

PARTICIPANT'S
WORKBOOK

WORKSHOP ON THE TOOLBOX ON FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION AND THE HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

MARCH 2024





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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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OVERVIEW OF WORKSHOP

Background to the Nexus Approach and the Nexus Toolbox

The UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is working to enhance the implementation of the humanitarian development Nexus Approach within the context of programming to eliminate FGM. The Joint Programme has identified that a key challenge has been the historical lack of focus on FGM in humanitarian settings. This has led to gaps in understanding the impact of humanitarian crises on FGM prevalence rates and how to best programme against this. The Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus (Nexus approach) is intended to ensure strong cooperation, collaboration and coordination between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts at the national level to ensure collective outcomes on the basis of joined-up, coherent, complementary and risk-informed analysis, planning and action. The Nexus Approach, informed by the complexities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, outlines operational and programmatic strategies to increase integration and collaboration between short-term humanitarian aid and long-term development.

In 2020, UNICEF produced a [technical note](#) to guide countries as they pivoted to prevent and mitigate the risk of FGM during the COVID-19 pandemic. This was followed in 2021 by an FGM Nexus Toolbox, a set of practical tools for reflective practice that aims to assist with the implementation of the Nexus Approach for programming on FGM. Similarly, UNFPA has adopted and is applying the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach which aims to increase coherence and coordination among humanitarian, development and peace actors. Programming Considerations Brief and the Nexus e-course are under development to build capacity and provide guidance for effective roll out of the nexus approach.

The Joint Programme pilot tested the toolbox in 5 countries in 2023 to implement the humanitarian-development Nexus Approach to programming and measurement. This experience informed the development of this version of this facilitator guide.

Guiding principles for participants

You are strongly encouraged to participate not only in the substance of the workshop but also in the design. This accommodates the needs and context of the group, in order to ensure that the outcomes are useful and meaningful for you. We encourage you to keep the following principles in mind during the workshop:

- ensuring respect for local customs and values while appreciating the need and value of adapting the existing Nexus tools and guidance to local and country contexts
- contributing wherever you see fit and provide the facilitators with regular feedback as we recognize the extensive knowledge and expertise that you and your fellow participants bring
- active listening and respectful participation of all.

Objectives of the workshop

The objectives of the workshop are to:

- 1 Clarify and simplify** the meaning of the Nexus Approach
- 2 Provide practical examples** of the adoption of the Nexus Approach
- 3 Enhance the use of the Toolbox**
- 4 Enable and empower** participants to **understand** how you can **apply and contextualize the Nexus Approach** through a feasible action plan

BACKGROUND

Understanding the Nexus Approach

In 2020, in an effort to help countries prevent and mitigate the risk of FGM during the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF produced the [Humanitarian Development Nexus: The Future of Protection in the Elimination of FGM](#). Known as the Nexus Approach, this technical note outlines operational and programmatic strategies to position the reduction of FGM as part of humanitarian development. It is based on the understanding that ‘nexus’ means “greater cooperation, coherence, coordination and complementarity among development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action and sustaining peace”. The Nexus Approach recognizes that both humanitarian and development efforts need to be more effectively connected, with efforts geared towards achieving collective outcomes. It further recognizes that development, humanitarian and peace actors need to collaborate across diverse mandates and FGM services.

In 2021, UNICEF embarked on an exercise of reflective practices which were summarized in the technical note: [Female Genital Mutilation and the Humanitarian Development Nexus: Practical Ways to Support Programme-Level Implementation](#). This reflective practice led to the development of a set of practical tools to assist with the implementation of the nexus approach. This ‘Toolbox’ contains several methods to support those using the Nexus Approach in their work to eliminate FGM.

Ultimately, the Nexus Approach and the Toolbox seek to:

- strengthen systems
- develop risk-informed programmes
- ensure community participation
- enable planning and preparedness for emergencies
- foster partnerships and mobilising vital resources

Understanding FGM in Humanitarian Contexts

In humanitarian contexts, where there is disruption and instability, community norms can undergo unpredictable change and negative coping mechanisms can be adopted, such as early marriage for income (from dowries) or the reduction of household expenses, or to provide physical and/or financial security for daughters. Disruption can lead to exposure to new practices or community norms, for example through the assumption by women and girls of ‘new’ roles such as becoming heads of household or assuming new livelihoods which, in the case of displacement to other regions, can be positive or negative. Displacements and humanitarian crises may also disrupt health and education systems and break down existing surveillance mechanisms for girls at risk. Conversely, it can also sometimes be easier to change social norms and practices during times of instability when traditions and behaviours are already disrupted.

