

Renewing and scaling up Rome-based agency collaboration in fragile settings: strengthening and defining pathways for increased impact

1. Introduction

1. At a time when humanitarian resources have been dramatically reduced, acute food insecurity and chronic undernourishment are reaching record levels. According to the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2026 report, between 608 and 696 million people in the world, corresponding to 7.4 and 8.5 per cent of the global population, respectively, faced hunger in 2025. In parallel, according to the 2026 Global Report on Food Crises, 266 million people across 47 countries faced high acute food insecurity in 2025.
2. Under the UN80 New Humanitarian Compact, the United Nations recognizes the importance of the Rome-based agencies strengthening their collective impact on food security in fragile settings, especially at the humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) nexus. At a time of declining humanitarian resources and increasing humanitarian need, working together more is no longer sufficient, the RBAs must work together differently. Building on long-standing collaboration, this Blueprint sets out how FAO, IFAD and WFP will organize their work differently in fragile settings through clearer leadership, stronger alignment and greater accountability. This means, across a number of priority countries, deliberately designing how the RBAs will work together in fragile settings by jointly identifying where we can achieve the greatest collective impact, agreeing on roles and responsibilities, determining financing approaches, defining delivery models, and establishing practical action plans and metrics for success.
3. These actions will be supported by regular oversight role from senior leadership across the three RBAs to ensure that commitments are translated into action, country-level collaboration advances in line with shared objectives, and institutional barriers are identified and resolved.
4. In addition to these operational objectives, FAO, IFAD and WFP aim to strengthen data sharing and joint analysis anchored within existing data systems, the United Nations development system process and the United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks (UNSDCFs). The agencies also expect that clearer leadership and more deliberate collaboration will create opportunities for greater operational efficiency, better use of limited resources, and continued support for the Humanitarian Reset and locally led, context-specific approaches.

2. Current status and lessons

5. Rome-based agency (RBA) collaboration takes place at the global and country levels, across a range of thematic and operational areas to help transform agrifood systems and achieve zero hunger. FAO, IFAD and WFP have developed flexible and context-specific ways of working to achieve shared results and greater impact. These ways of working include joint analyses, joint and coordinated programmes, and collaborative policy engagement. In the field, the 2021 independent joint evaluation of collaboration among the RBAs confirmed that collective work is a daily reality and a regular feature of the RBAs' global engagement, grounded in long-standing complementarities and a shared commitment to advancing

food security, rural transformation and sustainable development. The evaluation concluded with six strategic recommendations, including updating the RBA memorandum of understanding (MoU), strengthening coordination architecture, deepening country-level joint programming, advancing administrative efficiencies, applying a clear cost-benefit approach to joint initiatives, and ensuring adequate Member State support and resourcing for RBA collaboration. It also underscored that Member States should “recognize that RBA collaboration is an important objective in some circumstances but not all”.

6. The RBA partnership is guided by the 2023 RBA MoU, which was informed by the 2021 joint evaluation. RBA collaboration in fragile settings is also guided by a range of specific frameworks and strategies, including the 2015 Resilience Collaboration Framework, the FAO/WFP Joint Anticipatory Action Strategy (September 2023), and the 2024–2027 IFAD–WFP Action Plan. FAO and WFP co-lead the global food security cluster, which guarantees evidence-based prioritization of needs in crises and coordination of emergency efforts. In addition, FAO and WFP work together intensively to lead the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification System (IPC) and through the Global Network Against Food Crises they publish reports such as the Global Report on Food Crises.
7. But there is an urgency to do more and better in fragile settings. This Blueprint therefore sets out a more deliberate operating model for how the RBAs will work together – clarifying leadership, strengthening complementarity, reducing unnecessary duplication and maximizing impact.

Lessons learned: RBA resilience initiative in Niger, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia

Between 2017 and 2023, the RBAs jointly implemented a programme, funded by the Government of Canada, to strengthen resilience in order to improve food security and nutrition. In the Niger, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia, the programme leveraged the comparative advantages, tools and experience of each agency to deliver integrated and context-specific assistance, with a strong focus on gender equality and nutrition.

