

HDP Nexus Strategy in Yemen, 2026 – 2030



**A context – specific application of HDPN
in programmatic way to address complex crisis
in Yemen**



منظمة عيس التتموية للمرأة والطفل
Abs Development Organization For Woman & Child

Yemen HDP Nexus Strategy 2026 – 2030

A context – specific application of HDPN in programmatic way to
address complex crisis in Yemen



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Acronyms List

ADO	Abs Development Organization for Women and Children
BFD	Building Foundation for Development
CAR	Central Africa Republic
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CCRI	Climate Change Resilience Index
DKH	Diakonie Katastrophen Hilfe
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization
FSAC	Food Security Agriculture Cluster
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GWQ	Generations Without Qat
HDP	Humanitarian, Development and Peace
HDPN	HDP Nexus
HNRP	Humanitarian Needs Response Plan
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IDP	Internal Displaced People
IRG	International Recognized Government
IYC	International Youth Council- Yemen
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation, and Development
MOPHP	Ministry of Public Health and Population
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
MOAIFW	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fishery Wealth
MOWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sport
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NMO	Nation Makers Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-DAC	OECD- Development Assistance Committee
PWDs	People with Disabilities
UNICEF	United Nation Children Emergency Fund



SFD	Social Fund for Development
STC	Save The Children
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
SYS	SUN Yemen Secretariat
TDA	Transitional Development Assistance (BMZ)
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSDCF	United Nation Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNIDAP	United Nation Interim Development Action Plan
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program
WHH	Welt Hungerhilfe Organisation
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
YFCA	Yemen Family Care Association



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66 A Foreword



Dr. Aisha Thawab
CEO of Abs Development Organization for woman & Child

“ Immediate relief is essential to save lives, but we must ensure that it builds the foundation for long-term development. This means integrating livelihoods, food security, and health care in ways that reduce dependency and enhance local capacities.

Development Anchored in Inclusivity:
Programs must prioritize equity, involving communities across Yemen—particularly women, youth, and marginalized groups. This ensures that progress is not only inclusive but also locally driven.

Peace as the Cornerstone of Sustainability:
Sustainable peace cannot exist without addressing the root causes of conflict. Our strategy focuses on community Peace dialogue, reconciliation, and socio-economic opportunities as pathways to lasting peace.

Key Components of the 2026–2030 Strategy:
Collaboration and Partnership: The HDP Nexus demands multi-stakeholder engagement, from national institutions to international partners and community leaders. Together, we can align priorities and pool resources for maximum impact.

It is my honor to stand before you today on behalf of the Abs Developmental Organization to address a vital and transformative vision— the HDP Nexus Strategy in Yemen for 2026–2030: A Context-Specific Application of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN).

As we are all aware, Yemen has endured years of complex crises that have impacted every aspect of life. From humanitarian emergencies to developmental stagnation and ongoing instability, the challenges are immense. Yet, where there is hardship, there is also opportunity—an opportunity to build resilience, foster hope, and create sustainable change.

The HDP Nexus is not just a theoretical concept for Yemen. It is a critical framework for action, one that bridges the divide between short-term humanitarian responses, long-term development objectives, and the foundations of peacebuilding. For Yemen, context specificity is not a luxury—it is a necessity.

”

The implementation of the HDP nexus approach is becoming increasingly vital in Yemen, particularly amidst the escalating humanitarian needs, the intensifying global climate crisis, fragile economic situation, and the limitations of humanitarian funding. In this context, the necessity for synergy across the HDP nexus is more apparent than ever. As highlighted in the Humanitarian Needs Overview and Response Plan (HNRP) 2025, the past decade has demonstrated that humanitarian action saves lives and safeguards people's dignity. However, humanitarians cannot end civilian suffering alone. Much more is needed to reduce needs, achieve peace, revive the economy and build the resilience of communities through sustainable development. Thus, the pivotal question arises: what is the most effective strategy for applying and implementing the HDP nexus approach to achieve significant reductions in needs, vulnerabilities, and risks for affected populations, while simultaneously promoting resilience and fostering peaceful, inclusive communities?

Conflicts account for approximately 80 percent of whole humanitarian needs, making it imperative to address the complex and protracted crisis in Yemen. In this challenging environment, enhancing collaboration, coherence, and complementarity is more crucial than ever to mitigate risks and vulnerabilities while fostering and sustaining peace. This has been achieved through several key strategies:

- **Assessment Strategies:** Implement thorough assessments to understand the unique characteristics of the affected populations and their specific contexts that have been done through secondary data and primary data (***Advancing Nexus in Yemen: Breaking the Silos - a follow-up to the ICVA findings, 2024***, <https://yemenexus.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/1.Advancing-Nexus-in-Yemen-Research-Report-2025-FINAL-3.pdf>).
- **Risk Assessment:** Evaluate the risks associated with program implementation to inform decision-making through focused group discussions (Annex 1).
- **Risk Mitigation Plans:** Effective and appropriate risk mitigation strategies have been developed to address identified challenges (Annex 2).
- **Centrality of Protection and Gender:** Prioritize the protection of vulnerable groups and integrate gender considerations into all programming efforts.
- **Conflict Dynamic:** Focus on targeting the root causes of conflict drivers by addressing the relationships between government entities, communities, and conflicting groups.

This New Way of Working emphasizes the comparative advantages of a diverse array of actors collaborating toward collective outcomes that HDP stakeholders aim to achieve by the end of 2030. Importantly, this approach does not represent a mere handover from humanitarian to development efforts. Instead, it necessitates that humanitarian and development actors operate side by side, fostering broader partnerships and closer alignment among all HDP sectors. This collaborative framework is essential for effectively addressing the complex challenges faced in contexts and ensuring sustainable progress.

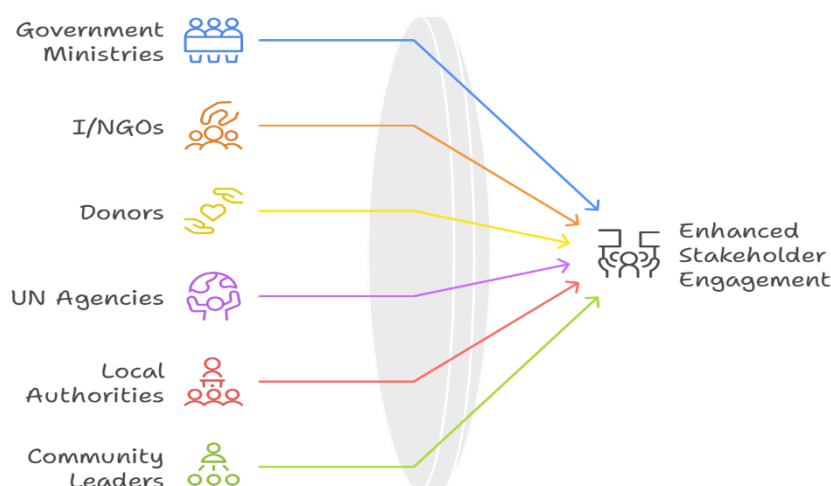
The HDP Nexus Strategy for Yemen 2026 - 2030 embodies a transformative approach that acknowledges the interconnectedness of humanitarian, development, and peace efforts. This strategy is designed to effectively tackle the complex challenges confronting Yemen, fostering sustainable development and long-term stability. By committing to an integrated approach, we can pave the way for a prosperous future where communities not only survive but thrive, even amid ongoing crises. The strategy is vital for enhancing resilience and promoting sustainable development by bridging the gaps between humanitarian aid, development initiatives, and peacebuilding efforts. It serves as a critical tool for translating the principles of the HDP Nexus into actionable procedures and mechanisms. This includes the application of joint analysis, integrated planning and programming, effective leadership and coordination, and coordinated financing. Together, these elements will facilitate a more cohesive and impactful approach to addressing the challenges faced by communities in Yemen.



The primary purpose of this strategy

To provide a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus in Yemen, specifically tailored for the Yemen Nexus Initiative led by ADO and sponsored by WHH. This strategy is informed by interviews with over tens of key stakeholders, including representatives from government ministries, international and local NGOs, donors, UN agencies, local authorities, private sectors and community leaders. It serves as an entry point for understanding the complexities of the triple nexus within the Yemeni context. Moreover, the strategy aims to facilitate the operationalization of the HDP Nexus, enhancing the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement. By fostering collaboration, coherence, and complementarity among humanitarian, development, and peace actors, the strategy seeks to leverage their respective strengths and improve overall impact. This strategy not only aims to respond to immediate needs but also to lay the groundwork for sustainable solutions that address the root causes of the ongoing crises in Yemen.

Harmonizing the HDP Nexus in Yemen



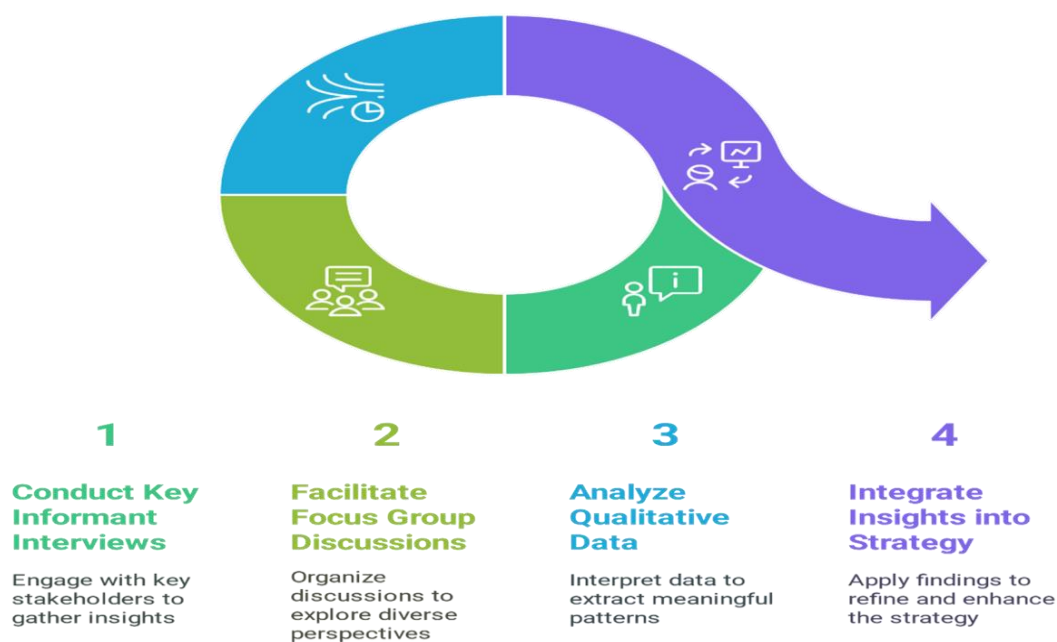


1. The methodology and Findings

Involves both quantitative and qualitative approaches, including consultation workshops, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with key stakeholders across different sectors. This participatory process ensures that the strategy is informed by the insights and experiences of those directly involved in the Humanitarian, Development, and Peace response.

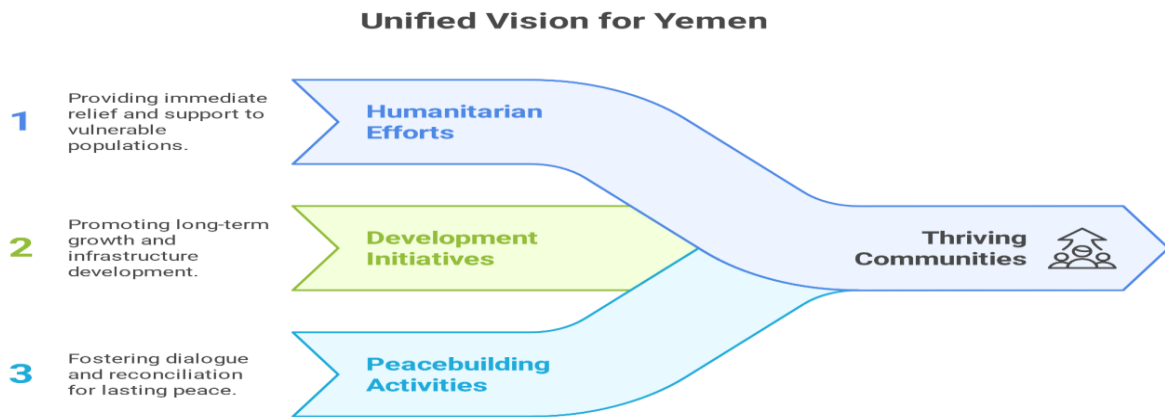
Key findings highlight the urgent need for a multi-faceted approach that recognizes the interconnectedness of humanitarian needs, development challenges, and peacebuilding efforts. The analysis indicates that approximately 19.5 million people in Yemen require humanitarian assistance, with widespread food insecurity and significant protection risks, particularly affecting women and children. Much more is needed to reduce needs, achieve peace, revive the economy, and build the resilience of communities through sustainable development activities. Recommendations include enhancing collaboration among stakeholders, implementing context-specific interventions, and prioritizing capacity building among local actors. Furthermore, establishing robust financing mechanisms and governance structures will be essential to ensure the effective operationalization of the HDP Nexus approach.

