

# ReDSS ANNUAL PROGRESS REVIEW

*Achievements, challenges and opportunities to inform 2020 planning*



- About ReDSS
- Context analysis: Displacement trends and dynamics
- Review of core pillars' progress and challenges
- ReDSS structure and financial update
- 2020 focus and priorities

**Goal:** To improve programming and policy in support of durable solutions processes so that **displacement affected communities** live in safety and dignity in East and Horn of Africa

Consortium of 14 organizations hosted by DRC and steering committee NRC, IRC, DRC

**Coordination and information hub** – not an implementing agency



1

Research, analysis & Knowledge Management

to increase the availability, accessibility and utilization of relevant and timely analysis and information on durable solutions

2

Programme Support & Capacity Development

provide high quality support on program development and design; collective monitoring & learning that add value to programming on durable solutions by ReDSS members and partners

3

Policy Dialogue

to facilitate and undertake constructive and influential policy dialogue with key national and regional policy actors and processes in the East and Horn of Africa

4

Internal & External Coordination

to act as an inclusive, collaborative, coordinated hub for quality information, analysis and learning on durable solutions

## Collaborative

Ensure our work is generated and grounded in a collaborative and collective process involving all relevant members and external actors

## Adaptive

Embed adaptive working approaches where durable solutions strategies and activities are designed assuming change is inevitable

## Iterative

Promote the use of iterative decision-making to adapt durable solutions approaches continuously

## Locally-led

Enable a context-specific and problem-oriented approach to strategies and activities for improved programming and policies for durable solutions

# Context analysis

*Trends, dynamics and what to monitor in 2020*



## ❑ Regional dynamics and trends

- Outbreaks of violence, droughts, social and political crises has led to unstable operational environment
- Efforts taken to restore peace and stability- Ethiopia and Eritrea re-establishing ties
- Continued uneasy and tense relationship between Kenya and Somalia
- Massive protracted IDP displacement situations- *region hosts 2 of the largest IDP situations in the world*

## ❑ Policy developments at global and regional levels on refugee issues

- GCR/ CRRF has renewed multi-stakeholder policy engagement on durable solutions processes
- GCR founded on a set on unrealistic assumptions underpinning global responsibility sharing and financial commitments- *“You host, we fund”*
- IGAD has played an instrumental role in bringing governments in the region together around a common agenda
- World Bank’s engagement and funding considered a game changer in unlocking policy engagement from governments but what does that mean for us?

## ❑ Displacement financing and accountability

- Nature and quality of current financing structure cannot adequately support both early and long-term durable solutions processes
- Limited engagement from a number of key actors in processes – displacement affected communities, local civil society

- 1. Political dynamics and IDPs: how to maintain a principled response**
- 2. Protection at risk in development programming**
- 3. Urban displacement, housing and forced evictions**
- 4. Displacement financing architecture**
- 5. Measuring return, (re)integration and self-reliance processes**

## Implications for 2020 and beyond

- Less political will and elections in Somalia and Ethiopia
- Regional and cross border dynamics
- GRF policy commitments and pledges – how to hold each other accountable?
- Broader political and security risks due to upcoming elections in Somalia and Ethiopia
- Displacement patterns and trends due to climate change



- ❑ **Rapidly-changing and unpredictable political context**
  - Significant policy reforms (economic liberalization, revised ChSA, Refugee Proclamation, media/labour laws, etc.)
  - Regional peace efforts with Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan
  - Census postponed and elections scheduled for 2020
  - Ruling party restructuring, inter-regional state and ethnic tensions increasing and new coalitions being explored
- ❑ **Forced displacement trends**
  - Shift in balance of internal displacement from climate to conflict induced
  - Internal displacement closely tied to domestic politics heightens sensitivity
  - Large scale IDP returns in mid-2019, dispute over figures and voluntariness
  - ARRA restructuring, refugees reduced priority and potential political liability

## **Implications for 2020 and beyond**

- Significant risk of insecurity due to pre and post elections
- Unpredictable and rapidly-changing context creates potential for turnover within government
- Potential for a significant political change and progress in the democratic process

## ❑ Political context

- Uncertainty over 2020/21 elections: Elections Bill approved by Somalia lower parliament
- Strained relations between the Federal Government and Member States – implications on coordination of durable solutions processes

## ❑ Forced displacement shaping Somalia's urban landscape and contributing to rapid and unplanned urbanization

- Weak urban systems unable to cope with demands of influx to cities from rural areas
- Rapid urbanization in cities and forced evictions- led to unplanned growth, entrench risks of exclusion

## ❑ Increased government leadership on durable solutions coordination

- National Durable Solutions Secretariat launched – positive step towards common vision and whole of government approach; Technical Durable Solutions WGs/ 'solution hubs' in Kismayo and Baidoa
- 3 key policy frameworks developed and adopted; ratification of Kampala convention

## Implications for 2020 and beyond

- Significant risk of increased displacements, forced evictions and insecurity due to pre and post elections
- Unpredictable political context creates potential for high turnover within government at both FGS and FMS/district levels
- Opportunity to galvanize current political will to scale up programming solutions

