



Training Manual/ Guidance for Nexus Application in Programmatic Way **Yemen Nexus Initiative**

ABS Development Organization for Woman and Child



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Nexus Training

Purpose:

This guidance note provides an overview of the Nexus Training program, designed to build capacity in integrating humanitarian, development, and peace efforts and offers case studies for nexus application in a programmatic way in Yemen.

Objectives of Nexus Training

The Nexus approach promotes coordination among humanitarian, development, and peace actors to create a comprehensive response that addresses both immediate needs and long-term challenges.

Key objectives of Nexus training include:

- Understanding Nexus Principles: Familiarize participants with the foundational principles of the Nexus approach.
- Building evidence based on the nexus approach application in Yemen
- Determine the stakeholders for enhancing the Nexus application in programmatic way
- Identifying funding methods and strategies for the Nexus.
- Mobilizing supporters for the Yemen Initiative for the Nexus.

Target Audience

The training is designed for a range of stakeholders involved in humanitarian, development, and peace sectors, including:

- Local and national civil society organizations
- Representatives from government
- Representatives from INGO and UN agencies
- Representatives from community

Key Training Modules

The Nexus Training typically includes the following core modules:

1. Introduction to the Nexus Approach and its application in a programmatic way (What, why, and how?)
2. Nexus Stakeholders & Trilingualism and Coordination: Strategic Frameworks, Tools, and Mechanisms
3. Quality Programming and Nexus Financing
4. Nexus Champions and Advocacy on Nexus + steps to be taken by initiative members
5. A Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Training with Relation to Nexus
6. MEALing Tools, Community Engagement, Ownership, and Participation and Strategy Consultations

Training Methodology

The Nexus training employs a mix of interactive and experiential learning techniques, including:

- Presentations and case studies to illustrate real-world Nexus applications
- Group discussions for collaborative problem-solving
- Role-playing and simulations to practice coordination in complex scenarios
- Practical exercises and action planning to apply Nexus principles to participants' projects

Expected Outcomes

Upon completing the Nexus Training, participants will be able to:

- Understand and apply Nexus principles in a programmatic way in Yemen.
- Identify and establish coordination mechanisms between different stakeholders.
- Determine the different financing mechanisms and advocacy tips
- Forming supporters for the Yemen Nexus Initiative (Yemen Nexus Champions).
- Developing the initial framework for the strategic plan of the Yemen Nexus Initiative.

Yemen Nexus Initiative

Initiative background:

Yemen is one of the most fragile and poorest countries in the world. Despite receiving significant funds since the outbreak of the war, a large portion of these funds has not been utilized effectively due to the lack of flexibility and the sectoral approach that treats each area of intervention separately. The Abs Development Organization for Woman and Child, with 30 years of experience in humanitarian work, and through its partnerships with numerous international and UN organizations, has drawn the following lessons:

There are many flexible donors who understand the reality on the ground and have allowed adjustments to certain activities based on emerging needs. These donors have contributed to creating lasting impacts and sustainability in our interventions. On the other hand, some donors or international partners have posed significant challenges for us and the affected communities by refusing to allow changes or show flexibility. Their rigidity has created obstacles for implementing necessary actions effectively.

One of the good practices of the Abs Development Organization for Woman and Child is its role in bringing together various initiatives and strategies to advocate for the localization of humanitarian work and to ensure accountability in interventions. In 2020, different references have been gathered related to the Nexus Approach from sources such as the UNDP website and other network. Since UNICEF's 2010 Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, there has been widespread recognition of the connection between humanitarian action and development, with a specific focus on disaster risk reduction (UNICEF, 2010).

Dr. Aisha Thawab quate "Through my research, I found that the solution to Yemen's humanitarian and developmental challenges, as well as peacebuilding efforts, lies in adopting the Nexus approach". Despite global commitments to the SDGs, particularly the principle of leaving no one behind, we are heading in the wrong direction. All observations from our humanitarian interventions—whether from local, international, or UN organizations—show that we are stuck in an endless cycle, preventing us from achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The time has come to rise and shift away from the traditional approach to humanitarian aid. Numerous UN studies support this view.

In 2021, the Abs Development Organization recognized a significant gap in its humanitarian response. It conducted a survey and discovered that many local organizations were struggling with isolated interventions. The organization initiated an advocacy campaign for integrated, multi-sector interventions and called on high-level donors to ensure accountability. It also pushed for the localization of humanitarian

efforts and published several statements highlighting the loss of funding due to the neglect of the peace and development sectors during emergency humanitarian interventions.

From this foundation, the Abs Development Organization met with the Yemeni Women NGOs Leadership Network (YWNLN), and together, the initiative was launched.

Initiative Vision:

Stronger links between humanitarian assistance, development and peace to create coherent, efficient, and impactful interventions.

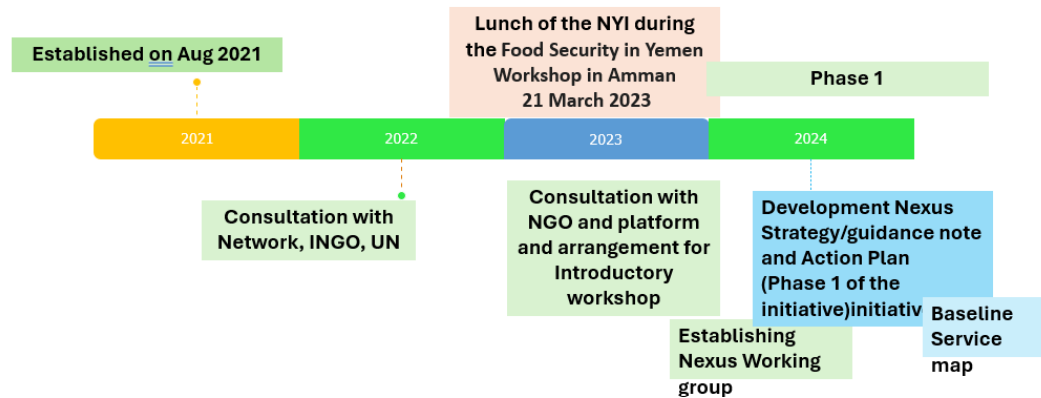
Mission:

The mission of the Yemen Nexus Initiative is to establish a cohesive platform that promotes the integration of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts in Yemen. The initiative seeks to:

1. Generate and share evidence-based knowledge to strengthen nexus implementation.
2. Build capacity among local organizations, communities, and authorities to institutionalize the nexus approach.
3. Empower Local Actors: Strengthen local capacities and ensure that local actors are involved in decision-making processes, fostering ownership and accountability in crisis response.
4. Enhance collaboration and coordination between stakeholders to address complex challenges related to food security, health, WASH, climate change, and peacebuilding.
5. Advocate for a supportive policy environment that encourages the adoption and scaling-up of the nexus approach across Yemen.

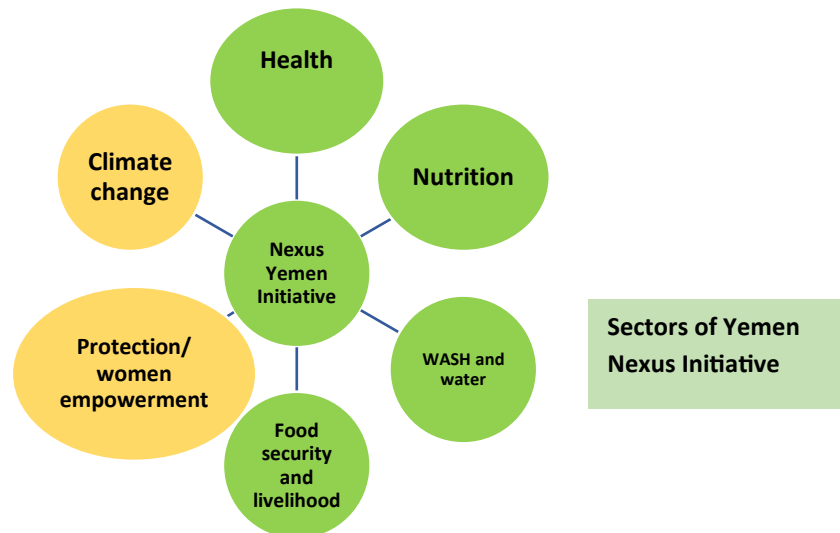
Initiative progress:

Yemen Nexus Initiative

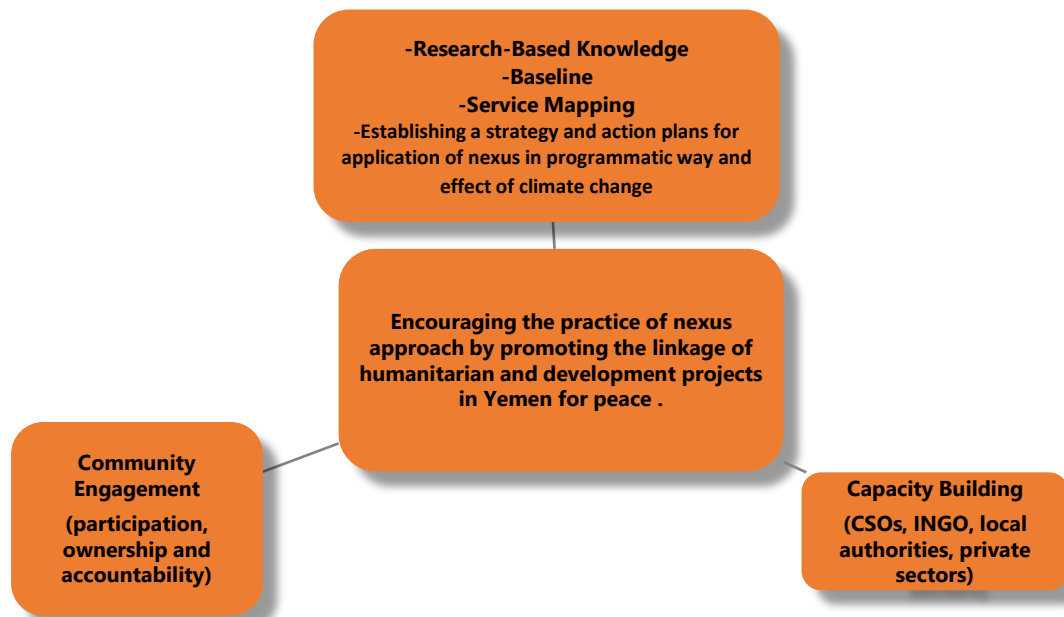


Initiative Sectors:

To Encourage the practice of the nexus approach promoting the linkage of humanitarian and development projects in Yemen for peace. The initiative will seek to contribute to the intended impact of the triple nexus and the adoption of climate change, where food security-health-WASH/Water-climate change Nexus in Yemen



Core Pillars of the Initiative:



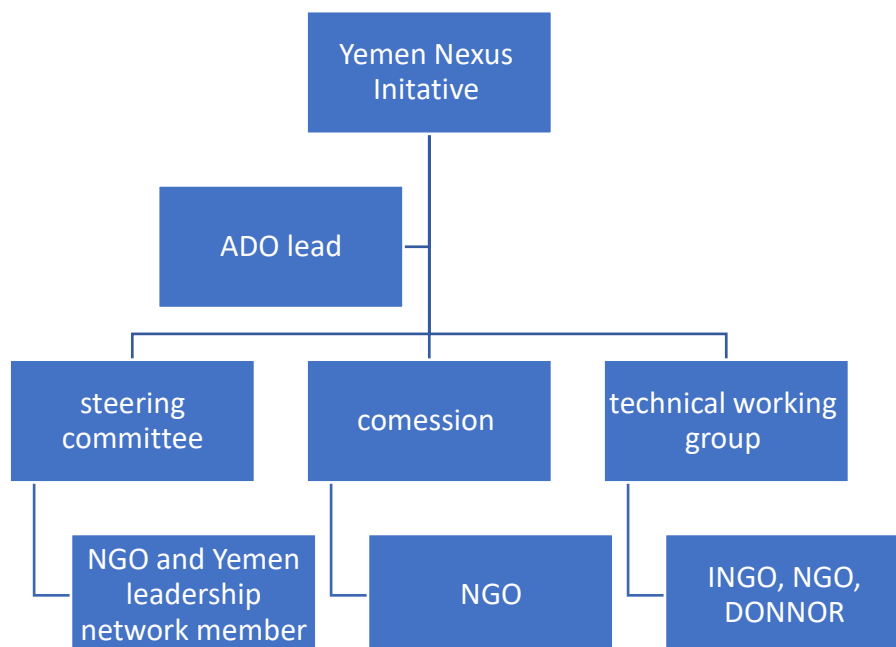
Composition and Governance

The Yemen Nexus Initiative is composed of:

- **Yemen Nexus Initiative Steering Committee:** A group of up to 10 national organizations with experience in both humanitarian and development work. This committee leads the strategic direction and coordination of the initiative.
- **Yemen Nexus Initiative Commission:** A broader group of over 60 national organizations representing various sectors, including women, youth, and people with disabilities. The commission plays a key role in implementing Nexus-based projects and ensuring community participation.
- **Technical Working Group:** Comprising representatives from donors, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, and the private sector, this group provides technical expertise and ensures the integration of Nexus principles across all interventions.

Abs Development Organization for Woman and Child (ADO) serves as the chair of the Yemen Nexus Initiative and is responsible for organizing meetings, facilitating partnerships, and driving the overall Nexus agenda in Yemen. For phase I of the Yemen Nexus initiative, **WELT HUNGER HILFE (WHH)** is funding it.

Yemen Nexus Initiative structure:



Module 1: Introduction to the Nexus Approach and its application in a programmatic way (What, why, and how?)

The Triple Nexus: A framework that promotes a more cohesive, integrated, and efficient approach to humanitarian action and development cooperation. It aims to break down barriers between sectors and organizations to address complex challenges such as climate change, conflict, and poverty.

What do we mean by a nexus approach?

Focus on: collaboration, coherence, complementarity

A 'Nexus approach' aims to strengthen collaboration, coherence, and complementarity between humanitarian, development, and peace actors, capitalizing on agencies' respective comparative advantage to both meet immediate needs, while also reducing risks, addressing overall vulnerability, and tackling the root causes of crises to reduce the humanitarian caseload over time and to end need.



Figure 1: Nexus Approach

Nexus levels:

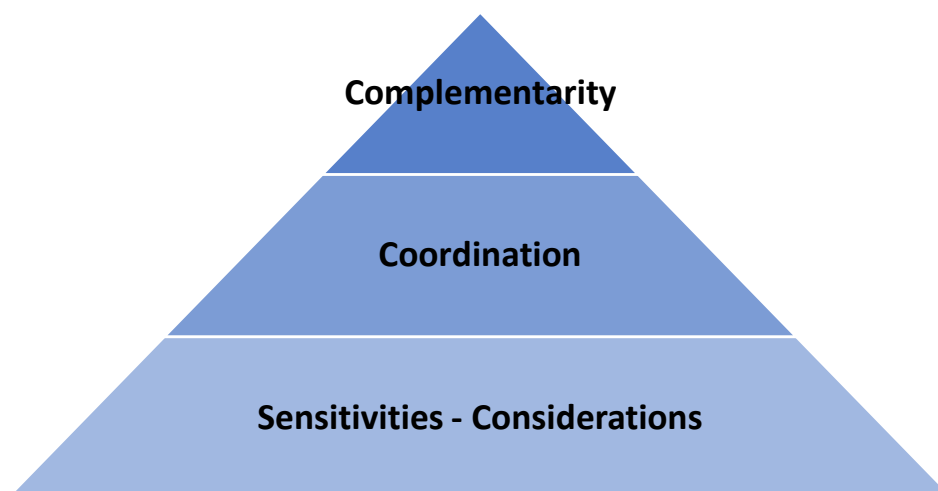


Figure 2: Nexus Levels

Nexus approach aim:

The triple nexus approach aims to bridge the gap between short-term humanitarian responses and long-term development and peacebuilding efforts.

It emphasizes the importance of addressing the root causes of crises, promoting resilience, and supporting sustainable development in conflict-affected areas.

HDP aims to strengthen **collaboration, coherence, and complementarity** between humanitarian, development, and peace actors, capitalizing on agencies (all stakeholders, including and especially, authorities) respective comparative advantage to:

- Meet immediate needs,
- reducing risks, addressing overall vulnerability,
- tackling the root causes of crises to reduce the humanitarian caseload over time and to end need

Adopting the triple nexus approach:

Organizations and governments seek to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of their interventions by leveraging the expertise and resources of all three sectors.

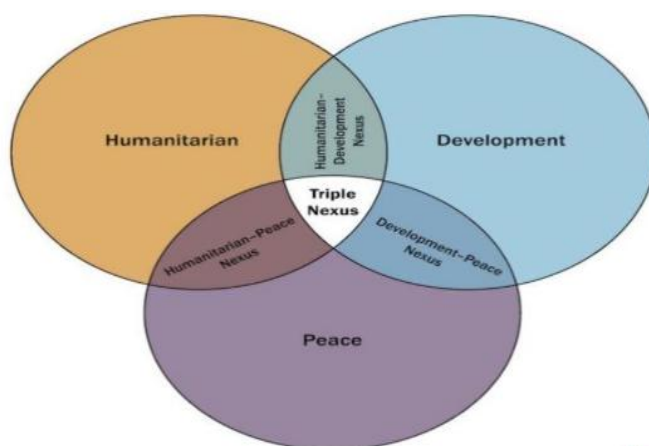


Figure 3: Nexus pillars

Nexus Principle:

In the UN's "New Way of Working (NWoW)," these actors are expected to work towards collective outcomes over multiple years, when appropriate.



key principles guiding HDP Nexus approach:

The key principles guiding the HDP Nexus approach include:	People-centered approach: The HDP Nexus places people at the center of its interventions and ensures that their needs and priorities are at the forefront of any intervention	Systemic approach: The HDP Nexus recognizes the interconnectedness between humanitarian, development, and peace interventions and takes a systems approach to address the root causes of crises.	Multi-stakeholder coordination: The HDP Nexus recognizes that effective coordination among humanitarian, development, and peace actors and the participation of affected communities are necessary to achieve sustainable outcomes	Context-specific approach: The HDP Nexus recognizes that every context is unique, and interventions need to be tailored to the specific context and needs of the affected population.	Conflict sensitivity: The HDP Nexus approach is conflict-sensitive and recognizes the need to mitigate and minimize the negative impacts of interventions on the context's conflict dynamics.
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In conclusion, the HDP Nexus approach is a holistic approach that recognizes the need to address the humanitarian, development, and peace dimensions of crises to achieve sustainable outcomes. It emphasizes the need for effective coordination among humanitarian, development, and peace actors and the participation of affected communities. The approach's principles aim to ensure that interventions are people-centered, systemic, context-specific, and conflict-sensitive.

OECD-DAC Recommendation:

	PRINCIPLES OF THE DAC RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (See Chapter 2 for more details)
	<u>CO-ORDINATION</u>	
1.	Undertake joint risk-informed, gendersensitive analysis of root causes and structural drivers of conflict, as well as positive factors of resilience and the identification of collective outcomes incorporating humanitarian, development and peace actions.	Meaningful progress, with widespread piloting of new approaches: adoption of collective outcomes in 24 out of 25 nexus pilot countries and contexts; experimentation with new tools and platforms for joint country analysis; and knowledge sharing and joint learning through the DAC-UN Dialogue. Bottlenecks: patchy evidence of meaningful commitment to deliver under one strategy; limited knowledge and application of guidance around the collective outcomes concept; actors' methodologies not always conducive to joined-up approaches. Further policy work is also needed on meaningful inclusion of local actors.

