



Reporting template

Yemen

Participants

1.	Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?	
	Group	Yes/ No
	Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Civil society	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Donors	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Business	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	If other, please specify:	
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	51	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
12	39	

Process								
3.	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Collection</td> <td>Meeting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review and validation</td> <td>Email</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	Meeting	Email	Review and validation	Email
	Step	Format						
Collection	Meeting							
	Email							
Review and validation	Email							
4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.							

Usefulness	
5.	<p>If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was seen as useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
6.	<p>Why?</p> <p>Participants expressed the benefits of the meeting to prepare the annual progress report: 1. As an opportunity to meet all sectors and recognize their roles and activities; 2. During the meeting, participants learned about activities through which new partnerships could be established between sectors; 3. Participants emphasized that the report's indicators helped them to better understand the nature of their activities and help them to frame their interventions; 4. The meeting is undoubtedly a platform for learning from successful experiences, as well as from obstacles and how to overcome them and find solutions.</p>

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
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PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

• Activate the role of UN Network through periodic meetings to discuss SUN-Yemen's annual implementation plan and ways to achieve it; • The Secretariat has prepared a list of experts, which represents a policy and coordination mechanism with specialists and experts in the relevant sectors (health, agriculture, water, fish and education) and their participation in the Secretariat's activities: preparation of the multisectoral nutrition plan, implementation of the annual progress assessment; • The Secretariat is working to establish a business network in Yemen; • It is planned to establish networks of civil society organizations, the alliance of academics and researchers, the alliance of media and youth, the women's alliance, alliance of sectoral federations (agricultural, fisheries and water associations); • SUN-Yemen's Steering Committee meetings represent a platform for joint coordination, where all members of the Committee participated actively from the Government and follow through the outcomes and recommendations of the meetings; • Given the critical situation in Yemen, from conflict and state's fragmentation, most of the interventions are carried out through humanitarian and development partners, so that most coordination mechanisms are carried out through existing mechanisms represented by the UN's specialized clusters; • The Ministry of Education: coordinates with the Education Cluster as well as the Protection Cluster, in addition to coordinating with the National Commission for Humanitarian Relief and Disaster Response and the World Food Organization; Ministry of Agriculture: • The Ministry works through the Technical Secretariat for Food Security, in cooperation with the relevant ministries and in coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to update the food security data; • There is joint coordination with the Ministry of Health and Population, Water and Environment on the cholera control process, both in its own specialization; • The Technical Committee for Registering Pesticides has been established and operated and includes the relevant entities (water, health, agriculture, industry); • The Committee for the Registration and Examination of Seed and Agricultural was established and includes (Agriculture, Industry, Water and Environment); • The Veterinary and Vaccine Registration Committee was established and includes (Agriculture, Industry, Water and Environment); • The Ministry participated in the meetings of the Steering Committee and committed to the outputs and recommendations of the meetings of SUN-Yemen; • Active participation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and all relevant stakeholders in IPC 2018; • Participated in the Committee on Disease and Epidemiology of Human and Animal Diseases at the Ministry of Health and Population; • Participation in the Consumer Protection Steering Committee in the Ministry of Industry and Trade; • Participation in the clusters concerned with food security and agriculture; Ministry of Industry and Trade: • Coordinated with the private sector to provide strategic stocks of basic foodstuffs, by obligating the private sector to allocate 30% of the imports of basic food commodities, including oil derivatives, strategic stock enough for the country for the next 3-6 months; • The Ministry coordinates with the private sector and related parties to achieve economic continuity in the market with regard to commodities of citizens; Ministry of Water and Environment: • Coordination Committees were established: the Water Coordination and Planning Committee; and the Environment Coordination and Planning Committee, which were included in the multisectoral nutrition plan for their continued operation; • Currently there are joint committees with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture regarding cholera interventions as well as emergency coordination; Ministry of Public Health and Population: • For the first time, the Ministry of Health hosts the monthly nutrition cluster meetings at the Ministry's headquarter and directly supervises the meetings and their outputs in order to enhance effective coordination and achieve a better and more integrated response; • The Ministry has worked to strengthen coordination with donors and international organizations through periodic meetings to ensure better absorption of grants to the health sector; • Continuous coordination and participation in all coordination activities of SUN-Yemen; • The Ministry oversaw the SMART and Nutritional Surveys by establishing the Teachers Unit under the supervision of the Minister of Health; • The role of the General Directorate for Technical and International Cooperation has been activated, which works in coordination with the Ministry, Ministries and other bodies concerned with health either directly or indirectly. The General Directorate for Technical and International Cooperation undertakes coordination between the Ministry and the concerned parties. Such as the Ministry of Works, the Yemeni Standards and Metrology Authority, the Ministry of Water and the Ministry of Industry; • The roles and responsibilities between the Central Statistical Organization and the Ministry of Health have been agreed upon with regard to the implementation of surveys; • A central information center for the Ministry was planned; • At the local level, the Operations Room coordinates with the Ministry of Health's provincial project; Business sector: • The Federation of Yemeni Chambers of Commerce and Industry contributed to the meetings of the Steering Committee. Based on the outcome of the meetings, the Federation adopted measures and adopted policies related to scaling up nutrition in Yemen; • The establishment of the Private Sector Council for Response and Recovery, which has been under construction since 2017 (Bringing Back Business – BBB); • The Food Bank has been established and expanded its activities, which has been managing food aid in very large amounts through business contributions, and the Bank is working with donors and international organizations; • The Bank of Medicine, which started implementing a number of activities in collaboration with the business community, was established to provide medicines to vulnerable and poor groups; • Relief Fund is being established; • A private Sector Cluster was established, which pledged to continuously support the Yemeni economy, provide commodities and protect the private sector from collapse; Ministry of Fishery Wealth • A committee of the Ministry was formed to meet with the Food Organization to finance the Ministry's plan on food security; • Coordinating with the World Food Organization to activate the fish feeding project; • Coordinating with the Yemen SUN-Yemen to update the fish sector plan within the multi-sectoral plan and align it with the plans that it implements with other organizations; • Joined the Food Security Cluster and the Nutrition Cluster after coordinating with the relevant authorities on the importance of including the Ministry of Fisheries as a member of the clusters; • Join the Food Safety Committee; Civil society organizations: • Nutrition, food security and protection clusters are the main platforms for coordinating interventions of local organizations with relevant government agencies, international organizations and donors.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SUN-Yemen Secretariat: • SUN networks represent a policy to expand the internal coordination and membership in the SUN Movement in Yemen: the United Nations Network, the Business Network, the Civil Society Organizations Network, the Network of Academics and Researchers, the Network of Media and Youth, the Women's Network and the networks of sectoral federations; • The participation of experts as active members in SUN-Yemen's activities, is a useful way to capitalize on their experience in implementing all SUN-Yemen's activities; • Through its various meetings and workshops, the Secretariat has encouraged its members of the stakeholder platform to expand their partnerships with each other, which have been reflected in the creation of partnerships based on intersectoral interventions; The Ministry of Education: • The membership base has been expanded through the addition new sectors in the ministry represented by the Health Sector "General Administration of School Health"; • Involvement of the Education Cluster and the World Food Organization's Cluster; • Coordinating with the World Food Program (WFP) in the distribution of snacks to schoolchildren; Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation: • Established a partnership with the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training on training in various veterinary agricultural activities in its affiliated institutes; • Established a partnership with the Ministry of Education regarding the establishment of school gardens and the training of students in the implementation of agricultural pharmacology and the introduction of agricultural subjects in the curriculum; • Established a partnership with civil society organizations to expand the experience of shared gardens in cooperation with some international organizations (DRC-ACF-GIZ-FAO); • Developed and activated partnerships with some international donor organizations concerned with the activities of the agricultural sector (Red Cross - Danish Council for the Disabled - ACTF). • Developed the partnership in collecting data on the agricultural sector with local organizations, exchange of information and conducting agricultural surveys; • Coordinating and expanding the partnership with the relevant authorities in: the Commission on the conduct of diseases and epidemics between the human and animal in the Ministry of Health and Population; the Consumer Protection Steering Committee in the Ministry of Industry and Trade; the clusters concerned with food security and agriculture; Ministry of Public Health and Population: • The membership expanded through the General Directorate of Technical and International Cooperation, such as the Ministry of Works, the Yemeni Standards and Metrology Authority, the Ministry of Water and the Ministry of Industry; • Also, new coordination frameworks have been established through the new departments in the upgraded GD of Preventive and Curative Nutrition; • At the local level, the Situation Room is engaging stakeholders with the Provincial Health Ministry project; Business Sector: • The business sector has expanded the membership of the shareholders in alleviating the humanitarian situation and preserving the business sector in Yemen by establishing clusters and projects that include institutions and businessmen through the private sector, the food bank, the medicine bank and the relief fund. Ministry of Education: • The membership has been expanded through the addition of new sectors represented by the girl sector and the health sector (the General Administration of School Health); Ministry of Fishery Wealth: • A database on fisheries associations is being prepared at the level of the Republic of Yemen on the rehabilitation of these associations to contribute to the development of nutrition-related projects; • Within the Ministry's meetings, it was noted that it is important to take into account the development of programs and activities related to nutrition within the Ministry's general plan; • The Ministry has worked through the fisheries authorities to involve the private sector as a development partner in the boards of directors for their role in the implementation of investment projects that contribute to the promotion of nutrition resulting in the establishment of a fish farm in the region of Bajel; • The Ministry joined the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster and the Committee on Food Safety; Ministry of Industry and Trade: • The Ministry is working to expand the membership of civil society organizations: eg Consumer Protection Association, Local Authority Administration; Civil society organizations: • New organizations, both local and international, and new government bodies joined to the nutrition cluster such as the National



