Country Reports Overview

Working together for a just and sustainable world free from poverty and hunger

**Reporting Period
January 2024
to December 2024**

Table of contents

Key trends and highlights

Joint projects declining, but strategic joint positioning growing

- Only 47% of countries reported joint projects this year, down from 53% in 2023.
- However, planned initiatives are on the rise, especially in donor engagement (from 15 to 19 countries) and advocacy/external events (from 14 to 18).

Climate resilience is a shared priority

- Joint programming is increasingly focused on climate resilience (Impact Goal 1).
- Countries such as Nepal, Malawi, Ethiopia, Pakistan, and Armenia are leading, with cross-border collaboration in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

Donor engagement rising, yet capacity statements rare

- 47% of countries jointly engaged with donors (up from 39% in 2023), mainly with EU institutions and major donors like ECHO, FCDO, and SDC.
- However, only 4 countries produced joint capacity statements, revealing underuse of this coordination tool.

Emergency preparedness before disaster

- 9 countries engaged in joint preparedness or anticipatory action.
- Depth and understanding of preparedness exercises varies a lot from country to country.

Low uptake of key tools - especially mandatory ones

- 22 out of 34 countries use Alliance2015 collaboration tools, such as newsletters, guidelines, and templates.
- Yet only one-third of country teams use the mandatory Teaming agreement and Consortium templates, despite their recent updates.

More countries aiming for strategic engagement

- 38% want to increase their level of Alliance2015 engagement; only Liberia currently reports full strategic collaboration.
- Countries reporting intentional or proactive engagement increased by 20%, while reactive/ad hoc engagement dropped by 43.5%.

Key trends and highlights

Alliance identity gaining ground

- Still a minority consistently introduce themselves as Alliance2015 to external actors, but positive trend observed: countries doing so at least "occasionally" rose from 47% to 62%.

Service sharing and cost mutualisation is a consolidated practice

- 76% of countries share services and information, such as security information, country regulations, premises, fleet, or partners' due diligence, regardless of engagement level.

Strong demand for peer learning and practical guidance
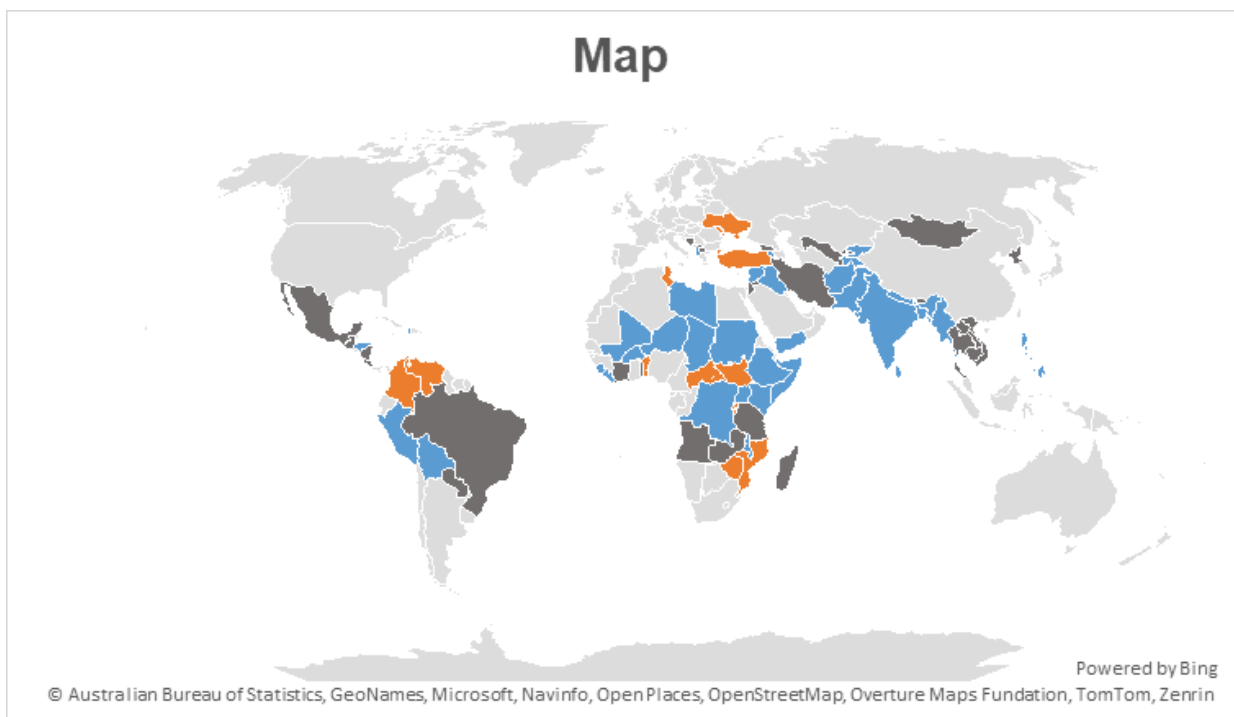
- 85% of countries want to learn from others' joint initiatives; 53% attended past Info Sessions.
- Top requested topics include:
    - How Alliance2015 members handle funding cuts, cost sharing strategies and how to stay relevant in a shifting sector
    - Opportunities for new resource mobilisation, collaboration, and preparedness
    - Thematic exchanges on food systems, localisation.

Introduction

The 2024 Country Report provides an overview of joint initiatives and plans of Alliance2015 members in countries, based on inputs collected through a standard form in the first quarter of 2024. It serves as our main knowledge management tool for country-level collaboration, capturing key information on country-level engagement, advocacy, resource mobilisation, emergency preparedness and response and programming.

Out of 49 countries where at least two members are present, we received reports from 34 - plus one late submission from Sierra Leone (L1), which is included in the Power BI dashboard but not in this analysis. **These reports account for 69% of the Alliance2015 countries with at least two members present.** While this is slightly fewer than the 38 reports submitted in the previous cycle, it remains a strong result, especially considering recent constraints such as U.S. foreign aid cuts.

Serving as both a reflection and a planning tool, the 2024 Country Report aims to inform decision-making within the Alliance, shape implementation groups' plans, and influence the strategy renewal process ongoing during this year.

Map

© Australian Bureau of Statistics, GeoNames, Microsoft, Navinfo, OpenPlaces, OpenStreetMap, Overture Maps Fundation, TomTom, Zenrin

Powered by Bing

Colour Legend:

1. Countries who submitted the report.
2. Countries with at least two Alliance2015 members, who did not submit the report.
3. Countries with only one Alliance2015 member present, not required to submit the report.

Reports submitted vs Members presence per region
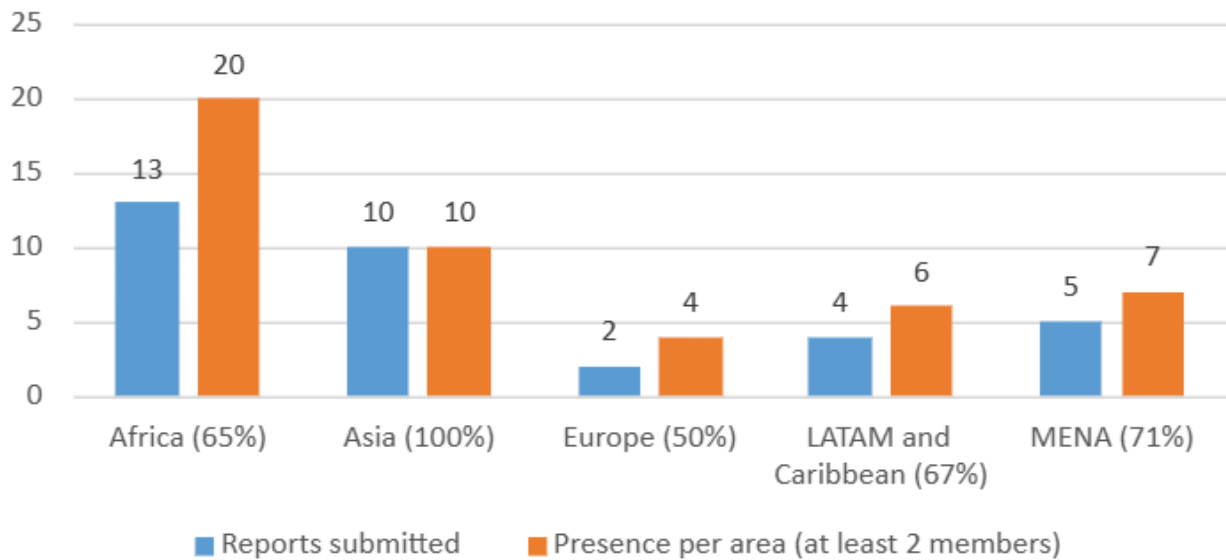
The graph illustrates the distribution of reports received across various regions, affirming that **reports have been collected from all regions where members are active**. The response rate reached its peak in **Asia**, achieving 100%. In contrast, the lowest response rate emerged in **Europe**, where the response rate decreased from 100% in last year's report (6 out of 6) to 50% (2 out of 4). Most reports were submitted by members operating in **Africa**, numbering 13 out of 20. A change has been witnessed in the **LAC region**, where the response rate went from 6 out of 11 to 4 out of 6. In the **MENA region**, response rates slightly decreased from a 75% (6 out of 8) to a 71% (5 out of 7).
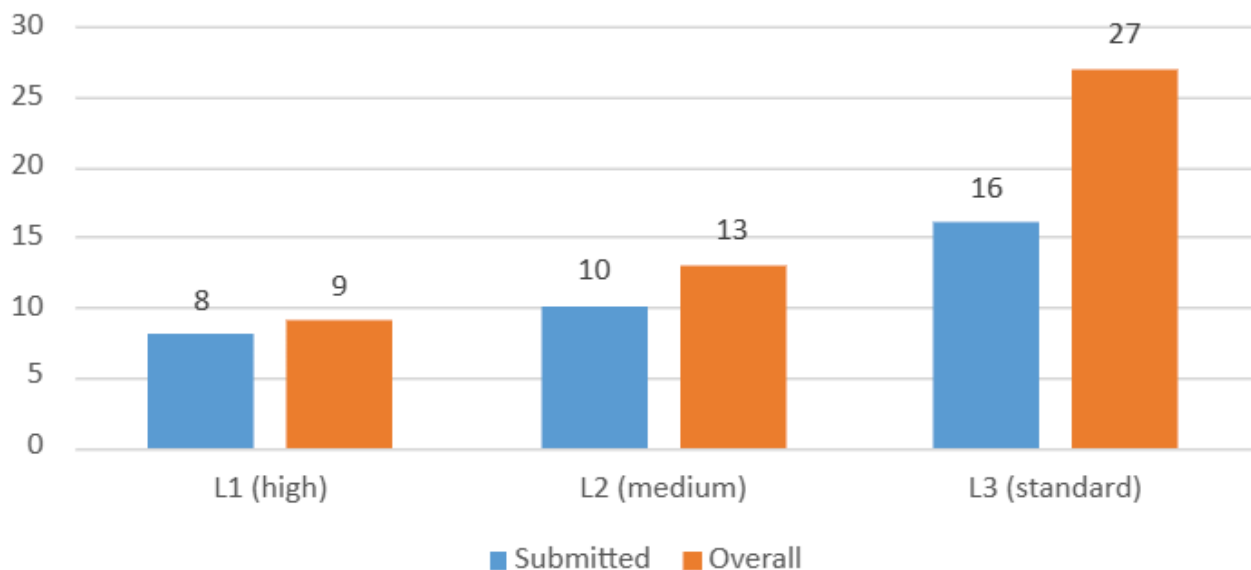
Total answers received per level of engagement:

Level of Engagement	Total Answers
L1 (High)	8
L2 (Medium)	10
L3 (Standard)	16

Power BI Dashboard

1. Leadership and level of engagement

Reports submitted per country level of engagement

The report highlights a convergence between countries' levels of engagement and their eagerness to respond. **Countries belonging to Level 1 (high) and Level 2 (medium) show the highest response rates, at 8 out of 9 and 10 out of 13**. Among Level 2 countries, CAR, Moldova, and Venezuela did not submit reports. On the other hand, 16 out of 27 Level 3 countries responded, constituting 59% of L3 countries.

