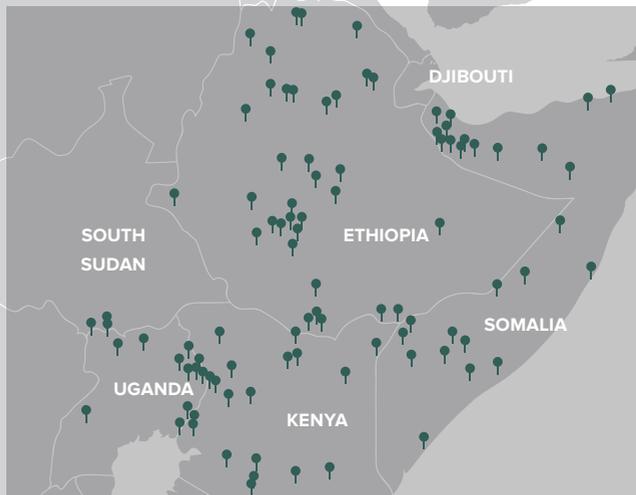


About Alliance2015

Alliance2015 is a strategic partnership founded in 2000, of eight European rights-based non-governmental organisations, with a shared commitment to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Its members are: ACTED (France), Ayuda en Acción (Spain), CESVI (Italy), Concern Worldwide (Ireland), HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (Switzerland), HIVOS (The Netherlands), People in Need (Czech Republic), and Welthungerhilfe (Germany). The Alliance2015 aims to fight poverty more effectively by cooperation on various levels, working together in the least developed countries and influencing and campaigning together at EU level. Between them Alliance2015 members have a presence in more than 90 countries spending in excess of 1 billion Euros globally to reach their goals on sustainable development in millions of communities.

The purpose of this map is to give an indicative visualization of A2015 coverage in the region.



Where do Alliance2015 members work

Alliance2015 members work in relation to building community resilience across the Horn of Africa, as indicated in the map. The work is built upon decades of strong community relationships on the ground including some of the following cross-border locations:

- Karamoja cluster (Uganda – Kenya – Ethiopia) including Karamoja, Pokot, Turkana, and Samburu
- Moyale Corridor (Ethiopia – Kenya)
- Mandera Triangle (Kenya – Somalia – Ethiopia)
- Wajaale Corridor (Somaliland – Ethiopia)

Enabling resilient communities across the Horn of Africa region



Alliance2015 members and consortia working towards resilient communities across Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

Resilience in practice Building Community Resilience is at the heart of the current strategy of the Alliance2015 and its members to ensure that support to vulnerable

communities does not stop at emergency response but builds long term capacity to deal with shocks and stresses. There is increasing evidence of the importance of building personal resilience and transforming individual attitudes alongside strengthening social networks and social capital in developing and sustaining resilience gains. Access to financial services and financial literacy alongside increasing human capital, strengthening gender equality, sustainable agriculture, basic infrastructure and natural resource management are all emerging as key aspects of effective resilience building. The **diverse communities** of this region, across semi-arid lands (ASAL), highlands of Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and as well as urban areas face

increasing vulnerability from population growth, poorly developed markets, climate shocks and stresses, land fragmentation, degrading natural resources and inadequate infrastructure. Alliance2015 members work towards addressing the root causes of such vulnerabilities using the following **principles**:

1. Joint contextual analysis of risks as well as opportunities
2. (Holistic) System approach using crisis modifiers, where necessary
3. Sequencing, Layering and Integrating (SLI) interventions for maximum impact
4. Strategic partnerships and capacity building at different levels
5. Learning for future decision making

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Contacting The Alliance2015 Expertise In Community Resilience

Extensive technical expertise and institutional memory on community resilience is available across Alliance2015 members at grassroots, country offices as well as HQ levels. To tap into Alliance2015 member expertise, write to Resilience@alliance2015.org

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Community Resilience building example from Alliance2015 members

