

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS

# Horn of Africa

## Progressive Effects Evaluation of the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP)

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Learning and Evaluation Team of the Effect Evaluation  
of the Regional Development and Protection  
Programme in the Horn of Africa

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# 1. INTRODUCTION TO THIS EVALUATION

This evaluation was commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of the Netherlands on behalf of the donors funding the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) in the Horn of Africa. **The progressive effects evaluation was conducted over a three-year period**, with a baseline in 2018, and an endline in 2020. While the time frame is short for both the RDPP as a new model of development assistance to displacement-affected communities (DACs) in the region, and an evaluation of its impact, lessons learned over these three years have wide ranging import. They can inform the new mechanisms in place – from the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) to durable solutions programming in each country.

The RDPP objectives focus on capacity building, protection, integrated services, and socio-economic development in DACs. The RDPP model was rolled out in North Africa, the Middle East and in the Horn of Africa, targeting refugee hosting areas. It has been framed as a regional model aimed at filling in protection gaps, while working towards addressing humanitarian-development nexus challenges. **The evaluation speaks to the relevance of the RDPP in the Horn of Africa as a regional model for durable solutions programming, and for development-responses to forced displacement.** While RDPP as a funding mechanism has come to a close, the Dutch MFA is continuing its work in refugee hosting areas through PROSPECTS, a programme to improve prospects for host communities and forcibly displaced persons. Taking stock of achievements to date, issues to monitor, the benefits and outcomes of the RDPP can help inform, influence and lead to adaptations in future durable solutions approaches.

## A. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THIS IMPACT EVALUATION

The RDPP Horn of Africa interventions have covered five countries with 16 programmes via an investment of €160 million between 2018 and 2020. The approach in each country varies to account for contextual specificities. There is not “one” programme to be evaluated. The evaluation was rendered multifaceted from the onset by the complexity of the RDPP programme as a whole, which involved different packages, partners and funding priorities for each country. Some activities had already begun at the time of the baseline data collection, while others never commenced as planned. The lack of common reporting indicators and a uniform monitoring framework, compounded by the absence of a Theory of Change (reconstructed by LET a posteriori, Annex 2), complicated analysis across programmes. Given that evaluating every project under the portfolio exceeded the scope of this evaluation exercise, **the LET focused the evaluation on one location in each of the five countries, presenting lessons learned from projects in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia and Sudan.**

While based on the specific contexts this subset of RDPP interventions was implemented in, **the lessons learned derived are applicable to the action as a whole and provide valuable insights for others who work to foster durable solutions in East Africa in the wake of, and building on, the RDPP action.**

**In this synthesis report, LET presents an analysis of RDPP’s contribution**, not an analysis of changes that can be directly attributed to RDPP. The reason for this focus on contribution is twofold: first, RDPP projects are either co-funded or operating in an environment where other similar projects and funding streams come together to have a joint impact, for example, on legislative and government capacity changes. Secondly, the different packages implemented in different countries means that there is an inherent lack of comparability across RDPP interventions and countries. In fact, a critical facet of the RDPP in each country was to ensure complementary rather than duplicate action. As a result, the LET often found that partners did not have sufficient knowledge of the RDPP funding stream specifically or did not recognise interventions as RDPP-funded. This was the case in Kalobeyei, Kenya as much as in Kismayo, Somalia, and is broadly speaking a key feature of joint durable solutions programming. But even if effects cannot be fully *attributed* to the RDPP programme, the report identifies improvements or declines in areas and activities funded by RDPP and speaks to RDPP’s role in the evolutions observed.

This synthesis report is accompanied and complemented by five individual country reports, which highlight what has worked, what has worked less well, and lessons learned for durable solutions programming, taking each context as its level of analysis. This synthesis report brings the country contexts under a regional analysis, answers evaluation questions and identifies contributions made by RDPP as a source of durable solutions funding in the region. In other words, the synthesis report presents key data from the qualitative and quantitative data collection, RDPP contributions, and durable solutions lessons learned. The country reports describe results reached in the five contexts, and this synthesis report analyses contributing factors and regional lessons learned.

### B. RDPP PROJECTS EVALUATED

The countries selected by RDPP in the Horn of Africa include some of the largest cases of protracted displacement in the world, located in a dynamic setting where forced displacement is a chronic issue, caused by conflict, environment and climate change. The regional context has evolved politically as well, with regional commitments and national legislative changes that have an impact on prospects for durable solutions. At a global level, in 2016, the New York Declaration and its subsequent global summits profoundly changed the way aid was being envisioned and support to refugee hosting areas could be designed. Governments from the Horn of Africa region joined forces with these global commitments, paving the way for a new conversation on protracted displacement. The implementation of the RDPP took place at this historic moment – with the weight of past displacement, the opportunities offered by present policy shifts and the risks present in any period of unprecedented change and transition.

