ReDSS 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

Key achievements, challenges and way forward
Acknowledgements
ReDSS work and achievements are made possible through the active engagement and generous contributions from its members and funding partners. ReDSS would like to thank them for their continued support and commitment to do more and better together in the search for durable solutions in the East and Horn of Africa region.

About ReDSS
The search for durable solutions to the protracted displacement situation in East Africa and the Horn of Africa is a key humanitarian and development concern. This is a regional/cross-border issue, with a strong political dimension, which demands a multi-sector response that goes beyond the existing humanitarian agenda.

The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) was created in 2015 with the aim of maintaining focused momentum and stakeholder engagement towards durable solutions for displacement-affected communities in East Africa and the Horn of Africa. ReDSS comprises 13 NGOs: ACTED, CARE International, Concern Worldwide, DRC, IRC, INTERSOS, Mercy Corps, NRC, OXFAM, RCK, Save the Children, World Vision and LWF. The DRC, IRC and NRC form the ReDSS steering committee.¹

ReDSS is not an implementing agency. It is instead a coordination and information hub that acts as a catalyst and agent provocateur to stimulate forward thinking and policy development on durable solutions for displacement. ReDSS seeks to improve joint learning and programming, inform policy processes, enhance capacity development and facilitate coordination.

¹ For more information about ReDSS, see: http://regionaldss.org
Introduction
Driven by a combination of conflict, cyclic climatic and development shocks, and underpinned by poor governance, food insecurity, environmental degradation and poverty, displacement in East and Horn of Africa is consistently high, protracted and dynamic. At the end of 2018, East Africa was home to over half of Africa’s internally displaced people (IDPs) and there were over 13 million people displaced in the region. More people were internally displaced in Ethiopia in the first half of 2018 than in any other country, surpassing Syria, Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Somalia and South Sudan are among the 10 worst affected countries for new displacements linked to conflict and violence. Although most have been displaced for years, few have durable solutions prospects - returning to their home, being integrated into their host communities or settling elsewhere.

The scale and persistent nature of displacement in the region – at a time of high levels of global attention to migration – has pushed the issue of addressing displacement up national, regional and global agendas. Due in part to the work of ReDSS since 2015, interest in durable solutions in the region is unprecedented. This evolving situation presents a major window of opportunity for ReDSS to shift from putting durable solutions on the agenda, to shaping and informing its direction and implementation.

There have been few promising political and policy developments at many levels. On 17 December 2018, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Global Compact on Refugees, which seeks to strengthen the international response to large movements of refugees and protracted refugee situations, and to better define cooperation to share responsibilities. The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which operationalizes the Global Compact, has been rolled out in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Uganda, and most recently Kenya. The IGAD Plan of Action for Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees is considered as an ‘application’ of the CRRF for the Somali situation. The CRRF processes in the region have presented a unique opportunity to work as a ‘whole of society approach’ bringing together displacement affected communities, authorities, humanitarian, development and peace building actors, and private sector. The CRRF approach is also contributing to positive changes with a stronger focus on a self-reliance and resilience, integrated refugee-host community programming, engagement of development actors and a commitment to support stronger participation of refugees and host communities in programing and policy processes.

At national levels, there have been significant developments occurring including initiatives to improve prospects for local integration for long-term refugees; efforts to establish alternatives to camps; and the inclusion of displacement and durable solutions in national development plans. Ethiopia for example, has recently passed a Refugee Proclamation that will allow refugees greater access to education, documentation, services, and socio-economic opportunities. In Uganda, the Education Response Plan represents a huge policy step forward for refugee education globally. It paves the way for integrated service delivery planning which has informed forthcoming plans in the sectors of health, water, environment and livelihoods. In Somalia, important steps have taken place such as the creation of Durable Solutions units at Federal level within the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MOPiED) and at states level, such as within the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA).