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

- SUN-Yemen, with support from UNICEF has carried out the meetings of the Steering Committee, which includes all relevant sectors, especially those with the highest impact, such as the Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Water, Environment, Fisheries and Education. Implementation of the outcomes and recommendations of the meetings;
- The multi-sectoral nutrition plan workshops and activities are an important platform for meeting and for promoting partnership and learning, where plans and activities are reviewed and harmonized and efforts are coordinated;
- Clusters (health, education, nutrition, protection, WASH) are important platforms for bringing together all stakeholders and providing a platform for cooperation, coordination, partnership and learning;
- The Ministry of Agriculture participates in several committees: the Committee on the pathology of diseases and epidemics between the human and animal in the Ministry of Health and Population; the Consumer Protection Committee in the Ministry of Industry and Trade; the clusters concerned with food security and agriculture, which represent platforms for cooperation and promote coordination and effective partnership;
- Ministry of Health: The Ministry directly hosted and supervised the nutrition cluster, a platform for coordinating efforts in direct (private) nutrition interventions;
- The General Federation of Yemeni Chambers of Commerce and Industry provides a platform for coordination and cooperation in the business sector to enhance its role in responding and preserving the business sector in Yemen in an environment of rapid change and high risk;
- Civil society organizations: The Nutrition Cluster, the SUN Steering Committee, as well as the rest of the relevant clusters (Health, Protection, Education, WASH) are platforms for enhancing cooperation and coordination in local community interventions, especially those related to nutrition interventions at the local level;



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

• The minutes of Meetings of the Steering Committee are a means of tracking progress and agreeing on priorities and recommendations for members of the multi-stakeholder platform; • SUN-Yemen Secretariat has prepared a periodic reporting template for the focal points in the sectoral technical team, through which progress reports are reported on the tasks assigned to them by the Secretariat that enhance their role in advocating nutrition-sensitive policies; • The Secretariat, in coordination with the SUN United Nations Network in Yemen, has prepared a mechanism to share the data of interventions supported and implemented by the United Nations organizations in Yemen (Excel file) which will be filled by the organizations to ensure that the Secretariat receives information on interventions from these agencies. They are used in the preparation of SUN-Yemen reports (annual assessment of progress) as well as the MAP Yemen; • There is a line of periodic reports between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Technical Secretariat for Food Security, the Center of Statistics in the Ministry of Planning and the Food and Agriculture Organization; • Yemen's nutrition's financial tracking reports are implemented annually, concentrate on the five most influential sectors; • The annual assessment progress report of SUN Movement in Yemen is carried out, which provides participants with an overview of the most important achievements and priorities for the following year and contributes to strengthening partnership and cooperation among all parties involved in the evaluation and agreeing on priorities and next steps; • SUN-Yemen issues a periodic bulletin and a summary of the Secretariat's activities during the year. The sectors that have the most impact are involved in the preparation of these publications; • The Ministry of Fisheries was included in the food security bulletins; • Most relevant sectors also publish bulletins for exchanging information and activities, such as the United Nations clusters' bulletins (nutrition, health, protection, education, food security, WASH); • The Nutrition Cluster (and other clusters) has reporting mechanisms between its members and relevant entities; • Smart surveys and IPC reports are a means of sharing the results of surveys to assess food and nutrition status; • The General Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry contributes to the dissemination of the private sector's participation in the social media and the role of the business sector to promote and raise the level of contribution of the business sector in Yemen; • In the fisheries sector, the reports of fish associations and fishery bodies are periodically shared with the Ministry and related agencies and SUN-Yemen secretariat. A report was also prepared on the current status of the fish sector and reference to the executive side through expansion in the establishment of fish markets; • Civil society organizations: Periodic reports are presented and shared with partners and stakeholders in humanitarian response groups and related organizations such as Yemen Food Bank, which is currently pivotal; • There is a coordination mechanism at the level of partners in clusters and at the level of stakeholders to facilitate the work process through a unified mechanism with national priorities. For example, United Nations Office (OCHA) has created a special website to monitor the violations of humanitarian projects and another website for Access Constraints to facilitate access and implementation of humanitarian projects.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