Participatory HDP Strategy Development



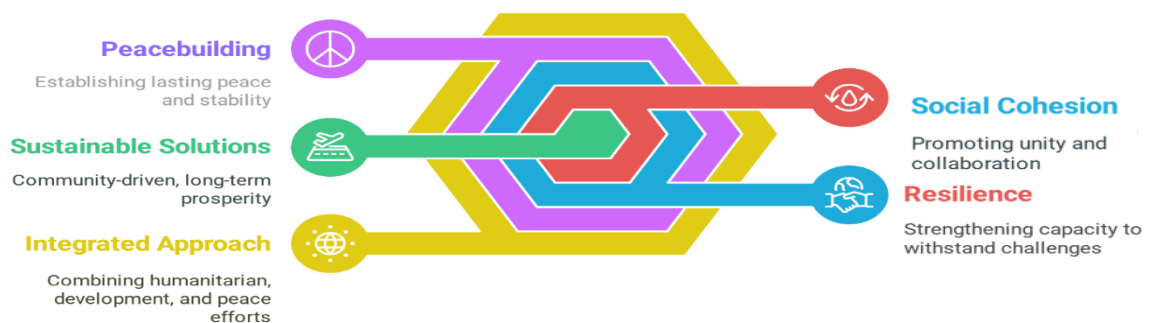


2. Vision: To achieve a peaceful, resilient, and prosperous Yemen, where communities thrive through integrated, sustainable, coherent and collaborative efforts across humanitarian development and peace building sectors.



3. 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 Promote Community Engagement and Participation
4. Build Capacity of Local Stakeholders
5. Advance Advocacy and Policy Influence





4. Principles



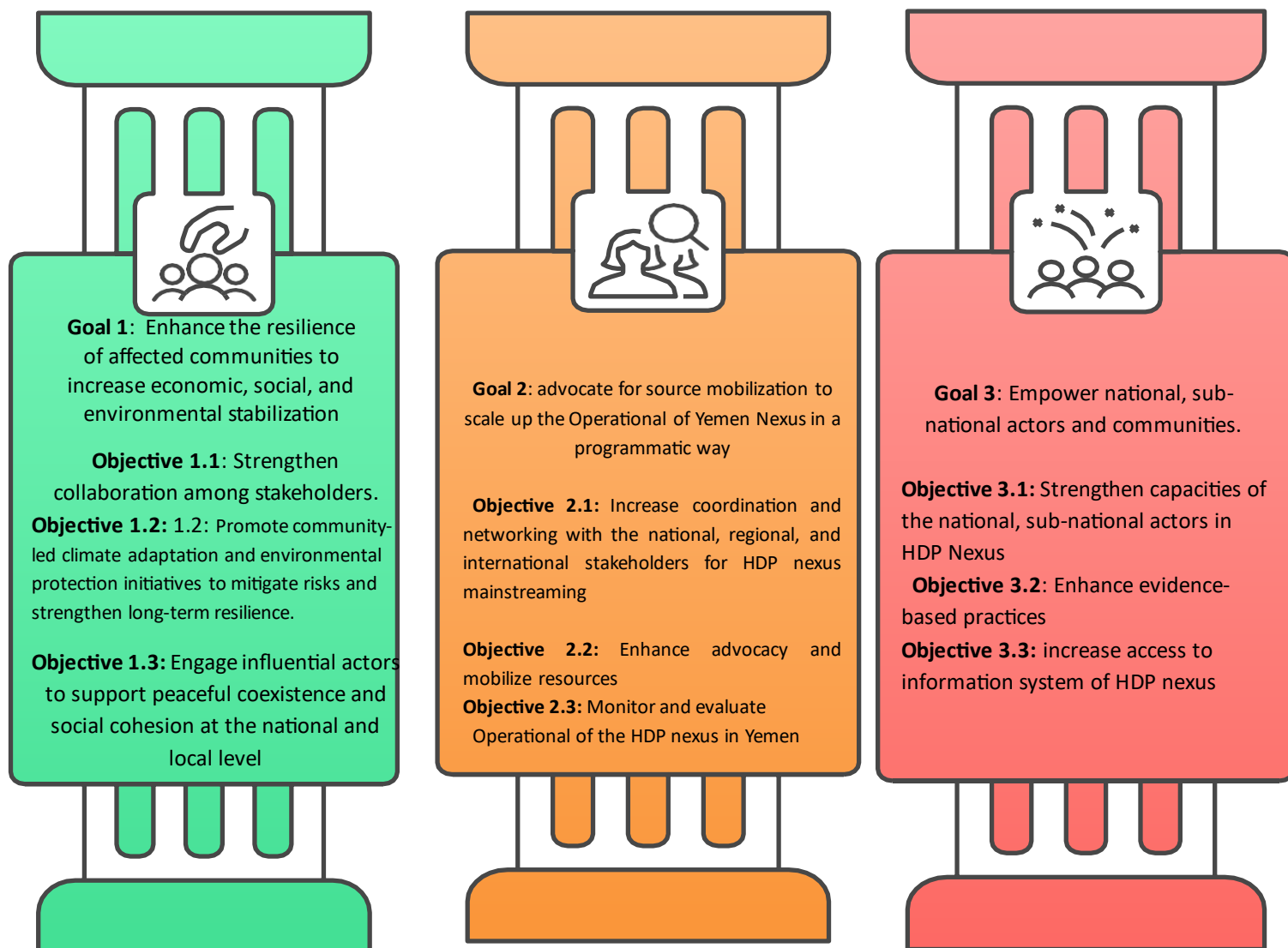


5. Values





6. Goals and Specific Objectives





7. Key Actions

It is built on the principles of the Nexus approach, which seeks to address the complex and interconnected challenges facing Yemen. The strategy will be implemented by relevant stakeholders and will focus on the following key areas:

Resilience Enhancement Peacebuilding

Enhancing the resilience of communities affected by conflict and displacement



Sustainable Development support

Promoting sustainable development, economic growth, conflict prevention and resolution.



Capacity Strengthening

Strengthening the capacity of local actors and institutions and institutions.



Advocacy and resource mobilization

scale up the operationalization of Yemen Nexus in a programmatic



2

Background

Yemen is experiencing one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises, compounded by ongoing conflict, economic instability, and climate change impacts. The protracted conflict, which began in 2015, has led to widespread displacement, significant loss of life, and the collapse of essential social services. In 2025, approximately 19.5 million people in Yemen are estimated to require humanitarian assistance, marking a 1.3 million increase from the previous year. This includes critical needs across various sectors such as health, food security, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). Alarmingly, over 17 million people face food insecurity, with 5 million at risk of emergency levels of food insecurity. The prevalence of malnutrition remains alarmingly high, particularly among children and Pregnant and lactating women. Also, the ongoing violence has exacerbated protection risks, particularly for women, children, and marginalized groups. Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a significant concern, with 6.2 million women and girls facing various forms of GBV. And 4.8 million displaced as the 5th largest displacement crisis in the world (HNRP 2025).

Yemen is highly susceptible to climate-induced disasters, including flooding and drought, which further exacerbate the existing humanitarian needs. Climate Vulnerability: Yemen is 3rd most vulnerable country to climate change (INFORM CCRI 2022) and around 50% of Yemen's population is exposed to at least one significant climate hazard such as extreme heat, drought, or flooding.

Yemen's economy continues its decline, plagued by skyrocketing inflation and currency depreciation. Over 80% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty, with limited access to basic services. In terms of human development, Yemen consistently fares poorly, ranking 186th out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index (2022) and 125th out of 131 countries in economic resilience. The conflict has led to severe economic downturns, institutional weaknesses, and disrupted service delivery. Escalating prices, particularly for essential goods, have plunged millions into poverty.

Institutional weaknesses and governance challenges further exacerbate development inequalities. Yemen ranks 158th out of 159 countries in development challenges and inequalities. Service delivery remains critically affected by disruptions in humanitarian aid, essential imports, remittances, and livelihoods, leading to compromised health, education, and social protection services.

Despite a truce between the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) and Sana'a Authority in April 2022, no peace settlement has been reached. Regional tensions and attacks on Red Sea shipping further complicate peace efforts. Localized clashes persist, particularly in frontline areas such as Taizz, Al Hodeida, and Marib. Women's and youth participation in peace processes remains limited.



ADO's Organization Leadership

ADO (Abs Development Organization) is a women-led organization operating in Yemen since 1996, specializing in humanitarian and development sectors including food security, health, WASH, nutrition, protection, and women's empowerment. In August 2021, ADO established the Yemen Nexus Initiative, focusing on applying

Nexus principles programmatically. During COVID-19 and funding shortages, ADO advanced the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus, bridging gaps between humanitarian aid, long-term development, and sustainable peacebuilding through strategic advocacy, networking, and nexus-oriented projects.

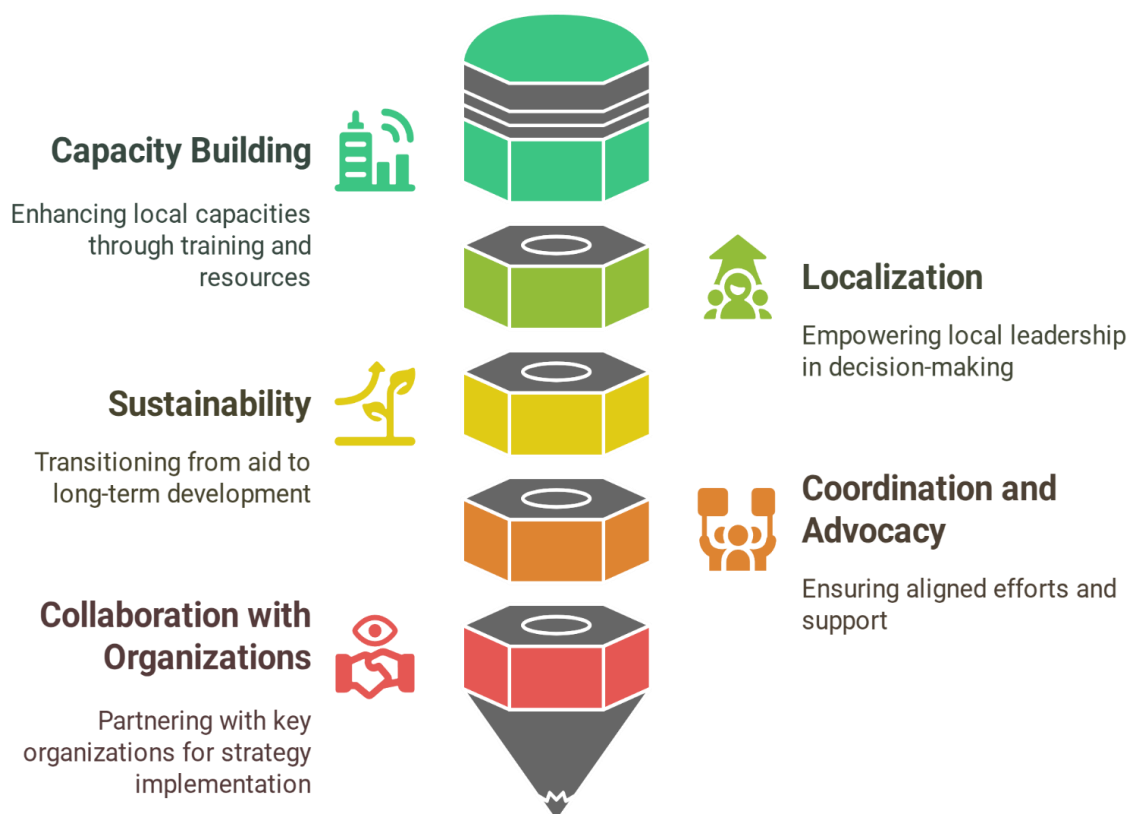
ADO's leadership is anchored on resilience, risk reduction, inclusive development, and peacebuilding strategies. By prioritizing capacity building and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships, ADO has enhanced the ability of governments, local actors, and international agencies to implement HDP-aligned strategies.

Key initiatives include:

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: Empowering local actors and promoting their leadership in decision-making processes.
4. Sustainability: Ensuring smooth transitions from immediate humanitarian aid to long-term development and peace outcomes.
5. Coordination & Collaboration with essential organizations like IOM, UNHCR, Save the Children, Care International, World Bank, UNDP, IASC, UNOPS, UNICEF, WHO, and OCHA has been pivotal. These partnerships assist in gathering insights, addressing challenges, and leveraging opportunities for implementing the HDP Nexus strategy.
6. Advance Advocacy and Policy Influence.