2.	Provide appropriate resourcing to empower leadership for cost-effective co-ordination across the humanitarian, development and peace architecture.	Leadership and co-ordination models vary greatly across contexts, with contrasting levels of perceived success. Overall, UN Resident Coordinators (RCs) and Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) are seen as key providers of nexus leadership and co-ordination, ahead of national governments and key donors. Bottlenecks: ability, attention and capacity of national leadership; gap between expectations and resources for RC/HCs to support co-ordination across the nexus; and often limited donor co-ordination.
3.	Utilise political engagement and other tools, instruments and approaches at all levels to prevent crises, resolve conflicts and build peace.	Integration of the peace pillar remains at very early stage. A few initiatives have emerged to enhance how diplomatic, stabilisation and civilian security interventions join up and are coherent with humanitarian and development outcomes, but evidence is still anecdotal.
	<u>PROGRAMMING</u>	
4.	Prioritise prevention, mediation and peacebuilding, investing in development whenever possible, while ensuring immediate humanitarian needs continue to be met.	Preliminary evidence: while trends vary according to year and recipient country, overall there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of all donors' ODA to humanitarian needs and a gradual reduction in the share going towards development and peace, especially in extremely fragile contexts. Peace programming focuses more on basic safety and security in extremely fragile contexts than it does in other fragile contexts, where more ODA goes to core government functions. Inclusive political processes are a priority for donors across levels of fragility. In terms of policy, a few joint initiatives have emerged among DAC and IASC members and between UN adherents.
5.	Put people at the centre, tackling exclusion and promoting gender equality.	Both the humanitarian and development sectors have been striving to adopt more people-centred approaches for over a decade. No evidence was reviewed for this report of the extent to which the peace sector is implementing this principle. While it clearly links to the international women, peace and security agenda, there is scope to strengthen policy synergies and messaging about the contribution of gender sensitivity to the HDP nexus.
6.	Ensure that activities do no harm, are conflict sensitive to avoid unintended negative consequences and maximise positive effects across humanitarian, development and peace actions.	Use of conflict analysis is becoming more systematic among some of largest adherents. However, conflict and political economy analysis remain the least-used type of input for country analysis among survey respondents. More work is required to design suitable gender analysis methodologies that can be effectively integrated into programming. Policy research could help identify the determinants of successful collective outcomes in terms of social cohesion and conflict prevention.
7.	Align joined-up programming with the risk environment.	Evidence found in the humanitarian and development sectors of DAC and UN adherents of risk-informed programming that translates into change. COVID-19 and recent violent political transitions have put risk responsiveness to the test and led many adherents to start internal discussions on enhancing flexibility and anticipatory capacity.

8	Strengthen national and local capacities.	Overall, national and subnational delivery is rarely the default option, despite positive examples. This principle is especially important for long-term development outcomes. Recent studies take stock of challenges in shifting a larger share of ODA to local organisations as well as advice on how to tackle these challenges. Linked to this principle, in 2021, the DAC adopted the Recommendation on Enabling Civil Society in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance.
9	Invest in learning and evidence across humanitarian, development and peace actions.	An increasing number of actors engage in evaluating their performance in implementing the nexus approach, often focusing on either measures of impact or the degree to which their processes are fit for purpose. Questions remain on how to assess progress and ultimately ensure that the people affected by crises or fragility co-own such success. Further investment is also needed in developing evaluation approaches that span the nexus.
	<u>FINANCING</u>	
10	Develop evidence-based humanitarian, development and peace financing strategies at global, regional, national and local levels, with effective layering and sequencing of the most appropriate financing flows.	Steps have been taken to develop financing strategy processes that bring together analysis and decisions on collective priorities, sources and funds, and strategic programming — for example in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya and Yemen. However, these remain standalone, unsystematised processes. The role of financing strategy processes in coalescing financing and prioritisation decisions has yet to be realised, and collective outcomes are still driven by multilateral actors rather than being truly inclusive. The majority of survey respondents reported that their team or organisation had never been involved in developing or aligning to financing strategies across the nexus.
11	Use predictable, flexible, multi-year financing wherever possible.	The survey data, interviews and peer reviews make it clear that both the UN system and bilateral donors have made significant efforts to adjust their financing practices to support nexus approaches. In a growing number of examples, nexus-ready financing is enabling greater flexibility in response to contextual changes. In particular, progress has been made on financing instruments, approaches and individual projects, although these sometimes remain relatively siloed and nexus approaches have not yet been fully mainstreamed. But while some adherents have made organisational changes to provide more nexus-friendly financing, others face difficulties at organisational and/or parliamentary levels.

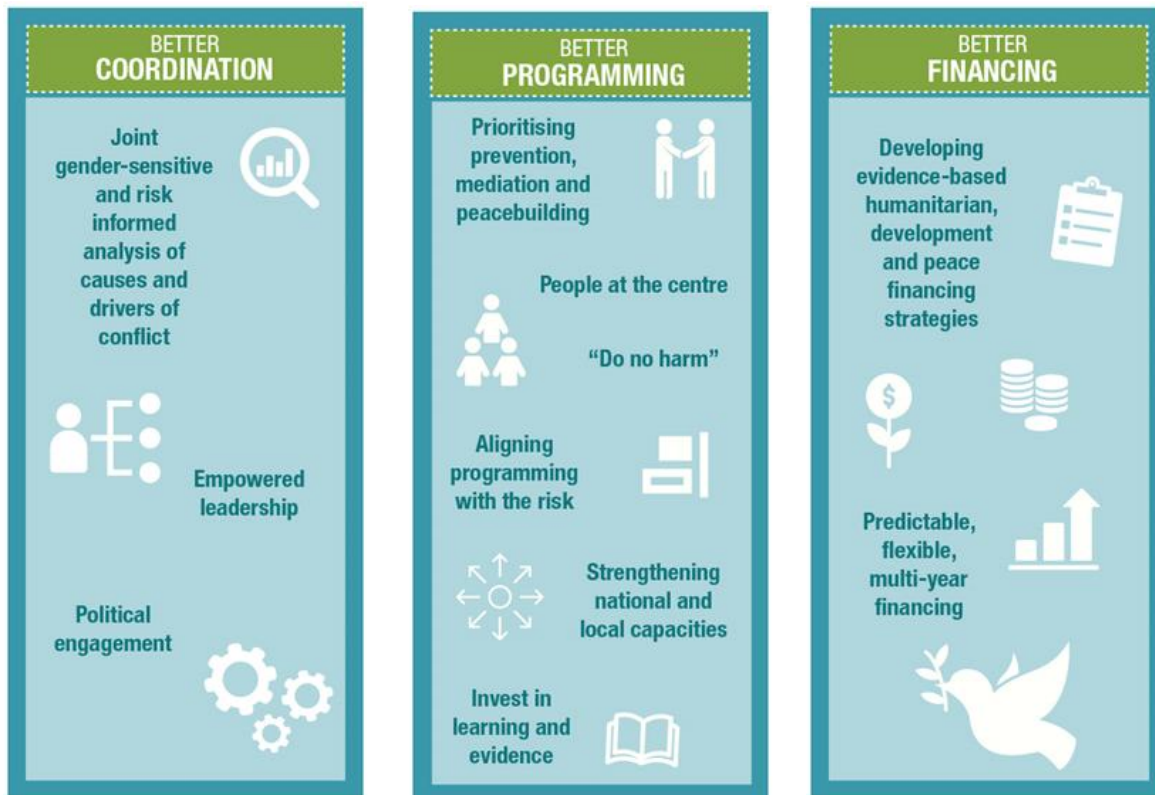


Figure 4: Eleven 'principles' to frame coordination, programming and financing approaches

HDPNx related coordination architectures in Yemen:

1. Regular coordination mechanism between HCT and Donors, through the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM), to advance HDPNx in humanitarian response.
2. **Yemen Partner Group (YPG)** and **Yemen Partner Technical Team (YPTT)** through which different sectoral Working Groups, including **Health WG** have been established to operationalize the nexus. *Germany is the chair of the Health Priority working group with WHO as co-chair.*
3. **Yemen Nexus Initiative:** A bottom-up inclusive approach to the nexus to strengthen the voice and participation of local actors and affected populations in HDP nexus planning, including in the development and monitoring of collective outcomes
4. **Key partners include** UN agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organization (WHO)

Summary: What is Nexus Approach?

- **A nexus approach is a way of working** in a specific fragile or crisis context that prioritizes prevention always, development wherever possible, and humanitarian actions when necessary.
- **It does not imply a merging of programs or** integration of HDP actors and actions, but **better coordination, coherence, and complementarity between them.**
- **It promotes common-sense programming** that addresses the immediate impact of shocks/crises, as well as longer-term drivers of crises and fragility and peace aspects to **reduce people's needs, risks and vulnerabilities.**

Why or why not Nexus Approaches in Yemen?

Country situation:

Yemen: Humanitarian, Economic, and Climate Impact Situation Report

Key Figures

- **24 million** people in need of humanitarian assistance
- **4.3 million** people displaced
- **+80%** of the population living below the poverty line

Humanitarian Situation

Population Displacement and Vulnerable Communities

The humanitarian crisis in Yemen remains one of the most severe globally, with ongoing conflict, widespread poverty, and limited access to basic services affecting millions. The conflict has displaced over 4 million people, many of whom now live in temporary shelters without adequate water, sanitation, or healthcare. Displacement has also led to overcrowded conditions in camps, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks, including cholera and, more recently, COVID-19. Women and children, especially in displacement camps, face elevated risks of malnutrition, gender-based violence (GBV), and child labor.

Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

Yemen faces acute food insecurity, with more than 16 million people experiencing high levels of food shortages. The disruptions to supply chains due to conflict and fuel shortages have pushed food prices beyond the reach of many families. Malnutrition

rates are critical, particularly among children under five, with nearly half of all children in Yemen facing stunted growth due to lack of adequate nutrition.

Health and Access to Medical Services

The healthcare system is in near-collapse due to conflict, lack of funding, and limited medical supplies. Nearly half of Yemen's health facilities are non-functional, and many hospitals and clinics have been damaged or destroyed. Communicable diseases such as cholera and malaria are recurrent threats, exacerbated by poor sanitation and limited access to clean water.

Economic Situation

High Poverty and Unemployment

Yemen's economy has been devastated by years of conflict, with around 80% of the population living below the poverty line. Economic output has plummeted, and inflation continues to erode purchasing power, with basic goods often unaffordable for much of the population. Unemployment rates are high, especially among young people, leading to increased vulnerability and recruitment by armed groups.

Agricultural Impact and Food Production

Agriculture, traditionally a primary source of income, has been severely disrupted. Farms and agricultural infrastructure have been damaged by conflict and recurrent flooding, and farmers face obstacles accessing markets due to insecurity and transportation challenges. The destruction of irrigation systems and depletion of water resources have compounded food insecurity, threatening Yemen's capacity for self-sustenance.

Dependence on Imports and Currency Depreciation

Yemen relies heavily on imports, including for 90% of its food supply, which makes the country highly vulnerable to external economic pressures. The ongoing depreciation of the Yemeni rial has led to steep increases in the cost of imported goods. Compounded by fuel shortages, transportation costs have surged, further inflating food and basic commodity prices, which has led to widespread hunger and deprivation.

Climate and Environmental Impact

Increased Vulnerability to Climate Change

Yemen's geographical diversity includes arid desert, mountainous regions, and coastal lowlands, making it susceptible to a range of climate impacts. Recent years have seen a marked increase in extreme weather events, including unseasonal heavy rains, storms, and flash floods, which have further destabilized communities. Climate change is exacerbating these natural hazards, increasing the frequency and severity of droughts and floods.

Water Scarcity and Drought

Yemen is one of the most water-scarce countries globally, with 50% of the population lacking access to clean water. The depletion of groundwater sources, coupled with erratic rainfall, has led to a water crisis, especially in rural areas. Traditional water sources are drying up, and the ongoing conflict has damaged much of the water infrastructure, reducing access to safe water. This scarcity has intensified competition for resources and fueled local conflicts over water rights.

Impact of Flooding on Infrastructure and Health

Annual floods and extreme weather events have increasingly damaged homes, roads, and farmland. Flooding also leads to widespread displacement, which places additional strain on already limited humanitarian resources. Poor drainage and sanitation systems in flood-prone areas increase the risk of cholera and other waterborne diseases, particularly in communities with inadequate healthcare access.

Humanitarian and Development Response

International and National Aid Coordination

The UN and a coalition of international NGOs continue to provide critical support, although funding remains a major barrier. Aid agencies are working to deliver food, water, sanitation, and healthcare services to the most affected areas. However, insecurity and restrictions on movement make it difficult to reach all those in need.

Support for Resilience and Livelihood Programs

While humanitarian assistance is essential, there is an increasing need for development programs focused on resilience-building, such as support for sustainable farming, improved water management, and job creation in non-agricultural sectors. International financial institutions, including the World Bank, are gradually increasing support for

long-term development to reduce Yemen's vulnerability to climate and economic shocks.

Immediate Needs and Recommendations

To address the critical needs of Yemen's population and lay the groundwork for future stability, the following actions are essential:

1. Scale-Up Emergency Aid and Health Services

Immediate food, healthcare, and sanitation support is urgently required, particularly in displacement camps. Expanded vaccination campaigns and medical supply delivery can prevent further disease outbreaks.

2. Enhance Water Resource Management and Agricultural Support

Improved irrigation, sustainable water practices, and agricultural inputs will help mitigate food insecurity and build resilience among rural communities.

3. Increase Climate Adaptation and Resilience Efforts

Climate-resilient infrastructure, particularly for flood management and water conservation, is critical to protecting communities from future climate impacts. Expanded access to drought-resistant crops and land restoration programs can strengthen food production.

4. Invest in Economic Stability and Job Creation

Supporting local businesses, expanding access to credit, and building job programs, especially for youth, are key to reducing economic vulnerability and fostering stability in Yemen.

5. Strengthen Coordination and Funding

The international community must commit to sustained funding and coordination with local agencies to enhance aid effectiveness. Investing in long-term resilience programs will be crucial to mitigating Yemen's climate and economic challenges over time.

Yemen faces an intersecting crisis of humanitarian, economic, and climate-driven challenges. A multi-pronged approach focusing on emergency aid, economic revitalization, and climate resilience is essential for fostering recovery and stability in the country.

Table 1: SDGs status in Yemen

Category	
Forced Displacement	4.3 million IDPs due to conflict and environmental factors. - Overcrowded camps with inadequate sanitation and healthcare. - Heightened GBV risks.

Governance	Political instability with divided government. - Widespread human rights violations (arbitrary arrests, restricted movement). - Press freedom heavily restricted.
Gender	Near-bottom ranking on Gender Inequality Index . - 90%+ of women lack land/assets ownership. - High rates of GBV ; 30% of women affected. - Women are concentrated in low-paying, informal jobs.
Food Insecurity	16 million food insecure. - High prices for essential foods due to inflation. - 50% of children under five at risk of stunting. - Conflict has caused a 25% drop in agricultural output.
Climate & Environment	Highly vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather. - Severe water scarcity affects over 50% of population. - Low ranking on Environmental Performance Index . - Recurrent floods/droughts causing deaths and increased poverty.
Poverty	80%+ live below the poverty line. - Negative coping mechanisms (debt, child labor) widespread. - 1 in 4 households lacks regular income.
Economic Growth	Severe GDP contraction due to conflict. - Millions of jobs lost in agriculture, industry, informal sectors. - Currency devaluation has reduced purchasing power
Education and People	Public schools closed or disrupted by conflict. - Only 30% of students continue regular education. - Over 200 attacks on schools since conflict began. - Limited internet access (60% lack it) , hindering remote learning. - Additional barriers to education for girls.



SDG Dashboards and Trends

Click on a goal to view more information.



Dashboards: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable
Trends: ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ** Trend information unavailable

Figure 5 SDG Dashboards and Trends

Peace Index 2024

Yemen is the least peaceful country in the GPI 2024

Yemen is the lowest-ranking country in terms of levels of peace in the world, yet it is only the second lowest in the safety and security domain. It is the least peaceful nation in the MENA region and has suffered ongoing humanitarian crises due to ongoing conflict. It has suffered deteriorations in violent demonstrations, political instability, and neighboring countries' relations indicators due to worsening living conditions and rising social unrest. This internal strife has been exacerbated by the adjacent regional conflicts, such as the Israel-Hamas war in Gaza.

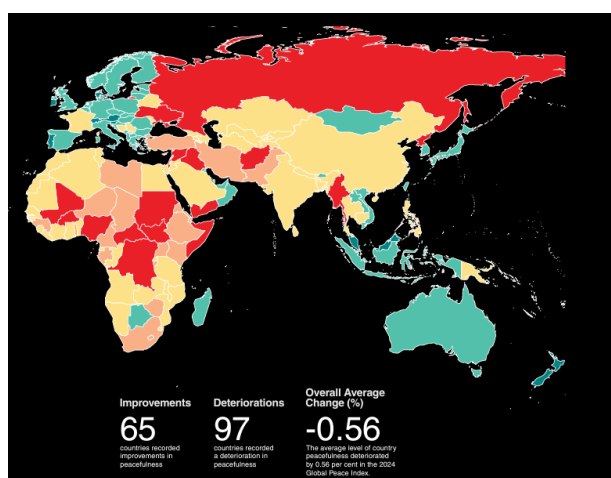


Figure 6: Peace Index 2024

The Middle East and North Africa) MENA (region remains the least peaceful .It is home to four of the ten least peaceful countries in the world ,including the two least peaceful ,Sudan and Yemen.