Despite exceptional challenges posed by the coronavirus 2019 pandemic, a coordinated push in 2021 enabled the initiative to achieve nearly all planned activities. Each organization’s mandate was reflected: WFP addressed immediate food needs and supported asset creation and livelihoods; FAO strengthened climate-resilient agricultural production, livelihoods and community empowerment; and IFAD’s investments reinforced producer organizations, market access and natural resource governance. This clear division of labour, underpinned by government coordination and joint planning, enabled the RBAs to maximize complementarities while avoiding duplication. The following elements contributed to the success:

- **Strong joint design and performance frameworks:** shared theories of change and performance measurement frameworks clarified roles and responsibilities.
- **Operational complementarity recognized by communities:** Communities cited the combination of cash, food assistance for assets, and school meals as critical to the success.
- **Adaptive collaboration in fragile settings:** the RBAs jointly adjusted implementation modalities in response to insecurity and the pandemic, streamlining activities to ensure continuity and completion of planned outputs.
- **Evidence-based coordination and learning:** the joint analysis, combined with inter-agency monitoring and learning, enabled the agencies to track results, adapt underperforming activities and strengthen coordination.

3. Accelerating reform and efficiencies at the global and country levels in fragile situations and during emergency responses

8. Despite successful RBA collaboration and the outcomes achieved together, it is imperative to improve and meet the new challenges ahead. The 2021 joint evaluation highlights challenges, including overlap or duplication of roles, and competition over resources between FAO and WFP. With tightening budgets and the pressure to deliver more with less, these overlaps risk generating pressure at the country level, particularly as WFP, FAO and other agencies with similar resource mobilization models draw from the same funding streams. In response, the RBAs have each undertaken efforts to clarify, within their own strategic frameworks, each agency's strategic focus.
9. The WFP strategic plan for 2026–2029 emphasises WFP's focus on meeting urgent food and nutrition needs through emergency preparedness and response, anticipatory action, disaster risk finance and resilience building. At the same time, WFP works to reduce humanitarian needs and strengthen self-reliance and national safety nets and systems in countries experiencing recurrent acute food insecurity and malnutrition. In doing so, it will concentrate on its core areas of comparative advantage and de-emphasize the direct implementation of activities related to livestock, primary food production - including the provision of seeds and fertilizers - fisheries and other non-core areas. For these activities, WFP will increasingly rely on partnerships with organizations possessing the relevant technical expertise, including FAO and IFAD.
10. The FAO strategic framework 2022–2031 focuses on transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life, leaving no one behind. In line with this, FAO's Emergency and Resilience Global Appeal 2026, and the related emergency and resilience country plans, outline areas of intervention aligned with the organization's agricultural mandate and Members' expectations. In crisis settings where the majority of people rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, FAO works to protect and restore food production systems through timely, operational interventions grounded in its technical expertise. By providing locally adapted inputs and support, including seeds, livestock assistance and cash+ modalities, FAO enables communities to anticipate shocks, sustain production and strengthen resilience.
11. As an international financial institution (IFI), IFAD engages with governments to design and finance investment operations that can contribute to building food system resilience. For IFAD, engagement in fragile situations is among the three priority areas for the 13th replenishment of IFAD's resources (IFAD13) for the period of 2025–2027, supported by an updated operational approach around four work domains: fragility and risk diagnostics, fragility-sensitive programming approaches, strong operational guidance and support, and strategic partnerships. It is important to note that IFAD is not a humanitarian organization and is not equipped to respond to humanitarian needs. However, IFAD is structurally designed to operate at the intersection of long-term development and rapid crisis response, focusing on prevention, recovery and rebuilding. An advantage of IFAD's IFI model is that it combines predictability with the ability for projects to be adapted when shocks occur in order to address emerging priorities. During IFAD14, IFAD envisions engaging in fragile situations through the resilience pillar, channelling dedicated resources, strengthening analytical and operational capacity, partnering with FAO and WFP, as well as others, at the humanitarian–development–peace nexus, and investing in inclusive rural livelihoods in ways that address drivers and dimensions of fragility relevant to IFAD's mandate.
12. These important steps provide the foundation for this Blueprint, which includes three linked processes which are intended to move collaboration from broad institutional commitments to practical, country-level implementation:

- a) **Global efficiencies and impact framework.** RBA review of areas to strengthen collaboration and identification of operational efficiencies that improve shared impact. Existing complementarities will be built upon, with opportunities for joint action and enhanced efficiency identified.
 - b) **Country-level execution framework.** Applying the global framework, the RBAs will implement an agile, country-based and country-led process to implement these agreements and identify additional opportunities to improve efficiency and impact. This framework will be executed to align future programmes and operations, generating additional impact and cost savings.
 - c) **Senior leadership oversight of implementation.** Core leaders from the organizations will undertake periodic reviews to ensure that ambitions are being met and country-level collaboration is advancing in line with shared objectives.
13. The selected priority countries in fragile settings will allow the RBAs to refine this approach prior to rolling out wider application across fragile settings. Throughout this process, the RBAs will seek to streamline their collaboration by identifying the most efficient and impactful ways of working, both at headquarters and in country contexts.

