

# Consultative Meeting for Yemen

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**Larnaca  
6-8 October 2015**



**WORLD BANK GROUP**



**Yemen**



**European Union  
EXTERNAL ACTION**



## Table of Contents

<b>Map of Yemen .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Yemen in Figures.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Background .....</b>	<b>6</b>
Consultative process for Yemen .....	7
Consultative Meeting for Yemen, Larnaca 6-8 October 2015 .....	7
<b>Opening and introductory remarks.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Part One: Constructing a Shared View of Yemen's Near-Term Future.....</b>	<b>10</b>
Assessing the current situation.....	10
Break-out sessions Tuesday 6 October (Constructing a shared view of Yemen's near-term future) .....	13
Outcome of the breakout group discussions:.....	13
<b>Part two: Events, impact, response and partnerships (break-out sessions Wednesday 7 October and Thursday 8 October) .....</b>	<b>17</b>
Outcome of the breakout group discussions:.....	19
1. Health, WASH and Nutrition.....	19
Worsening of conflict/de-escalation, immediate action, and partnership opportunities.....	22
2. Social, women & child protection, Education and Culture .....	23
Worsening of conflict/de-escalation, immediate action, and partnership opportunities.....	28
3. Food Security, Livelihoods, Employment & Agriculture .....	30
Worsening of the conflict/de-escalation, immediate action, and partnership opportunities .....	33
4. Infrastructure (energy, housing, transport), Economy (SMEs, Banking, Trade) & Environment. ....	34
Worsening of conflict/de-escalation, immediate action, and partnership opportunities.....	40
5. Human rights, gender equality, security and administration of justice .....	41
Worsening of conflict/de-escalation, immediate action, and partnership opportunities.....	48
6. Governance (public administration, social cohesion and women's empowerment) .....	50
Worsening of conflict/de-escalation, immediate action, and partnership opportunities.....	59
<b>Plenary discussions following breakout sessions .....</b>	<b>60</b>
Needs and responses .....	60
Strengthening Key Partnerships.....	61
Enhancing multi-stakeholder communication, consultation and coordination to meet the needs of Yemen's people .....	62
Reflections, recommendations and takeaways .....	63
<b>Closing remarks .....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Summary and conclusion .....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Annexes:.....</b>	<b>65</b>







## Yemen in Figures

<b>Population</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>28.48 million (2015)</b>
	Percentage of population living in urban areas	33% (2013)
	Percentage of population living in rural areas	77% (2013)
	Percentage of population under the age of 15	45.4%
	Youth Population - age 15 to 24	5.2 Million of which 2.5 Million female
	Percentage of population 65 years or older	3.2%
	Annual population growth rate	3.1% (2012)
	Land area	527,829 sq km
<b>Economy</b>	GDP per capita	US\$ 1,655 (2014)
	Annual GDP growth rate	-34.6% (2015 estimates) <sup>1</sup>
	Average annual change in consumer price index	11.2% (2010)
	Unemployment (percentage of labor force)	16.3% among youth population group (5-24) reaches to 52.9% (2008)
	Principal exports	Oil, fish, coffee, LPG, honey
	Main trading partners	China, India, Japan, UAE and Saudi Arabia
	Total official development assistance	US\$ 513 million
	Official development assistance per capita	US\$ 22.80 (2012)
<b>Health</b>	Life expectancy at birth	64.83 years (2014)
	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	53 (2013)
	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	57.3 (2010)
	Proportion of children under the age of five underweight	442.9% (2003)
	Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles	74.9% (2006)
	Maternal mortality ratio (reported)	148 (2013)
	Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (percentage of married women aged 15-49)	23.1% (2003)
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	36% (2006)
	Fertility rate (births per woman)	5 % (2012)
<b>Education</b>	Estimated adult illiteracy rate (total)	62.4% (2012)
	Estimated adult illiteracy rate (male)	29.6% (2004)
	Estimated adult illiteracy rate (female)	61.6% (2004)
	Net enrolment rates for Basic Education(1-9 years age group)	69.8% (2008)
	Net enrolment rates for Basic Education(1-6 years age group)	75.3% (2008)
	Net enrolment rates for Basic Education(1-6 years age group) (male)	82.3% (2008)
	Net enrolment rates for Basic Education(1-6 years age group) (female)	67.9% (2008)
<b>Poverty</b>	Percentage of population below National Poverty Line	54% (2012)
<b>Human Development</b>	Human Development Index ranking	160 (out of 187 countries; HDR-2013)
	Gender Inequality Index ranking	152 (2013)
	Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.28 (2013)
<b>Environment</b>	Available freshwater per person	136 cubic meters per person (2008)
	Proportion of the population without improved water source	52% (2008)
	Proportion of the population with no access to improved sanitation	77% (2008)
<b>* Sources:</b>	<a href="https://www.gfmag.com/global-data/country-data/yemen-gdp-country-report">https://www.gfmag.com/global-data/country-data/yemen-gdp-country-report</a> <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/country/yemen-republic">http://data.worldbank.org/country/yemen-republic</a> United Nations Human Development Report (2013); National Statistical books (2010); 2nd MDGR (2010); Rural Poverty Portal ( <a href="http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org/country/statistics/tags/yemen">http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org/country/statistics/tags/yemen</a> )	

<sup>1</sup> Estimates from Ministry of Planning - Macroeconomic Projections and Research Sector, September 2015



## Background

Yemen continues to face daunting political social and economic challenges since reunification of the two Yemens in May 1990. Over the last twenty five years, these challenges have continued to adversely affect any progress in human development that the country has striven to make. In the wake of mass protests in other countries in the Middle East, popular demonstrations started in Yemen in late February 2011 with clear demands for a more transparent, responsive and legitimate government. Protesters raised their demands to the former regime to address the root causes of conflict in the country, as lack of justice, real political participation, equal development, real freedom, citizenship, as well as lack of access to quality basic social services. They also raised the issue of equity in the distribution of resources and underscored the need for a long term development vision. The mass protests that had taken place throughout the country ended with the signing of the GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on 23 November 2011. With this agreement started a transition period with clear deliverables and agreed timeline.

Yemen's transition has since tragically spiraled downwards into a full-scale war with little immediate prospect of warring parties finding a peaceful way out. The reasons for this are many, but predominantly include lack of meaningful transfer of power from traditional stakeholders to a new and more representative dispensation. A failure to improve basic social services, continued corruption and inability to agree on constitutional provisions has led to a complete breakdown of the NDC process in which many, including the international community, had invested their hopes for Yemen's future.

Since the last week of March 2015, the Coalition Forces led by Kingdom of Saudi Arabia started airstrike attacks against the rebels to the legitimacy of the Government. On-the-ground war is also seen in many parts of the country. As a result, Yemeni citizens – men, women, and children – are bearing the brunt of the casualties and suffering of war. The state, economy and security apparatus has for the most part collapsed. More than half of the 25 million Yemeni population were already below the poverty line before the war. Eight million Yemenis were already receiving humanitarian assistance. Development and public services had already stalled in the aftermath of the 2011 crisis, while the transition process largely centered on the political dialogue, state reforms at the center government level, and humanitarian assistance. According to the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the total numbers of civilians killed and injured, since 26 March 2015, is 1,436 and 3,426, respectively. During the same period 144 civilian public buildings were partially or completely destroyed as a result of the armed conflict. Over 1 million people have fled their homes and there are reports that civilians have been targeted as they try to reach safer areas. A staggering 80 per cent of the population need humanitarian assistance - over 21 million people.

The remarkable resilience of the Yemeni people that have endured decades of conflict, underdevelopment and various economic hardship is now being tested to its limits, as the prolonged war erodes already stretched coping mechanisms, plunging Yemenis into vulnerability, poverty, and insecurity, causing an unprecedented humanitarian disaster. The immediate need for responding to this humanitarian disaster is an absolute imperative. At the same time, restoring resilience for survival and rebuilding the foundations of communities and public institutions, and to maintain some hope for longer term peace and security is as important, as is the continued efforts towards political dialogue to end the conflict.

With the continuing uncertainty regarding current efforts towards a peace agreement, the UN, the World Bank, EU and Yemen development partners' faces an extremely difficult in delivery of aid to the Yemeni people within this complex and unpleasant environment. The lack of a unified national government, which is a fundamental prerequisite for an effective international response at the country level, further complicates the development partners' responses to the crisis and exacerbating operation cost. The current conflict also complicates efforts towards an overall strategic



review of the country context with national partners, with the intention of learning from recent experiences and building on them to design a programme of assistance for the future.

Although seized with the immediate humanitarian crisis and responding to this unfolding disaster, it was vital that we sustained our focus on the root causes of the conflict, and planned for their resolution. This called for a collective reflection on the lessons learned from the failures of the transition, from both a developmental and political perspective. On one hand, this reflection should be undertaken among Yemeni actors – involving technical government policy and decision makers, public and private sector stakeholders, representatives of civil society and influential citizens. On the other hand, it is also important for international development partners to make sense of the effectiveness of their assistance with regards to a future transition back to peace. In the end it is a collective wisdom, albeit in hindsight, that needs to be channeled together in a forward-looking, constructive manner to form a consensus around how to continue delivering humanitarian assistance, while at the same time plan for the best strategy to implement post-conflict recovery, reconstruction and state building when a political and peace agreement is reached. The most important step towards the reprogramming of external assistance to Yemen would be to have a clear and up-to-date understanding on the consequences of current crisis to the Yemeni people, identifying, and agreeing on the urgent national priorities in an inclusive manner.

### Consultative process for Yemen

This process of review and reflection was initiated in Jordan this year with the UN-WB Yemen Retreat held at the Dead Sea from the 12th to 13th of May 2015. This retreat was to be the first opportunity to, “...take stock of current events, create a deepened and common understanding of underlying factors, consideration of prior and current engagement by the UN and international community as well as discuss future options for response.” To allow for a completely free and open discussion and debate, Chatham House Rules were in effect and therefore no official record of the meeting exists, however it allowed for all participants to develop a better understanding of the dynamics of the conflict, lessons learned from past international assistance, and key issues for the UN and the international community to consider in the future. This broad discussion at the retreat touched upon many critical issues including reasons for the failure of the NDC, weakness with international assistance including both humanitarian and developmental, changing political dynamics and regional considerations. These discussions have provided a basis from which to move ahead with a continuation of this dialogue with the primary purpose of deepening our understanding of specific issues and contributing to a more relevant and coherent international response in the future.

The most important step towards a redesign and reprogramming of external assistance to Yemen would be to first have a clear and up-to-date understanding of the current national priorities that are identified by national partners themselves. Given the current conflict, the first and most significant hurdle towards an authentic and comprehensive consultation of all relevant Yemeni stakeholders is the security situation. What was required was a carefully designed process that could result in as authentic a representation of Yemeni national opinion as was feasible. It was felt crucial to capture voices of Yemenis, both to strengthen the process and to build a more representative and appropriate response. Acting upon this, one in-country consultation (annex 1) as well as three consultations bringing together the Yemeni diaspora in Amman, Jordan (annex 2), Cairo, Egypt (annex 3) and Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (annex 4) were carried out in October and September 2015.

### Consultative Meeting for Yemen, Larnaca 6-8 October 2015

This report outlines the results of the next step in the process, namely the ‘Consultative Meeting for Yemen’, which took place in Larnaca, Cyprus, on 6, 7 and 8 October 2015. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Yemen, the World Bank and EU were joint conveners of this meeting, with the UNCT in Yemen acting as the principle organizer





through the Resident Coordinator's Office. The meeting brought together a broad spectrum of non-political Yemeni nationals and international partners to jointly reflect on the way forward for Yemen and the role and nature of international assistance in the future (for complete list of participants, see annex 5). More specifically, the discussions of the meeting focused on the possible scenarios that may come to pass in Yemen in the near future; what the most important national priorities would be in each scenario, and what the appropriate response could be from the UN and its partners. These priorities and responses related to all areas of international assistance included the humanitarian, developmental and political, comprising issues of political transition, post-conflict recovery, and reconstruction, and state building.

The consultative meeting involved both plenary presentations and discussions, as well as a significant amount of group-based work that ultimately contributed to the various sections of this document. The meeting and the working groups were facilitated by relevant experts in each area of discussion, and each working group had a mix of Yemeni and International participants. The discussions centered on national priorities in all three areas of international assistance. i.e. the political, developmental and humanitarian; and focused on the role of national stakeholders and then the expected assistance from external sources. The discussions examined this in the light of the possible scenarios that Yemen may face in the near future, and what each scenario would mean to the priorities and responses discussed.

All discussions and recommendations are recorded in this report, with specific templates that allows it to be used effectively as a reference for future planning purposes by any of the participating entities. The content of this document has not been endorsed by the participants of the meeting, nor adopted as part of an official framework of reference of any sponsoring or convening entity. The content of this report is meant to be treated as a documentation of the collective opinions of the participants only as expressed during the course of the meeting.

This report contains a summary of introductory remarks, followed by two main parts documenting the outcomes of break-out sessions. The theme for the first main part is 'Constructing a shared view of Yemen's near future' and, following introductory presentations on the current situation in Yemen, presents the results of discussions in four different groups debating three different scenarios, the participants themselves deciding which groups they wanted to contribute to. This section in the report is followed by a brief summary incorporating comments and questions made in plenary following presentations by the four groups.

The second main part presents the longer break-out sessions where participants engaged in 6 thematic discussion groups, with further sub-groups. These were more in-depth assessments on needs, impact, and changes in these should the conflict worsen or de-escalate. Lastly, the discussions identified new or improved partnerships that could be explored, and the most urgent action needed as a response to the priority needs identified. This section is also followed by a summary outlining main findings, incorporating observations and questions as shared during the plenary session.

Finally, you will find a summary of closing remarks and a one-page summary of the main findings and recommendations, as well as a list of annexes. It would be important to clarify that what is captured here is not a complete and exhaustive identification of all possible priorities in Yemen at this time. It would be highly unlikely that a three day workshop would be able to deliver such an outcome. However, it can be viewed as an effective start to a critical conversation with a great deal of practical and strategic advice for all stakeholders, based upon which a meaningful collaboration may be established.



## Opening and introductory remarks

The meeting was opened by H.E Leonidas Pantelides, Ambassador, Cyprus (representative), Paolo Lembo, Resident Coordinator, United Nations, Sandra Boemenkamp, Country Manager, World Bank and Ramon Blecua, Head of Political Section, EU Yemen.

It was noted that the current crisis in Yemen is driven by a combination of elements that led to the conflict, some of which are long-standing drivers of conflict, while others are more recent. There are no easy or ready-made solutions to the conflict. Wars are easy to start, but difficult to end, and the price is being paid by the people of Yemen. The international community must act fast and decisively for a long-lasting solution. The Larnaca Consultative Meeting is a step in that direction and it builds on previous consultations. Maintaining regular dialogue in an informal manner is important to understand the various dynamics at play and to identify solutions.