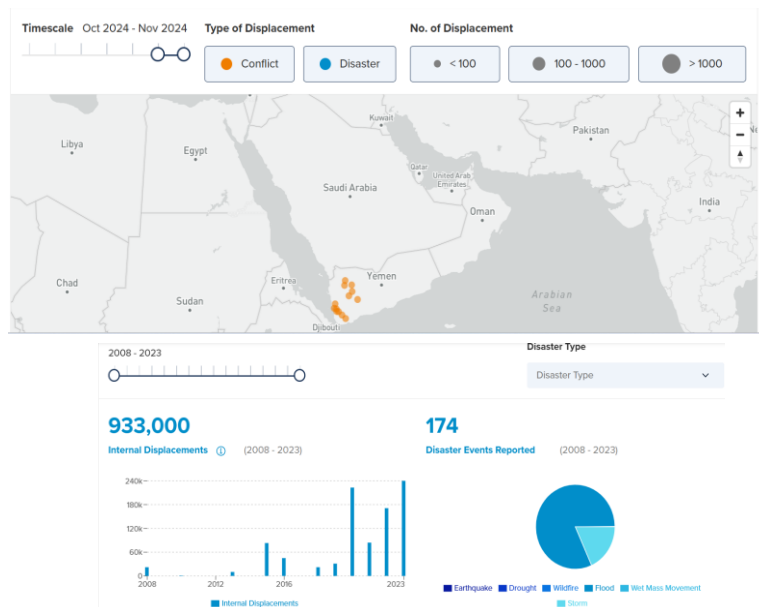
Economic Cost of Violence as % of GDP, Rank	Country	Economic Impact of Violence (Millions, US\$ 2023 PPP)	Per Capita Impact (2023, US\$ PPP)	Economic Cost of Violence as a Percentage of GDP	Economic Cost of Violence (Millions, US\$ 2023 PPP)
157	Yemen	36,050,585,144	1,046.47	3.09%	30,932,639,771
158	Tanzania	8,884,813,182	131.74767	2.95%	5,224,427,846
159	Ireland	26,505,131,552	5,241.34	2.86%	16,243,911,942
160	Malawi	1,313,466,111	62.74994	2.76%	846,634,124
161	Bangladesh	47,641,402,952	275.45657	2.53%	27,446,699,965

Characteristic	Index points (the higher the index value, the higher the non-peacefulness)
Yemen	3.4
Sudan	3.33
South Sudan	3.32
Afghanistan	3.29

COUNTRY	SCORE	CHANGE
Pakistan	2.783	T 2
Niger	2.792	↓ 6
Venezuela	2.821	T 3
Haiti	2.827	↓ 9
Ethiopia	2.845	T 5
Palestine	2.872	↓ 9
Colombia	2.887	↔
Nigeria	2.907	↔
Myanmar	2.943	T 6
Burkina Faso	2.969	↓ 1
Central African Republic	3.009	T 1
Iraq	3.045	T 2
North Korea	3.055	↓ 2
Somalia	3.091	T 2
Mali	3.095	↓ 2
Israel	3.115	↓ 11
Syria	3.173	T 2
Russia	3.249	T 2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3.264	T 4
Ukraine	3.28	↓ 3
Afghanistan	3.294	↔
South Sudan	3.324	T 2
Sudan	3.327	↓ 5
Yemen	3.397	↓ 2

Figure 7 Peace Index 2024-Yemen

Displacement and Disasters



Middle East & North Africa

Regional Rank	Country	Overall Score	Score Change	Overall Rank
1	Kuwait	1.622	0.009	25
2	Qatar	1.656	0.093	29
3	Oman	1.761	-0.044	37
4	United Arab Emirates	1.897	-0.186	53
5	Jordan	1.998	0.058	67
6	Tunisia	2.044	-0.025	73
7	Morocco	2.054	-0.067	78
8	Bahrain	2.072	-0.071	81
9	Algeria	2.11	0.008	90
10	Saudi Arabia	2.206	-0.03	102
11	Egypt	2.212	-0.057	105
12	Libya	2.528	-0.077	128
13	Iran	2.682	-0.129	133
14	Lebanon	2.693	0.086	134
15	Palestine	2.872	0.195	145
16	Iraq	3.045	-0.012	151
17	Israel	3.115	0.297	155
18	Syria	3.173	-0.029	156
19	Sudan	3.327	0.134	162
20	Yemen	3.397	0.075	163
REGIONAL AVERAGE		2.423	0.011	

Figure 8: Displacement and disasters

Accelerating a Nexus Approach in Yemen:

Yemen faces an intersecting crisis of humanitarian, economic, and climate-driven challenges. A multi-pronged approach focusing on emergency aid, economic revitalization, and climate resilience is essential for fostering recovery and stability in the country.

Task:

- ✓ To develop a plan to respond to the humanitarian, development and peace challenges.

Think:

- ✓ Areas, thematic, sectors, interventions...

Task:

- ✓ Prepare a **3 point with and against applying Nexus**
- ✓ What is, according to you, the most impactful argument advocating for an immediate operationalization of the Nexus in Yemen?
- ✓ What is, according to you, the main challenge/barrier against the immediate operationalization of the Nexus in Yemen?

Key points:

1. **Business as usual is no longer an option.** Challenges like food insecurity, hunger or violent conflicts are compounding. Appeals for humanitarian assistance have risen from about \$9 billion in 2012 to over \$40 billion in 2022, putting constraints on available financing to tackle root causes for more peaceful and resilient societies.
2. HDP nexus approaches are not about diverting humanitarian funding from life-saving activities in a crisis. **It is about reducing needs before life-saving activities become necessary and preventing them from growing.**
3. We must change the way of working to ensure greater impact at country level through **closer coordination & better understanding of risks and vulnerabilities, more agile and adaptive programming and through better utilization of financing.**

Module 2: Trilingualism and Stakeholders

Trilingualism: to Increased awareness across the three pillars of the nexus to ensure that respective constituencies have a better understanding of the systems, approaches, tools and frameworks that inform and shape humanitarian, development and peace actions.

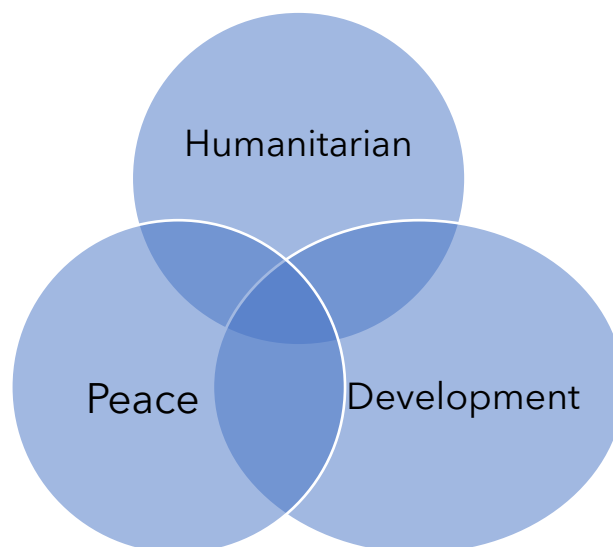


Figure 9: Trilingualism:

Trilingualism is concern about:

1. Humanitarian – Development – Peace
2. Global – Regional – Field
3. Bilateral – Multilateral – Civil Society
4. Trilingualism WITHIN entities
5. Where to fit in:
 - Other fields: Climate and environment; Human rights; security?
 - Other actors: Private sector? Communities, non-state actors

Therefore: In the context of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPNx), trilingualism can play a significant role by bridging communication gaps among diverse groups involved in humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding activities. In multilingual countries or regions, trilingualism supports better cross-sectoral coordination and more inclusive community engagement, ensuring that critical information is accessible to local populations, authorities, and international partners. This is especially pertinent in conflict-affected areas like Yemen, where communication across languages and cultures is essential for effective HDPNx efforts.

Multilingualism between the key players

In the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPNx) framework, multilingualism is essential for effective collaboration among key players, including international organizations, local governments, NGOs, and community representatives. The diverse linguistic capabilities within this framework allow these actors to bridge language gaps and facilitate inclusive, culturally sensitive interventions in multilingual settings.

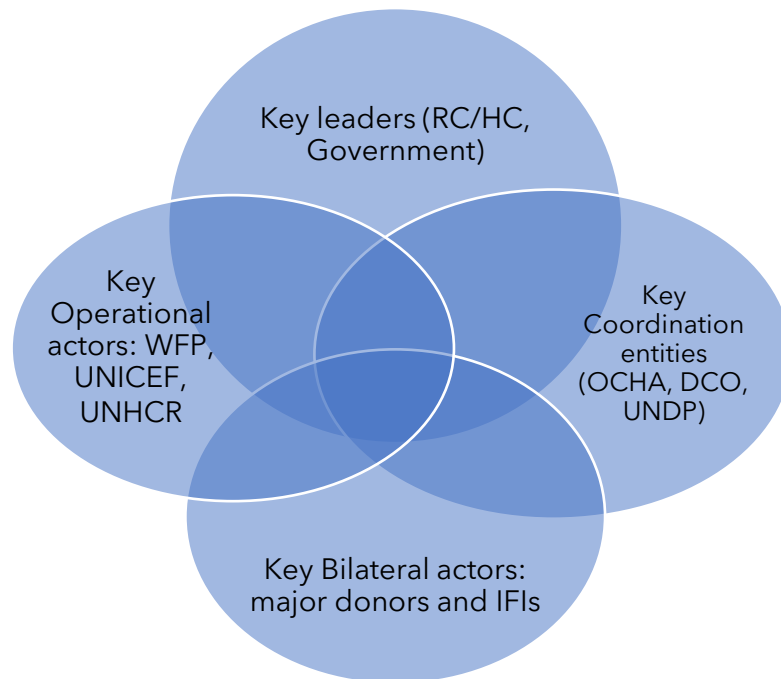


Figure 10: Multilingualism between key players

Soft skills needed

- Charisma!
- Courage
- Liberty to take risks – and **fail**
- Lowered expectations with longer timeline
- Sacrifice and ability to say **no**.
- Measuring success by departure!

Questions needs to be asked:

1. What are the challenges in terms of differences in mandates & principles - where are the limits & opportunities of cooperation?
2. Does the HDP Nexus need softer or harder elements of the peace pillar to succeed? What are the benefits and difficulties of including peace action/actors in practice?
3. What can help overcome obstacles to advancing Nexus approaches?

Therefore: Multilingualism among key players in HDPNx brings challenges such as resource demands for translation services and potential miscommunications in interpretation. However, many organizations address these through dedicated language training, technology-assisted translation tools, and the recruitment of local multilingual staff. In this way, multilingualism not only enhances communication and inclusivity but also builds trust and fosters collaboration among all HDPNx stakeholders.

Overall, multilingualism is integral to the success of HDPN_x in diverse, multilingual regions, ensuring that programs are inclusive, culturally appropriate, and more effective in reaching all community members.

Case Study 1:

Yemen & Region Context: Yemen, Hajjah Governorate (Abs District)

- Water Scarcity & WASH Challenges
- Conflict Impact
- Climate & Environmental Impact

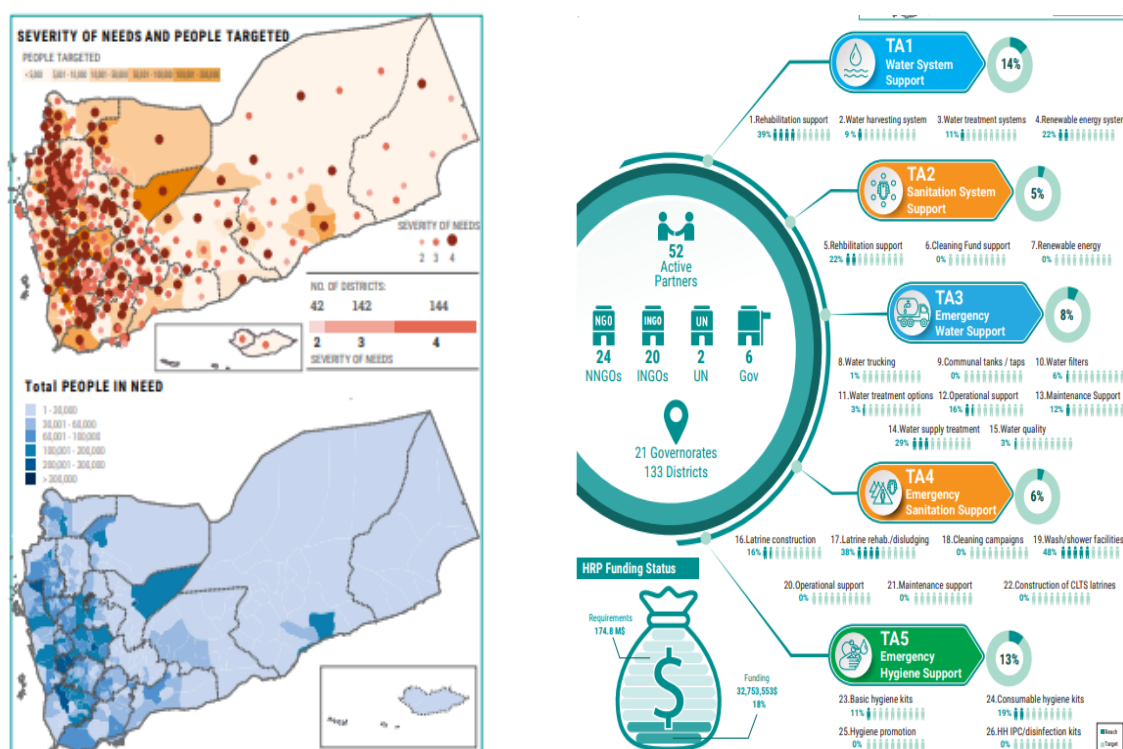


Figure 11: Yemen & Region Context in WASH

Challenges:

1. **Severe Water Scarcity:** Yemen's extreme water scarcity, coupled with damaged infrastructure due to conflict, limits access to clean water, especially for internally displaced persons (IDPs).
2. **Impact of Conflict and Displacement:** The prolonged conflict creating pressure on limited resources in host communities and increasing the need for emergency WASH interventions.
3. **Economic Instability:** reducing the ability of communities to invest in basic WASH facilities and making it difficult for families to meet their needs.

4. **Climate-related Challenges:** requiring additional resources to rehabilitate and adapt facilities for resilience.
5. **Health Risks & COVID-19:** The lack of adequate water and sanitation contributes to the spread of WASH-related diseases, with the COVID-19 pandemic further increasing health risks due to poor hygiene practices and limited access to handwashing facilities.
6. **Access and Security:** Security concerns and accessibility issues in conflict-affected areas like Hajjah make it challenging to deliver humanitarian assistance and sustain long-term interventions.

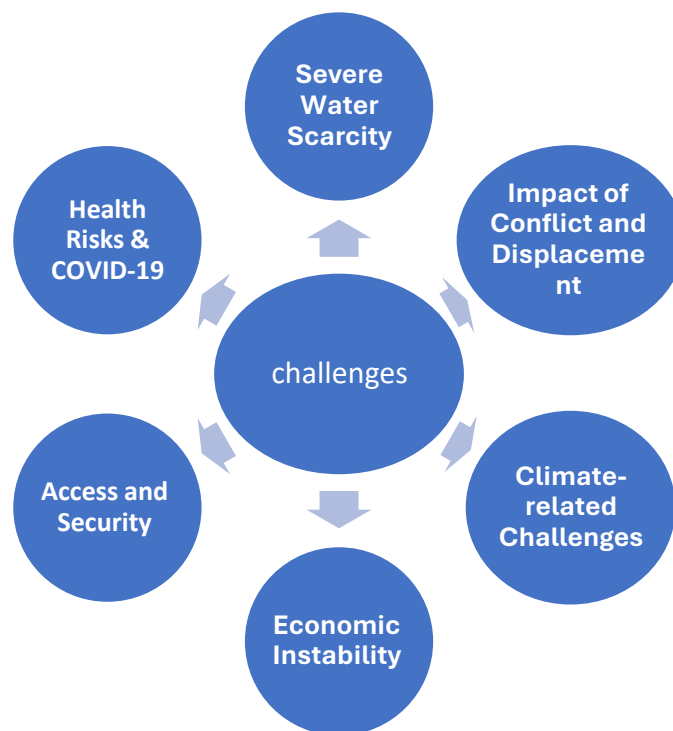
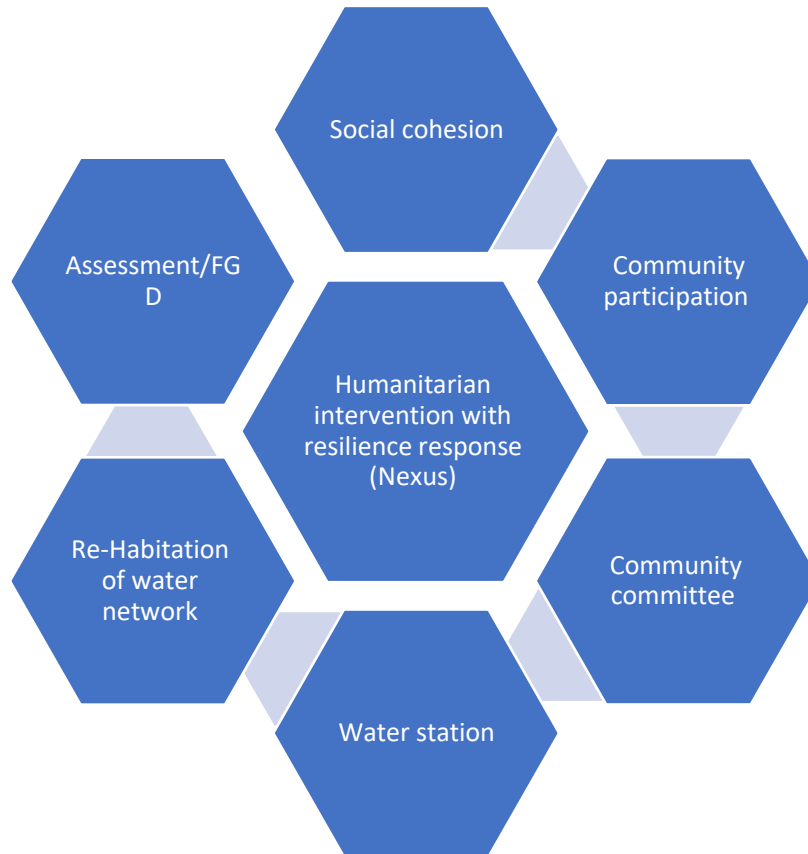


Figure 12: Challenges

ADO response:



Water supplying pipelines to water point

Water convert point

Response phase: Humanitarian response

Partnerships: Abs Development Organization for Woman and Child (ADO), in partnership with affected communities and funded by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH), plays a critical role in addressing the humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations. ADO Yemen, a well-established NGO, adopts a needs-based approach to reach the most vulnerable women, children, and both displaced and host communities in deprived rural areas along the Tihama coast.

Trilingualism and Community Engagement: ADO Yemen's close working relationship with local communities allows it to effectively identify needs and respond to crises. During the COVID-19 pandemic, ADO collaborated with community members to tailor its response efforts. One challenge involved conflicts over access to clean water between displaced individuals (IDPs) and host communities. To address this, ADO facilitated focused group discussions to identify the root causes of the conflict and potential solutions. Community members suggested that expanding access to clean water could alleviate tensions, and with the support of community committees and ADO's team, this initiative took shape.

ADO Yemen subsequently raised awareness of water access issues and implemented practical solutions, such as rehabilitating water networks, laying water pipes, and installing water stations to serve both communities. These interventions provided sustainable clean water sources, reducing conflict and enhancing social cohesion.

Sustainability and Ownership: To ensure the sustainability of these solutions, community members contributed to the project's long-term maintenance by establishing a fee system. These fees fund community committee incentives, maintenance, and ongoing monitoring efforts, reinforcing community ownership and commitment to preserving the project's benefits.

Outcome: This initiative demonstrated an integrated, community-led approach that effectively resolved local conflicts, ensured continuous access to clean water, and strengthened social cohesion. Community involvement and ownership were crucial to the intervention's success and its ongoing impact.

