

# Yemen Triple Nexus NGO Mapping

## Report

March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2025



Abs Development Organization for Women and Children (ADO)  
and  
the Yemen Nexus Initiative (YNI)

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**Author:** Wameedh Shakir

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# Acknowledgement

At the Yemen Nexus Initiative (YNI), we recognize the urgent need to strengthen the application of the Nexus approach in Yemen. This is achieved by identifying and mapping organizations that are actively or unknowingly implementing this approach. We strongly believe that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Yemen play a crucial role in delivering humanitarian, development, and peace programming.

This mapping exercise was commissioned by YNI, which was established by Abs Development Organization for Women and Children (ADO) in August 2021. YNI focuses on applying Nexus principles across three key pillars: research-based knowledge and the development of guidance notes/strategies for CSO engagement in the Nexus; capacity building; and community engagement and ownership.

This mapping is one of YNI's most significant activities. The data collected has resulted in the creation of a directory that showcases organizations engaged in Triple Nexus efforts across Yemen. This directory is available in print and has been converted into an interactive map for public use ([www.yemenexus.org](http://www.yemenexus.org)). The directory plays a vital role in improving coordination among stakeholders, enhancing the impact of collective efforts, and supporting the integration of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actions in Yemen.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all the NGOs and key informants for participation, Itar Foundation for Social Development, and the Localizing Humanitarian Action in Yemen Network for sharing their NGO contact information database. Special thanks to Wameedh Shakir (National Consultant) and her team, including Seba Jabbar and Amani Fouad (Researchers) and Hamid Moghallis (Data Analyst), as well as the YNI and ADO teams, particularly Dr. Wafa Almadhaji (Program Manager) and Sara Alzubairi (Program Coordinator), for their valuable contributions to this exercise.

Finally, it is important to note that this is the first year and phase of YNI's mapping exercise. This is a living document that will be updated in the upcoming phases of YNI's work.

**Dr. Aysha Thawab**

Chairwoman, ADO

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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

**ADO:** Abs Development Organization for Women and Children

**CSO:** Civil Society Organization

**HDP:** Humanitarian-Development-Peace

**KII:** Key Informant Interview

**NGO:** Non-Governmental Organization

**SIERY:** Strengthening Institutional and Economic Resilience in Yemen

**UN:** United Nations

**UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme

**UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund

**WASH:** Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

**WFP:** World Food Programme

**YNI:** Yemen Nexus Initiative

# Executive Summary

The report emphasizes the critical role of local NGOs in bridging international and community-based interventions. Addressing coordination gaps, enhancing institutional capacities, and fostering long-term partnerships are vital steps to strengthen the Triple Nexus approach in Yemen.

The *Yemen Triple Nexus NGO Mapping Report* provides a comprehensive analysis of organizations engaged in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus approach across Yemen. Conducted by the Yemen Nexus Initiative (YNI) under the Abs Development Organization for Women and Children (ADO), this mapping exercise identifies key actors, examines their operational approaches, and highlights challenges and opportunities in implementing the Triple Nexus framework.

## Key Findings:

- **Organizational Landscape:** Of the 148 surveyed NGOs, 76 organizations responded (51% response rate). Among these, 54.7% are women-led, and the majority work across all three sectors—humanitarian (81.6%), development (88.2%), and peacebuilding (63.2%).
- **Triple Nexus Adoption:** 52% of organizations actively implement Triple Nexus projects, with 66.7% following an integrated approach that combines humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts.
- **Core Challenges:** Key barriers identified include resource constraints (96.1%), weak coordination mechanisms, and ongoing political and security risks that disrupt project implementation.
- **Collaborative Networks:** NGOs work closely with government bodies (56.6%), UN agencies, local and international NGOs, and private sector partners. The Strengthening Institutional and Economic Resilience in Yemen (SIERY) program emerged as a central national-level initiative supporting the Nexus approach.

## Recommendations:

1. **Strengthen Coordination Mechanisms:** Establish formal coordination structures to improve collaboration across humanitarian, development, and peace sectors.
2. **Capacity Building and Awareness:** Implement targeted training to enhance organizational capacity and understanding of the Triple Nexus framework.
3. **Policy Advocacy and Alignment:** Promote transparent governance to ensure project design meets local needs and fosters sustainable development.
4. **Resource Allocation:** Increase funding and technical assistance for small and medium-sized NGOs to enhance operational capacity and sustainability.

# 1. Introduction

## Yemen's Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

Yemen is facing one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises, with over 24 million people, or about 80% of the population, in need of humanitarian assistance (UNDP, 2024). The ongoing conflict has led to widespread displacement, destroyed infrastructure, and a severe lack of basic services, creating a volatile environment, where addressing immediate humanitarian needs alone is insufficient for long-term stability.

The crisis has severely impacted Yemen's development, undermined peacebuilding efforts, and overwhelmed local governments and institutions. In response, the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus approach has gained traction, aiming to integrate short-term relief with long-term development and peacebuilding strategies to create sustainable solutions for Yemen's crises.

For example, the UNDP's approach in Yemen emphasizes a multilateral strategy that combines humanitarian aid, development initiatives, and peacebuilding efforts. This includes programs focused on building local resilience, promoting governance reforms, and fostering peace in a country with weak institutions (UNDP, 2024). Aligning these efforts, the HDP Nexus seeks to improve the overall impact of interventions and enhance coordination among international organizations, governments, and local communities.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a critical role in the Nexus. Many have been at the forefront of providing emergency relief and peacebuilding support. However, lack of coordination often limits their collective impact. Initiatives like the Yemen Nexus Initiative (YNI) aim to map and strengthen the integration of humanitarian, development, and peace efforts by creating a directory of involved organizations, promoting collaboration and more efficient interventions.