Humanitarian contexts are increasingly the result of protracted crises due to mutually enforcing factors, such as natural disasters like earthquakes, and increased disasters due to climate change such as droughts and floods, pandemics, conflicts and wars. This leads to complex emergency situations that affect large groups of people, making them acutely vulnerable to death, disease and disruptions to their livelihoods over a prolonged period.

Some crises, such as cyclical drought, can be predicted and FGM programming should therefore plan for these situations. In most cases, however, crises are inherently unpredictable and cause significant disruption to programming. Regardless of whether a crisis or emergency is predictable, preparedness is required for all forms of emergencies.

However, there are also opportunities for programming against FGM in humanitarian situations. Disruption can lead to exposure to new practices or community norms, for example in the case of displacement to other regions, which may be either positive or negative. It can also sometimes be easier to change social norms and practices during times of existing instability in which traditions and behaviours are already disrupted.

In crisis situations, programming often necessarily focuses on the immediate provision of support services to reduce imminent harms, as opposed to long-term personal development-oriented strategies. Tools for use in humanitarian situations must be flexible, adaptable and realistic about the requests that can be placed upon communities during such times. They must also be careful not to deny the real and life-threatening challenges facing communities within crises, but rather acknowledge them and connect harmful practices like FGM to these pressing needs and priorities.

Understanding FGM in Development Contexts

Most FGM programmes within the Joint Programme are designed for development situations. Typically, they rely on long-term changes in social norms, deep and regular community engagement, advocacy for legal and social policy change, and building strong local capacity and systems. These programmes face significant disruption during times of humanitarian crisis.

However, some countries within the Joint Programme are experiencing humanitarian crises such as conflict, drought and floods. Some of these countries are preparing to move from humanitarian-oriented programming into a recovery and rehabilitation phase in which FGM programming may need to be adapted to more typical development interventions. For example, the identification of girls at risk may need to be conducted again to understand where populations have settled post-crisis. Emergency service provision may need to be adapted to include elements of social norms programming.

As such, the Nexus Approach is also valuable in these scenarios in order to ensure that humanitarian programming accounts for the long-term needs of eliminating FGM and takes note of potential changes in context that may call for new forms of FGM programming.

As such, the Nexus Approach is also valuable in these scenarios in order to ensure that humanitarian programming accounts for the long-term needs of eliminating FGM and takes cognisance of potential changes in context that may call for new forms of FGM programming.

YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THE FOLLOWING RESOURCES:

→ [Humanitarian Development Nexus: The Future of Protection in the Elimination of FGM](#)

→ [Female Genital Mutilation and the Humanitarian Development Nexus: Practical Ways to Support Programme-Level Implementations](#)

WORKSHOP OUTLINE

SESSION	DESCRIPTION	BREAKDOWN	TIME
Welcome			09h00-09h15
Opening ceremony			09h15-09h40
DAY 1			
1	Introduction to the Nexus Approach	Introduction and icebreaker	09h40-10h00
		Exercise 1 Nexus Approach – Awareness Gauge	10h00-10h15
		Presentation Workshop overview: background, objectives, outcomes.	10h15-10h30
		Knowledge-sharing FGM situation and progress	10h30-11h00
		Comfort break	11h00-11h30
		Plenary discussion Examples of adapting development-oriented FGM programming in a humanitarian situation and adapting humanitarian-oriented FGM programming to a post-conflict/development situation	11h30-12h00
		Presentation Understanding the Nexus Approach	12h00-12h30
		Presentation and plenary discussion Adapting programming for the Nexus Approach	12h30-13h00
		Presentation and plenary discussion Identification of complementary and/or other guidelines	12h30-13h00
Lunch			13h00-14h00
2	Naviating the Nexus Between Development and Humanitarian Work of FGM	Knowledge-sharing FGM & humanitarian reflections & insights	14h00-14h30
		Exercise 2 Identifying links between humanitarian and development programming	14h30-15h45
		Feedback and discussion in plenary	15h45–16h30
		Reflection and evaluation	16h30-16h45
		Close-out and afternoon tea	16h45-17h00