Therefore, Trilingualism has to concern on people, money and system:

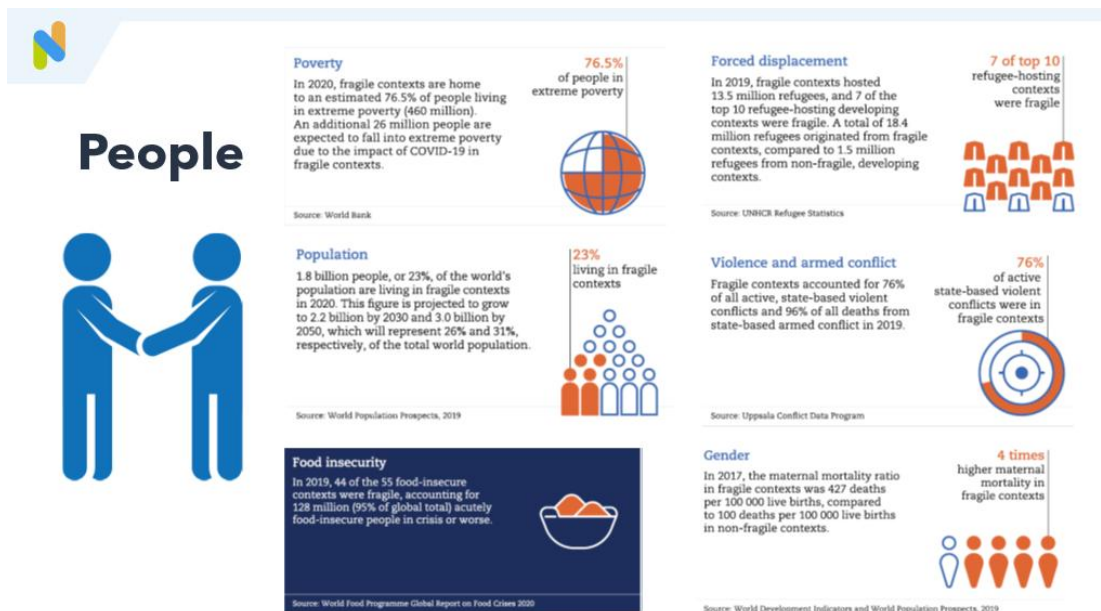
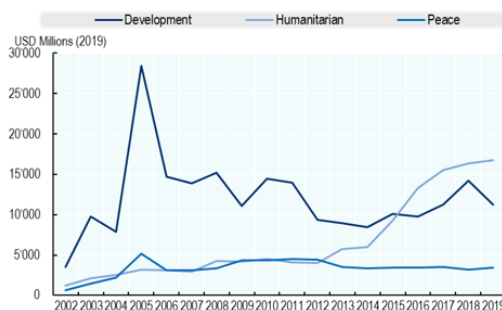


Figure 13: People

Money



All donors' ODA to extremely fragile contexts 2002-2019, by the pillar of the nexus



Source: OECD (2021), Detailed aid statistics: ODA Official development assistance: disbursements, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00069-en>.

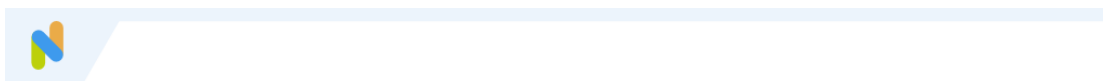
Figure 14: Money

System



Figure 15: System

To achieve success, we should things how it looks like:



What does success look like?



- Making 'the system' more coherent, 'interoperable' and fit for purpose
- Addressing the 'money problem' - working out how to allocate more scarce resources to tackling the drivers of crises while meeting essential humanitarian needs
- And, through these things, improve the effectiveness of programming to tackle deteriorating well-being for the most vulnerable - ending need

Figure 16: What does Success look like

Effective communication-Stakeholders:

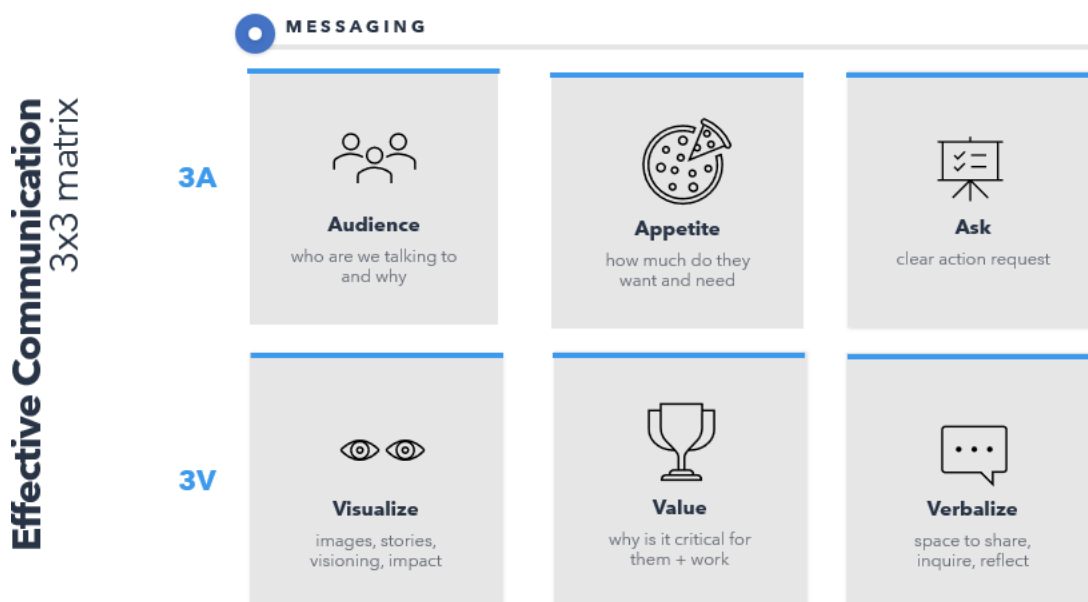


Figure 17: effective communication

We have to think of the following:

Task:

There are 3 parts in the action plan: Coordination, Programming and Financing. **For this exercise, focus on Coordination.**

Think:

- ✓ Unfolding scenario & missing stakeholders
- ✓ practical experience and bottlenecks
- ✓ Local capacities, needs and people-centered approaches

Ask:

- What coordination structures should be leveraged or created?
- Which stakeholders should be part of the structure?
- What actions and activities should coordination involve?
- How will it link with programming and financing?



Key Messages of Trilingualism and stakeholders:

- **A nexus approach requires leveraging a complex mix of mandates, roles, and responsibilities** at global, regional, national, and sub-national levels. It should involve bilateral, multilateral, NGOs, and civil society to give affected communities a voice and agency.
- **A better understanding of the roles, responsibilities, mandates, and limitations of the stakeholders is critical** for building coherence and complementarity.
- **Trilingualism is about increasing awareness across the three pillars about the nexus** to ensure respective constituencies better understand the systems, approaches, tools and frameworks that inform and shape humanitarian, development and peace actions

Next module- Coordination: Strategic Frameworks, tools and mechanisms:

In the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPNx) approach, aligning humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts involve specific strategies, tools, and frameworks at global, regional, and national levels.

1. Identifying Entry Points for Nexus Approaches

- **Global Level:** At the global level, organizations like the UN, the OECD, and the World Bank develop frameworks and guidelines that set standards for HDPNx. For example, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus offers guidance for aligning funding mechanisms, policy frameworks, and operational practices across the three pillars.
- **Regional Level:** Regional bodies such as the African Union (AU) and the European Union (EU) are instrumental in addressing transnational issues (e.g., migration, regional conflicts). These bodies serve as coordination hubs for multi-country initiatives and adopt regional frameworks, like the EU's Integrated Approach to External Conflicts and Crises, which incorporates nexus principles across borders.
- **National Level:** At the national level, entry points often include government policies and action plans that integrate humanitarian, development, and peace objectives. For instance, some countries incorporate nexus approaches within national development plans, which helps align responses across ministries responsible for social welfare, security, and development.

2. Examples of Nexus Approaches in Analysis and Strategic Planning Frameworks

- **Multi-dimensional Poverty and Risk Analysis:** In fragile states, analysis tools that assess poverty, conflict risks, and vulnerability simultaneously offer a nexus approach. The UN's Common Country Analysis (CCA) framework is an example; it integrates humanitarian, development, and peace perspectives to create a comprehensive picture of country needs, which then informs UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF).
- **Joint Risk Assessment and Response Planning:** In regions affected by protracted crises, nexus approaches are integrated through risk assessment tools such as the INFORM Severity Index, which assesses crisis impact across multiple dimensions, including conflict intensity, disaster exposure, and socioeconomic vulnerability.

- **Crisis and Resilience Plans:** Some countries have adopted joint crisis and resilience plans that combine short-term emergency responses with long-term development goals. For example, in Yemen, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is often linked to resilience-building strategies that aim to address underlying vulnerabilities, such as food insecurity and infrastructure deficits, while responding to immediate needs.

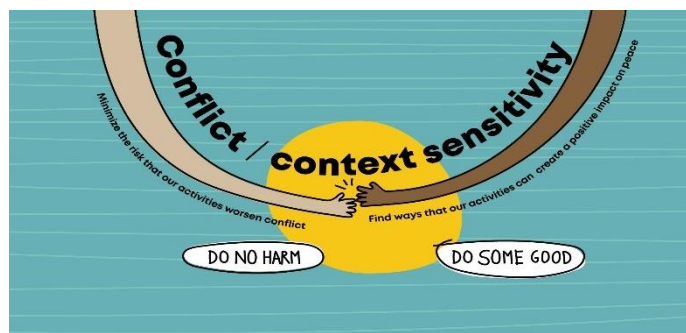
3. Opportunities to Strengthen Linkages across Analysis and Planning Frameworks

- **Aligning Data and Analysis Tools:** Ensuring that data collection and analysis frameworks are consistent across humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding sectors can improve coordination and understanding. For instance, shared platforms for data on conflict, food security, and poverty, such as the UN's Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX), provide a unified source of information that can inform integrated planning.
- **Cross-sectoral Funding Mechanisms:** Donors and international organizations can create funding mechanisms that bridge humanitarian, development, and peace efforts. Multi-year, flexible funding encourages sustainable solutions over time rather than short-term fixes. The UN Peacebuilding Fund, which supports initiatives that address the root causes of conflict and fragility, is an example of funding that promotes cross-sector collaboration.
- **Capacity Building and Joint Training:** Developing skills in nexus approaches through training programs, workshops, and cross-sectoral team-building exercises can enhance collaboration. Training sessions could focus on integrating conflict sensitivity into humanitarian work or incorporating resilience into development planning, allowing personnel from different sectors to work effectively under a shared nexus approach.

By incorporating these entry points, examples, and opportunities into HDPNx, key players can improve coordination, making it possible to create more resilient communities that are better prepared for future crises while addressing present needs

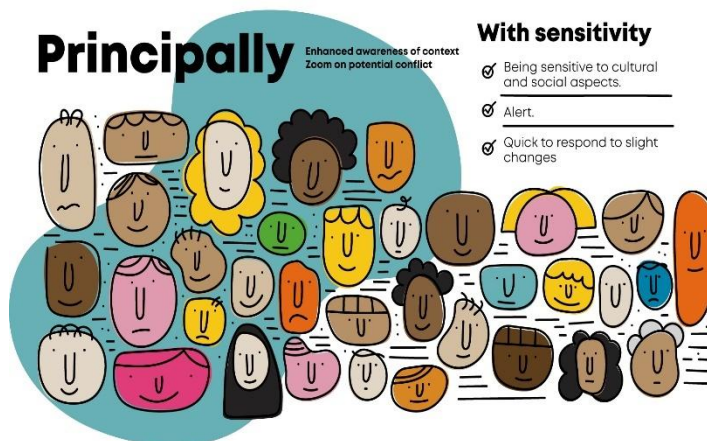
Tools on Conflict Sensitivity:

Conflict and context sensitivity should concern on principle DO NOT HARM and DO SOME GOOD.

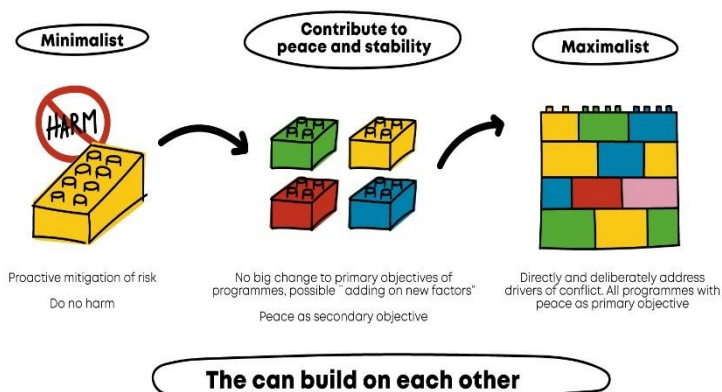


Principally:

- Enhance awareness of context zoom on potential conflict
- Be sensitive to culture and social aspect
- Be alert
- Quick to response to slight change

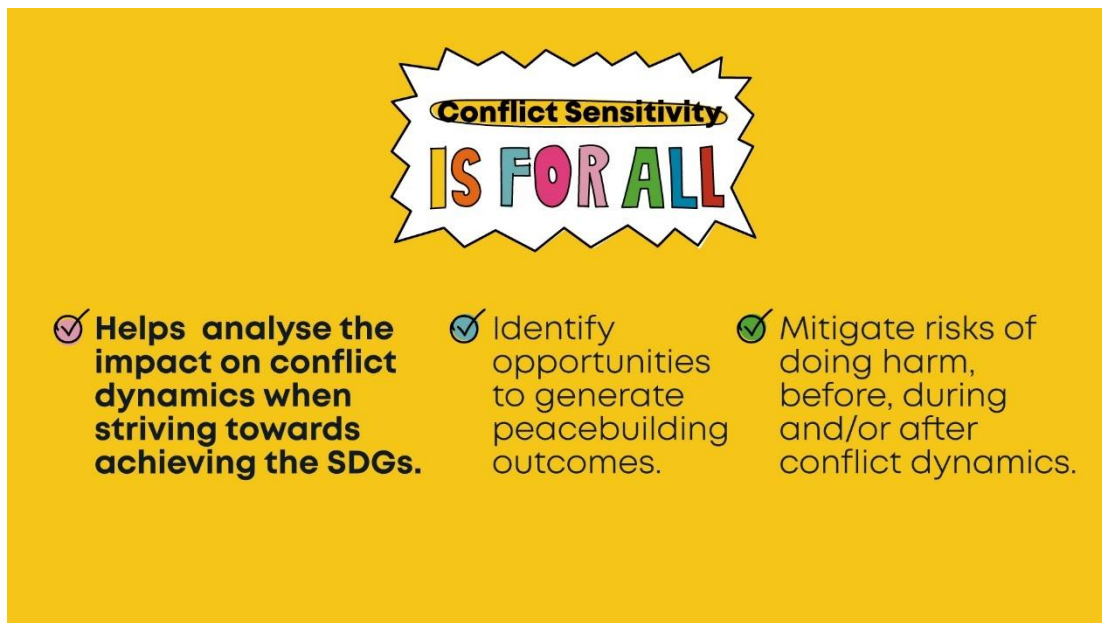


Relation between Do no harm and Conflict sensitivity



Conflict sensitivity:

- Help analyses the impact on conflict dynamics when striving towards achieving the SDGs.
- Identify opportunities to generate peace building outcomes
- Mitigate risks of doing harm, before, during and/or after conflict dynamics.



**Conflict Sensitivity
IS FOR ALL**

- ✓ **Helps analyse the impact on conflict dynamics when striving towards achieving the SDGs.**
- ✓ **Identify opportunities to generate peacebuilding outcomes.**
- ✓ **Mitigate risks of doing harm, before, during and/or after conflict dynamics.**

key steps of a conflict sensitive approach:

1. Understand the peace and conflict context
2. Analyze how activities interact with peace and conflict
3. Adapt activities and manage risk
4. Leverage opportunities for building and sustainable peace
5. Monitoring and evaluation

Overview: key steps of a conflict sensitive approach

A conflict - sensitive approach has five key steps:



Conflict sensitive in all HDP nexus:

In Yemen, adopting a conflict-sensitive approach across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus is essential for addressing the complex and interwoven challenges of protracted conflict, humanitarian crises, and development needs. Given Yemen's fragile environment and diverse local contexts, integrating conflict sensitivity into each component of the HDPNx is critical to ensure that interventions do not unintentionally exacerbate tensions and instead contribute positively to peacebuilding and long-term resilience

1. Humanitarian Response

- **Do No Harm:** Humanitarian agencies in Yemen, such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNHCR, work to avoid fueling existing conflicts or triggering new ones by distributing aid impartially across communities, including those with different political affiliations. Due to the complexity of Yemen's conflict, careful planning is necessary to avoid perceptions of bias or exclusion, which could worsen tensions.
- **Community Engagement and Transparency:** Organizations such as UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) actively engage local communities in assessing needs and designing interventions. This approach ensures that community voices guide aid distribution, reducing the risk of unintended consequences and fostering trust.

2. Development Efforts

- **Conflict-Informed Development Planning:** Development programs in Yemen, such as those led by UNDP, focus on addressing underlying social and economic drivers of conflict. This involves supporting livelihood projects, educational programs, and health services to reduce poverty and inequality, which are significant contributors to Yemen's instability. By considering the local conflict context, these programs help build resilience without inadvertently creating or exacerbating divisions. Essential infrastructure projects, such as water supply and sanitation, have been planned to benefit both conflict-affected and host communities in Yemen. ADO Yemen, for instance, has worked to improve water access in conflict-prone areas, which helps prevent disputes over resources and strengthens social cohesion. Providing equitable access to resources helps prevent grievances that could otherwise destabilize communities.

3. Peacebuilding Efforts

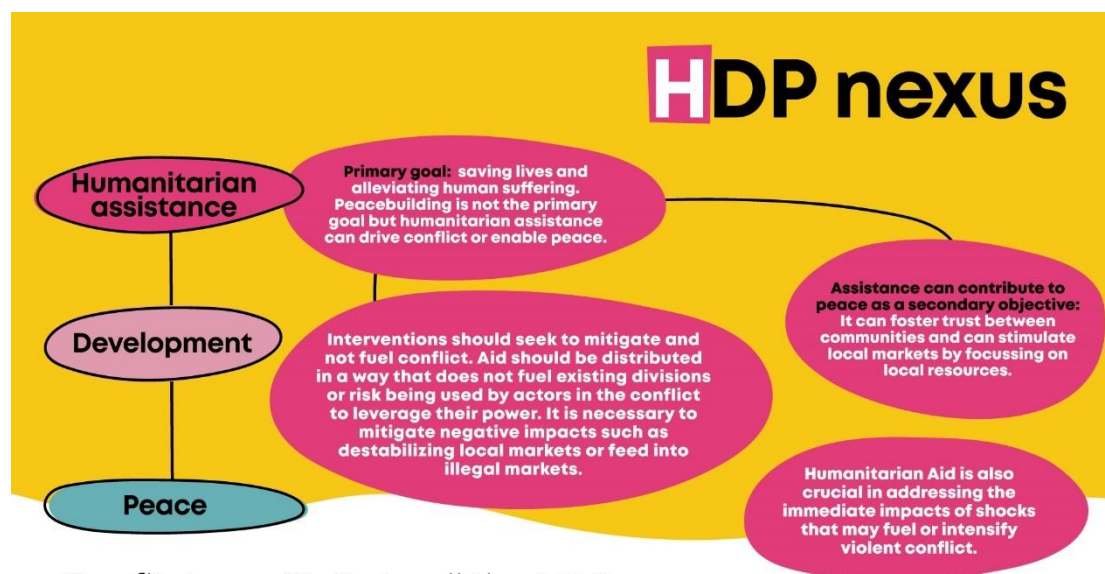
- **Local Conflict Resolution Mechanisms:** Local peacebuilding efforts in Yemen often involve working with tribal leaders, community representatives, and other stakeholders to mediate disputes and promote understanding. Organizations such as the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) support community-level dialogues that address conflicts over resources, land, and other critical issues. These efforts aim to resolve grievances before they escalate into larger conflicts.
- **Economic Resilience:** Addressing root causes of conflict, such as poverty and economic insecurity, is crucial for sustainable peace. Initiatives focused on livelihood support and job creation can help prevent young people from being drawn into armed groups. For example, peacebuilding programs that support small businesses or vocational training for youth provide alternatives to conflict, laying the foundation for long-term peace.