Despite its potential, the HDP Nexus faces challenges, including security risks, logistical constraints, and limited access to conflict zones. Moreover, humanitarian funding often outweighs support for long-term development and peacebuilding. Nonetheless, organizations like UNDP continue to advocate for a more coordinated, integrated response to ensure both immediate relief and long-term peace.

## Methodology

The mapping exercise was conducted from January 9 to March 5, 2025. The first three weeks were dedicated to the inception report, literature review, and field data collection, while the following two weeks focused on quantitative and qualitative data analysis and report writing. This structured methodology was designed to systematically identify and analyze nexus-oriented organizations operating in Yemen. The approach included the following key steps:

1. **Literature Review:** A review of existing literature was undertaken to identify the key organizations, initiatives, and stakeholders actively engaged in or aligned with the nexus approach in Yemen.
2. **Data Collection:** The data collection phase employed a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to ensure a broad and inclusive range of perspectives. This process included:
  - **Surveys**, which were distributed to (148) NGOs to capture diverse opinions and experiences regarding the nexus approach.
  - **Interviews** with (6) key informants from nexus-oriented organizations, government agencies, the private sector, and donor organizations. These interviews provided in-depth qualitative insights into the practical application of the nexus approach in Yemen.
3. **Data Analysis and Reporting:** Once the data was collected, it was thoroughly analyzed to identify a comprehensive list of nexus-oriented organizations in Yemen. The analysis also focused on identifying key challenges, opportunities, and recommendations for improving the implementation of the nexus approach in the country. The findings were then compiled into a detailed report that summarizes the results of the mapping exercise and offers strategic recommendations to enhance the nexus approach in Yemen.

## Structure and Findings

This report is structured into five sections, as outlined below:

### 1. Organization Overview

This section summarizes major findings of the mapping exercise with charts and diagrams to illustrate key highlights of the mapping such as providing essential information about (76) organizations, including their type of leadership, areas of operation, offices and budget.

### 2. Triple Nexus Activities by Sector, Project, and Partner

This section explores (76) organization's engagement with the Triple Nexus projects. It shows how organizations define and implements the nexus, the specific sectors they focus on (such as humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding), and how they integrate these sectors. Additionally, key partners involved in these activities and any collaborative efforts undertaken to enhance the impact of the nexus approach.

### 3. Challenges and Effectiveness

This section examines the challenges faced by organizations, particularly national and local NGOs, when applying the Triple Nexus approach in Yemen. It also assesses the overall effectiveness of

the approach in addressing the country's complex humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding needs, providing insights into areas that require improvement.

#### 4. Recommendations and Priorities

Based on the findings from the previous sections, this section offers targeted recommendations for various stakeholders, including NGOs, donors, and government agencies, on how to improve the implementation of the triple nexus approach in Yemen. The section highlights key priorities for enhancing coordination, resource allocation, and impact.

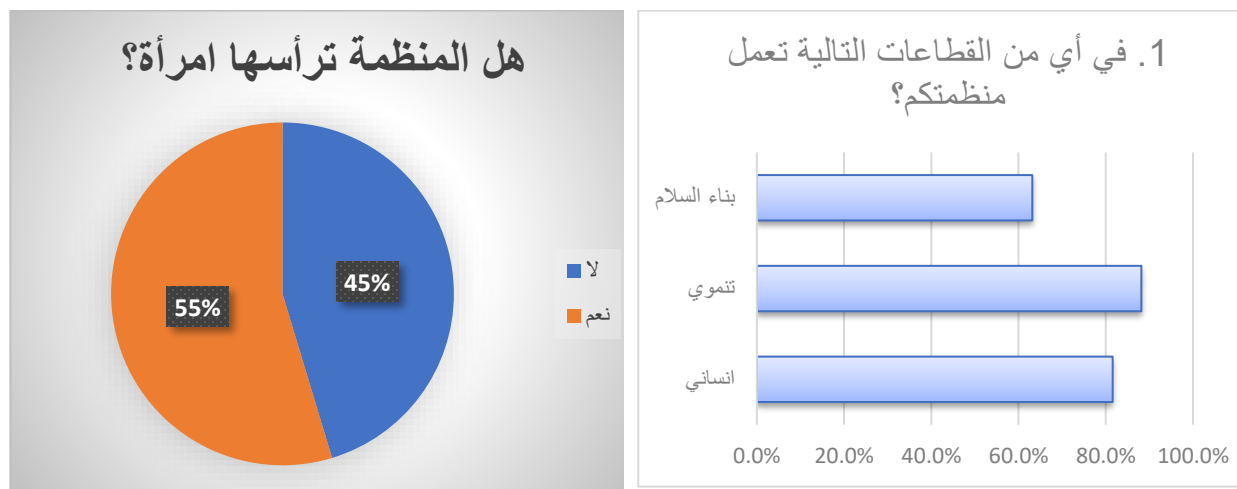
#### 5. Table of Nexus-Oriented NGOs

This section presents a comprehensive table of organizations engaged in triple nexus activities across Yemen. The table includes key information about each organization, such as their sector focus, geographic areas of operation, and notable partners. It serves as a practical resource for stakeholders looking to identify and connect with Nexus-oriented organizations in the country.