- Through all its activities, especially the Steering Committee meetings, SUN-Yemen Secretariat has enlisted support from political leaders to support nutrition issues;
- SUN-Yemen Secretariat's activities, particularly those related to the preparation of the multisectoral nutrition plan, have helped to convince leaders in relevant sectors to establish nutrition departments in ministries;
- The various sectors contributed to the preparation of the National Vision, which included the integration of the nutrition component and the activities aimed at scaling up nutrition in Yemen, for example in the agricultural sector (both plant and animal);
- In the five highest-impact sectors, the Secretariat's technical team holds several meetings and advocacy on nutrition issues and interventions and mobilizes support from political leaders to adopt and expand policies supportive of these interventions;
- The business sector introduced the initiative to neutralize the private sector from war and conflict;
- The Ministry of Industry and Trade advocates the international organizations to neutralize the economy on the war, sit-ins in front of the United Nations headquarters to neutralize the economy and the release of food vessels and oil derivatives as a commodity related to human life.



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

Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) exist at the sub-national level?						
	No						
2.	<p>If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="239 761 1484 896"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="239 761 654 851">Counties</th> <th data-bbox="654 761 1069 851">Districts</th> <th data-bbox="1069 761 1484 851">Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="239 851 654 896"></td> <td data-bbox="654 851 1069 896"></td> <td data-bbox="1069 851 1484 896"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Counties	Districts	Regions			
Counties	Districts	Regions					
3.	<p>Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:</p>						
4.	<p>Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?</p> <p>In progress</p>						
5.	<p>Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?</p> <p>In progress</p>						
6.	<p>Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable</p>						
7.	<p>Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?</p>						



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

SUMMARY: Bringing people together in the same space

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

overall achievements and positive developments: • Expanding the work of the Directorate-General for Nutrition in the Ministry of Health, by focusing on the preventive aspect of reducing malnutrition, which has contributed to the targeting of new nutrition-related activities and areas and will contribute to strengthening coordination and expanding partnership with relevant actors; • Strong supervision by the Ministry of Health on the Nutrition Cluster's activities, which has contributed to enhanced coordination in interventions by all partner organizations; • The Ministry of Health has activated the role of the Directorate-General for Nutrition in reviewing organizations' projects that have contributed to higher performance and response, and resulted in opening new centers to address malnutrition cases (SAM, MAM, OTP, TFC); • Expanding nutrition interventions and services in all relevant sectors by updating the Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan, which included many new activities that represent new policies and directions for the Government in addressing nutrition issues; • Enhancing the role of the business sector, which has tended to invest in nutrition-related projects, particularly in the agriculture and fisheries sector; • All sectors have formed coordination and technical committees related to nutrition that provide inter-sectoral coordination to scale up nutrition in Yemen; • SUN-Yemen Secretariat's activities and meetings have had the greatest impact on nutrition advocacy, resulting in nutrition-sensitive policies in all sectors, such as the establishment of special units for the coordination and planning of nutrition projects; • There are new partnerships between all governmental, non-governmental sectors and international organizations as well as with the business sector and civil society organizations; • The country has experienced several frequent outbreaks of cholera, but good coordination between international organizations and relevant agencies such as the sectors' associations has contributed to the fight against cholera; key Challenges: • Crisis and conflict and its implications at all levels: institutional, state-building, technical, operational and community-based; • Lack of technical staff, weak capacity of existing cadres; • Lack of financial resources, lack of operational costs in ministries and especially for health facilities; • Coordination in interventions at the sub-level and with the private sector and international organizations remains inadequate; • The spread of epidemics such as cholera, diphtheria and others on a continuous basis, due to the persistent underlying causes; • Uncoordinated interventions • Legislative Constraints to achieve food security due to the country's conditions; • Financial constraints and the lack of funds necessary for setting up grain silos to provide strategic stocks of commodities for a period of not less than six months to ensure the food security of the citizen similar to what exists in the countries of the world. • Weak support from donors and international organizations to the government sectors as a service provider, especially for fisheries projects, which represent a promising and pivotal sector in a country with more than 2,500 kilometers of coastline and dense coastal communities; • In the current crisis, international organizations, especially United Nations organizations, have access to most data and information sources, and there is a difficulty for government institutions to obtain data and information on interventions implemented in Yemen; • There is a lack of design interventions through international organizations, which do not take seriously the role of relevant government institutions in designing these interventions; • Scarcity of resources to implement the plans of the line ministries with the greatest impact on nutrition; Suggestions for improvement • To restore the internal staff by providing an appropriate incentives and build the capacities of the existing technical staff; • Provide the necessary resources to maintain the operational capacities of different sectors; • Support preparing emergency plans in the ministries on a regular basis; • Activation and expansion the combat of epidemics such as cholera and diphtheria and increased support (rapid response); • Provide funds for the updating of the legislative system of the Ministry of Industry and Trade related to food security; • The need to neutralize the economy from the war in the country by urging international and local organizations to demand the neutralization of the economy and provide food security for citizens; • Urge international organizations