This year also marked the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. In commemoration of the anniversary, the GP20 Plan of Action has been launched to resolve and reduce internal displacement through prevention, protection and solutions for internally displaced people (IDPs).
The engagement of development actors, such as the World Bank and the EU, has been critical, to inform medium to long-term sectorial priorities and ensures development programing complements humanitarian interventions.

With regard to funding, international donors have increased multi-year financial support for durable solutions. There are new multi sectorial multi actors’ durable solutions consortia funded by the European Union, DFID and Danida across Somalia and Ethiopia. ReDSS has been playing a critical role in ensuring that one vision is supported by different consortia through joint learning and collective outcomes. The World Bank IDA18 regional sub-window for refugees and host communities provides $2 billion of dedicated funding to help low-income countries hosting large numbers of refugees. In November 2018, 14 countries were deemed eligible to access this financing. This complements the existing Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) for Africa mainly targeting refugee-hosting communities in Djibouti.

While lots of progress has been made at national policy levels, it is critical to ensure that sub national levels are fully involved in the process. A key focus for ReDSS in 2018 has to been to strengthen the capacity of local authorities at regional, district and municipal levels to lead the development and implementation of integrated area-based action plans through participatory processes. In Ethiopia for example, ReDSS has seconded two knowledge management experts to the National Coordination Office in Addis Ababa and to regional authorities in Jijiga to support the national and regional levels of the government. In Somalia, ReDSS has invested in strengthening the capacity, knowledge and expertise of Somali local authorities on durable solutions processes for displacement affected communities, so as authorities will have the capacity to provide adequate leadership and coordination role.

Working towards collective outcomes for displacement-affected communities has been identified as central to achieving durable solutions. Area based approaches for instance– where assistance is provided on the basis of needs and vulnerabilities in a specific geographic area, rather than within a sector or target group – is a key example of how operational agencies are adopting in-depth and contextualized, collaborative approaches. However, a key challenge that has arisen is how to foster social cohesion and mitigate rising social tensions between displaced and host communities. Although operational agencies acknowledge its importance, there is still limited evidence and experience in addressing social cohesion. It is essential to go beyond supporting economic activities to integrate wider displaced needs and rights, and to effectively integrate host community relations and social integration as a core part of Durable Solution strategies.

Better data and analysis is essential to develop sound interventions and enable effective synergies between humanitarian and development actors in pursuit of collective outcomes. According to a World Bank report, one of the challenges related to research on forced displacement is lack of microdata that allows for detailed socio-economic analyses of refugees, IDPs and their hosts. ReDSS has been working with the Bank to improve the quantity and quality of microdata available to ensure that data collection tools adopt a displacement focus. Another key challenge is the lack of

Making data useful- Striking the right balance? The ultimate intended use of the data will drive how much consensus is necessary, between which stakeholders, and what level of accuracy is required. There is a need to find the right balance between consensus and accuracy and defining the use of the data from the start is the only way to do so.

2 Microdata refers to data on individuals and households collected via registries, censuses and surveys that allow for detailed socio-economic analyses of refugees, IDPs and their hosts.
longitudinal data and analysis. Over the next four years ReDSS and its members are investing in longitudinal aspiration surveys to better understand and address displacement drivers, root causes and DAC aspirations over time.

In 2019, ReDSS will continue to bring stakeholders together to support peer learning and facilitate constructive local problem-solving, combining technical knowledge on durable solutions with politically smart ways of working. Displacement is a political issue so political economy understanding and locally led approaches need to inform durable solutions processes. Politically smart approaches are crucial especially in a context of state building. At the same ReDSS knowledge management and adaptive learning activities will contribute to improve the standardization, disaggregation and availability of displacement related data collected over time to better inform displacement planning and programing through dashboard, longitudinal aspiration surveys, an annual evidence week to collectively reflect on progress and challenges and support research and analysis uptake and to adapt strategies accordingly.
PRIORITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2018

Key figures in 2018

- **395** participants from over **100** organizations attended learning events and evidence week (over 50% increase)
- **1010** subscribers