## 2. Findings

### 2.1 Organization Overview

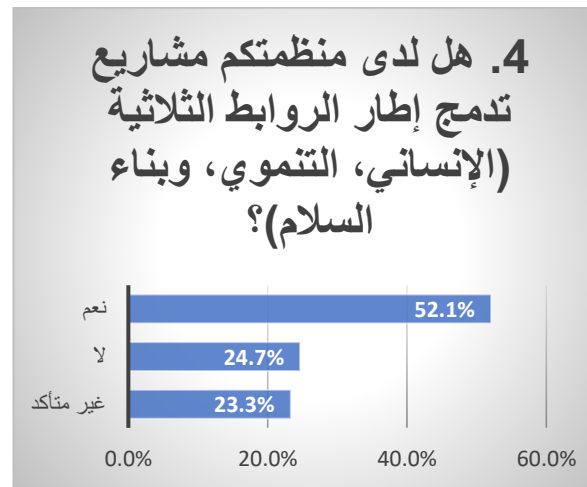
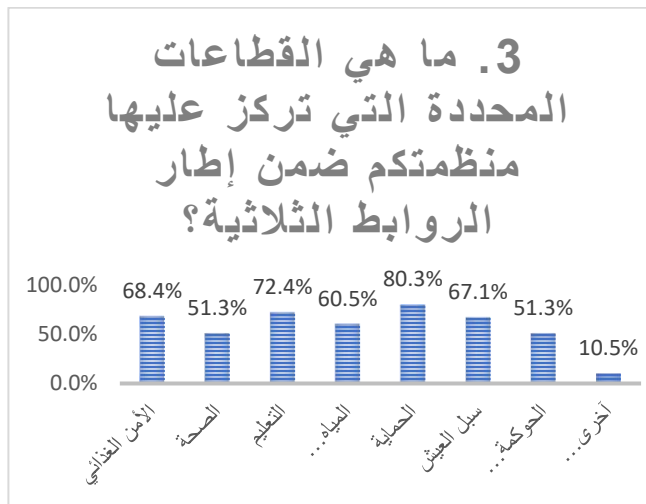
The mapping process compiled data from three sources: the database of Itar Foundation for Social Development, the Localizing Humanitarian Action in Yemen Network, and the Abs Development Organization for Child and Women. Together, these sources listed 450 organizations. After filtering and removing duplicate entries, a final list of 148 unique organizations was created. This list served as the sample for the survey, to which 76 organizations responded, representing approximately 51% of the sample. This report reflects the responses from those 76 organizations.



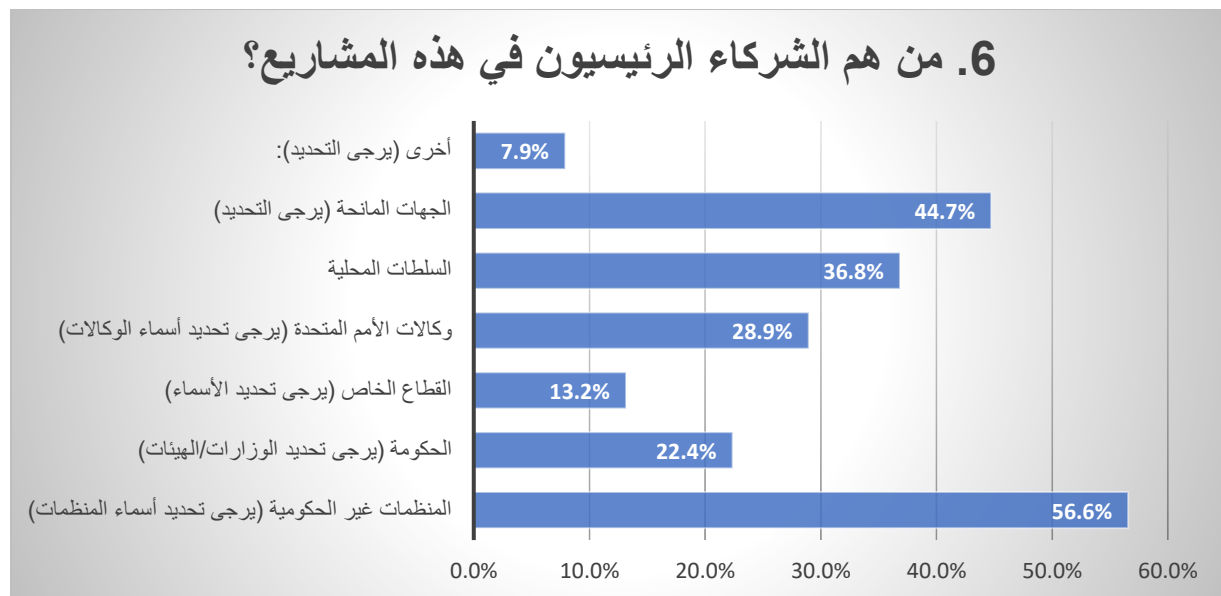


The survey results indicate that 54.7% of the responding organizations are women-led NGOs. Additionally, 81.6% of the organizations work in the humanitarian sector, 88.2% in the development sector, and 63.2% in the peace sector. Notably, 80.3% of the responding organizations focus on protection as their primary area within the triple nexus, followed by education (72.4%) and food security (68.4%).

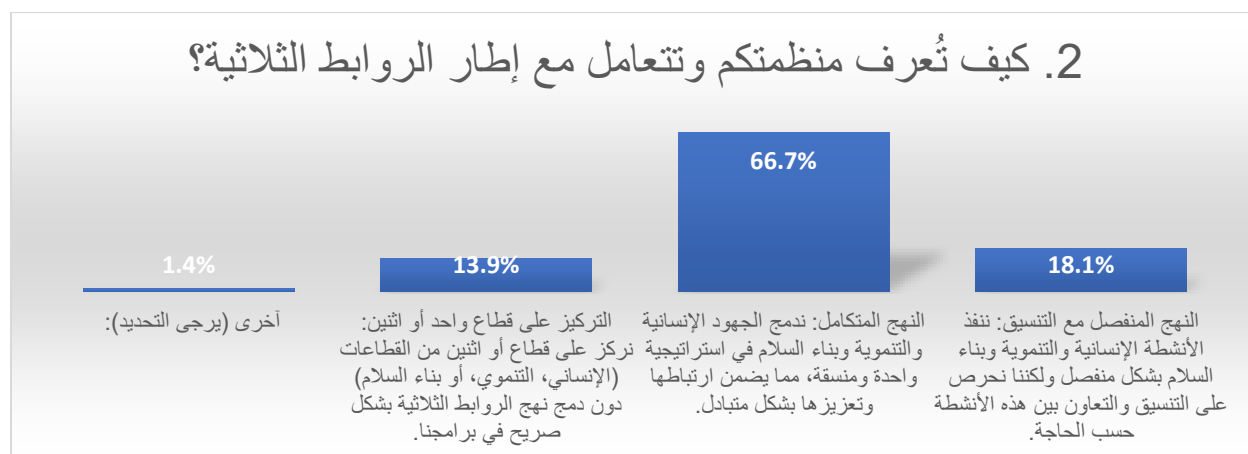
For the Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), sectoral focus is: Food and Health Security; Livelihood Support Programs; and Peacebuilding at the community level.