Within this global context, the RDPP’s goal was to function as a regional programme, to not only fund critical action to deliver on both humanitarian and development needs, but also to explore modalities for a stronger, evidence-based approach to protracted displacement. This has been referred to as a ‘new way of working’, bringing together humanitarian and development efforts in order to, together, lead to impact larger than the sum of its parts. **The LET assesses the ‘new ways of working’, reflecting on issues of coordination, impact and sustainability.** It also reviews acute needs and vulnerabilities among host and displaced populations, on the one hand, and chronic needs and vulnerabilities on the other.

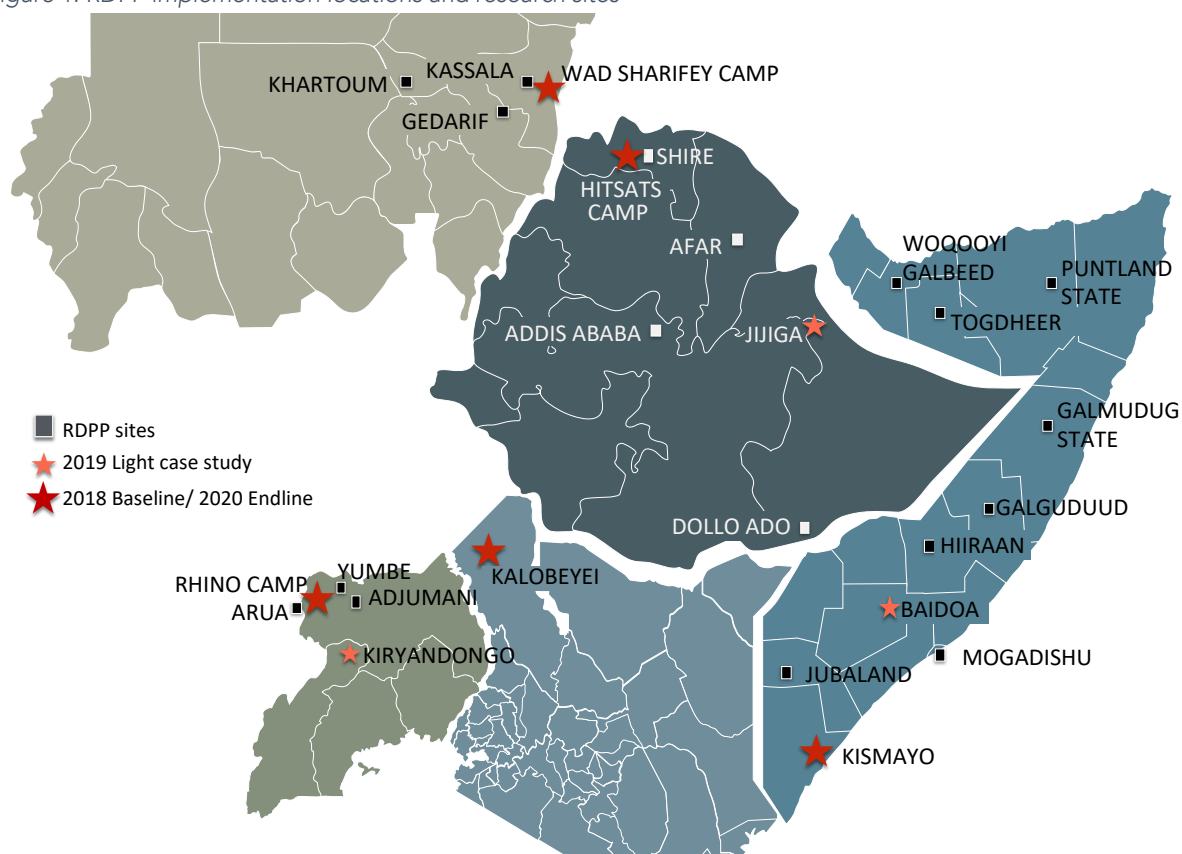
The majority of projects have been funded under the following key thematic areas and countries of coverage, as illustrated in Table 1. Further details about the implementing partners (IPs) delivering on these projects is made available in Annex 3.