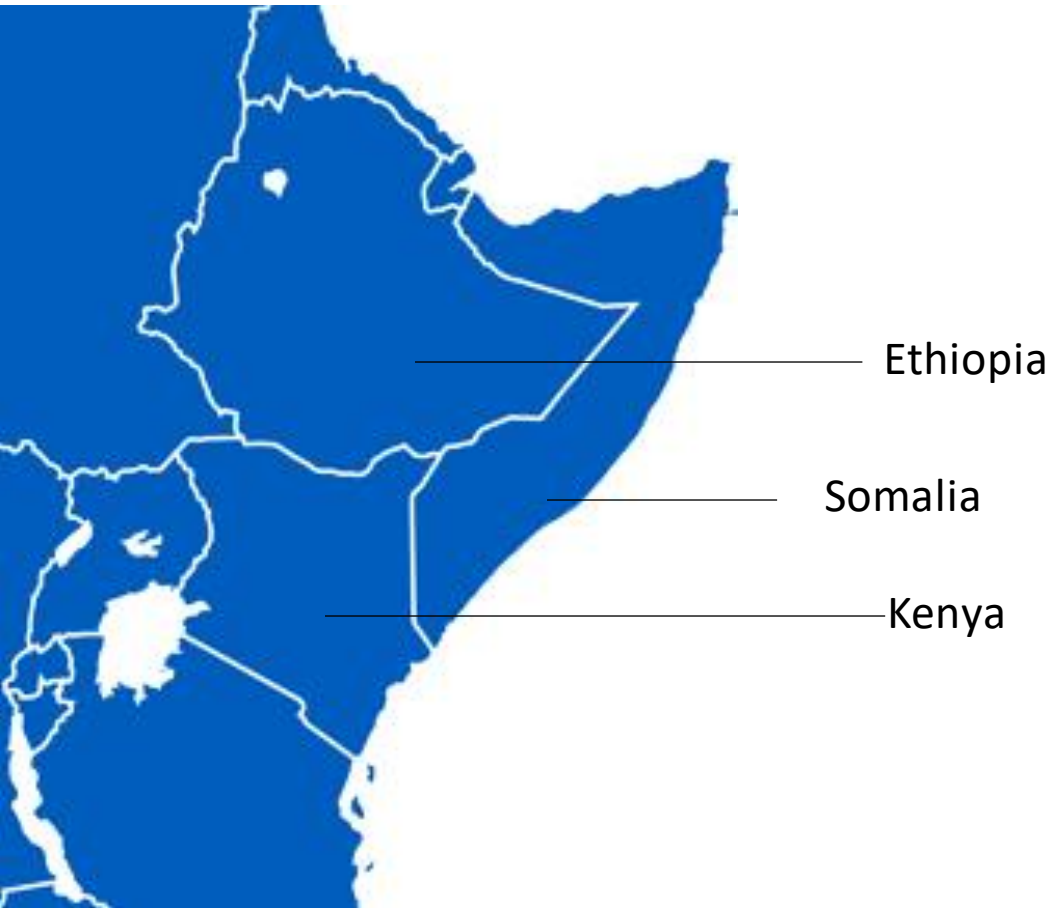
- ❑ **Restrictive refugee legal framework and policy environment remains a barrier:**
  - Refugees are still seen through a security lens, limiting their freedom of movement and right to work due to encampment policies
  - Kenya lagging behind other IGAD states in establishment of the necessary architecture to implement the commitments under the GCR/ CRRF
  - Significant disconnect between national level policy dialogue and county level progress remains
  - Lack of 'whole of government' transformation- RAS viewed as having insufficient political clout to effect change and catalyze the engagement of other government departments
- ❑ **Increased county government leadership** on social economic inclusion and area based approaches:
  - Kalobyei Socio Economic Development Plan
  - Garissa Socio Economic Development Plan (under development)

## **Implications for 2020 and beyond**

- Lack of ownership and engagement from national government to implement progressive policies
- Inadequate coordination structures between government, humanitarian and development actors
- Significant risk of reduced political will due to chronic shortage of funding

# Key highlights of 2019

# 2018 - 2020 thematic and geographic priorities

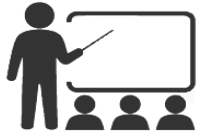


**Thematic focus**

- Early Solutions
- Urban Solutions
- Self Reliance and resilience
- HLP
- Social cohesion and conflict management

**Cross cutting issues**

- IDP
- Protection lens to solutions programing & policies
- Accountability to DAC
- Political economy
- CRRF
- Gender, women, youth and children



**779** PARTICIPANTS FROM OVER **140** ORGANIZATIONS AT LEARNING EVENTS  
*(triple the number of participants in 2017)*



**11** STAFF AND **3** COUNTRY UNITS FOCUSSED ON SOMALIA, ETHIOPIA, KENYA AND REGIONAL LEVEL  
*(triple the size in 2017)*



**2** OPERATIONAL RESEARCH; **1** LESSONS LEARNED PIECES WITH 3 CASE STUDIES; **1** SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS; **1** ARTICLE



**236** PRACTITIONERS & POLICY MAKERS TRAINED  
*(OF WHICH ARE **84** NATIONAL ACTORS)*



OVER **21,000** VIEWS ON WEBSITE WITH MORE THAN 6,000 USERS



**1** BRIEFING PAPER; **6** ONE PAGES AND BRIEFS AND **4** KEY MESSAGING DEVELOPED



OVER **2,000** VIEWS ON THE ONLINE ANIMATION



**1,300** FOLLOWERS ON TWITTER  
*(gained more than 600 followers in 2019)*



## Research, knowledge management and uptake

- ❑ **ReDSS studies and analyses referenced and used** by several key stakeholders including IOM, BRA, WB, IGAD, NRC, IDMC, DFID, UN RCO, ODI, Groundtruth...
- ❑ **Invested in uptake and dissemination to support the synthesis and absorption of evidence** – operational workshops and learning events at country and regional level; feedback sessions with communities
- ❑ **Greater coordination on data, research and knowledge management** to avoid duplication and promote a common approach and understanding- common research agenda in Ethiopia; joint analyses and studies in Somalia
- ❑ **Strengthened monitoring and evaluation system** to consistently assess and document how emerging evidence and learning has contributed to inform programming and policy

## Programme support and capacity development

- ❑ **Implementation of integrated area-based approaches-** support to local solution hubs in Somalia and Ethiopia; development of area based training tools in Jijiga;
- ❑ **Invested in long-term capacity development strategy-** provided more mentorship and peer learning support to local actors and authorities; joint trainings; development area based capacity assessment plans in Ethiopia
- ❑ **Supported participatory and inclusive processes to ensure meaningful engagement of displacement affected communities-** common social accountability platform; aspirations survey; consolidation of community action plans (CAPs) in Somalia
- ❑ **Durable solutions consortia partners have adapted their programme activities based on evidence-** Danwadaag solutions consortia has included a much stronger component of early solutions