4. Strengthening existing collaboration to improve collective impact

14. Under the UN80's New Humanitarian Compact (Workstream 3, Work Package 2), the RBAs are working to align agency responsibilities for food security, aiming to achieve greater efficiency, predictability and results at scale. Building on the collaboration developed and implemented through the global food security cluster and the Global Network Against Food Crisis, the RBAs are strengthening their collective engagement in fragile and conflict-affected settings by clearly articulating each agency's comparative focus, reinforcing operational synergies and setting targeted joint priorities.

Areas of focus

15. Each agency contributes distinct yet complementary capacities to address food insecurity in fragile settings.
16. **FAO's** core role in fragile settings is to protect and restore agrifood systems and agriculture-based livelihoods, enabling households to maintain or regain food production and income generation through targeted support for crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, agroforestry and natural resource management. Drawing on its long-standing field presence and trusted local partnerships, FAO delivers timely, life-saving and resilience-building agricultural interventions before, during and after crises. This includes rapid support for local food production and agriculture-specific early warning, risk analysis and anticipatory action to protect food production systems from shocks.
17. **WFP** provides large-scale emergency food, cash and nutrition assistance, including unconditional and conditional (e.g. food and cash-for-assets) assistance, supported by strong preparedness and anticipatory action to respond quickly to shocks. WFP's extensive supply chain and logistics capacities enable operations in high-risk environments. At the same time, WFP helps to reduce recurring needs by strengthening resilience through nationally owned, community-based and integrated programmes that support livelihoods, build and rehabilitate productive assets and expand access to services such as weather information, inclusive financing and nutrition, while supporting national social protection programmes, including school meals, and leveraging school feeding platforms to strengthen national programmes, education and nutrition in emergencies, and linkages with local food systems where appropriate.
18. **IFAD** is the only United Nations specialized agency and IFI focused exclusively on reducing rural poverty and food insecurity through agriculture and rural development. Working with governments, development partners and the private sector, it supports national policies and programmes centred on smallholder farmers and other rural people. IFAD provides loans and grants aligned with national

strategies, using innovative financing tools to strengthen rural markets, expand access to finance and develop inclusive value chains.

A collaboration built on long-standing coordination mechanisms

19. At the country level, RBA collaboration builds on established humanitarian and development coordination systems to align priorities, avoid duplication and ensure coherent support for crisis-affected populations. These mechanisms provide shared spaces for analysis, planning and decision-making, allowing the RBAs to work from a common understanding of needs and to design interventions. Through these platforms, the RBAs jointly conduct needs assessments, analyse responses and coordinate programming. This includes, for example, conducting joint food security assessments during sudden onset crises, developing combined livelihood and food assistance plans within humanitarian response plans and agreeing on sequenced interventions in resilience-focused plans.
20. The RBAs also collaborate with national partners and local organizations to strengthen coordination in hard-to-reach areas. At a more strategic level, the RBAs support shared evidence generation, risk monitoring and coordinated advocacy on the drivers of food insecurity. Examples include jointly contributing to national or regional early warning bulletins, aligning triggers for anticipatory action and presenting common messages to governments and donors during major food crises. By harmonizing multi-year strategic plans of each agency and converging in priority geographic areas, the RBAs help to link emergency assistance with longer-term resilience and peacebuilding efforts, ensuring actions are mutually reinforcing and responsive to evolving needs.