The slogan "**Let's work together**" launched by ADO in 2021, supports the implementation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus approach in Yemen. This initiative focuses on fostering collaboration among diverse stakeholders to enhance resilience, build social cohesion, and ensure that no one is overlooked in crisis responses.

Ado's Initiatives of HDP Nexus Approach in Yemen



The HDP Nexus Strategy for Yemen, developed by ADO, aims to enhance and accelerate coherence among humanitarian, development, and peace efforts. This strategy emerged from a consultative process involving relevant stakeholders at both the national and sub-national levels, including Aden, Hadramout, Marib, and Taiz in IRG areas. The development of this Strategy characterized by a comprehensive and participatory approach, actively engaging key stakeholders and utilizing evidence-based data to ensure its relevance and accuracy. The methodology comprises several structured steps designed to achieve a thorough understanding of the context and facilitate effective strategy formulation.



3.1 Desk Review

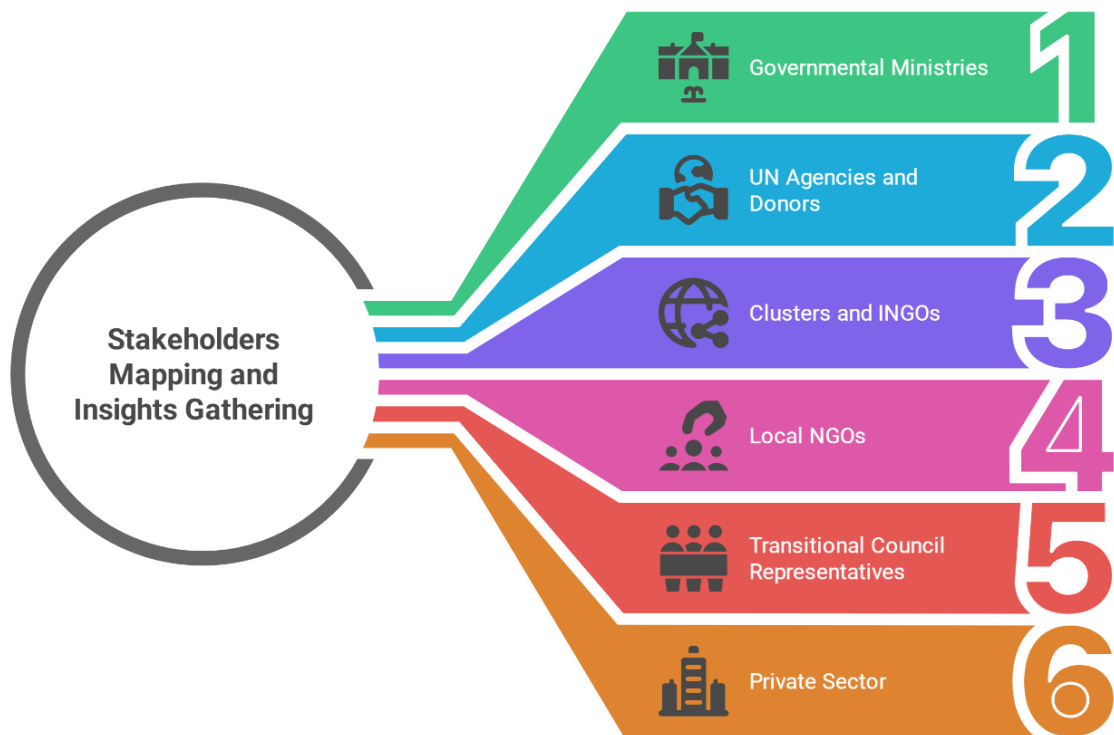
The initial phase entailed a comprehensive desk review of HDP nexus initiatives and contextual analysis. This review drew upon a variety of secondary sources, including prior reports, statistics, studies, strategies, and related initiatives. By providing a solid foundation for understanding the current landscape, this comprehensive review informed subsequent steps in the process. Additionally, it included an examination of international recommendations and best practices for operationalizing a nexus approach, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected contexts (Cameron, Chad, DRC, CAR, Somalia, Burkina Faso, Iraq, Libya, Haiti, Vanuatu, Colombia and El Salvador).



3.2 Stakeholder Mapping, Focus Group Discussions, and Key Informant Interviews

A detailed mapping of stakeholders was conducted to identify key participants. This phase included the creation and conducting of Consultation Workshops, FGDs and KIIs questionnaires to gather insights from various stakeholders, included governmental ministries (MOPHP, MOPIC, MOSAL, MOAFW, MOWE, MOE, 'MOYS, and MOTI), UN agencies and Donors (OCHA, UNICEF, UNDP, WB, etc), Shelter cluster, FSAC, INGOs (Oxfam, IOM, Acted, KFW, Mercy Corp, Solidarities international, Relief International, NRC, Save the Children, War Child, DKH, Care International, ...etc) NGOs (GWQ, TYF, NMO, Tawa sol, Soul for Development, Ghadaq for Development, Deem organization for Development, Youth without borders, IYC-Yemen, Yemen Red Crescent (YRC), BFD, MTM, Yemen Aid, Yemen Development Network (YDN), HLP, Idea Foundation, YDH, Wojood Foundation for Development and Peace, Al Rawabi for Development ,EHD, ONSUR, HDF, Watan organization For Development, Nahd organization for Development (NDF), Benevolence Coalition for Humanitarian relief, Response organization for Humanitarian Aid (Istigabah), All Girls for Development (AGF), Qatarat for Development, Smile for Women and Child Development, Peace Pathways Foundation (AGF), Silah Foundation, Al Joad Foundation for Development, Estidamah for Capacity Development, Al-Awn Foundation for Development, Peace school Organization, Nida foundation for Development and Progression, Watan Foundation for Development and Training, Peace Paths Foundation, International Authority for Relief and Development, KSR, Idea Foundation, YIAD, , Sheba ladies Foundation and Al Arsh Foundation ,...etc

Additionally, key stakeholders include Aden and Taiz universities, the Social Fund for Development (SFD), community leaders, women leaders, and representatives from various local councils. The private sector is also crucial, with participation from banks such as Al Tadhmon Bank, Al Kasimi Bank, First Aden Bank, and Ben Dhawal Bank, among others.



Drafting the Strategy and Validation

Based on the gathered findings and feedback, a draft strategy was formulated. This draft then presented to stakeholders for validation, allowing for further input and refinement. The collaborative approach ensured that the strategy was comprehensive, accurate, and aligned with the needs and expectations of all involved parties.

This structured methodology ensures that the HDP Nexus strategy for Yemen is developed through a rigorous, inclusive, and evidence-based process, enhancing its relevance and effectiveness in addressing the complex challenges faced.

Development of HDP Nexus Strategy for Yemen



Initiatives aimed at bridging humanitarian and development actions have been in existence since the 1980s. These initiatives included methodologies such as "linking relief, rehabilitation, and development" (LRRD), "resilience building," and "disaster risk reduction." However, these approaches tended to be more programmatic than structural, lacking a comprehensive vision or framework for large-scale transformation within the aid system, as the current nexus discourse advocates. A significant shift occurred in 2015, driven by increasing humanitarian crises and conflicts, which led to heightened calls for a new approach to planning and financing aid. As the number, intensity, and duration of these crises rose, humanitarian and development funding stagnated. The urgency to achieve more with limited resources became apparent, highlighting the need to address immediate emergency requirements while also tackling the underlying conditions that contribute to long-term instability. This context fostered a growing emphasis on enhancing efficiencies and promoting collaboration between humanitarian and development sectors, culminating in the emergence of the "double nexus" discourse post-2015.

The first World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 championed the concept of the "humanitarian-development nexus" as a model for future strategic planning, funding, and programming. Later, UN Secretary-General António Guterres articulated a vision of the humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding sectors as "three sides of the same triangle," which laid the foundation for what is now recognized as the "triple nexus." This framework integrates peacebuilding into the humanitarian-development nexus when contextually appropriate. (EU, Case study Operationalizing the 'triple nexus, June 2022).

From these developments the UN's 'New Way of Working' (NWoW) was born. In 2017, the UN and the World Bank launched the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative (HDPI), which seeks to bring the two actors together 'in new ways across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence (World Bank, 'Brief – The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative', 3 March 2017).

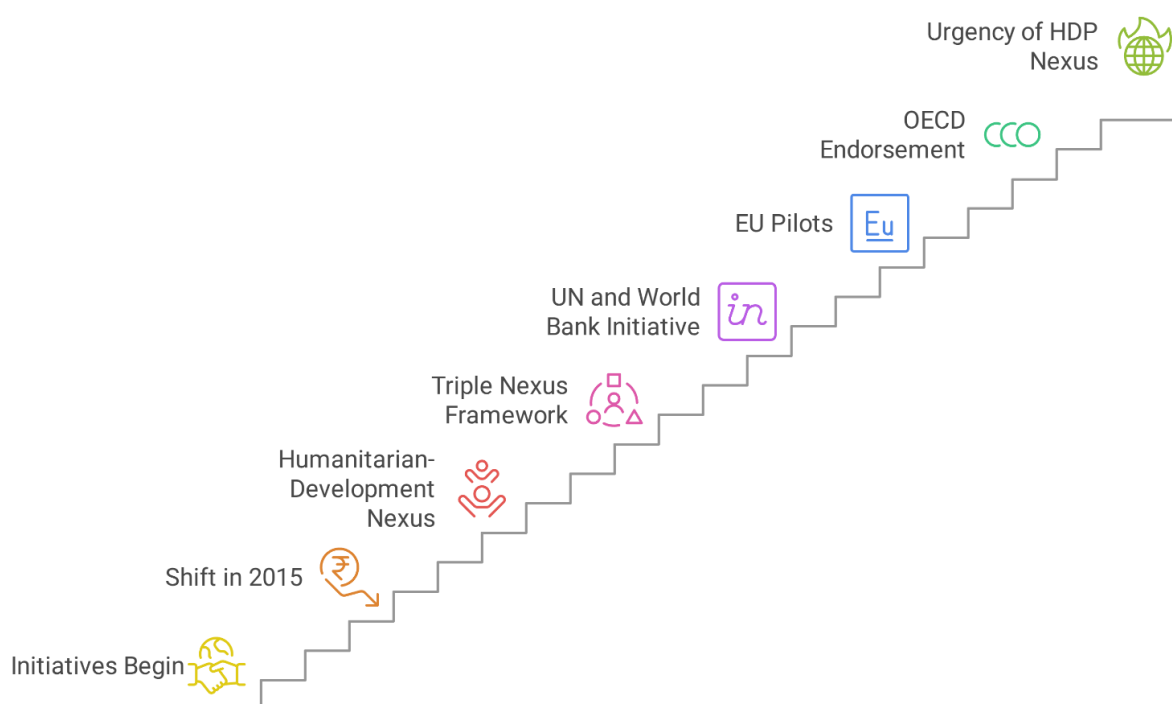
The European Commission then identified six countries facing protracted crises to pilot the EU's approach to operationalizing the nexus: Chad, Iraq, Myanmar, Nigeria, Sudan, and Uganda. In 2018, the EU informally endorsed the triple nexus approach, and in 2020 the European Commission Services and the EEAS jointly produced an internal document to clarify the EU's position on the concept of 'peace' in the context of the triple nexus. Finally, one of the most critical developments in the conceptualization of the triple nexus occurred in 2019, when the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) adopted its 'Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus'. In a reflection of the perceived importance among key stakeholders of a harmonized understanding of, and approach to, the triple nexus, it is the first ever OECD legal instrument with UN agency adherents.

According to the OECD's "States of Fragility," nearly half of the 836 million people living in extreme poverty reside in fragile contexts, a figure projected to rise to 80 percent by 2030. Additionally, the number of globally displaced individuals has surpassed 65 million, almost doubling over the past two decades. Consequently,

funding for humanitarian action is increasingly outpaced by growing needs, with close to 90 percent of humanitarian aid directed towards protracted crises.