## Policy

- ❑ **Used evidence to challenge a common narrative and assumptions-** development of Daadab Solutions paper in Kenya; government engagement in Somalia (going beyond secondments narrative)
- ❑ **Invested in long term locally led processes** ensuring local actors and authorities are able to take the lead in coordinating durable solutions processes- joint planning with local authorities in Ethiopia and Somalia
- ❑ **Increased strategic engagement with IGAD-** great convening power with regional governments to support dialogue around local integration and socio-economic inclusion
- ❑ **Increased capacity to support the Global Refugee Forum preparations (GRF)-** documentation of best practices/ lessons learnt in CRRF rollouts; increased engagement with UNHCR in the region

## Coordination

- ❑ **Fostered inclusive, trustful and collaborative working approaches-** increased demand for ReDSS support as members, government, donors, academia recognize ReDSS as the “go-to” organization on durable solutions in the region
- ❑ **Pursued strategic partnerships, collaboration and relationships-** UNHCR, WB, governments/ municipalities, IGAD; ReDSS + Structures
- ❑ **Strengthened performance and collective accountability within ReDSS-** dedicated country support for Somalia and Ethiopia; internal monitoring systems to measure uptake and impact

***“Whatever the quality of information, no assumption can be made that the increased availability of good information and analysis will in itself result in better informed decisions.”***

ACAPS - TUFTS, 2013

# What have we learnt in 2019?

*Focus on research and knowledge management*

- ❑ **Led the development of common research and learning agenda through a participatory and inclusive process**
  - Common research agenda and research mapping process in Ethiopia
  - Joint studies and analyses with academia and practitioners (operational research, annual analyses..) to inform common analysis and narrative in Somalia
  - Locally-led engagement in linking learning with policy and programming development
- ❑ **Created a space bringing humanitarian, development and government actors together**
  - Learning events to support peer learning and create space to discuss and debate
  - Workshops between actors to support political economy analyses
- ❑ **Invested in uptake and dissemination of evidence**
  - Use and reference of ReDSS studies by external stakeholders- **30 agencies demonstrated that they are using evidence from ReDSS**
  - Developed relevant tools to support and monitor uptake and impact of evidence

## Key outputs

- 2 operational research; 1 solutions analysis; 1 annual aspirations survey conducted
- 5 learning events and 9 workshops attended by 779 participants from over 140 organizations
- 2<sup>nd</sup> annual evidence week attended by 202 participants (40 national actors)



- ❑ Common research agenda and synthesis paper
- ❑ Studies and analyses to address key knowledge and practice gaps
- ❑ Lessons learnt pieces/ Case studies
- ❑ Solutions [programming tools](#)
- ❑ Aspirations survey methodology
- ❑ Online solutions [dashboard](#)
- ❑ [Website](#) and bi monthly updates
- ❑ Solutions [tutorial](#) in English and Somali
- ❑ Learning events and workshops
- ❑ Annual evidence weeks
- ❑ One pagers/ briefs with key figures and recommendations

## Constant monitoring of learning uptake and impacts

*(how people learned, which tools they used per category: practitioners, donors, governments, etc)*





# Key challenges and opportunities: support to learning and use of evidence to inform programming and policies

## Key challenges

- ❑ Limited disaggregated data suitable for long term solutions planning/ comparison between host and displaced
- ❑ Limited support for uptake and use of evidence
- ❑ How to navigate highly political contexts and increased government engagement in research
- ❑ How to **operate effectively at the interface between policy and evidence** in support of social changes
- ❑ How to **measure impact of research** on policy & programme adaptation (contribution vs attribution)



## Opportunities

- ❑ **Investing in dissemination and uptake** – Focus on producing less so as to create space for research synthesis, reflection and uptake to improve programming and policies
- ❑ **Developing a common research agenda** to support a common narrative and understanding
- ❑ **Aligning research questions to policy priorities** in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya to ensure relevance
- ❑ **Collaboration with local academia and universities** to compliment operational research, strengthen methodological approach and inform common narrative e.g. national academic network
- ❑ **Focus on political economy analysis** – to support principled approach in development and political context
- ❑ **Invest in tools and methodologies to support and monitor uptake and impact** of evidence for programme adaptation and policy change

# What have we done in 2019?

*Focus on programme support and capacity development*

# ReDSS as a learning partner to support peer learning and program adaptation based on evidence

**Danwadaag Programme in Somalia (2018-2022)**  
Partners: **IOM**, NRC, Concern, **ReDSS**, **GREDO**, Juba Foundation, **SHADCO**  
Donor: **DFID**

**EUTF/CRRF Programme in Ethiopia (2018-2022)**  
Partners: **UNHCR**, **ReDSS**  
Donor: **EU**

**Enhancing Integration of Displacement affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS) 2017-2019**  
Partners: **Concern**, NRC, DRC, **GREDO**, **ReDSS**  
Donor: **EU**

**Jubaland Solutions Consortium (JSC) in Somalia (2017-2019)**  
Partners: **NRC**, Concern, Juba Foundation, **ReDSS**  
Donor: **EU**

**Core programming principles and collective outcomes**

**Danida Solutions Programme Somalia (2017-2020)**  
Partners: **DRC**, DDG, WYG, **ReDSS**  
Donor: **Danida**

**Global ERC ECHO (2017-2019)**  
Partners: **DRC**, IRC, NRC, **ReDSS**, ASP, DSP  
Donor: **ECHO**

**Somaliland Durable Solutions Consortium (SDSC) (2017-2019)**  
Partners: **World Vision**, NRC, CWW, DRC, **TASCO**, **ReDSS**  
Donor: **EU**