More than half (52%) of the responding organizations currently implement triple nexus projects, while 24.7% have had such projects in the past, and 23.3% are unsure if they have implemented any.



Regarding partnerships, government entities and local authorities represent the most common partners, accounting for 56.6% and 36.8% of the partnerships, respectively.



With regard to the definition of the Triple Nexus approach, 66.7% of the responding organizations indicated that they follow the integrated approach—combining humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts into a single, coordinated strategy where these elements are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. Meanwhile, 18.1% adopt separate approaches with coordination, meaning they implement humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding activities independently but ensure collaboration and alignment between them as needed. Lastly, 13.9% reported using a sector-specific approach, focusing on one or two sectors (humanitarian, development, or peacebuilding) without explicitly integrating the full Triple Nexus framework into their programming.

From the perspective of KIIs, most respondents define the Triple Nexus as the integration of humanitarian aid, development, and peacebuilding efforts. Their approach emphasizes aligning immediate humanitarian responses with long-term development strategies to create sustainable solutions for local communities. At the operational level, organizations such as UNDP highlight the importance of working closely with government bodies, the private sector, and civil society. This collaborative approach ensures that programs are responsive to local needs through continuous dialogue, partnership-building, and the exchange of knowledge.

## 2.2 Triple Nexus Activities by Sector, Project, and Partner

Out of the 76 organizations that responded, 40 (52%) indicated they have implemented Triple Nexus projects (see section above), and 34 of them shared their initiatives for this mapping exercise. Most of these projects are not connected to national-level Triple Nexus programs, such as resilience initiatives. Instead, they are community-based and independently driven.

المنظمة	المشروع
1. مؤسسة إنقاذ للتنمية (EFD) Enqadh (Rescue) Foundation for Development (EFD):	إنشاء مخبز خيري في مديرية صالة بمحافظة تعز، يهدف إلى دعم الأسر المحتاجة وتعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي ونشر ثقافة السلام في المناطق المستهدفة.  Establishing a charitable bakery in Salah District, Taiz Governorate, aimed at supporting needy families, promoting social cohesion, and fostering a culture of peace in the targeted areas.
2. مؤسسة تكامل للتنمية Takamul Foundation for Development:	تمكين اقتصادي من خلال دعم المشاريع الصغيرة لتحسين سبل العيش وتعزيز الاستقلال المالي للأسر المستهدفة.  Economic empowerment through supporting small businesses to improve livelihoods and enhance the financial independence of targeted families.
3. جمعية حياة أفضل للتعايش والتنمية Better Life Association for Coexistence and Development	تعزيز التعايش المجتمعي لضمان الوصول الآمن للخدمات للفئات الضعيفة عبر أنشطة تنموية وإنسانية مستدامة.  Promoting community coexistence to ensure safe access to services for vulnerable groups through sustainable developmental and humanitarian activities.
4. مؤسسة البركة للتنمية Al-Baraka Foundation for Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- بناء غرفة عزل صحي بوحدة صحية لخدمة 7000 مستفيد خلال جائحة كورونا.</li> <li>- التوعية بمخاطر البلاستيك واستبداله بالخزف، وتدريب 24 امرأة على صناعة الخزف.</li> <li>- حفر بئر ماء بالطاقة الشمسية يستفيد منه 20 أسرة لرعاية سكان المنطقة ومواشيهم.</li> <li>- Constructing an isolation room in a health unit, benefiting 7,000 people during the COVID-19 pandemic.</li> <li>- Raising awareness about plastic risks, replacing it with ceramics, and training 24 women in ceramic crafts.</li> <li>- Drilling a solar-powered water well benefiting 20 families, supporting both residents and their livestock.</li> </ul>
5. مؤسسة نماء التنموية	تنفيذ مشاريع إغاثية وتنموية مستدامة لدعم الفئات المتضررة مع التركيز على بناء السلام وتعزيز التعايش.