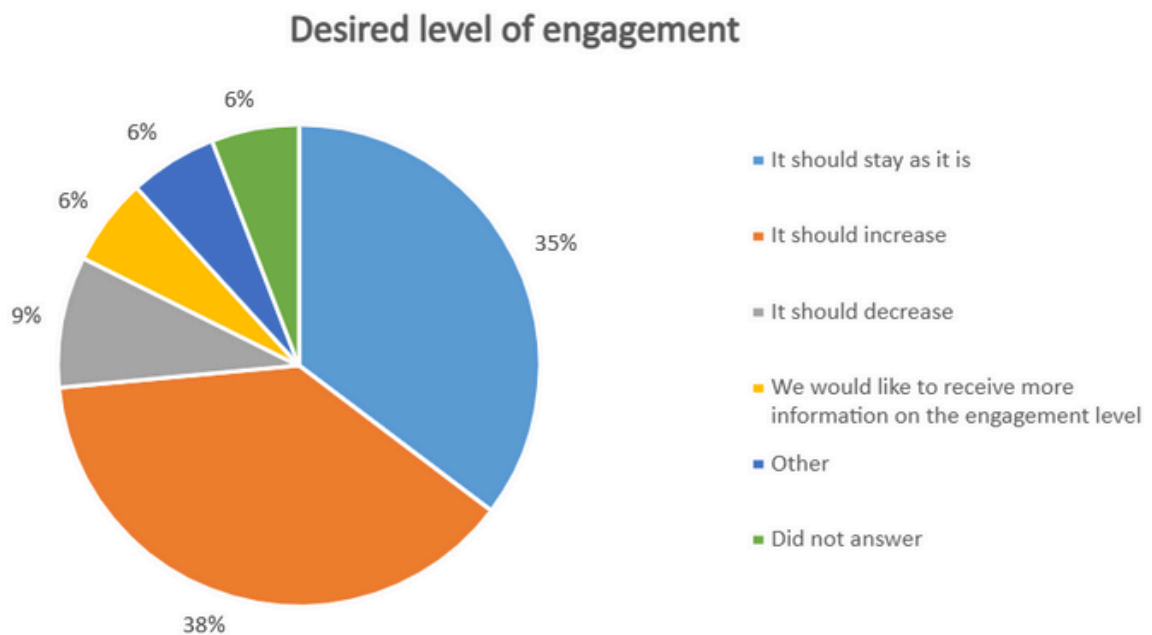| L1 Countries High	L2 Countries Medium	L3 Countries Standard
Peru, Niger, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Liberia, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Kenya	Nepal, Iraq, Lebanon, Bolivia, Malawi, Haiti, Venezuela, Mali, CAR, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Moldova, Burkina Faso	Albania, Armenia, Chad, DR Congo, Honduras, India, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Myanmar, Palestine, Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Benin, Burundi, Zimbabwe, Colombia, South Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Rwanda, Mozambique, Ukraine

Compared to last year's report, engagement levels have remained **stable or improved slightly**. In 2023, Level 1 countries had a **similar response rate** (8 out of 9 this year vs. 9 out of 10 last year, approximately 89–90%). Level 2 countries maintained the same number of submissions (10), though the consistency in participation reflects **continued commitment**. The most notable change was among Level 3 countries: while the number of reports submitted decreased from 19 to 16, the total number of **Level 3 countries also declined** (from 36 to 27), resulting in an **improved response rate** (from 53% to 59%).

Desired level of engagement

- It should stay as it is
- It should increase
- It should decrease
- We would like to receive more information on the engagement level
- Other
- Did not answer

A query regarding **satisfaction with the current level of engagement or a desire for change** was posed to countries. **The majority of countries (38%) express a wish to increase their current level**, while 35% are satisfied with it. Among those wanting an increase are Liberia (L1), Bangladesh (L1), Afghanistan (L2), Haiti (L2), Armenia, DR Congo (L3), Myanmar, Palestine, Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Syria.

The report uncovers that some Lead Agency Country Directors are **still unaware** - Tajikistan (L2) and Chad - **of their country's engagement level with Alliance2015**, despite attempts to communicate this information. Possible reasons include staff turnover and inadequate communication between incoming Country Directors and management.

Members introducing themselves as a network to institutional stakeholders

- Always
- Frequently: Bolivia, Ethiopia, Honduras, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines
- Occasionally: Albania, Armenia, Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Haiti, India, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Myanmar, Niger, Palestine, Peru, Sri Lanka, Uganda
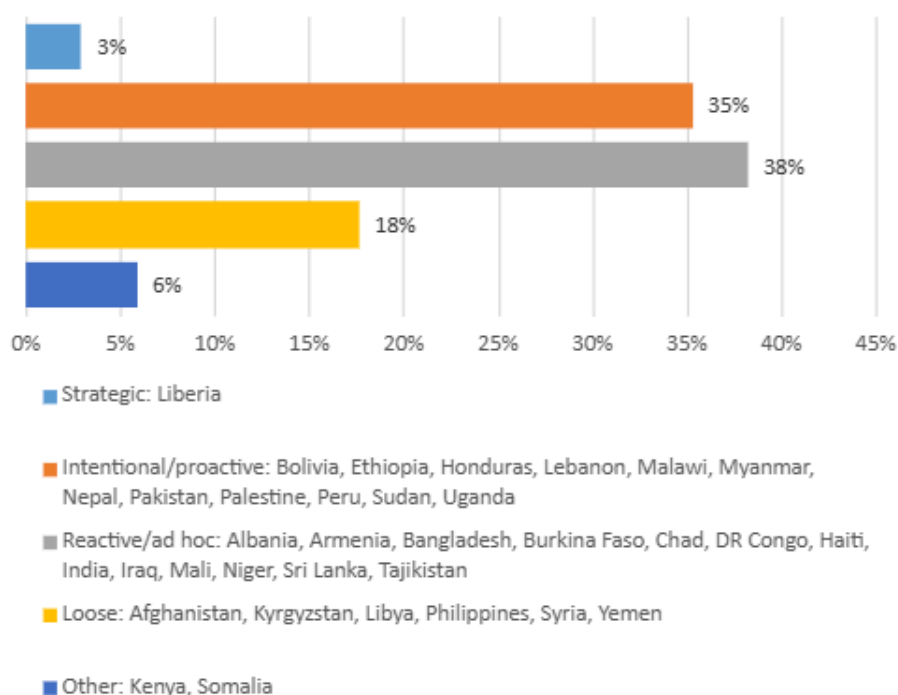- Rarely: Afghanistan, Chad, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Yemen
- Never: Bangladesh, Libya, Mali, Syria
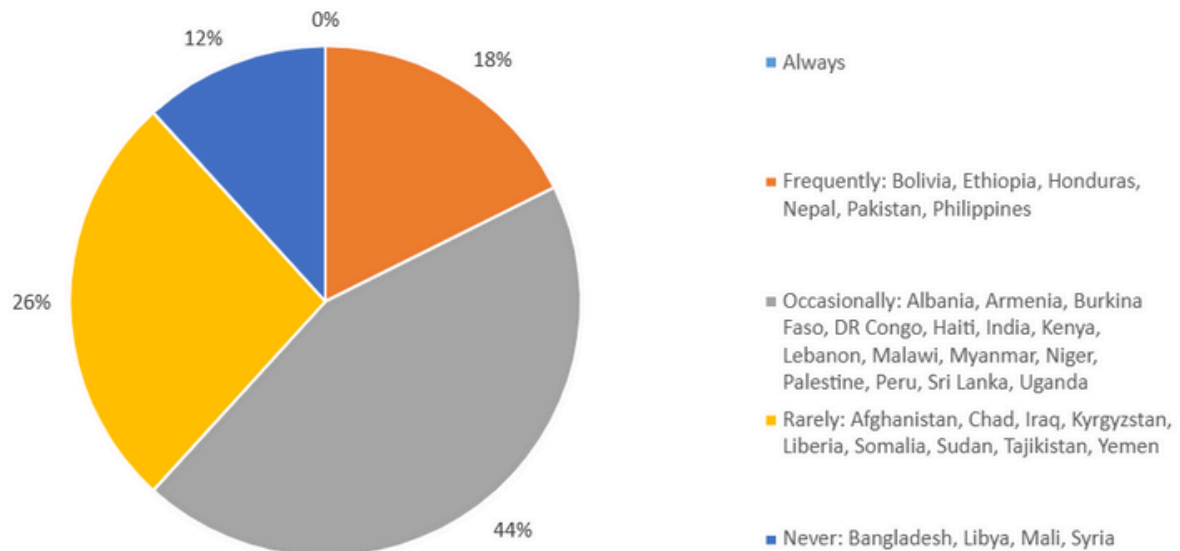
The responses to this query highlight that **only a minority of countries consistently present themselves as a network to external stakeholders,** the L1 countries doing so frequently are only two (Ethiopia and Pakistan). However, there is a **notable improvement** compared to last year's report: the combined percentage of countries selecting "*Always*", "*Frequently*", or "*Occasionally*" has increased from 47% to 62%, indicating a positive trend and potential impact of ongoing collaboration efforts.