- **203** practitioners & policy makers trained from over **50** national institutions (over 50% increase national actors)
- Over **1000** views on online durable solutions animation

- **830** followers on twitter
- Over **20,000** views on ReDSS website

- Over **1500** views on dashboard

Pillar 1: Research, analysis and knowledge management

In 2018, ReDSS has focused on early solutions, local integration, Housing, land, and property (HLP), urban solutions, resilience and self-reliance. These thematic priorities complemented the continued application of the ReDSS Solutions Framework to provide a joint analysis on the status of solutions in specific contexts in the region.

Thematic study published in 2018

**Solutions programming in urban contexts in Kenya and Somalia I April 2018:** focuses on urban refugees in Nairobi, Kenya and IDPs and refugee-returnees in Mogadishu and Baidoa in Somalia. The report aimed to better understand and address displaced people’s vulnerabilities and aspirations in urban centers and to rethink support in more sustainable and empowering ways. It was disseminated through a learning event that aimed at not only discussing the findings, but also emerging research and programming on urban solutions in the region. **120 participants** attended the learning event from humanitarian, development, government and academia. Since the launch and dissemination of the report, various organizations like the World Bank, ReDSS members, Somali local municipalities, research and academic institutions like the European Union’s Research Evidence Facility have reported that some of the recommendations from the study have informed their own learning.
Ongoing thematic study

Are integrated access to services a step towards integration in Uganda? I January 2019: aims to examine whether, and in what ways, integrated services contribute to better outcomes for refugees who are in a situation of protracted displacement in northern Uganda. This project is part of the European Union Trust Fund (EUTF) Uganda consortium. It was based on an extensive scoping mission in April 2018 and 4 operational learning workshops in Kampala, Arua and Adjumani to ensure a strong locally led and operational perspective to the study. In order to disseminate report and to support uptake of key recommendations, ReDSS will hold operational learning workshops with practitioners and government in early 2019 to discuss how to adapt programming based on findings and recommendations.

Solutions analyses published in 2018

Ethiopia local integration focus I February 2018: for refugees who have been in Gambela and Somali regions for over 20 years. The analysis is based on the ReDSS Solutions framework and involves a participatory and consensus-building approach including consultations and validation workshops with displacement affected communities and stakeholders. The findings and recommendations from this analysis have informed the planning and establishment of ReDSS Country Unit in Ethiopia which aims to strengthen the capacity of local authorities to integrate protracted displacement and durable solutions in national and regional plans progresses.

Somaliland Durable solutions analysis | November 2018: identifying gaps and opportunities for (re)integration of IDPs in Hargeisa and Burao. The methodology included a thorough environmental and criteria analysis based on the solutions framework, and very thorough community engagement process. The report was disseminated through a learning event in Somaliland as part of the evidence week attended by over 50 participants from the government, humanitarian, development and academia. Participants made concrete commitments towards implementation of some of the key recommendations towards strengthening information and knowledge on displacement and operationalizing policies and plans relevant to durable solutions. In early 2019, feedback sessions will also take place with displacement-affected communities in Burao and Hargeisa to share back key findings of the report.

Ongoing solutions analyses and longitudinal survey in Somalia

Longitudinal Solutions analyses: building on the 2016/17 Somalia Solutions analyses, these analyses aim to review the uptake and impacts of the recommendations to see to what extent those have informed durable solutions planning, programing and policies, and share lessons learnt. In order to assess progress and challenges since 2017, this exercise will also update the first solutions analyses. This process will take place on an annual basis over the next four years to have better longitudinal analyses in these locations. ReDSS has partnered with the Somali Disaster Resilience Institute (SDRI) and Samuel Hall to conduct this exercise.
**Longitudinal aspirations surveys**: aims at understanding intentions and aspirations of displacement affected communities as well as inter-community dynamics and relations by following the same household sample (+/- 500) once a year over the next 4 years. This would allow actors to have better information over time to inform durable solutions programming and policies. ReDSS has partnered with IMPACT initiatives to conduct this exercise. The target locations are Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow.