Prioritized areas for joint action

21. To maximize impact and strengthen collective positioning, the RBAs will pursue a set of strategic priorities where collaboration offers clear benefit:
 - Advocate for financing opportunities, including joint resource mobilization by FAO and WFP, unified pitches around major crises and shared financing opportunities for programmes aligned with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.
 - Identify specific financing opportunities related to, e.g., climate finance, school meals programme, and joint appeals such as the Joint FAO/WFP El Niño Anticipatory Action Appeal.
 - Coordinated advocacy to elevate food crisis issues, promote the protection of agrifood systems in conflicts and influence policy processes at the national, regional and global levels.
 - Shared data and integrated analysis, including early warning, risk monitoring and joint contributions to key analytical products under the Global Network Against Food Crises.
 - Anticipatory action, building on shared triggers, joined-up programming and complementary delivery capacities to mitigate the impacts of shocks.
 - Promotion of an agrifood-systems lens, ensuring that emergency, recovery and resilience actions are aligned with long-term transformation objectives and address systemic drivers of fragility.
 - Shared programme design resources, including building on FAO Investment Centre's technical expertise.

5. Country-level execution framework: accelerating alignment and collaboration to generate shared impact

22. In response to the accelerating levels of food crises in fragile settings, FAO, IFAD and WFP will use the global framework outlined above to pursue a more structured approach in selected priority countries and to achieve the UN80 goal of aligning agency responsibilities in order to achieve ~~to~~ greater efficiency, predictability and results at scale. The RBAs will build on existing bilateral or trilateral collaboration, such as the IFAD-WFP action plan in fragile settings, the FAO/WFP Joint Anticipatory Action Strategy, the global food security cluster, the Global Network Against Food Crises, and the RBA Resilience Framework. The

RBAs will implement an agile and practical process that promotes coherent action and country leadership, reinforces efficiency and impact, and ensures that collaboration is guided foremost by evidence and clear added value. Through this process, the RBAs will work to achieve improved operational efficiencies and greater country-level alignment, as outlined in the respective country-level strategic and programming frameworks.

23. RBA collaboration will be grounded in each organization's distinct mandate and operational models, including a network of national partners. IFAD's investments and government-led implementation model, FAO's mandate to provide specialized agricultural assistance in emergency and development settings, as well as normative and policy guidance, bolstered by its strong field presence, and WFP's dual food-assistance mandate and field-level capacities shape what each agency will deliver.

a. Country selection

24. The RBAs have jointly selected several priority countries, each with high potential to generate significant shared impact and, in the case of IFAD, alignment with country demand with respect to RBA collaboration. This first cohort included five countries – **Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Somalia, and South Sudan**. Through this exercise, the RBAs aim to demonstrate how targeted investments, integrated early action and aligned humanitarian-development interventions can reach and deliver impact for a substantial share of the world's most vulnerable populations.

Box 1: Country selection	
Country selection criteria	Priority countries
- Countries in protracted crises and areas of recurrent and acute food insecurity and high burden of acute malnutrition with large humanitarian needs and opportunity to transition from emergency assistance to longer term resilience building. - Countries in the Global Report on Food Crises and joint FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots reports. - Strong alignment with government policy frameworks, and country ownership and full agreement. - A significant presence of the RBAs at the humanitarian–development–peace nexus, enabling meaningful complementarity in roles and capacities. - Timing of agency programme and strategy planning cycles conducive to longer term structural agreement. - Alignment with government demand for RBA collaboration in the context of the country programme. - Relevant UN80 working groups' priority/focus countries.	First cohort: 1. Chad* 2. Democratic Republic of the Congo 3. Mozambique 4. Somalia 5. South Sudan *FAO and WFP only

b. Country alignment for shared results using a systemic approach

25. All three agencies operate under established strategic planning processes and frameworks, including FAO's country programming frameworks (CPFs) and its emergency and resilience country plans (ERPs), WFP's Board-approved country strategic plans (CSPs), and IFAD's country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs) or, more frequently in fragile settings, country strategy notes (CSNs). Building on joint analyses and consultations with governments and partners, the RBAs are reviewing these processes to identify how each agency can better contribute to joint strategic actions that support UNSDCF's and generate greater impact.

