina.alairyani@gmail.com	770991735	No
10.	Mr	Moamar AL-nahari	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	SUN Technical team	moamar2@yahoo.com	777833601	No
11.	Mr	Mohameed Hodish	Ministry of Water and Environment	SUN Technical team	hodish2005@yahoo.com	711747402	No
12.	Mr	Mohameed Moseed Farhan	The Ministry of Education	SUN Technical team	moseid1964@gmail.com	777188628	No
13.	Mr	Abdalrhman Alsaedi	Ministry of Fisheries	SUN Technical team	abd32010@gmail.com	770613873	No

14.	Mr	Fuad Abdoalaziz Salah	Environment / Ministry of Oil	SUN Technical team	fd salah@yahoo.com	777244423	No
15.	Mr	Mahmood Ibraheem ALN aqeeb	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Representative	abomaab88@gmail.com	777815155	No
16.	Mr	Sakri Saeed AL Absi	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Representative	shukrialabsi@hotmail.com	777837901	No
17.	Ms	Dr.Radea AL Gall	Technical Secretary for Food Security	Representative	allgill73@yahoo.com	777121429	No
18.	Ms	Dr.Marim Taheer	Ministry of Fisheries	Representative	maria1236610@hotmail.com	774012115	No
19.	Mr	Anas Salam Bawazeer	New Horizons Organization	Representative	info@nho.ye.org	777931631	No
20.	Ms	Aneesa Ali Naseer	MOPIC	Representative	anisanaser@hotmail.com	771188560	No
21.	Mr	Abdurabh Alrawhan	SRA	Representative	aburabh1@yahoo.com	777187665	No
22.	Mr	Ahmeed AL-Motoakil	Regin Foundation	Representative	regine2011@hotmail.com	772655557	No
23.	Mr	Yayah Taheer Ali Ganim	ACF	Representative	depnuthod@ye.missions-acf.org	771203695	No
24.	Mr	Jmal Rashed	FAO	Representative	gamel.rashed@fao.org	733591227	No
25.	Mr	Abdullahman AL-Samawey	The Ministry of Education	Member of the Steering Committee	aasamawi@gmail.com	777378288	No
26.	Mr	Fadhl Moqbel Mansour	Yemen Association for Consumer Protection	Representative	yemenconsumer@gmail.com	777775199	No
27.	Mr	Mohmmmed Ali Moogam	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Representative	mmoogam@yahoo.com	777237315	No
28.	Mr	Mohmmmed Mohmmmed Qafla	Federation of Chamber of Commerce	Member of the Steering Committee	qaflah49@yahoo.com	733203477	No
29.	Mr	Dr.Salih Abdo AL Sarabi	Sana'a University	Representative	Salih.abdu7@gmail.com	774492322	No

30.	Ms	Dr.Nabeeha Al-abhar	WHO	Representative	nabihaalabhar@yahoo.com	733510648	No
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Annex 6: The photos of 2018 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform workshop