SESSION	DESCRIPTION	BREAKDOWN	TIME
DAY 2			
Welcome, recap, overview of the day ahead			09h00-09h30
3	Thinking Practically About the Nexus Approach	Exercise 3 Thinking practically about systemic and structural challenges and strategies: In development and humanitarian contexts In humanitarian and development contexts	09h30-10h45
		Feedback in plenary	10h45-11h30
Comfort break			11h30-11h45
4	Enhancing Partnerships with Local Groups	Exercise 4 SWOT analysis of partnerships with local groups	11h45-12h30
		Feedback in plenary	12h30-13h00
Lunch			13h00-14h00
5	Risk-Informed Programming and Emergency Preparedness	Presentation Improving preparedness	14h00-14h30
		Exercise 5 Integrating FGM indicators into emergency and humanitarian assesment tools	14h30-16h00
		Feedback in plenary	16h00-16h30
		Reflection and evaluation	16h30-16h45
Close and afternoon tea			16h45-17h00
DAY 3			
Welcome and recap			09h00 –093h0
6	Tracking Progress and Designing Action Plans	Presentation Using the tracking tool	09h30-09h45
		Exercise 6 Individual completion of the Tracking Tool	09h45-10h00
		Comfort break	10h00-10h15
		Presentation Developing an action plan	10h15-10h30
		Exercise 6 Individual completion of the Tracking Tool	09h45-10h00
		Exercise 7 Action plan	10h30-13h00
		Lunch	13h00-14h00
		Exercise 7 cont. Wrap up action plan	14h00-15h30
		Evaluation	15h30-15h45
Concluding remarks			15h45-16h00
Closure and afternoon tea			16h00-16h15



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DAY 1

Day 1 begins with the Opening Ceremony, during which UNICEF and UNFPA Country Teams will introduce the workshop and give an overview of objectives.

SESSION 1 INTRODUCTION TO THE NEXUS APPROACH

Introduction & Icebreaker



AIM: To introduce the facilitators, break the ice, get participants more comfortable, learn the names of the participants, and get energy levels up.

ACTIVITY: You will engage in an icebreaker activity to create a positive, energizing and engaging atmosphere, and help you to get to know each other.

EXERCISE 1 | Awareness Gauge



AIM: To quickly assess your understanding of the Nexus Approach at the start of the workshop, and to serve as a baseline for discussions.

ACTIVITY: Using a digital tool, you will be asked to complete a short survey answering the following questions:

1. Have you heard of the Nexus Approach?
Yes / No
2. If you answered yes, how well do you understand the Nexus Approach?
1: not well; 5: very well
3. Do you have the resources to implement the Nexus Approach?
Yes / No
4. Do you have the training to implement the Nexus Approach?
Yes / No
5. Do you feel empowered to provide mentoring or technical support to apply the Nexus Approach in practice?
Yes / No



PRESENTATION | Workshop Overview

The objective of this presentation is to provide a brief background on the workshop objectives and outcomes.

NOTES:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.



KNOWLEDGE SHARING | FGM Situation & Progress

- What is the current status of FGM in the country?
- What initiatives have been undertaken by different stakeholders to eliminate FGM in the country?

NOTES:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



PRESENTATION | Understanding The Nexus Approach

Through this presentation, you will learn about the value and simplicity of the approach. While the term Nexus Approach may appear theoretical or complex, it is essentially very simple, and is powerful in this simplicity: programming must be resilient to the inevitable changes in context that countries regularly experience, including moving back and forth between development situations and humanitarian crises. The HDP triple nexus is the term used to capture the interlinkages between the humanitarian, development and peace sectors. It encourages us to consider methods for blending immediate relief actions, such as emergency aid during crises, with broader developmental objectives, such as enhancing education systems. Through the amalgamation of these approaches, the aim is to offer more enduring solutions to crises and enhance communities' ability to withstand challenges.

The approach:

- seeks to strengthen the linkages between humanitarian and development programmes
- seeks to address needs and reduce risks and vulnerabilities in an effective manner
- requires improved coordination, coherence and complementary joint analysis
- should be implemented in accordance with national plans and priorities as well as humanitarian principles.
- While not all countries may be in a humanitarian or development context, it is important to engage with the Nexus Approach in order to prepare for various scenarios. For countries in development contexts, it is important to emphasize that there may be different contexts that will require a swift shift to humanitarian responses. Climate crises or disease outbreaks are pertinent examples of this.