26. In support of the development of country alignment strategies and related action plans, the RBA country teams are following a 3-steps process as outlined in the table below:

Table 1: Development of Country Alignment Strategy		
Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
Conduct a rapid joint review of respective RBA country planning frameworks, including: • FAO CPFs and ERPs • WFP CSPs • IFAD COSOPs or CSNs • Investment Portfolios Establish a shared understanding of current objectives, geographic focus and target groups, identify overlaps, gaps, and opportunities for stronger alignment, and ensure coherence with national priorities and UNSDCF frameworks.	Identify concrete opportunities for alignment, focusing on areas where joint action delivers clear added value: • Programmatic and operational complementarities based on respective mandates and comparative advantages • Opportunities for joint resource mobilization (for FAO and WFP) and advocacy in support of the above-mentioned efforts With focus on: • Shared data and joint analysis • Anticipatory action • Emergency responses • Resilience programming • School feeding and social protection systems • Investments to achieve long-term sustainable development Reach practical agreement on how the agencies will work together in specific contexts, rather than documenting existing areas of cooperation.	Agree on concrete next steps, including a limited number of joint or aligned initiatives, a clear division of responsibilities, identification of opportunities for financing, and the establishment of initial metrics to track results and efficiency gains. Submit a results-oriented action plan, with the objective of demonstrating early wins in terms of improved efficiency, reduced duplication, faster delivery, increased reach or impact, and strengthened sustainability through national systems. Ensure a country-led process, with strong ownership by RBA country office leadership, active engagement and endorsement by the national government and UN Resident Coordinator.

27. The RBAs will use this process to align their strategies in order to ensure that their long-term plans in each country are built around and updated with a shared vision for generating greater impact together. The RBAs will work with the rest of UN country teams, consistent with **long-standing coordination mechanisms** and with consideration of specific requirements in each country. Leveraging this improved coordination, the RBAs will continue to pursue a common analysis of the dynamics of hunger and malnutrition and their drivers, develop joint strategic priorities or results frameworks, and align implementation where it matters the most. The process will also generate evidence and lessons learned to inform potential later scaling up to other countries.

Box 2: Guiding principles for collaboration in fragile and crisis settings

- Country-level RBA collaboration is anchored in government priorities and country leadership and aligned with the United Nations development system process and UNSDCF strategies, priorities and needs in the areas of food security and nutrition.
- Depending on the specific mandate, RBA collaboration will strive to support transition from humanitarian relief to inclusive development in crisis situations by applying a continuous, long-term resilience-building approach.
- The RBAs will work within the scope of their mandates and mutually reinforcing strengths.
In all cases, roles are applied based on comparative advantage and the specific circumstances in each country, ensuring flexibility in implementation across different settings.
- The RBAs will support strategies and programmes connected to shared goals and accelerate effective collaboration through more systematic joint programmes.
- Local and national leadership and ownership will be ensured and matched with each RBA's mandate, and all investments will reinforce the capacity of local stakeholders, notably governments, other local institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector and communities.
- The RBAs will identify and promote cost efficiency throughout their collaboration.

c. Joint or aligned programming, complementary financing opportunities, and implementation

28. A concrete outcome of the strategic alignment exercise will be an action plan (Annex 1) that articulates which agency will be doing what, highlighting alignment and complementarities, with an indicative timeline. The main objective is to develop a shared approach that builds on each organization's strengths, establishes clear roles and responsibilities, identifies opportunities for aligned or complementary financing, and delivers greater impact for the people we serve. Importantly, this initiative relies on national ownership by ensuring that RBA collaboration is closely aligned with government-defined priorities and integrated into existing national strategies and frameworks.

d. Strategic support

29. A joint alignment Task Force – made up of senior staff members from FAO, WFP and IFAD – has been created to provide tailored strategic support to the priority countries, with targeted inter-agency technical backstopping. They work with country team leadership, in collaboration with governments and partners, to map how each agency can align its programmes and planning to generate greater collective impact and to identify overlapping geographic priorities and programmatic complementarity.

Box 3: Leveraging agrifood systems analysis to multiply impact in emergencies

Together with national governments and other partners, the RBAs will use joint agrifood systems analyses to understand the dynamics of acute food insecurity in geographic areas combining recurring food insecurity, protracted crises, recurrent shocks and stressors, and systemic weaknesses, as well as to map the leverage points for addressing the underlying and proximate drivers of acute food insecurity. By ensuring that the analyses go beyond immediate symptoms to identify the structural, interconnected drivers of food insecurity, the RBAs will create a stronger foundation for identifying how to sequence and layer each agency's actions and generate joint actions where effective in order to reinforce complementarity at the humanitarian–development–peace nexus, particularly in protracted crises with high and rising levels of acute food insecurity and in settings transitioning from humanitarian assistance to recovery.