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

- SUN-Yemen Secretariat with MQSUN+ technical support - SUN Quality Assurance Team and local experts, the Secretariat reviewed the common results framework, analysis of interventions and identification of gaps and overlaps, and then bridged these gaps with the design of new interventions to make the common results framework integrated and comprehensive;
- It is planned to implement the project of collecting and analyzing multi-sector food laws and legislation in Yemen;
- Periodic meetings with the sectoral technical team contribute to reviewing and correcting sectoral policies and interventions and urging sectors to expand their interventions while contributing to scaling up nutrition in Yemen;
- There is a trend towards updating the national food security strategy, which was adopted in 2010 and is being implemented through the Technical Secretariat for Food Security with FAO;
- A number of legislations has been put in place for plant and veterinary seizure, plant protection, animal health, seeds, fertilizers and agricultural crops, and have been implemented and updated;
- A detailed plan has been prepared on the programs and activities included in the multisectoral sector plan and discussed with international experts. A number of policies and interventions have been introduced that enhance the role of the fisheries sector in nutrition;
- The Standards, Metrology and Quality Control Authority implements meetings related to the analysis of policies and laws;
- Ministry of Industry and Trade: monitors compliance with Law No. 46/2008 on consumer protection, domestic trade law 5/2007
- Local organizations discuss the problems and difficulties of the policies of activities within the framework of the clusters and work to improve them in the interests of the public and beneficiaries;



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

- SUN-Yemen Secretariat works to develop a unified policy framework for nutrition interventions that contributes to the promotion and harmonization of all nutrition plans and interventions in all operational sectors;
- There is a tangible trend among stakeholders in Yemen to enhance the coordination of their contributions to ensure the development of coherent and harmonized policies and legislative frameworks;
- Various clusters of United Nations organizations and technical and supervisory committees in the line ministries represent mechanisms to enhance coordination to ensure coherent legal frameworks among stakeholders in all sectors and with partners and supporters from international organizations and donors (several of the committees set up in the above indicators are mentioned);
- The plans of the line ministries related to nutrition have been reviewed and updated in the common result framework that contributes to the coordination of their efforts and interventions;
- The Ministry of Health has promoted the Directorate of Nutrition to become the General Directorate of Preventive and Preventive Nutrition, thus creating new departments: food safety, hospital nutrition and emergency nutrition, which will contribute to the development of policies and legal frameworks that contribute to the coordination of efforts to scale up nutrition in Yemen;
- United Nations clusters, with the participation of partners from local organizations and line ministries, have united several guides and protocols to be abide by local organizations to ensure better implementation of interventions;
- The Food Safety Department of the Ministry of Health coordinates with relevant government institutions as well as organizations that support the development to update laws and legislation. For example, the establishment of Article 11 and 17 of the Public Health Law of 2009 as an inherent right to food safety and health nutrition, Enable women and girls to access their right to healthy nutrition and health care through raising awareness and community education;
- All laws and decisions on nutrition and food safety granted to all ministries and entities related to food and nutrition have been compiled;
- Some articles have been amended in the Public Health Law No. 4, Chapter 5, 2009 concerning food, food safety and control;
- Proposed work to establish a ministerial committee to study, analyze and update laws and decisions related to food safety and health nutrition;
- The current political situation, the weak role of Parliament and the legislative bodies, limit the expansion of the legal and legislative aspects, instead, the possibility of work on the available and technical level in most cases;



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

- The leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture has the capacity to implement the legislation and legal frameworks issued by the sovereign bodies and entities related to nutrition issues, the laws of protection of motherhood and paternity, and the legislation of food production and the right to food;
- The Ministry of Health has the capacity to enforce most existing and nutrition-related legislation and laws, provides mechanisms for implementation and is implemented with partners and stakeholders;
- Laws and legislations are being reviewed with a view to including the Nutrition Unit within the organizational structure of the Ministry of Agriculture;
- New departments in the Ministry of Health: food safety, hospital nutrition and emergency nutrition will monitor and enforce policies and laws to scale up nutrition in Yemen;
- The Food Safety Department of the Ministry of Health compiles decisions and laws as a brief version of nutrition and food safety to be analyzed;
- The Food Safety Department has carried out advocacy activities on laws and policies both within and outside the Ministry (relevant bodies and supporting organizations);



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

- United Nations clusters are a platform for reviewing protocols, manuals and policies for implementing interventions, sharing lessons learned and learning;
- Meetings of the steering committee of SUN-Yemen, the annual progress assessment meeting, and other activities conducted by the secretariat are opportunities to share experiences and learn from successful practices and lessons learned;



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Overall achievements and positive developments: • SUN-Yemen, with the technical support of the MQSUN + and local experts, reviewed the Common Results Framework, analysis of interventions and identified gaps and overlaps in the MSNAP, and then bridged these gaps through designing and scaling up the sectors' interventions to make them integrated and comprehensive; • It is planned to implement the project of collecting and analyzing multi-sector food laws and legislation in Yemen; • Periodic meetings with the sectoral technical team contribute to reviewing and correcting sectoral policies and interventions and urging sectors to expand their interventions while contributing to scaling up nutrition in Yemen; • The SUN-Yemen Secretariat is developing the advocacy strategy with technical support from the MQSUN + and involving local experts supported by UNICEF, which will target high-level advocacy of government and donors as well as local and community level; • The nutrition cluster in UNICEF has developed and is implementing the advocacy strategy at the local and community level. • Local organizations share feedback and lessons learned to update and adjust policies, discuss issues and give them appropriate priorities as needed; • SUN-Yemen technical team's advocacy activities, meetings and interviews with decision makers in the line ministries, have resulted in the approval of the establishment of nutrition units / departments in all sectors with the highest impact, which will include the tasks of planning and political development and administrative and legal coordination and communication between different ministries in terms of developing and improving the level of nutrition, broadening political support by encouraging parliamentary participation from both the Shura and House of Representatives, as well as promoting evidence-based legislation and policies that enable women and girls to pursue equity approaches; • Engaging with the business sector to expand investment in nutrition, especially in fish and fish farming, in order to enhance fish production, plant and fish markets and various preparation plants; • The different clusters of United Nations organizations and technical and supervisory committees in the line ministries represent mechanisms to enhance coordination to ensure coherent legal frameworks among stakeholders in all sectors and with partners and supporters from international organizations and donors (many of the committees established in the indicators are mentioned in the report); • The Ministry of Health has upgraded the Directorate of Nutrition to become the General Directorate of Preventive and Curative Nutrition, thus creating new departments: food safety, hospital nutrition and emergency nutrition, which will contribute to the development of policies and legal frameworks that contribute to the coordination of efforts to scale up nutrition in Yemen; • Institutional and legislative frameworks have been approved in the executive ministries, which will assist in reviewing and developing existing policies and legislation in the area of nutrition and food security of the country; • United Nations clusters, with the participation of partners from local organizations and line ministries, have united several guides and protocols to be abide by the local organizations to ensure better implementation of interventions; • The results of existing efforts in coordinating the activities and contributions of stakeholders in nutrition interventions in Yemen are expected to reflect the strengthening and increased coordination, harmonization of nutrition policies and legislation and the activation of legal frameworks to achieve the objectives of the SUN Movement; • All laws and decisions related to nutrition and food safety of all ministries and entities related to food and nutrition to be Compiled and analyzed to take the corrective and necessary measures and actions; • Some provisions have been amended in the general law of public health No. 4, chapter 5 in 2009 related to food, food safety and control. Key Challenges: • The current political situation, the weak role of Parliament and the legislative bodies, limit the expansion of the legal and legislative aspects, instead, the possibility of working on the available and technical level in most cases; • Limited access to higher authorities, particularly in the premiership and legislative Councils, to define the importance of systematic legal and legislative frameworks for nutrition interventions and policies; • Poor awareness of the community and target groups in their nutrition rights; • Duplication of tasks for the implementation of laws on food safety and health nutrition (overlapping jurisdictions); • State, political and economic, situation and the existing conflict that limits the ambition and capabilities of all workers in the field of scaling up nutrition in Yemen; Suggestions for improvement • Increase access to higher authorities to define the importance of a