**Examples of research uptake**

Based on key informant interviews, below are some examples on how evidence generated through research and analyses has been used by stakeholders:

- **World Bank**: use of ReDSS 2018 urban study to inform their Somalia Urban Strategy and IDA 18 process in the region
- **NGOs**: use of key findings (evidence and recommendations) to inform new consortium theory of change, plans and strategies including agencies like DRC, NRC, IRC, World Vision, Concern Worldwide
- **Research institutions**: Key findings on area based planning and social cohesion from the urban study have been referenced in reports such as the EU Research Evidence Facility (REF) study on return and (re)integration after displacement
- **Direct reference and use of the ReDSS solutions framework in**:
  - World Bank 2018 micro data analysis survey for Somalia
  - European Union Trust Fund (EUTF) country strategies (Ethiopia and Somalia)
  - Government strategy and policy in Somalia (National Development Plan, Benadir Regional Administration and MOPIED plans) and Somaliland (Somaliland’s National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA) 3-year strategy)
  - IGAD Displacement road map

**Steps to support uptake and use of studies and analyses**

Throughout the research and analysis process, a key focus is placed on ensuring a **participatory process and consensus-building approach** to develop recommendations collectively to inform a common analysis and adapt programs and policies accordingly.
Learning events and evidence week to support knowledge sharing and uptake

In 2018, ReDSS in partnership with Rift Valley Institute, IGAD, Somalia Resident Coordinator Office, Somali NGO Consortium, and its members brought together **365 participants from over 100 organizations** from political, humanitarian, development academia, and private sector to share, reflect and learn about relevant solutions topics for the region. This year, the events focused on collective outcomes for displacement-affected communities; urban solutions and displacement; social accountability and community engagement; durable solutions planning and programming in Somalia.

A key highlight has also been the organization of the 1st evidence week in Somalia and Somaliland to discuss and share evidence collected by various stakeholders over the past 2 years on displacement and mobility. Over 240 participants attended the events across Mogadishu, Kismayo, Dollow, Baidoa and Hargeisa. All the events were led by Somali institutions with over 40 national partners involved including federal and state authorities and municipalities.

Flyer of the evidence week in Somalia
Learning tools to support knowledge management
- **Online solutions dashboard** which visually presents solutions analyses in a simplified version to enhance user accessibility. In 2018, the dashboard has had over **1500 views and more than 300 users**. In 2019, ReDSS will update the functionalities of the dashboard based on an analysis of the current use and impact.
- **ReDSS website** which acts as an online information hub and resource center, providing users with an up-to-date information, tools, and depository of studies and researches published by ReDSS and other relevant partners. In 2018, the website has had over **20,000 views with more than 5,000 users**.
- **Solutions programming tools** to support a stronger solutions focus in displacement programming in the region. In 2019, ReDSS will test and further refine the tools to add value in solutions programming strategy, design, learning and monitoring and evaluation.
- **Online solutions tutorial** 5-minute white board animation to provide contextualized information on displacement and solutions concepts in EN and Somali with over **1000 views to date**.

**Pillar 2: Programme support and capacity development**

In line with its **core programming principles**, ReDSS focused on:

- Supporting the development of area-based approaches for planning and coordination enabling a context-specific and problem-oriented approach to adapt strategies and activities for improved durable solutions programming and policies
- Strengthening the technical capacities of local authorities to inform better-integrated solutions, programming and policies. Such investments will strengthen national institutions and partnerships that can sustain locally owned solutions
- Increasing support to displacement-affected communities through a richer understanding of their perspectives and the roles of the people, networks and institutions that are important in shaping their lives in displacement
- Working towards collective outcomes for displacement affected communities to support joint accountability