## A shared learning culture is continuously shaping and improving DS programs and policies

**ONE COMMON GOAL:** Improved durable solutions programming and policies that increases the potential for displacement affected communities to integrate sustainably and to live safe, dignified and productive lives in the East and Horn of Africa

**ONE COMMON VISION:** Durable solutions for displacement affected communities are achieved through the sustained commitment and collective efforts of diverse actors in the East and Horn of Africa

**ReDSS ROLE:** to support Consortium partners and bring them together on capacity development and learning to contribute to one vision – avoid duplication and identify gaps

One vision supported by different Consortia through joint learning and collective outcomes

| DAC Engagement   | Engagement with government/duty bearers   | Area-based approaches   |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidation of CAPs into district plans in Somalia</li> <li>• Use of innovative tools to support meaningful engagement with DAC e.g CSAP uses interactive radio and SMS</li> <li>• Use of longitudinal data to better understand DAC aspirations</li> <li>• Investing in social cohesion and conflict management approaches</li> <li>• Use of art and culture to support inclusion- body mapping exercises</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of common durable solutions principles by Federal Government in Somalia</li> <li>• Secondment of knowledge management staff to local authorities offices in Ethiopia</li> <li>• Development of government engagement principles in Somalia</li> <li>• Joint planning and engaging all levels of government at national and local/ state/ county levels in Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya</li> <li>• Enhancing government capacity based on jointly identified needs in Ethiopia and Somalia</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported government led, area-based coordination structures at local and regional state levels in Jijiga</li> <li>• Strengthening area-based monitoring and data collection in Somalia and Ethiopia</li> <li>• Developing area-based capacity assessment plans for local government in Jijiga</li> <li>• Supporting local solutions hubs at municipality levels in Somalia</li> </ul> |

## Cross-cutting issues

1. Understanding the context and using it to inform implementation
2. Using evidence to support programme learning and adaptation
3. Creating/supporting space for dialogue and joint planning
4. Measuring progress towards durable solutions processes

# Use of collective tools based on knowledge gaps to inform programming and accountability over time

## **Solution analysis**

(IASC framework with 3 safeties/ 8 criteria/ 28 outcome indicators – to be used as a baseline)

## **Annual Solution update (criteria)**

to monitor uptake, use of recommendations and collective accountability

## **Annual aspirations surveys**

of Displacement Affected Communities

## **Social accountability platform (radio)**

to support CSOs engagement on displacement and solutions



**INFORMED BY CORE DS PROGRAMING PRINCIPLES  
COMMON VISION AND JOINT STRATEGY**

**CONTRIBUTION AND ENGAGEMENT FROM ALL ACTORS AND LED BY GOVERNMENT**



# Key programming challenges and opportunities

## Key challenges

- ❑ Continued reliance on **status-based responses to displacement**
- ❑ Sectoral/cluster approaches contribute to **fragmented responses**
- ❑ **Lack of collaboration** in programming approaches
- ❑ **Disjointed focuses on humanitarian and development responses**
- ❑ Self-reliance programming **focused on economic (rather than social) opportunities** and integration
- ❑ **Limited engagement of communities** in informing/improving programming
- ❑ **How to measure** durable solutions processes/local integration?



## Opportunities

- ❑ Adopting a **DAC-oriented, rights and needs-based approach** to addressing displacement
- ❑ Integrated responses through **area-based, locally-led planning and coordination**
- ❑ Emerging examples of **collaborative programming approaches and joint planning 'solutions hubs'**
- ❑ Simultaneous **focus on early solutions and long-term durable solutions** processes
- ❑ Include **social cohesion and inclusion** as key strategic **objectives** of displacement programming
- ❑ **Participatory and inclusive processes** to develop and **adapt** programming approaches
- ❑ Ensure that **protection remains at the core** of work including in development programming
- ❑ Multi-stakeholder approaches **towards collective outcomes**

# What have we done in 2019?

*Focus on capacity development*

| Peer learning and mentorship support  | Coordinated and common approach   | Impact and uptake  |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided support to Afghanistan Durable Solutions Platform contextualised ReDSS training package to its context</li> <li>• Brought municipalities from Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu together to learn from each other</li> <li>• Provided technical capacity on durable solutions upon requests from governments and other actors</li> <li>• Consistent support to local actors- civil society workshops on use of evidence; development of common messaging ahead of high level conferences</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of capacity assessment plans for local government authorities in Jijiga</li> <li>• Joint planning with government to identify key needs and gaps</li> <li>• Carefully balance investments and engagements with govts at different levels</li> <li>• Enhancing government capacity based on jointly identified needs in Ethiopia and Somalia</li> <li>• Developed advanced thematic tools- area based training tools to be piloted in 2020 in Jijiga</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened the knowledge and technical capacity of practitioners and policy makers- 236 practitioners and policy-makers trained</li> <li>• 84 national actors have been trained (local authorities, LNGOs, universities)</li> <li>• Strengthened post assessment training and evaluation to demonstrate impact of ReDSS trainings</li> <li>• Strengthened participation based on age, gender and diversity lens- 50% increase seen in women participation but still requires more emphasis</li> </ul> |

## Cross-cutting issues

1. Ensuring women and youth participation
2. Tailoring content to fit different audiences and contexts
3. Investing in locally-led processes using politically smart ways of working

- ❑ **Field priority** - Priority given to field level trainings for local authorities and local CSOs in order to support area based solutions planning and **locally led processes**
- ❑ **Peer learning, mentoring and coaching** – no one off training but long term engagement/trusted relationship and joint planning with members, local authorities, customized mini trainings/induction, etc
- ❑ **Leveraging members expertise** by co-facilitating workshops in partnership with ReDSS members and key stakeholders – promoted a multi-sectorial and multi-actors approach
- ❑ **Linkages with ongoing policy processes** -trainings contextualised and adapted to the relevant country/ area context to ensure linkages with ongoing policy processes eg. County plans, DRDIP
- ❑ **Package content tailored to focus more on the ‘HOW’** of solutions programming and use of key lessons learnt from different contexts, programming practice examples

