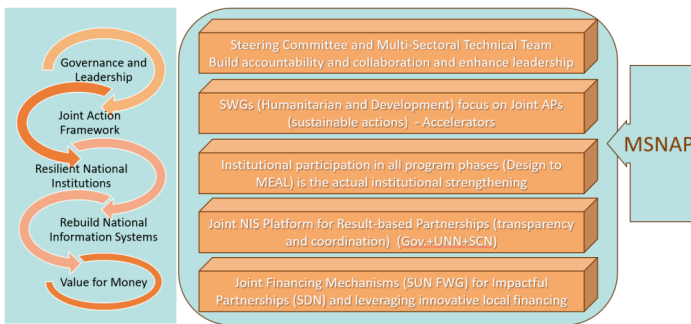


# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Promoting MEAL Mechanisms in Yemen as a Protracted Crisis Setting
<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Tuesday, 26 November 2024 11:00 GMT +03:00
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Karima Al-Hada'a, SUN Yemen Secretariat - Latifa Ali, WHO Event announced on behalf of the Convenor by: Karima Al-Hada'a. Planning and Liaison Specialist - SUN Yemen Secretariat - Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
<b>EVENT LANGUAGE</b>	Arabic
<b>HOST LOCATION</b>	Aden, Yemen
<b>GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE</b>	National
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/55705/">https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/55705/</a>



The outcomes from Nutrition Dialogues will contribute to developing and identifying the most urgent and powerful ways to improve nutrition for all, with a focus on women and children and young people. Each Dialogue contributes in four distinct ways:

- Published as publicly available PDFs on the Nutrition Dialogues Portal
- Available as public data on the Nutrition Dialogues Portal "Explore Feedback" page
- Available publicly within a .xls file alongside all Feedback Form data for advanced analysis
- Synthesised into reports that cover which nutrition challenges are faced, what actions are urgently needed and how should these be taken forward – particular, in advance of the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Paris, March 2025.

# SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

84

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0	0-11	0	12-18	12	19-29
37	30-49	35	50-74	0	75+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

49	Female	35	Male	0	Other/Prefer not to say
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## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

0	Children, Youth Groups and Students	5	Civil Society Organisations (including consumer groups and environmental organisations)
3	Educators and Teachers	1	Faith Leaders/Faith Communities
3	Financial Institutions and Technical Partners	0	Food Producers (including farmers)
3	Healthcare Professionals	0	Indigenous Peoples
0	Information and Technology Providers	0	Large Business and Food Retailers
4	Marketing and Advertising Experts	50	National/Federal Government Officials and Representatives
2	News and Media (e.g. Journalists)	0	Parents and Caregivers
3	Science and Academia	0	Small/Medium Enterprises
2	Sub-National/Local Government Officials and Representatives	6	United Nations
2	Women's Groups	0	Other (please state)

## OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

## ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY

The dialogue aims to strengthen the MEAL system which requires the engagement of the relevant government entities, UN agencies, and humanitarian clusters to agree on joint actions towards the Humanitarian-Development nexus at the different levels of nutrition MEAL processes. For this reason, the focus of the targeted participating stakeholders was on creating a platform for the government and humanitarian partners, with less focus on representing communities such as youth, women, farmers..etc

# SECTION TWO: FRAMING AND DISCUSSION

## FRAMING

Every day, not less than 140 children are lost, of which malnutrition accounts for almost half of the child mortality causes. Stunting, underweight, and wasting rates represent major challenges in Yemen. There is deterioration in the three mentioned key indicators which were 47, 39, and 16 in 2013 compared to 49, 41, and 17 respectively, in 2023. Infant and young child feeding practices are alarming as well. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2022-2023 results reveal that exclusive breastfeeding of infants aged 0-5 months receiving only breastmilk did not exceed 2.2 percent in 2023 compared to 10 percent in 2013. Introduction to solid or semi-solid food for infants aged 6-8 months reached 64 percent compared to 69 percent in 2013. Minimum meal frequency among all 6-23-month-old children decreased from 58.5 percent in 2013 to 42 percent in 2023. The nutrition-sensitive interventions are seriously compromised, especially for education, food security, and water availability. Stunting increased from 12% among families with well-educated mothers to 70% where mothers are illiterate. Food security represents a major threat as 17 million people live in food insecure areas (phases 3 and 4) and half of the population of Yemen has no access to clean and sufficient water and sanitation. The SUN Yemen Secretariat with the World Health Organization, WHO-Yemen, discussed the opportunity of conducting the dialogue as part of on-going activities to develop the national MEAL framework of the Yemen Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP). The preparation stage went through these steps: 1. agreed on the purpose and objectives of the event; 2. The national MEAL consultant is the facilitator of the dialogue, who developed the proposed agenda and working groups' discussion points; 3. The consultant with SUN Yemen Secretariat and WHO agreed on the proposed discussion points and worked with the consultant on developing the working groups' working papers.

