



## Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP)

### Introduction:

In 2013 almost half of the children in Yemen were chronically malnourished (46.5 percent), and national rates for acute malnutrition (16.3 percent) exceeded the World Health Organization's (WHO's) emergency threshold; and in 2019, 5 out of 22 governorates and almost one-third of all districts showed critical levels of acute malnutrition exceeding the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent.

Causes of malnutrition are multidimensional. The most common direct causes of malnutrition are poor infant and young child feeding practices, inadequate food intake and high rates of infectious diseases, including respiratory and diarrhoeal infections. The recent cholera outbreak in Yemen was the largest ever recorded, and risks have remained high since then.

The multi-sectoral nutrition action plan is developed to address these challenges of the nutrition situation in Yemen.



### Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP)

When Yemen joined the global SUN movement, the SUN Secretariat in Yemen started to develop a multisectoral nutrition plan. During 2013 and 2014, Yemen completed the development of the plan; however, the crisis that Yemen has been going through since the beginning of 2015 was a new challenge, that led to the change of indicators and causes of malnutrition. Accordingly, in 2016, the Secretariat submitted a request asking SUN Movement to provide international technical support to update MSNAP. The Secretariat worked to implement the first phase of the support provided by SUN movement during 2017; the development of the MSNAP and CRF were completed. In September 2018, the Secretariat requested the completion of the second phase of international technical support, as this phase aimed to implement the following activities:

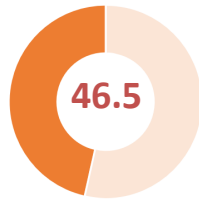
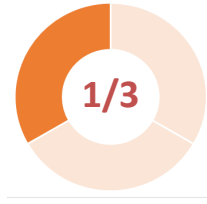



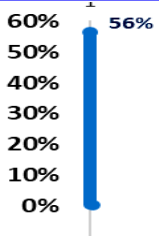
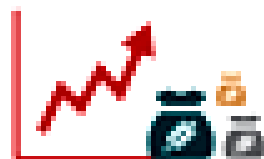
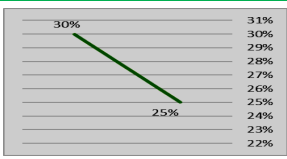

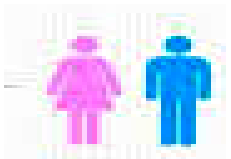

- \* **Updating the previous contextual analysis and CRF, including priority areas for intervention and indicators;**
- \* **Updating the MSNAP narrative document, and provide more context-specific data and details relevant to updating the CRF;**
- \* **Reviewing the estimated cost of the CRF, using the already-existent cost preparedness assessment;**
- \* **Preparing the M&E plan and a set of key indicators as an integral part of MSNAP;**
- \* **Preparing an advocacy strategy for the MSNAP.**

The second phase of support to Yemen included many of tasks that were led by the international consultants from the team of MQSUN and the national consultants. During this process, the coordination Secretariat of SUN Yemen worked as high-level coordination body. The Secretariat has facilitated, coordinated, guided and monitored the performance of work related to nutrition in the relevant ministries and concerned agencies (such as United Nations agencies, NGOs, the private sector, academic institutions, relevant authorities and entities).

### Read in the issue:

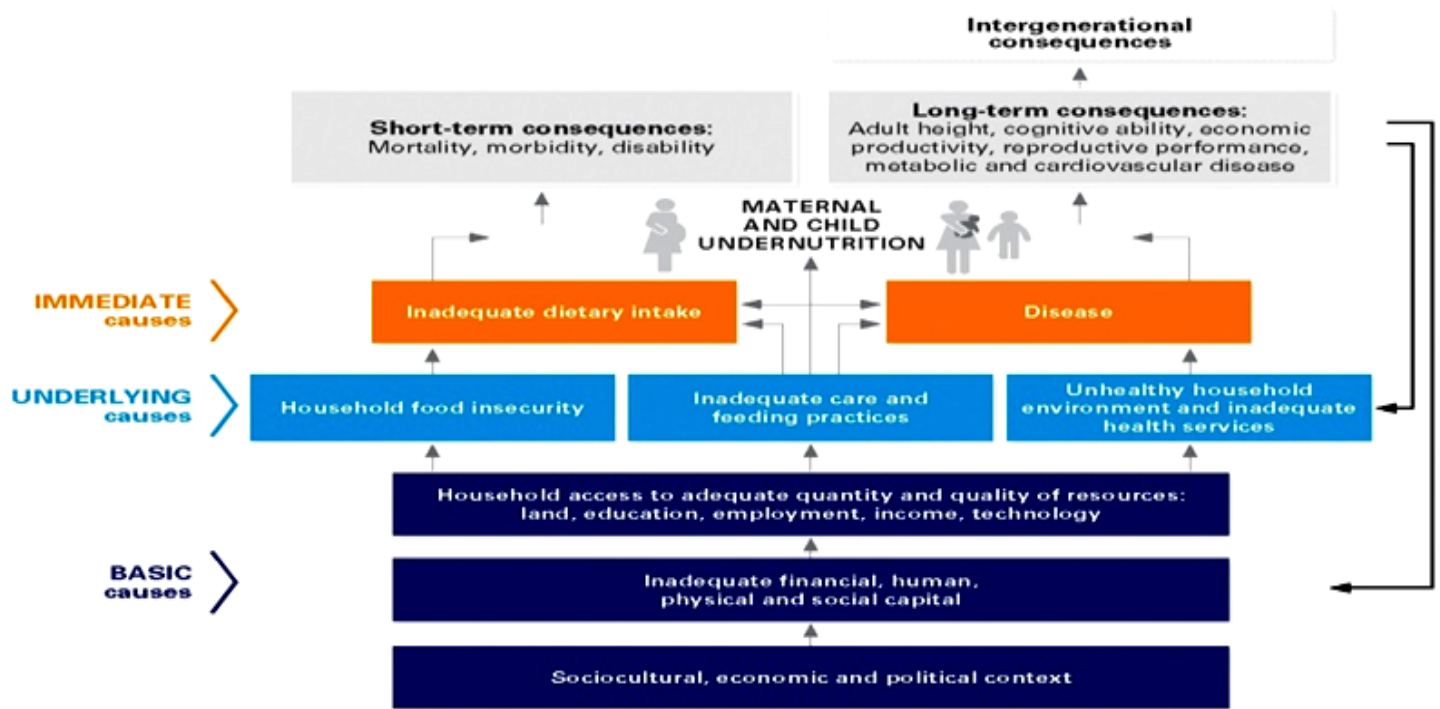
- » Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP).
- » Contextual analysis.
- » The Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP) guiding principles and approach
- » The Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP) Results Framework.
- » Main nutrition-relevant strategies, programmes and plans in Yemen.
- » Key entities in Yemen's coordinated national nutrition response .
- » A nutrition M&E framework for Yemen that is aligned with the CRF/ MSNAP.
- » Advocacy Strategy of Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan.
- » Reviewing the results framework data of targeting data and its costs.