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

- The first phase of the multisectoral nutrition action plan has been completed as a common framework for all sectors;
- The activities of the second phase of the Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan, which included many activities, including the identification of the gap between emergency and development to align all plans and programs for nutrition, has started;
- There are plans and programs targeting provinces and districts, they were developed based on the annual and semi-annual reviews in the health sector;
- The nutrition and health clusters operate within a clear vision, objectives and plans under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Population, which evaluates and reviews programs and operational capacities;
- Within a mutual framework, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Water and Environment, work through committees for the registration and examination of seeds and agricultural improvement and the registration of vaccines and veterinary medicines, as well as the technical committee for registering pesticides with the relevant authorities (Ministries of Agriculture, Industry and Health);
- The Ministry of Water and Environment is also harmonizing procedures and programs with the relevant authorities through the Water Coordination and Planning Committees and the Environment Coordination and Planning Committee;
- There is also a joint emergency plan (for the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry of Water and the Environment) to deal with cases of cholera both in its area of competence;



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The objectives of all government plans as well as the multisectoral nutrition plan were identified in the medium and long term; clear roles were identified for all groups, priorities and cost estimates (Phase I); □ The second phase of the multisectoral nutrition plan has an activity to review and determine costs based on changes in the current situation; □ Government sectors' plans also include costed budgets and monitoring and evaluation plans;



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The international and local expertise has been used to prepare the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan, which has been almost completed. The priorities have been set and are extended for a period of three years from the date of completion of the plan (Phase I); □ MQSUN technical support for the preparation of the second phase of the multisectoral nutrition plan; □ Periodic meetings of the Nutrition Cluster in the Ministry of Health to assess their performance and identify changes in achievement; □ The General Directorate of Preventive and Curative Nutrition at the Ministry of Health prepares and shares assessment reports with United Nations organizations to identify deviations in procedures and activities; □ Holding training courses for health staff in the assessment of nutritional status as a tool and methodology to raise the capacity of nutrition workers; □ Preparing SMART training courses in cooperation and benefiting from the international expertise of the Anti-Hunger Organization; □ Training communities in health centers to address acute and severe malnutrition cases in order to make use of them as local expertise and achieve sustainability; □ The completion of a training program to build the functional capacity of SUN-Yemen's sectoral technical team and its staff, the package training included the CSOs and business organizations representatives. The training was in partnership with the Center of Public Administration Development in Sana'a University, the trainees benefited from the local expertise in seven training fields;



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ Indicators, activities and nutrition projects have been added from all relevant sectors to the information system (Map-YEMEN), providing the possibility of presentation and details of projects (target areas, amount of funding, implementing agency, donor and others); □ The information system (Map-YEMEN) was launched. To access the website (<http://mapeyemen.org>) where it is available for use; □ The previous year's SMART Survey reports included 19 governorates out of 22 governorates. Accordingly, there were interventions during the previous period and a greater focus on some areas, in addition to presenting survey results via electronic sites; □ The Ministry of Health, through the Monitoring and Evaluation Department of the General Directorate of Preventive and Curative Nutrition, conducts progress reports to follow up and monitor the performance of clusters as well as the response of activities provided by United Nations organizations to cases of malnutrition; □ Periodic reports by health centers and facilities dealing with malnutrition in all governorates and districts to the Ministry of Health for appropriate response; □ Completion of the IPC report to assess the food security situation;



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ To take advantage of the results of the Integrated Classification of Food Security and nutrition (IPC) and SMART in programming the priorities and activities of organizations as well as the Ministry of Health and civil society organizations (through clusters); □ Based on the evaluation reports, progress reports and annual reports of the Ministry of Health, which are periodically submitted by the health centers and facilities, this activates the role of the health centers and facilities that were closed were re-open and provide most of them with the operational requirements; □ Updating food security data by the Ministry of Agriculture and in cooperation with FAO; □ The ability of the Ministry of Health to implement rapid interventions to contain any emergency cases such as cholera; □ Field studies carried out by the Ministry of Water and Environment to support the water safety plan as well as studies in some water sources and also in some sewage water. This led to the opening of some projects in these areas such as digging wells; □ Training 90% of health staff in nutrition field; □ The addition of nutrition-related material in health institutes based on the importance of given attention to this field;