What the Nexus Approach is and what it is not:

IT IS NOT	IT IS
✗ a distinct pillar or thematic area ✗ a linear process ✗ a goal in itself ✗ a fundraising strategy ✗ eliminating the distinction between humanitarian and development responses	✓ a priority operational strategy ✓ a way to strengthen cooperation, coherence and coordination ✓ a tool to analyse risks ✓ able to shape collective outcomes ✓ able to encompass both emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction ✓ a way of ensuring programmes do not exacerbate or create tensions (that they are conflict-sensitive) and that they more systematically address the underlying factors of fragility ✓ necessary to have community engagement and participation and it requires working with local stakeholders

NOTES:

SESSION 2 NAVIGATING THE NEXUS FGM & HUMANITARIAN WORK



PRESENTATION | FGM & Humanitarian Reflections And Insights

These presentations are to be given by UNICEF/UNFPA staff. The purpose of these presentations is to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and experience so that you can gain insights into the experiences and realities of the teams you may be less familiar with. This presentation session provides a platform for you to foster collaboration and an exchange of knowledge among teams.

Through two presentations, one from an FGM-focused staff member and the other from a humanitarian team staff member, you will have the opportunity to gain valuable insights into the realities, challenges and successes faced by each team in their respective areas of expertise.

The session aims to promote a deeper understanding of each team's role and perspectives within the larger context of FGM elimination, ultimately facilitating greater cohesion, cooperation and effectiveness.

NOTES:

[illegible]

EXERCISE 2 | Identifying Links Between Humanitarian and Development Programming



AIM: To get you to reflect on the different linkages or blockages between humanitarian and development staff, programming and partners.

ACTIVITY: You will meet in your groups to map existing linkages, blockages and scope for alignment between humanitarian and development teams, taking into account a specific category or element such as staffing, programming and building up community mechanisms in FGM interventions.

Each group will be assigned to one of the following categories:

- Human resources

- programming, planning cycles and funding
- efforts to empower community mechanisms.

On Chart 1, which is used as a Venn diagram, you will be encouraged to debate considerations that could be considered 'linkages', 'blockages' or 'common ground for alignment' in the context of humanitarian and development work. Blockages would be listed in the part of the circle that is applicable only to the respective humanitarian (H) or development (D) team. Where there are overlaps, teams can place this in the intersection of the diagram. Chart 2 is used to think of ideas to move siloed components into the intersection section. Ideas for alignment should be very high-level as this will be expanded on in the first session of Day 2.