## Contextual analysis

<p><b>Nutrition situation</b></p>	 <p>46.5% of the children are chronically malnourished</p>	 <p>1/3 In 2019 five out of 22 Governorates, almost one third of all the districts showed critical levels of acute malnutrition.</p>	 <p>The most common direct causes of malnutrition are poor infant and young child feeding practices, inadequate food intake and high rates infectious diseases.</p>
<p><b>Services</b></p>	 <p>About half of health facilities are functional and facing difficulties in providing basic services.</p>	 <p>About two-thirds of the schools are affected by the crisis.</p>	
<p><b>Food security</b></p>	 <p>56% 56% of Yemen's population experiencing severe levels of food insecurity.</p>	 <p>Food insecurity is driven by high food prices, unemployment and disrupted livelihoods exacerbated by the economic crisis.</p>	
<p><b>Food production</b></p>		<p>Yemen's actual domestic production (agriculture, livestock and fish) covers around 25% to 30% of its' actual food needs.</p>	
<p><b>Poverty</b></p>		<p>In 2018, the country ranked 178th out of 188 countries in the global Human Development Index ranking</p>	
<p><b>Gender</b></p>		<p>The low status of women and poor maternal reproductive health continues to impact malnutrition. Early and frequent, closely spaced pregnancies affect maternal health as well as maternal and early neonatal mortality, low birth weights .</p>	
<p><b>Policy frameworks</b></p>		<p>The GOY's Strategic Vision 2025 as well as a number of sectoral policies, strategies and plans covering food security, agriculture, fisheries, water and sanitation and health. Yet they neither have nutritional objectives nor do they address nutrition through their design.</p>	

The Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP) guiding principles and approach

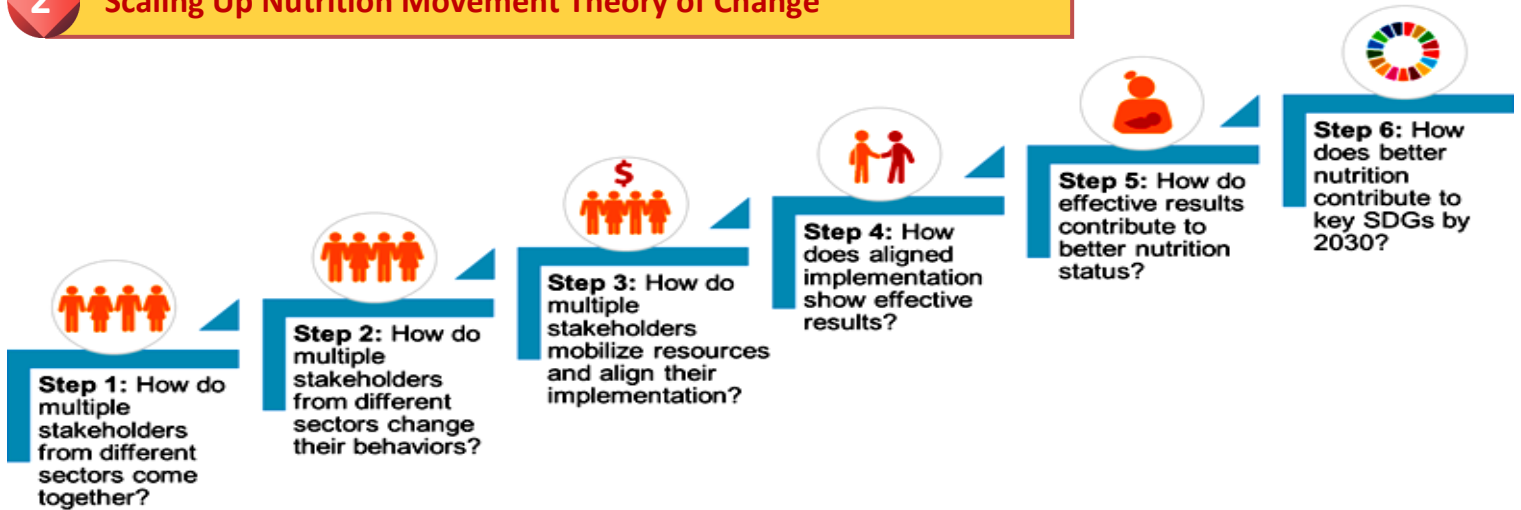
1 UNICEF conceptual framework of determinants of Child Undernutrition