Qualification of collaboration among Alliance2015 Members in country

- Strategic: Liberia
- Intentional/proactive: Bolivia, Ethiopia, Honduras, Lebanon, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, Peru, Sudan, Uganda
- Reactive/ad hoc: Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chad, DR Congo, Haiti, India, Iraq, Mali, Niger, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan
- Loose: Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Philippines, Syria, Yemen
- Other: Kenya, Somalia

Definitions

Strategic: We have a shared Alliance2015 country plan/framework for cooperation that describes our objectives and that is embedded in our individual country strategies.

Intentional/proactive: at regular intervals, we discuss to identify our added value, strengths and opportunities. We identify joint initiatives that make sense in our context and translate them into a formal or informal plan to guide our joint actions.

*Reactive/ad hoc:* when there is a new collaboration opportunity coming, we discuss options to work together.

Loose: we are in touch and exchange about the general situation in country, but in our context, we do not see concrete opportunities for collaboration.

While progress has been made, **there is still work to do to reach our shared goal of having more country teams engage at a strategic or at least proactive level of collaboration**. The type and depth of engagement will naturally vary depending on context, opportunities, and operational possibilities. However, a shift toward more intentional collaboration is both needed and expected, especially from L1 countries.

Currently, Liberia (L1) remains the only country reporting a strategic level of engagement. Encouragingly, the number of countries fostering intentional or proactive collaborations has risen to 12, marking a 20% increase from the previous year. At the same time, countries engaging reactively or on an ad hoc basis have declined to 13, reflecting a 43.5% decrease from the prior year.

Of the two countries that selected "Other" in their responses - Kenya (L1) and Somalia - their explanations provide valuable nuance. Somalia noted: "*It's both intentional at the Somaliland level and reactive at the broader Somalia level. In Somaliland, Concern, ACTED, and WHH initiated discussions around a regional cross-border initiative and implemented the ANIF project.*" On the other hand, Kenya (L1) described the collaboration as "*intentional, but with room for more strategic and heightened efforts.*" These responses highlight the complexity and varying degrees of coordination within and across countries.

Regularity of A2015 meetings
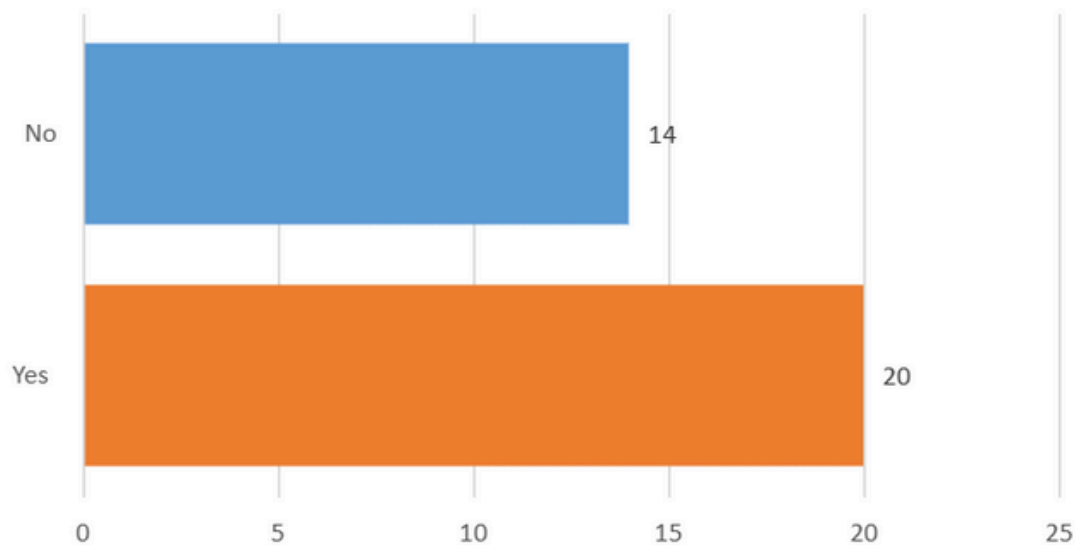
Frequency of meetings
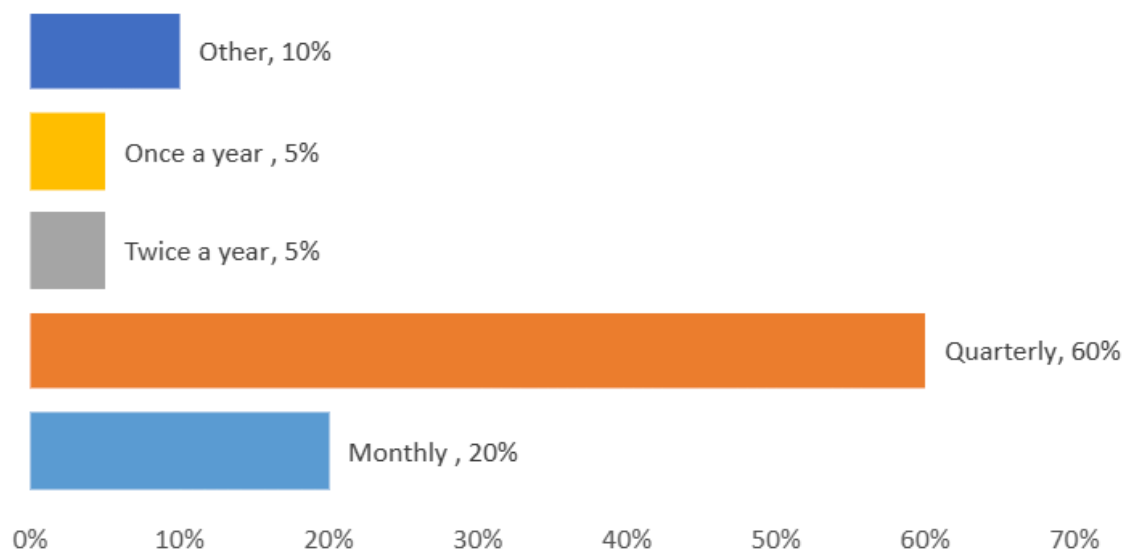
In 2024, 20 out of 34 countries (59%) reported that they met regularly, while 14 countries (41%) indicated they did not. This reflects a **slight decrease compared to 2023**, when 23 out of 38 countries (61%) reported regular meetings, and 15 (39%) did not. While the overall proportion remains relatively stable, the slight drop in both the number and percentage of countries meeting regularly suggests a need to **further support coordination mechanisms and sustained engagement** at the country level.
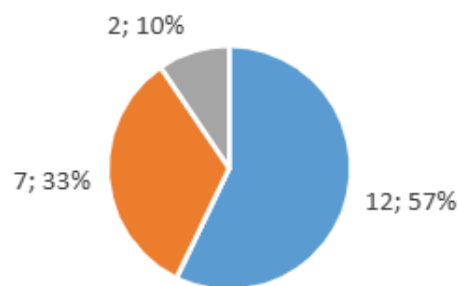
2. Joint Initiatives and Strategic Compass Implementation

2.1 Past Joint Initiatives

Joint projects

Overall, **47% of responding countries (16 out of 34)** reported participating in joint projects, marking a **decrease** from last year, when 53% (20 out of 38) had engaged in such collaborations.


Joint projects per type

- 2; 10%
- 7; 33%
- 12; 57%

■ Humanitarian/Emergency: Afghanistan, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine

■ Development: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Tajikistan

■ HDP Nexus: Ethiopia, Honduras

Countries reporting joint projects could select more than one type of project.

This year, most members have categorised their joint actions under "**Humanitarian/Emergency**", marking a shift from last year's trend. Additionally, the gap between humanitarian and development-focused joint actions has widened significantly: while the two were nearly balanced last year - 46% for humanitarian and 42% for development - the current situation shows a more pronounced disparity, with 33% of actions now falling under development. Joint programming under the HDP Nexus also saw a slight decline, with only two countries (10%) reporting such projects this year, down from three (12%) in 2023. Overall, the data showed points to a shift towards more humanitarian-driven collaboration, with fewer integrated or development-led initiatives.

Joint projects contributing to A2015 impact goals
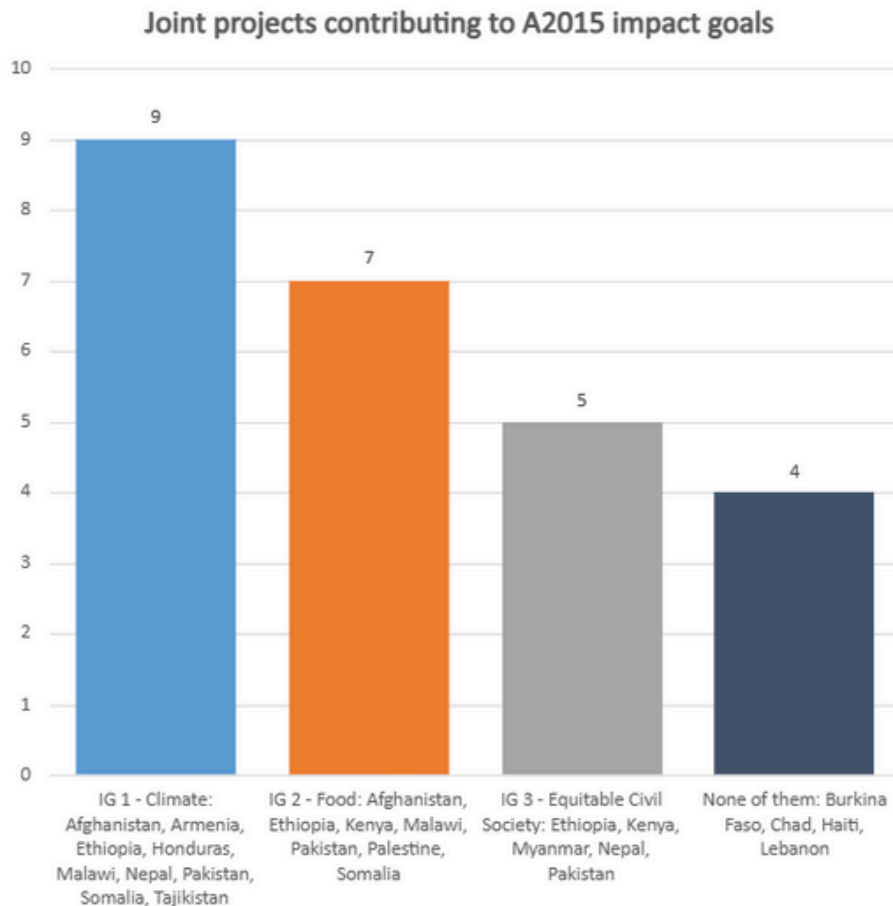
Among the three impact goals, **most joint projects contributed to Impact Goal (IG) 1, focusing on Climate resilience.** These countries are Afghanistan (L2), Armenia, Ethiopia (L1), Honduras, Malawi (L2), Nepal (L2), Pakistan (L1), Somalia, and Tajikistan (L2). While for IG2 and IG3 there have been 7 and 5 countries respectively. Lastly, four countries have engaged in joint projects on themes different from the three impact goals.