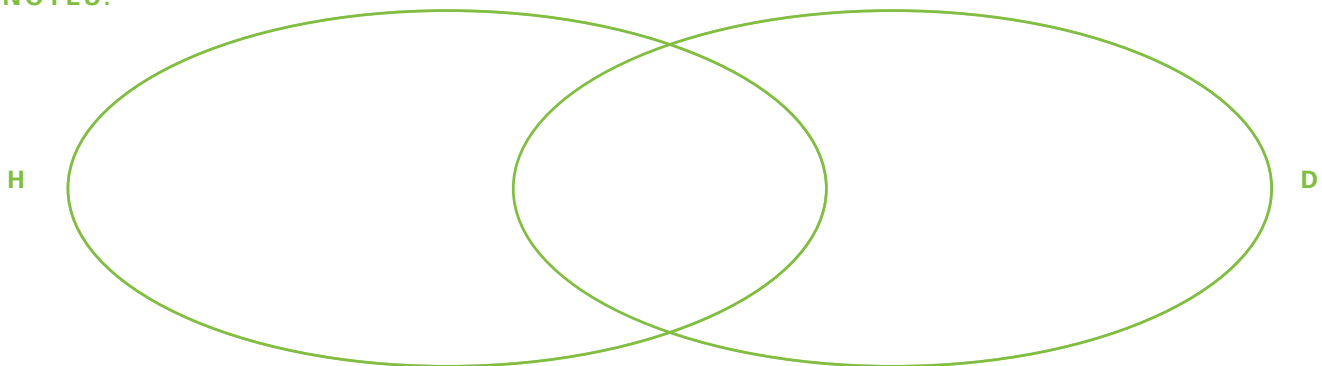


FEEDBACK IN PLENARY

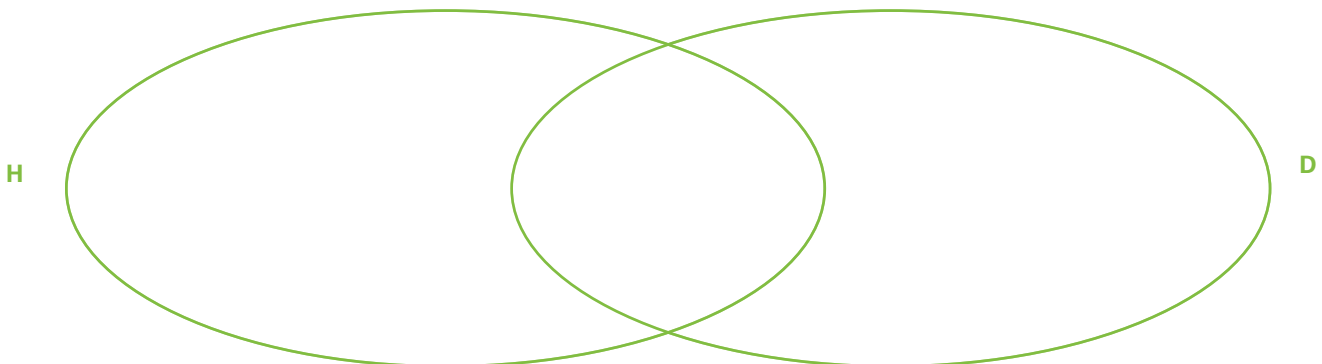
Each group will share their challenges and strategies in plenary where there will be time to discuss and debate them with the other groups.

NOTES:

STAFF



PROGRAMMING, PLANNING CYCLES AND FUNDING



DAY 2

Day 2 starts with a summary and main conclusion of the previous day; follows up with the mini-evaluation; and a reminder to keep on posting ideas and solutions on the Wallpaper.



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SESSION 3 PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE NEXUS APPROACH

EXERCISE 3: THINKING PRACTICALLY ABOUT SYSTEMIC & STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES & STRATEGIES



AIM: Half of the groups will be focusing on D→H and the other half will be addressing humanitarian → development H→D. If possible, you and your fellow participants will be broken into four groups (two answering the D→H; and the other two answering H→D).

List key interventions that are under implementation addressing FGM in a development context. Reflect and map out which of these key interventions would be practical under the different phases of humanitarian context. In your break-out groups you will identify

2 or 3 structural and systemic challenges for the context you have been assigned (H→D / D→H). You are then encouraged to suggest practical strategies to overcome these challenges, and consider prompting questions such as:

- What is needed?
- Who is responsible?
- How do we achieve this?
- When can this be done / when are key moments to address challenges?



FEEDBACK IN PLENARY

Each group will share their challenges and strategies in plenary where there will be time to discuss and debate them with the other groups.

NOTES:

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SESSION 4 ENHANCING PARTNERSHIPS WITH LOCAL GROUPS

EXERCISE 4 | Swot Analysis of Partnerships With Local Groups



AIM: To foster discussion around strategies to ensure partnerships with government and local groups are resilient to changing contexts and to ensure considerations around participation and capacity-building form part of preparedness, response and development planning.

There are three categories for this exercise:

- fostering partnerships with the government
- supporting community organizations
- enabling the participation of affected populations.

ACTIVITY: The activity entails a SWOT Analysis – ‘strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats’. You and your fellow participants will be split into groups, each focusing on one of the categories. You will be asked to brainstorm factors related to this, discussing the strengths and weaknesses of the relevant partnership, as well as opportunities for support and threats to their resilience. After completing the analysis, the group should identify key strategies and actions to leverage strengths, address weaknesses, capitalize on opportunities and mitigate threats to support and strengthen the partnerships.



FEEDBACK IN PLENARY

Each group will share their SWOT analysis plenary where there will be time to discuss and debate them with the other groups.

NOTES:

SESSION 5



PRESENTATION | Improving Preparedness

This presentation provides a high-level overview of the importance of preparedness and should include the following:

- why preparedness is important.
- understanding the different levels of preparedness.
- where it fits in the Nexus Approach?
- discussion on 'crisis-proof' FGM programming.

NOTES:

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EXERCISE 5 | Integrating FGM indicators into emergency and humanitarian assessment tools



 **AIM:** The purpose of this exercise is for you and the other participants to Integrate FGM indicators into emergency and humanitarian assessment tools, such as:

- including FGM indicators in emergency plans and in the humanitarian assessment tool
- integrating FGM indicators into emergency assessment tools

This is to get you thinking about action plans and strategies for the last session of the workshop.