The black arrows show that the consequences of undernutrition can feed back to the underlying and basic causes of undernutrition, perpetuating the cycle of undernutrition, poverty and inequities.

Source: Adapted from UNICEF, 1990.

2 Scaling Up Nutrition Movement Theory of Change



3 Enhancing coordination and cooperation amongst stakeholders

4 Ensuring services converge on the neediest and most vulnerable

5 Bridging the divide across humanitarian and non-humanitarian programming

6 Ensuring accountability for the measurement and achievement of results

7 Mobilizing communities for improving nutrition outcomes

8 Considering and addressing differing gender needs and inequalities

## The Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP) Results Framework Updating the Common Results Framework (CRF)

Partnership and cooperation between the relevant ministries have been vital to create the CRF for the MSNAP. This framework is based on the results of the analysis and priorities of the MSNAP, as well as, the analysis of gaps and overlaps between activities carried out by the government and those implemented by other humanitarian organizations operating in Yemen. The process of preparing the CRF was achieved as follows:

- ◆ Review of published humanitarian response plans, including the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan and other action plans introduced by major organizations including (the World Bank, UNICEF, FAO, and the World Food Program);
- ◆ Developing a mapping template for high-level activities; activities were extracted and the scope of nutrition results was defined for further analysis with relevant ministries;
- ◆ The first workshop was held to identify the gap in nutritional interventions in Yemen and to discuss specific gaps and overlaps between government plans and the activities of other key actors;
- ◆ Distribution of an updating tool and a CRF survey to all coordination bodies in the relevant ministries to help them determine the activities they are already implementing and their relation to the activities implemented by organizations operating in Yemen, in addition to updating the status of activities led by their ministries. The tool also collected information about the coordination mechanism at each activity level and the challenges faced;
- ◆ Several ad hoc meetings and discussions were held to review and resolve issues that arose during implementation.



### Key Outcomes of the CRF Update:

In addition to the knowledge gained by national experts and government focal points on how to develop and update the main integrated results of the CRF, this exercise was completed through several operational activities, including:

- ◆ Preparing the template used for the CRF, and the expected results from the activities were defined as overall and common for all activities that will be included;
- ◆ Adding new activities by the ministries to bridge the previously identified gap;
- ◆ Merging and grouping the activities of the ministries in accordance with their intended results, and presenting them to the relevant ministries for further discussion and approval;
- ◆ Developing the final model of the CRF and activities were classified into the following categories:
  - ◇ Infants and Young Children Feeding (IYCF).
  - ◇ Nutrition and Health Services.
  - ◇ Food Safety.
  - ◇ Water and sanitation.
  - ◇ Fisheries. Food rations. Livelihoods.
  - ◇ Education.
  - ◇ Agriculture. Food rations. Livelihoods.