Joint positioning and donor engagement initiatives

There has been an increase in joint donor positioning and engagement compared to the past two years. In half the countries (47%, 15) Alliance members jointly positioned and engaged with a variety of donors last year, including the **EU Delegation, ECHO, FCDO, GFFO, NORAD, SDC, the Netherlands, FAO, multi-donor funds and a private donor**. In 2023, 39% of countries had positioned jointly, and 2022, 29% did.

Most of the countries that position jointly do so with the EU offices present in the country, with a higher level of engagement for joint funding application, rather than programming processes. In two countries (Liberia (L1) and Honduras (L3) members are monitoring Global Gateway projects.

Current level of engagement with the EU Delegation and ECHO

We are participating in EU programming processes (NDICI/MIP mid-term review, CSO road map, ECHO HIP, etc.) — 2

We are proactively positioning for EU funding (INTPA/ECHO/NEAR) opportunities — 9

We have ongoing EU funding (INTPA/ECHO/NEAR) for one or more joint Actions — 5

We are engaging with/monitoring EU Global Gateway projects — 2

None of them — 3
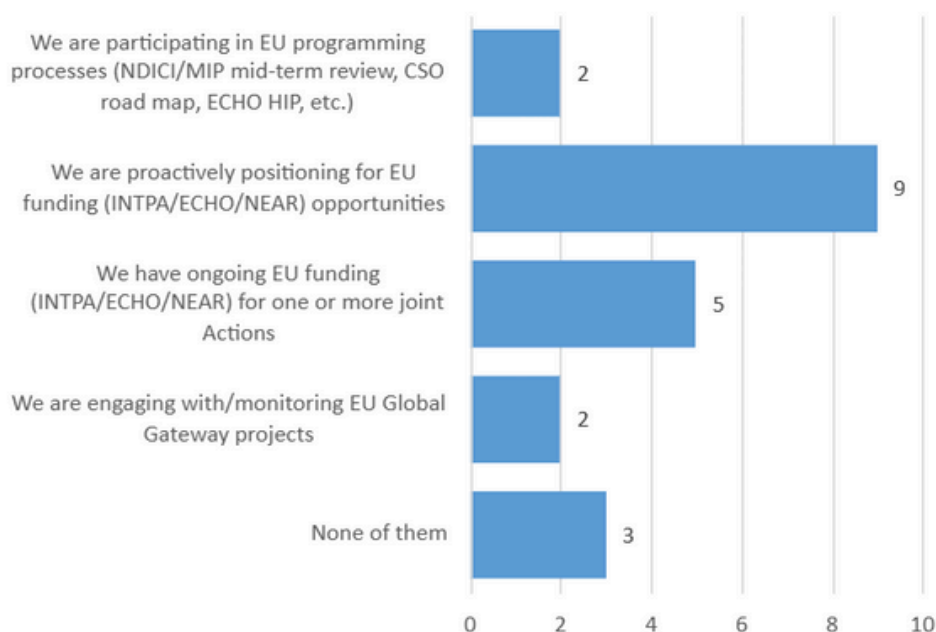
Instances in which countries prepare joint capacity statements are still few, with only four countries reporting this for last year, out of the 15 countries that conduct joint donor engagement and positioning.

Countries that produced Joint Capacity Statements

- 12%
- 32%

■ Yes: Armenia, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Pakistan

■ No: Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Palestine, Somalia, Tajikistan
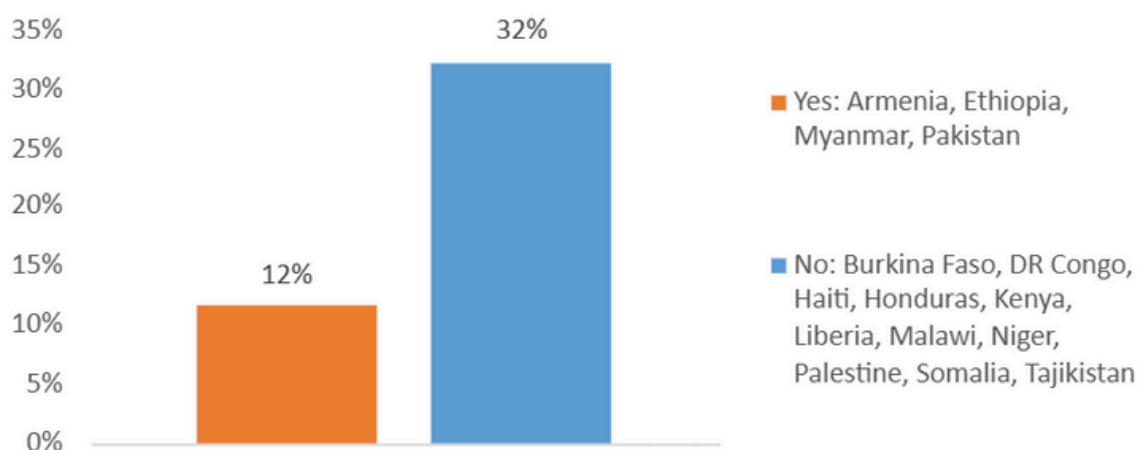
Joint advocacy

Countries engaging in joint advocacy per engagement level (which submitted the report)
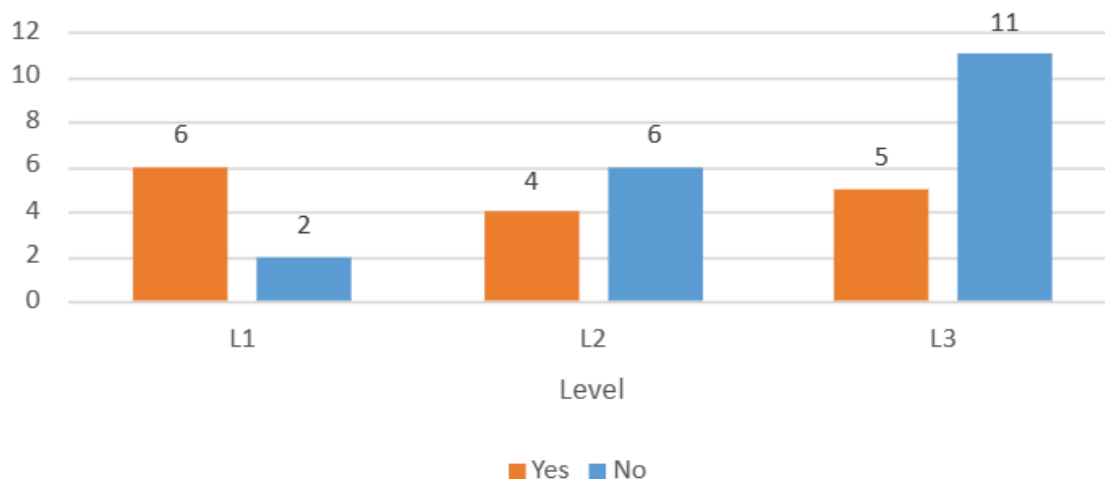
Out of the 35 responding countries, **15 reported having jointly worked on advocacy**, external events and initiatives, thus marking a **slight increase** from last year (where respondents were 38). 6 initiatives took place in L1 countries, 5 in L3 and 4 were implemented in L2 countries.

Joint advocacy contributing to A2015 Impact Goals

- IG - Climate: DR Congo, Ethiopia, Honduras, Liberia, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan
- IG - Food: Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Palestine, Peru
- IG - Equitable civil society: Chad, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia
- Respondents who did not engage in joint advocacy
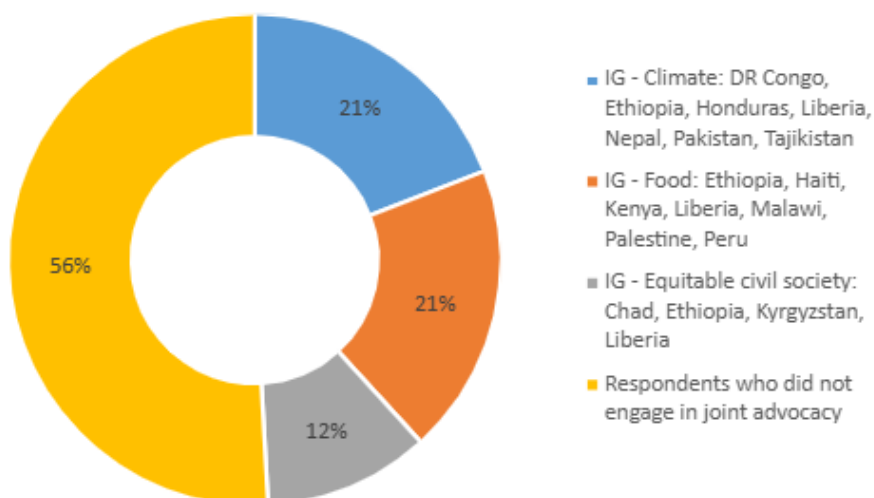
Member organisations continued to engage in joint advocacy for **climate resilience** and **food systems** to an equal extent. In fewer cases (12%) members advocated for **equitable civil society partnerships**.

The 2023 GHI presentation was again, and as always, a major feature in joint advocacy. In **Ethiopia** the launch had particular prominence, taking place at the African Union (AU) premises in the presence of a variety of State-, UN-, CSO- and other stakeholders. The GHI was also presented in **Kenya**, **Liberia** (where Alliance members engaged with the country's President and Vice President, plus the SUN movement), **Malawi** (in the framework of the Right to Food Coalition) **Bangladesh**, and **Peru**, where it paired with the Alliance Policy Brief on Climate resilience.

In the special context of **Haiti**, members collaborated with CLIO (NGO forum) to raise awareness at global level on the country's Food Security and humanitarian situation. However, they will seek for better strategy do have greater impact and influence change in the future. In **Honduras**, members did publicly engage in Latin American fora (Guatemala-CADF and Costa Rica) on climate change and mobility.

In **Pakistan**, CESVI, WHH, and Concern Worldwide worked towards advancing disaster preparedness, climate adaptation, and risk financing by seeking to strengthen systems and capacities of disaster management authorities, enhancing early warning and anticipatory action, and promoting risk-informed budgeting. CESVI and WHH collaborated under the BRAND project to engage legislators and media on Disaster Risk Financing. CESVI also led **climate advocacy** with policymakers and youth, while Concern focused on institutional capacity without direct policy advocacy. In **Tajikistan**, advocacy was done to mobilise key development stakeholders for more active engagement in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO). In **Kyrgyzstan**, both Alliance2015 members participate in the INGO Forum (founded and co-chaired by Acted), to improve information among INGOs, civil society, institutional development partners and the government, and coordinate adaptation to the changing operational environment. Messages are also quietly submitted to meetings and sub-groups of the Development Partners' Coordination Council, with no public profile given potential sensitivities.