Cross-Cutting Conflict Sensitivity Strategies in Yemen's HDPNx

- **Joint Conflict Analysis:** Integrated analysis involving humanitarian, development, and peace actors is vital in Yemen. Shared situational assessments allow organizations to understand local conflict dynamics better, align objectives, and plan interventions that do not work at cross-purposes. Tools like the UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) include data on conflict risks and socio-political factors, which inform more conflict-sensitive programming.
- **Flexible and Adaptive Funding:** Yemen's dynamic conflict environment requires flexible, multi-year funding that allows for rapid adjustments as conditions change. Donors are increasingly supporting funds that bridge humanitarian, development, and peace sectors, enabling organizations to sustain interventions and respond to emerging needs without compromising conflict sensitivity.
- **Capacity Building in Conflict Sensitivity:** Training field staff and local partners in conflict-sensitive approaches ensures that they can identify and mitigate risks associated with their work. This includes fostering cultural awareness, understanding conflict triggers, and incorporating local insights, which is especially important given the diverse cultural and tribal makeup of Yemen's population.

Outcomes and Opportunities

Applying conflict-sensitive approaches within the HDPN_x in Yemen not only improves program effectiveness but also builds trust among local communities, reduces the likelihood of resource-driven conflicts, and supports a gradual path toward peace and stability. By remaining adaptable and deeply rooted in community engagement, HDPN_x actors can create more sustainable and positive outcomes, strengthening resilience against future crises and contributing to a more peaceful Yemen.



Conflict sensitivity in all the HDP nexus

Figure 18 conflict sensitivity in all the HDP nexus

Messages are required to be transmitted:

1. Ethics
2. Accountability
3. Principles
4. Integrity
5. Values



Figure 19 messages to be transmitted

Participant and stakeholders Voices:

Strategic frameworks, tools & mechanisms

Think

- The frameworks, entry points, tools, and mechanisms we covered today

Frameworks and entry points

- What strategic planning frameworks can be leveraged to accelerate a nexus approach and why?
- How would you address identified bottlenecks?

Tools and mechanisms:

- When, how, and with who would you promote and apply tools in Yemen?
- How would they support decision-making and accountability?
- To what extent would they improve specific work of individual agencies vs. strengthening complementarity or promoting the use of shared tools?

Frameworks and Entry Points

Strategic Planning Frameworks to Accelerate Nexus Approaches:

1. **UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF):** The UNSDCF provides a strategic entry point by aligning development goals with humanitarian and peace needs. Its integrated planning can help address root causes of conflict and fragility, focusing on sustainable solutions that build resilience. In Yemen, where immediate humanitarian needs are intertwined with long-term development gaps, the UNSDCF allows for a comprehensive, multi-sectoral response, linking humanitarian response with development and peacebuilding objectives.
2. **Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP):** Though primarily a humanitarian framework, the HRP increasingly includes resilience-building components, providing a bridge to development and peace initiatives. Leveraging the HRP as an entry point for the Nexus approach allows actors to incorporate resilience and recovery elements that strengthen communities against future crises. In Yemen, this includes interventions that go beyond immediate relief, aiming to reduce dependence on aid by strengthening local capacities.
3. **Integrated UN Peacebuilding Frameworks:** Peacebuilding frameworks that focus on conflict resolution, social cohesion, and governance reform offer valuable entry points for the Nexus approach, especially in conflict-affected areas of Yemen. These frameworks provide a platform to address local tensions, engage with communities, and support initiatives that build trust between local authorities and communities. Integrating these frameworks can stabilize communities and create a foundation for more sustained humanitarian and development support.

Addressing Bottlenecks

1. **Lack of Coordination:** Improving inter-agency coordination by establishing joint working groups that include humanitarian, development, and peace actors can break down silos and ensure alignment of objectives.
2. **Resource Constraints:** Securing multi-year, flexible funding from donors can alleviate short-term planning and allow agencies to take a Nexus approach in both planning and execution, particularly in Yemen's volatile environment.
3. **Capacity Gaps:** Conducting joint training sessions across agencies on conflict sensitivity, community engagement, and Nexus approaches can address skill gaps and foster a shared understanding among field staff.

Tools and Mechanisms

Promoting and Applying Tools in Yemen:

- **When:** During project design and planning phases, tools such as Common Country Analysis (CCA) and INFORM Severity Index can provide a shared understanding of the situation. Throughout implementation, tools like community feedback mechanisms and impact assessment tools ensure that agencies can adapt to emerging needs.
- **How:** Promoting tools through regular capacity-building workshops and integrating them into agency planning sessions. Tools can also be introduced through inter-agency coordination meetings, where agencies can jointly apply them to their specific projects.
- **With Whom:** These tools should be applied in partnership with local actors, including NGOs, local government representatives, community committees and private sectors. Building local capacity ensures tools are adapted to the context and sustained beyond individual project lifespans.
- **Inclusive, Bottom-Up Nexus Approach: Initiatives like the Yemen Nexus Initiative** emphasize a bottom-up approach to Nexus planning, focusing on integrating the voices of local actors and affected communities. This approach aims to involve them directly in HDP Nexus planning, implementation, and monitoring, ensuring their needs and insights shape the overall strategy and that collective outcomes reflect local priorities

Supporting Decision-Making and Accountability

- **Data-Driven Decisions:** Tools such as the INFORM Severity Index, along with joint risk assessments, case studies, and specific studies on Nexus application, provide essential, reliable data on factors like conflict severity and community vulnerabilities. This data is critical for helping agencies make evidence-based decisions, prioritize needs, and allocate resources effectively
- **Ensuring Transparency and Accountability:** Community feedback systems and participatory monitoring approaches empower local communities to contribute their insights, offer feedback, and stay informed on progress, fostering both transparency and local ownership. This feedback loop also reinforces accountability, ensuring agencies remain committed to their objectives and build trust with local communities.

Impact on Individual Agencies vs. Strengthening Complementarity

- **Individual Agency Impact:** Tools like CCA and conflict sensitivity assessments can improve program design within agencies by ensuring that interventions are tailored to local dynamics and minimize harm.
- **Complementarity and Shared Tools:** Using shared tools and data, such as joint needs assessments, encourages collaboration and reduces duplicative efforts. By standardizing tools across agencies, it promotes a unified approach to data collection and analysis, improving overall efficiency and impact.
- **Enhancing Nexus Goals Programmatically:** The Yemen Nexus Initiative's strategy includes developing action plans across multiple stakeholders, helping to align Nexus efforts programmatically and systematically. This strategy supports agencies in pursuing Nexus objectives consistently, with streamlined actions across humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts.

In summary: Strategic frameworks like the UNSDCF and HRP, in conjunction with tools such as the INFORM Index and community engagement platforms, are integral to advancing a conflict-sensitive Nexus approach in Yemen. By enhancing coordination, fostering data-driven decision-making, and reinforcing accountability, these frameworks and tools allow agencies to work both independently and synergistically, supporting sustainable, resilient outcomes that reflect and respond to Yemen's evolving needs.

Key Messages for Strategic Frameworks & Tools

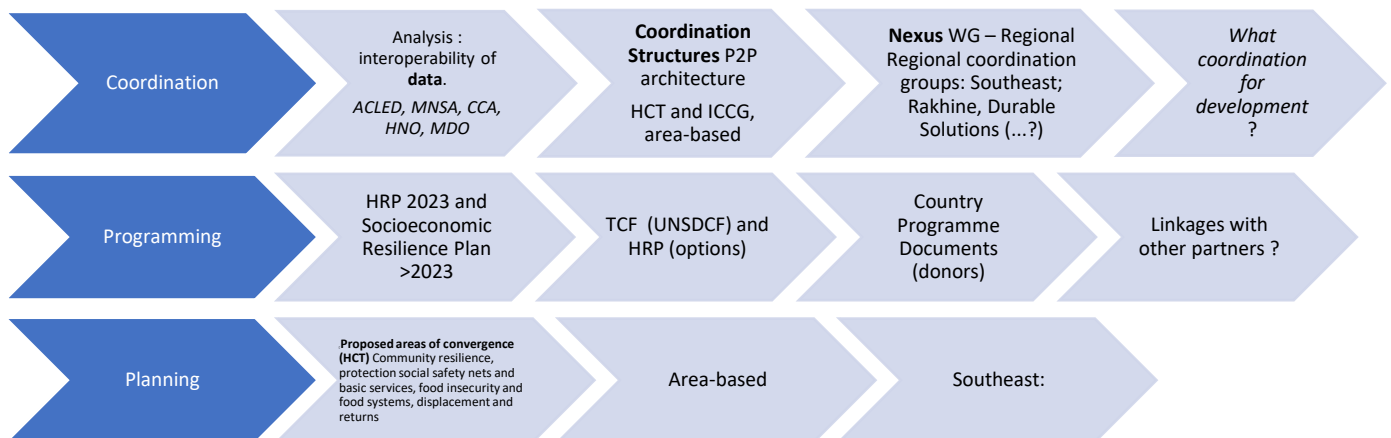
1. A good understanding of timelines in strategic planning frameworks, entry points within them, and linkages between them is critical for accelerating nexus approaches.
2. The starting point should be to mainstream nexus approaches in existing analysis and strategic planning frameworks or build upon these to avoid additional layers and duplication.
3. If new strategic planning frameworks and coordination structures are established these should complement existing platforms, build on national or sub-national frameworks when possible, and enhance locally driven efforts by putting people at the center.
4. A nexus approach can only be operationalized effectively if we use tools more systematically with better knowledge-sharing around them.

5. A practical understanding of how to better use tools systematically is critical to achieve ‘good-enough’ analysis to inform decisions on actions and programming as well as ensure accountability for joined-up planning within agencies and beyond.

Next module – Quality Programming

Quality programming within the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus in Yemen involves creating integrated, community-centered, and conflict-sensitive programs that address immediate humanitarian needs while supporting long-term development and peacebuilding. The following are key principles and components that contribute to high-quality programming within the HDP Nexus approach in Yemen.

Nexus in Action: overview



Some useful practices (for programs in constrained context):

At each step of the project cycle, explore who the actors are; what the existing frameworks and mechanisms to coordinate already exist; the 5W *do* matter...

Understand the local context

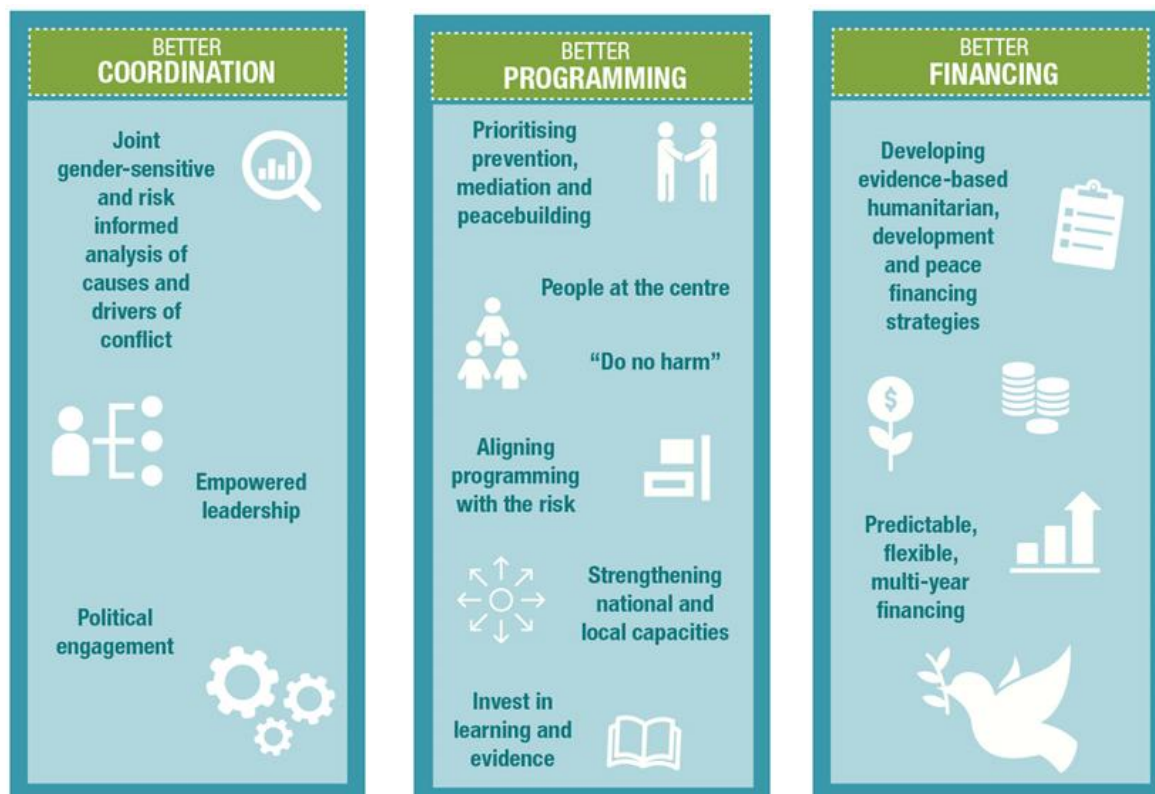
- The desk review stage is a “must” – understand the context, the dynamics, the actors, the connectors...

- Reports from past recent assessments: Time management is important for our beneficiaries
- The H – D – P filter should be combined: people and their needs are at the center not our mandates... but, comparative advantage to be considered when elaborating the responses

Work with local partners and give agency to the communities

- Understand the paths, the past and the opportunities to build resilience. Give space and listen to the local voices, learn the past experiences.
- Deliver with/through communities; empower them to plan and act accordingly
- Where there are existing structures – do not create new ones. Village development committees, community action plans, project grants, community contributions
- Remove the Agency when looking at the solutions: people are the center of the solutions we are trying to envisage. Comparative advantage works for the delivery of the outcomes!
- Communicate clearly on the objectives set; and be accountable...

Again, to remember the **OECD-DAC Recommendation** and the eleven principles:



Spotlight on Coordination – Yemen Nexus Initiative:

The Yemen Nexus Initiative is a collaborative effort that unites humanitarian, development, and peace-building actors to strengthen the Humanitarian-Development-

Peace (**HDP**) Nexus approach in response to Yemen's complex and overlapping needs. By bridging sectoral silos, the initiative enhances the effectiveness of interventions in a challenging context marked by ongoing conflict and humanitarian crises. Through a coordinated structure and a strong focus on local empowerment, it aims to build resilience, promote sustainable development, and support peace processes, contributing to a more stable and prosperous Yemen. This initiative exemplifies a comprehensive approach that aligns diverse actors toward shared objectives that extend beyond immediate relief to include long-term development and peace-building. The coordination-Yemen Nexus Initiative is summarized as follows:

Spotlight on Coordination – Yemen Nexus Initiative

Working group: Advisor: German Embassy and UN-RO, chaired by ADO; Supported by WHH, Members: INGO (IRC, DKH, VHI, DRC, WHO, CARE) and NGO (MMF, DEEM, TAMDEEN, LUMPO, GWQ) and ICVA

STEERING Committee Membership: Six NGOs members and Women leadership

Commission members: 60 NGOs and more from all over Yemen

Objectives: to Encourage the practice of the nexus approach promoting the linkage of humanitarian and development projects in Yemen for peace. Through building the capacity of the of local organizations toward nexus-oriented programs, and leadership capacity of leaders in the community on the conflict-sensitive that strengthen opportunities for peace and inclusion

Links with the other coordination structures: local authorities, private sectors

Figure 20 spotlight on coordination-Yemen Nexus Initiative

Case Study 2: Nexus Coordination Case Study

Yemen & Region Context: Yemen, Hajjah Governorate

- Health outbreak

Background

The Health Safety Council in Yemen's Abs District was established as a multi-stakeholder effort to tackle pressing health concerns, including the outbreaks of **Rift Valley Fever** and **Malaria**. These diseases pose significant health risks to the local population, exacerbated by environmental factors, poor sanitation, and limited healthcare resources. Recognizing the need for a coordinated response, local authorities, health organizations, and community leaders formed the Health Safety Council to improve disease management and health outcomes in the district.

Objectives

The Council's primary goals are to:

- Monitor and respond to health threats through **early detection** and **reporting**.
- Raise **community awareness** about Rift Valley Fever, malaria, and preventive health practices.
- Implement **sanctions and regulations** to enforce public health measures.
- Coordinate **pesticide campaigns** to reduce disease vectors such as mosquitoes.

Council Composition-coordination:

The Health Safety Council comprises diverse stakeholders, each bringing a unique perspective and set of responsibilities:

1. **ADO (Abs Development Organization):** A local non-governmental organization actively involved in community health initiatives, ADO plays a critical role in coordinating Council activities, providing health education, and mobilizing resources for campaigns.
2. **Health Center in Abs District:** The district's health center is responsible for **reporting cases** of Rift Valley Fever and malaria, **conducting early detection screenings**, and providing medical treatment and support to affected individuals. It also supplies medical expertise to guide council decisions on disease control strategies.
3. **Head of Government (Local Authority):** Representing the local government, the head provides **policy support** and ensures enforcement of health regulations, including **sanctions** for non-compliance with public health guidelines. The authority's involvement adds legitimacy and authority to the Council's actions.
4. **Men's Association:** A community-based group that plays a vital role in **community outreach** and **awareness-raising activities**. The association

engages local men in understanding health risks and prevention measures, and collaborates in implementing Council-driven health initiatives.

Council Member Tasks

Each member of the Health Safety Council is assigned specific tasks to support a comprehensive response to Rift Valley Fever and malaria:

- **Reporting:** The health center and ADO are tasked with consistent disease surveillance, reporting new cases, and monitoring trends to allow for timely interventions.
- **Early Detection:** The health center conducts screenings for early signs of infection, aiming to identify and treat cases promptly, reducing the risk of outbreaks.
- **Awareness:** ADO and the Men's Association lead awareness campaigns to educate the community on preventive measures, such as eliminating stagnant water to reduce mosquito breeding grounds and understanding symptoms for early medical intervention.
- **Implementation of Sanctions:** The head of government oversees the enforcement of health regulations, including penalties for practices that increase health risks, such as improper waste disposal and failure to follow vector control guidelines.
- **Pesticide Campaign:** The Council organizes and coordinates pesticide spraying campaigns to reduce the mosquito population, a primary vector for malaria and other diseases. This campaign is a joint effort between the local government, ADO, and health center staff, who ensure the safe application of pesticides in high-risk areas.