## The Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP) Results Framework

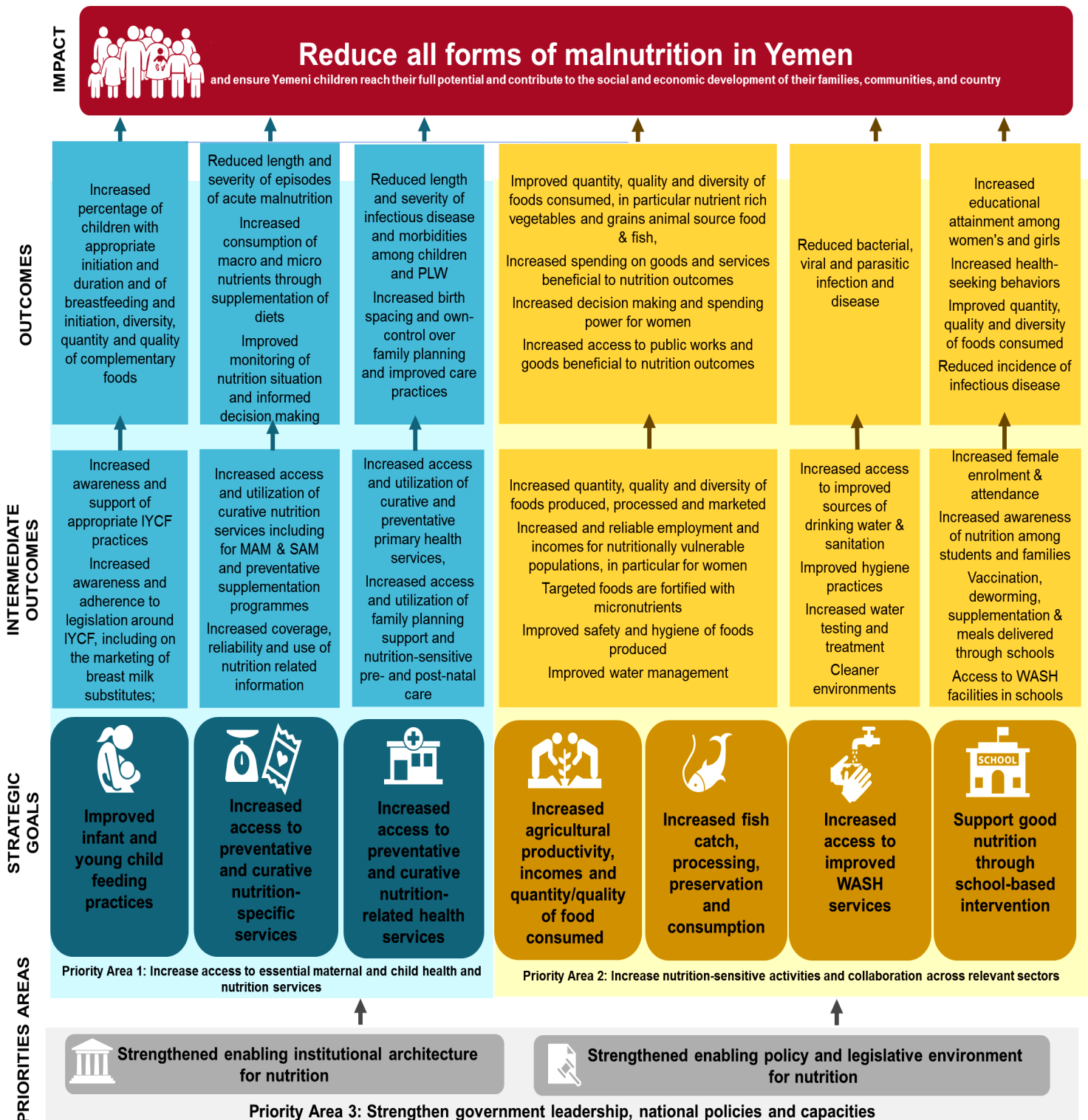
The MSNAP aims to **reduce all forms of malnutrition**. This impact will be achieved primarily through three priority area:

**Priority Area 1** Increase access to and utilization of essential maternal and child health and nutrition services.

**Priority Area 2** Increase nutrition-sensitive activities and collaboration across relevant sectors.

**Priority Area 3** Strengthen government leadership, national policies and capacities.

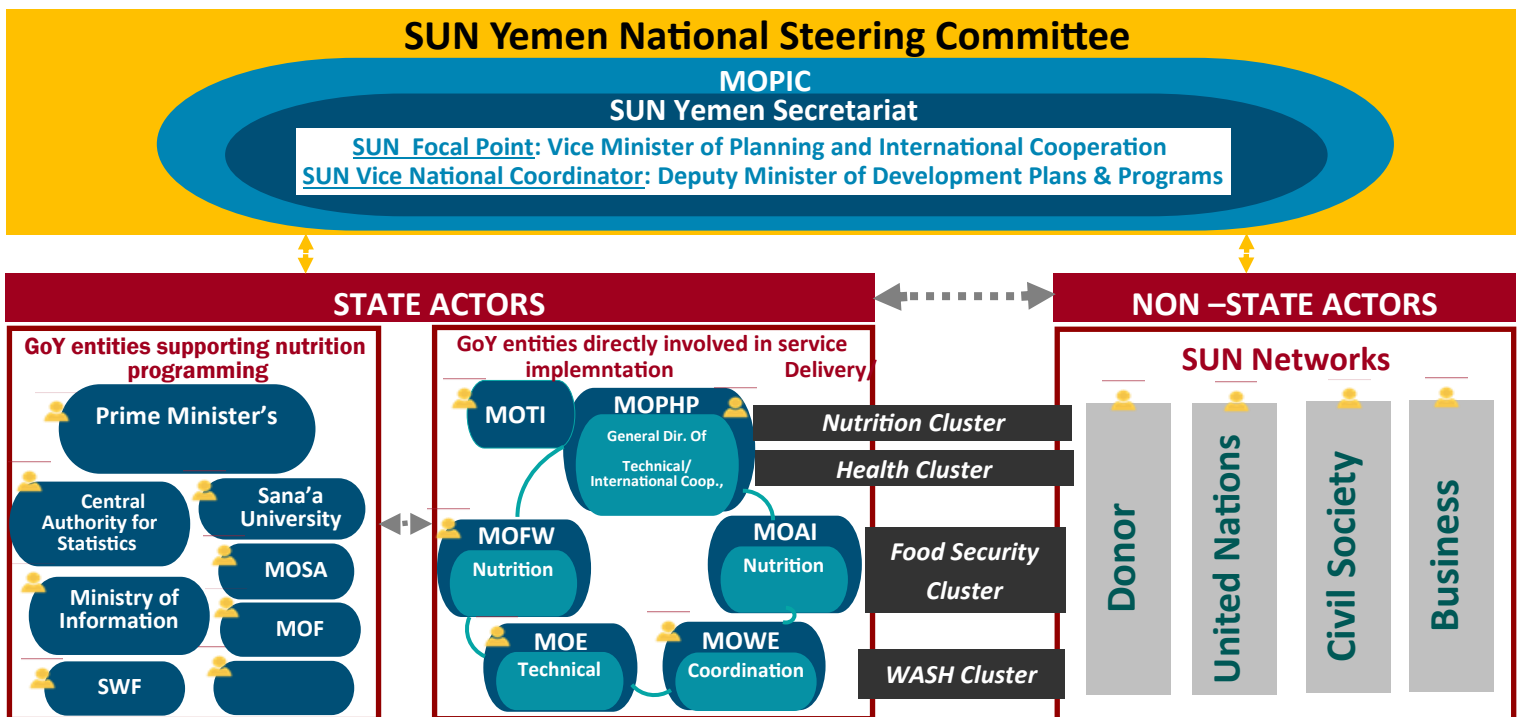
### Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan and Common Results Framework: Theory of Change (TOC).