المشروع	المنظمة	
Implementing relief and sustainable development projects to support affected groups, focusing on peacebuilding and promoting social cohesion.	Namaa Developmental Foundation:	
<p>تنفيذ مشاريع حماية تستهدف الأطفال والنساء وكبار السن، وتهدف إلى تمكينهم اجتماعياً واقتصادياً وتيسير دخولهم إلى سوق العمل.</p> <p>Implementing protection projects targeting children, women, and the elderly, aiming to empower them socially and economically while facilitating their access to the labor market.</p>	<p>مؤسسة الغيث للتنمية والاستجابة الإنسانية</p> <p>Al-Ghaith Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response</p>	6.
<p>التركيز على الأبعاد الإنسانية والتنموية والسلام من خلال دعم النساء المتضررات، تمكينهن اقتصادياً واجتماعياً، وتعزيز دورهن في بناء السلام والمشاركة في صنع القرار.</p> <p>Focusing on humanitarian, developmental, and peace dimensions by supporting crisis-affected women, empowering them economically and socially, and enhancing their role in peacebuilding and decision-making.</p>	<p>بست فيوتشر</p> <p>Best Future</p>	7.
<p>تنفيذ مشروع "سبل العيش" في أربع مديريات لتعزيز البنية التحتية، المساعدات الإنسانية، وبناء السلام بتمويل ألماني عبر منظمة رؤية أمل.</p> <p>Implementing the "Livelihoods" project in four districts to strengthen infrastructure, provide humanitarian assistance, and promote peace, funded by Vision Hope International (Germany).</p>	<p>مؤسسة بناء للتنمية</p> <p>Building Foundation for Development</p>	8.
<p>تثقيف المرأة، محو الأمية، رعاية الأطفال المشردين، وتنظيم ندوات توعوية حول بناء السلام.</p> <p>Educating women, eradicating illiteracy, caring for homeless children, and organizing awareness seminars on peacebuilding.</p>	<p>القلوب البيضاء التنموية</p> <p>Al-Qulub Al-Bayda Developmental Foundation</p>	9.
<p>تنفيذ مشاريع سكنية لتوفير مساكن ميسورة التكلفة لموظفي الجامعة.</p> <p>Implementing housing projects to provide affordable housing for university staff.</p>	<p>الجمعية التعاونية السكنية لموظفي جامعة حضرموت</p> <p>Housing Cooperative Association for Hadhramaut University Employees</p>	10.

المنظمة	المشروع
11. مؤسسة أنا من أجل بلدي <b>Ana for My Country Foundation</b>	تنفيذ مشروع إنساني وتنموي في التدخلات الطارئة شمل المعونات والتغذية والتأهيل الصحي، مع تعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي وتوفير الخدمات للنازحين والمجتمعات المضيفة. توقف المشروع بسبب السياسات المحلية رغم تحقيقه أثراً إيجابياً في تعزيز التعايش.  Implemented a humanitarian and developmental emergency intervention project providing aid, nutrition, and health rehabilitation while fostering social cohesion and delivering services to displaced persons and host communities. The project ceased due to local policies despite its positive impact on promoting coexistence.
12. مؤسسة إيواء الاجتماعية للإغاثة والتنمية <b>Iwaa Social Relief and Development Foundation</b>	تنفيذ مشاريع التمكين الاقتصادي لتحسين سبل العيش الكريم وتعزيز الاستقلال المالي للأسر المحتاجة.  Implemented economic empowerment projects to improve livelihoods and enhance the financial independence of vulnerable families.
13. منظمة خبراء للتنمية <b>Khobara Development Organization</b>	دمج إطار الترابط الثلاثي (الإنساني، التنموي، وبناء السلام) في جميع المشاريع لتعزيز التنسيق الفعال.  Integrated the triple nexus approach (humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding) into all projects to enhance effective coordination.
14. منظمة ديم للتنمية <b>Diem Development Organization</b>	تنفيذ مشاريع تدمج بين الأبعاد الإنسانية والتنموية وبناء السلام، تشمل تقديم خدمات الحماية والصحة، دعم سبل العيش للنساء والفتيات، وتأهيل البنية التحتية لتعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي والاستجابة الشاملة للأزمات.  Implemented projects combining humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding dimensions. These included protection and health services, livelihood support for women and girls, and infrastructure rehabilitation to foster social cohesion and comprehensive crisis response.
15. منظمة مدرسة السلام <b>Peace School Organization</b>	تنفيذ مشاريع تنموية وإنسانية وبناء سلام بدعم من الأمم المتحدة للمرأة، أوكسفام، وGIZ، مع تقديم تقارير موثقة عن الإنجازات.  Carried out developmental, humanitarian, and peacebuilding projects supported by UN Women,

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Oxfam, and GIZ, with documented reports on project achievements.		
<p>تنفيذ مشاريع متعددة القطاعات تراعي البعد الإنساني والتنموي والسلام، مع التعاون مع الجهات الحكومية والدولية، ورصد أثر المشاريع لضمان الاستجابة الفعالة للأزمات.</p> <p>Implemented multi-sectoral projects addressing humanitarian, development, and peace dimensions. Collaborated with government and international organizations while monitoring project impact to ensure effective crisis response.</p>	<p>مؤسسة إنجيلا للتنمية والاستجابة الإنسانية</p> <p>Angela Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response</p>	16.
<p>تنفيذ مشروع "وسيطات السلام" و"هي تبني السلام" لدمج التمكين الاقتصادي والعمل الحقوقي، مع تطوير قدرات المستفيدات ودعمهن اقتصادياً.</p> <p>Executed the "Peace Mediators" and "She Builds Peace" projects, integrating economic empowerment and human rights advocacy while enhancing beneficiaries' capabilities and providing economic support.</p>	<p>رابطة أمهات المختطفين</p> <p>Abductees' Mothers League</p>	17.
<p>كفالة وتمكين أسر الأيتام ودمجهم في المجتمع، مع دعم تعليم طلاب محو الأمية وذوي الإعاقة في الجمهورية اليمنية.</p> <p>Sponsored and empowered orphan families, facilitating their social integration while supporting literacy and education for people with disabilities across Yemen.</p>	<p>مؤسسة يمانى للتنمية والأعمال الإنسانية</p> <p>Yamani Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Work</p>	18.
<p>بناء وتجهيز أربع مدارس للتعليم الأساسي للبنات، بهدف تعزيز التعليم وتحقيق فرص متساوية.</p> <p>Constructed and equipped four primary schools for girls, aiming to promote education and equal learning opportunities.</p>	<p>جمعية رعاية طالب العلم</p> <p>Student Care Association</p>	19.
<p>تنفيذ مشاريع إنسانية وتنموية لدعم المجتمعات الضعيفة وتعزيز الاستجابة للأزمات.</p> <p>Implemented humanitarian and development projects to support vulnerable communities and enhance crisis response efforts.</p>	<p>جمعية بناء الخيرية للتنمية الإنسانية</p> <p>Benaa Charity Association for Humanitarian Development</p>	20.