Urgency of the HDP Nexus Approach: The importance of implementing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus approach, which seeks to ensure coherence and complementarity between humanitarian, development, and peace actions, is growing in urgency. Humanitarian needs are escalating as new conflicts emerge and the global climate crisis intensifies, while humanitarian funding is becoming more constrained. This underscores the necessity for complementary development assistance in crisis contexts. The global financial crisis, the ongoing global climate crisis and Covid-19 pandemic, a looming global food crisis. The climate crisis is fundamentally and irreparably reshaping our world, with grave implications for the rights of current and future generations need strongly transformative Collaboration, where the HDP nexus represents a transformative approach that recognizes the interconnections between humanitarian, development, and peace sectors. It emphasizes collaboration to better address people’s needs, mitigate risks, and advance sustainable peace. This framework advocates for a New Way of Working that bridges the gap between humanitarian and development efforts while reinforcing, rather than replacing, national and local systems. The integrated approach is vital for ensuring a comprehensive and sustainable strategy to tackle Yemen’s multifaceted challenges, fostering resilience, and paving the way for lasting peace and development. The need for greater synergies across the HDP nexus is evident. However, questions remain about the most effective strategies for implementing an HDP nexus approach that yields tangible reductions in needs and vulnerabilities for affected populations in Yemen. This need for a coherent HDP nexus approach is widely recognized, as highlighted¹

Progression of the HDP Nexus Approach



IASC, Mapping good practice in the implementation of HDP nexus approaches, September 2024 ¹

The HDP Nexus approach is essential for Yemen's multifaceted Crisis, intensified by ongoing conflict, widespread displacement, natural disasters, and epidemics. Addressing these complex challenges requires a well-coordinated, collaborated, coherent response, robust governance reforms, and sustained peace efforts. The integration of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding initiatives is crucial for fostering a unified and prosperous future for Yemen. Balancing immediate humanitarian needs with long-term development goals poses a significant challenge.

The HDP nexus seeks to closely interlink these three pillars, ensuring a more sustainable response to poverty, violent conflict, and the root causes of crises. Its primary objective is to enhance coherence among these pillars, effectively reducing the needs and risks faced by affected populations, promoting crisis prevention, and strengthening the resilience of vulnerable groups and local systems.

Yemen faces a complex crisis characterized by violent conflict, internal displacement, natural disasters, epidemics, and economic instability, all of which contribute to the nation's fragility. This fragility is exacerbated by widespread poverty, social unrest, and inequality. Conflicts account for approximately 80 percent of humanitarian needs, resulting in crises that are often prolonged and interwoven. Therefore, enhancing collaboration, coherence, and complementarity between traditional humanitarian and development efforts is more critical than ever. The HDP Nexus approach aims to integrate conflict sensitivity, reduce risks and vulnerabilities, and facilitate peacebuilding efforts throughout the conflict cycle.

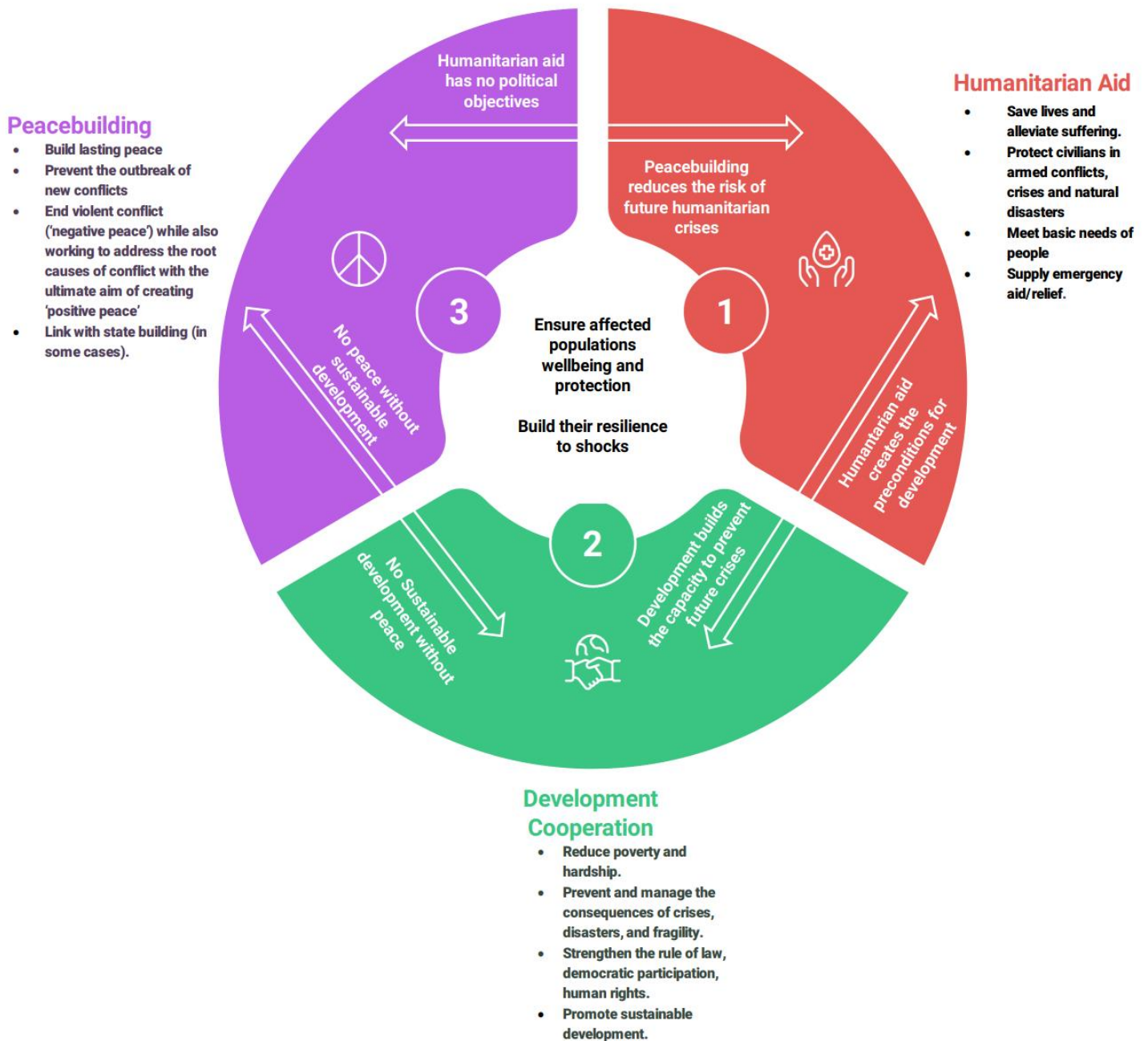
The HDPN approach is paramount for transitioning Yemen from immediate relief to sustainable development and peace. By promoting integrated and coherent responses, the HDP Nexus strategy seeks to establish a robust framework for resilience and long-term stability in the country. There is an urgent need for a rapid, adaptable multi-year strategy that bridges lifesaving humanitarian assistance with sustainable, peaceful development, ultimately shifting Yemen from fragility to the creation of resilient structures and effective institutions.

In the context of protracted crises and conflict, the HDP Nexus approach offers a comprehensive pathway that integrates multiple response dimensions. Unlike other strategies that may prioritize issues such as climate change at the expense of peace, the HDP Nexus emphasizes the fundamental role of peace in addressing Yemen's complex challenges.

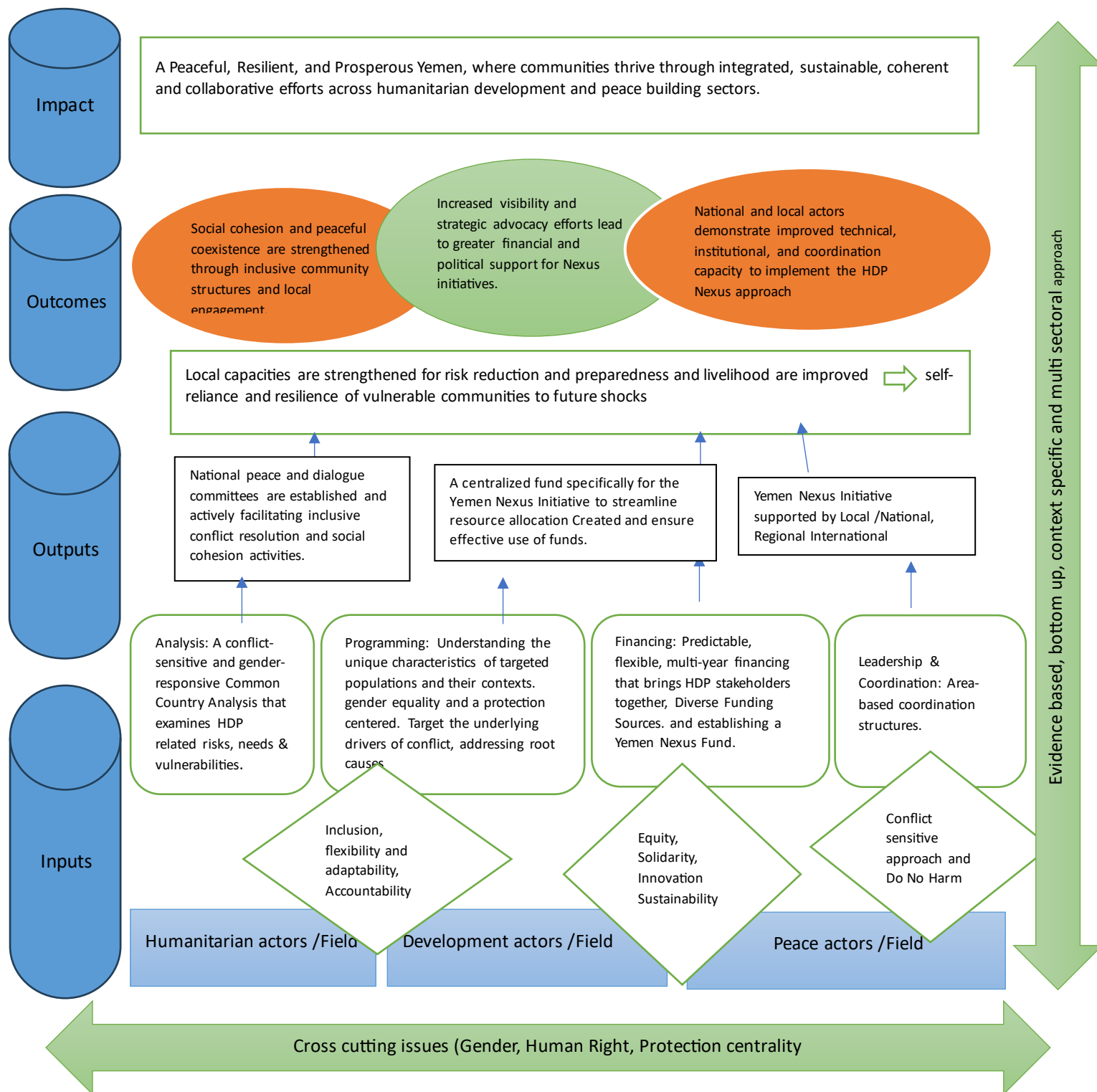
The adoption of the HDP Nexus approach marks a significant shift toward a more integrated, sustainable, and community-focused response to the ongoing crisis. By tackling the interconnected challenges of humanitarian needs, development, and peacebuilding, this strategy seeks to provide more effective and lasting solutions than traditional aid methods. This holistic approach is essential for navigating the complexities of Yemen's situation and fostering resilience among its population. Despite substantial humanitarian efforts, many initiatives have often failed to address the root causes of the crisis. The HDP Nexus Strategy for Yemen 2026 - 2030 aims to confront the country's complex challenges by strengthening the integration and alignment of

humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding outcomes. While significant funding has been allocated since the onset of the conflict, the effective use of these resources has been hampered by inflexibility and sectoral approaches that treat each area of intervention in isolation.

Linkages between development cooperation, humanitarian aid and peacebuilding.



Theory of Change (TOC)



This strategy is evidence based, bottom up, context specific and multi sectoral approach. Consequently, its operationalization consists of four distinct stages²: leadership and coordination, specific actions, planning and programming, as well as partnerships and financing. These stages are essential for effectively implementing the HDP Nexus within the Yemeni context, offering clear and actionable steps for stakeholders



6. 1. Leadership and Coordination

Leadership Dynamics: The initial step in any country is to enhance coordination among relevant stakeholders. Leadership structures can significantly differ depending on the specific context and the level of UN presence. Various countries have adopted diverse multi-stakeholder coordination models, including HDP Nexus Task Forces, Working Groups, and Coordination Committees. These entities play a crucial role in overseeing and facilitating the implementation of HDP approaches, bringing together a wide range of stakeholders who connect the different dimensions of the nexus. Typically, coordination at the national level is led by Resident Coordinators (RCs) or individuals holding dual or triple roles, such as Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) or Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC). For example, in Cameroon, the national HDP Nexus Task Force operates under the guidance of the Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Coordinator. Similarly, in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG) comprises humanitarian, development, and peace actors and is managed by government representatives alongside the DSWG HC/RC. Additionally, OCHA collaborates on linking the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) at the country level. Conversely, in Vanuatu, the national government demonstrates notably strong leadership in coordinating HDP Nexus efforts, despite a more limited direct UN presence compared to other regions.