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

General achievements and positive developments: □ Ministries and stakeholders have adopted the issue of nutrition within their goals and policies and contribute to scaling up nutrition; □ The establishment of an emergency plan at the Ministry of Fisheries to improve the livelihoods of fishermen; □ The completion of the multisectoral nutrition plan with the participation of the sectors concerned with nutrition: health, education, water and environment, fish, and agriculture, and the prioritization for the next 3 years, medium-term goals, costs and target groups, □ The annual and semi-annual reviews carried out by the health sector led to the prevention of duplication and overlaps of activities and the opening and rehabilitation of health centers in the districts and governorates; □ Training of 90% of health staff in nutrition assessment; □ Training of rural women in food processing; □ Repairing several water wells in six governorates; □ Special quarterly reports in the agriculture sector; □ Start the second phase of the multi-sectoral plan and related tools; □ The agricultural union plans, in collaboration with local communities, to train rural women in food processing; □ Exceeding the completion rate 80% in the health sector for the rehabilitation of health centers and training of cadres within the plan developed by the Ministry of Health to build technical capacity; □ All sectors are still working within a unified framework despite the current crisis; □ The coordination role and the participation of SUN-Yemen Secretariat in the SMART Technical Committee; □ Meetings that occur regularly in clusters and involve most nutrition stakeholders, including civil society organizations; □ The technical support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries to encourage the private sector to invest in nutrition projects through the implementation of a new fish farm in the Directorate of Bagel within the vegetable and fruit farm had a successful economic feasibility should be circulated to the rest of the owners of farms at the level of the Republic; Key challenges: □ The difficulty of access to some areas as a result of the security situation in the country; □ The multiplicity of local authorities at the district level hinders the work of ministries; □ Difficulty and scarcity of supplies; □ Lack of coordination between the Union for Agricultural Cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture; □ The inability to assess the food delivered to citizens; □ Lack of coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the UN and international organizations regarding the delivery of some crops and the corps' validity; □ Targeting and damaging the fishermen's basic livelihood sources; □ Lack of support from international organizations for fisheries sector's activities related to nutrition; □ The current situation in the country has not enabled the fisheries sector to implement any programs or activities without external funds; □ The deterioration of the humanitarian situation on a continuous basis with the delayed implementation of the sectoral plan will negatively affect the nutritional status, which means the expansion of the geographical extent of malnutrition and the expansion of programs and activities planned; Suggestions for improvement: □ Develop a plan for the operation of laboratories and provide the operational requirements for the inspection and control of food safety; □ Encourage women's centers in the field of food industries; □ Monitoring the food provided by organizations and their examination through the Standards and Metrology Authority; □ Resume and support girls' education in remote rural areas project through: Provision of dry foodstuffs for boys and girls; and Provision and distribution of school meals for boys and girls;



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The relevant sectors (health, fisheries, agriculture, education, water) have prepared the required costs of the implementation and operational details of the MSNAP's CRF, with support from the sectors' experts and based on previous experience (Phase I); □ Phase II of the MSNAP included several activities, e.g the identification of gaps and overlaps in the humanitarian and development nutrition activities, as well as the cost preparation; □ Costed plans of United Nations organizations and international organizations working in the area of nutrition, □ The plans of the Agricultural Union are costed despite the existence of project delays due to the current situation; □ Civil society organizations are also preparing and implementing projects aimed at scaling up nutrition that are costed and funded by UNs and the international organizations and business sectors;



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The clusters (health, nutrition, education, WASH) present and review their budgets at their periodic meetings; □ Dissemination of the Yemen's Financial Tracking Report 2018-2019 via SUN Movement website; □ Monitoring project expenditures from all relevant government sectors (health, agriculture, education, water and sanitation, fish) and submitting them to SUN-Yemen for addition to the Nutrition Budget Analysis report 2019-2020; □ In the fisheries sector, there is currently no project to be implemented in the field of nutrition, whether with local or external funding; □ In the education sector, the school meal project is still being implemented and funding data have been obtained; □ There is no government funding for all sectors due to the existing political situation; □ United Nations organizations share financial information with other counterparts and partners.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The concerned sectors have assessed the financing gap for their programs and activities and sought to promote them with the authorities in order to obtain the necessary funding for their implementation either through the private sector, UN or international organizations; □ The health sector monitors and reviews the financial aspects of activities through field clearance to verify work performance and fill any gaps or imbalances; □ The second phase of the multi-sectoral plan included advocacy activities to promote bridging the funding gaps. These mechanisms were discussed with all relevant sectors, SUN UNN, and SMS



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The second phase of the multisectoral nutrition plan was initiated and included the activity of the advocacy plan, which is a mechanism for mobilizing funds to implement the plan; □ The Ministry of Health has been able to increase its capacity to absorb grants and assistance to Yemen, raising the level of absorption from \$ 83 million to \$ 400-600 million in 2019.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The relevant sectors are working to harmonize their needs with available donor funding; □ Civil society organizations are working to harmonize their activities within the mandates of United Nations organizations and international organizations;



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUMMARY: Financial tracking and Resource mobilisation

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

General achievements and positive developments: □ A bimonthly working group to discuss financial indicators at district levels in the health sector; □ The existence of financial tracking and audit This track is located in the field to verify the performance of work and reports to fill any gaps and imbalances; □ The existence of monthly financial reports in health centers; □ Provide technical support for phase II activities for the preparation of the multisectoral nutrition plan, its M&E plan and advocacy strategy; □ The second phase of the multisectoral nutrition plan was initiated and included the activity of the advocacy plan, which is a mechanism for mobilizing funds to implement the plan for the sectors concerned; □ The relevant sectors (health, fish, agriculture, education, water) have taken the appropriate measures to determine the costs of their activities in the multisectoral nutrition plan through similar projects carried out by experts specializing in various aspects of the plan (Phase I); □ SUN-Yemen Updates and annually participates in SUN's Budget Analysis Exercise , 2018-2019, where project expenditures from all relevant government sectors (health, agriculture, education, water, sanitation and fish) were gathered and submitted to the Secretariat for Budget Analysis Exercise 2019-2020; □ The Ministry of Health has been able to increase its capacity to absorb grants and assistance to Yemen, raising the level of absorption from \$ 83 million to \$ 400-600 million in 2019; □ Phase II of the multisectoral nutrition action plan has started, and the CRF is being costed after identifying gaps and overlaps between humanitarian and development activities. Challenges: □ There is no funding for all fisheries programs and activities, whether locally or externally; □ Delays in funding SUN-Yemen's annual implementation plan as a result of the bureaucratic procedures of United Nations organizations; □ Different budgeting frameworks for United Nations organizations and international organizations; □ The lack of optimal utilization of available resources and how to achieve transparency between the supporting bodies and the Government; □ Duplication and overlapping of activities cause significant waste of funding; Suggestions for improvement: □ To optimize the use of available resources and to adopt procedures of transparency between the supporting bodies and the sectors concerned. □ Providing operational expenses for the technical departments in all sectors entrusted with the interventions that are related to scaling up nutrition (technical team of the Secretariat); □ Providing funding for the activities of the Agricultural Union in the field of food processing through the private sector or external financing; □ Rapid absorption of donor funding in the water and sanitation sector; □ Training specialists on the financial procedures of the projects followed by the United Nations and international organizations to ensure the quality of work and to absorb any funding gaps and accelerate procedures; □ Implement annual expenditure tracking for nutrition in all government sectors, United Nations organizations and international organizations; □ Continue to add projects and financial details from all relevant sectors in the information system MAP Yemen; □ Support and fund the multisectoral nutrition action plan that identifies the costs of activities contributing to scaling up nutrition in Yemen;