## NUTRITION SITUATION PRESENTATION

[https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Yemen-MSNAP\\_MEAL.pdf](https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Yemen-MSNAP_MEAL.pdf)

## DISCUSSION

- How does your sector currently collaborate with other sectors to address nutrition issues? Please provide examples.
- On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the effectiveness of existing collaborations with other sectors? Briefly explain your rating.
- What areas of collaboration with other sectors do you believe could be strengthened to improve nutrition outcomes?
- What specific actions or policies could MSNAP promote to support your sector in achieving nutrition-related outcomes?
- What are the primary indicators or metrics your sector uses to measure progress in nutrition initiatives?
- What MEAL challenges does your sector face in tracking and reporting nutrition outcomes?
- What type of MEAL support (e.g., training, data management systems, standardized tools) would help strengthen your sector's capacity for monitoring nutrition progress?
- Are there specific cross-sectoral initiatives or policies that should be integrated to maximize the impact of the MSNAP?
- What are your expectations for the MSNAP in terms of its potential impact on your sector and its stakeholders?

# SECTION THREE: DIALOGUE OUTCOMES

## CHALLENGES

The event ultimately aims to contribute to understanding multi-sectoral mechanisms for enhancing monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning in the context of a protracted crisis, through revising the progress on the MSNAP, the goal, outcomes, and strategic objectives indicators, baseline, source, and target values, and review the monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning plan (MEAL). Moreover, to agree on the way forward towards enhanced MEAL in Yemen considering the protracted crisis setting.

## URGENT ACTIONS

1. **Implementation of a Pilot Model**: It is proposed that a pilot model be implemented in two Governorates across all sectors to assess impacts and analyze outcomes prior to broader implementation.
2. **Approval of the National Nutrition Information Platform (NIPFN)**: The National Nutrition Information Platform (NIPFN) has been approved as a national system for the SUN Yemen Secretariat (SUN-YEMEN) to enhance coordination among sectors concerned with nutrition, thereby aligning with Yemen's specific needs.

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

## OVERALL SUMMARY

- 1. \*\*The Essential Role of Information Systems\*\*:** Robust information systems are integral to sectors, as they underpin effective Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) processes. The absence of such systems may result in unreliable data and diminished quality.
- 2. \*\*Engagement of Government Institutions in all projects' stages\*\*:** The donors and UN should engage the government institutions at central, local, and community levels during the design, implementation, and monitoring phases of projects represents a vital approach to improving MEAL processes related to nutrition in Yemen.
- 3. \*\*The Importance of Local Administration Involvement\*\*:** The active participation of local administrations is crucial for successful MEAL processes, facilitating coordination between sectors during implementation at both the governorate and directorate levels.
- 4. \*\*Media Coverage and Coordination with the Ministry of Information and social media\*\*:** Enhancing media coverage of initiatives and establishing coordination with the Ministry of Information is imperative to support advocacy efforts, raise public awareness, and ensure governmental accountability to the populace.

The following actions are essential:

- ☒ Strengthened government leadership at national and sub-national levels.
- ☒ Common strategic priorities amongst all stakeholders and better alignment of investments and actions with national priorities and needs of vulnerable people.
- ☒ Better integration of nutrition outcomes and priorities in sectoral and multisectoral plans and budgets.
- ☒ Increased focus on building resilience, addressing underlying causes and preventing malnutrition, alongside lifesaving humanitarian assistance.
- ☒ Strengthened capabilities of local and national actors and systems to coordinate, manage resources, implement, monitor, evaluate and capture learning.
- ☒ Longer term plans, investments and actions.
- ☒ Humanitarian, development and peace actions across sectors converge on the same at-risk populations.
- ☒ More efficient and effective use of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding resources.
- ☒ More sustainable service delivery systems and nutrition outcomes.
- ☒ Stronger mutual accountability.

# SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT & METHOD

## PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

☒ Needs-based: all investments and actions are guided by the needs of the Yemeni people informed by joint situation and response analysis. ☒ National leadership and coordination: multistakeholder, multisectoral actions are led and coordinated by Government structures at national and sub-national levels. ☒ Multistakeholder: the comparative advantages of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors. ☒ Alignment with collective outcomes: all stakeholders align their investments and actions with collectively agreed outcomes and priorities as defined in a joint national plan. ☒ Coherence: all actors ensure that their investments and actions are coherent with national and sub-national priorities, policies and with each other. ☒ Multi-year: investments and actions are guided by long term plans and commitments. ☒ Predictable, flexible and shock responsive: investments and actions are predictable but flexible to respond to changing circumstances, including the impact of shocks.

## METHOD AND SETTING

Before the event: In preparation, a questionnaire was circulated to the participants as institutions. During the event: - Formal round table discussions - Working Groups discussions - Panel Discussions

## ADVICE FOR OTHER CONVENORS

# FEEDBACK FORM: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sincere gratitude to Dr. Bushra Jaadan for her exemplary facilitation of this event, as well as for her contributions to the follow-up actions pertaining to the MEAL Framework of the Yemen Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP).

## ATTACHMENTS

- **Event Final Report - Arabic**  
<https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/التقرير-حوار-اطار-الرصد-والتقييم-للتغذية.pdf>