**Main nutrition-relevant strategies, programmes and plans in Yemen**

Government							
National Vision 2002–2025							
National Nutrition Strategy 2009							
Yemen National Strategy for Social and Behaviour Change in Nutrition 2018-2021							
National Health Strategy 2010–2025							
National Agriculture Sector Strategy 2012–2016							
National Fisheries Strategy 2012–2025							
Yemen Food Security Strategy 2011 – 2015 (targets set up to 2020)							
The National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Programme II (2008) and Policy Note 2011							
National Integrated Education Vision for Yemen 2015 (draft) and Yemen Education Sector Plan 2013 - 2015							
Yemen Social Welfare Fund 2015							
National Women Development Strategy 2006–2015							
Partners							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
YHRP	YHRP	YHRP	YHRP	YHRP	YHRP	YHRP	YHRP
		UN Strategic Framework 2017-19					
		Yemen Call to Action					
		FAO Country Strategy 2018-2020					
				WFP's Yemen Interim Country Strategic Plan 2019-20			
		Yemen Nutrition Cluster Advocacy Strategy 2018-20					
		WB Smallholder Agricultural Production Restoration and Enhancement					
		WB Emergency Health and Nutrition Project (EHNP)					
		WB and Partners' Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (ECRP)					

**Key entities in Yemen's coordinated national nutrition response**



## A nutrition M&E framework for Yemen that is aligned with the CRF/MSNAP Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL)

The monitoring and evaluation plan based on the **MEAL** approach has been developed in accordance with the activities of the updated CRF. The process started by developing and distributing a questionnaire on data flow and coordination in relevant ministries to identify current data sources and the challenges faced during data collection and reporting in each ministry separately. It was noted that the ministries face challenges in operating the data management system, because of the operational budget deficit, in addition to the fact that the level of coordination and data exchange with the United Nations organizations does not rise to the required level with the executive ministries.

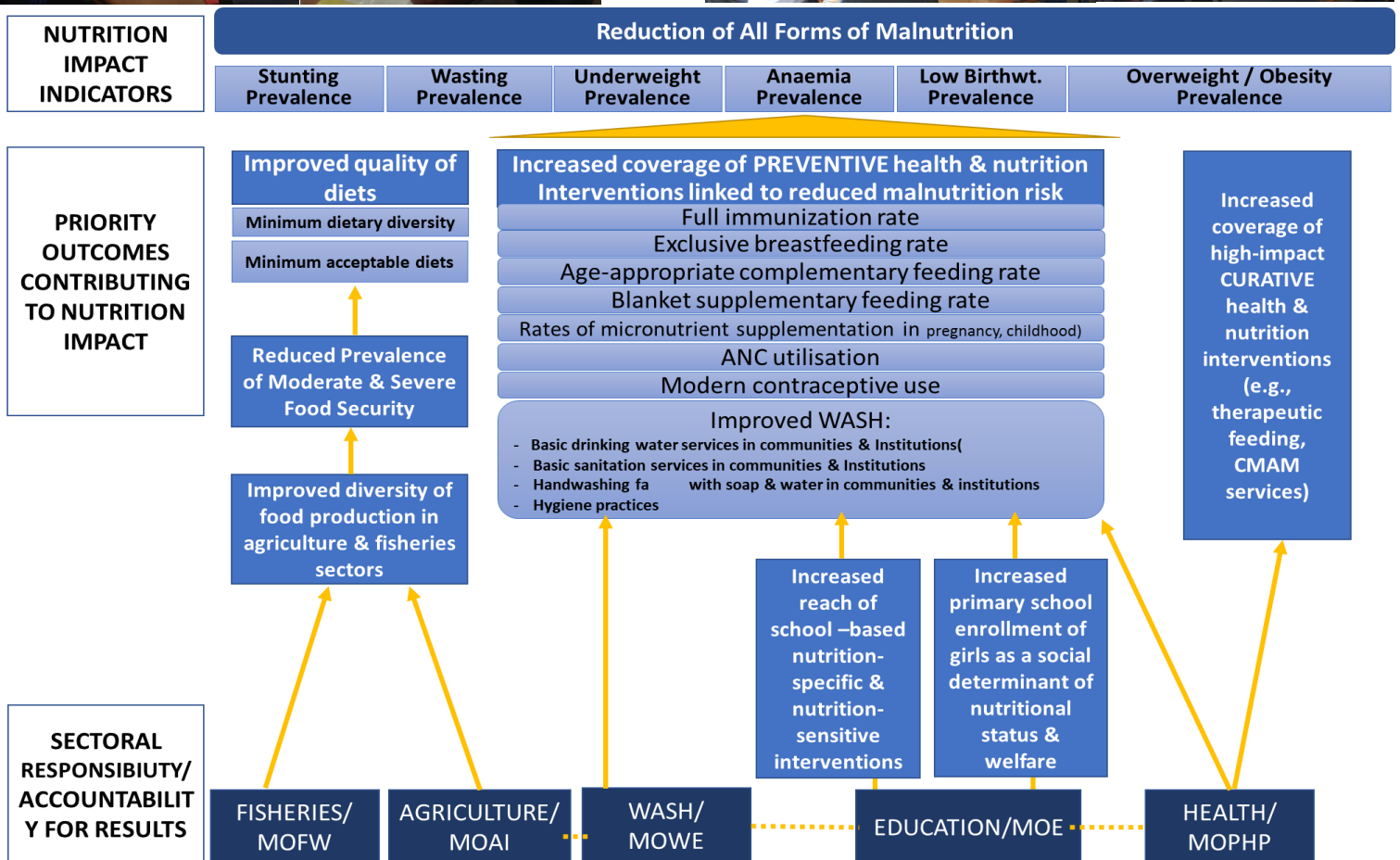
The **MEAL** template was also developed to link planned intervention outcomes with desired national-level impact indicators in line with the SDGs.