The purpose of the Larnaca Consultative meeting was outlined, the focus will be on three main objectives: 1) to build a shared understanding about the current situation and likely scenarios; 2) to identify priority needs and actions including points of convergence so that we can later tackle the more complex challenges ahead; 3) and finally to develop and strengthen partnerships to address existing needs in a more effective way, including ways in which the UN can better serve the people of Yemen.

Further, it was said that investments made in Yemen had not been sufficient to prevent the conflict from worsening. We now see the loss of development gains and a worsening of the humanitarian crisis. Rebuilding Yemen will be challenging as the impact on its social fabric will remain visible for years to come. Although the outlook might not seem positive, there is always room to do better, avoid old pitfalls, and learn from the past.

Two initiatives addressing this were mentioned, namely the World Bank's work on a new strategy for North Africa and the Middle East that examines how the Bank can help promote peace and stability. The UN/WB/IsDB/EU Damage Needs Assessment has also started with the main purpose of identifying damage to economic and social infrastructure. The EU has a development package of support for the Yemen reconstruction and is also keen to listen and learn for better design of its assistance programmes that will help pave the way for lasting peace.





## Part One: Constructing a Shared View of Yemen's Near-Term Future

### Assessing the current situation

Following the introductory remarks, the presentations focused on assessing the current situation from various angles, presented by Henriette von Kaltenborn (Senior Governance Advisor, Office of the Special Envoy for Yemen), Jerome Elie (on behalf of Johannes van Der Klaaw, Humanitarian Coordinator), Abdulwahab Alkebsi (Director for Arab States Regional Bureau of CIPE), Antelak Almutawakel (CDC member – NDC member) and Shafiqah AlWahsh (Director Women National Committee), Dr. Mutahhar Al-Abbasi (Vice-Minister MoPiC), and finally, Matthias Mollet (FAO). The following is a brief summary of the main points made by the presenters.

#### **What is the status of the conflict and of the political talks towards a cease-fire and transition?**

The Government of Yemen (GoY) was seeking further assurance that Security Council Resolution 22/16 was going to be respected as well as the basic principles agreed to at the Muscat negotiations. Unfortunately talks have been postponed and it is hoped that parties will resume negotiations.

Negotiations towards a peaceful solution will be a challenging process. The framework and principles of engagement are as important as the solution to be reached. Key elements for any negotiation to take place include the Security Council Resolution 22/16 and the outcomes of National Dialogue Conference.

During the UN General Assembly, Yemen was part of many discussions held among Member States. The SG's Special Envoy has highlighted that there is no military solution to the conflict, and that a political solution is needed through an inclusive process. He has called on parties to re-engage in negotiations without preconditions. Only a political solution will provide the platform for peace. Member States also called for the parties to return to negotiations. The political vacuum created and the sectarian violence further underlines the need for a return to negotiations. The longer the conflict continues, the deeper the wounds will be, and the harder it will be to heal them.

#### **What is the humanitarian situation?**

The violence in Yemen continues with an apparent disregard for human life. The number of civilian casualties increased in September particularly in the capital Sana'a and in the Sa'ada and Taizz governorates. WHO reported that over 5,200 people died due to the conflict and 26,000 have been injured. Every day 8 children are killed or maimed.

There is a flagrant disregard for human rights and humanitarian law. The collapse of critical services (i.e. provision of water, sanitation and health) deprives 300,000 people of the most basic services. Institutions providing services are absent due to lack of resources, including fuel. The economy is on the brink of collapse. Many people have lost incomes. Given the country's heavy reliance on imports, the restrictions imposed due to the arms embargo is exacerbating the humanitarian situation. In August only 12% of the fuel needed was imported. No commercial fuel can enter the country since September. In the South there is a military presence in Aden and substantial work needs to be done including in the areas of health, mine action and food security. Staggering humanitarian needs will increase in the coming months – irrespective of the political solution.

Around 21 million people, 80% population, are in need of some kind of humanitarian assistance. Half a million women cannot give birth safely. The health system is on the verge of collapse. Nearly 13 million people are food insecure. Child malnutrition is on the rise and estimated at 1.8 million. About 7 million people have received some form of humanitarian assistance between March and July. The Humanitarian Response Plan is 46% funded from the



total \$1,6bn needed. Only increased funding and the return of international staff to Yemen will allow the UN to scale the humanitarian response.

### **What is the economic situation?**

The Yemeni economy shrunk by 35%. It is estimated that 69% of industrial production has stopped. 79% of manufacturers are pessimistic about business and prospects. 60% of the population lost their jobs and 58% of businesses had to let people go. Of the total workforce, 50% lost their jobs.

The private sector has had a pivotal role in humanitarian relief, conflict resolution, infrastructure protection, and at times as a provider of alternative power (e.g. solar panels). A private sector meeting held in Amman drew on experiences from the Philippines, Serbia and other countries to develop a vision for the private sector can do. The group developed a consensual economic vision for the country going forward. This private sector group is representative of the private sector in Yemen. A political vision needs to be accompanied by an economic one as a peaceful solution will need to bring economic dividends to the population for peace to be lasting.

### **What is the situation for women and girls?**

The blockade has left Yemen paralyzed. The Yemeni population - 49% women and 51% men (2010) – is now probably reversed because of the war. Yemen ranked as the worse country according to the gender inequality index. For example, 65% of women are illiterate compared to 35% of men. 30% of displaced IDPs are women who are the most effected by the war. Women are left to care for their families, they face gender based violence, including forced early marriage and sexual violence.

Key social and cultural challenges that worsen the conditions for women and girls include: empowerment of fundamentalists, the breakdown of social and family networks, and increased sectarianism and regionalism. Political challenges include: political bargains, lack of authority, weak international support, use of religion and social stigma.

### **What is the capacity of government?**

The assessment presented on the Government's capacities was based on conditions in Yemen before March 2015, and might therefore be outdated, but could however provide an indication of the situation.

Yemen's institutional capacity at central and local levels was already weak before the war. Although some national institutions e.g. Social Fund for Development are well institutionalised others face many weaknesses including lack of an inclusive national vision as well as political will at all levels, varied capacity levels across institutions and regions, lower capacities at local level with the exception of some major capital towns e.g. Aden, Taiz, Hadharamount, and Hodeidah, weak coordination capacities and mechanisms, and low absorptive capacity for additional aid.

Financial capability within the government was weak due to Lack strategic vision to mobilize and use resources in a manner that builds capacity, large part of the national budget to finance to rather than investments projects e.g. wages account for almost 60% of the budget, there is a mismatch between national development plans and national budget and too many staff (1.2 million government employees) with lack of clarity on functions.

Looking at individual capacities, they are also low, due to weak human resource management, decision making is politicized, weak management capacities (especially at local levels), there is a lack of unit functions, individual job descriptions and merit systems, political influence in job placements and promotions, and outdated pay scale, inadequate training plans and capacity building initiatives, and inadequate gender balance.



Key recommendations from MoPICs assessment include the need to develop a national vision to build institutional capacity of government at local and central level, political will backing the government's mandate towards sustainable development, need to revise of the national human resources strategy, clarify institutional mandates at all levels including individuals, restriction of public administration, implementation of decentralization including fiscal decentralization, restriction of revenue collection and mobilization of resources, restriction of auditing institutions and improve transparency and accountability, ensure equality and inclusiveness in job placement and promotion, revise the pay scale to cope with market and purchasing power parity, balance between investments and recurrent costs and finally, introduce a results based national budget framework.

Comments and observations to inform the break-out discussions:

- Information about the government's capacity before March is not useful at this stage. Any analysis should be within the current country context
- Coordination of interventions (*Political, Developmental, Humanitarian*) has been an issue and needs improvement
- Communication of what is happening on the ground has been weak
- It is important to assess the situation beyond a 2 party conflict – as there are multiple parties to the conflict
- The international community should enhance coordination and integration across the government
- The challenge is not only the development of plans but ensuring their effective implementation
- There has been a lot of focus on cities, whereas more attention is needed to the rural areas that need support for subsistence, agriculture and to cope with the increase of IDPs
- There needs to be better identification of needs and targeting of vulnerable population including the status of IDPs.
- Sanctions are having a disastrous impact on the delivery of basic needs. There is UN verification mechanism for the sanctions implementation but it is not clear what they are and how they operate and if they could help
- Social Welfare Fund that supported 5 million people in chronic poverty needs to be resumed and supported. It has stopped for the last 9 months due to lack of funds
- The role of the diaspora needs to be explored. So far there has been some support but that is limited and not structured
- There should be a technical committee as a result of the Larnaca meeting to ensure follow up of all recommendations with a particular focus on issues such as human rights and humanitarian assistance
- Yemen has a high deficit of more than 8% of GDP. Public revenue declined by 32%. Public investment programmes in the amount of approx. \$2bn have stopped and the government is not currently able to fully pay salaries.
- Women must be part of the political process and must be listened to. It is hoped that economic opportunities made available will empower women. It is also important to support women particularly in rural areas.
- The private sector may be seen as less corrupt and more efficient than public institutions, but some consider the private sector just as politicised as other sectors of the Yemeni society. The private sector should be used as levers but not as a replacement of public actors.
- A private sector fund should be established to complement humanitarian funding



## Conclusions and Recommendations:

There is a need for better coordination across all actors, there has to be careful assessment, access planning, targeting of vulnerable groups, even a definition of what constitute an internally displaced person is lacking. There is also a need to think of non-traditional ways of supporting service delivery with a long term goal of strengthening the Yemeni government as well as governance in Yemen. The embargo has been a major factor in the economy and is affecting the provision of social services and humanitarian assistance. Human rights violations need to be recorded and addressed as it is key for a sustainable path for peace. Obstacles to government effectiveness will remain if the root causes are not addressed, including lack of coherence and accountability. Women are disproportionately affected by the war and need to be part of all aspects of the political, economic, social and development agendas. In complex emergencies, the exclusive reliance on relief assistance has been a key factor for failure. Humanitarian assistance is critical but it is not the only need. Yemen requires a broader approach that allows for support for people to cope and build resilience to recover from the crisis. Humanitarian assistance can be a building block to peacebuilding, but the way in which we deliver humanitarian support will impact on whether, how and when we reach a long-lasting peaceful solution.

## Break-out sessions Tuesday 6 October (Constructing a shared view of Yemen's near-term future)

The theme for the afternoon break-out groups was, along with the overall theme for the first day, "Constructing a shared view of Yemen's near-term future". Three different trajectories were discussed, participants choosing which one of the below to discuss further in groups:

- Conflict Worsens, with geographical expansion of military operations (one group)
- Status Quo, with static "front line" (one group)
- De-escalation, Ceasefire and Peace Agreement, with an end to military operations, but risk of ongoing low-level conflict and civil unrest (two groups)

Having chosen one of these three trajectories and having teamed, up, the groups were asked to jointly identify:

- 1: Likely key events/trends for their trajectory through 2016;
- 2: likely impacts on Yemen's security, humanitarian, infrastructure, economic and governance outlook for 2016.

## Outcome of the breakout group discussions:

### 1: Conflict Worsens, with geographical expansion of military operations

EVENT/TREND	IMPACT	IMPACT	IMPACT
Event/Trend 1: <b>Conflict escalates, reaching Sanaa with street fighting, more indiscriminate bombings (within 3 months)</b>	Impact 1.1 <b>Deteriorating humanitarian situation, more food insecurity, IDPs, and casualties</b> Little humanitarian actors	Impact 1.2 <b>More insecurity and terrorist acts and armed groups. No authority</b>	Impact 1.3 <b>Complete collapse of institutions , services and economy( e.g. central bank)</b>





Event/Trend 2: <b>Weakening and disintegration of the Government and Its Institutions (incl. security institutions)</b> (In 2015)	Impact 2.1 <b>AQAP, IS, and local militias, existing and emerging are strengthened, emboldened and seeking war economy to continue (no R&amp;L, black market)</b>	Impact 2.2 <b>More regional disintegration North-South, impacting social fabric and mobility of goods and people</b>	Impact 2.3 <b>Weakening military and political position of the coalition, more people supporting militias and Houthis</b>
Event/Trend 3: <b>Regional conflict and actors drive the Yemeni conflict with more meddling/over-controlling and military support to both sides</b> (In 2016)	Impact 3.1 <b>Conflict/wars will last longer (Protracted) leads to irreversible changes</b>	Impact 3.2 <b>Deepening humanitarian crisis (IDPs, lack of services)</b>	Impact 3.3 <b>Destruction of social fabric increasing number of arm groups (joined by the people)</b>

Comments and questions following plenary presentations of the group discussion the Trajectory '*Conflict Worsens, with geographical expansion of military operations*':

1. Civilian will have to pay expensive price for war and more violence will happen.
2. One of the dangerous impact of war is the fragmentation for the social, community and regional bonds that already exist but it will increase.
3. Destruction of the economy will be impact in each trends and this lead to increase deterioration in economy.
4. Note that one of the impacts is the increase in IDP movement to regional country and Europe so neighbours should open their doors, which will cause problems to them.
5. Question: Did you discuss when will move from status quo to worsening; the group response status quo will trigger more bad situation and event in the coming 2-3 months will lead to worsening the situation as it happened today ( situation is unpredictable)

## 2: Status Quo, with static "front line"

EVENT/TREND	IMPACT	IMPACT	IMPACT
Event/Trend 1: <b>Worsening of the Economy and the living conditions</b>	Impact 1.1 <b>Social: child labor, early marriages, human trafficking Sectarian and social tensions / fighting over resources / Increase in crime and terrorism/extremism</b>	Impact 1.2 <b>Economic: High unemployment rate in the formal sector / Flourishing of war economy / Creative coping mechanisms and resilience</b>	Impact 1.3 <b>Decline in delivering of services (health, education...) / Access and reach of Government services</b>



Event/Trend 2: <b>Fragmentation of country and society</b>	Impact 2.1 <b>Increase of movement of people / demographic segregation / Social conflict</b>	Impact 2.2 <b>Worsening in security due to the multiplicity of the conflict /Further fragmentation at local level</b>	Impact 2.3 <b>Reduction in quality and geographical coverage of services by local and non-local actors / affect day-to-day life of population</b>
Event/Trend 3: <b>Partial lifting of sanctions</b>	Impact 3.1 <b>Better availability of goods although some might go to the black market / Prices will decrease and stabilize</b>	Impact 3.2 <b>Employment rate will increase</b>	Impact 3.3 <b>Re-opening of schools and health facilities / Less workload on women and children</b>

Comments and questions following plenary presentations of the group discussion the Trajectory ‘*Status Quo, with static “front line”*’, most of the comments were made on the about the third point, which relates to partial lifting of sanctions:

1. It should not present as positive trend. Group justification that they did not mean it will be a positive trend but it will help stabilize the situation and make things start up.
2. It does not make any sense (*Trend 3*) the way it was represented.
3. Advice to use another word than sanction.
4. What if two speed recovery take place?
5. Education impact raised: as there is now emergency plan for education to sustained. However, the group clarified that they mean more school will engage in this strategy.

### 3.1.1: De-escalation, Ceasefire and Peace Agreement, with an end to military operations, but risk of ongoing low-level conflict and civil unrest (group 1)

EVENT/TREND	IMPACT	IMPACT	IMPACT
Event/Trend 1: <b>Greater involvement of, stepped up momentum by, the international community playing a facilitating role having a positive influence on conflict dynamics</b>	Impact 1.1: <b>The war impacts the number of casualties, grievances, and attacks reported by media including social media, and CSOs investigate and communicate clear messages to the international community about the war impact, casualties, loss of civilian assets/infrastructure</b>	Impact 1.2: <b>Support of neutral countries (e.g. Oman) and their positions on ceasefire are adopted</b>	Impact 1.3: <b>Local factions work closely with human rights organizations to influence the position of the international community</b>



Event/Trend 2 <b>Fundamental/dramatic change/progress of the military configuration (e.. key cities change hands) and or breakdown of ties within camp on the ground</b>	Impact 2.1: <b>Fundamental shift of power leading to more positive negotiations and peace agreements</b>	Impact 2.2: <b>Disarmament of the militia</b>	Impact 2.3: <b>Implementation of the NDC outcomes and other international resolutions</b>
Event/Trend 3 <b>Peace talks resume, Yemeni take/assume greater ownership and take forward what they want to do for Yemen, towards national dialogue, and power sharing</b>	<i>The group working on this table did not have the opportunity to finish its work, hence the missing Impacts for this Event/Trend.</i>		

### 3.1.2: De-escalation, Ceasefire and Peace Agreement, with an end to military operations, but risk of ongoing low-level conflict and civil unrest (group 2)

EVENT/TREND	Key Assumptions	IMPACT	IMPACT	IMPACT
Event/Trend 1: <b>Transitioning from War to Post-conflict Economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lifting of Embargo</b></li> <li>• <b>Central Government plays key role (???)</b></li> <li>• <b>Regional (GCC) support + labor mobility</b></li> <li>• <b>Increase of humanitarian aid</b></li> </ul>	Impact 1.1: <b>Improved humanitarian situation</b> → Gradual resumption of basic services, e.g. electricity, water, health care, infrastructure	Impact 1.2: <b>Micro/Small-Medium Enterprises resume activities</b> → Job creation	Impact 1.3: <b>Gradual resumption of trade</b> → Access to fuel (growth of black market) & commodities
Event/Trend 2: <b>Insecurity/Insurgency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Not all parties included in or fully accept agreement respectively full victory</b></li> <li>• <b>Multiple non-coherent/jihadist insurgencies</b></li> </ul>	Impact 2.1: <b>Security vacuum</b> → Increase of threats to life/human rights violations	Impact 2.2: <b>Limited resumption of normal economic activities</b> • Constraints on relief/recovery • Increase of black economy/crime	Impact 2.3: <b>Increase in tensions between and among communities and security forces</b>
Event/Trend3: <b>Continuing Political &amp; Social Fragmentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>(Political) agreement + ceasefire + start of political process</b></li> <li>• <b>Fragmented political landscape with increased</b></li> </ul>	Impact 3.1: <b>Gradual return to more predictable</b>	Impact 3.2: <b>Local communities more autonomous</b>	Impact 3.3: → <b>Redefinition of political actors</b>



	<b>social/sectarian/tribal/territorial tensions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased demand for Southern independence</li> </ul>	<b>and everyday life (???)</b> → improvement of delivery of humanitarian aid, basic services, economy, communication	<b>and will demand formalization</b> → Decentralization	→ <b>Polarization across identity lines (tribal, sect, geography)</b> <b>Less political parties</b>
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Comments and questions following plenary presentations of the group discussion the Trajectory De-escalation, Ceasefire and Peace Agreement, with an end to military operations, but risk of ongoing low-level conflict and civil unrest (both groups):

1. A scenario of multiple 'Yemens' might happen at the same time, with different needs, which calls for adjusted responses.
2. No matter who wins, things may lead to a worsening humanitarian situation.

## Part two: Events, impact, response and partnerships (break-out sessions Wednesday 7 October and Thursday 8 October)

The second and third day was mostly spent working in pre-assigned breakout sessions. The participants were to first identify priority needs, second by developing responses to those needs, and third by looking at how needs and responses would change should the conflict worsen or de-escalate, and finally by identifying new or improved partnerships to accommodate the responses. All this was to be done within the context of a specific trajectory selected from one of the three from the previous day. The chosen context was the 'Status Quo' as it allowed for a full spectrum of all types of priority needs be they immediate humanitarian to the longer term political. This trajectory is presented below.

EVENT/TREND	IMPACT	IMPACT	IMPACT
Worsening of the economy and the living conditions (even with partial lifting of sanctions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social: child labor, early marriages, human trafficking</li> <li>• Fighting over resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High unemployment rate in the formal sector</li> <li>• Flourishing war economy</li> <li>• Reduced mobility of goods and people</li> <li>• Creative coping mechanisms and resilience</li> </ul>	Decline in delivering of services (health, education...)





Fragmentation of country and society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase of movement of people: regional demographic segregation</li> <li>• Social conflict: Sectarian and social tensions</li> <li>• Further fragmentation at local level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worsening in security due to the multiplicity of the conflict</li> <li>• Increase in crime and terrorism/extremism</li> </ul>	Reduction in access, quality and geographical coverage of services by local and non-local actors
Existence of some lower-conflict areas, for some periods of time (may revert to conflict)	Local maintenance/resumption of basic services, e.g. electricity, water, health care, infrastructure	Pockets where micro/Small-Medium Enterprises resume activities → Job creation	Some lower-conflict communities more autonomous, less connected to national political actors/identities

The participants were then divided into 6 different thematic groups, which again set up sub-groups to work on specific priority needs and responses to those.

The thematic groups were as follows:

1. Health, WASH and Nutrition;
2. Social, women & Child protection, Education and Culture;
3. Food Security, Livelihoods, Employment & Agriculture;
4. Infrastructure (energy, housing, transport), Economy (SMEs, Banking, Trade) & Environment;
5. Human rights, gender equality, security and administration of justice, and;
6. Governance (public administration, social cohesion and women's empowerment).

The groups first identified all relevant needs for their sector/basket and following discussions and additional reflection in each group, these were clustered into groups and prioritised. Having identified the most pressing immediate need related to the thematic area in subsequent group, smaller sub-groups were identified for specific groups of needs that were clustered to further discussions guided by the following questions:

- Is this need equally relevant in high conflict zones and low conflict areas?
- How could actors in this area strengthen the effectiveness of the response?
- How could the response promote women's voices and gender equality?
- What tensions might be created by the response? What types of interventions or modes of delivery would help ensure that immediate responses in this area a) do not aggravate tensions in the existing conflict ("do no harm"), and b) support peacebuilding?

Once this analysis was completed at the end of the second day the groups were then asked to assess identified needs and responses and reflect on the changes that might occur to the responses to the needs if the trajectory were to change, i.e. if either of the two other trajectories that were analysed on the first day were to occur. They did this by considering the following questions: How would this need (and our response) change if the conflict worsens (first trajectory)? How would this need (and our response) change if the conflict de-escalates?



Finally, the participants were asked to identify most significant opportunities for new or improved partnerships, as well as reflect on which specific actions could be taken in the next three months to create or strengthen those identified partnerships.

## Outcome of the breakout group discussions:

### 1. Health, WASH and Nutrition

Before working in the sub-groups, the Health, WASH and Nutrition needs were identified as following, based on the pre-consultations:

#### Health

- Health clinics up and running 24/7 in every city
- Existing health centers to be equipped to face increased demands during emergency
- Equipped field hospitals in areas holding IDPs
- Mobile health clinics for rural areas
- Ambulances for emergency cases
- Child and women hospitals
- Alternative strategies and contingency planning to face unexpected outbreaks, health disasters, epidemics, disposal of bodies

#### Essential medicine and critical staff

- Restore basic services
- Address the absence of critical staff (doctors) in hospitals in high conflict areas
- Establish and equip field hospitals to respond to communicable diseases
- Improvement of the supply of critical drugs and medicines, trauma and surgical equipment, etc.
- National family planning programme (supplies, logistics, management of information)

#### Reproductive health, maternal and neo-natal

- Provide antenatal care for pregnant women and neo-natal support in communities/rural areas (thousands of women at risk, infant mortality of 1 in 20 before age 5 prior to the conflict)
- Provide emergency obstetric and neonatal care
- Mobile reproductive health clinics (ante-natal care, delivery, health education)
- Services/care for SGBV victims

#### WASH:

- Clean drinking water/safe water supply (320.4 million people in need of WASH assistance, 2.5 million people likely to suffer from diarrhea, leads to malnutrition. Need to start immediate rehabilitation of water sources to provide clean water.
- Improve access to water and sewage system in conflict affected areas and urban centers
- Hygiene and sanitation kits
- Dignity/hygiene kits to address specific needs of women and girls (coping capacity, mobility, SGBV prevention)



The group identified 5 needs, which they worked further on as summarized below:

## Critical medical supplies

1. Critical medical supplies:	
	Priority Need 1
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Given inhibiting factors (embargo, port destruction), limited room for manoeuvre: work with ministries wherever possible (e.g. EMONC) to increase access to supplies, subject to existing prepositioning
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Idem + work on improving supply and access systems Improve functionality of facilities Improve access roads
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Redistribution and prepositioning of supplies Strong advocacy for further international assistance Explore alternatives (private sector, diaspora) for funding, etc. Call for volunteers Strengthened coordination National NGO implementation/delivery

## Water

2. Water	
	Priority Need 1
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Taiz/Saada Emergency WASH, water trucks (access to drinking/safe water) Sewage and garbage collection; provision of WASH kits, chlorine tablets Awareness raising
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Latrine and WASH support to IDPs and host communities Support to health facilities Rebuild water treatment systems and infrastructure (e.g. Aden past/prior HL conflict)
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Cleaning campaigns (Saada, Aden, Taiz) Provision/rehabilitation of WASH facilities + maintenance training/capacity building Secure additional supply of fuel Hygiene promotion Awareness raising, use of volunteers
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Provision of WASH/Hygiene kits Combine site service provision with mobile clinics Special needs kits (women and babies) Reproductive health
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Local population participation in awareness raising/communication (trust) Equitable access in targeted are



## Services for survivors of SGBV

1. Services for survivors of SGBV	
	Priority Need 1
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Targeting of IDPs and highly vulnerable host communities (distributing supplies such as rape kits and feasible referral systems)
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Create linkages with health clinics and legal aid facilities (response systems)
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Continuing to build an information management system to get data Establishing hotlines at community level to report cases of violence Build response systems including referral to health centers, legal aid, psycho/social support, etc.
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Awareness raising among women and children (incl. prevention) Encourage women to seek assistance, including on STDs and contraception

## Health systems and infrastructure

1. Health systems and infrastructure:	
	Priority Need 2
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Mobile health clinics, at least one for each district (e.g. Taiz/Saada)
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Hospital rehabilitation (e.g. Al Hodeidah, Hajah, Ibb) South: reinforce existing health structures, systems and tools for nearby areas
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Communication and advocacy through media Involve the CBOs, the sheikhs, the mosques and religious leaders Awareness raising communication campaigns
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Ensure availability and training of female doctors in medical team Ensure women's health needs are identified/taken into account/addressed
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Promote equitable access to health services Adopt a special approach to Saada (gender relations)





## Reproductive health care (incl. maternal & newborn)

1. Reproductive health care (incl. maternal & newborn)	
	Priority Need 1
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Mobile clinics for emergency obstetric support, to be integrated with other services such as awareness raising on GBV
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Mobile clinics with referrals to health centers Upgrade services in health centers and hospitals (+ infrastructure rehabilitation as necessary) in a number of Governorates e.g. Aden
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Build capacity and deploy midwives in conflict areas, awareness in reproductive health and strengthened referral systems to mobile clinics
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Call for Yemeni women to undertake nursing training to fill capacity gaps Train female doctors Communication campaign targeting women on the use of the health system

## Worsening of conflict/de-escalation, immediate action, and partnership opportunities

Working on the changes should the conflict worsen or de-escalate, the following findings were presented:

Should the situation worsen, identification of diseases and health issues would need to be managed, distinguishing those who were prompted by the war (e.g. injuries and handicap from mine and UXO contamination, unidentified epidemics), from those who were already there and made more acute (e.g. diabetes, malaria, dengue, measles, and other epidemics). A system would need to be in place to control epidemics.

When it comes to primary healthcare, mobile clinics could be set up to cover gaps in health need as a result of damaged or closed health facilities, in addition to rehabilitation of clinics and health facilities where feasible.

A worsening of the situation could also worsen the supplies of electricity, which could be improved by the use of solar power, which is available on the market. This could be provided to the health facilities, but would require funding. Other needs that were identified were: lab chemicals and supply, power supply to run dialysis equipment, capacity for diagnosis and investigation capacity (including labs), surveillance in each health center, and lastly, rapid assessment or mapping of what the needs are.

To raise awareness on risks and mitigations related to health, WASH and nutrition, it is suggested that awareness raising be carried out through official media, using social media and mobile devices, and through mosques.

## Strengthening response

Looking at how the response can be strengthened, in relation to land mines, one suggestion is to advocate for, and push, the parties to the conflict to commit to provide maps on mined areas. There is a need to reactivate UN demining committees and to train more and better experts for demining and include awareness raising in school curricula.



## Partnering opportunities

Partnership opportunities include advocacy with an international audience in order to better get the message on the situation in Yemen and the needs of the Yemeni people communicated regionally and globally. There is also a need for better coordination between organizations and the Yemeni Government.

Concrete actions to improve partnerships is to develop network of journalists and civil society, which could include field trips with members of the media. This initiative would require involvement or at least acceptance by the parties to the conflict, should strengthen neutrality and should mainly be concerned with building trust among and with Yemenis.

## 2. Social, women & child protection, Education and Culture


Following prioritization of needs as identified in the pre-consultations, the group went in to sub-groups and discussed 10 needs, under five different thematic areas (Social protection, women and children, women/child protection, culture and cultural protection, education, as well as as cross –cutting issues), summarized in the tables below:

### Social Protection: Emergency assistance and shelter provided to IDPs and refugees

Social protection	Priority Need 1: Emergency assistance and shelter provided to IDPs and refugees
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Encourage regrouping in safer areas and working with local authorities and NGO's for provision of basic services in safer areas.
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Strengthen absorption capacity of communities in these areas.
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Improve and better target assessment and mapping of needs.
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Ensure strong participation of women in conducting needs assessment and provision of social services.
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Coordination to ensure common understanding between local communities, IDPs /refugees and to lower burden on communities, e.g. through relocation of IDPs from public schools

### Social protection: Provision of cash assistance for most vulnerable families (Social welfare fund)

Social Protection	Priority Need 2: Provision of cash assistance for most vulnerable families (Social Welfare Fund)
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Disbursement of assistance at the closest safe area to high conflict, according to current practice (e.g. Taiz). (Disbursing postal checks is easier than goods/items. Checks can be cashed at post offices/banks).
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Provide assistance on a more regular basis. In areas where there is no conflict, gear assistance towards developing incubators of good practices (e.g. SMEs)



3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Update (e.g. verification exercises) and improve (e.g. more categories the existing social welfare fund database). Rationalize the database/project with other existing assistance programs. Secure funding from donors to implement the project in the current humanitarian context (even though it was originally designed as a development project)
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	The ratio between male and female beneficiaries of the SWF is 50%/50%. The family member who receives the assistance is always the wife/female whomever is the head of the family. 70% of the SWF social workers are females
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	The SWF ensures a safety net for the most vulnerable who, in turn are not tempted to enroll themselves/their children with fighting factions to find means of subsistence. Generally there is a need for larger safety nets in Yemen In the current circumstances (stability factor).

### Women and children: Enhance community based protection systems

Women and Children	Priority Need 1: Enhance community based protection system
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Form/leverage on existing community committees through relief agencies:- immediate relief response,- basic services, - IDPs, - evacuation -Psycho-social support to be provided, - protection of children from violence (sexual abuse, exploitation, recruitment, early marriage).
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	See above.
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Coordinate among all stake holders, assure inclusiveness, capacity building..
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Women should be represented in the community committees. Empowering women for implementation efforts.
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Meet with conflicting parties, mediate and develop agreements and code of conduct, negotiate, carry out awareness campaigns, transitional justice for children.



## Women/child protection: Contingency plan for support for role of women in economy

Women/Child protection	Priority Need 2: Contingency plan for support for role of women in economy
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	INGOs and local NGOs make sure that women's economic livelihood needs are accounted for. (Basic needs/ livelihood) through assessment and advocacy and monitoring. Provide income-generating opportunities for women during conflict. Create agriculture cooperation's.
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Recovery.
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Coordination and collaboration with warring parties and all other including government, SFD, com, private sector, and strengthening women's advocacy groups. Activate the role of agricultural cooperation's and other income generating associations and institutions.
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Allocate 15% of funds to Women's humanitarian needs and 40% of funds to women's economic empowerment. Strengthen existing women's associations dealing with economic support.
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Strengthen resilience programs through awareness, participation, conflict resolution and capacity building. Target women groups and associations which should be inclusive of women, meaning women from different warring parties and others are included, in which the roles and responsibilities should be clear.

## Culture: Inventory of cultural resources and enhance ways of protection

Culture	Priority Need 1: Inventory of cultural resources and enhance ways of protection
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Satellite monitoring, crowd funding , identifying resource persons (national and international) to protect existing Documentation/ publications. Create a network of local people to report on damages/needs. Training abroad /internet, media awareness.
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Field assessment and documentation (tangible and intangible heritage) local training through tot. providing fuel ton supply to counter cutting of trees for use as fuel. Remove movable heritage to safe areas within or outside the country. Provide physical protection to selected monuments.
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Awareness through local mosques, leaders, media and school programs. Provide training and information on cultural heritage to parties in the conflict..





4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Promote transmission and safeguarding of women cultural practices knowledge (poetry, oral traditions, cooking, agricultural practices) through documentation and use of media.
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Use poetic traditions to express differences in a way to reinforce a shared identity.

### Cultural protection: Reinforce the role of cultural hubs

Cultural protection	Priority Need 2: Reinforce the role of cultural hubs (Majlis, writers-artists-journalists, cultural associations) to foster social cohesion
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Mapping (by research, through universities, scholars, etc., collecting data about cultural hubs)
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Organize meetings of writers/poets from different sides/parties on management of hatred speech. Training journalists and religious leaders on counter-hatred speech. Support cultural organizations through procurement and equipment provision.
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Preserve traditional ways to handle conflict resolution and encourage young people to continue the tradition (elders/youth mentors).
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Supporting women's associations concerned with creative arts/ support women's creative expression.
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	See above.

### Education: School reconstruction

Education	Priority Need 1: School reconstruction
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Constant observation of the conflict and to find alternatives for the schools
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Carry out assessment and start innovation of the schools and resume education.
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Decentralization and involve the local community in rehabilitating schools and give them ownership in the process.



4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Raise awareness and enhance the role of women in the education sector as well as increase the number of women in leading roles in education.
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Train teachers towards peace building. Raise awareness of peace and involve the local community.

#### Education: Rehabilitation of teachers and academic staff

Education	Priority Need 2: Rehabilitation of teachers and academic staff
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Mapping where teachers have been displaced to and employing them where they are displaced.
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Retrain teachers towards enhancing culture of peace and conflict management and to avoid violence.
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Special programs to train teachers on dialogue culture and peace building and tolerance.
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Raise awareness on the role of women in the local community and parents councils and set programs for women as train for trainers.
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Train teachers towards on building peace, accepting others and positive dialogue.

#### Cross-cutting protection: Develop and strengthen communications mechanisms

Cross-Cutting protection	Priority Need 1: Develop and strengthen communications mechanisms between communities, humanitarian community and other state actors
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Utilize and enhance existing community networks platform to gather and share information (can be used for mapping needs, damage assessment, human rights abuses etc. using online offline tools like WhatsApp).
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Encourage voluntary work. Establish platform with volunteers, focus on women.
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Develop mechanism to engage volunteers/local communities and humanitarian community for new initiatives.



4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Gender balance mainstreamed when appropriate to the context, approach adapted to ensure women's participation.
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Ensuring 2 way communication on needs and humanitarian delivery.

### Cross cutting: Improve community acceptance and public opinion to enable humanitarian delivery

Cross-Cutting	Priority need 2: Improve community acceptance and public opinion to enable humanitarian delivery.
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Manage expectations and maintain linkages (now: communicate "what we do" identify and communicate limitations, Transparency, responsiveness and 'building trust') engaging with main stream media. Volunteer networks and key opinion leaders and prominent women leaders.
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Facilitate access for mainstream media and opinion leader to: geographical areas/ information/ logistics/incentives. Create demand for human interest coverage and objective reporting. Give voice to vulnerable populations and minorities, collect stories and film, photos competitions and campaigns
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Coordinate and more structured and prioritized messaging from the humanitarian community/UN, money and time.
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Mainstreamed and specifically consider women and other marginalized groups.
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Support the creation of and strengthen the existing group/platform of independent media and civil society peace advocates.

### Worsening of conflict/de-escalation, immediate action, and partnership opportunities

Taking the discussion further, by looking at changes in needs and response should the situation change (worsen or de-escalate), and further by looking at strengthened or new partnerships, the group came up with the following under the different thematic areas:

#### Social protection (with a focus on women and children)

In terms of IDPs and displaced people, a worsening of the conflict would mean an increase in the number of IDPs and further destruction of private and public infrastructure. There will be a further loss of livelihood opportunities and rising prices for food and commodities. To better respond to this, assistance would have to increase, there need to be an increase of funding for cash assistance and more shelter options. The response should make use of CBOs to reach people that are hard to access. INGOs and the UN may have to leave Sanaa and find an efficient place to operate from, and would require to adopt more flexible approaches to procurement and distribution. There also needs to be increased efforts in de-confliction for access and distribution for all parties. Risks could be mitigated and reduced by spreading and diversifying the use of suppliers and partners.



Looking at refugees, a worsening situation would further increase the need of a refugee contingency plan, and creation of an effective plan for its facilitation. The response would then include having an effective plan and mechanism to implement the plan. This would need to include preparedness by neighbouring and other countries to receive Yemeni refugees. Other measures could be to develop a roster of influential and skilled Yemenis to carry out negotiations with different actors, internally and externally, and map and identify their functions according to gender sensitive indicators. An effective response should also include the establishment of trust-building measures with all warring parties by publishing positive developments related to child protection (contingency media plan).

Opportunities include developing effective partnerships between all actors including tribal/community leaders and local authorities, particularly with CBOs and CBNs.

Concrete action needed within the next three months include to investigate the role of private sector which may require recognition and facilitation, and to convene a workshop with potential partners to conclude agreement define responsibilities and duties of each partner.

Should de-escalation take place, there would not be an immediate change in the needs of displaced (short-medium term), however, there will be a need for funding to evacuate schools that have served as shelter for displaced people. The response would in such a situation shift focus towards rehabilitation of homes, and promote return of IDPs when possible,, in addition to work for securing livelihood opportunities and promoting resilience. More distribution can be done and diversified assistance provided in this context, based on more in-depth assessments.

In de-escalation scenario, there is an opportunity to institutionalize and negotiate longer-term and more detailed partnerships, including that between INGOs, NGOs, and the UN. Partnership opportunities also exist with influential and skilled Yemenis inside and outside the country, especially influential women, local councils and communities and women's unions, and traditional tribal leaders, including women mediators.

In the next three months, there is an urgent need to secure more funding from different partners and reach out to new partners. A concrete suggestion would be to establish a coordination commission meeting involving all relevant partners at different levels, meeting on a regular basis to share information. Another initiative would be to strengthen and develop partnerships with offices and banking networks.

## **Culture**

Regarding protection of cultural practices, a worsening situation or de-escalation would not significantly change the need. However, the group recognized that a worsening situation would only allow for remote assistance, which would be challenged by collapse in means of communication. Should the situation improve and the conflict de-escalate, it would be possible to bring in international experts to assess cultural institutions and priority needs would be better identified. A de-escalation would also allow for enforcement and support of cultural hubs and institutions to resume their role.

Looking at partnerships under protection of cultural heritage and cultural practices protection, already on-going partnerships that could be strengthened include with international and regional specialized organizations, with International and national experts, local Government Institutions -GOAM GOPCHY SDF and specialized UN agencies. Partnerships that could be explored further are with local tribal and religious leaders, local cultural associations, and diaspora groups. Of these, the most urgent and immediate actions over the next three months would be to create experts working group, develop International and national experts resource list, experts focus groups/workshops on specific targets) and to identify diaspora cultural actors and hubs.



## Education

Should the situation worsen, radio could be used to communicate curriculum to children at home. In a better case scenario and de-escalation. Schools could be renovated, new books published, and the curriculum should include components of peace education and dialogue, and teachers would need to be trained in peace education. Such situation would also allow for closer partnerships between schools. Support could be provided to the Ministry of Education to develop and implement a rapid response plan, with a special attention given to women and girls.

## 3. Food Security, Livelihoods, Employment & Agriculture

Following prioritization of needs as identified in the pre-consultations, the group went in to sub-groups and discussed needs related to two sectors: Employment and livelihood (3 priority needs) and food security and agriculture (5 priority needs), as summarized in the tables below:

### Employment/livelihood: Fuel/power

Employment / Livelihood. Priority Need 1: Fuel / Power	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Humanitarian Provision, Market
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Buy from the market
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Businessmen and women, CBO's and NGO's, Advocacy for fuel supply
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Women's Access ensured
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Transparent targeting criteria (equitable)

### Employment/livelihood: Capital injection (financing, assets)

Employment / Livelihood. Priority Need 2: Capital Injection (Financing, Assets)	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Cash for Work activity
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Capital, assets, finance
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Scale up/expand in same location and to other locations, by increasing capital through involvement and partnerships with financial providers like Microfinancial organisations.
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Quota for women, Women's Accounts, ensure there are ID cards issued for women to enable them directly getting micro loans.






5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace? Community-based, prior consultation with stakeholders

### Employment/livelihood: Technical, financial business management, training, advise

Employment / Livelihood.	
Priority Need 3: Technical, Financial Business Management, Training, Advice	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	basic training where people live, allowance, suitable activity content
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	trainees can go to training centers (if access facilitated), more comprehensive content feasible
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Wider coverage (impact), monitoring and follow-up support, NGO's private sector partnerships, Value chain / systems approach, use existing resources, facilities.
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Women adapted content approach, targeting / quota, women Trainers
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Community-based, prior stakeholder consultation, transparent selection criteria - consult community

### Food security/agriculture: Access to inputs specific to livelihood needs

Food Security/ Agriculture	
Priority Need 1: Access to inputs specific to local livelihood needs(fertilizers, seeds, fishery gears, livestock, tools) food throughout	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Direct Distribution of inputs through use of windows of opportunity through international and local actors.
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	humanitarian + rehabilitation activities, involvement of / and strengthening local institutions cooperatives / associations, providing rehabilitation and technical support (local committees)
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Rehabilitation and technical support
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Prioritization, taking into account specific women oriented activities / opportunities / needs



5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Collaboration with / Consultation of local leaders, local committees and institutions
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#### Food security/agriculture: Provision of animal health services

Food Security / Agriculture	
Priority Need 2: Provision of animal health services	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Set up Community Animal Health Worker System (CAHW)
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	set up CAHW system, strengthening government institutions at local/governmental/national level.
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Capacity building, technical support, operational support.
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Include, promote women's CAHW participation through quotas.
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Saving assets promotes stability, Transparency & inclusion of local partners, means of verification for inclusion

#### Food security/agriculture: Access to irrigation water

Food Security / Agriculture	
Priority Need 3: Access to complementary' irrigation where sufficient water is available	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Support of local initiatives with inputs, water harvesting (household level)
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Water harvesting (community level) rehabilitation of structures, support of solar energy technology through subsidies, supply of inputs (water pumps etc)
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Support local traditional water management mechanisms.
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Ensure inclusion of women in WUA, targeting women headed households as beneficiaries
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	through establishment of WUA, monitoring / technical support



## Food security/agriculture: Access to small finance grants

Food Security / Agriculture.	
Priority Need 4: Access to small finance grants	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Cash for work
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/if conflict is reduced?	Community based organizations (corporations and associations), through private sector and micro finance.
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	identification, capacity building, monitoring, advocacy of good examples / lessons learned, start small — scale up, ensure insurance of credit providers
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Establishment of women savings / credit groups, group guarantee. (This has not been possible top date, need interest from relevant institutions).
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	increase job opportunities, increase investments, build resilience

## Food security/agriculture: Reinforce value chain

Food Security / Agriculture	
Priority Need 5: Reinforce Value Chain	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Inputs for post-harvest handling + processing at the local level (farm and community level)
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Past harvest handling + processing SME, supporting means to access market (transport, storage)
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Storage, market facilities rehabilitation, support cooperatives / associations
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Priorities to women specific activities
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	create job opportunities, reinforce social / local linkages, improving household and community resilience

## Worsening of the conflict/de-escalation, immediate action, and partnership opportunities

Taking the discussion further, by looking at changes in needs and response should the situation change (worsen or de-escalate), and further by looking at strengthened or new partnerships, the group came up with the following under the two areas examined above, namely agriculture and capital injection/skills development.



## Employment and livelihood

Addressing capital injection and skills development, the group found that a worsening of the situation would call for more immediate cash, commodities and household items, especially to assist IDPs, widows and disabled. The response should include cash for work programmes. De-escalation, on the other hand, would call for rehabilitation and recovery on many levels; physical, psychological, infrastructural and social. In such scenario a broader response should include cash for work, enterprises and businesses, diversification of economic opportunities, restoration of institutions (e.g. vocational training systems and banks. In any scenario, the group underlines the need to learn from experiences in similar responses. Support should be generated towards ensuring livelihood and employment. Urgent addressing strengthening and establishment of partnerships, community diaspora was brought up as one to be explored and reinforced through logistical support, finding credible interlocutors could potentially also enable diaspora to extend assistance to other communities, and Zakat could also be explored. It would be crucial to immediately communicate success NGO stories to build trust.

## Food security and agriculture

Looking at support to the agricultural sector, the group recognized that should the situation worsen, the first priority would be to focus on food first, and agriculture/livestock/fishery second, while a de-escalation would allow to turn that prioritization around. A de-escalation would allow for a low-conflict approach, to make use of vouchers, conditional grants and CFW FFW. Looking at animal health, a worsening would call for a CHAW system with remote monitoring and supply, while de-escalation would allow for a strengthening of public and private institutions, as well as initiatives by community based organisations. Identified partnerships include international donors, FAO, a public seed multiplication cooperative and potato companies, private importers and producers, cooperatives, associations, relevant ministries (specifically department of animal health), and local NGOs and communities. Immediate action (within the next three months) include to strengthen the identification and communication with potential partners, identify capacity and opportunities with new partners, agree on tasks and responsibility for collaboration which should be followed up by signing an agreement or memorandum of understanding to better respond to needs on the ground.

## 4. Infrastructure (energy, housing, transport), Economy (SMEs, Banking, Trade) & Environment.

Following prioritization of needs as identified in the pre-consultations, the group went in to sub-groups and discussed needs related to economy (stabilization of the exchange rate, Increase availability of key basic goods (food, fuel, medicine, drinking water), Revive economy and generate employment, improve job creation, Continue with civil servants' salaries and revive/resume Social Welfare Fund (SWF) cash transfers (all related to the economy), Demolish unsafe structures/buildings and collect debris and accumulated solid/domestic waste, unexploded bombs and mines (UXOs/ERWs), Access to clean water, and Reduce Reliance on non-renewable sources of energy (related to the environment), Energy, Transportation, and Schools, Hospitals and alternative temporary Housing (related to infrastructure). The proposed responses in more detail in the tables below:

### Economy: Stabilize Exchange rate

Economy	Stabilize Exchange rate
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/norw?	Ensure foreign currency deposit at CBY (source (s) to be identified/advocated)



2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Ensure foreign currency deposit at CBY (source (s) to be identified/advocated) Oil revenue (exports) as source of foreign currency deposits (not large in first 18 months) to be deposited at the CBY Effective supervision and Management of financial sector Easing restrictions on foreign currency transfers into Yemen
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Rehabilitation of infrastructure for oil export Protect infrastructure (pipelines, refineries, ports, etc.) to minimize sabotage Seek speedy settlement of dispute with foreign oil operators in order to incentivize/prepare resumption of production
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	NA
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Demonstrate effect of stable currency on maintaining purchasing power for Yemenis Transparency/controls on use of revenues to meet basic needs only.

#### **Economy: Increase availability of key basic goods (food, fuel, medicine, drinking water)**

Economy	Increase availability of key basic goods (food, fuel, medicine, drinking water)
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Delivery of basic goods via commercial channels is limited
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Allow private sector to import fuel necessary to produce and distribute basic goods Facilitate the importation of Pharmaceuticals by air to main airports of Yemen
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Avoid monopoly of medicine distribution by a single political group, ensure delivery
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Support women's organizations and integrate women participation in all responses
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Promote interaction between businesses in different geographical areas

#### **Economy: Revive economy and generate employment, improve job creation**

Economy	Revive economy and generate employment, improve job creation
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Limited opportunity for employment generation





2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Cash-for-work programs (employment guarantees scheme) Promote financing of MSMEs (financial sector) Training, value chains Productive households(?) Bring back labour-intensive investment projects (e.g. road building)
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Mitigate fiduciary and project implementation risk (through 3 <sup>rd</sup> party monitoring) for donor-funded projects Organize donor support through existing systems (e.g. SDF, public works) and create mechanisms to work with private sector
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Support women's organizations and integrate gender considerations into response (e.g. microfinance, SDF, etc.)
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	More inclusive geographical coverage for projects and initiatives

#### **Economy: Continue with civil servants' salaries and revive/resume Social Welfare Fund (SWF) cash transfers**

<b>Economy</b>	<b>Continue with civil servants' salaries and revive/resume Social Welfare Fund (SWF) cash transfers</b>
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Establish buy-in by all parties to allow/facilitate using existing mechanisms to distribute funds (e.g. social welfare fund (SWF) transfers)
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Operational expenses (Health and Education) to implementing institutions /local communities/local NGOs
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Use local NGOs where possible
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Targeting more women beneficiaries (currently approximately 25% of SWF beneficiaries are women and children) Addressing barriers to access (e.g. distribution locations in remote areas)
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Transparency in implementation Partnerships with local communities



**Environment: Demolish unsafe structures/buildings and collect debris and accumulated solid/domestic waste, unexploded bombs and mines (UXOs/ERWs)**

Environment	Demolish unsafe structures/buildings and collect debris and accumulated solid/domestic waste, unexploded bombs and mines (UXOs/ERWs)
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Facilitate access for humanitarian agencies Mobilize communities Mapping of ERWs/UXOs/Mines
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Emergency support for local authorities Cash-for-Work Promote recycling of Waste + Debris Awareness raising and environmental health Mapping removal of ERWs/UXOs/Mines Focus of debris removal to enable resumption of basic services
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Engagement of local authorities and communities
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Support women's organizations Integrate gender considerations into above activities (e.g. Cash-for-Work)
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Livelihoods approach – focus on common interests of IDPs, host communities

**Environment: Access to clean water**

Environment	Access to clean water
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Purification kits Distribution of water Facilitating access for humanitarian agencies Awareness raising in the communities
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Awareness raising in the communities about water borne diseases Repair and maintenance of water and sanitation systems Capacity building for management of water sanitation
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Balance between targeting vulnerable and larger scale implementation to maximize impact, depending on conflict intensity
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Focus on specific needs and roles
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Community dialogue and involvement Joint management of resources and systems Use interventions to promote stability and demonstrate peace dividends



## Environment Reduce Reliance on non-renewable sources of energy

Environment	Reduce Reliance on non-renewable sources of energy
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Provision of emergency alternative sources of energy for life-saving basic/essential services Provision of fuel-efficient stoves and other practical energy solutions for lighting and telecommunication
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Provision of alternative reliable energy solar energy for social and basic services Support the expansion of private sector supply of solar energy solutions Technical support for local energy management
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Identify financial mechanisms to support/promote solar energy and other renewable energies (Micro-finance credit schemes)
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Ensure women's participation at all stages, including design and implementation Identify specific needs to women
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Use alternative energy for lighting in selected areas (markets, public spaces) Participatory identifications/distributions mechanisms

## Infrastructure: Energy

Infrastructure	Energy
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Support private sector to supply, distribute and install small solar units Repair existing grid (distribution)
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Deploy new (mobile) generation capacity Repair damaged distribution (end-user) Install medium-size solar system for critical public services
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Coordination Advocacy Resource mobilization Technical training for solar system design and installation Security/Protection during and after rehabilitation of critical infrastructure Data collection on the solar sector
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Target women as solar entrepreneurs Prioritize women-headed household as recipient.
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	See how the interventions can be used to actively promote peace (partnerships across conflict lines) and be used as confidence building measures



## Infrastructure: Transportation

Infrastructure	Transportation
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Access mapping and information Debris removal from critical roads and Demining + information sharing Facilitation of commercial shipments/imports (see UN mechanism)
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/if conflict is reduced?	Rehabilitation of major roads/bridges (starting with Mine Action and debris removal) Temporary bypass (quick fixes) Rehabilitation of ports/airports and restoration of their services Facilitation/Rehabilitation at border crossings
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Coordination with private sector in infrastructure /logistics Transparency and information sharing Prioritization in coordination of stakeholders
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Actively include women in consultations on this need
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Transparency Consultations with communities where infrastructure are located Cash for work schemes Geographical balance

## Infrastructure: Schools, Hospitals and alternative temporary Housing

Infrastructure	Schools, Hospitals and alternative temporary Housing
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Minor repairs, Emergency restoration/renovation of critically damaged schools and hospitals, including minor preventive upgrades (to counter the broken glass effect) Introduction of temporary prefab structures (schools, clinics, hospitals) Mobile clinics
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/if conflict is reduced?	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of schools and hospitals Introduction of temporary housing/shelter for IDPs
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Close coordination with all stakeholders for allocating HR, supplies and running costs to operationalize the rehabilitated infrastructure
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Integrating gender aspects when designing and constructing schools/hospitals
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Cash for work Involve local communities Geographical distribution



### Worsening of conflict/de-escalation, immediate action, and partnership opportunities

Taking the discussion further, by looking at changes in needs and response should the situation change (worsen or de-escalate), the group came up with the following under the categories of economy, environment and infrastructure:

#### **Economy**

Addressing the need to stabilize the currency, the group found that the need would be the same should the situation get worse, however, response options would be more limited as there would be no hard currency deposit in Central Bank, no oil revenue because of absence of international oil operators, as well as no real easing of supervision of international transfers into Yemen. Such a scenario would force some hard choices on public expenditures. Should a de-escalation take place, more opportunities would arise as producing oil from as many blocks as possible (including from International oil operators, to be supported with addressing/enforcing security of oil infrastructure and logistics. Such situation would enable an acceleration of international community support to policy dialogue, and emergency support packages, and restriction on currency transfers could be removed.

Looking at the need for availability of basic goods, a worsening of the situation would dramatically increase the need. This would call for scaling-up the humanitarian assistance, and to seek partnership between humanitarians, private sector, CSOs, local communities to meet transportation/logistical challenges. Should the conflict de-escalate, the need would remain the same as under the current situation, while opportunities to respond would include to open the fuel market for quick wins in supply, and to seek partnership for rebuilding/improving market infrastructures and functions.

A worsening of the situation would heighten the need to revive the economy and enable livelihoods, however, compounded with fewer possibilities to generate income. The response would include more humanitarian assistance. Cash-for-work could become more difficult, but community-level cash transfers could perhaps be done via humanitarian mechanisms. De-escalation would make space for acceleration of all low conflict (LC) areas responses with effective fiduciary monitoring mechanisms and increased international support. New partnership with private sector for job creation would be possible, and rehabilitation of facilities could be credited, which would be different for SMEs and for large enterprises. A de-escalation would also create opportunities for new business opportunities for local and international investors, and a response could include insurance facilitation.

Through discussions on civil servant salaries and Social Welfare Fund transfers, the group concluded that should the conflict worsen, the need for salaries would be the same, while the number of cash transfer beneficiaries would increase. As a response, the group suggested focusing on essential public services to meet basic needs, as well as considering cash transfer as a way to deliver humanitarian support. Should de-escalation take place, a reform and restoration of social funds could be carried out, and the issue of ghost workers and double dippers could be addressed. The scenario would allow for responses in low conflict areas to resume or accelerate, including SFD and labour-intensive Public Work Programmes (PWP).

Improving the response through better partnerships, the group suggest that the GCC and international community better coordinate with the Government of Yemen, in a mechanism that includes civil society and private sector to support currency stability, Cash-for-work, cash transfer and humanitarian response, for example with an executive bureau for recovery and reconstruction.

#### **Environment**

The need for de-mining activities would increase should the conflict worsen, while responses would be more difficult, especially related to UXOs. De-escalation would allow for better response and reduced need over time.

Responding to needs of access to clean water, water-borne diseases need to be given particular focus should the situation worsen, which could see a large-scale breakdown of water distribution systems. The needs would increase,





and large displacement would call for tailored responses to IDP specific needs. A response should include an environmental hazard control scheme and more humanitarian assistance. Should de-escalation happen, the return of IDPs would create new types of needs. A response would have to address increased expectation for basic services and heightened community tensions over water. Urgent needs would continue to be addressed through humanitarian assistance, acknowledging the sensitivity of this sector.

Looking at how to reduce reliance on non-renewable sources of energy, the group recognizes that a worsening of the situation would cause a greater need for alternative energy. As responses, greater involvement of the private sector and removal of blockages is suggested. The same interventions are proposed should de-escalation take place, a situation which would also allow the introduction of systems to feed electricity into the grid.

### **Infrastructure**

A worsening of the conflict would present the same energy needs as currently, but a response should focus on off-grid, alternative, and distributed sources (e.g. solar firewood). Solar lamps/cookers/panels could replace other more non-reliable energy sources. It is also suggested that fuel be provided as urgent humanitarian need along with other basic goods. De-escalation would allow for introduction of more mobile generators, grid repair, solar, and rehabilitation of power stations.

A worsening of the conflict would call for secure transportation routes to access areas and deliver humanitarian assistance, as well as alternative routes and means of transportation to reach those in need. A response would include Access mapping and information, debris removal from critical roads and demining, plus information sharing, as well as facilitation of commercial shipments/imports.

While the transportation need would remain the same should de-escalation take place, it would allow for a longer-term response plan with a phased approach. This would include rehabilitation of major roads/bridges (starting with Mine Action and debris removal), temporary bypass (quick fixes), rehabilitation of ports/airports and restoration of their services, and facilitation/rehabilitation at border crossings.

Rehabilitation of schools and hospitals would remain a pressing need whether the conflict worsens, or should de-escalation take place. A worsening situation, though, would call for scaling-up humanitarian resources, call for close coordination between stakeholders, and emergency restoration. De-escalation would enable a more phased approach with longer-term plan for re-engagement, and capacity building of policy makers for better recovery management. A response in such scenario includes a joint multi-sector strategy among stakeholders, and post-conflict preparation through advocacy.

Improving responses to needs mentioned above under environment and infrastructure, proposed initiatives include arranging an international meeting to get buy-in for DNA (donor conference), establish an international reconstruction fund, to use existing national structures (NDC) to agree on priorities and to include local actors and private sector, regions and local governments, NGOs, communities.

### **5. Human rights, gender equality, security and administration of justice**

Following prioritization of needs as identified in the pre-consultations, the group went in to sub-groups and discussed responses related to needs in the fields of Human Rights (four priority needs identified, namely monitoring and documentation of Human Rights violations, advocacy for respect of human rights and ensuring accountability for human rights violations, community-based protection, mediation and measures to protect human rights, and enforcing transitional justice and accountability), security and administration of justice (clearance of mines and UXO, local peacebuilding, supporting arbitration in line with Human Rights, and enforcing rule of law and security services), and gender equality (women participation in peace and security, protection of women and girls from gender-based violence, early marriage and human trafficking, and child soldiers).



## Human Rights: Monitoring and documentation of violations

HUMAN RIGHTS Priority Need #1: MONITORING & DOCUMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy competent field monitors to collect data and evidence on violations of HR and international humanitarian law</li> </ul>
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and capacity building for CSOs on Human Rights monitoring and reporting</li> <li>• Enhanced coordination and cooperation as well as networking around protection of HR issues</li> <li>• Provision of protection services (legal, psycho-social support, etc)</li> </ul>
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Networking, capacity building, awareness raising, information sharing</li> </ul>
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender balance of field monitors</li> <li>• Focus on violations against women, including SGBV</li> </ul>
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting culture of peace and tolerance among local communities through networks and (local)media</li> </ul>

## Human Rights: Advocacy for respect of Human rights and ensure accountability for violations

HUMAN RIGHTS Priority Need #2: ADVOCACY FOR RESPECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular fact-based reports on violations</li> <li>• Ensuring impartiality of National Commission + effectiveness in fulfilling its mandate by OHCHR</li> <li>• Ensuring participation of credible INGOs</li> <li>• Raising awareness on HR and consequences of their violations (especially in low conflict areas)</li> </ul>
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring an International COI is in place to investigate violations of IHL + IHRL by all parties to the conflict</li> <li>• Supporting national mechanisms such as CSO to strengthen their role in monitoring and reporting</li> </ul>
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of women journalists and young media activists</li> </ul>




5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and capacity building, including media</li> <li>• Ensuring accountability</li> </ul>
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## Human Rights: Community-based protection, mediation and measures to protect Human Rights

HUMAN RIGHTS Priority Need #3: COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION, MEDIATION + MEASURES TO PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of legal aid and psycho-social support to victims of HR violations</li> <li>• Creating or reactivating of local networks among professionals on protection</li> </ul>
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-establishing protection services (shelters, social protection, legal (mobile) clinics))</li> <li>• Support to host communities</li> </ul>
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specialized local protection committees</li> </ul>
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women are active components of the protection system and committees</li> </ul>
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Establish over-sighting communal committees that bring together representatives of various components of the community

## Human Rights: Enforcing transitional justice and accountability

HUMAN RIGHTS Priority Need #4: ENFORCING TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor and document violations of human rights</li> <li>• Raise awareness among fighters about obligations and potential consequences of war crimes</li> </ul>
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish legal framework; (controversial) law is being drafted</li> <li>• Establish independent commission in charge of justice, truth and compensation</li> <li>• Implement decisions from commission of inquiry from previous conflict to avoid perception of immunity fighters are</li> <li>• Raise acceptance of law through advocacy</li> </ul>
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process should not just be about financial compensation but also reconciliation, rehabilitation and reintegration</li> </ul>



4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women as care takers of victims and advocates in their communities need to be involved in transitional justice mechanism</li> </ul>
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should also be a process of conflict transformation and building peaceful relations, not just punishment and compensation</li> </ul>

#### Security and administration of justice: Clearance of mines and UXO

SECURITY & ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. Priority Need #1: CLEARANCE OF MINES AND UXO	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Awareness raising and education
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Assessment and clearance, awareness raising and education
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Building national and local capacity to scale up response
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Age and gender specific awareness raising, involvement in clearance planning
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Geographic balance, clearance through relevant authorities, clear communication strategy

#### Security and administration of justice: Local peacebuilding

SECURITY & ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE Priority Need #2: LOCAL PEACEBUILDING	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Fostering dialogue on security concerns
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Establishment of local covenants (signed agreement between & among tribes, Hashid)
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Involve/mobilize local groups in decision-making through establishing community councils
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Women involvement in community councils



5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Show peace dividend by funding of economic recovery, small-scale infrastructure rebuilding in areas that have established covenants
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### Security and administration of justice: Supporting traditional arbitration in line with Human Rights

<b>SECURITY &amp; ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</b> <b>Priority Need #3: SUPPORTING TRADITIONAL ARBITRATION IN LINE WITH HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Local assessments to identify existence of traditional arbitration mechanisms Fostering communication between local communities and security forces
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Mobile courts to ensure security and accessibility of traditional arbitration mechanisms
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Monitor compliance with human rights of mobile courts Media campaigns in schools and mosques to promote acceptance of traditional arbitration
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	(Para)legal training for women
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	Support (formal) justice system to oversee/monitor traditional arbitration systems

### Security and administration of justice: Enforcing rule of law and security services

<b>SECURITY &amp; ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</b> <b>Priority Need #4: ENFORCING OF RULE OF LAW &amp; SECURITY SERVICES</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of community protection committees in cooperation with police</li> </ul>
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening the role of the national police and introduce a new concept of "community policing"</li> <li>Raise awareness on community mobilizing</li> </ul>
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing a phased plan for a gradual restoration of justice and security</li> </ul>
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activating the role of women police force to women section</li> </ul>





5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting rule of law will contribute to peacebuilding and encourage conflicting parties to resort for jurisdiction to resolve disputes.</li> </ul>
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### Gender equality: Women participation in peace and security

<b>GENDER EQUALITY</b> <b>Priority Need #1: WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN PEACE &amp; SECURITY</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct participation of women in peace negotiation processes, conflict analysis, recommendations as well as oversight and implementation of recommendations</li> </ul>
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conflict prevention initiatives</li> <li>Sharing experiences of this region with others in conflict</li> </ul>
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide women with training in negotiation, communication, conflict resolution &amp; provision of technical advice and building networks to enhance participation</li> </ul>
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	n/a
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/ build peace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education and advocacy on peacebuilding, against violence and conflict targeting or by women</li> <li>Monitoring media for hate speech and encourage conflict-sensitive reporting</li> </ul>

### Gender equality: Protection of women and girls from gender based violence

<b>GENDER EQUALITY</b> <b>Priority Need #2: PROTECTION OF WOMEN &amp; GIRLS FROM GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of safe shelters for women &amp; girls in conflict areas, e.g. camps, centers, shelters</li> <li>Monitoring incidents of violence against women and referral to respective authorities</li> <li>Provide support and referral for victims to respective (health, psychosocial, legal aid)</li> </ul>
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create prevention mechanisms and educate on women's rights</li> </ul>



3. Ways to strengthen the response?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide tangible support according to identified actual needs of women victims</li> </ul>
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	n/a
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness on violations among all community members and lessen social fear of talking about issues to encourage reporting of GBV incidents</li> </ul>

### Gender equality: Early marriage and human trafficking

<b>GENDER EQUALITY</b> <b>Priority Need #3: EARLY MARRIAGE &amp; HUMAN TRAFFICKING</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing awareness raising programmes to counter the issues through using health centres, schools, media</li> </ul>
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising</li> <li>• Taking measures against perpetrators &amp; performers of early marriage</li> <li>• Denounce parents who marry their daughters early publicly</li> </ul>
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance participation of community in fighting practice</li> <li>• Legal support</li> </ul>
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of special assistance of victims of early marriage and human trafficking (shelter, legal aid, psychosocial support)</li> </ul>
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide incentives to make parents enroll their children in school and cover costs of education</li> </ul>

### Gender equality: Child soldiers

<b>GENDER EQUALITY</b> <b>Priority Need #4: CHILD SOLDIERS</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication strategy, distribution of messages on humanitarian law and human rights violations</li> <li>• Monitoring use of child recruitments (below age of 15) in armed groups</li> </ul>
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit use of children in combat through advocacy while taking into account counter propaganda and social-cultural framework</li> <li>• Reintegration and/or psychosocial and education support for underage members of armed groups</li> </ul>



3. Ways to strengthen the response?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child protection activities (e.g. assessments and advocacy) regarding use of children in local defense groups (long-term activity), offer alternatives (sports, etc.)</li> </ul>
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with mothers to counter recruitment of child soldiers;</li> </ul>
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cover all areas and armed groups, not just one group (ex: Houthis)</li> <li>• Focus on how children benefit the community and on the importance of protecting children beyond legal and human rights arguments</li> </ul>

### Worsening of conflict/de-escalation, immediate action, and partnership opportunities

Taking the discussion further, by looking at changes in needs and response should the situation change (worsen of conflict or de-escalation), the group came up with the following under the categories of monitoring and documentation of Human Rights violations, security and administration of justice, and gender equality, followed by a discussion on opportunities for new or stronger partnerships.

#### Monitoring and documentation of Human Rights violations

Should the conflict worsen, the need to document and monitor Human Rights violations would also increase as the number of cases would rise. The response could include developing an emergency preparedness plan to respond to grave HR violations and report on time, establish a local networks of volunteers for data collection and reporting (including health workers, hospital staff and local CSO's), and set up a system of coordination and cooperation with local human rights defenders. Considering the need for accountability and international intervention for protection of civilians, the need would also increase, and the response should ideally include effective and timely reporting on grave violations to inform action by international community.

In case of de-escalation, there would be a need for more in-depth investigations on impact of the war on civilians and civilian infrastructure. There would be a need for a national independent accountability mechanism in line with National Dialogue outcomes. The response in such scenario could include sending field missions to conduct assessments and collect more data and evidence on HR violations, re-drafting the Transitional Justice law, and institutional reform.

Partners who are identified as essential under this issue were NGOs working for human rights in governorates (children, women, people with disabilities, judiciary, etc.), Human Rights defenders, Local councils, Unions & syndicates (women, youth, media, bar associations), MOI - Civil defence and International NGOs. While looking at community based HR protection mechanism, social and religious actors (Imams) were also recognized as important. A response would require creating local networks of HR defenders, as well as capacity building.

#### Security and administration of justice

Assessing a worsening of the conflict or de-escalation in relation to security and administration of justice, the group recognized that the need for local peacebuilding increases as conflict worsens. Fragmentation of armed groups and territory in many areas makes it less feasible to engage in peace-building. Should this be the case, a response would need to cave out space for dialogue (serve as conduit for dialogue) and focus on narrower/specific areas, not broad territories (e.g. markets and schools, not governorates). De-escalation would offer an opportunity to link local and national peacebuilding, focus more on reconciliation, preventing reversion or violation of ceasefires. There would be less need for this type of Peacebuilding at high-level – more need at lower levels (pre-existing conflicts). Responses



could include to involve Sheik Al-Dhaman, potentially focus more on urban areas and potential lower-scale conflicts at inter- & intra tribal levels (more numerous).

While reflecting on the issue of traditional arbitration mechanisms should the conflict worsen, it was recognized that while the need for such mechanisms would increase, it would be less feasible at individual/community-level. There would be more tribal conflicts, and arbitration would be needed to address new conflicts in areas where IDP settle. Suggested responses to this scenario would be to expand the target group for capacity building – not just include tribal figures, but also police NGOs/CSOs etc. and more focus of international organizations, NGOs and development partners on women in arbitration within certain circumstances (e.g. IDP camps).

Should de-escalation happen, building on this mechanism would be more feasible and still needed. De-escalation would also offer opportunities to link the traditional mechanism with the formal justice system. There would be a need to arbitrate tensions and conflicts arising as a result of reconciliation and debt. A response should involve formal justice system more – as it develops. There needs to be a greater focus on gender and human rights, and integrate arbitration capacities into early recovery and reconciliation projects.

Relevant partnerships to be built to better respond to security and DDR needs in a post-ceasefire scenario would be non-partisan units (these would need to be identified), GCC representation and UN Monitors/UN DPKO (this would require planning and coordination) Yemeni Government agencies, Regional Donors, and NGOs. An immediate action would be to register and classify combatants.

## **Gender Equality**

Should the conflict worsen, the need for women's participation in peacebuilding processes would grow, as the situation for women worsens and opportunities to participate and negotiate peace resolutions become more limited. This would entail an increased need to mitigate for more pressure to include women in political participation processes. Responses to a worsening situation would have to consider difficulties in monitoring and documenting violations against women activists with specific focus. There would need to be a balance between humanitarian needs and the need to promote and advocate for women participation among various groups, especially grass-root women.

In case of de-escalation, more interest will be given to the issue of women's participation and role in peacebuilding, and stakeholders and international partners are more likely to support. In such scenario, more space will be given for capacity building and institutionalization of women initiatives, the role of many women would change from activist to professional, and the creation of a network of women groups will be essential as more groups will join such initiatives. Responses should include women quota in various decision-making structures.

On the issue of child marriage, a worsening of the conflict would not necessarily increase the prevalence; the tendency of parents to marry their daughters might increase, but fewer men will be interested. While responding to this need for protecting the rights of the child, it is recognized as important to find opportunities for families to have a basic income. Another response could be to establish educational programmes to keep young girls engaged socially. A de-escalation would exaggerate the problem of early marriage, especially when families are in desperate need for cash to reconstruct their properties, and as schooling is delayed in war-affected areas. A response could include raising awareness on early marriage, accelerate return of children (especially young girls) to school, and use religious institutions to promote concept of protecting vulnerable families.

To better support the need for women's participation in peacebuilding processes, collaboration with parties and political leadership to have higher level of woman participation in their entities is suggested, as well as collaboration with representatives of international community, international NGOs and diplomatic missions. Mobilization of grass-root women groups at local community level could also be advocated for and strengthened through collaboration with media. To achieve this, immediate action is proposed to include the organisation of sensitization events with political parties and leaders (and use women politicians as an entry point), establish a steering committee involving



all actors on the issue of women participation, and to initiate the establishment of networks to facilitate an advocacy campaign.

While discussing how women can better access their fair share of social assistance, important partners were believed to be Ministries of Social Affairs and Labour, relevant funds (notably the Social Welfare Fund), Women NGOs, International NGOs, donors, the banking sector to facilitate cash transfers, private sector and a functioning judiciary to handle complaints. Required immediate action includes a mapping assessment to identify volume and cases of women deprived fair access to social assistance, establishment of a multi-sector committee to oversee distribution and to handle complaints, mobilize lawyers, women NGOs and activists to assist women in complaints submissions and following up, and to collaborate with the banking sector and private sector to establish creative solutions to enable fair access to social services, for example by using credit cards, coupons, mobile phones etc.

## 6. Governance (public administration, social cohesion and women's empowerment)

Following prioritization of needs as identified in the pre-consultations, the group went in to sub-groups and discussed responses related to needs in the fields of governance. Fifteen priority needs were identified, under three thematic areas: Peace building (implement community dialogue process, Inclusive political talks to initiate critical reforms and transition milestones, Media Advocacy, and Partnership with/between CSOs and private sector), Women empowerment (Strengthen women's leadership in political parties, Strengthen the participation of women in peace making, Partnerships with/between civil society organizations and private sector), Social Cohesion (Reconstruction of war torn community institutions and facilities, National Identity, and Truth and reconciliation) and Public Administration (Decentralization in the short term, Core Government Functions at central/national level in the short term, Recovery and Reconstruction in the short term, and Recovery and Reconstruction on the medium term.

### Peace Building: Implement community dialogue processes

PEACE BUILDING	
Priority Need 1: Implement community dialogue process	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Help broker local ceasefires and confidence building measures Guarantee access to humanitarian assistance Initiate intercommunal dialogue and civic engagement.
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Reconciliation initiatives addressing grievances through traditional system Prevention and conflict management Identify problems and support key local community leaders
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Training and building capacities of local mediators.
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Support women initiatives in local communities (microfinancing, health, education...) Capacitate women in informal leadership and mediation role
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Local based assessment of needs and stakeholders Monitoring of results of local initiatives Prioritize safety/security and credibility of participants





## Peace Building: Inclusive political talks to initiate critical reforms and transition milestones

<b>PEACE BUILDING</b> <b>Priority Need 2: Inclusive political talks to initiate critical reforms and transition milestones</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Restart political negotiations
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Mapping and identifying critical concerns of conflicting parties Engage tribal leaders in the peacebuilding process
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Establish an independent mechanism for implementation and monitoring of UN and SC resolutions
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Support implementation of NDC's outcomes on recommendations of women
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Review constitutional drafting and federal structure

## Peace Building: Media advocacy

<b>PEACE BUILDING</b> <b>Priority Need 3: Media Advocacy</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Use of radio to counter media hate Encourage youth groups to communicate through social media.
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Develop infrastructure for use of internet/communication: community/public "hubs" for internet/electricity Document/report on situation for international and national use
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Legal framework for pluralistic media Support NGOs campaigns Outreach and capacity building (build on NDC experience) to avoid conflicting messages
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Develop messages to encourage women's engagement in peacebuilding Relaying information on potential safe haven, humanitarian aid delivery etc..
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Media Monitoring Creation and adoption of a Code of conduct "Joint content"



## Peace Building: Partnership with/between CSOs and private sector

<b>PEACE BUILDING</b> <b>Priority Need 4: Partnership with/between CSOs and private sector</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Identify young leaders from civil society, private sector, political parties... Support their capacity (as feasible) Build informal network
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Young leadership program across governorates Support youth initiatives
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Use of public-private partnership for service provision Leverage private sector investment to promote inclusive recovery and address marginalization
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Prioritize women empowerment in the young leadership Micro financing schemes for women Supporting women CSOs focusing on peace building
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Balanced selection of participants Awareness of negative vested interests

## Women empowerment: strengthening women's leadership in political parties

<b>Women empowerment</b> <b>Priority Need 1: Strengthen women's leadership in political parties</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Women lead dialogue in community level
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Women parties enforce the quota 30% and UN resolutions 1325 and 2216 article 16
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Assure women representation and participation in all committee/ capacity building progress
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Establish and empower women networks within the CSOs, private sectors
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Adherence to the NDC outcomes precepts



## Women empowerment: Strengthen the participation of women in peace making

<b>Women empowerment</b> <b>Priority Need 2: Strengthen the participation of women in peace making</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Women leaders create a momentum to hold dialogue among district community Women social leaders lead peace talk through social and family ties
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	CSOs and NGOs women leaders create a network to support peace building process
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Mapping local/district women leaders Build capacity on negotiation and mediation
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Implementation of NDC outcomes related to women issues
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Respect social and religious norms/values Adapt suitable local tools/mechanisms

## Women empowerment: Partnership with/between civil society organizations and private sector

<b>Women empowerment</b> <b>Priority Need 3: Partnerships with/between civil society organizations and private sector</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	CSOs are coordinating to lead the administration service and humanitarian aid
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Enhance women CSOs network
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Enhance partnerships between the private sector and civil society
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Women organization lead the process
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Coordination with local administration and councils



## Social Cohesion: Reconstruction of war-torn community institutions and facilities

<b>SOCIAL COHERSION</b> <b>Priority Need 1: Reconstruction of war torn community institutions and facilities</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Planning social cohesion on Donor agenda
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Local councils present a needs-based analysis that contributes to their budget planning
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Reconstruct and expand schools to serve a community center function
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	All new public facilities have to be built with equal access for women and men Rebuild police force: women report on abuses
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Local and international NGOs contribute to local council planning and prioritization

## Social cohesion: National identity

<b>SOCIAL COHERSION</b> <b>Priority Need 2: National Identity</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Develop key non-fragmenting messages Convert the NDS into a Forum for Developing a National Identity Agenda
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Tribal/ local/ community mediation program (community based) Design national strategy for post traumatic stress disorder (psychosocial support) Design a set of guidelines for doctors to cover mental health issues in provinces
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Public show of support by the Gulf leaders for this entire National Identity Program
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Use profiles of famous Yemeni women as role models in the National Identity Program
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Creation and adoption of a code of conduct for media in Yemen and in the region



## Social cohesion: Truth and reconciliation

<b>SOCIAL COHERSION</b> <b>Priority Need 3: Truth and reconciliation</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Ensure documentation of human casualties Protect registry, archives...
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Pull together an international fact-finding committee Form/reconstitute the commission of inquiry, restart the TRC(legislation) Complete implementation of 20 points Strengthen/reactivate local mediation capacities
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Support existing commissions in implementation (dismissal and land commission) Tie the process into the NDC outcomes on transitional justice Add a special focus on how to deal with revenge in a non-violent way Statement of government that who died are martyrs who fought for Yemen
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Ensure appropriate level of women participation in reconciliation forums
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	N/A

## Public administration: decentralization in the short term

<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b> <b>Priority Need 1: Decentralization in the short term</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Assess, empower and capacitate administrative units, local councils and local NGOs (low scale / number of districts per governorate)
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Assess, empower and capacitate administrative units, local councils and local NGOs at a national level
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Partnership with civil society, private sector and local community
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Ensure minimum (30%) representation of women and that women's needs and demands are represented/addressed
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Develop mechanism for engagement between IDPs and host communities to facilitate community dialogue and thrive social cohesion Develop coordination mechanism with national and international at district level





## Public administration: Core Government functions at central/national level in the short term

<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b> <b>Priority Need 2: Core Government Functions at central/national level in the short term</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Capacitate governors offices to perform basic operations, coordination and integrate with local structures
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Capacitate governors offices and district administration to perform enhanced operations to better access to and quality of basic services
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Ensure partnerships with NGOs, civil society and private sector for service delivery and monitoring & evaluation Adopt key good governance principles on transparency, accountability and responsiveness as per NDC outcomes Empower/ capacitate NGOs, private sectors and civil society to be able to engage with the government
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Creating space and voicing women needs and demands Empowering and building capacity of women NGOs to make them effective advocates for women needs and demands
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Ensure coordination with stakeholders such as Popular Committees on core issues and services

## Public administration: Recovery and reconstruction in the short term

<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b> <b>Priority Need 3: Recovery and Reconstruction in the short term</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Protecting and enhancing resilience at community level and key institutions to lay foundation for recovery and reconstruction Include development of coping mechanisms
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Finalize needs assessment Agree on common priorities aligned with the NDC outcomes Coordinate response and resources between national and international partners
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Exploring local and national resources Engage local communities in priority setting Engage existing structures Exploring new delivery approaches and channels Engage private sector and civil society early on
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Capacitate women NGOs to be effective advocates for women issues Engage women NGOs in resilience, recovery and reconstruction Build on NDC outcomes form women's sub working groups



5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Engage local communities on priority setting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation Enabling local NGOs, private sector and civil society to participate in assessment and priority setting Initiate community level dialogue on implementation of relevant NDC outcomes
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#### Public administration: Decentralization in the medium term

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION Priority Need 4: Decentralization in the medium term	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Link local and governorate levels of government Assess, empower and capacitate administrative and executive functions of government at governorate level
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Link local, governorate and regional level of government Assess, empower and capacitate administrative and executive functions of government at governorate and regional level
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Ensuring partnerships with private sector local NGOs and civil society Enable private sector, local NGOs and civil society to engage with government at various levels Exploring ICT approaches
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Capacitate women NGOs to engage with government at various levels and to be effective advocates for gender issues Ensure women needs and demands are addressed at various levels Promote and ensure implementation of NDC recommendation (30%)
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Enhancing social accountability through local NGOs and local councils to act as watch dogs Empower local NGOs and local councils through capacity building and access to information Facilitate media capacity building on investigation and objective reporting and editorial functions

#### Public administration: Core Government functions at central/national level in the medium term

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION Priority Need 5: Core Government Functions at central/national level in the medium term	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Increasing geographical coverage for capacitating governors offices to perform basic operations, coordination and integrate local structure
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Capacitate governors offices and district administration to perform enhanced operations for better access to and quality of basic services Ensure that good governance principle are adopted and acted upon



3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Continue building partnerships with NGOs, private sector and civil society for service delivery and monitoring & evaluation Develop and institutionalize a code of conduct for core government and institutions.
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Enhance the capacity of the National Women Committee at National/Central and local level to advocate, monitor & evaluate work of core government institutions on women issues
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Promote, prioritize and ensure implementation of the "20+11 points" Revive and provide necessary support to the land and dismissal Commission on Southern Governorate

#### Public administration: recovery and reconstruction in the medium term

<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b> <b>Priority Need 6: Recovery and Reconstruction in the medium term</b>	
1. What can be done in high conflict areas/now?	Scale up protection and enhancement of resilience at community level and key institutions Monitoring damages
2. What can be done in low conflict areas/ if conflict is reduced?	Implementing against common priorities Maintain and strengthen coordination between national and international partners Improve quality and quantity of basic service provisions
3. Ways to strengthen the response?	Support government efforts on recovery and reconstruction Ensure involvement of local communities, NGOs and private sector in recovery and reconstruction (prioritization, monitoring & evaluation) Ensure rules and procedures are set as per Good Governance principles/ NDC outcomes
4. Ways to promote women's voices & gender equality?	Ensure women engagement in prioritization, monitoring and implementation of recovery and reconstruction
5. Ways for response to minimize tension/build peace?	Ensure geographical balance in the response-to and delivery-of recovery and reconstruction efforts Adjust to shifting conflicts Prepare for IDPs return and integration Maintain and Enhance local structures (community based) for local dialogue and reconciliation



### Worsening of conflict/de-escalation, immediate action, and partnership opportunities

While looking at peace building, women's empowerment, social cohesion and public administration in case of worsened conflict or de-escalation, the group came up with the following reflections.

#### **Peace Building**

Looking at peace building, the group did not see an increased need should the conflict worsen or de-escalate, but recognized a number of new opportunities in response should the latter be the case. While there would be no change in need for implementation community dialogue process should the situation get worse or de-escalate, a de-escalation scenario would provide opportunities for recovery efforts, to reintegration of militias into civilian life, and reintegration of child soldiers. Inclusive political talks to initiate critical reforms and transition milestones would also be possible should de-escalation take place, by for example better ensure inclusive reconciliation process, initiate a security sector reform and start transitional justice based on traditional local/tribal norms. A de-escalation would also allow for better media advocacy and the use of public media for reconciliation efforts.

Assessing strengthening women's leadership in political parties and in peace making, the group found opportunities for responses through supporting a coalition of women leaders to take over the political scene, by ensuring women lead dialogue at the national level, regional and district levels, ensuring that the NDC outcomes be implemented, and to carry out outreach activities with international community for peace and development.

#### **Social Cohesion**

Moving on to social cohesion, first by looking at the need for reconstruction of war torn community institutions and facilities. A worsening of the conflict would require a demarcation of safe zones and shelters in cooperation with local structures, while de-escalation would call for an inclusion of social cohesion issues on agenda of prospective donors' conference. At the response side, a worsening of the conflict should include creating a register of critical facilities, infrastructures, and heritage sites off limits to combatants. The response in the event of de-escalation should include leverage donor support to focus Yemeni attention on building infrastructures for community building in cooperation with local councils.

Looking as social cohesion linked to national identity, responding to social polarisation would be needed should the conflict worsen, while de-escalation would provide an opportunity for building a new social contract. Responding to social polarisation could be through identifying local sources of influence and potential mediators, as local, religious and tribal leaders. In case of de-escalation, there would be a potential to start confidence building process and to establish cross-regional reconciliation committees, as well as build on tribal dialogue.

The need for truth and reconciliation would not change in any scenarios, as it is already high, a worsening of the conflict would require monitoring of human rights violations, while de-escalation would provide an opportunity to establish local councils of the "wise" to provide mediation (no administrative role), and to use local norms as means to re-invigorate and deliver transitional justice

#### **Public administration**

While discussing the issue decentralisation as part of public administration, the group came up with a number changes in needs should de-escalation take place. This would include a move towards federalism, electoral reform, community engagement and to strengthen transparency and accountability. Responses could include a technically informed decision on federal structure, public consultations and awareness raising on Constitutional referendum, drafting of federal laws and bylaws, new voter registry, new independent electoral management body, Electoral calendar/ outreach/ communication, and a new electoral law, scale up and deepen support to community level district/ governorate and regional level. It would also include to activate and support government-civil society partnership framework, activate and support private public partnerships framework (PPP), implement access to



information law, support set-up of oversight bodies, establish transparency networks locally and, lastly, to strengthen role of media by implementing NDC media outcomes.

Looking at the core government functions at central (national) levels, a number of changes in needs were recognized should de-escalation take place, including public sector reform (central, regional and local), to develop national strategy and implementation plan, and civil service reform. Addressing these needs would include establishing and compose a number of ministries, the role and functions of the president, prime minister and the ministries would need to be clarified, and to reconstitute and capacitate national body for NDC implementation. Resource mobilization with international partners would be required, a civil service commission be constituted. Confirming a list of civil servants, removing ghosts' workers, double dippers and pensioners would also be needed as a response. It is also suggested that this include developing and institutionalize a code of conduct for the Government which is merit-based, inclusive, and with a quota for women.

Examining needs for recovery and reconstruction, following needs were highlighted: Consolidate and prioritize national needs assessment, develop national response plan including IDP return facilitation, identify local civil society, individuals and private sector partners for implementation and M&E, and also important, to manage public expectations.

A response to these would include involving local communities/ private sector/ CSOs in process and implementation, ensure women involvement to support the Government in leading the National need assessment process, establish and capacitate local and national civil network including media, provide support to women groups to engage and lastly, to develop outreach+ communication strategy and support implementation. This would need to ensure geographical equity.

Looking at strengthening or establishing new partnerships to better address needs under governance, the most evident need is to engage with community leaders, women, CSOs, and ensure all political players are included should that serve the response. For peace building it is suggested champions of peace be recognised. Another important actor is international partners and not least the private sector, as well as youth leadership. One concrete suggestion, put forward by the group looking at public administration and reconstruction, is to facilitate tribal and community leaders holding a conference directly with international donors to set the agenda for engaging with new Yemeni government on social cohesion issues (under de-escalation scenario), and to also call for a tribal and community leaders congregation to discuss their role in peace building and social cohesion.

## Plenary discussions following breakout sessions

Following the break-out sessions on the second day (when the discussions had covered needs and responses), participants were asked to sit at random tables and discuss the most promising, effective or innovative responses discussed in the break-out groups. Each table were invited to share highlights from the discussions. Were the responses meeting needs in high-conflict areas? What about needs in low-conflict areas? Are they promoting women's voices and gender equality? Reducing tensions and supporting peace building?

On the last day, plenary discussions centred on key strategic partnerships, enhancing coordination, consultation and communications, and finally, on key-takeaways of the meeting.

### Needs and responses

As the highlights from the discussions were presented, one common theme was the importance of community level engagement in both low- and high-conflict areas, including women's engagement, and the need for women to be involved and facilitate peace processes were repeatedly highlighted.

Another observation is that there is an urgent need for health service provisions, for example through mobile clinics and through the provision of alternative energy sources (i.e. solar power) to ensure that hospitals can function





properly. It is also important to have female doctors and nurses available in the clinics to facilitate more accessible health care for women. There should be a specific focus on women and child protection in all interventions related to protection.

In terms of education, one crucial need identified is to incorporate peace education into the curriculum at different levels, and that teachers are trained to conduct peace promoting education. Another suggested response related to prevention and control of violence, is to establish honorary agreements at local level and among different communities. There is a need to create pockets of peace, to empower local leaders and local people to establish peace in their communities. The pockets of peace should be infused with human rights principles and women's empowerment principles, and be places where IDP's could find refuge.

There needs to be attention given to empowerment of young people and support youth leadership, for example by engaging and involving young people to take part in aid distribution.

An urgent need, and to avoid further economic hardship, is stabilization of the currency. Another proposal would be cash for work programs to provide immediate income for people in need, including women. It is important to restore the private sector, to generate income and to create jobs, but also to use the private sector as a unifying force. Again, there should be a specific focus on women's economic integration, and also on good management practices.

In high-conflict environments, there is a need to provide seeds to enhance food security, and for community level interventions that improve animal health services and access to water.

### Strengthening Key Partnerships

Political engagement and effective support to Yemeni populations could be improved through better defining the partnership **arrangements among the international community**, GCC and the GoY is essential for the response to be effective. One need that would be responded to though such partnership is the stabilization of the currency. There also needs to be a link between these on one side, and the local structures on the other. It would be essential to strengthen the capacity building of **local NGOs** to support immediate response by INGOs and other international actors, and provide operational support to all partners supporting Yemen (e.g. lack of fuel, wages). Another proposed initiative is to identify **champions of peace** and local mediators to support community dialogue and response.

Partnership with **community based initiatives** could be enhanced and improved by supporting local youth initiatives in neighbourhoods in high conflict areas, e.g. Taizz, and revive local councils on the basis of humanitarian principles and establish a mechanism that ensures their adherence to these principles. **Youth could be engaged** in reporting and mapping the needs and damages, as well as the being part of the response to target groups. One proposal would be to pilot such initiatives in two areas (high conflict and low conflict) with strong engagement of women and media.

In general, **women participation and empowerment** in peace process could be strengthened through cross-sector female leadership, in women organizations, political parties, and as independent female political leaders.

**Media** could be strengthened, engaged and contribute to enhanced responses, one approach to this would be to establish a network of journalists to disseminate information nationally and internationally, and to enable a two-way communication between local communities and the international community/GoY. This network could help spread common communication tools to local actors. To address the lack of trust/confidence in UN humanitarian response, one could create a partnership between the UN operational organizations on the ground, communities and media on the importance of providing assistance to all groups of the society regardless of affiliations.

An effective response could be to support **diaspora and CSOs cooperation**, with the purpose of strengthening the response and eliminate logistical bottlenecks for the provision of support. One could identify credible interlocutors



to facilitate diaspora support to all areas of need, not only the areas that the diaspora is linked to through family and history links.

It is also recognized that a holistic and thought through approach is needed to better engage and support the **private sector**.

On human rights, a response could be to develop a new value system needs, including a code of conduct in partnership with human rights organizations at all levels, looking at the criteria, principles e.g. neutrality and impartiality, and on this basis obtain adherence to the code of conduct and establish a network of human rights defenders. The transitional justice system, with the support of **human rights organizations**, could be reinvigorated, and cross-regional reconciliation committees (e.g. South African model) established. There is a need to define post-cease fire security arrangements, using the military units of Yemen that were not engaged in the fighting. Partners could include the **Yemeni military, GCC, UN (peacekeeping)**. Actions include identifying the military units inside Yemen that did not engage in fighting and develop a strategy for post-ceasefire arrangements.

Others are of the opinion that to ensure inclusiveness in peacebuilding one has to include more **peripheral/moderate affiliates to the conflict** in order to ensure opportunities for peace and reconciliation are optimized.

Human Rights violations could be documented and monitored through partnerships between **national NGOs, trade unions, women associations, national institutions (Ministry of Human Rights and Information), and international organizations**.

[Enhancing multi-stakeholder communication, consultation and coordination to meet the needs of Yemen's people](#)

We need to learn from mistakes committed in the past, we have to consider and take into account both international mechanisms and the local ones. There is more representation and monitoring of the national dialogue. A group of Ambassadors (10+4) and the national commission can **develop a mechanism for cooperation, communication, and initiate discussions on a strategic dialogue**. There is no coordination structure in Yemen that brings all stakeholders together – be it formal or informal. Stakeholders include WB/GCC/IOS, GoY, CSOs etc. The Friends of Yemen group is no longer operational.

The **impact of the war on heritage** is immense. There is a need to build partnerships to ensure that the concerns of the people and not only the elite are taken into account. There is a need for capacity building, training and support to preserve the culture, heritage i.e., and archaeological infrastructure.

At **global level**, there needs to be improvement on communication about **what is happening in Yemen**, there is a significant communication gap on needs and the situation. From a **local perspective**, there is need for **better communication across all segments of societies**. Finally, from a **global - local perspective**, more **consultative groups** such as this consultation could take place, while also devising virtual mechanisms through **open communication platforms** to facilitate dialogue and exchange of information.

Many stakeholders need to be engaged, e.g. decision makers in Riyadh. **Political will is crucial to ensure coordination and communication**. There was no representation from the Gulf countries at this meeting, while they have a responsibility to support the reconstruction of Yemen. Not all partners are well aligned nor present in country – this hinders the ability for coordination, while the urgency is there.

**Donor support to the humanitarian response has been very small**. Some of the main causes of lack of support raised during the meeting include: lack of media attention abroad, perception that it is the responsibility of the Gulf States to address the conflict, humanitarian needs and recovery, and lack of pressure from migration e.g. in Europe – contrary to the Syrian crisis.



This meeting is the seed for greater collaboration. The GoY (inside and outside Yemen), Riyadh, CSOs, the private sector and donors all need to be engaged. There needs to be an evaluation on whether the response is being effective.

International organizations (IOs) are specialized in sectors. Until now there hasn't been an active participation by international organizations and support to resource mobilization. More than one organization works in the same field – there needs to be **more coordination and joint resource mobilisation**.

## Reflections, recommendations and takeaways

### Recommendations:

- The UN should lobby against the embargo which is causing more problems than the war itself. There needs to be pressure for humanitarian assistance and the entering of commercial ships – under the supervision of the UN.
- Segregation of political and technical issues is important but artificial. Technical problems are interlinked to political issues “it's like asking participants to go swimming without getting wet”. There needs to be a sense of greater urgency.
- It is important that interventions not only focus on humanitarian assistance, turning Yemeni's dependent on humanitarian aid. Yemenis need support for job opportunities for youth and it is important to talk and address gender equality.
- GCC countries should assume the responsibility in helping and rebuilding Yemen. There should be no tolerance to the war – it must be stopped. The UN sanctions were on 5 people but not on 25 million people. The current embargo on Yemen goes beyond the UN resolution. GCC countries and Saudi Arabia should be called on to help stop the embargo.
- Partnerships must be crystalized on the ground and bilateral partners should return to Saan'a. The same applies to the WB/IMF – similarly to the UN agencies that are operation in Yemen.
- The WB/EU should finance a study to see how the Qat industry is still operational and working well in Yemen despite the war.
- The meeting has been important to set the ground for future discussions. There is a huge responsibility on the GoY including in the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. A technical team is being set up to prepare the future plan. There must be a clear plan for development and rebuilding. The GoY wants to organize a donors conference as the commitments of donors made in London remain only at 30-35%.

### Key takeaways and reflections:

- A key take away is the feeling that the international community still cares for Yemen, so there is hope.
- One participant said this has been one of the most diverse meetings he attended. It could have been more inclusive i.e. Russians, Chinese. Even if this is a technical meeting, Saudi Arabia should have been present.
- The consultation helped build awareness from all sides.
- Constructive uncertainty is a key take away – there is uncertainty but at the same time it is constructive as actors are trying to do their best. This is an initial step in the right direction.
- The diversity in participants was helpful. There is still much uncertainty and fear about the outcome of the conference and more broadly about the future of Yemen. The simpler problems of the people of Yemen need to be addressed, they need security and a loaf of bread. The conference should not be only an intellectual exercise. There needs to be advocacy for the national dialogue and for immediate action.



## Plenary presentation: Current coordination mechanisms - DNA (Presentation by World Bank)

**The World Bank presented the Damage Needs Assessment (DNA) being developed with the objective of preliminary estimate of damage to infrastructure, physical assets and service delivery across key sectors and the resulting reconstruction needs, to create a digital platform for dynamic data collection and updates, and finally to lay the groundwork for recovery work by potentially feeding into a full-scale Post-Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA).**

The work has been going on for 4 months and is a partnership between GoY, WB, UN, EU, IsDB. The Preliminary DNA under leadership GoY working through its technical ministries, aoutput is expected to be ready in December 2015, making use of a phased approach. The full presentation can be found attached as annex xx

## Closing remarks

The closing remarks were held by Sandra Boemenkamp, Country Manager, World Bank and Ramon Blecua, Head of Political Section, EU Yemen.

Mr Beluca said that this meeting is proof that the international community remains committed to Yemen. The objectives of having a shared understanding of the situation and of helping identify partnerships for the work going forward have been achieved. He also highlighted that this dialogue is of great value for Yemen, as is the network that has been created. There is now greater knowledge, experience and humanity, given the relationships established.

Ms Boemenkamp said that there is a need to think creatively on the various trajectories that Yemen may be confronted with. There has been a good technical discussion during the meeting, and that is as important as the political dialogue. Some consensus on what scenarios could look like has been established, and this will help in future planning. “Although organizations might not be present on the ground, it doesn’t mean they have forgotten Yemen. Nonetheless, there is recognition that more and better communication is needed,” she said.

She noted that the discussion on strengthening partnerships was valuable, and believed that many partnerships and initiatives would come out of the meeting and from the commitment and buy-in generated. She recognized the need for better coordination among all actors to help the people of Yemen responding to current and future needs. The people of Yemen need support to become even more resilient from shocks, to avoid getting dependent on humanitarian assistance. The response needs to be broader, deeper and longer-term for the development of Yemen.

## Summary and conclusion

This report has provided you with the outcomes of all the discussions that took place during the breakout sessions, and the contents are quite comprehensive. All discussions and recommendations are recorded, with specific templates that allows it to be used effectively as a reference for future planning purposes. We have attempted to present the discussions in its fullness, and it is meant to be treated as a documentation of the collective opinions of the participants only as expressed during the course of the meeting.

However, some findings stand out and have come out of multiple of the many and diverse discussions. When it comes to current needs, it is recognized that the humanitarian needs and finding a political solution to the conflict remains a priority need and responding to these remains a pre-requisite for many other interventions that could support Yemen towards a sustainable development in a more stable contexts. Even if there is a political agreement to end violence, the humanitarian crisis will remain for the immediate and mid-term future, however, such a situation would allow for more and better responses.

It is recognized that some of the underlying causes of poverty were already there before the war, and addressing them remains essential. These include governance structures and institutional capacity at local and national level, and needs to be resolved should Yemen develop in the long term.



Looking at partnerships, a number of new potentials were identified, notably the Yemeni diaspora. It is also highlighted that in the current context, localisation of decision making and response would be essential. Capacities local communities are identified as potential and appropriate partners and drivers of humanitarian assistance, local governance and peace building. It is recommended that traditional and local authorities be more engaged and perhaps directly linked to the efforts of international partners. Private sector, which has proven more resilient than other partners during the current situation, should be brought in as partners, and could facilitate better delivery under difficult circumstances.

Throughout the discussions, women have been highlighted as essential partners in order to improve responses, strengthen governance structures, and build peace. Peace-building in general is identified as crucial and should be considered as part of any response, from being incorporated in curriculums and teacher's trainings, to humanitarian delivery. Youth are also mentioned as a driver for improved responses at any level, a resource that should be utilized.

Coordination, both between international partners and the Government of Yemen, should be strengthened, and other partners as members of community based organisations and women's NGOs should be included in such mechanisms to bring all responses closer to the grass-root, and ensure better representation.

There is also a need for better communications. One response is to engage media in processes and raise awareness of the initiatives and responses that partners are conducting. There is also a need for better communication and transparency between partners. Communications should facilitate messages of needs and inputs upwards, which should inform partner's interventions.

Finally, there is a need for more and better coordinated resource mobilisation, not only for immediate humanitarian resources, but solid investment in the mid-term and longer term development to benefit the people of Yemen.

## Annexes:

1. Participant list, Larnaca meeting
2. Damage Needs assessment, presentation