In **Chad**, Concern and ACTED co-lead the INGO Forum and are leading advocacy initiatives around humanitarian access, humanitarian principles, Eastern crisis and funding to INGO, etc. Different policy products were adopted (advocacy papers on reducing administrative constraints for INGO, on the use of armed escorts, on the impact of Sudanese crisis in Chad, etc.) and shared to key actors and donors at national level (including ECHO, EU, UN, HRC).

In **Palestine**, CESVI and WHH are working closely through coordinated advocacy mechanisms at national, EU and global levels to advocate for continued and safe access of basic aid provision to the Gaza strip, given the Israeli blockade since before 7 October 2023. Unfortunately, very limited effect has been produced since the blockade is still continuing.

Involvement of your local CSO partners and community voices in COUNTRY level joint advocacy initiatives
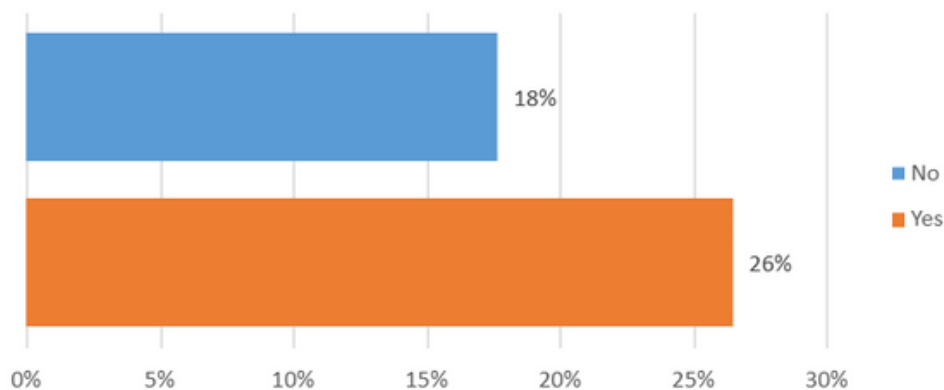
Nine countries involved local CSO partners in Country level joint advocacy initiatives: **Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Malawi, and Peru**. This marks a slight improvement since last year, where 8 countries involved local CSOs and community voices, at either global or country level (6 L1, 1 L2 and 1 L3). In most cases, such an involvement was possible thanks also to the existence of country-level NGO fora, coalitions or networks, e.g. on humanitarian issues, Right to Food etc.

Joint positions adopted by the members
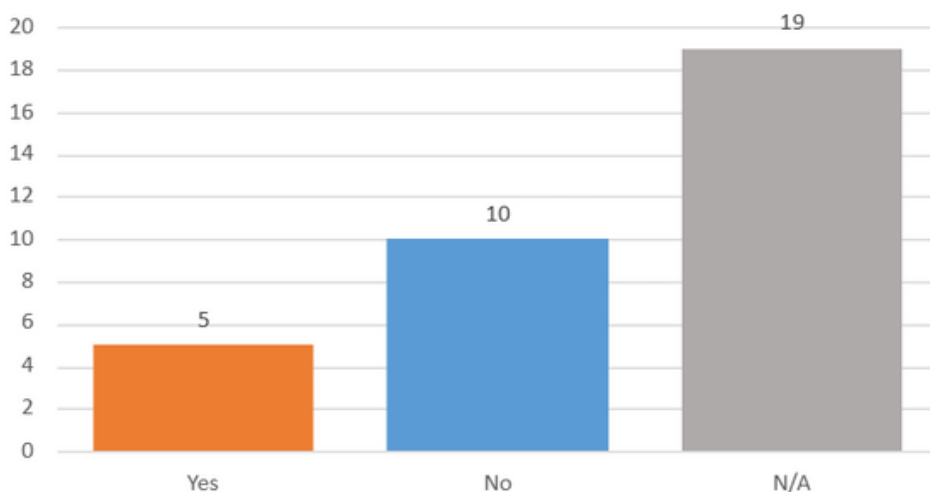
Joint advocacy outputs were adopted in 5 countries. In addition to the (obvious) GHI 2024 report, Alliance2015 in **Ethiopia** produced a country brief and policy recommendations on the GHI theme, in **Liberia** a policy brief on anti-corruption (in collaboration with other INGOs) and one on the GHI. In **Malawi**, an op-ed in the national newspaper was used to raise awareness on global progress against hunger. A Policy Brief on Climate Resilience was adopted in **Peru**.

Joint visibility and communication

Joint visibility & comms contributing to A2015 Impact Goals

- IG1 - Climate
- IG2 - Food
- IG3 - Equitable Civil Society
- None of them
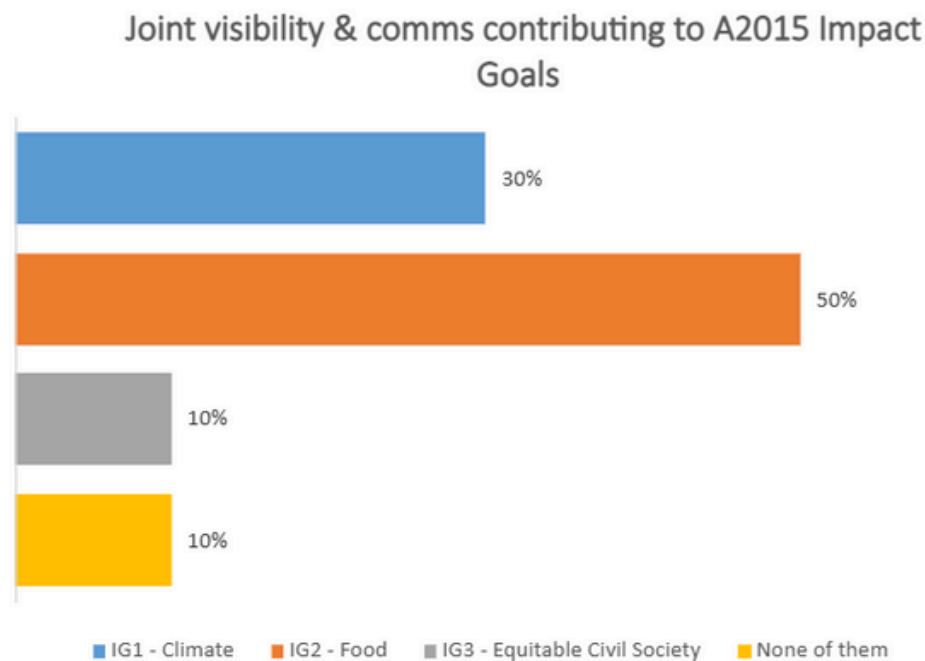
5 among L1 and L2 countries produced joint visibility and communication products during the reporting period: Bolivia (L2), Ethiopia (L1) (visibility materials), Malawi (L2) (joint food systems analysis report), Pakistan (L1), Peru (L1) (policy brief on climate resilience and GHI country report).

Joint trainings, learning and capacity strengthening exercises

Joint learning or capacity building activities contributing to A2015 Impact goals

Impact Goal	Value	Percentage
IG 1 - Climate	2	22%
IG 2 - Food	3	33%
IG 3 - Equitable Civil Society	2	22%
None of them	2	22%
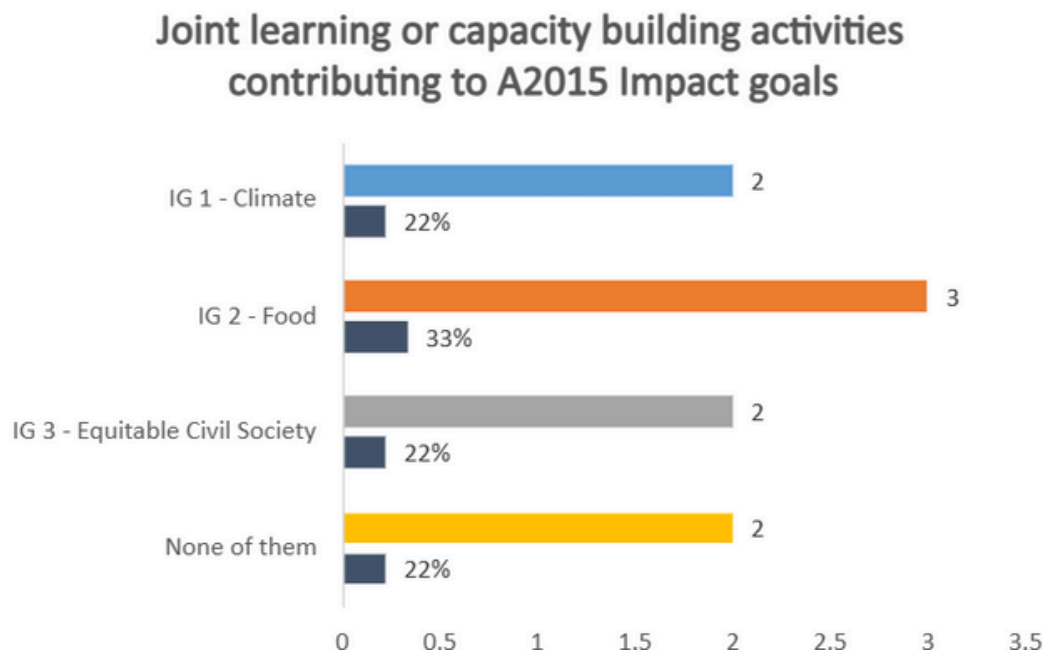
7 countries engaged in joint learning exercises: Albania, Burkina Faso (L2), India, Liberia (L1), Mali (L2), Nepal (L2) and Somalia.

Albania: Helvetas through its SDC funded project "RisiAlbana" supported the establishment of Destination Management Organisations in Gjirokastra region, where various local businesses benefited (among them also Slow Food and CESVI's initiative). Helvetas project staff exchanged with CESVI representatives whenever they visited the region.

Burkina Faso (L2): colleagues exchanged regularly around local partnerships and shared best practices to improve equitable civil society partnerships.

India: took part in National consultation on Nutrition Smart Communities. The consultation was useful as it included all agencies working on Food and Nutrition security in India. Several different models as well as best practices from WHH intervention in Madhya Pradesh were showcased in the consultation.

Liberia (L1): organised collaborative joint monitoring visits to their programmes. WHH and Concern try to lend one another technical expertise. The Liberian NGOs they are partnering with benefit from this.

Mali (L2): a training session was organised by WHH in Segou, targeting Ayuda en Acción and two local partners (ARAF and AMSS) on soil-free horticultural techniques.