Table 1: Projects funded in each thematic area and by country

Theme	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	Sudan	Uganda	Total
Capacity-building		10		1		11
Protection	3	2	3	1	2	11
Integrated Services	5	1	8	1	3	18
Livelihoods	5	3	2	3	5	18
Total	13	16	13	6	10	58

Among these, specific locations were selected as a focus of this investigation. During the inception phase, the LET team selected a range of possible “candidate” locations following careful review of RDPP project documents and based on size and characteristics of the refugee population, type of projects implemented, and context and extent of coverage for RDPP outcome areas. It narrowed down further the list through conversations with IPs on logistics, access and migration profile in the locations of interest (protracted vs. flux). **Figure 1 identifies all locations of RDPP implementation, baseline (2018) and endline (2020) research sites and locations of light case studies conducted in 2019.**

Figure 1: RDPP implementation locations and research sites



This evaluation thus covers the following projects under RDPP as outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: RDPP-funded Projects reviewed by baseline and endline research sites

Country	Research sites 1 per country	Project
Ethiopia	Hitsats camp	Enhanced Integration of Displaced and Displacement Affected Communities in Ethiopia (EIDDACE) – Lot 1: Shire – IRC UK (lead), DICAC, DRC, NRC
Kenya	Kalobeyei camp	Kalobeyei Integrated Social and Economic Development Plan (KISEDIP) – UNHCR, FAO, UNICEF, WFP
Somalia	Kismayo, Midnimo village	Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement affected communities in Jubaland state of Somalia – NRC, Concern Worldwide, Juba Foundation, ReDSS
Sudan	Wad Sharifey camp	Vocational Training for Refugees and Host Communities in Eastern Sudan – GIZ
		Agribusiness in Eastern Sudan – RVO*
		Capacity Building Project for State Authorities in Eastern Sudan – Landell Mills*
Uganda	Rhino camp	The Support Program to Refugee settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) – , DRC, ENABEL, ADA

\* Projects which were significantly delayed and had not implemented significant activities at the time of the endline evaluation.

## C. METHODOLOGY - SUMMARY

The LET implemented a combined quantitative and qualitative evaluation to assess the outcomes of RDPP-coordinated programming in three countries and locations specifically: Ethiopia (Hitsats), Uganda (Rhino Camp), and Sudan (Wad Sharifey). The remaining two RDPP locations for the evaluation – Kenya (Kalobeyei) and Somalia (Kismayo) – were the focus of qualitative data collection alone. However, when in 2019 Samuel Hall was contracted by the European Union (EU) to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the Kalobeyei, the research team took the opportunity to apply a similar survey, and to return to it in 2020 for the endline for the RDPP evaluation. The survey data is provided in this report, with quantitative data for four of the five RDPP countries and locations. A detailed presentation of our methodology is available in Annex 4. The range of tools used included:

- A desk review of submitted IP reports, related reports and evaluations, and output indicators;<sup>1</sup>
- One quantitative survey in all locations except for Kismayo, Somalia;
- Qualitative data collection in all locations;
- Tracer studies on livelihoods in Uganda (Rhino Camp) and Ethiopia (Hitsats);
- Light case studies (Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda) focusing on a RDPP intervention outside of the primary research location;
- Video materials and autoethnographies.

Finally, a separate but related investigation into the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)-sponsored component of the RDPP in Ethiopia and Sudan focusing specifically on refugee and vital events registration complements this research and feeds into the reporting where appropriate.

Table 3: Baseline Data Collected per Country

	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	Sudan	Uganda	TOTAL
Focus Group Discussions (FGD)*		11	23	17		47
Semi-structured interview (SSI)	68	7			61	127
Key Informant Interviews (KII)	20	25	14	12	24	57
Workshops*		3				12
Quantitative Survey	810	619**		803	840	3,072
<b>Total No. Participants</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>3,522</b>

\* Minimum 7 participants per FGD and workshop  
 \*\*Part of EU Mid-term evaluation

Table 4: Endline Data Collected per Country

	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	Sudan	Uganda	TOTAL
Focus Group Discussions*	9	10	11	9	14	53
Semi-structured Interviews	4	5	4	4	4	21
Key Informant Interviews	12	19	18	10	12	71
Community Observations, including photos and video	1	4	3	2	4	14
Quantitative Phone Survey	834	273	-	822	855	2,784
Tracer Study	20	-	-	-	13	49
Auto-Ethnography		1	1	-	-	2
Visual snapshot	1	1	1	1	1	5
<b>Total No. Participants</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>3,800</b>

\*Minimum 5 participants per FGD

<sup>1</sup>See Annex 4 for a full list of IP reports and documentation reviewed and Annex 5 for a list of Altai Consulting output indicators that contributed to the desk review. LET objectives and approach are distinct from the ongoing monitoring and learning efforts by Altai Consulting across all projects (focused on EU Trust Fund (EUTF) Horn of Africa portfolio level), although their data has been included in this analysis, specifically the desk review referenced above. More detail on the complimentary work of Altai can be found in the Annex 4.