### Emerging good practices and learning on durable solutions planning and programming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition from cluster/ sector planning to area based programing and collective outcomes</th>
<th>Collective outcomes and long-term multi-sectorial funding: There are 8 new multi-sectorial, multi-actors’ durable solutions consortia funded by the EU, Danida and DFID across Somalia and Ethiopia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• In Somalia, each durable solutions consortia has agreed on common vision, collective durable solutions outcomes and solutions programming principles such as: enhancing government leadership, access to integrated services for displaced and host, and area-based planning as opposed to sectorial and clusters planning</td>
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<td>• Members and non-members are designing solutions programming based on the ReDSS Solutions framework:</td>
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<td>o Inclusion of displacement and solutions indicators in national poverty assessments- World Bank 2018 micro data analysis survey for the region</td>
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<td>o EUTF country strategies (Ethiopia and Somalia). In Somalia, for example the EU REINTEG partners have adopted 10 outcome-level indicators that were taken directly from the ReDSS Solutions Framework</td>
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- Influencing member strategies by providing technical support in developing their solutions strategies including NRC, DRC, Concern Worldwide

- **Leveraging partner expertise through consortia** including with UN to ensure complementarities and avoid duplication: learning from the European Union REINTEG programme and Danida funded Durable Solutions Programme (DSP) in Somalia have informed the project design and approach of the DFID funded Danwadaag Programme.

- **Adoption and endorsement of collective outcomes and core solutions programming principles** by ReDSS, its members, UN Somalia and other key partners in Somalia. In order to ensure government leadership and endorsement of the principles, the agreed set of principles will be presented at the next Resilience Pillar Working Group meeting in 2019. ReDSS is also coordinating with the Somali Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) to document good programming practices and examples of the application of the principles from their ongoing programming to serve as reference and learning for partners.

- **Area based planning:** In Somalia and Ethiopia operational agencies are using ‘geographic areas’ as the main entry point for interventions rather than a sector and displacement affected communities inclusive of host communities.
  - Area based approaches have led to better coordination and support for local governance by building capacities of local administrations and investing in district-led plans such as in Kismayo, Baidoa and Mogadishu in Somalia and Jijiga in Ethiopia

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<th>Support to DAC through a richer understanding of their perspectives and the roles of people, networks and institutions</th>
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<td>- <strong>In Somalia, EU RE-INTEG partners</strong> through various solutions consortia (EIDACS, JSC and SDSC) have made good progress through the establishment of <strong>DAC forums and by supporting these forums to develop community action plans</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- In partnership with the African Voices Foundation (AVF), ReDSS is piloting a common <strong>Social Accountability Platform</strong> to engage DAC in Somalia. By December 2018, over 3,200 people had participated in 4 interactive radio shows that were aired across 5 local stations in Banadir region, around 50% of whom were displaced and just under 40% were women. The topics discussed were on: DACs perspectives on durable solutions; social cohesion/inclusion; HLP and forced evictions. Government representative and operational agencies engaged in the radio shows: Banadir Regional Administration, DDG (social cohesion/inclusion) and NRC (forced evictions and HLP). The Resident Coordinator Office is interested to invest into the process and to expand the scope of the engagement with DACs beyond Banadir (Mogadishu). UNICEF is also interested to partner with AVF and ReDSS and to incorporate their engagement of DACs under the Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG). These investments by various partners will ensure establishment of a valued, open space and a comprehensive social accountability platform in Somalia.</td>
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| - ReDSS and its members are conducting **longitudinal aspirations surveys** in Somalia to better understand intentions and aspirations vis-à-vis durable solutions, as well as inter-community dynamics and relations. Consultative workshops have been
help with the Ministry of Planning (MoPIED), federal government line ministries and partners. In 2019, the exercise will be conducted in Ethiopia to ensure cross learning.