Nepal (L2): organised a Training on Systems Thinking.

Somalia: In Somaliland, WHH, ACTED and Concern developed 3 concept notes for scaling up the ANIF project. They intend to promote the concepts in 2025 together. They exchange regularly on: challenges in the Somaliland political and administrative environment; management and organisational challenges, in order to harmonise per-diems, benefits, communication with local authorities, etc.

Joint Emergency Preparedness and Anticipatory Actions

Among 34 countries that submitted the report, **9** of them **have engaged in Joint emergency preparedness planning or collaborated on Anticipatory Actions**. These countries are Bangladesh (L1), Bolivia (L2), Haiti (L2), India, Kenya (L1), Lebanon (L2), Nepal (L2), Pakistan (L1), and Palestine.

Have you engaged in Joint Emergency Preparedness or Anticipatory Action?
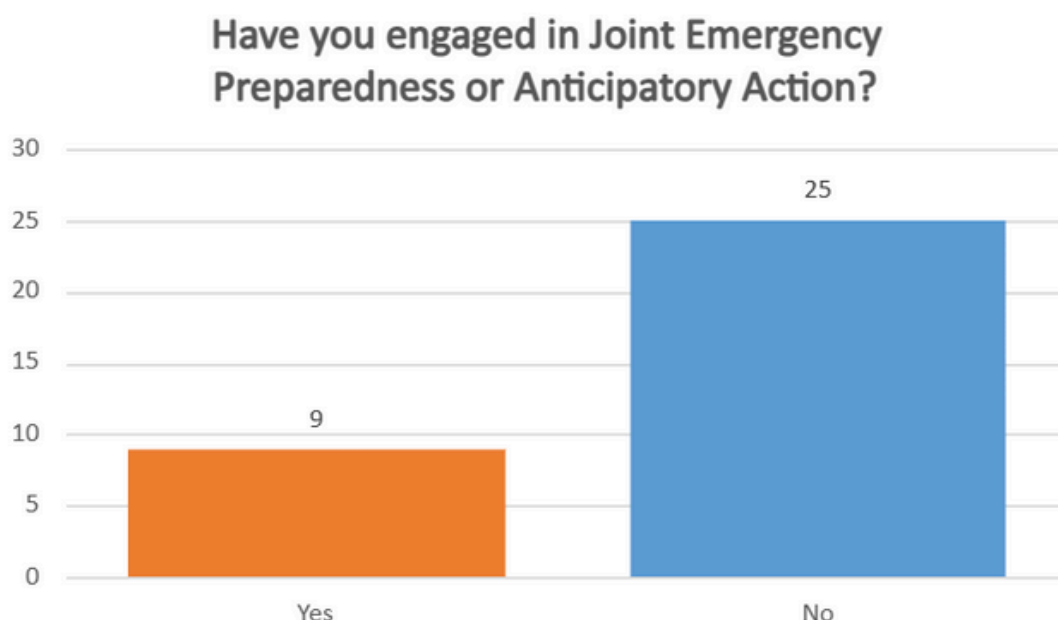
The type and depth of preparedness exercises varied across countries. Below are some examples:

Bangladesh (L1): While no formal Joint Emergency Preparedness Plan (JEPREP) was in place, Alliance2015 members coordinated and exchanged information to enhance response readiness for two emergencies: Cyclone REMAL (May 2024) when Concern activated Alliance2015 coordination to exchange information and review collaboration options; Eastern Flash Floods (August 2024).

Bolivia (L2): Members prepared for fire emergencies and coordinated their separate responses in different regions.

Haiti (L2): Preparedness included NGO mapping and capacity building.

India (L2): the JEPREP exercise conducted in 2020 helped ACTED, CESVI, and WHH prepare a joint strategy and clarify roles before, during, and after emergencies. The plan is updated annually.

Kenya (L1): Concern and ACTED engaged in ECHO-funded anticipatory action with local CSO partners under the ASAL Humanitarian Network.

Lebanon (L2): The exercise supported mapping of Alliance2015 resources (premises, staff, surge capacity, security). It also allowed collaboration around partnership with CSOs—for example, Concern used WHH's assessment when selecting a local partner for the IDP response.

Palestine: The preparedness process was not well harmonised and inputs were not systematised.

How useful was the JEPREP to activate a joint emergency response?

7%	
6%	
5%	
4%	
3%	
2%	
1%	
0%	
	Highly Moderately Slightly Not at all N/A
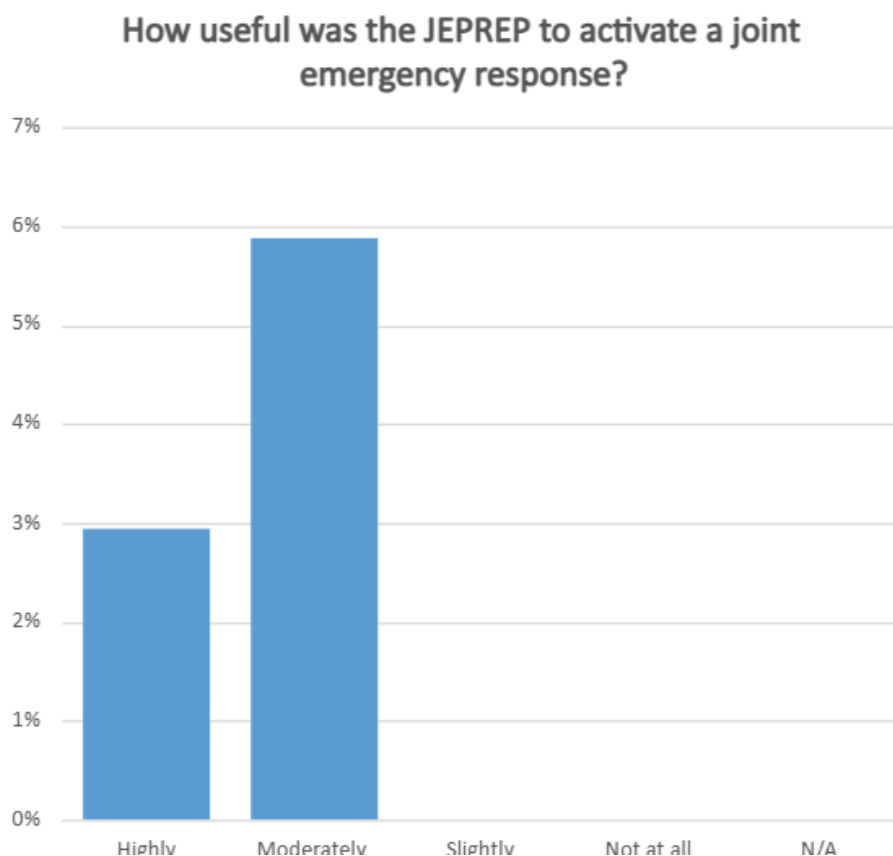
3 out of these 9 countries found the JEPREP useful to activate a joint emergency response. More precisely, Nepal (L2) considered it as "highly" useful while Haiti (L2) and Palestine as "moderately".

2.2 Planned Joint Initiatives

Planned initiatives per type

Type	Value
Joint projects	20
Joint advocacy	18
Joint donor engagement and positioning	19
Joint visibility and comms	7
Joint learning	9
JEPREP	5
Other	6
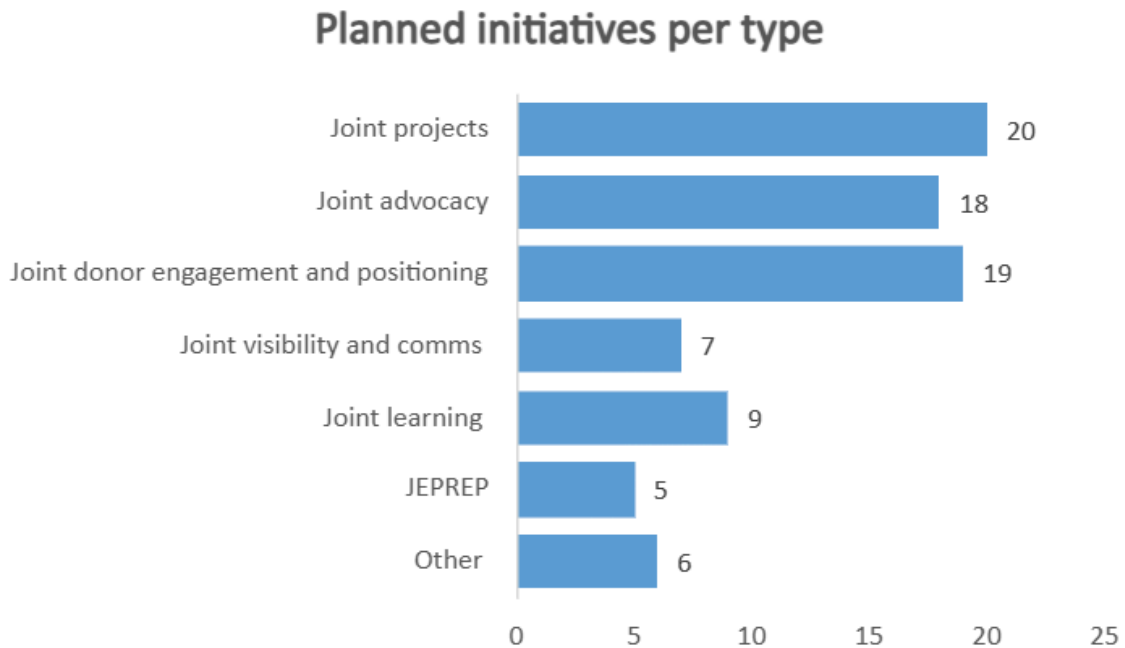
Collaborative joint projects remain the most favoured type of initiative among those planned for 2025. While the number of countries intending to collaborate on joint projects and learning exercises remains consistent with the previous year, we have observed an increase in initiatives related to donor engagement and positioning (rising from 15 to 19) and to advocacy and external events (from 14 to 18). Conversely, visibility and communication initiatives have decreased from 10 to 7.

Joint projects

Out of 36 countries, 20 reported plans to work on joint projects. While two noted that this would depend on emerging opportunities, several have already identified specific themes or initiatives they intend to pursue.

For example, **Armenia, Burkina Faso (L2), DRC, Uganda (L1), Nepal (L2), and Iraq (L2)** expressed interest in joint programming on climate resilience. Although there is no formal baseline, this suggests increasing engagement with the **Alliance2015 Climate Impact Goal**.

In **Somaliland**, through an ANIF project, WHH, Concern, and ACTED have developed three concept notes, including a regional cross-border project discussed with Alliance2015 colleagues in Ethiopia (L1) and Kenya (L1).