Key Outcomes

Since its establishment, the Health Safety Council has made significant strides in:

- Reducing malaria incidence through increased community awareness and regular pesticide spraying.
- Enhancing early detection and treatment of Rift Valley Fever cases by improving coordination between the health center and ADO.
- Strengthening the community's role in disease prevention, with the Men's Association actively involving local leaders and residents in health initiatives.

In conclusion, the Health Safety Council in Abs District serves as an effective model for tackling public health challenges through strong local partnerships and community involvement. It demonstrates how coordinated, multi-stakeholder collaboration can significantly enhance public health risk management. By integrating early detection, awareness campaigns, and targeted vector control efforts, the Council is helping to

reduce the incidence of Rift Valley Fever and malaria, thereby strengthening health outcomes and resilience in the community. Despite its successes, ongoing challenges remain, particularly in securing sustainable funding for pesticide campaigns and ensuring consistent compliance with health regulations.

Nexus contextual challenges

The Yemen Nexus Initiative faces several contextual challenges in its effort to advance the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus approach:

1. **Contextual Complexity:** Yemen's political instability, operational constraints, and security issues create a challenging environment for coordinated Nexus efforts, with actors constantly navigating shifting dynamics.
2. **Asymmetrical Engagement with Authorities:** Varying degrees of engagement with Yemen's de facto authorities and a lack of a unified approach among the International Community and within rules of engagement lead to fragmented strategies.
3. **Unstable Funding Landscape:** Resources for longer-term development are often paused or inconsistent, with shifting donor priorities making it difficult to plan and sustain development efforts.
4. **Development Boundaries and Resilience Repositioning:** Ambiguity around the boundaries of development actions (distinguishing between capital "D" development, such as structural, long-term projects, and small "d" development focused on short-term resilience) raises questions about the role of resilience, which can sometimes be deprioritized by policy and political considerations.
5. **Lack of Consensus on Nexus Implementation:** There is no shared understanding of what the Nexus approach should look like in Yemen, which complicates efforts to translate theory into actionable steps across humanitarian, development, and peace domains.
6. **Limited Linkages in Coordination Mechanisms:** Although coordination structures exist, their interconnections remain weak, limiting the flow of information and collaborative potential across different levels of action.
7. **Divergent Mandates and Perspectives:** Some actors adhere strictly to traditional interpretations of mandates, leading to differences in views on who is responsible for specific types of assistance (humanitarian, development, or peace) and on the scope of each pillar in the Nexus approach.

8. **Unexplored Peace Pillar:** The peace component of the Nexus approach is underdeveloped in Yemen, with few practical strategies to integrate peace-building into existing humanitarian and development efforts.

These challenges highlight the complexities of applying the HDP Nexus in Yemen and underscore the need for greater coherence, flexible funding, inclusive coordination, and clearer operational definitions to move from theoretical frameworks to practical impact.

Key messages of Nexus Landscape to be taken:

1. **There is a need for greater clarity and understanding of the different actors and stakeholders in the nexus.** We must not take pre-determined international aid coordination structures for granted as others often exist in local contexts that we are not aware of.
2. **We need to be pragmatic and not always introduce new coordination structures,** the system is already heavy and we rather need to make it feasible by first bridging existing ones.
3. **People should be at the centre,** but we need to be much better at putting this principle into practice.

Quality Programming – Normative Principles

Quality Programming – Normative Principles focus on foundational values and guidelines that ensure effective, inclusive, and sustainable programming across the three pillars.

There are some questions need to be in minds to achieve the quality of programming in nexus:

1. What have been successes/bottlenecks in your work implementing **conflict-sensitive programming**?
2. **Risk informed programming:** What has been your experience on agreeing on risk (conflict, financial, fiduciary, disasters...)?
3. How do you develop **gender transformative and responsive** programming?
4. How can you ensure **people-centered approaches** are implemented?
5. Can you give any example of applying **adaptive management** to improve programming?
6. What were your intended/unintended consequences? What works and what doesn't work?

Here are potential responses based on common experiences and lessons learned in humanitarian and development programming, particularly within the context of complex environments like Yemen:

1. Successes and Bottlenecks in Implementing Conflict-Sensitive Programming

- **Successes:** Effective conflict-sensitive programming often relies on deep local partnerships and continuous context analysis. Programs that are flexible and can adapt quickly to shifting political or security landscapes have been more successful in reducing unintended negative impacts. Building strong relationships with local leaders and communities has helped mitigate risks and increase the acceptance of interventions, reducing the likelihood of exacerbating tensions.
- **Bottlenecks:** Challenges include limited access to certain areas due to security concerns, fragmented data, and inconsistent engagement with local stakeholders. In Yemen, differing agendas among international actors and local authorities have made it difficult to establish a unified approach. Additionally, achieving true neutrality and impartiality can be challenging when different communities perceive aid distribution as favoring certain groups over others.

2. Experiences with Risk-Informed Programming

- **Challenges in Agreement on Risk:** Reaching a shared understanding of risk is difficult due to varying perceptions among stakeholders (e.g., donors, local authorities, community members) on the weight of different risks like conflict, financial, and disaster-related threats. Some stakeholders prioritize fiduciary risks, while others focus on conflict or disaster risks, leading to tensions in setting program priorities.
- **Best Practices:** Successes in risk-informed programming often involve creating a flexible, dynamic framework that can adjust to emerging risks. Using joint risk assessments with local authorities and communities helps build a common understanding, although it requires time and trust-building. Scenario planning has been helpful to anticipate various outcomes, particularly in high-risk areas.

3. Developing Gender-Transformative and Gender-Responsive Programming

- **Approach:** Gender-transformative programming goes beyond simply meeting women's immediate needs to addressing systemic gender inequalities. This involves involving women and marginalized groups in program design and decision-making, ensuring their voices shape the objectives. Gender-responsive programming is embedded within monitoring and evaluation frameworks that assess not only outputs but also impacts on gender equity.

- **Challenges:** Cultural norms in conservative settings can make it difficult to engage women directly. To address this, working with local women’s groups and trusted community members has been effective. It also helps to design gender initiatives with culturally sensitive approaches, such as mixed-gender facilitation or indirect engagement, while still pushing toward transformative outcomes.

4. Ensuring People-Centered Approaches in Programming

- **Strategies:** People-centered approaches focus on the needs, priorities, and voices of the communities being served. Engaging community representatives at all stages—design, implementation, and evaluation—ensures programs are tailored to local contexts and priorities. Establishing community feedback mechanisms and accountability systems also helps programs remain responsive to evolving needs.
- **Challenges:** In emergency contexts, there’s often pressure to act quickly, which can limit in-depth community engagement. Training staff on participatory methods and establishing dedicated feedback loops, even in fast-paced settings, are essential. People-centered approaches require flexibility and a commitment to listening to feedback and making adjustments.

5. Examples of Applying Adaptive Management to Improve Programming

- **Example:** In a health program addressing disease outbreaks, adaptive management was applied by shifting resources and personnel in response to sudden increases in cases. The program integrated real-time monitoring, which allowed for a rapid response when disease clusters emerged, demonstrating adaptability to changing needs.
- **Best Practices:** Adaptive management is most successful when organizations have flexibility in their funding and reporting requirements, enabling them to pivot quickly without lengthy approval processes. In Yemen, establishing “pause and reflect” sessions with partners have proven useful for reassessing strategies and adapting to the dynamic conflict and health environment.

Intended and Unintended Consequences

- **Intended Consequences:** The intended outcomes have generally been improved community resilience, enhanced access to services, and reduced vulnerability to conflict impacts. By focusing on conflict sensitivity, we’ve often been able to prevent unintended exacerbation of local tensions, while

gender-transformative approaches have led to greater female participation and empowerment in some areas.

- **Unintended Consequences:** Despite best efforts, unintended consequences can include perceptions of favoritism, as aid can inadvertently shift power dynamics. In some cases, introducing new gender roles or supporting women's involvement has led to pushback within communities, especially in conservative areas.

What Works and What Doesn't Work?

- **What Works:** Building strong partnerships with local organizations, flexibility in program design, community feedback mechanisms, and context-specific adaptations have been key to success. Scenario planning and involving a diverse group of stakeholders in risk assessments have also helped.
- **What Doesn't Work:** Rigid program structures that don't allow for adaptation, lack of local buy-in, and fail to account for local power dynamics can undermine programs. Programs that don't consider the nuances of local gender norms or operate with a one-size-fits-all approach tend to encounter resistance and have limited impact.

These reflections highlight the importance of adaptability, collaboration, and continuous learning in achieving meaningful and sustainable impacts in complex contexts like Yemen.

The following is given case studies that focused on:

1. [Nexus integrated programming case study](#)
2. [Risk-informed programming case study](#)
3. [Gender-Responsive Programming case study](#)

Case study 3: Nexus integrated programming

Nexus integrated programming through enhancing Public Service Capacities to Support Vulnerable Populations in Hajjah, Yemen

Yemen & Region Context: Yemen, Hajjah Governorate

- Health challenges
- Water Scarcity & WASH Challenges
- Conflict Impact
- Road and infrastructure problems
- Climate & Environmental Impact

Context: Yemen has faced years of conflict, resulting in significant infrastructure destruction, economic challenges, and a humanitarian crisis affecting millions. In the governorate of Hajjah, vulnerable communities in Abs, Hajja City, Najra, Mustaba, and Al Mihabisha districts struggle to access basic services such as healthcare, water, sanitation, and education. This case study outlines a development response initiative focused on strengthening public service capacities through a multi-sectoral, integrated approach.

Objective: To improve the quality and resilience of public services in order to respond more effectively to the needs of the most vulnerable populations in Hajjah, while promoting social cohesion and sustainable, community-led development.

Project Overview: The project, supported by the **Local Resilience and Recovery Fund (L2RF)** and **UNDP-SEIRY** funding, is implemented by the **Abs Development Organization for Woman and Child (ADO)** in partnership with local authorities and affected communities. The project aims to strengthen institutional capacities across several public service areas, promoting a holistic and community-centered approach to development.

Response: Community Engagement and Local Ownership

The activities is focused on the Participatory Approach: The project prioritizes active community involvement in planning and decision-making, recognizing that local insight is essential for designing sustainable solutions. This approach fosters trust and empowers local stakeholders, ensuring that interventions address real needs while promoting accountability. Together with **Building Local Capacity:** By involving local leaders and residents, the program supports capacity-building initiatives that enable communities to manage and maintain project outcomes. This approach contributes to long-term sustainability and fosters resilience within the community.

To enhance the Nexus application in programmatic way an Integrated Multi-Sectoral Interventions has been developed and focused on health, WASH, education and infrastructure.

Health intervention: To expand healthcare access, the program undertook significant infrastructure improvements including the Renovated Al Dhenobah Health Center, Rehabilitated and equipped the kidney dialysis center in Abs city, Refurbished a clinic in the Burgaa sub-district and Expanded Al Mihabisha Hospital to better serve rural communities.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): Critical WASH activities were carried out, including: Rehabilitating the internal sanitation network in South Hajjah and Installing a water network in Al Aman city to improve water access and hygiene standards.

Education: The project supported education by rehabilitating Al Najah Basic School in Al Mihabisha, providing students with improved facilities and a conducive learning environment.

Infrastructure: To boost economic activity and ease of transport, the project focused on essential road infrastructure: Paved and improved the 1,500-meter Al Mezaab Al Gararah road and rehabilitated the main road between Al Sayaf and Ban Rasam sub-districts, incorporating drainage and paving solutions to enhance road durability and access.

Quality programming in the nexus approach is achieved by applying core principles such as conflict sensitivity, resilience building, and sustainability, all while adhering to the Do-No-Harm principle. Ensuring equal access to essential resources like water, healthcare, and education helps reduce resource-driven tensions. By bridging service gaps and promoting resource-sharing between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities, the project fosters social cohesion and indirectly mitigates local conflicts. The project was also designed to adhere to Do-No-Harm principles by minimizing potential tensions and avoiding any exacerbation of existing conflicts, which promotes stability and cooperation within the community.

To enhance program quality further, the project activities emphasize resilience and sustainability by strengthening the capacities of local authorities. By working closely with them, the project develops their skills in monitoring, maintaining, and expanding services, fostering a sense of ownership and ensuring that these improvements last over time. Additionally, creating and rehabilitating vital infrastructure reduces the need for ongoing emergency humanitarian interventions, supporting self-reliance and enabling long-term development. This approach ultimately strengthens the local community's resilience and paves the way for sustainable, positive impacts.

Outcome

This project demonstrated a high-quality, integrated, community-led approach that resulted in:

Improved Social Cohesion: Equitable access to essential services, especially for IDPs and vulnerable groups, helped reduce potential resource conflicts, contributing to social stability.

Increased Public Service Resilience: Strengthening local service delivery capacities allowed for sustained access to healthcare, education, water, and transportation, even amid challenges.

Enhanced Local Authority Capacity: Local authorities were empowered as key stakeholders, gaining skills in service delivery and infrastructure maintenance. This capacity-building effort was crucial for the resilience and sustainability of the project.

Sustainable Community Development: By promoting local ownership and accountability, the project ensures that communities can continue to benefit from these improvements long-term, supporting resilience in the face of future challenges.

In Conclusion: This case study illustrates how a coordinated, Nexus-oriented approach can deliver sustainable improvements in public services. Through multi-sectoral interventions, community engagement, and capacity-building, the project enhanced resilience, promoted social cohesion, and empowered local authorities, contributing to a more stable and self-sustaining environment in Hajjah.



Case study 4: ADO Response for Risk-informed programming

Strengthening Resilience and participation at the local level in Yemen (SRPL) – GIZ / 2021

Context: Yemen is facing a deepening humanitarian crisis due to ongoing floods that began in March and worsened in July and August, devastating multiple governorates. These floods have displaced tens of thousands of families, destroyed critical infrastructure, and accelerated the spread of cholera. In Aryaf Al Mukhal, a significant challenge has been the insufficient water flow through irrigation canals. During the

winter and autumn months, many agricultural lands remain uncultivated because only one beneficiary can access irrigation every other day. Furthermore, most beneficiaries lack the necessary skills in construction and plumbing, which hampers the effectiveness of the project. The agricultural areas, particularly in Al-Houta and Al-Rashidiya, are vital sources of income for local families. However, these lands are situated near a valley that is increasingly threatened by erosion from heavy rains. The community faces ongoing difficulties in accessing water, compounded by the erosion and the loss of land due to torrential rains. Additionally, the absence of supporting walls in the valley complicates the reclamation of agricultural lands, further exacerbating the challenges faced by the farmers.

Response: Climate Mitigation Efforts; ADO is actively engaged in climate mitigation and adaptation strategies to help communities in Hadramout reduce the impacts of climate change, both current and future. These strategies are essential for addressing climate change and fostering a more sustainable and resilient future. The intervention focused on mitigating the effects of flooding and preventing farm destruction by constructing irrigation canals and protective walls, while also employing a cash-for-work model. Funded by GIZ, the project aimed to enhance livelihoods through employment opportunities, skill development, and the rehabilitation of local crafts, ensuring participants remained competitive in the labor market between June and September 2021.

Key components of the project included:

- **Building Irrigation Canals:** Ensured that irrigation water reached all agricultural areas through both main and secondary channels.
- **Constructing Protective Walls:** Helped safeguard agricultural lands and lessen the workload for landowners.
- **Capacity Building and Cash-for-Work Initiatives:** Provided training and employment, contributing to community resilience.

Following the establishment of the irrigation canals by the Abs Development Organization, water availability significantly increased. This enhancement allowed all farmers to cultivate previously inaccessible agricultural lands, greatly improving their livelihoods. The proper construction of the canals improved water flow and efficiency, reducing the time needed for irrigation from 30 minutes to just 5 minutes due to effective geometric design and quality materials used. As part of the "Strengthening Resilience and Participation at the Local Level" (SRPL) project, the rehabilitation of Saqiya Al-Houta increased water availability for local farmers. The cash-for-work program, helped farmers to meet their basic needs, demonstrating the positive impact of the project on individual livelihoods and community resilience.

In conclusion: The ADO response for risk-informed programming in Yemen has yielded significant outcomes, including increased water availability through the construction of irrigation canals, which has enhanced agricultural productivity and improved food security for local families. Community resilience has strengthened due to effective mitigation of flooding and erosion, reducing the risk of future agricultural losses. Participation in the cash-for-work program has provided essential income, allowing beneficiaries to meet basic needs while capacity-building efforts have equipped individuals with valuable skills in construction and plumbing. This has reduced the labor burden on landowners, enabling them to focus more on productive activities. Furthermore, **the project has fostered greater community engagement and ownership of local initiatives, promoted sustainable agricultural practices,** and improved the community's ability to respond quickly to climate-related emergencies, contributing to a more resilient and sustainable future in Hadramout.



Case 5: Gender-Responsive Programming in Yemen's Hunger Crisis

Context

Yemen's prolonged humanitarian crisis has deeply affected vulnerable populations, especially women and children, intensifying pre-existing gender disparities. Economic instability, ongoing conflict, and environmental challenges have compounded these issues, severely impacting livelihoods and increasing food insecurity. Rapid

devaluation of the Yemeni rial, fuel shortages, and restrictive import policies have driven inflation, making essential goods like food and medicine nearly unaffordable for millions. This has pushed more households into poverty, with female-headed households among the most affected, struggling to meet their families' basic needs.

Partnership: To address these urgent needs, the Abs Development Organization for Women & Child (ADO), funded by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH), implemented a Hunger Crisis Response Project in Al Mukha. This project was structured around a gender-responsive approach, focusing on food security, water access, and community health while prioritizing female-headed households and children. ADO's gender-sensitive programming aimed to address immediate vulnerabilities while fostering long-term resilience.

Project Objective: The project's primary objective was to improve food security and access to safe water for 531 vulnerable families in Mukha. Recognizing the diverse needs of men, women, and children, the project integrated specific interventions to target each group effectively. These included unconditional cash transfers, cash-for-work (CfW) programs, water infrastructure rehabilitation, hygiene promotion, and community waste management campaigns.

Gender-Responsive Outcomes and Long-Term Impacts

1. Economic Empowerment and Improved Food Security for Women

Prioritizing female-headed households for cash assistance addressed the financial barriers many women face. Unconditional cash transfers allowed women to secure basic needs and fostered greater financial independence, enabling them to assume active decision-making roles within their households. For many, this financial boost bridged income gaps and promoted food security, providing immediate relief and supporting long-term economic stability.

2. Enhanced Health and Safety for Women and Children

Access to safe water and hygiene education targeted health improvements for women and children, who are often the most exposed to waterborne diseases. Infrastructure improvements reduced the burden of water collection for women, freeing up time for other critical needs and enhancing overall family well-being. Hygiene sessions also empowered women with disease prevention knowledge, contributing to healthier living conditions and increased resilience to health risks in vulnerable households.