ACTIVITY: You and other participants will be broken into smaller groups and will work on the following prompts: **1.** review the emergency and humanitarian assessment tool **2.** suggest relevant FGM indicators to be incorporated in this tools.

You will also be encouraged to include clear goals and smart target indicators. Below is a suggested table:

STEP	WHAT TO DO	HOW?	INDICATOR



FEEDBACK IN PLENARY

Each group will share a plan in plenary where there will be time to discuss and debate each with the other groups.

NOTES:

[illegible]



FEEDBACK IN PLENARY

Each group will share a plan in plenary where there will be time to discuss and debate each with the other groups.

NOTES:

REFLECTIONS AND CLOSING OF DAY 2



In the closing session, the facilitator will ask you to share your view on the following:

- How are you feeling about the Nexus Approach generally (in no more than three words)?
- Is there one thing you plan to change in your work because of the discussions today?

The facilitator will ask you to make use of sticky notes to respond to the following questions:

- What did you enjoy or find useful about today?
- What could be improved?

The facilitators will collect these and place them on the evaluation board.



DAY 3

Day 3 will start with a summary and main conclusions from the previous day, follow with the mini-evaluation and a reminder to keep on posting ideas and solutions on the wallpaper.

SESSION 6 TRACKING PROGRESS AND DESIGNING ACTION PLANS



PRESENTATION | Using the Tracking Tool

The facilitator will introduce the tracking tool and guide you on using it. Its purpose is simple; it is to:

- track progress made in implementing the Nexus Approach
- provide an objective measure across staff and teams
- document the current state to enable future comparisons.

It is also a way to identify areas of positive progress and those needing additional attention and align with the next step which is the action plan.

After individual completion of the tracking tool, teams should meet to discuss and reflect on the insights that can be gleaned from the Tool, as well as to complete its action plan section. This full process should be completed regularly to track progress. It is recommended that this is done on an annual basis, or in alignment with existing monitoring and evaluation processes and cycles.

EXERCISE 6 | Individual Completion of the Tracking Tool



AIM: To track progress made in implementing the Nexus Approach.

ACTIVITY: You will be asked to complete Exercise 8 online or in the workbook below. You should try to answer all the questions individually to produce a simple overview of the extent to which programmes to eliminate FGM are integrating humanitarian and development approaches.

INSTRUCTION: For each statement, fill out the box on the right-hand side that is most accurate.

Strongly disagree	
Neither agree nor disagree	
Strongly agree	

THEME	STATEMENT	NO PROGRESS	IMPROVEMENT NEEDED	GOOD PROGRESS
1. Understanding of Nexus Approach	Different sections within UNICEF/UNFPA have a similar understanding of the Nexus Approach and how to apply it in practice			
	Implementing partners understand the Nexus Approach			
	Staff have been provided with capacity-building or skills development to apply the Nexus Approach			
	Staff have access to standard operating procedures or other tools linking FGM and the Nexus Approach in practice			
	Country office staff feel empowered to provide mentoring or technical support to apply the Nexus Approach in practice			
2. Partnership with local groups	Initiatives of the Joint Programme on FGM are supported and implemented by government and local partners			
	Affected populations, especially women and girls, play leadership roles in Joint Programme interventions			
3. Community-based mechanisms	Community-based child protection mechanisms are well-functioning in-country			
	Community-based mechanisms have access to capacity-building and support			
	Community-based mechanisms seem able to adapt to changes in context and continue with their work to eliminate FGM			
4. Risk management	Humanitarian and development stakeholders conduct joint child protection assessments			
	Risk assessments include gender analysis and issues of FGM			
	Community-based actors and local organizations participate in risk assessments			
	Risk assessments meaningfully inform interventions			
	Risk assessments are age and gender-sensitive			
	There are joint monitoring and evaluation frameworks in place across humanitarian and development stakeholders.			