The plan of each ministry was discussed in a workshop for preparing the monitoring and evaluation plan, which was held at the Secretariat office. The government technical team and technical experts in each ministry provided more inputs and notes to include/remove some indicators. During this workshop, the reporting mechanism was discussed and documented and confirmed in the plan. Emphasis has been placed on the field data collected for the ministries on a monthly basis, while ministries will share with the Secretariat these data on a quarterly basis, and these data will be provided to the Steering Committee via the Secretariat on an annual basis.



Workshops

M & E



## Advocacy Strategy of Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan

Advocacy strategy for scaling up nutrition in Yemen was prepared following a desk review and partner analysis conducted through meetings with stakeholders in the health, education, water and environment, agriculture and fish wealth sectors, and representatives from the business sector and civil society organizations. Strategy preparation stages included working with SUN-Yemen, international experts, and stakeholders in relevant sectors in order to define advocacy priorities and prepare for a national workshop that aims to build consensus on strategic directions and preparing the advocacy's key messages.

During the three days of the national workshop held in November 2019, sectoral messages concerning the advocacy of scaling up the level of nutrition in Yemen were identified, with the participation of governmental bodies, relevant international organizations, relevant civil society organizations and representatives of the private sector. Hence, the agreement on sectoral messages came to reflect the priorities of the represented five actors, considering the target audience in the main messages which were agreed upon.

The development of the messages was in accordance with the bodies' specialized concerns and collective issues of coordinative and sectoral advocacy with emphasis on the importance of information exchange, ensuring the availability of messages related to scaling up nutrition, and setting up an appropriate mechanism for data flow in line with the standards of quality, sustainability and accuracy.