### Making social cohesion a strategic objective in solutions urban solutions programming

- **Inclusion of conflict management and peace building actors in durable solutions planning and programming:** NGOs in Somalia have established a peace building and conflict sensitivity working groups to ensure that conflict management and peace building inform displacement programming.
  - IOM and UNHabitat's MIDNIMO project as part of the peace building fund has integrated conflict sensitivity approaches into its project
- As part of the solutions framework, ReDSS is supporting its members to go beyond supporting economic activities to integrate wider displaced needs and rights-looking at indicators on social cohesion and protection. It is imperative to integrate host community relations and social integration as a core part of self-reliance strategies.

### New partnerships bringing together UN, NGOs, private sector

- In Ethiopia and Somalia, UN agencies and NGOs joint partnerships/programmes have ensured complementarities and avoided duplications. Good examples include ReDSS-IOM partnership and the EU funded REINTEG programme in Somalia, ReDSS-UNHCR collaboration in Ethiopia; national NGO as equal implementing partners in consortia in Somalia like the EU REINTEG programme etc.
- There has also been immense investment in new partnerships with peace building actors and private sector for example in consortia like the Danida funded Somalia Durable Solutions Programme. The focus on contribution towards a collective vision instead of attribution has been essential in moving together.

### Real-time learning and adaptive management

- ReDSS has supported its REINTEG partners in Somalia to capture and document emerging lessons to inform and adapt ongoing durable solutions programming. In June 2018, ReDSS conducted key informant interviews with technical field staff implementing the programme. Key themes captured include collective outcomes and indicators, area-based approaches, engagement with displacement affected communities, government and local authorities, and research and learning. This is the starting point of a continuous learning process over the next four years. The emerging learning from this real-time documentation has informed the programme design and approach of the DFID funded Danwadaag programme.
- ReDSS solutions analyses updates for Somalia will document key progress made on durable solutions planning and programming and share lessons learnt.

### Capacity development

In 2018, ReDSS members and partners collectively delivered **5 technical trainings for practitioners and policy-makers in Somalia** (Kismayo, Baidoa and Mogadishu), **Somaliland** (Hargeisa), **Ethiopia and Kenya** (Lodwar) with **141 participants (120 men and 21 women)**. Of this total, **59 national actors** have been trained (local authorities, LNGOs, universities). ReDSS also has also conducted 5 induction and field trainings for ReDSS members in Uganda, Ethiopia and Somalia attended by **62 participants**.

The learning focus of 2018 has been on how to transition from livelihoods to self-reliance and from shelter to housing, land and property. The trainings have engaged a diverse range of stakeholders (government, UN,
humanitarian/development actors). This collaborative and participatory approach is key to ensure different perspectives and expertise are use and reflected on during trainings. Importantly this approach leads to locally led sustainable commitments on the way forwards and next steps. However, the very low level of women participation is a key issue that we will aim to improve in 2019.

**Critical success factors to ReDSS Durable Solutions trainings**

- **Leveraging members expertise** by co-facilitating workshops in partnership with ReDSS members and key stakeholders – promoted a multi-sectorial and multi-actors approach

- **Priority given to field level trainings for local authorities and local civil society organizations** in order to support area-based solutions planning and locally led processes

- **Linkages with ongoing policy processes** - trainings contextualized and adapted to the relevant country/area context to ensure linkages with ongoing policy processes eg. county plans, World Bank’s Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP)

- **Peer learning, mentoring and coaching** – not one off training but long term engagement/trusted relationship and joint planning with members, local authorities, customized mini trainings/induction, etc

- **Content tailored to focus more on the ‘HOW’** of solutions programming and use of key lessons learnt from different contexts, programming practice examples
Pillar 3: Policy dialogue

Priority policy processes for ReDSS in 2018

In 2018, ReDSS focused on:

- strengthening the policy reach, access and impact of its members through serving as a platform for engagement with different actors and policy processes as mentioned in the above diagram relevant to the durable solutions agenda in the region
- providing timely, evidence-based policy recommendations and analysis for use by ReDSS members and policy actors
- contributing to policy development at sub national, national and regional levels in Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and with IGAD
- providing support and analysis on the design, development and monitoring of solutions strategies and policies to governments, local authorities, donors, IGAD, ICGLR and other stakeholders