المنظمة	المشروع
21. مؤسسة نشطاء البيئة والتنمية Environmental and Development Activists Foundation	تنفيذ مشاريع تشمل التعليم في الطوارئ، تعزيز التنمية والصمود، وتوظيف الرياضة كوسيلة لتعزيز القيم والسلام.  Conducted projects on emergency education, development resilience, and using sports to promote values and peace.
22. المؤسسة العربية لحقوق الإنسان Arab Human Rights Foundation	تقديم مقترحات مشاريع في مجالات حقوق الإنسان، مع الاستعداد لبدء التنفيذ قريباً.  Proposed projects in the field of human rights, with plans to initiate implementation soon.
23. مؤسسة خطوات للتنمية المدنية Khatawat (Steps) Foundation for Civil Development	تعمل المؤسسة على مشاريع في إطار الروابط الثلاثية تشمل الحماية المجتمعية، الأمن المحلي، الوساطة، وحقوق المحتجزات. تقدم الدعم القانوني والاجتماعي، تعزز الأمن المجتمعي، وتدريب الوسطاء المحليين على إدارة النزاعات، مع التركيز على تعزيز المساواة والشفافية.  The foundation implements projects within the Triple Nexus framework, focusing on community protection, local security, mediation, and the rights of female detainees. It provides legal and social support, strengthens community security, and trains local mediators in conflict management while promoting accountability and transparency.
24. مؤسسة معالي للتنمية Ma'ali Development Foundation	تنفذ المؤسسة مشاريع تدمج بين العمل الإنساني، التنموي، وبناء السلام. تشمل جهودها تعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي، تمكين المجتمع، ومواجهة تحديات النزاعات والتغيرات المناخية عبر نهج شامل ومستدام.  The foundation implements projects integrating humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts. Its work focuses on strengthening social cohesion, empowering communities, and addressing conflict-related and climate change challenges through a comprehensive and sustainable approach.
25. منظمة حماية ورعاية الأطفال Organization for the Protection and Care of Children	تعمل على تعزيز حماية المرأة في اليمن من خلال رصد الانتهاكات، تقديم الدعم النفسي والاجتماعي، الدعم القانوني، التمكين الاقتصادي، وتنظيم دورات تدريبية في التسويق الإلكتروني وتعزيز القيادة النسائية وبناء السلام.  The organization promotes women's protection in Yemen by monitoring violations, providing psychosocial

المشروع	المنظمة	
and legal support, offering economic empowerment programs, and conducting training in e-marketing, women's leadership, and peacebuilding.		
<p>تنفذ المؤسسة مشاريع تستهدف الشباب، القطاع الخاص، والسلطة المحلية، من خلال مبادرات تعزز الشراكات بين الشباب والقطاع الحكومي لدعم التنمية المستدامة.</p> <p>The foundation implements projects targeting youth, the private sector, and local authorities through initiatives that foster partnerships between young people and the public sector to support sustainable development.</p>	<p>مؤسسة وحي</p> <p><b>Wa3i Foundation</b></p>	26.
<p>تعمل المؤسسة على مشاريع الأمن الغذائي لتعزيز الاستقرار الاقتصادي وتوفير الاحتياجات الأساسية للأسر المتضررة في اليمن.</p> <p>The foundation focuses on food security projects to enhance economic stability and provide essential needs to vulnerable families in Yemen.</p>	<p>مؤسسة واثقون للتنمية</p> <p><b>Watheqoon Foundation for Development</b></p>	27.
<p>تعزز الشبكة العمل التنموي والإنساني من خلال دعم وتمكين المنظمات الأهلية. تشمل مشاريعها الإعاشة النقدية للأيتام، وبرامج تدريبية لتطوير مهارات قادة المنظمات.</p> <p>The network promotes developmental and humanitarian work by supporting and empowering local NGOs. Its projects include cash assistance for orphans and training programs to develop the leadership skills of NGO leaders.</p>	<p>شبكة النماء اليمنية للمنظمات الأهلية</p> <p><b>Yemen Development Network for NGOs (Enmaa)</b></p>	28.
<p>تنفذ مشاريع لحماية النساء الناجيات من العنف، التمكين الاقتصادي، وتوعية النازحين والمجتمع المضيف. كما تدير قوافل إنسانية لتوزيع المساعدات للأسر المتضررة من الحرب.</p> <p>The organization implements projects to protect women survivors of violence, promote economic empowerment, and raise awareness among displaced persons and host communities. It also operates humanitarian convoys to distribute aid to war-affected families.</p>	<p>السلام والأمن الاجتماعي</p> <p><b>Peace and Social Security Organization</b></p>	29.