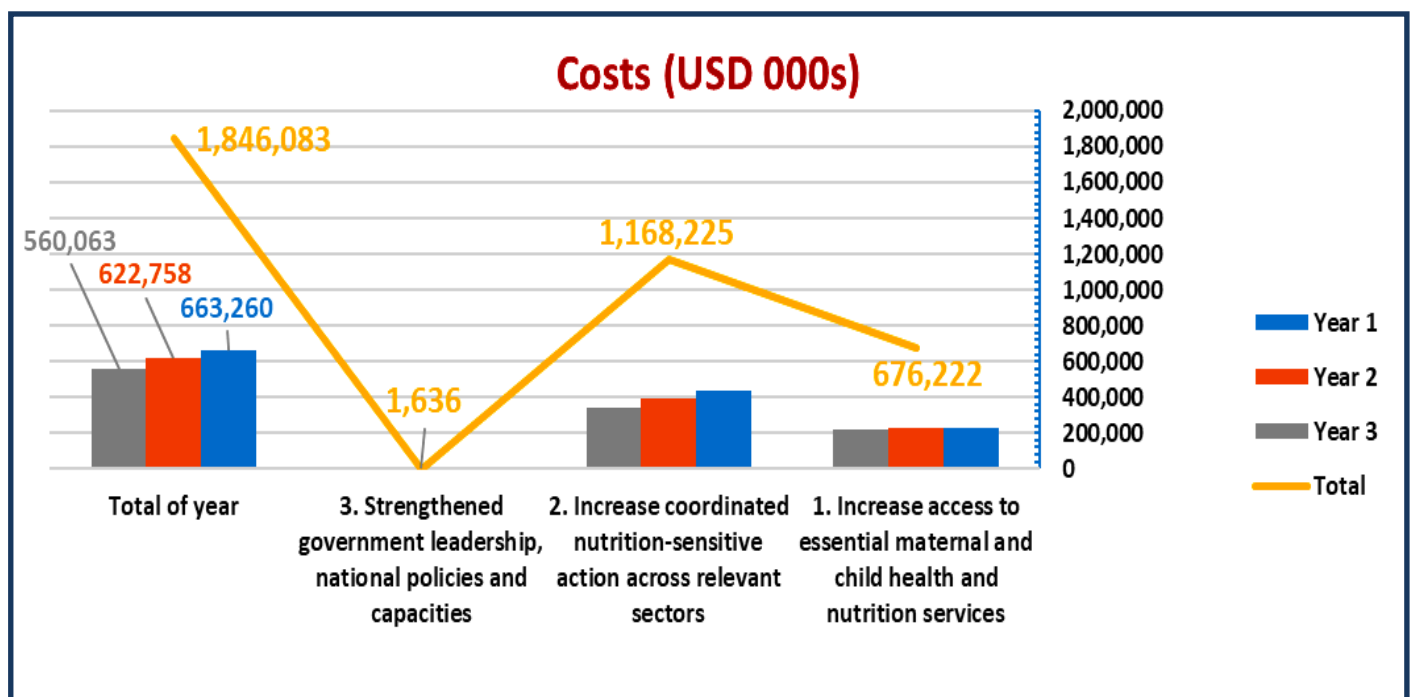




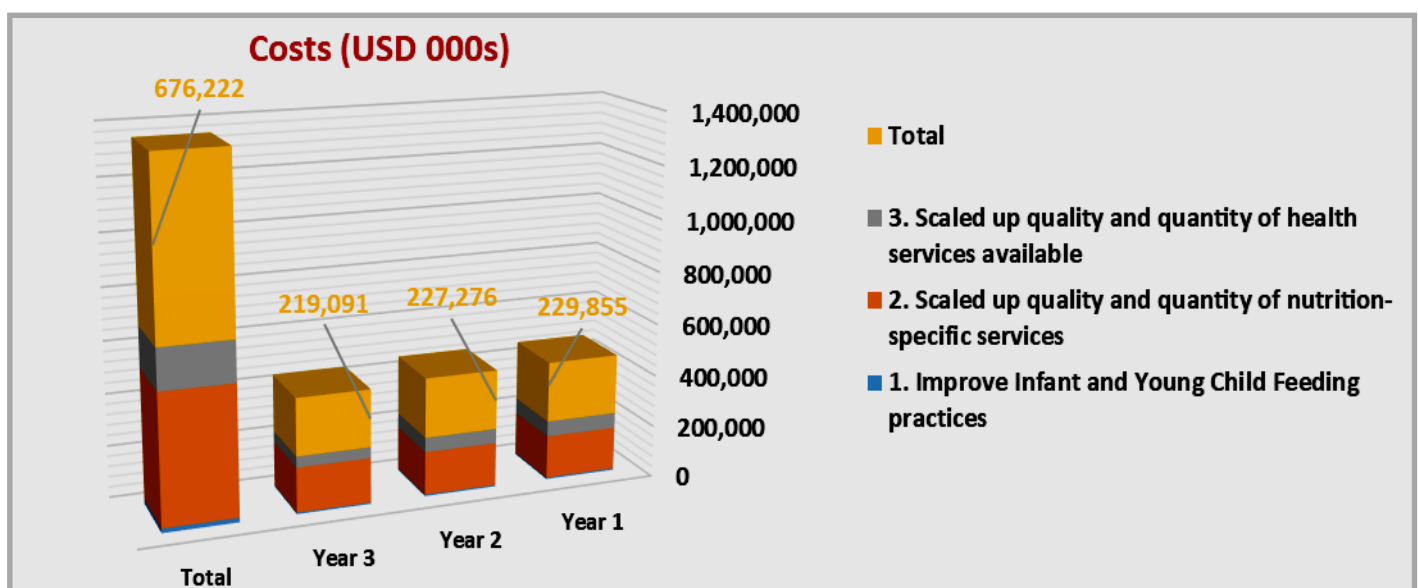
## Reviewing the results framework data of targeting data and its costs

Revision of targeting data and its costs has been performed within the common results framework to ensure calculating the total targeting data and cost appropriately. The revision was made on the basis of the detailed activities of the ministries and their costs that were prepared by the specialists in the ministries with the support of international and national consultants. A final revised version was finalized and shared with all specialized and relevant teams. Below is a summary of the data extracted .