3. Community Empowerment and Increased Gender Awareness

Inclusive waste management and hygiene promotion campaigns encouraged both men and women to take responsibility for community health. This inclusive approach raised gender-awareness and fostered a culture of shared accountability. The participation of both genders in these initiatives promoted an environment of mutual respect and highlighted the essential role of women in community resilience efforts, contributing to the project's sustainability.

4. Foundation for Gender-Inclusive Community Resilience

By addressing gender-specific vulnerabilities and promoting inclusivity, the project established a foundation for lasting community resilience. Infrastructure improvements, such as rehabilitated water sources, directly benefited women, men, and children alike. Health interventions also provided balanced support, ensuring that all community members felt invested in the project's success. The gender-responsive approach thus promoted a more inclusive, sustainable community environment.

Conclusion: ADO's Hunger Crisis Response Project illustrates the **impact of gender-responsive programming in humanitarian efforts**. Targeting female-headed households and prioritizing women and children in food security and health interventions addressed both immediate needs and systemic vulnerabilities. By fostering greater economic independence for women, improving health access, and promoting community-wide inclusivity, the project enhanced resilience among Yemen's most vulnerable populations. **This case study demonstrates the critical role of gender-sensitive programming in building sustainable resilience, advocating for equitable access to resources as a foundation for community recovery in crisis situations.**



Yemen Action Plan: Quality Programming

The Yemen action plan focused on nexus application of nexus in programmatic way and concern on quality of programming should answer the following questions:

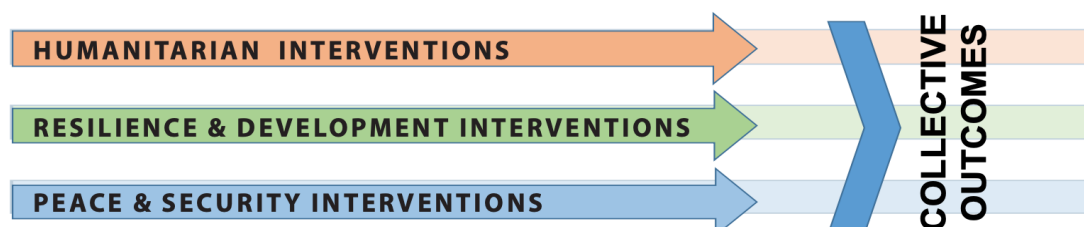
1. What actions should be undertaken to ensure that programming is **people-centered, risk-informed, adaptive, conflict-sensitive, and gender transformative and responsive**?
2. How can programming be designed to respond to **common objectives** and **ensure complementarity**?
3. How will you **align** your Action Plan with the Yemen National Development Plan? Can you find gaps where international assistance could complement?

Key Messages on Quality Programming

1. The DAC Recommendation on HDP Nexus stipulates that programming must be **adaptive and respond to the risk environment, ensuring that is conflict and gender sensitive** to reach the most vulnerable at risk of being left behind a people centred approach.
2. To do so effectively, **programming should respond to a joint and contextual analysis of risks and vulnerabilities and the conflict and gender dimensions within these**. These are mutually dependent and reinforcing in people-centred and Leaving No One Behind approaches.

Next Module – Nexus Supportive Financing

Crisis financing vs. Financing in crises



Financing the nexus: how collaboration between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors can support collective outcomes and enhance effectiveness (Image: UNDG).

What is Financing?



Funding

Official development assistance (ODA), including grants and concessional loans; one part of financing



Financing

Leveraging and aligning public, private, domestic and international sources of financing for sustainable development



Resource Mobilization

Internal efforts to mobilize donor resources to implement programmes and projects

Global Context

\$54.4 billion

Required for 2023 Humanitarian Response Plans/Appeals

To date, 13.1 percent of financing needs have been met

\$2.5 trillion

Estimated needs to achieve the SDGs by 2030

This amount is 17 times greater than current volumes of ODA

Perfect Storm

The climate crisis, pandemic and war have massive financial impacts

We are facing increased debt, inflation and interest rates

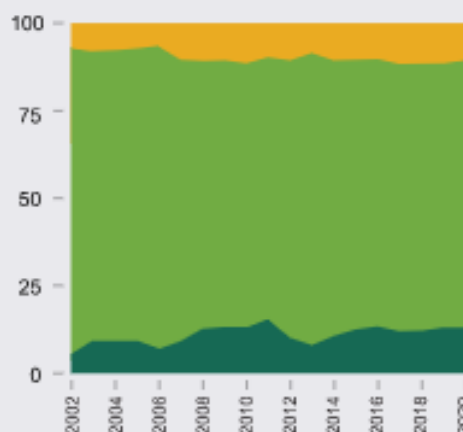
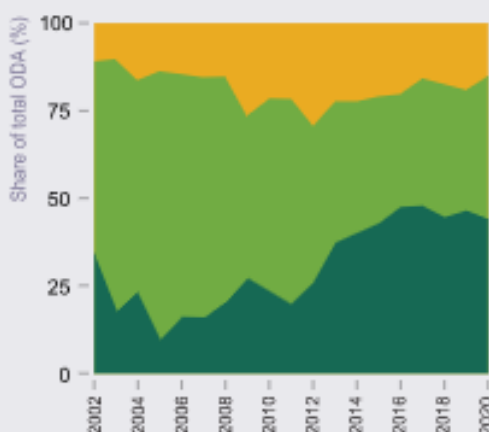
ODA across the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus

In 2020, ODA to conflict prevention amounted to 7% of DAC members' total ODA in extremely fragile contexts and 2% of their ODA in other fragile contexts. Across the HDP nexus, 63% of their gross bilateral ODA to fragile contexts went to the development pillar; 25% to humanitarian; and 12% to peace.

Extremely fragile contexts

Other fragile contexts

■ Humanitarian ■ Development ■ Peace



Role in Financing



Understand the financing landscape

UNDERSTAND:
Ensure financing landscape analysis is included in programme/project planning



Direct development co-operation

CATALYZE:
Help to ensure that ODA is directed to where it is needed most



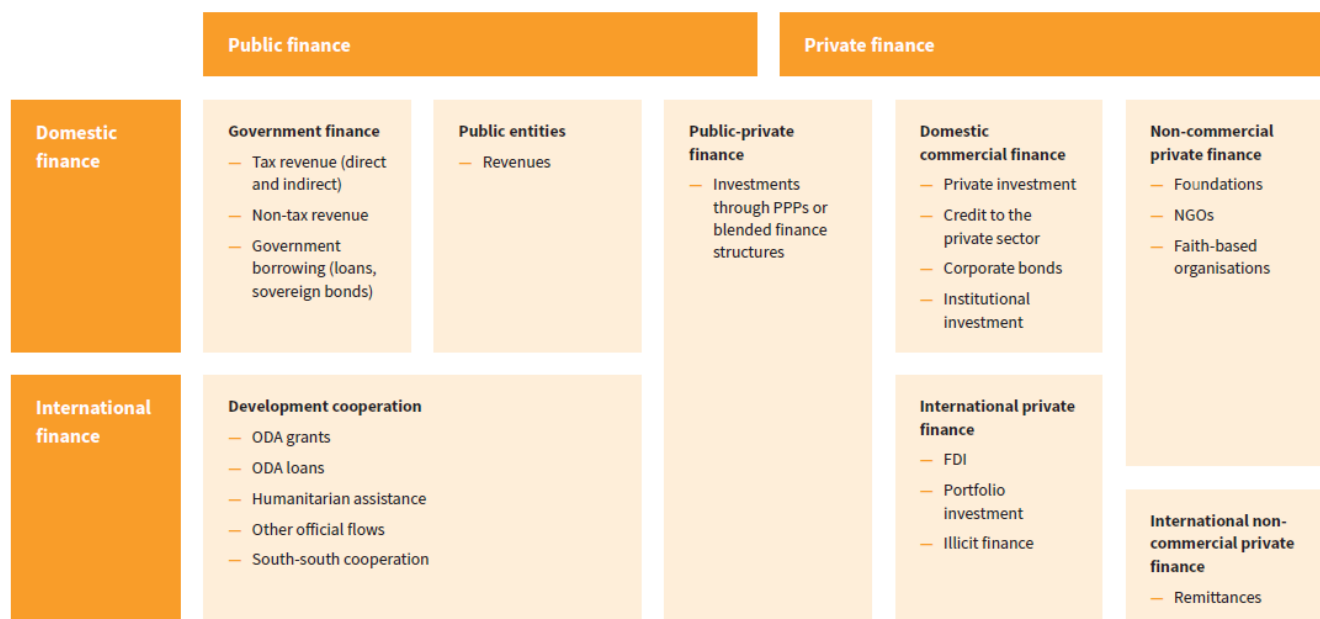
Engage partners in financing efforts

STRATEGIZE:
Bring together partners to support coherent and integrated planning and financing



Find finance for planning priorities

SEEK:
Know what financing options are available for different thematic priorities in the national development plan, UNSDCF and HRP



Spotlight: UN Pooled Funding



Fast, Timely, Catalytic, Needs-based, Impartial, Predictable, Cost-effective, Fostering partnerships and Promoting coordination, coherences and humanitarian principles

OBJECTIVES

To enable humanitarian partners to deliver life-saving assistance in a coordinated, prioritized and principled manner whenever and wherever humanitarian crises strike.



Catalytic, Timely, Risk-Tolerant



Drives cohesion of UN strategies across pillars. Responds quickly and with flexibility to opportunities for peacebuilding; catalyzes processes and resources in a risk-tolerant fashion.



Catalytic, Transformative, Country-led for SDG acceleration

Incentivizes integrated and transformative policy shifts; supports the UN's key role in convening and creating SDG financing strategies; makes catalytic investments that enable countries to leapfrog in their development.

Known financing instruments used in crisis settings



Financing in Crises – Beyond Grants

- **Insurance-type financial instruments**, e.g. parametric insurance which cover the probability of a predefined event happening, and offer pay-outs when it does; See UNDP's Insurance and Risk Finance Facility (IRFF)
- **Payment-for-results mechanisms**, such as impact bonds which transfer risks to the private sector for a failure to deliver results but provide a financial return to private investors where results are achieved; UNDP has been engaged in a total of \$11.1 billion dollars of issuance since 2008
- **Subsidised lending schemes** which use donor aid funds to increase lending and lower IFI-borrowing costs for mostly middle-income nations; e.g. concessional financing such as WBG's IDA
- **Blended finance instruments**, such as official guarantees or first loss capital that incentivize the private sector to invest in a particular project/initiative by adjusting the risk-return profile to make it more attractive (i.e. increase return, lower risk);
- **Front-loading of resources** for a particular intervention by issuing bonds, and repaying them by using future aid funds, e.g. the International Finance Facility for Education;

- **Microfinance schemes**, which target small business and entrepreneurs with micro-donations and/or credit or other financial services (can be facilitated via electronic crowdfunding platforms);
- **Impact investment** (less widespread in many crisis settings and includes investments made into companies that have both impact *and* profit. Can involve the diaspora).
- **Blockchain technology**, which facilitates a variety of financial transactions, including low-cost money transfers and cryptocurrencies.

Bilateral Donors and IFIs

- **Donors are not cash machines! Treat them like partners**
 - Important to uphold them to commitments made in DAC Recommendation
- **IFIs are also very important – their work is also pivoting to crises. For the Crisis Bureau, IFI partnerships are ongoing and developing with:**
 - World Bank
 - International Monetary Fund
 - Islamic Development Bank
 - European Investment Bank

REMEMBER: financing the nexus is also an APPROACH! It requires a strategy for coordinating the different financing streams

Financing Strategies

A financing strategy sets out an approach to meet development financing needs – often in relation to a national development plan. It may include, but is not limited to:

- Actions related to the alignment of national development planning and budgeting processes;
- the design and laws, regulations and/or policies to govern different financing sources and ensuring coherence;
- capacity building needs to support implementation.
- Use available resources for the landscape analysis including OECD Net ODA, OCHA's financial tracking service (FTS), IFI financing, etc. But also be aware of other non-DAC data, e.g. from China or south-south cooperation, etc

- Useful publications include: OECD States of Fragility, ALNAP State of the Humanitarian System, DI Global Humanitarian Assistance report, WB FCV in MICs report

Yemen Finance: A Case of Strategic Support in Crisis:

Supporting Disaster Prevention through the IRFF

Yemen faces a precarious situation, with its humanitarian and environmental crises exacerbated by economic collapse, armed conflict, and resource scarcity. To address these critical challenges, Yemen has benefited from the **International Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF)**, a program aimed at preventing large-scale disasters by strengthening institutional capacity and infrastructure. Through the IRFF, Yemen has received critical support to reduce risks associated with environmental degradation and resource scarcity. Efforts have been directed at addressing water scarcity, soil erosion, and waste management, all of which have severe implications for the country's long-term environmental and public health stability. By investing in disaster prevention and capacity-building initiatives, the IRFF plays a crucial role in mitigating environmental hazards that could otherwise result in irreversible damage and exacerbate the already fragile humanitarian situation in Yemen.

Strengthening Audit Capacities with the TIWB Program

Yemen's financial systems and regulatory structures have been impacted by the ongoing crisis, which has weakened governance and reduced transparency in financial operations. To address these issues and enhance financial governance, Yemen has engaged with the **Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB)** program. This international initiative supports Yemen by strengthening its tax audit capacities, particularly in complex and specialized industries, such as oil and gas. Strengthening auditing practices within these sectors is crucial, as these industries play a significant role in Yemen's economic landscape. By equipping local tax authorities with specialized knowledge and tools, the TIWB program aims to increase Yemen's ability to collect revenues from these industries effectively, ensuring that funds can be allocated to essential public services, infrastructure, and humanitarian needs.

The TIWB's support is not only improving revenue collection but is also fostering long-term economic governance and accountability within Yemen, which is vital for the country's recovery and sustainability.

Collaborative finance effort:

Bilateral Actors

Bilateral actors: Be honest, how much do you know, or can you influence your Government's financing commitments in crises?

NGOs

NGOs: How can you implement the Nexus approach without having to depend on a "bigger fish"

United Nations

UN: Explain an instance where competition for funding has gotten in the way of collaboration and operational effectiveness

IFIs

IFIs: Give us an example of an entry point on the nexus that needs to be used.

Actions for better Financing in Yemen

To achieve actions for better Financing in Yemen, we should concern on:

Task: In your groups,

- Identify relevant **financing flows** in Yemen
- Work on your action plan. Suggest 3 actions to ensure financing is included as a strategic element and to incentivise collaboration and collective effectiveness and accountability (see [Financing for Stability guidance p. 31](#) for inspiration!).

Ask:

- What are the relevant financing flows in Yemen?
- What actions can be undertaken to ensure financing is included as a strategic element of overall multi-stakeholder planning processes?
- How can these actions incentivize collaboration, collective effectiveness and accountability?

Think:

- financing flows - international, national, local, public, private
- financing landscape, mechanisms and opportunities
- effective communication

To support effective financing in Yemen, the approach must be strategic, inclusive, and geared towards addressing immediate needs while fostering long-term stability. Here's a suggested framework based on key financing flows, a plan for actionable steps, and recommendations for fostering collective effectiveness and accountability.

Identifying Relevant Financing Flows in Yemen

Yemen's financing landscape includes multiple flows from international, national, and local sources, both public and private. These are essential for crisis management, development, and capacity-building:

1. **International Financing:** This includes grants and loans from multilateral agencies (e.g., World Bank, IMF), bilateral aid, and humanitarian assistance from organizations like the UN and NGOs.
2. **National Public Financing:** Government revenues, though limited due to conflict, still play a role, especially from sectors like oil, gas, and customs. Enhancing domestic resource mobilization is crucial for future stability.
3. **Private Sector Financing:** Investment from private businesses, including remittances from Yemenis abroad, as well as local microfinancing options, supports households, small businesses, and informal economic activities.

Action Plan for Strategic Financing and Collaboration

Action 1: Integrate Financing into a Multi-Stakeholder Strategy

- **Goal:** Ensure that financing is embedded as a central component of the planning process, aligning all stakeholders (government, NGOs, private sector, and international donors) toward common goals.
- **Approach:** Establish a multi-stakeholder finance task force with representation from each sector. This group would assess the financial requirements for immediate humanitarian aid, economic recovery, and long-term stability, designing an integrated funding strategy that aligns with Yemen's national goals.
- **Impact:** This action facilitates a cohesive approach, helping stakeholders avoid duplicated efforts, enabling pooled resources for prioritized projects, and enhancing overall planning cohesion.

Action 2: Promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to Unlock Local and International Capital

- **Goal:** Attract investment and ensure private capital can contribute to stability and reconstruction, particularly in critical sectors like infrastructure, healthcare, and agriculture.
- **Approach:** Develop incentives for private sector participation, such as tax breaks, risk-sharing mechanisms, and streamlined regulations for PPPs. Focus on projects that foster economic growth while addressing immediate needs, like sustainable energy or affordable housing.
- **Impact:** PPPs encourage long-term private investment, drive job creation, and facilitate innovation, helping to address critical needs and build economic resilience.

Action 3: Strengthen Transparency and Accountability Mechanisms

- **Goal:** Foster trust among stakeholders and ensure funds are used effectively and accountably to incentivize continued support from donors, investors, and the local community.
- **Approach:** Implement a transparent financial tracking and reporting system across all funding flows. Regular reports and independent audits can be shared publicly, alongside feedback mechanisms to address issues raised by beneficiaries and local communities.
- **Impact:** Transparency enhances trust, incentivizes sustained financial support, and ensures stakeholders can see the outcomes of their contributions, fostering a more collaborative and accountable environment.

Enhancing Collaboration and Communication

- **Effective Communication:** Establish a centralized platform where updates on financing, project progress, and impact are shared. This would improve information flow, keep all stakeholders aligned, and allow for adjustments based on emerging needs and challenges.
- **Incentivizing Collective Effectiveness:** Engaging all stakeholders in visible, high-impact projects (e.g., water access, food security) can demonstrate the effectiveness of collaborative financing, which in turn encourages more participation.

- **Building Trust and Accountability:** Providing regular, transparent updates fosters accountability, assuring funders and partners of responsible financial management, which can enhance collective ownership of initiatives.

Through these actions, Yemen's financing can be made more strategic, inclusive, and impactful, ultimately supporting both immediate crisis response and longer-term resilience-building.

Training Manual/ guidance for nexus application in programmatic ways

Part 2-Advocacy



Yemen Nexus Initiative

**Abs development organization for
woman and child**

General Concepts - Advocacy

- **Advocacy:** Advocacy refers to systematic actions aimed at changing, removing, or establishing a policy, practice, or position by presenting logical evidence and arguments in a structured manner to convince a specific entity of the need for change, why it should happen, and how it can be achieved. Advocacy encompasses a range of activities designed to positively influence policies, procedures, and actions to create a beneficial impact.
- **Alternatively:** Advocacy is an organized process aimed at changing, canceling, or establishing a policy, practice, or position through a systematic presentation of evidence, arguments, and proofs to persuade a specific entity of the reasons, methods, and necessity of change. In other words, it involves a series of organized activities to influence the policies, beliefs, and actions of others to achieve positive change.
- **Mobilization:** Mobilization involves gathering the largest possible number of people, whether as groups or individuals, who support and endorse a particular issue or cause, to rally around it.
- **Influence:** Effective means of influence are those that respond to surrounding circumstances and place decision-makers in a state of readiness to approve or adopt initiatives. Influence is the result of a series of processes carried out by advocacy and defense campaigns.
- **Pressure:** Pressure operations refer to using all means permitted by democratic systems to achieve goals, including media, forums, petitions, demonstrations, seminars, festivals, etc., as well as building allies and supporters within influential committees in legislative councils.
- **Proof/Argumentation:** This involves presenting a set of ideas in the form of arguments intended to convince a targeted entity to adopt a specific position or behavior.