Area-Based, Bottom-Up or Context-Specific Approach in Yemen: In Yemen, effective leadership and coordination are essential for the successful implementation of the HDP Nexus. Key stakeholders encompass the Government, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs, local NGOs (LNGOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), local authorities, community leaders, and affected populations. Establishing or adapting coordination structures to support the HDP Nexus is vital for fostering collaboration among diverse actors across the various dimensions of the nexus. Streamlining these structures can significantly enhance the efficient utilization of limited time and resources.

Area-based coordination strategies are instrumental in customizing the HDP Nexus approach to the Yemeni context, recognizing the diverse vulnerabilities and risks faced by different regions and demographic groups. These coordination mechanisms typically focus on specific sub-national geographic areas³. This area-based approach has emerged as the preferred method in Yemen, as indicated by most respondents, including OCHA. It has been adopted by ADO as the initiative leader; however, further awareness, advocacy, and consensus are necessary to strengthen its implementation.

² As described in the IASC guidelines and many documented references.

³ IASC, Mapping Good Practice in the Implementation of HDP Nexus Approaches, September 2024.

HDP Initiative's Governance Structure in Yemen: It currently outlines the coordination structures at national level that facilitate collaboration among HDP stakeholders across various sectors and stakeholders. The roles and interactions of various stakeholders involved in the Yemen Nexus Initiative (YNI) are clearly defined to ensure cohesive governance, as the following⁴:

Yemen Nexus Initiative Steering Committee (YNI-SC) - Strategic Leadership

- Provides strategic leadership and guidance.
- Establishes strategic priorities, oversees the initiative, and ensures alignment with its overarching vision and mission.
- Makes decision: It approves action plans and strategies, adapting to the evolving context in Yemen.
- Helps mobilize resources and reviews implementation.
- Coordinate and facilitates collaboration among stakeholders, ensuring the integration of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts.

Yemen Nexus Initiative Commission (YNI-Commission)

- Implementation Support: It advocates for integrated interventions across sectors, supporting the application of the nexus approach.
- Capacity Building: It enhances local capacities through training and resource provision, ensuring effective nexus strategy implementation.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: Community engagement in tracking project outcomes ensures alignment with strategic objectives.

Technical Working Groups (TWGs)

- Technical Guidance: Provides evidence-based guidance expertise and recommendations to different sectors.
- Research and Knowledge Sharing: They conduct assessments and disseminate best practices to enhance program effectiveness.
- Oversees implementation
- Collaboration: TWGs engage with other stakeholders to integrate technical inputs into the broader strategic framework.

These structures should create opportunities for HDP actors to conduct joint assessments and response analyses, formulate sectoral and multisectoral plans, mobilize resources, enhance systems and capacities, coordinate implementation efforts, and engage in monitoring, evaluation, learning and accountability processes. Accordingly, to achieve coherent, efficient, effective, and sustainable HDP collective outcomes across sectors in Yemen, the governance structure must adhere to the following principles:

- National Leadership: Maintain a governance framework that is nationally led and owned, fostering local accountability and ownership.
- Efficient Coordination: Design coordination processes to be streamlined and efficient, minimizing delays while enhancing overall effectiveness
- Inclusive Collaboration: Integrate humanitarian, development, and peace actors within unified structures to facilitate joint activities, including Joint analysis, planning and programming, Financing, resource mobilization, and shared information and learning. ([get the available structure or new required ones](#))
- Targeted Investments: Ensure that resources and actions are directed toward the most vulnerable populations, regardless of their location within the country.
- Contextual Adaptation: Tailor approaches to fit the specific needs and circumstances of sub-national contexts.
- Stakeholder Engagement: Ensure active participation and effective communication among all stakeholders involved in addressing crisis in Yemen.

⁴As TORs formulated by ADO.

- Outcome Orientation: Focus on implementation and results, ensuring that coordination and planning processes lead to timely, large-scale actions.
- Coherent Efforts: Foster alignment and coherence among the diverse efforts of various actors to maximize impact.

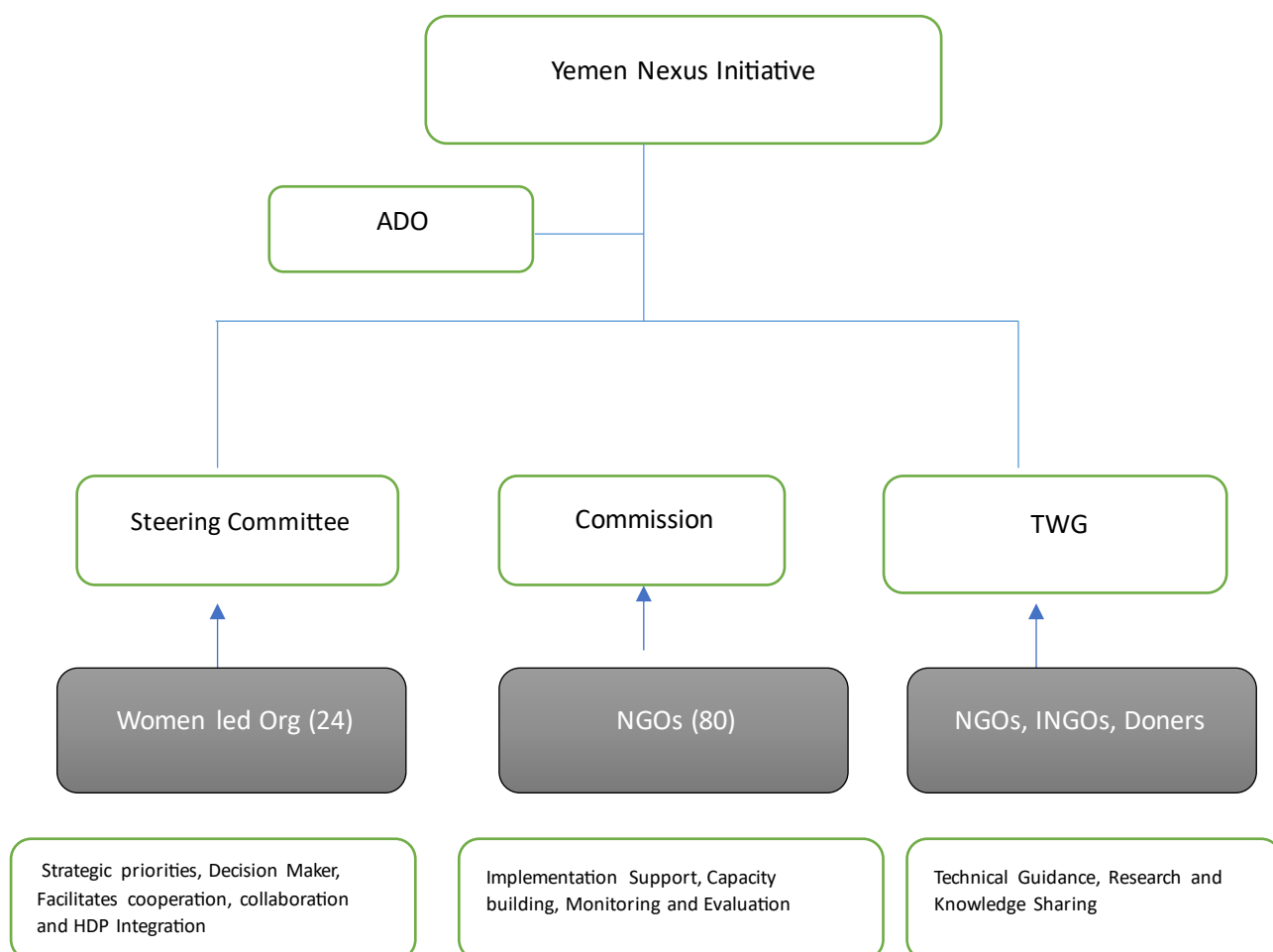
ADO

- Supports the HDP National Steering Committee and other structures
- Located within the SC. Consists of 3 staff.

In consultation with key stakeholders in IRG areas, the respondents informed many important points:

- SC should involve Donor representative, UN agency representative, MOPIC/Governmental representative, HC, RC, HCT/UNCT, OCHA and WB and/or UNDP/BMZ and Private sector representative.
- Commission should involve: INGOs/NGOs, CBOs, Community leaders, Private sector, Academics, ..etc
- TWGs should involve: Governmental line ministries (Health, Nutrition, WASH, FSA, Education and MOSAL, Finance), Yemen humanitarian team, Humanitarian clusters, Donors, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs, SFD, Financial institutions, etc.
- There is need to be restructuring, adjustment or amendments for available coordination structure, benefiting from Yemen context, stakeholders' perspectives and best HDP nexus experiences and practices.
- This structure needs to be reflected into Sub national structure.

National Governance structure of YNI





6.2 Joint Analysis and Sharing analyses:

Conducting joint analyses across the humanitarian, development, and peace pillars is essential for comprehensively understanding the complexities of conflict and vulnerability in Yemen. By utilizing a conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive Common Country Analysis (UN CCA)⁵, this approach examines the risks, needs, and vulnerabilities, while emphasizing the inclusion of various population groups—such as internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and marginalized communities—whose circumstances impact the achievement of sustainable development goals. This thorough analysis informs the development of effective cooperation frameworks, drawing lessons from experiences in other contexts, such as Iraq, where joint analyses have employed area-based methodologies that are both conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive.

In Yemen, adopting a joint assessment approach will be particularly beneficial through an area-based strategy, allowing for localized insights that consider the unique contexts and needs of different regions. By fostering collaboration among stakeholders and integrating diverse perspectives, the joint analysis will serve as the preferred assessment tool. This not only enhances the understanding of multifaceted challenges but also facilitates targeted interventions that respond to the specific vulnerabilities and capacities of communities across Yemen. Ultimately, such an approach will contribute to more effective and sustainable outcomes in pursuit of the HDP nexus objectives.

For instance, in the Central African Republic (CAR), the CCA is being updated to incorporate evolving humanitarian needs and peacebuilding challenges, thereby mainstreaming the HDP nexus approach (2022-2024). Although no joint conflict analysis has been conducted, UNDP has undertaken a conflict analysis for its stabilization program, which included local consultations and the joint assessment of risks with community members. Similarly, IOM and FAO utilized PBF funding to assess conflict drivers linked to transhumance. In Somalia, the CCA outlined drivers of risk, vulnerability, and need, with participation from various agencies across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including the Human Rights and Protection Working Group/OHCHR. A light-touch update to the CCA was finalized in 2022, focusing on key changes in the conflict context. In Burkina Faso, the UNIDAP initiative provides an in-depth conflict analysis addressing root causes of conflict, while supporting the leadership of women and youth in promoting peace and reconciliation at both local and national levels. Identifying risks necessitates an assessment across five critical dimensions: political, social, economic, environmental, and security, as outlined by the OECD.

In Vanuatu, the Common Country Analysis (CCA) was developed in 2021 through collaborative efforts by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). While the HCT surveys indicate that CCAs represent a form of joined-up analysis, it is crucial to recognize that conducting a CCA is standard practice that may not fully capture the depth of collaborative analytical efforts. In Libya, the analysis of the CCA concerning IDPs has been refined over the past two years, including a Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) implemented by REACH, which addressed durable solutions for IDPs in line with the SDGs and other relevant policy frameworks. In Cameroon, the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) serves as the HDP Nexus analytical framework, developed jointly by the European Union, the United Nations, and the World Bank Group to conduct assessments of recovery and peacebuilding priorities in conflict-affected and fragile contexts. Similarly, in Chad, Joint Assessments on population vulnerabilities have been conducted as part of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), involving the participation of humanitarian and development actors.

⁵ The most relevant form of 'joint analysis'

Integrated HDP Nexus Approach



6.3 Joined up Planning and Programming

Collective Outcomes⁶: In the context of the HDP nexus, collective outcomes refer to context-specific targets established by humanitarian, development, and peace actors that are integrated into their respective country-level planning frameworks. These outcomes represent a shared vision aimed at addressing and mitigating needs, risks, and vulnerabilities, requiring the combined efforts of various communities and stakeholders. As defined in the IASC Light Guidance, they embody a collaborative endeavor among humanitarian, development, and peace actors to reduce humanitarian needs, risks, and vulnerabilities by striving for collectively agreed outcomes or HDP priority areas.

Across eleven countries, HDP nexus approaches are primarily characterized by the development of collective outcomes and the harmonization of priorities between UN-led development plans and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs). Stakeholders have recognized the importance of this collective understanding in fostering coordinated action. While collaboration among HDP actors has facilitated the establishment of collective outcomes, translating joined-up planning into complementary programming remains a challenge. To enhance alignment between the objectives of HRPs and Cooperation Frameworks across the HDP nexus, clarity is essential regarding the roles and responsibilities of various actors in achieving these goals, helping to mitigate concerns about duplication and fragmentation of efforts.