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 2

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 1

Outcome marker summary: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

Special nutrition interventions: Overall achievements and positive developments • Expanding interventions by the Ministry of Health by upgrading nutrition department to include preventive and curative feeding, including new departments, will contribute to targeting more direct causes of malnutrition; • There is wider access and reach to centers and teams of malnutrition treatment, in all its forms, throughout the country; • The capacity of approximately 90% of the staff in the field of malnutrition in all its forms has been increased in the Ministry of Health and its branches; • Control of epidemics and diseases, such as cholera and acute diarrhea, in a number of times that swept across different parts of the country; • Increase the capacity of the Ministry of Health to absorb the external assistance for the treatment of malnutrition from \$ 83 million to \$ 400-600 million; Key Challenges • Most departments opened in the Directorate General for Preventive and curative Nutrition have no operational costs, which delays the expected results; • Most other relevant departments, such as the Department of Child Health under 5 and the Reproductive Health Department, suffer from a lack of operational resources, low organizational and technical capacities, resulting in the lack of results from these departments; suggestions for improvement • SUN-Yemen Secretariat has included all the activities of these departments to be supported, train their staff and implement their plans, in the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan; Nutrition-sensitive interventions: General achievements and positive developments • Expanding the interventions of all sectors, especially in the agricultural, fisheries and business sectors, will contribute to raising the level of nutrition by targeting the indirect causes of malnutrition, such as income-generation and improving the livelihood of the target groups, as well as increasing the geographical access to nutrition; • Control of epidemics and plant diseases, in a number of times that swept across different parts of the country; Key Challenges • All specialized technical sectors and departments suffer from scarcity of resources, operational expenses and weak organizational and technical capacities, which delays the expected results; Proposals for improvement • SUN-Yemen Secretariat has included all the activities of these departments to be supported, train their staff and implement their plans, in the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan;

SUN Business Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p>In progress</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN-Yemen Business Network</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: ? These details are being discussed. Most likely it will be Federation of Yemeni Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Email:</p>
4.	<p>If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?</p> <p>In progress</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?</p> <p>No</p>
6.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large?</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?</p> <p>Yes</p>
8.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p>

Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUN Civil Society Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions? No
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large? N/A
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUN Donor Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions? No
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large? N/A
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

UN Network for SUN	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the United Nations coordinate their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? SUN Yemen UN Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: ? UNICEF : Mr. Nageb Abdulbaqi – Nutrition Specialist Email: nabdulbaqi@unicef.org
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large? N/A
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) Overall achievements and developments □ The role of the United Nations Network for the Promotion of Nutrition in Yemen has been activated; □ Periodic meetings to discuss and coordinate SUN Movement’s activities and policies in Yemen; □ Prepared a reporting template for sharing data and information on UN nutrition interventions, which will be used in the coming period. Challenges □ Weak commitment by members of the United Nations network to implement their obligations agreed at periodic meetings; □ Inadequate support and fund to SUN-Yemen Secretariat, both technical and financial, that does not cover the necessary requirements for the implementation of the secretariat’s annual implementation plans to expand the partners of SUN-Yemen and advocate for nutrition issues at the governmental and non-governmental levels in order;

Key contributions of the UN towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

□ UNICEF supports all sector-gathering meetings where a representative is present and actively contributes to the introduction of the Movement's objectives; □ United Nations organizations in coordination with SUN-Yemen Secretariat hold periodic meetings;

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

□ Agreement on the interventions and co-ordination of support to SUN-Yemen's annual implementation plan, that determines the activities and policies to be developed with the government, through periodic meetings with the UN network

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

□ United Nations Network contributes to the updating of the Common Results Framework (CRF) of the Multisectoral

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Financial tracking and resource mobilization □ United Nations Network supports the activities of SUN-Yemen Secretariat; □ All the requirements of the multisectoral nutrition plan, such as costing, operational and coordination details, and the preparation of the M & E plan, will contribute to the development of a coherent and robust plan that attracts pledges and funding for implementation; □ With support and coordination with United Nations Network, SUN-Yemen is to develop a advocacy strategy to ensure funding for the multisectoral nutrition plan;

Academia, science and research institutes

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener</p> <p>Name: Email:</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>The stakeholders platform works hand in hand with academia and research centers.</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p>

Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Status of past priorities		
#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	N/A	In progress
2.	N/A	In progress
3.	N/A	In progress
4.	N/A	In progress
5.	N/A	N/A
6.	N/A	Yes

Support given to meet priorities

1.	<p>How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through working together on finalizing Yemen’s MSNAP and its CRF; • The active participation of stakeholders, especially the government partners and UNICEF, in SUN-Yemen’s activities with full support and cooperation; • The agreement around SUN-Yemen’s goals in all sectors.
2.	<p>Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>
3.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p> <p>□ In partnership with Center of Public Administration Development (CPAD – Sana’a University) and UNICEF’s support, conducted a package of training for its staff, the sectoral technical team, and partners, from business sector and CSOs. The training aimed at building the team’s functional capacities to be able to fulfill the tasks related to MSNAP, CRF, M&E Plan, and the Advocacy Strategy.</p>
4.	<p>Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p> <p>□ SUN Movement Secretariat and MQSUN+ have been providing SUN-Yemen with a technical assistance (Phase I ended in March 2018, now in middle of Phase II support) to assist Yemen’s team to prepare the MSNAP, CRF, M&E Plan, and the Advocacy Strategy. □ Also, SUN Business and CSOs Networks are to provide SUN-Yemen with the required guidelines to establish the Networks in Yemen.</p>

2019-2020 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2019-2020 (max 6)

#	Priority
1.	Promote inter-sectoral cooperation to ensure that coordination problems are overcome in planning for an effective response to policy formulation and joint implementation;
2.	Advocate and mobilize financial resources;
3.	Update nutrition and health status data to develop response plans;
4.	Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and all nutrition-related sectors to implement nutrition interventions;
5.	Build and strengthen partnerships to scale up nutrition in Yemen;
6.	