## Key challenges

- ❑ Need to go beyond seconded positions to a coordinated and common approach e.g sharing of ToRs, common vision on short term vs long term capacity injection support
- ❑ Lack of **inclusive and transparent approaches** which fuels power struggles between authorities
- ❑ **Finding the right balance of government engagement at all levels** (state/ municipal vs. federal)
- ❑ **Limited technical capacity of local actors** to lead on coordination and planning processes



## Opportunities

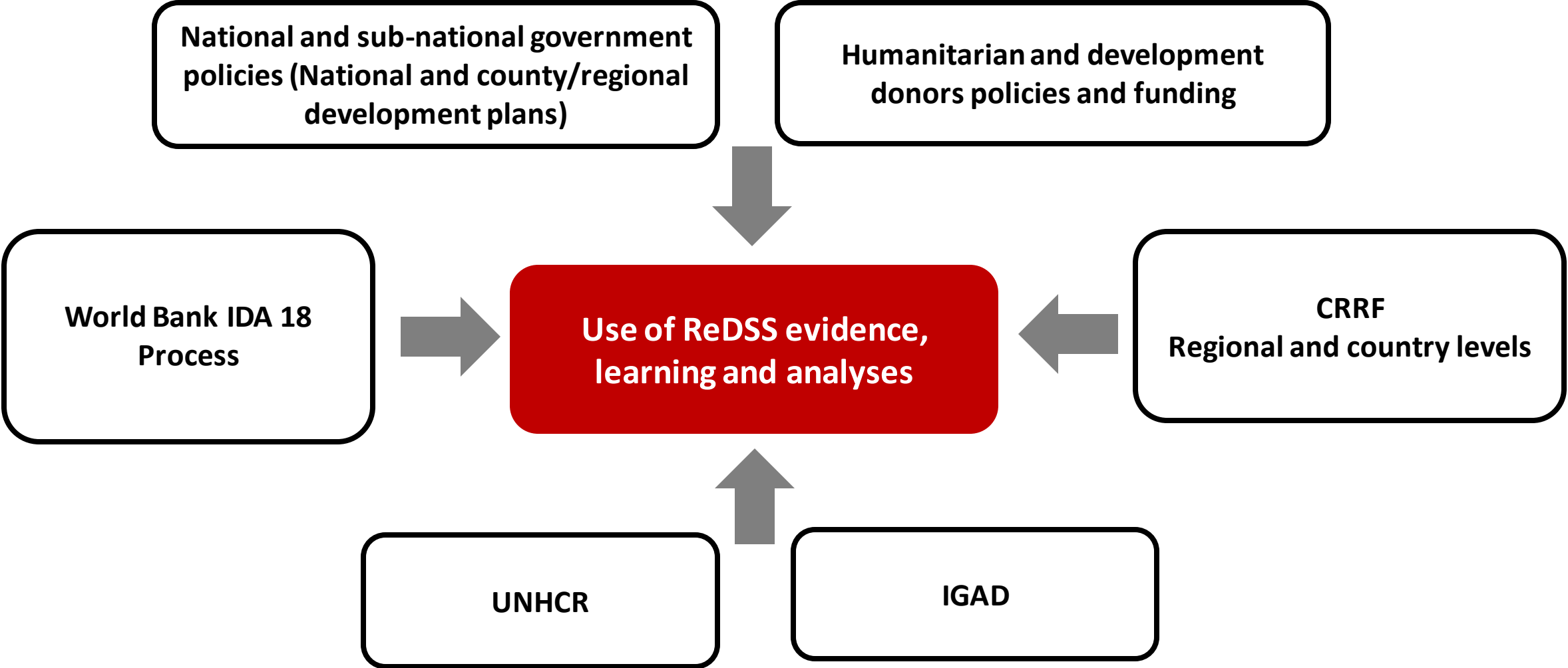
- ❑ Providing more **mentorship and peer support with consistent follow up**
- ❑ Improving coordination by **investing in joint planning meetings with authorities**
- ❑ Going beyond capacity development and secondments to understanding **partnership building and institution building**
- ❑ Conducting thorough **context analyses** to understand the context and dynamics between different actors
- ❑ **Realistic, localised, well-defined and collectively endorsed capacity development** plans for institutions and individuals spanning the coming years at minimum

# What have we influenced in 2019?

*Focus on policy dialogue*



# ReDSS priority policy processes and key stakeholders



## Strengthening the policy reach, access and impact of ReDSS members

- Increased strategic engagement with IGAD, World Bank and UNHCR to support open dialogue around local integration and socio-economic inclusion
- Policy briefs on displacement and solutions – key messages on thematic issues; country messaging
- ReDSS members representing ReDSS in policy processes while ReDSS creates a space to engage (IGAD, ICGLR, joint planning with authorities, donors meetings..)
- Additional capacity through NORCAP secondment to support members engagement in the GRF

## Providing timely, evidence based policy advise and analysis for use by members and policy actors

- Documented learning and best practices around the implementation of the CRRF in East Africa
- Bringing government, humanitarian, development and peace building actors together for collective reflection– i.e learning events, GRF engagement etc
- Provided technical support to key donors in developing their solutions strategies – Dfid, EU, Swedish, Swiss - Influencing policy and donor strategy
- ReDSS -**recognized as umbrella organization with strong expertise-** invited to key WGs, events, donors briefings and strategies development, UN missions, etc
- ReDSS as a key player in supporting and challenging assumptions and common narrative– constructive dialogue i.e development of Daadab Solutions brief