المنظمة	المشروع
30. مركز ذاكرة للتوثيق والإعلام <b>Thakera (Memory) Center for Documentation and Media</b>	يدير مشروع "حوار النساء والفتيات النازحات" لتعزيز السلام والعمل الإنساني في محافظات عدن، تعز، حضرموت، ومأرب بالشراكة مع الأمم المتحدة ومنظمات محلية ودولية.  The center manages the "Dialogue for Displaced Women and Girls" project to promote peace and humanitarian action in Aden, Taiz, Hadramout, and Marib in partnership with the United Nations and local and international organizations.
31. مؤسسة تنمية القيادات الشابة <b>Youth Leadership Development Foundation</b>	تنفذ مشاريع لتحسين الأمن الغذائي ودعم سبل العيش وتمكين المرأة. تشمل تدخلاتها تقديم المساعدات الغذائية، تعزيز القدرة على الصمود، ودعم المشاريع الصغيرة بالتعاون مع منظمات دولية.  The foundation implements projects to improve food security, support livelihoods, and empower women. Its interventions include providing food assistance, strengthening community resilience, and supporting small businesses in collaboration with international organizations.
32. مؤسسة شباب أبين <b>Abyan Youth Foundation</b>	تعمل المؤسسة على دعم الشباب من خلال مشاريع التنمية المجتمعية التي تعزز مهاراتهم وتوفر فرص اقتصادية مستدامة.  The foundation supports youth through community development projects that enhance their skills and provide sustainable economic opportunities.
33. مؤسسة كل البنات للتنمية <b>All Girls Foundation for Development</b>	تعتمد المؤسسة منهجية الروابط الثلاثية لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة عبر التمكين الاقتصادي، التعايش السلمي، والعدالة، مع التركيز على النساء والفئات الأكثر ضعفًا.  The foundation adopts a Triple Nexus approach to achieve sustainable development through economic empowerment, social cohesion, and justice, focusing on women and the most vulnerable groups.
34. منظمة عبس لتنمية المرأة والطفل <b>Abs Development Organization</b>	تنفذ مشاريع في مجالات المياه والإصحاح البيئي (WASH)، ودعم قطاعي الثروة السمكية والزراعة لتعزيز الأمن الغذائي وتحسين سبل العيش.  The organization implements projects in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and supports the

المشروع	المنظمة	
fisheries and agricultural sectors to enhance food security and improve livelihoods.		

For KIIs, the following key projects were identified:

- **Food and Health Security Projects:** Integrating humanitarian assistance with long-term development initiatives to enhance community resilience.
- **Strengthening Institutional and Economic Resilience in Yemen (SIERY):** This project focuses on building the capacity of local authorities, improving critical infrastructure (e.g., schools and hospitals), and promoting livelihood opportunities through multi-sector collaboration.
- **Sustainable Livelihoods Support:** Providing vocational training and employment opportunities in collaboration with local governments and the private sector.

In terms of collaboration and coordination mechanisms, KII respondents highlighted their engagement with a diverse range of partners, including:

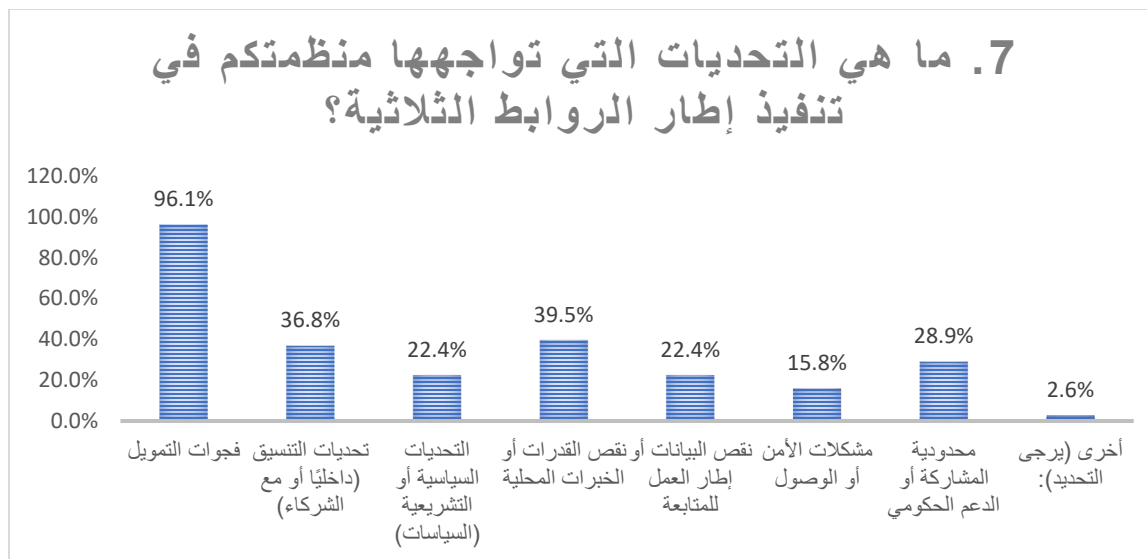
- **Government Bodies:** Such as the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.
- **UN Agencies:** Including UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP).
- **Local and International NGOs:** Partnering with organizations operating at both national and global levels.
- **Private Sector and Local Communities:** Engaging with businesses and community groups to drive sustainable solutions.
- **International Donors:** Securing funding and operational support from global funding agencies.

Notably, all KII respondents indicated a partnership with the SIERY program, suggesting that SIERY may function as the national core program for implementing the Triple Nexus approach in Yemen.

## 2.3 Challenges and Effectiveness

The majority of responding NGOs (96.1%) identified funding gaps as the primary challenge to implementing the Triple Nexus approach. KIIs echoed similar concerns, highlighting the following critical issues:

- **Resource Constraints:** Limited financial and human resources restrict the scale and effectiveness of interventions.
- **Coordination Complexity:** Overlapping mandates and weak coordination among stakeholders lead to inefficiencies.
- **Security and Logistics:** Persistent political instability and security challenges disrupt project implementation and limit access to vulnerable areas.