## 2. BACKGROUND: THE RDPP STORY

RDPP aimed to effect change in the four key results areas of integrated service delivery (with an eye to gains in social cohesion as a benefit beyond improved services), improved protection, improved livelihoods and improved capacity of local actors to implement integrated programming (with the added benefit of sustainability due to local ownership). While RDPP covers many locations and projects, these desired outcomes are a guiding lens through which all programming can be viewed. **This section aims to concisely summarise the types of interventions that contributed to these outcome areas in the five countries, to give a broad understanding of what activities are being implemented to achieve the hoped-for outcomes.** This provides an appreciation of RDPP as a whole before drilling down into the areas and programmes which form the heart of this evaluation.

*Caveat – Data sources and systems used by each IP vary significantly. This partial summary illustrates how the vision was translated to field activities, but it is not an exhaustive list of all activities.*

### A. ETHIOPIA: A FOCUS ON HITSATS

The goal of the RDPP in Ethiopia is to provide sustainable development and protection solutions for refugees and hosts, in the hopes of providing alternatives to irregular and secondary migration. The programme's targeted beneficiaries are in five geographic "lots" across the country: Afar, Tigray and Somali Regions of Ethiopia, as well as the cities of Shire and Addis Ababa, where most of the country's Eritrean and Somali refugees are hosted. The €30M budget primarily aims to serve 100,000 to 120,000 beneficiaries.

#### Integrated service delivery

All lots under RDPP Ethiopia place a strong focus on improving social cohesion via better access to integrated basic services, especially in the domains of water, energy and education. In Shire, Dollo Ado, Afar and Jijiga, the projects worked on improving drinking **water** for hosts and refugees via water treatment plants, drilling boreholes, rehabilitative wells, improving pipelines. An important secondary goal here is to alleviate long-standing grievances over water shortages, common across the region. Ethiopia also saw an important effort on improving the access to **energy**, albeit with more mixed results. In Shire, the EIDDACE project's activities aiming to connect the camps to the national electricity grid remained stalled at the time of writing. The provision of solar lamps and streetlights in Jijiga and an energy project in Afar had similar ambitions of pursuing the beneficiary outcomes of improved energy access while fostering social cohesion. Finally, delivering integrated **education** services could take the form of setting up entire schools (as was done in Hitsats, Shire) open to hosts and refugees, but also wide-reaching education awareness campaigns (Dollo Ado, Addis and Jijiga). In some locations, teacher training and infrastructure maintenance aimed to improve the learning environment.

#### Fostering livelihoods

RDPP in Ethiopia aimed to improve livelihood and employment opportunities in all locations, most commonly through technical and vocational training covering sectors such as tailoring, electronics, baking, etc. But IPs in Ethiopia also pursued other paths in parallel. Access to finance was fostered via microfinance institution strengthening or set-up (Dollo Ado, Jijiga) and the creation of voluntary savings groups (Addis Ababa), and often went hand in hand with financial literacy trainings. In Jijiga and Afar, youth were encouraged to create their own businesses through provision of start-up capital, and links were sought with the private sector and existing businesses to foster synergies. Some interventions, for instance in Dollo Ado, focused on women entrepreneurs specifically.

#### Improving protection

Protection activities under RDPP Ethiopia focused on improving access to redress, and legal services, for both hosts and refugees. In Shire for instance, an alliance was built with local universities' legal aid centers. Peace committees and similar community-based resolution mechanisms were set-up in Jijiga and Shire, while in other areas the action

focused on improving existing judicial organs and officials via training on gender issues, migration, etc. An important part of the action was awareness-raising among the communities to create a better understanding of their rights, protection risks and opportunities available to them to seek justice. Workshops and awareness-raising sessions were provided in Dollo Ado and Jijiga for refugee and host community youth, adults, community leaders local government officials, women and youth associations. These sessions also helped identify roots of conflict.

#### Coordinating with, and building the capacity of, local counterparts

RDPP in Ethiopia put a strong focus on strengthening multi-stakeholder coordination and building the capacity of local authorities with respect to integrated programming. Efforts included, in areas ranging from Addis to Afar and Shire, capacity-building trainings provided to woreda and zonal-level stakeholders on inclusion, Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines, core humanitarian standards, project planning, etc. Under the header of collaboration and capacity building, International Organization for Migration (IOM) liaised with Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) to effect improvement of urban refugee structures. The coordination structures established under RDPP are manifold, ranging from “woreda-level interagency coordination platforms” in Shire to “regional level coordination platforms” in Jijiga and “regional-level multi-stakeholder coordination platform” in Afar. Given the multitude of projects active in RDPP’s project areas, this was a necessity.<sup>2</sup>

In Ethiopia, **Hitsats Camp in the Shire region** was selected as the geographic focus of data collection for this evaluation. Shire was selected as the main research location in coordination with the donor and IPs because a cluster of individual RDPP programs cover all main outcome areas (capacity-building; protection; integrated services’ and socio-economic development).

## B. KENYA: A FOCUS ON KALOBYEI

RDPP in Kenya consisted solely of activities in Kalobeyi refugee settlement and surrounding Turkana County. The nearly €15M budget aimed to create a safer and more favourable environment, while increasing sustainable livelihoods opportunities, for refugees and their host communities. The project ran from July 2016 to July 2019.

#### Integrated service delivery

Integrated service delivery was at the heart of the project’s specific objectives focused on health, food security, livelihoods, education. More than just serving refugee and host community members through the ‘super’ **health** centre, or expanding access to **education** through infrastructure construction, the project in Kalobeyi sought to further integrate the refugee camp into existing Kenyan systems. Kalobeyi health services are integrated with the Turkana county health services and considered in national planning. Similarly, refugees and asylum seekers in Kalobeyi are considered in the national education system through strengthened collaboration and partnership with the Government and the Ministry of Education.

#### Addressing child protection

Interventions to address child safety and wellbeing included group psychosocial support sessions, setting up child friendly spaces, and linking child protection and education interventions by supporting enrolment in schools and other skills training programmes. UNICEF engaged the Department of Children Services (DCS) in strengthening systems for child protection in the host community. Village Child Protection Committees were established to extend basic child protection services to under-served areas.

#### Enhancing opportunities for self-reliance

To improve long-term food and nutrition security for both communities, KISEDIP supported household gardens, created land use management committees, implemented farmer/ pastoralist and junior field schools, and created new linkages between smallholder farmers and local traders to address the supply chain. Further afield in Turkana

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<sup>2</sup>Including but not limited to the World Bank’s *Development Response Displacement Impact Program (DRDIP)* and UNICEF/DFID’s *Building Self-Reliance for Refugees and vulnerable Host Communities (BSRP)* project



county, rehabilitation of irrigation structures improved the host community's capacity for agricultural production. Expanded beyond the immediate surrounding of the camp ensured the necessary county-level support.

#### Building capacity of local authorities

The integrated approach required strong engagement with local authorities. This was facilitated by joint peace committee meetings, regular programme coordination meetings, and KISEDPP Steering Committee meetings to build engagement at multiple levels, across sectors and between refugee and hosting communities.

The LET team focused solely on **Kalobeyei settlement** and the immediately surrounding areas, although some RDPP activities influenced Turkana county more broadly.

### C. SOMALIA: A FOCUS ON KISMAYO

RDPP in Somalia involved a diversified portfolio of interventions focusing on strengthening the resilience of communities through access and provision of basic services, offering reintegration assistance for returnees and internally displaced people (IDPs), and building institutional capacity on migration, mainly through the RE-INTEG programme. A new intervention was launched in the first quarter of 2019 with the aim to promote RE-INTEG's activities and raise awareness among target groups. Moreover, separate projects by UNHCR and IOM were completed in June 2018 and early 2019, respectively.

#### Integrated service delivery

To achieve the sustainable integration of IDPs and returnees, projects focused on improving access to quality basic services to displacement-affected communities in an area-based approach. The Durable Solutions for Returnees and IDPs in Somalia (DSRIS) project (RE-INTEG CARE) focused on equitable access to basic services and made strides in improving access to **education**, not only addressing quality but also encouraging retention of girls. RE-INTEG UNHCR focused on community-based projects to promote reintegration. This included improving educational structures and rehabilitation and strengthening of health facilities in areas of return. The main sectors of EIDACS (RE-INTEG CW) were housing, land and property (HLP), education, health and nutrition and water and sanitation. A contentious issue, HLP was an area of support through shelter construction and advocacy efforts.

#### Building protection through community engagement

RDPP in Somalia used community engagement to ensure vulnerable groups are better protected, integrated and accepted. The DSRIS project implemented local initiatives, such as youth peer-to-peer networks to focus on peace and conflict resolution, gender-based violence (GBV), irregular migration and community dialogue. Under RE-INTEG CARE, GBV and child protection were addressed through training critical service providers, creating linkages between IDPs and host communities to government structures, and addressing community-based awareness.