## CRRF/GCR and new ways of working

- Strategic engagement with IGAD with strong convening powers bring governments together
- Aligning and indicating durable solutions programming contribution to the SDGs/ poverty agenda
- NORCAP secondment to support membership engagement in GRF
- Supporting local actors engagement in policy processes
- IGAD endorsement as a regional support platform
- Collective outcomes/joint planning and accountability
- Creating space for open dialogue on social economic integration

## Engagement with government

- Working with local authorities at sub national levels
- Secondment of staff to national structures in Somalia and Ethiopia
- Ensuring whole of government approach- working with line ministries and local governments
- Strengthen the technical knowledge on solutions and protection of local municipalities and district authorities
- Use of politically smart approaches in contexts of state building
- WB funding considered a game changer

## Humanitarian development peace nexus

- Donor coordination and alignment around a common vision and common approaches to DS
- Area based approaches that leverage on the strengths and expertise- across the hum/dev/peace nexus
- Inclusion of conflict management and peace building actors in durable solutions planning and programming
- Social cohesion and state building as part of DS consortia

## Key challenges

- ❑ **Policy processes versus operational realities:** policies changing faster than implementation
- ❑ Current **financing architecture** does not adequately support collaborative or area-based approaches
- ❑ **Limited capacity of government** to lead on coordination and planning processes
- ❑ **Disconnect between national and local level** policy processes



## Opportunities

- ❑ **Concrete commitments on policy** offer platform to expand self-reliance opportunities
- ❑ **Multi-stakeholder donor coordination critical** to ensure funding meaningfully supports
- ❑ **Critical to invest in capacities** to sustain solutions locally and nationally
- ❑ **Government-led coordination structures and offices should be supported** to reach their full capacity
- ❑ **Support ‘whole of government’ approaches** to bring line ministries and displacement into national development plans

# How have we coordinated in 2019?

*Focus on internal and external coordination*

- ❑ **Fostered inclusive, trustful and collaborative working approaches**
  - Increased demand for ReDSS support: members, government, donors, academia... as ReDSS is recognized as the “go-to” organization on durable solutions in the region
- ❑ **Pursued strategic partnerships, collaboration and relationships**
  - Strategic partnerships: UNHCR, WB, governments/ municipalities
  - Increased donor engagement and support- DFID, DANIDA, Swiss, EU, USAID
  - Additional capacity to support the GRF- NORCAP secondment
  - Joint planning with local authorities in Somalia and Ethiopia
  - ReDSS + Structure in Somalia and Ethiopia
  - ACF as new core group member to join ReDSS in 2019
- ❑ **Strengthened performance and collective accountability within ReDSS**
  - Dedicated country support for Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya
  - 11 staff focusing on Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and regional level
  - Internal monitoring systems to ensure accountability, measure uptake and impact
  - Expansion of ReDSS in Great Lakes Region

**Challenge: managing country growth while maintaining regional impact, putting in place systems & processes to deliver at scale while ensuring quality, focus and value add**



# 2020 focus and priorities

| Regional   | Somalia   | Ethiopia   | Kenya  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Return and (re)integration</p> <p>IDP focus and agenda</p> <p>Displacement financing and private sector engagement</p> <p>Cross border programming and learning</p> | <p>Urban displacement</p> <p>Economic empowerment and private sector engagement</p> <p>Measuring sustainable (re)integration</p> <p>Housing, Land and Property and forced evictions</p> | <p>Area-based approaches</p> <p>Self-reliance and social economic inclusion</p> <p>Social cohesion</p> <p>Protection in development contexts</p> | <p>Devolution and area-based planning</p> <p>Self-reliance and social economic inclusion</p> <p>Private sector engagement and innovation</p> <p>Urban displacement</p> |

## Research, analysis & Knowledge Management

Focus and invest more on uptake to support synthesis and absorption of evidence

Dissemination and uptake plans for all 2019 studies

Learning events and briefs on: (self reliance and economic empowerment; area-based approaches; displacement financing; social cohesion)

Regional common research agenda and questions

Provide opportunities for cross-learning between countries

## Programme Support & Capacity Development

Programme learning workshop on different tools to measure local integration/ self reliance (April/ May)

Collective outcomes monitoring

Follow up/ advanced trainings at national, sub national and regional levels

Documentation of programme learning

## Policy Dialogue

National/ sub national development plans

UNHCR and WB / new ways of working – CRRF

Strategic engagement IGAD-regional support platform

Policy strategy development

Post GRF engagement and agenda

IDP agenda and focus

## Internal & External Coordination

Half day quarterly regional core group

Quarterly national Core Group

ReDSS + structure in country

Members focal points at regional and national level

Review of ReDSS ToC and strategy for 2021-2023

Internal review of ReDSS

| Research, analysis & KM   | Programme Support & Capacity development   | Policy Dialogue  | Coordination (internal & external)  |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Study on land governance conflict and inclusion – with World Bank, NRC, RVI)- Jan</p> <p>Aspirations survey report (Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismayo, Dollow)- Jan</p> <p>Solutions analysis update: thematic focus: Aug – Sept</p> <p>1 online tutorial on HLP: Jan/Feb</p> <p>Learning events: Evidence week</p> | <p>Thematic series workshops: Housing and integrated settlement approach (Nairobi: Jan); economic development; return and (re)integration</p> <p>1 DS Training in Baidoa: May</p> <p>Support to Danwadaag on real time learning documentation: quarterly</p> <p>Uptake programme workshops: aspirations survey; land governance;</p> | <p>Support to government-led coordination (FGS and state level): quarterly basis</p> <p>Support to MoPIED: NDP 9 review process; development of a National DS strategy</p> <p>Engagement with IGAD: NAP; DRDIP in Somalia</p> <p>Follow up and monitoring on the GRF outcomes and pledges</p> <p>Policy briefs: inclusive housing;</p> | <p>Quarterly ReDSS Somalia meetings: Feb, May, Sep, Dec</p> <p>Dissemination of monthly updates</p> <p>Internal surveys to assess feedback from members: bi-annually</p> <p>Monthly and Quarterly DS Consortia meetings (EU RE-INTEG, DSP, Danwadaag)</p> <p>DS working group with RCO: every 6 weeks</p> <p>Somalia donor meetings</p> |

## Research, analysis & KM

Dissemination and uptake from NCRRS synthesis paper

Solutions Analysis update in SRS

Create Ethiopia page on ReDSS website

Documentation of lessons learnt and programme impact on identified priority areas

Continued development of NCO KM spreadsheet to improve usability for CRRF stakeholders

## Programme Support & Capacity development

Pilot new training tools through workshops in Jijiga and Kebrebeayah

DS training for stakeholders in Addis and Jijiga

Greater emphasis on promoting collective outcomes monitoring and programme learning among ReDSS members and other stakeholders

Provide cross-learning opportunities for actors in Ethiopia and Somalia to learn from one another

## Policy Dialogue

Support to government-led area-based coordination/planning (Federal, regional, and local levels)

Development of policy engagement strategies for both CRRF/NCRRS and IDPs

Work towards common narrative for IDP DS agenda in Ethiopia through greater engagement in IDP sphere

Policy briefs/one pagers on 2020 priority areas (area-based approaches, self-reliance)

## Coordination (internal & external)

Quarterly ReDSS Ethiopia meetings (Addis and Jijiga)

Establish linkage with SRS DS WG

Support to ARRA coordination role

Support greater coordination between UN/NGOs on IDP DS

Recruitment of a ReDSS Programme Support Officer and IDP focal person based in Addis

## Research, analysis & KM

Development of a common research agenda

Partnership with Kenya national academic network

Investment on uptake and dissemination to support synthesis and absorption of evidence

## Programme Support & Capacity development

Capacity development strategy for Kenya (learning events, peer to peer learning, continuous trainings etc.)

Focus on programme support to inform adaptation-development of Programme tools, collective outcomes, documenting lessons learnt etc.

## Policy Dialogue

Rethinking the policy agenda in Kenya – policy brief, update of Devolution study/ political economy analysis, policy learning events

Continued strategic engagement with IGAD

## Coordination (internal & external)

### Internal:

Bi monthly ReDSS + Kenya meetings – to include specific thematic topics as part of these meetings

### External:

IGAD/ UNHCR post GRF

World Bank

Kenya donor group

Ad hoc as required



# ReDSS structure and financial update

# ReDSS organigram

**Steering Committee**

ReDSS Coordinator  
*Aude Galli*

NORCAP  
secondment  
*Cate Osborn*

ReDSS Somalia  
Manager  
*Rufus Karanja*

ReDSS Ethiopia  
Manager  
*Jason Bell*

Regional Knowledge  
management and  
policy officer  
*Shezane Kirubi*

Regional Research and  
capacity development  
officer  
*Patience Kiara*

Programme  
manager  
*Abdullahi Abdi*

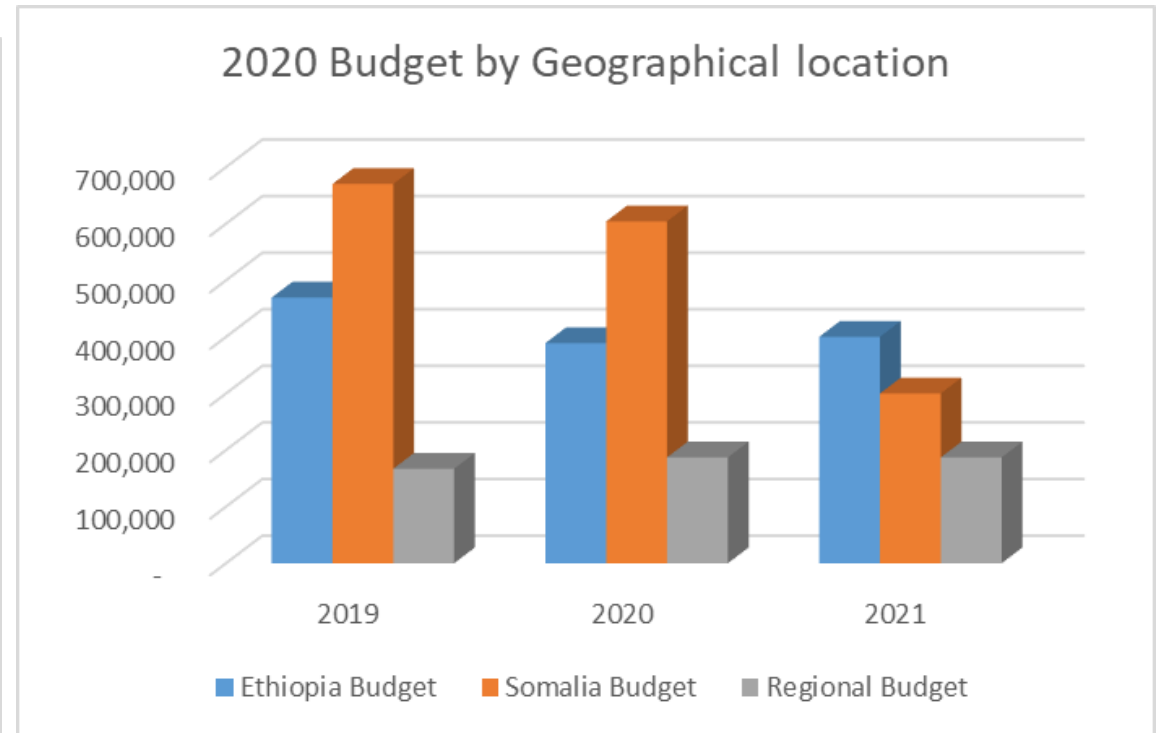
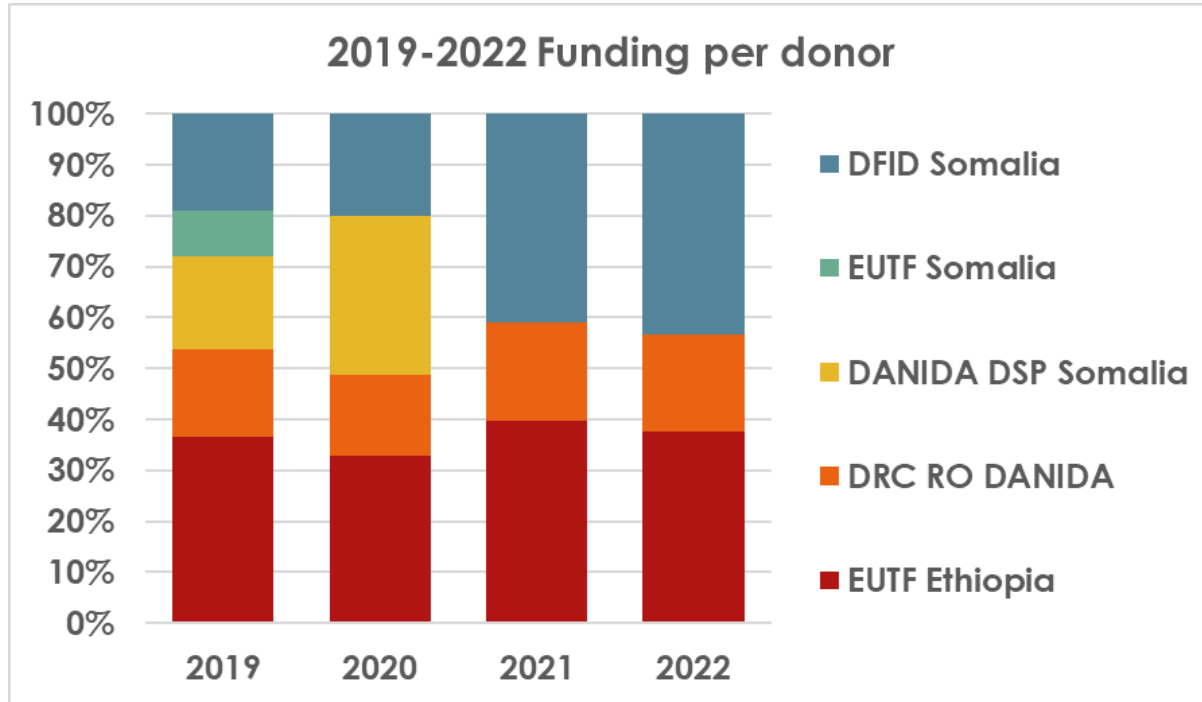
Durable Solutions  
officer  
*Salma Abdillahi*

Program Support  
officer  
*Hannah Muiruri*

Knowledge  
Management  
officer  
*Solomon Hassen*

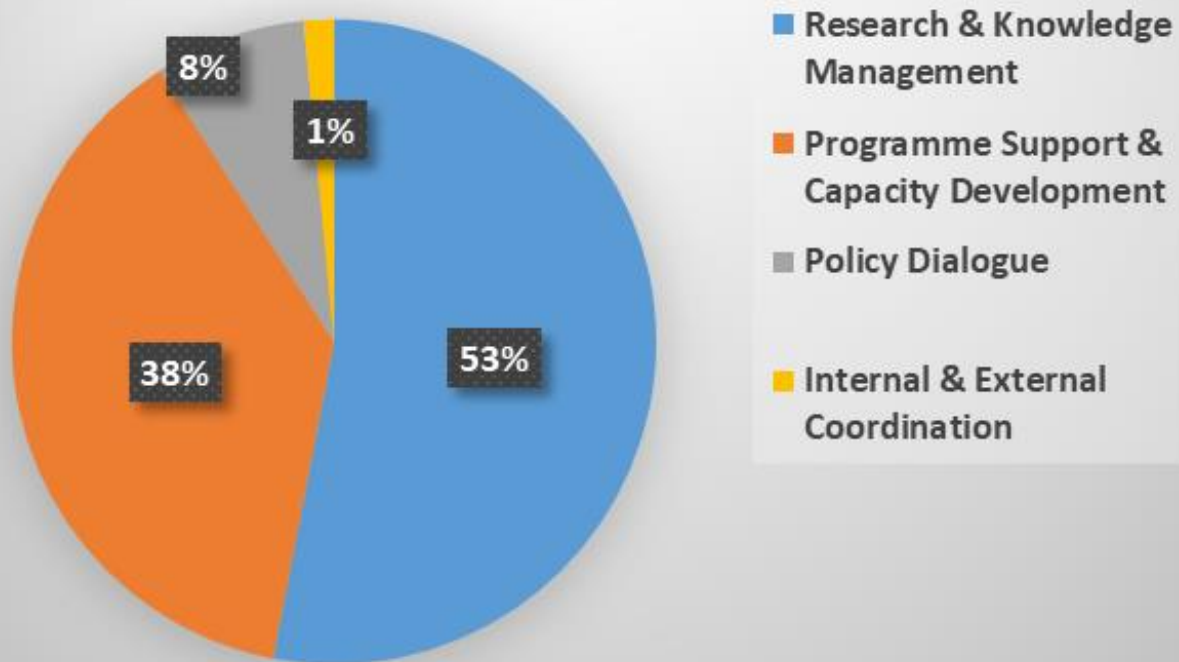
Knowledge  
Management  
officer  
*Amin Yusuf*

# ReDSS 2020 Budget outlook per donor



***Successful diversification of funding and long-term stability  
Funding through ReDSS must benefit the entire membership***

## 2020 budget Allocation/ Pillar



## 2020 STAFF COSTS VS PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