Strengthening the policy reach, access and impact of ReDSS members

- Prepared donor briefings and contributions for high level conferences such as Somali Partnership Forum in Brussels, UNHCR NGO Conference in Geneva, 6th mission for Walter Kaelin Special Advisor on Internal Displacement, IGAD meetings, etc.
- Developed policy briefs and key messages on displacement and solutions – implementation of the CRRF, key messages on collective outcomes, brief on early solutions and displacement in Somalia
- Created a space for ReDSS members to engage on key processes (IGAD, ICGLR, joint planning with authorities..) and represent ReDSS
Engagement with government and local authorities to create trust and space for critical discussion and open dialogue

In 2018, ReDSS has increased its technical capacity through Ethiopia and Somalia country units to support locally led processes. This to strengthen the capacity, knowledge and expertise of local authorities to be able to play a leadership and coordination role. This is not through one of training but by investing in long-term coaching and mentorship learning processes while being able to demonstrate learning impact translated into comprehensive programing and policies. For instance, in Somalia, ReDSS has:

- Engaged in joint planning and support to FGS and regional authorities in Somalia including Baidoa local municipality, the Somali National Commission on Refugees and IDPs (NCRI), Benadir Regional Administration (BRA), Jubaland authorities, Ministry of Planning (MoPIED)
- Provided technical review for policies on IDPs and draft HLP interim protocol under the leadership of NCRI and International Development Law Organisation (IDLO)³. ReDSS is also part of the International Advisory Secretariat (IAS) that is providing technical feedback to this review process.
- Support to NCRI in developing and setting the durable solutions agenda for the Migration Displacement Durable Solutions (MDDS) sub-group meetings as part of the Somalia Development Recovery Facility (SDRF) Resilience Pillar WG
- Developed various briefings and key messages on key issues on displacement and solutions for example key messages on collective outcomes, drought and early solutions

ReDSS engagement in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)

ReDSS has continued to coordinate a CRRF working group to provide a platform for sharing lessons learnt between countries and ensure coherent engagement at national and regional levels feeding in the global coordination. The group comprises of 60 ReDSS members & partners.

In Ethiopia, ReDSS is in the process of seconding two knowledge management experts to the National Coordination Office (NCO) of the Government of Ethiopia and at regional and local levels in Jijiga (Somali Regional State). This will ensure capacity enhancement and support to the national and regional levels of the Ethiopian government to inform evidence-based integrated and sustainable development-oriented solutions for refugees and host communities

Locally led processes

- It is really important to start with what works so for instance a sector(s) most ripe for CRRF approach and then learn and move to next sector based on this experience
- We need to collectively invest in local level coordination mechanisms and in area based/multi sector multi actor planning: joint vision that different actors contribute towards feeding into county development plan or other relevant ones. Such approaches have led to better coordination and support for local governance by strengthening capacities of local administrations and investing in district/ county led plans
- It is essential to ensure that displacement affected communities are engaged in planning and programing - essential to effectively integrate host community relations and social integration as a core part of CRRF processes

The figure below is a key example of how best to support local governments in the CRRF process. Lessons learnt from Ethiopia and Uganda have helped guide the development of a similar vision in Kenya.

³ Under the REINETG programme, IDLO supports the Somali federal government and federal member states in the formulation, revision, finalization, and implementation of critically needed rights-based laws, policies and strategies on mixed migration.
Key challenges, lessons learnt and way forward

- **Need to transition from shelter to housing land and property (HLP):** Shelter assistance only meets immediate/short term needs during an emergency response. This means that a transition to durable solutions will need to consider durable housing options underpinned by an engagement of beneficiaries in the design and choice. In 2019, ReDSS aims to work with its members to develop an online tutorial on HLP in order to address key technical and knowledge gaps. Sustainability of HLP interventions remains key and that means that necessitates a need for integrated responses; for example, livelihoods and self-reliance are means by which DACs can be empowered to access basic services such as housing – ability to pay rent, purchase land and own or rehabilitate destroyed/damaged HLP assets.