#### Ensuring durable livelihood opportunities

Efforts focused on creating realistic livelihood opportunities, particularly for those at risk of migrating and radicalisation. This included building self-help groups and training for voluntary saving and lending associations (VSLAs) groups. Concern Worldwide implemented skills training livelihood activities under RE-INTEG NRC, focused on vulnerable youth and women. Through UN-HABITAT, a key achievement was the completion and launch of an incubator to encourage start-ups and entrepreneurship.

#### Building capacity of local authorities

A number of projects such as RE-INTEG International Development Law Organization (IDLO) focused on addressing rights-based laws, policies, institutional frameworks and strategies. This included policies focused on legal protections and a necessary capacity assessment of relevant federal and state agencies to implement new policies. Correlatedly, a key activity among multiple projects was to make local governance structures more

accountable and accessible to IDPs and returnees. Under Wadajir (RE-INTEG WB) in Somaliland, the project focused on facilitating access to legal aid clinics and building capacity of legal channels including police, paralegals, community leaders and chiefs to solve their problems. EIDACS built DAC forums constituted by both IDP and host community representatives which were engaged to ensure a collaborative programming delivery approach.

The selection of **Kismayo** as the site of LET evaluation was complemented by further research conducted together by Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS). This provided additional data to build upon for this analysis.

## D. SUDAN: A FOCUS ON WAD SHARIFEY

RDPP in Sudan aimed to address root causes of displacement in conflict-affected areas that are also migratory routes. Actions focused on promoting resilience and secure livelihoods through programmes on education, health, food security, nutrition, livestock, and protection. With a total budget of EUR 15 million, the project focused on the areas of Kassala, Gedaref and the capital of Khartoum. While these activities covered the four outcome areas identified under RDPP, they did not provide coherent coverage in terms of specific sites. Further, due to political turmoil and the pandemic, a number of projects were forced to suspend activities.

### Integrated service delivery

The approach to integrated service delivery focused on water access, health centres and livelihood opportunities. RDPP AICS (Italian Agency for Development Cooperation) aimed to improve access to **safe water** sources by building boreholes and linking systems to existing pipelines for several schools, one hospital and two health centres. The RDPP RVO action aimed to address obstacles to starting or expanding **businesses**, agricultural value chains, and inclusion of disadvantaged groups. The overall intervention logic was that by attracting private sector and social enterprise investment to Eastern Sudan and supporting local entrepreneurial potential there would be better employment opportunities for refugees and the host community, improved services, more consumption choices and potentially reduced prices. In turn, this would enhance the self-reliance of refugees and their socio-economic integration, whilst contributing to the development of the hosting region. *RVO had only completed the inception phase and preliminary studies at the time of this evaluation.*

### Building protection through improved registration

RDPP activities by UNHCR aimed to enhance the protection of the population of concern by improving refugee status determination services as well as training staff from the Sudanese Commissioner of Refugees (COR). In addition, partners supported refugees by assisting them with the business registration process.

### Addressing employment opportunities

In Eastern Sudan, GIZ sought to establish a one-year training course through construction of a vocational training centre identification of relevant professions and curriculum design. Focused on Khartoum, UNIDO also aimed to increase employment opportunities and stimulate entrepreneurship for unemployed youth.

### Building capacity of local authorities

Capacities of local authorities were strengthened through exchange workshops and study tours to improve understanding of dual vocational training and labour market referrals. Separately, the Landell Mills project aims to improve the capacity of the Kassala authorities by setting up a reliable data information system to enhance the process of local development planning, and provide a tool allowing government counterparts to prioritise competing needs. *Due to political upheaval in Sudan, Landell Mills activities were delayed, but work has begun to identify capacity gaps, conduct a needs assessment and design training materials.*

The nature of RDPP implementation in Sudan made site selection more difficult. Wad Sharifey camp was ultimately chosen due to feasibility of access at the baseline

## E. UGANDA: A FOCUS ON RHINO CAMP

RDPP activities in Uganda are closely aligned with the CCRF, of which Uganda is one of the pilot locations. The SPRS-NU program in the northern districts of Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Yumbe supports access to equal livelihood opportunities and services to the host populations and the large number of refugees in the country, with the objective of easing the tensions arising between these communities.

### Integrated service delivery

Austrian Development Agency (ADA) led the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) component to ensure sustainable access to safe water and improve the environmental sanitation conditions in the targeted communities. The goal was to contribute to creating a more stable socio-economic environment and hence conflict prevention. The result was ongoing construction or rehabilitation of piped water in the various site locations, preparations for various WASH and environmental campaigns, as well as WASH coordination meetings.