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> SUN-Yemen UN Network (support the implementation of SUN-Yemen Annual Implementation Plan); <input type="checkbox"/> SUN Movement Secretariat, (to approach donors for supporting the MSNAP) <input type="checkbox"/> MQSUN+: technical assistance; <input type="checkbox"/> SUN Global Networks (UN and Donor) to support mobilizing resources to implement the MSNAP <input type="checkbox"/> SUN Global Networks (Business, CSOs), technical assistance to establish the national networks, <input type="checkbox"/> Government of Yemen: Support and adoption of the MSNAP as National Plan; <input type="checkbox"/> The relevant sectors and ministries with cooperation of their experts;</p>

Priorities summary

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards meeting your priorities the past year (April 2018 - April 2019) and looking ahead.

Overall achievements and positive developments: □ Continuous communication and technical support provided by the MQSUN+; □ Completion of the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan; □ Expanding and strengthening partnerships, activating the UN network, and establishing the business network; □ Strengthen institutional capacities in government sectors and relevant nutrition stakeholders.

Challenges: □ The current crisis and the ongoing conflict, and their effects on all levels; □ Weak role of the UN network in meeting its commitments to SUN-Yemen Secretariat; □ Weak capacity to absorb funding in some concerned parties. □ Many activities have been halted as a result of the lack of access to funds from the supporting agencies; □ The humanitarian situation has deteriorated continuously as a result of the delayed implementation of some activities, which is reflected negatively in the expansion of the geographical scope of cases of malnutrition. Key suggestions: □ Activate the role of the UN network further and increase the level of coordination, cooperation and partnership; □ Mobilization and utilization of available resources; □ More transparent procedures between the supporting organizations and the supported concerned.

Emergency preparedness and response planning	
1.	<p>Within the reporting period (April 2018 - April 2019), has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what was the type of emergency</p> <p>Natural and climate-related disasters</p> <p>Armed conflict</p> <p>Other</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Duration of armed conflict (five years) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency cases are seasonal and are associated with natural disasters such as flood damage.</p>
4.	<p>Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does the national plan on emergency preparedness and response include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p> <p>Yes</p>

Emergency preparedness and response planning

6.	<p>Is the continuum of good nutrition (from lifesaving emergency action to long-term development planning) considered in discussions within the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p>Yes</p>
8.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</p> <p>□ All related sectors with their counterparts from the UN agencies; such as Ministry of Agriculture with FAO, Ministry of Health with UNICEF and WHO, Ministry of Water and UNICEF and WHO..etc □ Emergency preparedness, planning and preparedness are in place at the time of occurrence and arrangement to prevent their spread whenever possible, depending on the availability of self-potential and external assistance. □ An annual emergency humanitarian response plan has also been prepared. □ Report on the extent of damage to the fisheries sector as a result of the war and report on the extent of damage caused by natural disasters (fish sector)</p>
9.	<p>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in existing national humanitarian coordination systems?</p> <p>Yes</p>
10.	<p>More information: Please add any additional information that is important to the work of the multi-stakeholder platform in times of crisis.</p> <p>Periodic meetings are held in the light of which an emergency humanitarian response plan is prepared and submitted to international bodies and organizations for the purpose of speeding up the intervention.</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

1.	<p>Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
2.	<p>Has gender parity (no less than 40 per cent of either women or men) in the composition of the multi-stakeholder platform been achieved?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
3.	<p>Is a governmental Ministry or Department responsible for women's affairs/gender equality in the country a member of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> General Directorate for the Development of Rural Women (Ministry of Agriculture) <input type="checkbox"/> General Directorate of Coastal Women (Ministry of Fisheries) <input type="checkbox"/> Girls Education Sector (Ministry of Education) <input type="checkbox"/> General Directorate of Women (Ministry of Water)</p>
5.	<p>If not a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, how do you engage with this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform collaborate with other non-state actors that are working towards gender equality and the empowerment of women?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
7.	<p>If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

8.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform have an overview of the nutritional status of women, men, adolescent girls and adolescent boys in the country, to better address needs?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
9.	<p>Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
10.	<p>Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
11.	<p>Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
12.	<p>If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
13.	<p>What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2018-2019 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SUN-Yemen Secretariat has advocated for empowering women by raising the share of women's targeted-activities in the MSNAP: o Programs and activities for coastal women have been targeted, with emphasis on their role in the management of fish-related projects (Ministry of Fisheries); o Activities and projects focusing on rural women (Ministry of Agriculture); o Encouraging girls enrolment and detention (Ministry of Education) <input type="checkbox"/> Women were also involved in all emergency preparedness activities and increase the percentage of women employees in the ministry. (Ministry of Water and Environment) <input type="checkbox"/> In addition to women's targeted-activities aimed at ensuring their health rights. (Ministry of Health and Population)</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

1.	<p>In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food security and food systems exist in the country?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is this platform or mechanism called and who is a part of this platform? Please explain:</p> <p>Food Security Technical Secretariat. □ Ministries: Water and Environment, Health, Agriculture, Fisheries, Education, Trade and Industry; □ UN: FAO</p>
3.	<p>If yes, does the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition work in close collaboration with this food security or food system mechanism?</p>
4.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders participate? Please explain:</p> <p>□ Food Security Technical Secretariat. □ Agriculture; □ Ministry of Trade and Industry; □ UN: FAO and WFP</p>
6.	<p>If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:</p> <p>Yemen Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control Organization</p>
7.	<p>Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems	
8.	If yes, what types of policies or legislation?
9.	Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems?
	Yes
10.	If yes, which ones? Please explain
	Food Security Strategy
11.	And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition?
	Yes
12.	Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework?
	Yes

Advocacy and communication

1.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?</p> <p>In progress</p>
2.	<p>If yes, does this strategy aim to:</p>
3.	<p>Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?</p> <p>N/A</p>
4.	<p>If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?</p>
5.	<p>Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>N/A</p>
6.	<p>Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No</p> <p>N/A</p>
7.	<p>Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?</p> <p>N/A</p>
8.	<p>If yes, please list their names and titles:</p>
9.	<p>Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?</p> <p>Yes</p>

Advocacy and communication

10.	Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
11.	If yes, which products do you normally use:
12.	If no, this is because of:
13.	Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the reporting period (April 2018 -April 2019)?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
14.	If yes, please explain:
	Steering committee meetings
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
16.	If yes, please explain:
	Several advocacy activities will be conducted: at the ministerial level, at the donor level, with United Nations organizations and international organizations, with civil society organizations, with business level, and with academia and researchers, with prominent journalists and writers.
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
18.	If yes, please explain:
	It is planned to prepare MSNAP - advocacy strategy with MQSUN+ Support and UNICEF Funding.
19.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes