

ANNEX 2: METHODOLOGY – EVALUATION MATRIX, SELECTED PROJECTS AND OVERVIEW OF CASE STUDIES

#	Evaluation questions	Sub-questions	Data methods and sources
Relevance			
1	What different approaches are found to bridge humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts among the strategic partners? [EQ1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the organisations have defined approaches to the double/triple nexus – e.g., in the form of a position paper? How do approaches measure up against the OECD DAC recommendation? Are approaches linked to/ outlining how nexus is operationalised? To what extent are approaches based on existing experience / practice? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature review of primary and secondary documents. Position papers will help develop a typology Interviews and focus group discussions with MFA, SPAs, pooled funds and national partners. <p>Projects: (All) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17</p>
Coherence			
2	To what extent does the intervention ensure stronger linkage and coherence between humanitarian assistance and development cooperation, including the Danish country programmes, e.g. by supporting durable solutions for displaced populations or addressing root causes of crisis through building resilience and capacity for crisis response? [EQ3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What challenges exist in ensuring stronger linkages and coherence between humanitarian assistance and development cooperation? What lessons can be learned? And, are they applicable elsewhere? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature review of primary and secondary documents. Interviews and focus group discussions with MFA, staff, SPAs, pooled funds, research organisations and national partners, UN agencies, INGOs and national NGOs. <p>Projects: 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17 and case on durable solutions for refugees</p>
3	To what extent has the SPA modality been conducive to more coherent approaches in response to conflict, fragility and displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the SPA modality allow organisations to seize opportunities or to respond to changes in their context? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature review of primary and secondary documents. Interviews with MFA staff at embassies and SPAs and pooled funds staff. <p>Projects: 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17 and (thematic case on durable solutions for refugees</p>

	in countries prioritised by MFA? [EQ6]		
Effectiveness			
4	How have the interventions contributed to addressing vulnerability and marginalisation using interlinkages between triple nexus (humanitarian-development-peacebuilding) or double nexus approaches? [EQ4]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How have interventions addressed marginalisation? • How have interventions addressed vulnerability? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature review of primary and secondary documents. • Interviews with MFA staff, SPAs and pooled funds staff, UN agencies, other INGOs, national INGOs and research organisations. <p>Projects: 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 and thematic cases on i) Nexus approaches to 'Leave No One Behind'; and ii) Inclusivity in peacebuilding; iii) Nexus approaches to strategic service delivery; iv) Measuring results</p>
Efficiency			
5	How adaptive have the organisations been to changing risk patterns and extreme events e.g. natural disasters or effects of climate change? [EQ5]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the HD(P) nexus approach helped organisations understand and respond to changing risk patterns. • Possible cost-effectiveness gains from adopting the HD(P) nexus approach in the efficiency EQ? • Do project partners and beneficiaries see interlinkages between programmes/an HD(P) nexus/better preparedness for changing risk/better help them to deal with immediate and long-term needs at once? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature review of primary and secondary documents. • Interviews with MFA staff, SPAs and pooled funds staff, UN agencies, cluster staff, local and national government stakeholders and community representatives. <p>Projects: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 and thematic cases on i) Adaptation in face of COVID-19); ii) Nexus approaches to climate change and natural disasters.</p>
6	To what extent are organisations organised internally, with partners, and with coordination mechanisms and other joint processes to formulate and deliver on collective outcomes? [EQ7]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the organisations organised internally in order to enable complementarities between development, humanitarian and peacebuilding outcomes? • Are the organisations working in partnerships, such as consortia or other joint platforms that enable joint analysis and formulation of collective outcomes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature review of primary and secondary documents. • Interviews with MFA staff, SPAs and pooled funds staff, UN agencies, cluster staff, local and national government stakeholders and community representatives. • Survey covering how organisations are structured to work with nexus, or collaborate with partners on nexus engagement.
Impact/Sustainability			

7	To what extent have sustainable results been achieved when working across nexus approaches? [EQ2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the barriers?• What lessons can be learned? Are they applicable elsewhere?• Is there any evidence that different approaches contribute more/less to results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literature review of primary and secondary documents.• Interviews and focus group discussions with SPAs, pooled funds, research organisations and partners. <p data-bbox="1406 292 1843 359">Project: 16</p>
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#	Organisation	Project Description	Reason for selection
1	CARE Danmark	Niger and Mali: Livelihood resilience strengthening for pastoralists and local communities including conflict management	Relates to themes of resilience and conflict prevention. Responds to EQ 2, 4, and 5.
2	CARE Danmark	Uganda: Livelihood resilience programme in the Northwest and Southwest of Uganda engaging host and refugee communities.	Relates themes of resilience and conflict prevention. Responds to EQ 2, 4, and 5.
3	ActionAid Denmark	Gaza, Palestine: HD in protracted crises. Community-based, women and youth-led protection and preparedness work in Gaza has produced outcomes to reduce vulnerability at individual and community level but have also increased space for affected communities in decision making fora, such as local government and the cluster coordination system.	Relates to the link between protection and resilience in protracted crises and communitybased approaches. Responds to EQ 4.
4	ActionAid Denmark	Gaza, Palestine: Adaptive programming in Gaza in relation to Covid-19. Community-based protection and preparedness and response committees quickly took action, did response work and engaged (and even trained) stakeholders.	Relates to adaptive programming and communitybased approaches. Responds to EQ 5.
5	International Aid Services (IAS)	Sudan: Summary of engagement: During the spread of COVID 19 and lockdown where schools were closed, there was great negative impact for vulnerable children that IAS works for. The Sudanese coalition of education for all (SCEFA) contributed to the distance learning and recorded the primary grade curriculum in CDs and spread through media and TV programs. This helped the vulnerable children to stay active and connected and learn in spite of the crisis.	Relates to education in emergencies – distance learning in a crisis context. Responds to EQ 5.
6	International Aid Services (IAS)	Sudan: One of the main objectives of the programme is to formulate family support groups (FSGs). The main role of the FSGs is to support families with children with disabilities (CWDs) and exchange lessons learned and the best skills to deal with their children. Moreover, to give psychosocial support and	Relates to resilience in vulnerable communities in crisis periods. Responds to EQ 4.

		share experience in dealing with different disabilities. FSGs registered as social well-fare groups and became officially registered. During the spread of the coronavirus, the family support groups (FSGs) raised funds to help families with disabled children to get their health services by providing Govt. Health Officers with key community members to be in communication with the health centres in case of emergency of any of the children and pay for a car rent and other costs	
7	Oxfam IBIS	Uganda, Ethiopia, Turkey: Refugee-led organisations/country-based/Uganda/Africa and Global: Support to refugee organisations to lead humanitarian and peacebuilding efforts and voice in decision making processes at local, regional and global level including supporting 1) programs of refugee-led organisations in Uganda , Turkey and Ethiopia; 2) strengthening of refugee-led organisations and network at regional level (Global Refugee-led Network) and 3) strengthening of voice and meaningful participation in Global Refugee Forum and other decision making spaces etc. In Uganda, the refugee-led initiatives have been geared towards community peacebuilding 8within refugee settlements and with host communities, with the partners pivoting to Covid-19 response at the advent of lockdown.	Relates to refugee-led initiatives geared toward community-level peacebuilding. Responds to EQ 2 and 5. <u>Note:</u> TE2 No. 6 and TE3 No. 7 are the same. It still needs to be resolved how this will be managed between the two evaluations.
8	Oxfam IBIS	Uganda, South Sudan: The Oxfam IBIS led multi-country consortium (BRICE) showcases how education operates in the nexus between provision of concrete services whilst also providing long term system wide support in a context of fragile states or situations. Likewise, the project can showcase how a project operating in the nexus has adapted to a sudden onset emergency (COVID 19) whilst still maintaining its long term objective. The project connects from local to global across a variety of partners such as global trade union and research partners.	Relates to COVID-19 response and education in emergencies. Responds to EQ 2, 4, and 6.
9	Viva Denmark (CISU's Civil Society Fund and DERF)	Zimbabwe: Linking Access to Justice (development) and Livelihoods (humanitarian) through localised presence to reduce abuse and violence against children in a fragile context exacerbated by drought, food insecurity and COVID-19.	Relates access to justice in fragile context. Responds to EQ 4.
10	DIB (CISU member organisation, received	The Philippines: We were implementing a development intervention (DI) in Iligan when the Marawi siege happened, we had the opportunity to assist some of the home based IDPs with funds from DERF. Now through the current DI	Relates to post-conflict area, and the resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPs. Responds to EQ 2, and 4.