- **Need to transition from livelihood to self-reliance:** A recent study by HPG found that it remains essential for operational agencies to go beyond supporting economic activities to integrate wider displaced needs and rights. This reinforces the need to look at the lives of displaced holistically, and not assume that economic subsistence means that displaced population will be able to meet other needs and enjoy their rights. Many of the discussions surrounding the CRRF in this region center on
refugee self-reliance and the emergence of refugee economies. ReDSS 2018 study in Uganda found that focusing primarily on the productive capacities of refugees, risks excluding from policy discussions more thorough consideration of their rights and protection needs. Placing responsibility for self-reliance on refugees without addressing the challenges and barriers they face is problematic. Furthermore, there is a need for self-reliance strategies to integrate host community relations and social integration as a core part. In 2019, ReDSS will hold operational learning workshops in Uganda to discuss how to adapt programming based on findings.

- **Making social cohesion a strategic objective in durable solutions planning and programming:** Findings from ReDSS 2018 urban study found that there are significant threats to social cohesion, especially among the host and displaced populations particularly in urban contexts. Although operational actors acknowledge the importance of the issue, there is limited evidence of social cohesion explicitly sought. Durable solutions planning and programming needs to intentionally adapt activities that contribute to building social cohesion among displaced and host communities. In 2019, in partnership with its members and the World Bank, ReDSS will facilitate a learning event on social cohesion in forced displacement contexts in order to discuss and share emerging evidence and practices.

- **Documenting emerging practices to promote cross learning and programme adaptive management:** In order to promote cross learning, ReDSS in partnership with its members will organize for a series of programmatic learning workshops in 2019 in Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. This will bring various actors together to discuss and share emerging learning from the different solutions programmes in different countries. Furthermore, ReDSS solutions analyses updates for Somalia will document key progress made on durable solutions planning and programming and share lessons learnt.

- **Monitoring progress towards collective outcomes:** In 2018, ReDSS supported its REINTEG partners in Somalia to develop an outcomes monitoring framework, which defines the 10 common outcome indicators used by the consortia and provides tools and survey questions for measuring the indicators. The outcomes monitoring framework is being tested, and in early 2019 ReDSS shall convene partners to share key lessons on the use of the tool to further adapt it.

- **Stronger focus of gender/age/diversity:** In line with its core commitments, ReDSS will pay special attention to the involvement of more women and youth in its activities in 2019.

- **Managing country growth while maintaining regional impact:** With the establishment of country units in Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya (to start in 2019), ReDSS will need to put in place systems and processes to deliver at scale and quality with clear focus and priorities.
## 2019 workplan and priorities

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<th>Policy Dialogue</th>
<th>Internal &amp; External Coordination</th>
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<td>Focus on uptake and dissemination</td>
<td>1 regional program learning workshop (April/ May)</td>
<td>National/ sub national development plans</td>
<td>Half day quarterly regional core group</td>
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<td>Longitudinal Solution analyses and aspirations surveys</td>
<td>Country level programmatic case studies</td>
<td>UNHCR and WB / new ways of working – CRRF</td>
<td>Quarterly national Core Group</td>
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<td>Follow on Solution analyses to monitor progress/ challenges</td>
<td>Collective outcomes monitoring</td>
<td>IGAD</td>
<td>ReDSS + structure in country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online tutorials and webinars (HLP/ Self reliance/ protection in development)</td>
<td>Follow up/ advanced trainings at national, sub national and regional levels</td>
<td>Donors strategy development</td>
<td>Members focal points at regional and national level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 pager briefs</td>
<td>Induction for management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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