Malawi (L2) stands out with a joint submission to a NORAD funding call focused on food systems strengthening: "Cultivating resilience: Scaling joint solutions for food security and

climate adaptation in Malawi." This initiative contributes to all three Alliance2015 Impact Goals: **Food, Climate, and Equitable Partnerships**.

Other examples include **Mali** (L2), where members are exploring options under the Sahel Regional Fund; and **Niger** (L1), where Concern, WHH, and AeA are developing a proposal for the Lake Chad Funding Facility, a cross-border programme with Chad- though the sectors and objectives are still being defined. In **Chad**, Concern and ACTED are also looking to collaborate more closely through emergency response consortia.

In **Honduras**, members are keen to explore opportunities linked to Global Gateway projects.
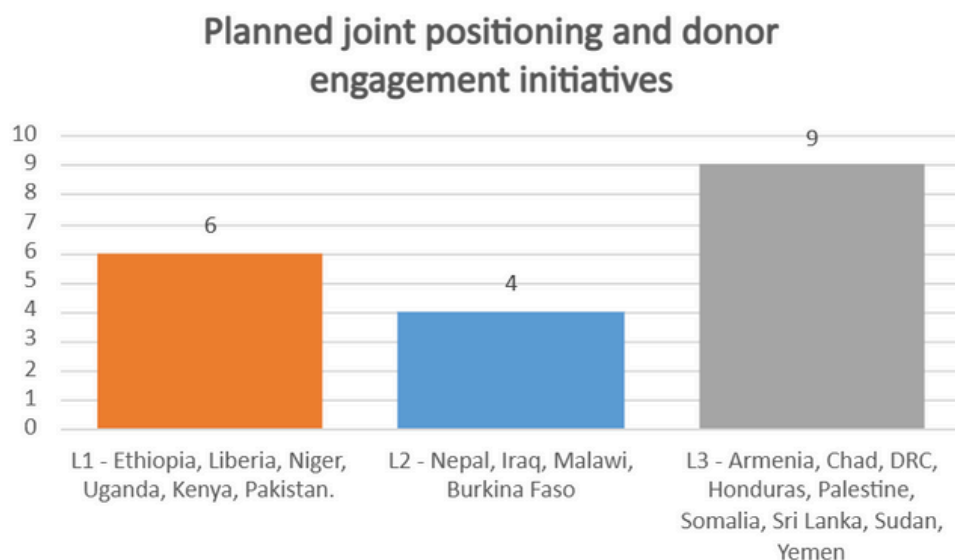
In **Myanmar**, collaboration is planned around Education in Emergencies, although the country team submitted this input before the March 2025 earthquake.

Joint Positioning and donor engagement initiatives

For the forthcoming year, **19 countries out of 34** (56%) plan to join forces for donor intelligence and positioning. This marks a moderate increase from last year, when 15 out of 38 countries (approximately 40%) expressed similar intentions.

The countries planning to engage in joint donor positioning and engagement efforts for 2025 are: **Armenia, Burkina Faso, Chad, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Yemen, and Uganda.**

Notably, **Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, and Uganda** are continuing their engagement, having already planned joint donor positioning in 2024. The remaining countries represent newcomers to these efforts in 2025, reflecting a growing interest in strategic collaboration on donor-related activities.

Planned joint positioning and donor engagement initiatives

L1 - Ethiopia, Liberia, Niger, Uganda, Kenya, Pakistan: 6
L2 - Nepal, Iraq, Malawi, Burkina Faso: 4
L3 - Armenia, Chad, DRC, Honduras, Palestine, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Yemen: 9

Joint advocacy

13 (out of 34) **countries are planning joint advocacy activities**: Armenia, Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Palestine, Somalia, Yemen, Sierra Leone.

Thematic priorities are far-reaching and could be grouped along these lines:

- **Food systems: Burkina Faso, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi and Sierra Leone** plan to jointly hold an event to launch the next GHI and engage in activities related to Food Systems. In **Ethiopia,** for example, Alliance2015 is implementing a joint country strategy including engaging in ECSO-SUN meetings and advocacy, co-chairing the national Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture platform, and participating in the global conference.
- **Emergency and Climate resilience**: in **Armenia**, advocacy steps are planned for emergency response and climate resilience sector.
- **INGO forum**: Concern and ACTED will continue to lead the INGO forum, be representative to HCT and proactive on advocacy works in **Chad**.
- **USAID & WASH**: Members in **Liberia** will also engage in the USAID stop work order response and on WASH issues.
- **UNDP:** In **Iraq**, Alliance215 members will submit a UNDP transparency request.
- **Country-level**: in **Palestine**, joint advocacy is planned at country level, also with other INGOs within AIDA. In **Yemen**, Concern and Acted are part of the INGO coordination group and the Yemen Advocacy Working Group and will discuss ad-hoc joint advocacy at Alliance level.
- **Localisation**: in **Nepal** members will engage in localisation.

Need for wide-ranging support from the Hub/Alliance2015 was expressed by several countries: **Malawi, Palestine** (given the very severe humanitarian situation in Gaza, requiring all kind of support mechanisms), **Somalia** (agreeing on key messages/guidelines, using the Alliance2015 brand to reach out to a larger number of platforms), **Sierra Leone** (planning an advocacy strategy).

Joint visibility and communication

5 countries are planning joint visibility and communication activities for the next reporting period (Bolivia (L2), Ethiopia (L1), Malawi (L2), Peru (L1), Sudan). These include GHI country reports, and the drafting of communication plan to disseminate joint reports or support fundraising and positioning efforts.

Joint training, learning exercises and capacity strengthening

7 countries are planning joint trainings, learning exercises or capacity strengthening: Albania, Bolivia (L2), Haiti (L2), India, Nepal (L2), Sudan, Yemen. Topics include: streamline cash programming, FSL experiences, anticipatory action, internal governance and financial management, project management cycle, strategic communication and resource mobilisation.

Joint Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning (JEPREP)

6 countries - Armenia, Haiti, India, Kenya (L1), and Nepal (L2) - have expressed interest in working on joint preparedness or anticipatory action in 2025.

- In **Haiti (L2), India, and Lebanon (L2)**, this would involve updating existing Joint Emergency Preparedness Plans (JEPREPs), and take stock and advantage of each other's available sources and resources.
- In **Armenia**, it refers to maintaining a coordination channel in light of ongoing conflict and high disaster risk.
- In **Kenya (L1)**, details are still to be discussed by the country team.
- In **Nepal (L2)**, it relates to a joint project specifically focused on anticipatory action.

Other initiatives

6 countries reported plans for future initiatives that go beyond the main categories of collaboration outlined earlier. These diverse efforts include mapping to strengthen collaboration, cost sharing, learning exchanges, thematic research, and joint fundraising. In more details:

- **Afghanistan (L2)**: Partners will map implementation areas, offices, sectoral strengths, and strategic plans to explore potential collaboration.
- **Burkina Faso (L2)**: Ongoing peer learning on administrative and legal matters; continued exploration of resource mutualisation (e.g., office space, vehicles).
- **Haiti (L2)**: Joint research on food systems and efforts to secure related funding among Alliance2015 members.
- **India**: WHH will share learning from new initiatives in food systems, agroecology, climate change, and skill development with other partners.
- **Sudan**: The five members present (WHH, CESVI, PIN, ACTED, and Concern) plan to build a strong coordination network for joint fundraising in 2025.
- **Syria**: An MoU has been developed to share a guesthouse in Damascus; further collaboration related to registration in Damascus is being explored.

Country visits

4 countries - Myanmar, Nepal (L2), Niger (L1), and Peru (L1) - indicated that a hub country visit could support their joint engagement on strategic initiatives. Due to access constraints, Palestine suggested a virtual visit to enhance cooperation and engagement. **These requests represent valuable opportunities to foster more proactive and informed collaboration, while also strengthening the connection between country-level and global initiatives.**

Digitalisation

Based on the country reports submitted, several areas of interest and opportunities for joint initiatives in the field of digitalisation have been identified. While digital flagship actions are still emerging, the reports reflect a **growing demand for digital tools** that enhance programming effectiveness, enable collaboration, and support inclusion across diverse contexts.

The key areas of interest highlighted include:

Digital Inclusion for Marginalised Groups: In contexts such as Afghanistan (L2), Country leads emphasised the need for digital learning platforms tailored to women and girls, particularly those confined to their homes. There is also sustained interest in improving women's access to digital tools as a means of empowerment and participation in society (Chad).

Climate Resilience and Agriculture: Several countries pointed to the potential of digital solutions, such as AI-based tools, in the agriculture (Nepal L2, Bolivia L2, Malawi L2) climate (Malawi L2) and Disaster Risk Reduction sectors (Armenia). Interest was also expressed in assessing and scaling up existing applications developed by Alliance2015 partners, such as *AgriShare* and *Growth Monitor*, for use in advocacy (DRC).

Digital Financial Services and Market Linkages: Country directors reported interest to improve digital lending, access to safe digital wallets (Liberia L1), and the use of digital money (Somalia). While some challenges remain, particularly concerns from donors regarding traceability and compliance, digital financial solutions were viewed as a key area for joint exploration. There is also shared interest in understanding what works in creating digital market linkages (Liberia L1) for information sharing.

Biometrics and Digital Identity: A number of country reports proposed joint investments in biometric data collection systems (Somalia), as well as collaborative testing of different models. These efforts aim to strengthen targeting mechanisms and ensure accountability, particularly in cash-based or multipurpose support programs.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Referrals: Sri Lanka Country Lead emphasised the value of using digital platforms for joint needs assessments and monitoring activities. Opportunities were also identified in creating digital referral mechanisms between sectoral interventions (Sudan) - such as linking health or nutrition services with multipurpose cash assistance.

Cybersecurity and Data Protection: Protection of digital users (Albania L3), including secure handling of personal data, was another concern highlighted. Country leads noted the importance of establishing common standards for data protection and cybersecurity (Myanmar L3) in joint digital initiatives.

Capacity Sharing and Regional Learning: Directors in regions such as Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) expressed interest in peer learning opportunities (Haiti L2, Lebanon) focused on digital literacy (India), agile project management (India), and sharing lessons from digital pilot programs.

In summary, this overview of emerging priorities and practical ideas for joint initiatives in digitalisation reflect a **strong appetite for collaboration** - both across sectors and regions - to harness digital tools for greater inclusion, effectiveness, and resilience.

3. Tools and Practical Collaboration

22 of the 34 respondents affirmed that they use some of the tools for collaboration available to our network. Amongst the most used are Updates and Policy Monitoring newsletters, Country Lead and Consortium Lead guidelines, Advocacy strategy, teaming agreements, MoU/agreement templates.