Thematically, Alliance2015 members are rights based organizations, with a strong track record in the areas of nutrition & food security, agricultural livelihoods, climate risk and resilience, nature resource management (NRM), inclusive growth and water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH). **Co-ordination** amongst Alliance2015 members enables single-sector based programmes to leverage resilience through an integrated approach where members complement each others' presence in different locations and bring in multi-disciplinary inputs and a diversity of feedback from the communities they work in. Selected examples of resilience programming delivered by Alliance2015 members are mentioned here: **ACTED** champion (**Agro Pastoral Field School (APFS)**) for community engagement in agro-

ecology as well as exchange visits to promote social cohesion through integrated value chains and joint NRM among neighboring communities. **Ayuda en Acción** are working with **Moringa** value chain development and livestock insurance. **CESVI** are partnering with Concern Worldwide on a Crisis Modifiers approach in Somalia, giving flexibility to re-programme resources such as In the **Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCIS 1)** **Concern Worldwide** has been instrumental in **nutrition** related innovations, such as the invention of ready to use therapeutic food which is suitable for home use combined with the acceptance of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) as an accurate measurement tool for acute malnutrition. **HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation** practice resilience through a climate change lens including

agricultural techniques, water harvesting, and economic diversification in resilience building. **Hivos** have developed partnerships with the private sector (including SMEs) across its programmes such as with horticultural and flower exporters, alternative energy and food systems change and in coffee value chains strengthening the resilience of livelihoods in the communities they work in. **PIN** is doing WASH related work in Ethiopia building systems and strengthening government capacity to rehabilitate and manage community water sources focusing on access to water, water quality and sustainable management of water schemes. **Welthungerhilfe** builds in measures related to resilience outcomes across all its projects such as in the **Cross-border SRAPLEA Program (Strengthening the Resilience of Agro-Pastoralist Livelihoods in Eastern Africa)**



Lessons learnt from community resilience programming by Alliance2015 members

Learning from experience is embedded in the work of Alliance2015 members. Some of the lessons on enhancing impact of resilience programmes at the community level are:

- Invest in joint contextual analysis and develop shared understanding of risks and opportunities in the context, with other organisations working in the region.
- Invest in working collaboratively with community, local CSO, local government structures, ensuring each programmes links with any government initiatives around resilience and risk reduction. Programme design should take into account, the capacity of community and local government to provide inputs.
- Collaborate with the vulnerable while addressing root causes of vulnerability through programming and the specific

risks that these households face. Consider both climate as well as household specific shocks and stresses.

- Different capacities are needed amongst staff to effectively work on resilience programmes and neither traditional humanitarian knowledge and competencies nor development ones alone suffice. Resilience requires staff to have the skills to appraise the interaction between different actors and understand the drivers of vulnerability and programme accordingly and therefore requires cross-cutting knowledge of different sectors. Alliance2015 members have developed core technical expertise in this area.
- Appreciate and map the wider system, within which the programme intervention is taking place.
- Nutrition promotion and

women's empowerment are critical issues to mainstream into programming and again learning from Alliance2015 members on strategies to do this.

- Crisis modifiers should include additional resources to ensure responding to hazards does not undermine longer-term resilience building objectives.
- Establish an impact framework from the very start, so that evaluation can utilize resilience-specific measurements.
- Alliance2015 members are making efforts to link to social safety nets and use them as a springboard in some of their resilience and graduation programming. However, more coherence could be achieved regarding the fit between social safety nets (including adaptive social protection systems) and resilience programming.
- Not just 'what' but 'how' – sequence and integrate the right combination of activities, actors and processes to enable the change that is needed.

The lead Concern worldwides' nutrition programme in Bentiu's POC share important information and messaging on infant and child health. Photo: Steve De Neef / Concern Worldwide.

(Below) The bars show relative volume of sectoral programming by Alliance2015 members in the Horn of Africa where Alliance2015 members are supporting community resilience.