Collective outcomes are prioritized based on areas of greatest need, risk, and vulnerability. For example, a practical definition of a collective outcome could be specific deliverables that development and humanitarian

⁶ collective outcomes, which are also essential for nexus-oriented program design and financing. The concept of collective outcomes is central to the UN's New Way of Working, and as a result the UN has made significant progress towards developing collective outcomes in various countries. (to be included in collective outcomes)

actors aim to achieve within a three to five-year timeframe, such as reducing the number of malnourished children in a city from A to B.

Common collective outcomes frequently focus on improving access to basic social services, enhancing food security and nutrition outcomes, and providing durable solutions for internally displaced persons. These outcomes are regularly integrated into high-level planning frameworks across various contexts, including Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), El Salvador, Haiti, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, and Vanuatu.

In Cameroon, the Recovery and Peace Consolidation (RPC) Strategy emphasizes access to sustainable basic social services, sustainable livelihoods, economic opportunities, social cohesion, and local governance. For the DRC, the focus is on food security, access to basic social services, and addressing forced displacement (IDPs) and gender-based violence (GBV). In Somalia, collective outcomes include:

- Equitable and affordable access to government-led and regulated quality basic social services.
- Reducing the number of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters, and environmental degradation.
- Increasing the proportion of vulnerable Somalis with sustained resilience against environmental and conflict-related shocks, based on improved management of life cycle risks, food security, and nutrition outcomes.
- Strengthening the capacities of local, national, and customary institutions to achieve durable solutions and enhance resilience, self-reliance, and social cohesion in urban communities affected by displacement.

In Burkina Faso, the focus is on local governance, social cohesion, food and nutrition security, and access to basic social services. Libya has identified two collective outcomes under the UNSDCF 2023-2025: durable solutions for IDPs and migration management. Colombia's UNSDCF outlines three strategic priorities: peace, migration, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with objectives to protect lives through humanitarian assistance and contribute to durable solutions for those affected by conflict and violence. In Vanuatu, the UNSDCF 2023-2027 serves as the key framework for joined-up planning and programming, complemented by the Vanuatu Country Implementation Plan, which has received government endorsement.

In Haiti, the Transitional Action Plan (TAP) formulated by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) highlights collective outcomes such as combating violence, strengthening peace infrastructure, anti-corruption efforts, enhancing social cohesion, improving access to basic services, promoting women's economic empowerment, and managing environmental challenges. UNIDAP was key driver for Peace pillar, focused on conflict prevention and durable solution for IDPs⁷. For example, in Haiti⁸, the Transitional Action Plan (TAP) formulated by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) highlights collective outcomes such as combating violence, strengthening existing peace infrastructure, anti-corruption efforts, enhancing social cohesion, improving access to basic services, promoting women's economic empowerment, and managing environmental challenges.

⁷ Country Brief on HDP nexus Burkina Faso.

⁸ Haiti faced a dire Political, Social and Economic situation from 2017 to 2022

In Yemen, adopting a robust joint planning and programming framework centered on selected collective outcomes will facilitate cohesive action among stakeholders. By focusing on local governance, food security, access to basic services, and social protection, this approach will enable a more integrated response to the multifaceted challenges facing the country, ultimately contributing to sustainable development and resilience-building efforts. This strategy incorporates several essential components during this stage:

1. **Crisis Management and Resilience Building:** Prioritize current crisis management while simultaneously strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations and local structures.
2. **Strategic Engagement:** Enhance the involvement of the HDP nexus strategy in government development plans, particularly concerning crisis prevention, peacebuilding, and conflict transformation. This also includes operationalizing the HDP nexus approach as an innovative way of working.
3. **Integration of Peacebuilding:** Foster strong integration of the peacebuilding pillar by creating new areas of action focused on building peaceful societies and communities.
4. **Sustainable Income Generation:** Ensure sustainable income generation is a cross-cutting issue across all fields of action.

Programming in Yemen must be conflict-sensitive and adhere to the principle of "Do No Harm.". Emphasizing gender equality and adopting a protection-centered approach are also vital for effective programming. Additionally, initiatives should address the underlying drivers of conflict by strengthening relationships between governments and communities, such as through governance-focused programs that promote the restoration of basic services and build trust in authorities. Furthermore, support should be extended to conflicting community groups via peacebuilding efforts that encourage joint resilience models and stabilization⁹ initiatives. Consequently, the identified collective outcomes can serve as a valuable framework for planning and programming, focusing on:

1. Local governance and social cohesion.
2. Food and nutrition security (aligning with MSNAP II).
3. Access to basic social services.
4. Social protection.
5. Peaceful and inclusive societies, advancing the peace pillar and emphasizing conflict prevention and durable solutions for internally displaced persons.

⁹ Stabilization: reduce the tension between security actors: Policing and security sector reform. MHPSS, social cohesion, community engagement transitional justice

Building Resilient Communities Through Conflict-Sensitive Programming in Yemen



Peace in Yemen:

The concept of peace is less well understood and operationalized within the HDP Nexus. Peace is essential for development programming and for ensuring the effectiveness of humanitarian and developmental efforts. While the humanitarian-development nexus is relatively well established, it is widely recognized that peace remains a poorly integrated component in most contexts. This is due to the significant operational implications it presents for humanitarian and development actors, as well as the risks that a highly integrated nexus poses to humanitarian neutrality. Therefore, peace must be systematically integrated from the outset of any nexus discussion or joint planning process in conflict-affected contexts where a nexus approach is deemed appropriate.

Systematically integrating peace within the HDP Nexus: is of critical importance, particularly in conflict-affected contexts like Yemen. The HDP Nexus calls for coherent and coordinated approaches that bridge the humanitarian relief, development assistance, and peacebuilding efforts. Yemen, enveloped in prolonged conflict, exhibits a distinct necessity for such integrated approaches to address the multiple facets of violence, poverty, and instability.

In Yemen, the intersection of humanitarian aid, developmental efforts, and peace interventions is paramount for restoring stability. The significance of preventive measures and inclusive strategies towards sustainable peace. When peace components are systematically integrated, it can mitigate the underlying causes of conflict, foster resilience, and create avenues for long-standing development outcomes¹⁰.

Defining the Peace Component within the HDP Nexus: One of the most contentious aspects of the triple nexus is defining the peace component. Peace encompasses a range of actions including conflict prevention, peacebuilding, diplomacy, stabilization, and security support. This definition is inclusive of both 'soft' and 'hard' interventions¹¹

¹⁰ Pathways for Peace, Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict, WB group

¹¹ Same reference

- **Soft Interventions:** Soft peace interventions focus on social cohesion, trust-building among communities, and conflict resolution mechanisms. These efforts aim to rebuild social fabrics and foster mutual understanding among conflicting groups. Integration of such activities in Yemen involves community-led dialogue sessions, local peace committees, and cultural exchanges to harmonize relationships within diverse factions.
- **Hard Interventions:** Hard peace interventions, on the other hand, encapsulate security measures, conflict prevention, and stabilization efforts. These include deploying security personnel, implementing disarmament, and executing mediation processes to ensure tranquility and rule of law. In Yemen, hard interventions might appear as security sector reform, ceasefire agreements, and peacekeeping missions.

The European Union (EU) has made strides in clarifying the peace dimension of the triple nexus. In its recent non-paper, the EU proposed a comprehensive definition of peace actions that encompasses various facets, including conflict prevention, peacebuilding, diplomacy, stabilization, and security support. This definition acknowledges the roles of a wide range of actors, from national and local authorities to international organizations and civil society. Such inclusivity is vital for creating a holistic and effective peace strategy that resonates with the realities on the ground.

Case Studies and Examples of Effective Integration: Illustrating the integration of peace components within the HDP Nexus can be drawn from several noteworthy examples globally, including initiatives in the Horn of Africa and the LRRD program in Nigeria.

- **Horn of Africa:** In the horn of Africa, HDP Nexus efforts have predominantly centered around peace components such as mediation, conflict prevention, social cohesion, and conflict-sensitive measures. These initiatives have created conducive environments for humanitarian aid and development projects to thrive while simultaneously reducing incidences of conflict.
- **LRRD Program in Nigeria:** The Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) program in Nigeria effectively integrates 'soft' peace components like social cohesion activities, trust-building between communities and the police, and community dispute resolution mechanisms. These efforts have showcased how peace can be woven into the fabric of societal development, presenting a model that can be adopted in Yemen.

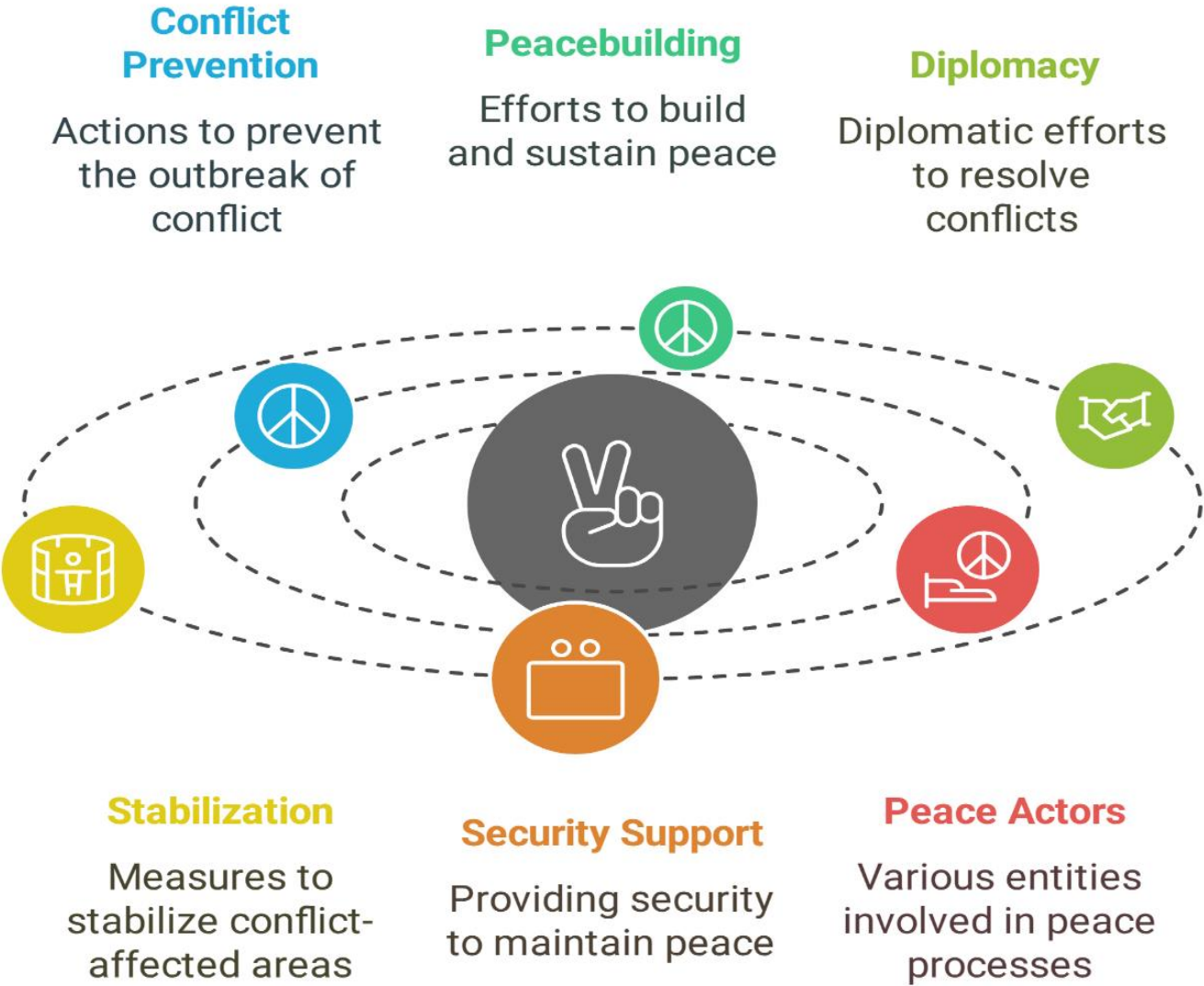
Substantiating Peacebuilding Strategies: These are vital insights into peacebuilding strategies that are essential for Yemen, such as the adoption of inclusive solutions through dialogue, adapted macroeconomic policies, institutional reform, and redistributive policies¹². Sustaining peace necessitates mainstreaming citizen engagement, emphasizing the participation of women and youth in decision making processes.