### Addressing protection through conflict prevention

The overall objective of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) project component was to reduce the risk of violent conflict between host communities and refugees. The action focused on four major sectors including conflict, food security and livelihood, education, and migration research knowledge. The project paid special attention to vulnerable groups, implementing awareness and promotion campaigns to encourage their participation in trainings. Children's clubs were established with youth receiving training and guidance on decision making and life skills.

### Ensuring durable livelihood opportunities

Assistance with income-generating activities, and professional trainings and skills development were the main focus of SPRS-NU. The project focused on agricultural support, provision of competitive household business support and strategic support to producer or marketing associations. ENABEL focused on enhancing 'livelihood and labour market relevant' skills for youth, women and girls of the refugees and host communities. This included increasing access to skills training and a labour market scan.

### Engaging local authorities

Via its district-based Skills Development Platforms (SDP), ENABEL supported local coordination structures to agree on training needs, private sector involvement in skills development etc. In 2018, this activity was extended to another platform at the district level to better include local governments in the activity of the SPRS-NU program.

While the spread-out nature of Rhino camp created some logistical challenges, the presence of host households living in the vicinity of the camps and benefitting from RDPP activities could be easily identified. Further IPs recommended the site due to access, population size and level of implementation by all partners.

Figure 2: Photos from the field



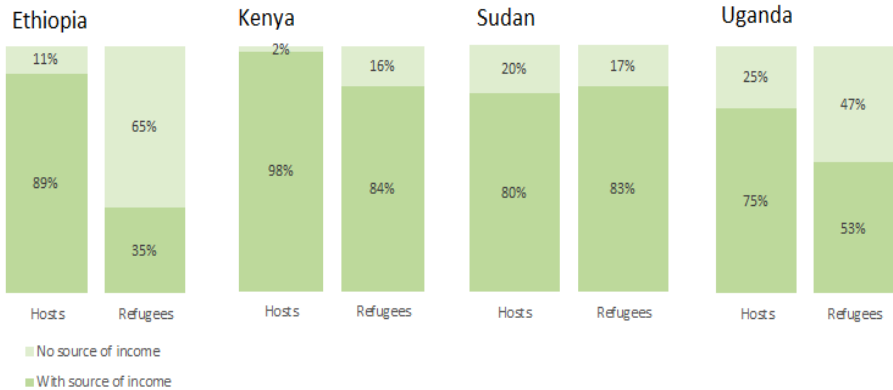
### 3. FINDINGS BY RESULT AREA

#### A. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

##### Contributions to LIVELIHOODS

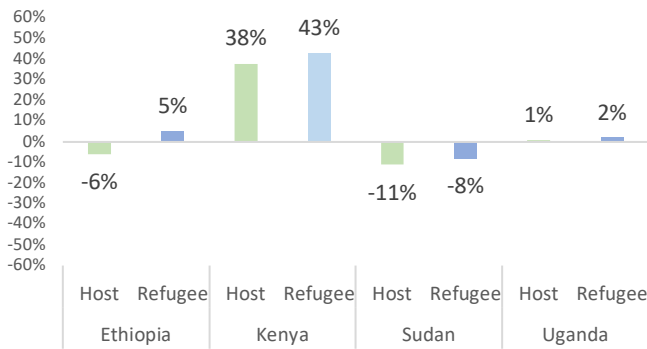
In the livelihoods dimension, the data reveals striking differences across the region but also between groups, with refugees appearing more disadvantaged. In Hitsats, Kalobeyei, and Rhino Camp, refugees of working age are much less likely to have a source of income than their host peers. In Rhino Camp, close to half of the refugee households do not have a source of income and in Hitsats the proportion increases to two-thirds (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Households with a source of income from work



Income security, defined here as having at least one income earner in the household, has improved in Kalobeyei, Kenya, where it started at low levels in 2018 but ended up close to 100% for hosts and above 80% for refugees. It stagnated or deteriorated in all other contexts (Figure 4). This is in line with the higher levels of multi-donor investment in support of the Kalobeyei operation as compared to the other RDPP contexts.