	funds from the DERF and CSP)	we seek to contribute to the overall stability of the IDP households affected by the Marawi siege, focusing on the IDPs rights to safe and secure resettlement and housing, increased options for livelihood and the rehabilitation of the IDPs in general. We work with a newly formed organisation of IDPs, Lombay Ka Marawi, for them to effectively engage with key duty-bearers in accessing the services and opportunities that should be made available and accessible to the IDPs. In reality they are being left out and behind as the focus on the IDPs is dying out. In addition, the COVID-19 has worsened the situation for many of the IDPs, and the immediate needs are the same as during our DERF intervention.	
11	Mission East	Afghanistan: ME programme is focused on supporting vulnerable communities over the long term, ranging from responding to emergencies, building resilience to crises, to supporting improved access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation (community led total sanitation), and support to livelihood recovery and diversification, especially for women – through a graduation model, moving from less to more complex forms, from improved HH food security to HH-based alternative livelihood activities to women’s self-help groups and producer cooperatives that are supported with market and value chain analysis. Addressing the drivers of conflict in the process (land use conflicts, poverty/unemployment, water management)	Relates to protracted conflict, and durable solutions. Responds to EQ 2 and 7.
12	ADRA Denmark	Sudan: Livelihood and resilience programme in Darfur, where the population has been depending on humanitarian assistance for decades. ADRA’s intervention has changed from humanitarian to development. Now that there is relative peace and security and communities are emerging and resettling in their homes, humanitarian intervention becomes unsustainable and insufficient to address the needs of the communities. Development interventions launched by ADRA DK focused on fostering resilience of the communities to sustain their own livelihood. These intervention proved to lift up our target population out of poverty. We have examples of lessons learned from RiHA/SAHEWA project i.e. communities are now able to produce own food, accumulate assets and not depending on any handout; and the community is empowered and are in charge of their lives.	Relates to resilience in communities to sustain livelihoods. Responds to EQ 4.

13	Caritas	Uganda: Summary of engagement: Responding to an urgent need in and around refugee settlements where woodfuel dependency is causing environmental damage, humanitarian suffering as well as conflict between refugees and host populations related to scarce resources, Caritas Denmark and partners are establishing local production and sales of innovative technology creating employment and income generation.	Relates to stabilisation and humanitarian aid. Responds to EQ 2.
14	DanChurchAid	Uganda: This case study documents some key learnings on operationalising the humanitarian-development nexus in a context of forced displacement and under the umbrella of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).	Relates to forced displacement and implementation of the CRRF. Responds to EQ 2.
15	DanChurchAid	South Sudan: The intersection of operationalising the triple nexus (humanitarian-development-peace nexus), localisation and, the particular role of local faith actors (LFAs).	Relates to triple nexus in South Sudan. Responds to EQ 2, and 4.
16	Danish Red Cross	Mali: Danish Red Cross will not engage in humanitarian or development actions if the funding is conditioned on engaging in peace-building, stabilisation or 'preventing and countering violent extremism' activities that may compromise our Fundamental Principles – including neutrality and impartiality – and potentially endanger our staff, volunteers or beneficiaries.	Relates to danger of HDP compromising integrity of humanitarian work. Responds to EQ 6.
17	Danish Refugee Council	Somalia: DRC has a multitude of engagements in durable solutions in HoA and notes that there is SPA funding in their Durable solutions programme in Somalia.	Relates to durable solutions for displaced persons. Responds to EQ 2.
18	PlanBørnefonden/ International	Ethiopia: This project responds to immediate WASH (especially water) needs of refugees in the humanitarian/ protracted South Sudanese refugee crisis in the Gambella region of Ethiopia. The project to an equal extent also targets host communities, with a general key-focus on long-term development. To ensure this, sustainability is crucial, both regarding (1) the technical performance and monitoring of the water constructions which are solar-driven, (2) creating a financially sustainable model especially within host communities, but also in refugee camps, (3) capacity building and creating ownership among beneficiaries/local communities and authorities in both refugee camps and host	Relates to forced displacement and durable solutions for refugees / resilience. Responds to EQ 2.

		communities. Integrated across the intervention is a gender transformative approach and a climate friendly approach.	
19	PlanBørnefonden/ International	Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda: EiE and ECDiE in three countries focused on technical assistance, capacity building and systems strengthening, together with advocacy and influencing to ensure a quality education to 800,000 children in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda. Working with parents/caretakers, educators, community, education authorities, and national governments, to work at every level to create lasting change.	Relates to education in emergencies in protracted displacement situations. Responds to EQ 2.
20	PlanBørnefonden/ International	Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria: The Lake Chad Programme (LCP) is a joint initiative from Plan International's Country Offices (COs) in Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria. It addresses the crisis in the Lake Chad Basin through an integrated and regional programme approach the areas of Child protection, Education, Youth Economic Empowerment and social cohesion and youth participation.	Relates to how joint analysis and programming can help to address a multiple-layered humanitarian crisis across several countries the Lake Chad region. Responds to EQ 3 on collective outcomes.