These tools vary in nature - some offer guidance or information about how Alliance2015 works, while others, like the standard pre-teaming agreement and MoU/partnership templates, are mandatory. Both mentioned tools have been recently updated and are particularly relevant, yet only around 8 countries reported using them, fewer than those engaged in joint projects. **This highlights the need to improve awareness and uptake across the network.**

Tools utilised

Tool	Percentage
Value for Money Guideline	3%
Staff Secondment policy and agreements	3%
Memorandum on the Share of Admin Costs	10%
Joint projects database	3%
Policy Monitoring newsletter	19%
Emergency Toolkit / Collaboration modalities for emergency response;	3%
Emergency Toolkit / Budget template	3%
Emergency Toolkit / Assessment checklist	3%
Templates and presentations	6%
MoU/agreement template	26%
EFA	3%
Consortium lead guidelines	29%
Teaming agreements	26%
Country Lead Agency Guidelines	26%
Advocacy Strategy	23%
Communication Strategy and Guidelines;	10%
Examples of successful proposals;	6%
Templates and presentations	6%
SharePoint folders relevant for your group	16%
Contacts database	19%
ANIF	13%
A2015 Updates newsletter	35%
We do not use any tools	29%

85% of respondents are interested in learning more about relevant joint initiatives in other countries (presentation of success stories from other countries through newsletters or webinars).

## Interest in learning about joint initiatives in other countries
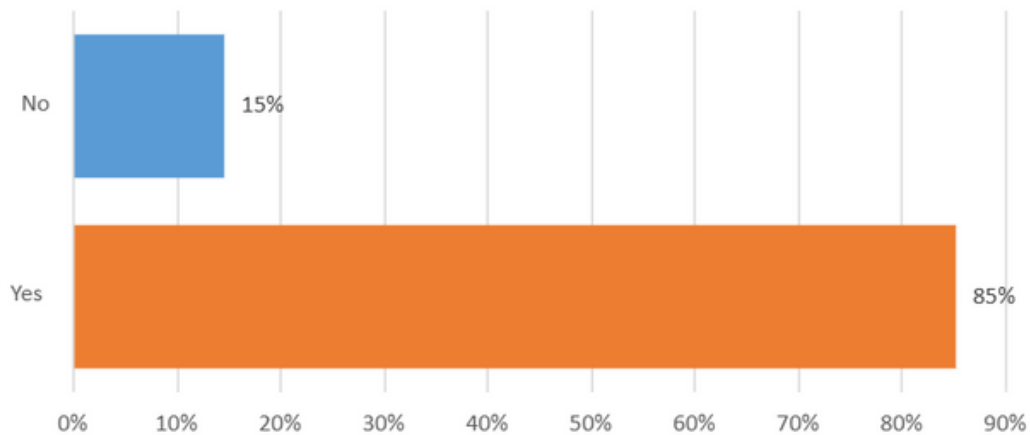
53% of respondents affirmed they **participated in Alliance2015 Info Sessions**.

Among the topics or tools respondents would be interested in learning about:
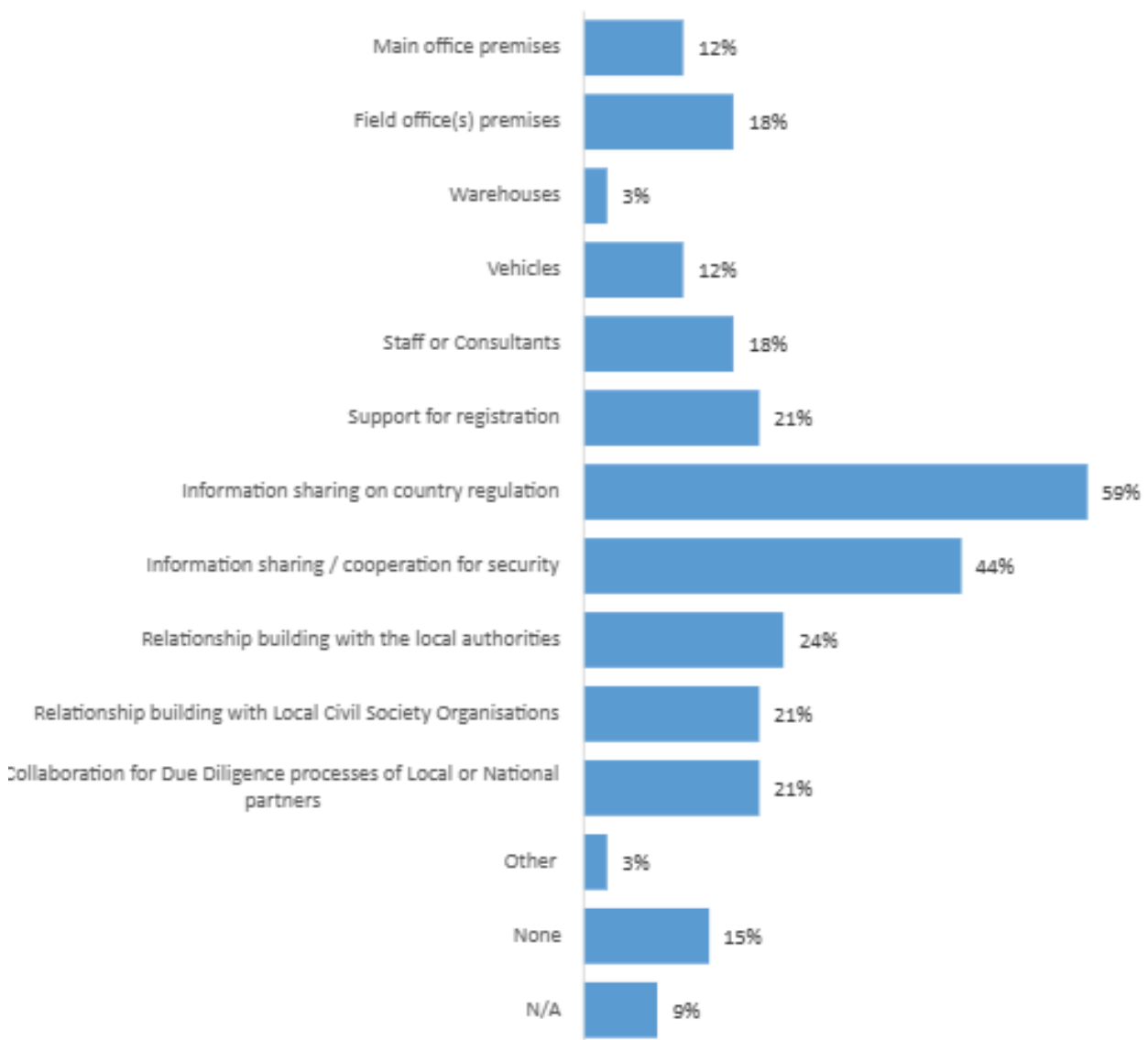
- Opportunities and conditions of access to other bilateral and multilateral financing.
- How Alliance2015 members are coping with reduction in funding (cost reduction or burden sharing examples).
- How to stay relevant as a group of International Europe based NGOs vis-a-vis the evolving sector.
- Best practices and joint programming.
- Food Systems and localisation.
- Opportunities for new resource mobilisation, joint action, anticipation and preparedness.

Participation to Alliance2015 learning or info session
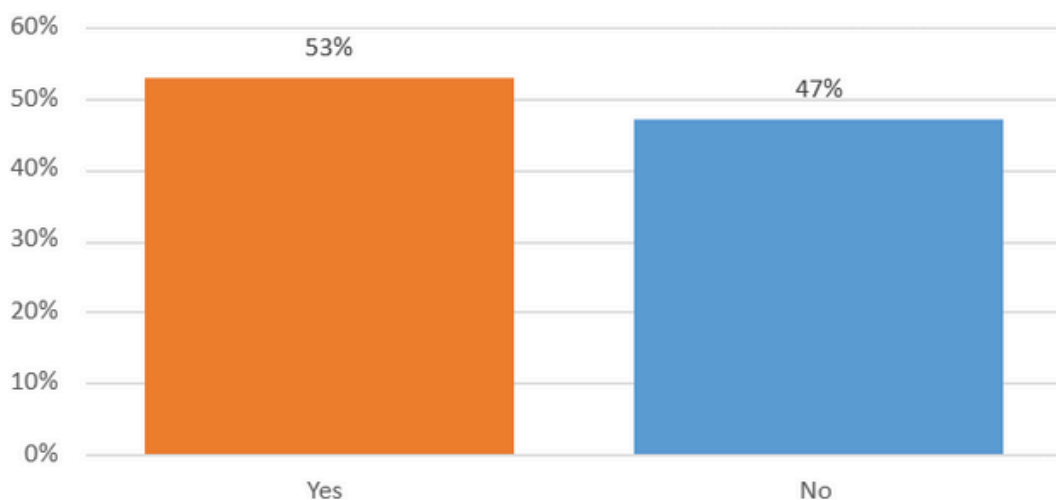
26 countries out of 34, so 76%, have reported sharing services with other members. **Sharing contextual knowledge, including country regulation and or security information seems to be a consolidated practice among members**, despite the countries' level of engagement. Most of members shared information on country regulation (59%) and on security (44%), followed by relationship building with local authorities (24%), with CSOs and collaboration for Due Diligence of Local or National partners (21%).

Shared offices, services and other mutual support

Category	%
Main office premises	12%
Field office(s) premises	18%
Warehouses	3%
Vehicles	12%
Staff or Consultants	18%
Support for registration	21%
Information sharing on country regulation	59%
Information sharing / cooperation for security	44%
Relationship building with the local authorities	24%
Relationship building with Local Civil Society Organisations	21%
Collaboration for Due Diligence processes of Local or National partners	21%
Other	3%
None	15%
N/A	9%

What general support Country Teams need from the Hub to engage more with Alliance2015

Country teams shared several ideas on how the Hub can further support their engagement with Alliance2015 initiatives. While some teams (e.g. **Uganda (L1)** and **Malawi (L2)**) already find the Hub's support active and effective, others suggested improvements, particularly in making communication more regular, accessible, and inclusive. This includes providing updates in Spanish (**Bolivia (L2)**) and sharing information beyond designated focal points. Several countries (**DRC, Yemen, Myanmar, Palestine and Sudan**) proposed joint workshops, country visits, and orientation sessions to foster awareness, exchange, and practical collaboration. The **Afghanistan (L2)** and **Sri Lanka** teams suggested more active engagement with Brussels-based donors or support and increase awareness of funding opportunities. The **Liberia (L1)** team noted that even persistent, low-key nudging from the Hub can spark engagement-especially when field teams are very busy with their own operations. Across several responses, there was a clear appetite for more opportunities to **learn from each other**, exchange experiences, and better understand how to tap into Alliance2015's collective potential.

These suggestions indicate a **desire for more direct and structured interaction** with the Hub.