### Total and annual costs by priority area

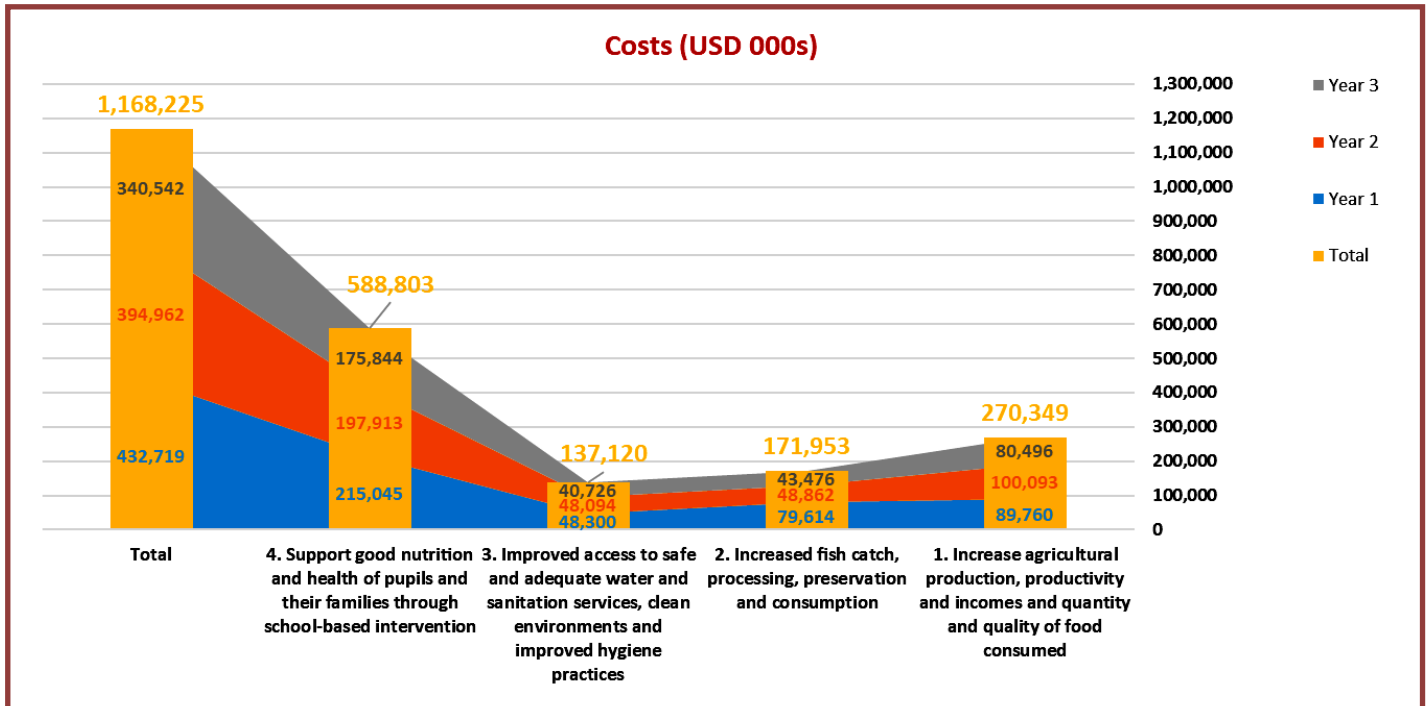


### Cost of nutrition-specific activities by objective

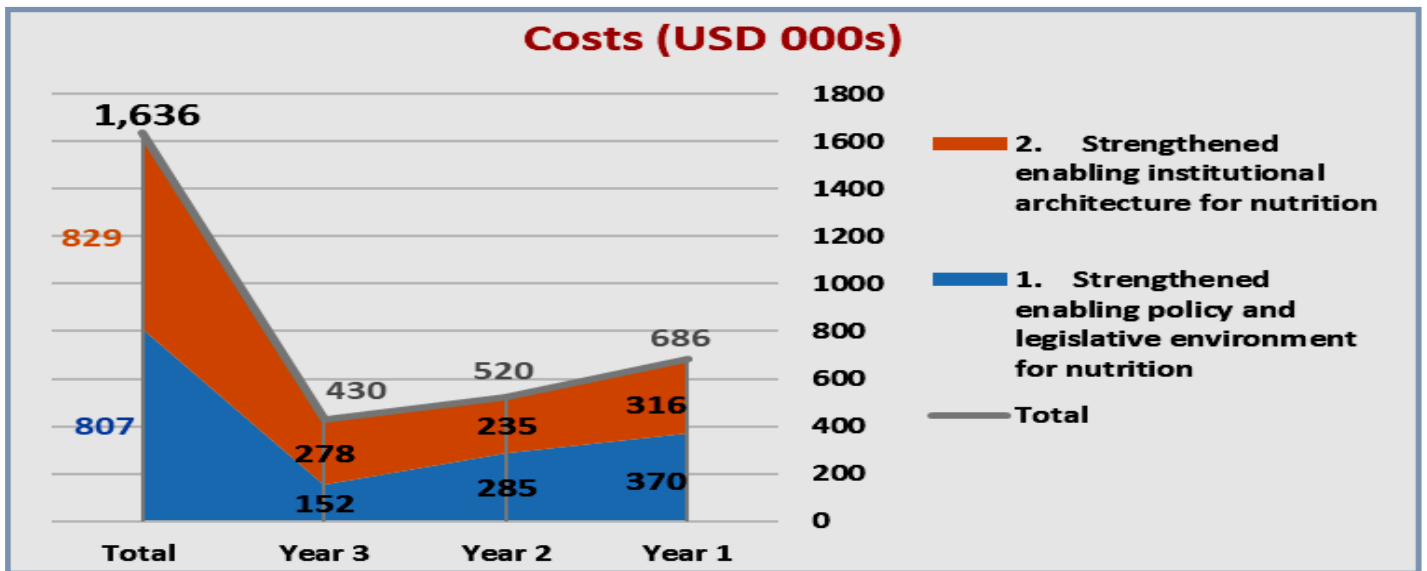


Reviewing the results framework data of targeting data and its costs

Cost of nutrition-sensitive activities by objective



Cost of Strengthened government leadership, national policies and capacities



Technical Orientation Workshop Approve the Synchronized and Updated Costing of CRF