## 2.4 Recommendations and Priorities

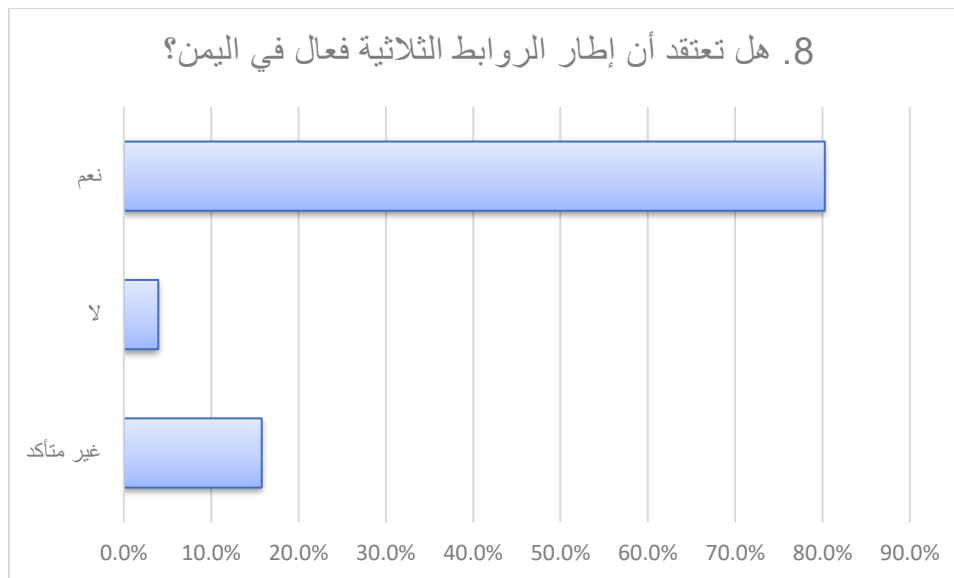
KIIs expressed that local NGOs play a pivotal role in implementing the Triple Nexus approach by actively participating in program design and setting priorities to address community needs. They act as essential bridges between international actors and local communities, fostering trust and improving program acceptance. Successful initiatives, such as the SIERY project, demonstrate how local involvement enhances community buy-in and builds stronger relationships. Additionally, capacity-building efforts have improved the effectiveness of program delivery and strengthened coordination with local authorities. These experiences highlight the importance of empowering local NGOs to lead sustainable humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts.

Implementing the Triple Nexus approach presents both significant opportunities and complex challenges. Opportunities include fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration across humanitarian, development, and peace sectors and leveraging technical and financial support from international donors. There is also increasing recognition of the vital role local NGOs play in sustainable development. However, these efforts are hindered by resource constraints, coordination complexities, and ongoing security and logistical challenges due to political instability. Addressing these barriers is crucial to ensuring more effective and cohesive interventions.

To enhance their impact, local NGOs should prioritize strengthening their administrative and technical capacities, improving coordination mechanisms, and fostering sustainable partnerships with the private sector. Emphasizing community-driven approaches ensures that programs remain responsive to local needs. Key recommendations include investing in skills development, advocating for multi-year funding to support long-term programming, and adopting innovative, flexible evaluation models. Additionally, increasing transparency through clear reporting

frameworks is vital. Ultimately, strong local partnerships, sustained investment in local capacities, and proactive measures to overcome structural challenges are essential for successful Triple Nexus implementation.

For the responded NGOs, approximately 20% (15 out of 76) of the responding organizations indicated that they either do not believe the Triple Nexus approach is effective in Yemen or are unsure of its effectiveness. They provided the following reasons:



#### 1. Limited Awareness and Understanding of the Triple Nexus Approach

- The majority of responding organizations indicated uncertainty or a lack of familiarity with the Triple Nexus framework.
- Several organizations, such as *Muwasasat Ruwad Al-Mustaqbal* and *Muwasasat Itar*, expressed that they had not previously encountered or engaged with Triple Nexus programs.

2. **Lack of Coordination and Integration:** Organizations, including *Humanitarian Disaster Reduction Organization* and *ForHuman Development Foundation*, highlighted the absence of effective coordination among humanitarian, development, and peace actors.

3. **Transparency and Accountability:** Concerns about insufficient project oversight and the need for better monitoring were raised by organizations like *Housing Cooperative Society for Hadhramout University Employees*.

4. **Economic and Political Instability:** *Sara Foundation for Sustainable Development* and *Happy Family Association* cited economic and security instability as major obstacles to effective implementation.

5. **Capacity Building Needs:** Organizations, such as *Happy Family Association*, emphasized the need to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to understand and implement Triple Nexus methodologies.
6. **Gaps in Policy and Operational Framework**
  - A recurring concern is the absence of clear guidelines on how to operationalize the Triple Nexus, as indicated by *Al-Tarahum Medical Foundation*.
  - Limited engagement with local authorities and communities in the decision-making process was also highlighted.

While the **proposed solutions** for improvement include:

1. **Enhanced Coordination Mechanisms:** Several organizations called for establishing robust coordination bodies to align humanitarian and developmental efforts.
2. **Capacity Development:** A common recommendation was to provide targeted training on the Triple Nexus concept and project proposal development (e.g., *Happy Family Association*).
3. **Support for Small and Medium Organizations:** Organizations like *For Human Development Foundation* proposed technical and financial support to strengthen the resilience of smaller entities.
4. **Inclusive and Flexible Partnerships:** Calls for diversified and inclusive partnerships were voiced, with a focus on reducing dependency on a single partner (*Iwaa Social Relief Foundation*).

Regarding **recommendations for future actions**, both surveyed NGOs and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) aligned on the following priorities:

1. **Strengthening Coordination Platforms:** Establish formal coordination structures to bridge the gaps between humanitarian, development, and peace sectors, ensuring more effective collaboration.
2. **Capacity Building and Awareness Programs:** Implement training initiatives to enhance understanding of the Triple Nexus approach and equip organizations with the skills to design and execute comprehensive project proposals.
3. **Policy Alignment and Advocacy:** Promote transparent and accountable governance practices to ensure projects address community needs rather than external agendas.
4. **Resource Allocation and Support:** Increase funding and provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacity and sustainability of small and medium-sized organizations.

## 2.5 Table of Nexus-Oriented NGOs IN Yemen