30. As an IFI, IFAD engages with governments to design and finance investment operations that can contribute to building food systems resilience, as well as, depending on the setting, to addressing humanitarian–development–peace nexus challenges. Collaboration with FAO and WFP in this context is typically indirect and government-led: national authorities may choose to involve one or both agencies as technical partners in IFAD-funded investments or, where appropriate, as third-party implementers. These arrangements follow IFAD’s investment model, systems and procedures and are driven by government demand. As part of the project design processes and to support alignment, IFAD will continue to consult with FAO and WFP counterparts.

e. Mutual accountability and follow-up

31. Based on the results documented in the country alignment, each agency's leadership at the country, regional and global levels will prioritize specific follow-up actions and resolve any potential challenges. Progress will be reviewed through regular check-ins with Senior Management across the three RBAs. These reviews are intended not only to monitor progress, but also to resolve implementation challenges, identify opportunities for greater efficiency, and capture lessons for broader application across the partnership. Finally, the RBAs will continue to pursue joint learning exercises after the conclusion of the priority country phase and share evidence systematically to improve adaptive management and its wider application across additional countries and contexts.

6. Key milestones and tentative timeline

Key milestones	Tentative timeline
1. Review and select priority countries	March-April 2026
2. Develop alignment framework and terms of reference	April-June 2026
3. Implement alignment exercise in five countries	June-September 2026
4. Initial reporting back to Member States at 10 th Informal Joint Meeting of the RBA Governing Bodies	September 2026
5. Complete alignment exercise in five countries	Q3-Q4 2026
6. Capture evidence and share lessons from the initial cohort of priority countries to inform implementation in future countries and broader alignment globally	Q1-Q2 2027
7. Further reporting back to Member States at future official (joint) meetings of RBA governing bodies	Throughout 2027

Annex 1: RBA Blueprint – Country Alignment Strategy

Country: [Insert country] | **Date:** [Insert date] | **Prepared by:** [FAO / IFAD / WFP country teams]

This document sets out how FAO, IFAD and WFP will align their programmes and operations in [country] to deliver greater impact, efficiency and cost savings for food-insecure populations, building on the RBA Blueprint and the country-level execution framework agreed under the UN80 New Humanitarian Compact.

How to use this template: Complete each of the four sections below, replacing the italic guidance and bracketed prompts with your country content. Keep the completed document to three to five pages. Draw on existing agency plans and joint analyses rather than generating new material. The RBA Task Force (FAO, IFAD and WFP, two staff each) is available to support country teams throughout. Please return the completed strategy by 10 September 2026.

Summary of Current RBA Programmes and Collaboration

Summarise current FAO, IFAD and WFP programmes in [country], drawing on existing planning frameworks: FAO Country Programming Frameworks and Emergency and Resilience Response Plans, WFP country strategic plans, and IFAD country strategic opportunities programmes. Establish a shared understanding of current objectives, geographic focus and target groups. Note coherence with national priorities and the UNSDCF. Aim for around three quarters of a page.

[Summarise here.]

Opportunities for greater impact, cost savings, and efficiency

Identify concrete opportunities for collaboration and alignment, focusing on areas where joint action delivers clear added value for food-insecure populations. Consider the Blueprint priority areas, as applicable: data and integrated analysis, including early warning; anticipatory action through aligned triggers and programming; emergency; resilience; support to longer term development. Set out operational complementarities based on each agency's comparative advantage, so that roles are mutually reinforcing and avoid duplication. When applicable, identify opportunities for joint programming, advocacy resource mobilisation or aligned resources. This section should be developed in consultation with the government.

[Identify opportunities here.]

Alignment Strategy and Objectives

Articulate what alignment means in [country] and state the shared objectives the agencies will pursue together. Anchor the strategy in government priorities and country leadership and align it with the UNSDCF. Keep the objectives few and specific, each tied to the opportunities identified above. State how alignment will improve impact, efficiency or cost savings.

[Set out the alignment strategy and objectives, and how these will improve impact, efficiency and/or cost savings.]

Action Plan

Set out the concrete next steps that follow the alignment strategy. For each action, articulate which agency will be doing what, highlighting alignment and complementarities, an indicative timeline, and any support needed from the RBA Task Force. List the actions below.

- [Action] — Role of each agency; Timeline: [dates]; Support needed: [Task Force input]
- [Action] — Role of each agency; Timeline: [dates]; Support needed: [Task Force input]
- [Action] — Role of each agency; Timeline: [dates]; Support needed: [Task Force input]