THEME	STATEMENT	NO PROGRESS	IMPROVEMENT NEEDED	GOOD PROGRESS
5. Participation of affected populations	We have guidelines or standard operating procedures in place to involve affected populations	☐	☐	☐
	Affected populations are able to meaningfully participate in programme design and implementation	☐	☐	☐
	Affected populations receive capacity-building to prevent and respond to FGM issues	☐	☐	☐
	Our monitoring and evaluation frameworks track the participation of affected populations	☐	☐	☐
	The participation of different groups is equitable (girls, boys, women, men, refugees/internally displaced people, host communities, people with disabilities, etc.)	☐	☐	☐
	Mechanisms for participation are effectively adapted to the onset of crises or changes in circumstances	☐	☐	☐
6. Social Protection Systems	FGM is included in social protection interventions	☐	☐	☐
	Social protection instruments are able to adapt to changes in context	☐	☐	☐
7. Emergency Preparedness	Humanitarian/emergency preparedness plans in the country include FGM or child marriage interventions	☐	☐	☐
	Emergency preparedness and response plans include integrated community surveillance systems	☐	☐	☐
	Emergency preparedness plans acknowledge national responses	☐	☐	☐
	Emergency preparedness plans support the role of community groups, especially women-led organizations	☐	☐	☐
	Emergency preparedness plans are capable of responding to changes in context	☐	☐	☐
	Agencies coordinate to ensure FGM is prominent in both humanitarian and development programming	☐	☐	☐
8. Mobilising Resources	Funding mechanisms are adaptive to changes in context necessitating changes in FGM interventions	☐	☐	☐
	Funding for emergency preparedness and response has dedicated lines for child protection issues such as FGM and child marriage	☐	☐	☐



PRESENTATION | Guidance to Develop an Action Plan

In this presentation, the facilitator will guide you on the development of an action plan. There are two parts to this; the first relates to building on progress and identifying challenges. The second is to identify key actions, time frames, responsibilities, SMART indicators and budget allocations that enable you to track progress made on these action items. Here, in your country teams, you are encouraged to reflect and align on the areas of progress and areas where you see room for improvement. This requires finding agreement on specific actions they would like to prioritize

As a reminder, these areas are:

- understanding the Nexus Approach
- partnership with local groups
- community-based mechanisms
- risk management
- participation of affected populations
- social protection systems
- emergency preparedness

The idea here is to pick one or two of the main themes to reflect on – this should be taken from how you completed the tracking tool. Once there is consensus on progress and challenges, teams should delve into the more focused components of the action plan – what, how, when, who, questions.

EXERCISE 7 | Key Country Actions and Commitments



AIM: To make commitments and monitor progress in implementing the Nexus Approach.

ACTIVITY: You and your fellow participants must break into stakeholder teams, with one each for:

- UN agencies;
- government stakeholders
- civil society organizations and community organizations.

Each team should pick one or two focus areas from 1–8 of the tracking tools above and answer a series of questions in order to develop an action plan.

The facilitator will ask you to fill out each block by identifying key action items for further progress and major challenges or obstacles (Part 1) and identify key actions, time frames, responsibilities, indicators and budget allocations that enable you to track progress made on them (Part 2).

PART 1:

STEP	SUCCESS	CHALLENGE	OPPORTUNITY
Understanding of the Nexus Approach			
Partnership with local groups			
Community-based mechanisms			
Risk management			
Participation of affected populations			
Social protection systems			
Emergency preparedness			
Mobilizing resources			

PROGRESS	
Key areas of progress/ success (List the areas from 1–8 in the tracking tool)	
What contributed to this progress?	
CHALLENGES	
Key areas of challenges (List the areas from 1–8 in the tracking tool)	
What contributed to this challenge?	
OPPORTUNITIES	
Key areas of opportunity (List the areas from 1–8 in the tracking tool)	
What contributed to this opportunity?	

PART 2:

[illegible]



FEEDBACK IN PLENARY

Each group will share their action plan in plenary where there will be time to discuss and debate the proposed action plans.

NOTES:

REFLECTIONS & EVALUATION

You will be asked to fill out a short evaluation form to document and learn from the workshop.



AIM: To identify what worked and areas for the workshop to be improved.

ACTIVITY: Answer the following questions individually based on your experience of the workshop the past three days as a whole. You will be provided with paper.

- What went well or what did you enjoy?
- What can be improved upon
- What did you learn, or come to understand?
- How will you change your work as a result of this workshop?



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CONCLUSION

On behalf of the facilitators as well as the Joint Programme team from UNICEF and UNFPA HQ, we would like to sincerely thank you for your time and contributions to this workshop. We look forward to continuing to work together to advance integrated and effective interventions to eliminate FGM.

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