Methods of Advocacy

1. Lobbying:

This involves holding meetings and one-on-one sessions with decision-makers to influence their beliefs and decisions. The purpose is to gain decisions that are fair and supportive of our cause through direct communication and persuasion.

2. Mobilization:

This means gathering the largest possible number of people, either as groups or individuals, who support the issue or cause, creating a collective backing around it. Mobilization strengthens public support for the cause and raises awareness about its importance.

3. Information, Awareness, and Communication:

This is a broad process aimed at changing community behavior by spreading information that benefits society. It is used to educate people on specific issues and influence their attitudes and behaviors towards these issues, supporting the goals of advocacy.

Goals of These Methods:

Advocacy seeks to create social awareness, influence decision-makers, and gather support for causes with the aim of achieving meaningful and positive change in society.

Why Do We Need Advocacy?

- Engaging the public in decision-making processes.
- Practicing and applying the concept of civil society's soft power.
- Exploring structural and root causes that need to be addressed.
- Supporting program sustainability, strengthening systems, and achieving results on a larger scale.

Planning the Advocacy Process:

1. Analyze the situation/context/problem.
2. Identify the issue to be advocated.
3. Define goals and outcomes.
4. Identify the audience and stakeholders.
5. Determine campaign strategies.
6. Identify resources and funding.
7. Develop the implementation plan – execution.
8. Monitor and evaluate the campaign.

Advocacy Tools

- Petition campaigns.
- Hearings in international forums.
- Political pressure (direct or grassroots level).
- Press conferences.
- Formal and informal meetings.
- Social media campaigns.
- Hashtags, research papers, protests, and symbolic demonstrations.
- Documentaries, press releases.
- Websites, cultural activities, and musical events, Public gatherings, simulated trials, Art exhibitions and artistic works (videos, documentaries, visual arts), Newsletters, Statements from celebrities, Building alliances and networks, etc.

The Basic Elements of Advocacy

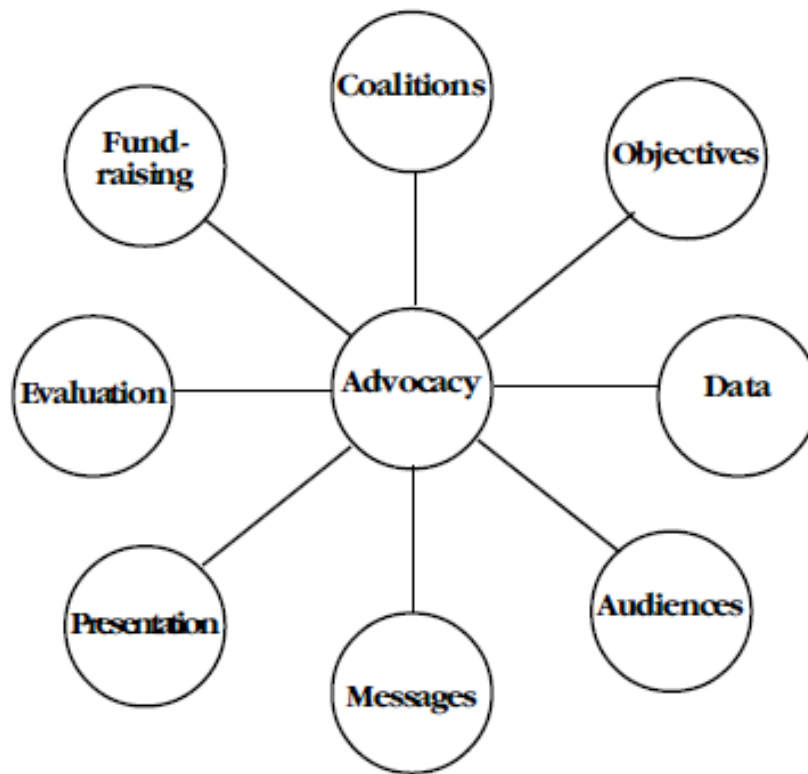


Figure 21: Basic Elements of Advocacy

Identifying Advocacy Audiences

Once the issue and goals are selected, advocacy efforts must be directed to the people with decision making power and, ideally, to the people who influence the decision makers such as staff, advisors, influential elders, the media and the public. What are the names of the decision makers who can make your goal a reality? Who and what influences these decision makers?

Developing and Delivering Advocacy Messages

Different audiences respond to different messages. For example, a politician may become motivated when she knows how many people in her district care about the problem. A Minister of Health or Education may take action when he is presented with detailed data on the prevalence of the problem. What message will get the selected audience to act on your behalf?

Selecting an Advocacy Objective

Problems can be extremely complex. In order for an advocacy effort to succeed, the goal must be narrowed down to an advocacy objective based on answers to questions such as: Can the issue bring diverse groups together into a powerful coalition? Is the objective achievable? Will the objective really address the problem?

Using Data and Research for Advocacy

Data and research are essential for making informed decisions when choosing a problem to work on, identifying solutions to the problem, and setting realistic goals. In addition, good data itself can be the most persuasive argument. Given the data, can you realistically reach the goal? What data can be used to best support your arguments?

Building Coalitions

Often, the power of advocacy is found in the numbers of people who support your goal.

Especially where democracy and advocacy are new phenomena, involving large numbers of people representing diverse interests can provide safety for advocacy as well as build political support. Even within an organization, internal coalition building, such as involving people from different departments in developing a new program, can help build consensus for action. Who else can you invite to join your cause? Who else could be an ally?

Making Persuasive Presentations

Opportunities to influence key audiences are often limited. A politician may grant you one meeting to discuss your issue, or a minister may have only five minutes at a conference to speak with you. Careful and thorough preparation of convincing arguments and presentation style can turn these brief opportunities into successful advocacy. If you have one chance to reach the decision maker, what do you want to say and how will you say it?

Fundraising for Advocacy

Most activities, including advocacy, require resources. Sustaining an effective advocacy effort over the long-term means investing time and energy in raising funds or other resources to support your work. How can you gather the needed resources to carry out your advocacy efforts?

Evaluating Advocacy Efforts

How do you know if you have succeeded in reaching your advocacy objective? How can your advocacy strategies be improved? Being an effective advocate requires continuous feedback and evaluations of your efforts.

How to design advocacy for Nexus?

Designing an advocacy campaign specifically for the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (Nexus) approach involves tailoring your strategy to promote the interconnectedness of humanitarian aid, development, and peacebuilding. Here's a Nexus-focused advocacy campaign steps:

1. Clarify the Nexus Approach and Its Importance

- Define the Nexus approach for your audience, emphasizing why it is essential to address humanitarian, development, and peace needs together rather than in silos.
- Use examples or case studies that show the benefits of an integrated approach in addressing complex crises (e.g., Yemen, Syria, or regions affected by both conflict and poverty).
- Highlight how the Nexus approach can improve efficiency, reduce costs, and create more sustainable solutions.

2. Set Specific Advocacy Objectives for the Nexus

- **Policy Change:** Advocate for policies that support integrated programming and funding across humanitarian, development, and peace sectors.
- **Increased Funding:** Aim for funding mechanisms that encourage multi-sectoral programs rather than isolated funding streams.
- **Coordination and Collaboration:** Push for stronger coordination mechanisms among stakeholders (NGOs, governments, UN agencies) to avoid duplication and ensure coherence.
- Ensure these objectives are **SMART** (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound).

3. Identify Key Stakeholders and Decision-Makers

- **Internal Stakeholders:** Engage leaders within your own organization, including project managers, program directors, and other team members to promote Nexus integration.
- **External Decision-Makers:** Target government policymakers, donor agencies, UN bodies, and influential NGOs that control or influence funding and coordination mechanisms.
- **Local Actors:** Include local organizations, community leaders, and affected populations who have unique insights and are essential to effective, sustainable Nexus approaches.

4. Develop Key Messages

- Craft clear and compelling messages that explain:
 - **The urgency** of adopting a Nexus approach in specific contexts.
 - **The benefits** of Nexus (e.g., more sustainable solutions, better resource allocation, enhanced resilience).
 - **What is needed** from stakeholders (e.g., policy change, funding for integrated programming, improved coordination).
- Tailor your message to resonate with each audience segment. For donors, focus on the cost-effectiveness of Nexus; for local communities, emphasize sustainable, community-driven change.

5. Choose Advocacy Tactics and Strategies for Nexus

- **High-Level Dialogues and Lobbying:** Advocate for Nexus-related policies and funding directly with donors, governments, and multilateral organizations.
- **Capacity Building:** Organize training sessions and workshops within your organization or in partnerships to build capacity for Nexus programming.
- **Media Campaigns:** Use media (social media, blogs, op-eds) to spread awareness and share success stories that show the impact of the Nexus approach.
- **Community-Based Engagement:** Empower local voices to share their experiences and demonstrate the Nexus approach's impact in building resilience and peace.
- **Policy Briefs and Reports:** Publish papers that highlight Nexus success stories, challenges, and evidence-based recommendations.

6. Develop an Action Plan

- Map out steps needed for each tactic, including deadlines, roles, and resources required.
- Plan a timeline for each step, making sure to prioritize tasks that can create quick wins and build momentum for longer-term objectives.
- Consider the scalability of your action plan for different levels (local, regional, and global) to maximize impact.

7. Build Partnerships and Coalitions

- Form alliances with other organizations, local NGOs, and government agencies that are committed to the Nexus approach. Collaborative efforts can amplify your reach and strengthen your advocacy.
- Engage multi-sectoral platforms (e.g., inter-agency working groups, UN clusters) to integrate Nexus principles across various humanitarian, development, and peace sectors.

8. Create Compelling Advocacy Materials

- Develop fact sheets, case studies, success stories, and infographics that visually demonstrate the impact of Nexus approaches.
- Use video testimonials from communities, project managers, and local leaders to personalize your message and make the Nexus concept more relatable.
- Ensure materials are accessible to diverse audiences, including local communities, decision-makers, and donors.

9. Mobilize Support and Public Awareness

- Engage the public and mobilize supporters by using social media campaigns, public events, and online petitions.
- Encourage supporters to participate in the advocacy by sharing Nexus success stories and supporting calls to action (e.g., urging donors to fund integrated programs).
- Host webinars or public forums to educate stakeholders about the Nexus approach and its importance in achieving sustainable peace and development.

10. Monitor and Evaluate Progress

- Set clear indicators to measure progress on each objective (e.g., number of policy changes, funding allocated for Nexus programs, partnerships established).
- Regularly evaluate the effectiveness of your advocacy efforts to identify successes, gaps, and areas for improvement.
- Adapt your strategies based on feedback, lessons learned, and changing circumstances in the field.

11. Communicate Achievements and Lessons Learned

- Share updates and successes with all stakeholders to keep them engaged and motivated.

- Communicate your findings to donors, governments, and local actors, demonstrating the Nexus approach's effectiveness and the continued need for integration.
- Document lessons learned to refine future Nexus advocacy strategies and contribute to a growing body of knowledge on best practices.

12. Sustain Advocacy for Long-Term Impact

- Design follow-up plans to maintain momentum and keep Nexus principles on the agenda.
- Encourage continuous learning and knowledge exchange within and between organizations to build expertise in Nexus programming and maintain advocacy efforts over time.

Tools of Advocacy:

- 1- Communication
- 2- Media
- 3- Campaigns
- 4- Story-telling

Questions help in advocacy:

- Trying to influence someone of their way of thinking or to influence change through formal channels.
- Advocates think a certain way and approach a problem a certain way.
- What is their objective/ thing they try to change? Formal briefings, and research. Pick an issue, something they want to change.
- Who are the decision makers?
- Who are your allies? Who do you have access to?
- Who might block this issue?
- Are there any external opportunities? particular days, particular events
- What are the barriers? Do they not care? Do they not know? There is no money? Do they need lots of voices to make it a priority?
- What do you have access to?
- What are the strengths of the organization and what can they bring?

- What are your tactics in responses? If they don't know (research)
- If they don't care, show them something that can change their mind.
- If it is not a priority make it public, or coalition work or convince someone whose opinion they care about to support your issue?
- Are there any risks do they need to do it privately rather than publicly?
- Monitoring and evaluation, try something see if it works. If it doesn't, reflect on why, and try something else.
- Business owners involved?

Becoming a Nexus Champion

To become a nexus champion, we have to think and work in the following:

- Reflect on **how will YOU advance nexus approaches.**
- List **concrete actions/priorities** that you plan to take to accelerate nexus approaches in
 - a. **your organization**
 - b. **the wider system**

Think about:

- ✓ windows at global, regional and country level
- ✓ policy and practice - coordination, programming, financing
- ✓ coherence and complementarity between H, D and P actors
- ✓ trilingual, continuous learning and knowledge exchange
- ✓ your role +sphere of influence

Concrete actions/priorities that you plan to take to accelerate nexus approaches are summarized as follows:

A. Actions in My Organization

1. Promote Collaborative Design:

- **Priority:** Foster joint planning sessions for teams in H, D, and P to design programs that consider cross-cutting themes like resilience, social cohesion, and capacity building.
- **Concrete Action:** Organize quarterly cross-departmental workshops to align on nexus principles and incorporate joint objectives.

2. Integrate Learning into Operations:

- **Priority:** Establish feedback loops to assess nexus-based interventions, capture lessons learned, and adapt strategies accordingly.
- **Concrete Action:** Develop a knowledge-sharing platform (such as a digital repository or an intranet resource) where staff can access case studies, methodologies, and toolkits relevant to nexus approaches.

3. Capacity Building for Nexus Awareness:

- **Priority:** Train staff across levels to understand nexus approaches and identify synergies between H, D, and P.
- **Concrete Action:** Implement a “nexus orientation” program for all new hires and a training series for current staff focused on practical applications of the nexus approach.

4. Encourage Nexus-Oriented Funding:

- **Priority:** Advocate for nexus-based funding streams that incentivize cross-sector programming.
- **Concrete Action:** Work with the fundraising team to identify donors open to multi-sectoral initiatives and build partnerships to support multi-year, flexible funding.

B. Actions in the Wider System

1. Engage in Policy Dialogue for Coordinated Frameworks:

- **Priority:** Advocate for frameworks that align H, D, and P efforts in policy, programming, and funding at global, regional, and national levels.
- **Concrete Action:** Participate actively in global forums and working groups (such as UN agencies or inter-agency working groups) to promote policies supportive of nexus approaches.

2. Foster Partnerships with Local Organizations:

- **Priority:** Build relationships with local and regional actors to ensure interventions are responsive to country-specific needs.
 - **Concrete Action:** Set up a community of practice with local partners to facilitate regular dialogue on H, D, and P integration and collaborative action.
3. **Support Multi-Stakeholder Knowledge Exchange Platforms:**
- **Priority:** Enable continuous learning and resource-sharing between organizations to foster nexus-based thinking.
 - **Concrete Action:** Launch a virtual knowledge hub or network that links NGOs, governmental agencies, and civil society in sharing best practices and research on nexus interventions.
4. **Promote Coherence through Trilingual Communication:**
- **Priority:** Ensure communication materials are accessible across humanitarian, development, and peace sectors by using a “trilingual” approach to terminology.
 - **Concrete Action:** Develop communication guidelines to ensure the messaging is clear, concise, and resonates across these sectors to enhance mutual understanding.
5. **Advance Cross-Sector Financial Coordination:**
- **Priority:** Advocate for funding mechanisms that support holistic, long-term programming.
 - **Concrete Action:** Collaborate with finance teams and donors to structure funding that allows for flexibility in addressing H, D, and P needs within one project cycle.

Windows of Opportunity (Global, Regional, Country)

- **Global:** Join international consortiums focused on nexus advocacy to help shape policy and funding priorities.
- **Regional:** Collaborate with regional networks to address cross-border issues through a nexus lens, such as migration, climate impacts, and regional peacebuilding.
- **Country:** Support national governments in designing policies that align with nexus approaches, leveraging local insights and capacities.

Personal Role and Sphere of Influence

- **Role as a Nexus Advocate:** Lead by example, embedding nexus approaches in all projects within my purview and sharing success stories to demonstrate value.
- **Influence in Knowledge Dissemination:** Champion continuous learning, encouraging peers and partners to adopt nexus approaches and engage in ongoing dialogue.
- **Bridge between Donors and Practitioners:** Act as an intermediary, communicating needs and gaps to donors and translating donor priorities into practical programming strategies.

Yemen nexus initiative's role in accelerating and advancing Nexus:

1. Communication and networking
2. Attending different platforms and webinars such as:
 - The MENA 2024 Regional Exchange Forum held from 08. to 10. October 2024 in Gaziantep, Türkiye
 - Global Community of Practice Webinar: Tool Accompanying HDPN Guidance
 - Under the IASC Task Force 4 on Humanitarian Development Collaboration Under the IASC Task Force 4 on Humanitarian Development Collaboration
 - Building WASH resilience, conflict sensitivity and peace
 - Triple Nexus; definition and applicability; NEAR Regional Core group
 - Regional Capacity Development and Knowledge Sharing Event on the HDPN; Organized by the Regional Issue-Based-Coalition on the Humanitarian Development and Peace Nexus (IBC HDPN); Arab Region in collaboration with the Global Nexus Academy; Online 18-21 July 2022
 - Shaking off the silos: How to make the HDP nexus work for local actors. A hybrid session for the Fragility Forum Partnership Day; Session time: Friday 1 March at 1pm EST, ALNAP
 - Advancing nexus in MENA: breaking the silos, ICVA
3. Establish platform
4. Research and studies to provide evidence-based

Key messages

- It has been three years since the DAC Recommendation on the HDP Nexus was passed and there is increasing urgency to ensure that the principles of the recommendation are **translated into practical action**.
- A Nexus Advisor can be a critical capacity to accelerate and drive a nexus approach. **The Nexus, however, is ‘everyone’s business’** and should be supported in diverse roles at global, regional and country level, operating at different levels to accelerate nexus approaches.
- Nexus champions, with an enhanced understanding of frameworks, principles, and approaches between H, D and P pillars of the nexus, **can catalyze and accelerate engagement of the diverse functions within and across organizations**.

Reference:

- 1- *Nexus Academy training*
- 2- *Options for a Nexus Coordination Mechanism for the League of Arab States; Mainstreaming the Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus into Sectoral Policies and Institutions in the Arab Region*
- 3- *The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Interim Progress Review-OECD*
- 4- *DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus*
- 5- *Report on the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus*
- 6- *ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SDG PROGRESS REPORT Showcasing Transformative Actions 2024*
- 7- *Global Peace Index 2024*
- 8- *sustainable-development-report-2024*
- 9- *Report_DAC-UN Dialogue Analytic Tools for Country Assessment Webinar*
- 10- *An Introduction to Advocacy, TRAINING GUIDE, Ritu R. Sharma*
- 11- *Nexus Academy cohort 7, UNDP*
- 12- *Advocacy training, MISBAR*