In Yemen, deploying these strategies implies fostering inclusive dialogue platforms to address grievances, reforming institutional frameworks to enable fair resource distribution, and ensuring that development processes are conflict-sensitive and peace-inducing. The involvement of local communities, civil society, international organizations, and governments as relevant peace actors is critical for driving lasting peace.

¹² Pathways for Peace, Main Messages and Emerging Policy Directions , WB

Accordingly, the importance of systemic, inclusive approaches to prevent violent conflict and enhance peacebuilding efforts. Integrating peace within the HDP Nexus in Yemen is not just an option but a necessity. Peace interventions—both soft and hard—must be seamlessly woven into humanitarian and development efforts to reconstruct a conflict-torn nation. By learning from other regions and adhering to proven peacebuilding strategies, Yemen stands a chance to emerge from the shadow of conflict, paving the way for sustainable development and lasting peace.

Integrating Peace in the HDPN Nexus





Gender Inequalities:

The ongoing conflict in Yemen has significantly exacerbated existing gender inequalities, severely impacting women's access to livelihoods and reinforcing harmful gender norms that disadvantage women and girls. According to the Humanitarian Needs Response Plan (HNRP) 2025, these inequalities continue to limit the participation of women and girls in various aspects of life, including education, employment, and decision-making processes.

The ongoing conflict in Yemen has drastically exacerbated gender inequality and gender-based violence (GBV). Women and girls in Yemen face severe restrictions on their access to livelihoods, and the conflict has reinforced harmful gender norms, leading to a dramatic decline in their overall societal participation. The alarming surge in GBV, including domestic violence and child marriages, necessitates a comprehensive, integrated approach within the humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding (HDP) nexus to address these critical issues.

Gender equality is a critical area where the goals of humanitarian action, development initiatives, and peacebuilding efforts converge. By fostering interlinkages among these sectors, the effective operationalization of the HDP Nexus presents opportunities for more integrated and transformative approaches to addressing gender considerations, particularly relevant when linked with existing frameworks, such as the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, which emphasizes the importance of women's participation in peace processes and governance.

Impact on Women's Livelihoods and Gender Norms: The conflict has had a particularly severe impact on women's access to livelihoods, further entrenching detrimental gender norms. According to the Humanitarian Needs Response Plan (HNRP) 2025, the participation of women in economic activities has dropped by 28% since the conflict began, with a current employment rate of just 6%, down from 34% before the war (HNRP 2025, UN Women 2025). These statistics underscore the significant barriers that women and girls face in accessing education, employment, and participation in decision-making processes, perpetuating cycles of disadvantage. Addressing these gender inequalities through the HDP nexus is crucial. The HDP nexus strategy emphasizes the convergence of humanitarian action, development initiatives, and peacebuilding efforts, creating opportunities for a more integrated and transformative approach to gender considerations. By fostering interlinkages and engaging a wide range of stakeholders, this strategy can operationalize effective interventions that address both immediate and long-term gender equality needs.

The prevalence of GBV in Yemen has surged alarmingly in recent years. Reports from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) indicate a significant increase in incidents of domestic violence and rise child marriages during the conflict since 2015. These stark figures highlight the urgent need for comprehensive strategies to combat GBV and protect the rights and safety of women and girls.

Operationalization of Triple Nexus: Leveraging the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda within the HDP nexus framework provides a pathway to addressing the specific needs of women and girls in Yemen. By

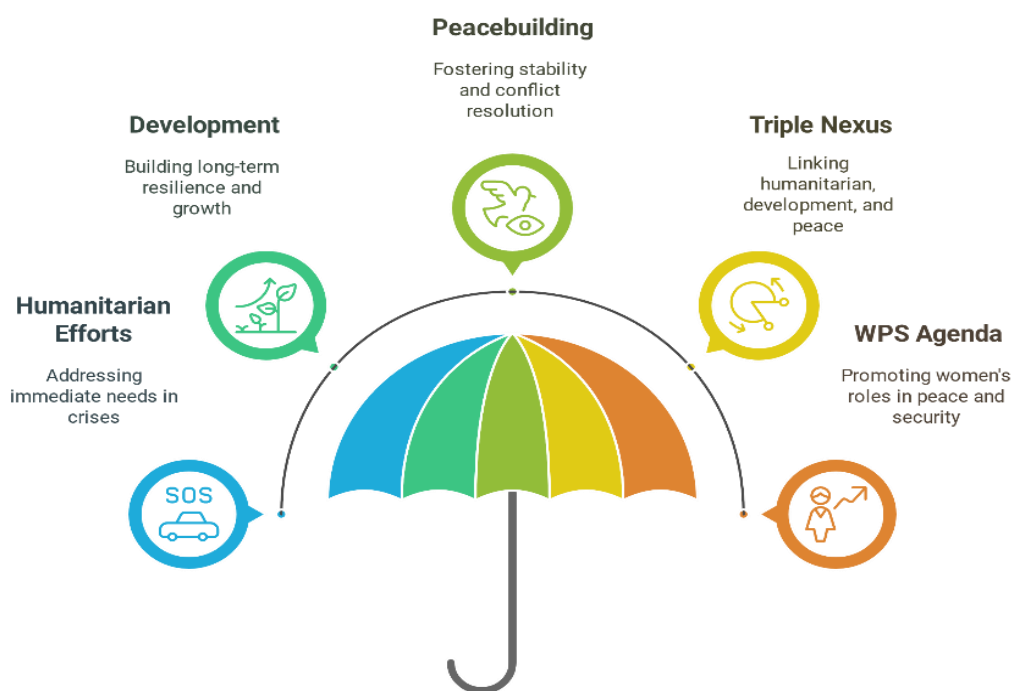
connecting humanitarian relief with development goals and peacebuilding efforts, stakeholders can promote long-term gender equality and empower women as integral actors in peace processes. This approach enables comprehensive strategies that not only meet immediate needs but also advocate for systemic changes.

Recent international classifications and reports emphasize the extent of gender inequality in Yemen and the necessity for comprehensive intervention. The Global Gender Gap Report recently ranks Yemen last, with a gender gap of 79.9%, indicating deep-rooted inequalities that require immediate and sustained intervention (World Economic Forum). These reports provide a critical baseline for understanding the challenges and measuring progress.

Steps for Effective Intervention: To effectively address gender inequality and GBV in Yemen, stakeholders must engage in gender-responsive programming. Key steps should include:

1. **Local Community Engagement:** Empower local communities to challenge harmful gender norms and practices by providing education and awareness programs.
2. **Support for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):** Strengthen the capacity of CSOs working on gender issues to deliver targeted support and advocacy for women's rights.
3. **Government Collaboration:** Collaborate with government entities to develop and enforce policies that protect women and promote gender equality.
4. **Women's Participation in Decision-Making:** Ensure the active participation of women in decision-making processes at all levels, acknowledging their critical role in peacebuilding and development.
5. **Holistic Approach:** Adopt a holistic approach that integrates humanitarian relief, development initiatives, and peacebuilding efforts to create sustainable and transformative change.

Integrating Gender Equality in Crisis Response





6.4 Financing

Overview of Financing Needs: To effectively implement the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus in Yemen, there is a critical need to shift away from siloed annual funding cycles. Instead, a focus on predictable, flexible, multi-year financing is essential to bring together humanitarian, development, and peace stakeholders¹³. This integrated approach will enhance the coherence and effectiveness of responses to Yemen's multifaceted crises.

Current Financing Landscape: Effective financing for the HDP Nexus requires a broader range of flexible, predictable multi-year programming and diversified funding sources. Despite many donor governments committing to the OECD-DAC Recommendation on the HDP Nexus, progress in developing complementary humanitarian and development financing strategies to address shared priorities remains notably the weakest area¹⁴ of progress across various countries. Nonetheless, initiatives aimed at better coordinating financing within the HDP Nexus are emerging. For instance, donor coordination frameworks have been successfully established in countries such as Chad and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), facilitating more unified financial approaches. International Financial Institutions (IFIs) are also actively engaged in the HDP Nexus, particularly in analysis and planning processes that align with HDP objectives.

Funding Mechanisms: The peace pillar of the HDP Nexus is primarily financed through the UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the Stabilization and Justice Fund (SJF). These mechanisms enable complementary roles, allowing for coordinated investment strategies and support for jointly funded programs.

The World Bank has played a significant role in financing efforts across several countries, including Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Haiti, Iraq, Somalia, and Vanuatu. In Somalia, the World Bank was instrumental in developing the Cooperation Framework and building an investment portfolio that addresses shocks through development initiatives alongside traditional humanitarian responses. Their involvement extends to prioritizing strategies for the HDP Nexus, contributing to the drafting of Common Country Analysis (CCA) assessments, particularly in post-conflict rehabilitation efforts.

In Burkina Faso, support from the Peacebuilding Fund has been crucial in operationalizing the peace pillar of the HDP Nexus. Similarly, **in Vanuatu**, the national ministry of finance promotes complementarity between funding and the nexus approach through the national budget, working alongside the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

International Examples of Coordination: In **Chad**, donors have established a coordination framework and meet quarterly to discuss challenges. Many have integrated the nexus approach into their strategic frameworks (The World Bank's Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (2020-2025) and the EU's Chad-EU Cooperation Strategy (2021-2027). Although Chad has not benefited from a specific nexus fund, it has recently accessed funding for sustainable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lac province.

¹³ One of the core OECD DAC recommendations for the triple nexus

¹⁴ IASC, Mapping good practice in the implementation of HDP nexus approaches, sep2024

In Colombia, the government leads coordination with bilateral donors, the UN, and other international cooperation actors, establishing an annual working group to discuss priorities. Some donors, like USAID and the Multi Partners Trust Fund, actively promote projects that align with the HDP Nexus. **In Iraq** financing strategies include the Sustainable Building Fund (SBF), the Kuwait Fund (KWF), and partnerships with the Japan Inter Cooperation Agency.

In Yemen, consultation workshops, focus group discussions (FGDs), and key informant interviews (KIIs) have revealed that the absence of appropriate complementary financing is a significant challenge to implementing the HDP Nexus ((and the integration of the peace pillar). Resource mobilization is essential for successfully applying the Yemen Nexus strategy, ensuring that adequate funding and resources are available to support integrated humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts.

Strategies for Resource Mobilization: Key strategies for effective resource mobilization in Yemen include:

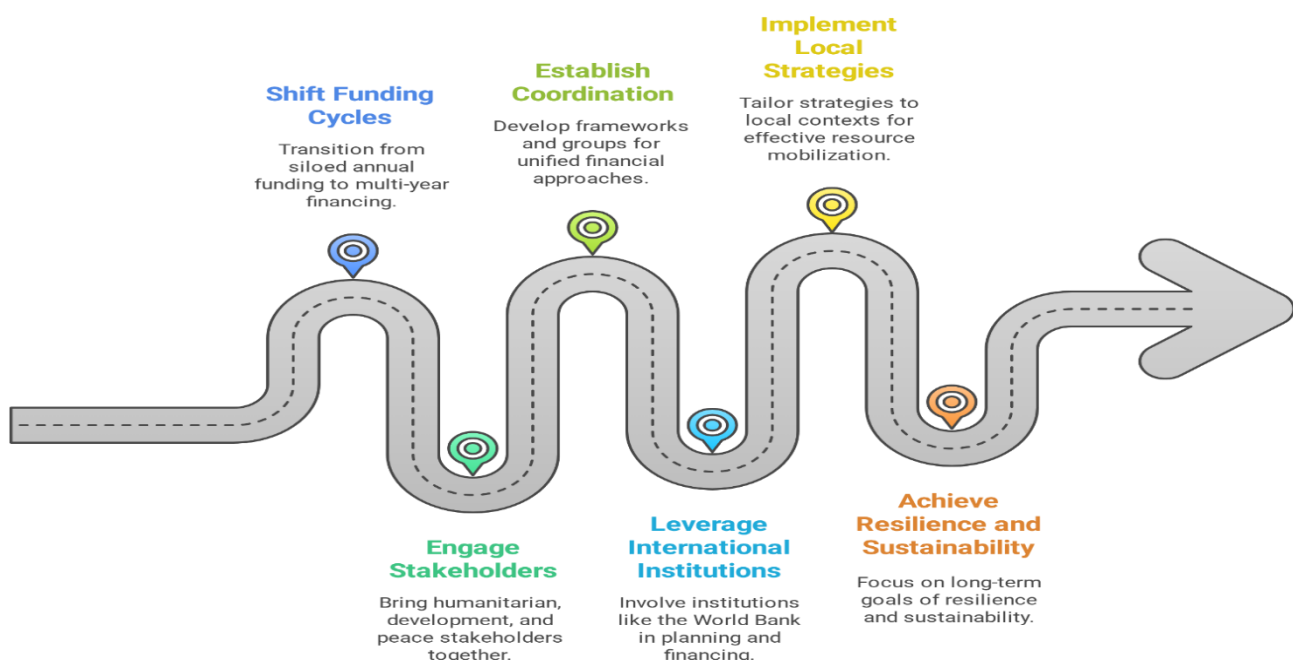
1. Diverse Funding Sources

- **Government Funding:** Engage national and local government agencies to secure funding from public sector budgets dedicated to humanitarian aid and development projects.
- **International Donors:** Identify and approach international donors and development partners that prioritize nexus approaches, including bilateral agencies, multilateral organizations, and philanthropic foundations.
- **Private Sector Partnerships:** Collaborate with private sector entities to leverage funding and resources, utilizing corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives that align with the initiative's goals.

2. Establishing a Yemen Nexus Fund

- **Dedicated Fund:** Create a centralized fund specifically for the Yemen Nexus Initiative to streamline resource allocation and ensure effective use of funds.
- **Donor Engagement:** Actively engage potential donors to contribute to the fund, emphasizing the impact of integrated approaches on resilience and sustainable development.
- **Transparent Management:** Ensure transparent financial management and reporting to build trust with donors and stakeholders.

Achieving Effective HDP Nexus Financing



Vision	A peaceful, resilient, and prosperous Yemen, where communities thrive through integrated, sustainable, coherent, and collaborative efforts across humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding sectors.		
Goals	Goal 1; Enhance the resilience of affected communities to increase economic, social, and environmental stabilization		
	Goal 2: advocate for source mobilization to scale up the Operational of Yemen Nexus in a programmatic way		
	Goal 3: Empower national, sub-national actors and communities		
Objectives	1.1: Strengthen collaboration among stakeholders.		
	1.2: Promote community-led climate adaptation and environmental protection initiatives to mitigate risks and strengthen long-term resilience.		
	1.3: Engage influential actors to support peaceful coexistence and social cohesion at the national and local level		
	2.1: Increase coordination and networking with the national, regional, and international stakeholders for HDP nexus mainstreaming		
	2.2: Enhance advocacy and mobilize resources		
	2.3. Monitor and evaluate Operational of the Yemen HDP Nexus .		
	3.1: Strengthen capacities of the national, sub-national actors in HDP Nexus		
	3.2: Enhance evidence-based practices		
	3.3: increase access to information system of HDP nexus.		
Key Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social cohesion and peaceful coexistence are strengthened through inclusive community structures and local engagement. 2. Increased visibility and strategic advocacy efforts lead to greater financial and political support for Nexus initiatives. 3. National and local actors demonstrate improved technical, institutional, and coordination capacity to implement the HDP Nexus approach 		
Key Outputs	<p>1-National peace and dialogue committees are established and actively facilitating inclusive conflict resolution and social cohesion activities.</p> <p>2. A centralized fund specifically for the Yemen Nexus Initiative to streamline resource allocation Created and ensure effective use of funds.</p> <p>3.Yemen Nexus Initiative supported by Local /National, Regional and International actors.</p>		
Key Indicators	1.1 # of national peace and dialogue committees established % of committee members representing diverse groups % of committee-led recommendations/actions adopted by local or national authorities.	2.2. Centralized Nexus Fund formally established with governance structure and operational framework (Yes/No). # of stakeholders (donors, UN agencies, national/local actors) contributing to or endorsing the centralized fund. Total amount of funds mobilized (USD) for the Nexus Fund annually. % of funds disbursed in alignment with HDP Nexus priorities and strategic plan. # of Nexus-integrated programs or projects financed through the fund. % of funded initiatives led by local or national actors (disaggregated	3.3. # of formal endorsements, partnerships, or agreements signed with local, national, regional, and international stakeholders in support of the Yemen Nexus Initiative. # of local/national, regional, and international stakeholders actively participating in Nexus coordination platforms or events. # of joint statements, policy briefs, or advocacy products co-developed or co-signed by diverse actors supporting the initiative. Amount of funding (USD) pledged or contributed by different stakeholder levels (disaggregated by local, national, regional, and international actors). # of joint Nexus projects or programs implemented through cross-level collaboration (e.g., local-national or national-international partnerships).

		by type: LNGO, NNGO, community-based groups). # of financial and performance reports published and shared publicly by the fund governance body per year. # of learning sessions or donor briefings conducted to improve fund strategy and alignment.	
Key Activities	1.National peace and dialogue: Conduct stakeholder mapping Facilitate inclusive consultations Develop Terms of Reference (ToR) Provide capacity building and training Establish coordination mechanisms	2.A centralized fund: Conduct a feasibility study Engage key stakeholders (donors, UN agencies, INGOs, national authorities, LNGOs) to build consensus on the fund's purpose, criteria, and oversight mechanism. Mobilize seed funding from bilateral donors, multilateral organizations, pooled funds, and private sector partners to establish the initial capital base. Develop donor engagement and advocacy materials , including a pitch deck, business case, and success stories from pilot Nexus programs. Train local actors and stakeholders on accessing the fund, proposal writing, financial compliance, and reporting. Establish a multi-stakeholder fund governance board Develop operational guidelines and funding criteria aligned	3.Yemen Nexus Initiative supported: Develop a stakeholder engagement strategy to identify and engage relevant actors at the local, national, regional, and international levels (including LNGOs, NNGOs, government, donors, UN agencies, and regional bodies). Organize high-level advocacy meetings and roundtables with key actors to present the Nexus Initiative, its strategy, and the added value of integrated HDP programming. Facilitate the formation of a Yemen Nexus Support Group or multi-actor advisory platform to guide and endorse the initiative. Design and disseminate an advocacy and communication package , including: Nexus case studies and success stories Policy briefs and talking points Multilingual infographics and media assets Establish Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) or partnership agreements with regional and international organizations to formalize commitment and collaboration. Host periodic Nexus Forums or Conferences , engaging diverse stakeholders to review progress, co-create strategies, and align on shared priorities. Leverage diplomatic channels and regional institutions (e.g., League of Arab States, GCC) to elevate the initiative in geopolitical dialogues.
Inputs	Humanitarian actors /Field Development actors /Field Peace actors /Field	Cross cutting issues (Gender, Human Right, Protection centrality)	Inclusion, flexibility and adaptability, Accountability Equity, Solidarity, Innovation Sustainability Conflict sensitive approach and Do No Harm

Vision	Strategic Goals	Objectives	Key Activities	Key Indicators
A peaceful, resilient, and prosperous Yemen, where communities thrive through integrated, sustainable, coherent, and collaborative efforts across humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding sectors.	1: Enhance the resilience of affected communities to increase economic, social, and environmental stabilization	1.1: Strengthen collaboration among stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish Multi-Stakeholder Coordination Platforms - Facilitate integrated assessments involving diverse stakeholders to identify shared priorities and gaps. -Co-create cross-sectoral action plans with clearly defined roles, responsibilities, and timelines. -Create Nexus-Focused Technical Working Groups -Host roundtables, workshops, and webinars to encourage collaboration and foster trust among actors. -Implement training sessions for HDP stakeholders, focusing on local NGOs and community leaders, etc 	<p>Number of coordination platforms established and functional.</p> <p>Frequency of platform meetings (monthly, quarterly, etc.).</p> <p>Percentage of relevant sectors (humanitarian, development, peace, climate) represented in the platform.</p>
		1.2: Promote community-led climate adaptation and environmental protection initiatives to mitigate risks and strengthen long-term resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conduct Community-Based Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments -Promote Environmental Awareness and Behavioral Change Campaigns -Conduct Participatory Community Needs Assessments Define final governance roles and responsibilities for stakeholders. - Enable communities to design, prioritize, and co-develop local action plans aligned with the HDP Nexus. -Support Local Initiatives Through Microgrants or Seed Funding - Conduct Awareness Campaigns on HDP Nexus and Citizen Participation -Provide training on disaster risk reduction (DRR), early warning systems, and local adaptation strategies. 	<p>% of target communities with increased awareness of climate risks</p> <p>% of stakeholders using assessment findings in planning processes.</p> <p># of awareness campaigns conducted on environmental risks and resilience</p> <p>% of stakeholders with clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Degree of collaboration and role clarity reported in stakeholder surveys</p>
		1.3: Engage influential actors to support peaceful coexistence and social cohesion at the national and local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Map and Identify Key Influential Actors& their role -Facilitate Dialogue Forums and Peace Circles -Provide technical or financial support to initiatives such as community mediation, local reconciliation efforts, or anti-violence campaigns. -Develop and broadcast stories, testimonies, and local success stories highlighting peaceful solutions led by influential actors. . Identify community leaders and peacebuilding organizations. -Train local leaders to take ownership of initiatives. -Transition planning and handover to local actors, LNGOs/ NNGOS, authorities. 	<p>% of mapped actors who are engaged in HDP-related initiatives</p> <p>% of initiatives successfully transitioned to local actors</p> <p>#/% of identified leaders engaged in HDP planning or implementation efforts</p>
	Goal 2: advocate for source mobilization to scale up the	2.1: Increase coordination and networking with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Organize Nexus Coordination Forums and Policy Dialogues - Develop a National-Level HDP Nexus Stakeholder Mapping and Contact Database 	<p>-Number of policy dialogues held on HDP (Humanitarian-</p>

	Operational of Yemen Nexus in a programmatic way	the national, regional, and international stakeholders for HDP nexus mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish Joint Task Forces or Technical Working Groups - Conduct Cross-Learning Exchanges with Other Nexus Countries - Engage Donors, UN Agencies, and Regional Organizations - Participate in Regional and Global Nexus Conferences and Networks 	<p>Development-Peace) Nexus issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion status (%) of national-level stakeholder mapping and database development
		2.2: Enhance advocacy and mobilize resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a Comprehensive Resource Mobilization and Advocacy action plan - Produce and Disseminate Advocacy Briefs and Investment Cases (Create evidence-based materials highlighting needs, gaps, and Nexus results to attract donor interest.) - Launch Public and Donor-Facing Campaigns - Host Donor Roundtables and Partner Engagement Events - Dedicated Fund: Create a centralized fund specifically for the Yemen Nexus Initiative to streamline resource allocation and ensure effective use of funds. - Align Nexus Priorities with Donor Strategies and Regional Plans - Engage the Yemeni Diaspora and Private Sector 	<p>% increase in funding from various sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of policy briefs or advocacy engagements <p>Number of cross-learning exchange events organized or participated in</p> <p>Number of participants involved in cross-learning exchanges</p> <p>Number of lessons learned and best practices documented and shared</p> <p>Number of follow-up actions taken based on exchange learnings</p> <p>Diversity of countries and organizations involved in exchanges</p> <p>Participant feedback on relevance and applicability of exchanges</p>
		2.3: Monitor and evaluate Operational of the Yemen HDP Nexus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and Institutionalize a Nexus M&E Framework - Conduct Regular Joint Reviews and Learning Events - Set Up a Central Nexus Dashboard or Data System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of key institutions formally endorsing or adopting the framework <p>Number of learning events held focused on Nexus implementation</p> <p>Completion status (%) of the Nexus dashboard or data system setup</p>
	Goal 3: Empower national, sub-national actors and communities	3.1: Strengthen capacities of the national, sub-national actors in HDP Nexus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify gaps in knowledge, systems, and resources among national and local actors related to HDP integration. - Deliver Tailored Training Programs on the Nexus Approach - Create a Nexus Training Curriculum and Toolkit - Organize Exchange Visits and Peer Learning Sessions - Offer Grants or Seed Funding for Local Pilot Nexus Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of a consolidated gap analysis report shared with stakeholders-Percentage of participants demonstrating improved understanding of the Nexus approach (pre/post-te - Frequency of curriculum/toolkit updates based on feedback or new development sectors.

		3.2: Enhance evidence-based practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Create a platform that consolidates evidence, case studies, and learning products on Nexus programming in Yemen. -Conduct Operational Research and Case Studies -Promote Evidence Sharing through Learning Events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of evidence products (reports, case studies, tools, etc.) uploaded to the platform Percentage of findings disseminated through publications, briefs, or events
		3.3: increase access to information system of HDP nexus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a National Nexus Information Management System (NIMS) Publish Regular Nexus Situation and Progress Reports Align the Nexus information system with national and international platforms to improve coordination and accountability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Completion status (%) of the development of the NIMS - Number of core Nexus indicators integrated into the system (e.g., across HDP pillars) -Percentage of relevant Nexus programs/projects reporting through NIMS -Number of Nexus situation and progress reports published annually (e.g., quarterly, bi-annually) - Percentage of key stakeholders reporting improved coordination and accountability due to system alignment

Annexes;

- **Advocacy**
- **Risk Management and Mitigation Strategies**
- **Strategy Evaluation Tool**
- **Workplan**