Figure 4: Change in income security, 2018-2020

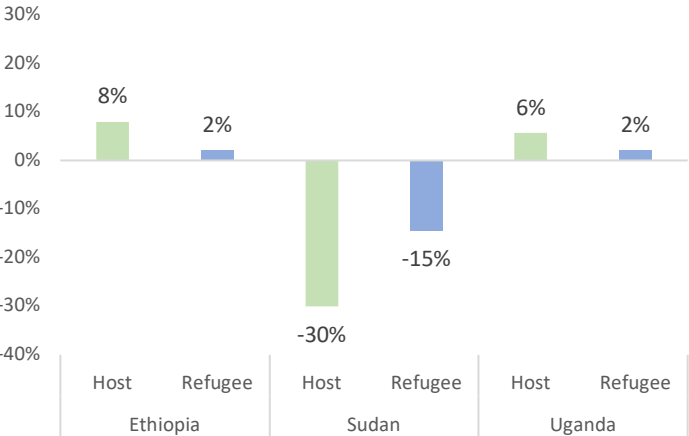


In Sudan, where delays in RDPP intervention were the most pronounced, host and refugee livelihoods have deteriorated (Figure 4). Respondents felt that not much had changed over the least 2-3 years regarding their livelihoods and existing employment opportunities. The majority of available work is day labour, which is not sufficient to support one person or a family. People felt that RDPP had not met its objectives, as both the host and refugee communities were still highly dependent on aid in order to survive.

Many hosts felt that refugees were prioritised in terms of financial support, despite the fact that hosts often needed similar support. Yet, hosts continue to report levels of livelihoods that are nearly twice as high as those of refugees. Child labour remains prevalent due to the high cost of living in Wad Sharifey. Socio-economic development seems to have particularly worsened in Sudan, where we see the biggest difference in households reporting to be able to cover for the most basic needs, 30 percent among hosts and 15 among refugees (Figure 5).

In contrast, Uganda, sees a small but consistent improvement of socio-economic indicators going from having no households reporting being able to cover basic needs or responding positively concerning their economic situation, to 6% and 4% respectively among hosts. As mentioned above, access to credit also considerably increase between 2018 and 2020.

Figure 5: Change in household ability to cover their basic needs

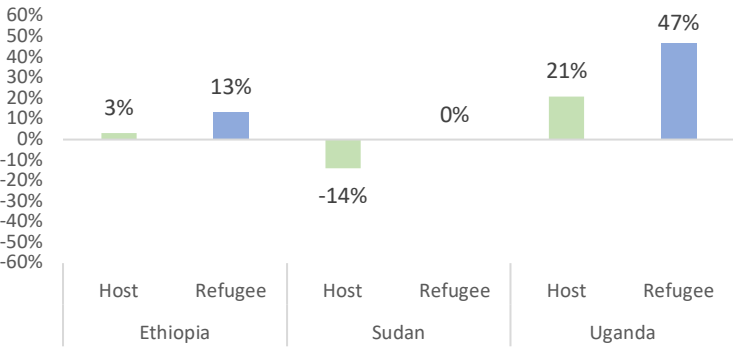


The promises of TVET, and its limits in the absence of regulatory changes

**Vocational training and education programmes were rolled out in all five countries, with varied success. Participants across the region expressed positive feelings about the Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) programmes themselves – but they did not translate into financial independence as intended.**

Across the five countries, beneficiaries expressed that they were not given enough funds or tools to start their own business following completion of the programme. Hosts and refugees in Kenya and Uganda reported increased numbers of household earners. These numbers remained static for Hitsats and decreased for Wad Sharifey.

Figure 6: Change in adult working population having received skills trainings (2018-2020)



Changes in access to certified skills trainings among households with a source of income from work, increased considerably in Uganda, especially for refugees, where in comparison to 2018, survey results showcase an increase in skills trainings of 47 percentage points (Figure 6).

**In Uganda, agricultural and TVET training and livelihood support were seen as transformative in Rhino Camp, as they expanded the availability of economic opportunities.** Hosts felt that

the refugees had improved host community livelihoods, citing greater need for carpentry or increased market for agricultural products since their arrival in the region. Refugee and host farmers mentioned the climate as a challenge: farmers depend on rain to grow crops, since the community lacks irrigation. The persistent challenge has been to maintain consistent food security and self-sufficiency. Employment for both host and refugee communities remained static between 2018 and 2020. Three quarters of host households reported at least one wage earner, compared to about half of refugee households. Refugees and hosts engaged in similar business activities, with members of both groups owning mobile money businesses and selling goods at the market. This has contributed to improved and frequent interactions between the two groups. However, many hosts complained about the unequal proportion of refugees versus hosts chosen for the vocational training programmes (30/70 nationals/refugees).

Vocational trainings have been a specific part of Midnimo and RDPP efforts in Kismayo, Somalia as identified by several respondents as one of the most significant changes since the baseline. Even those respondents not directly benefiting from the training saw individuals - especially women and youth - benefiting in their community. Job opportunities remain limited to mostly day labour, however. An expanded marketplace and further investment in individual skills building, business development, and access to finance is needed.

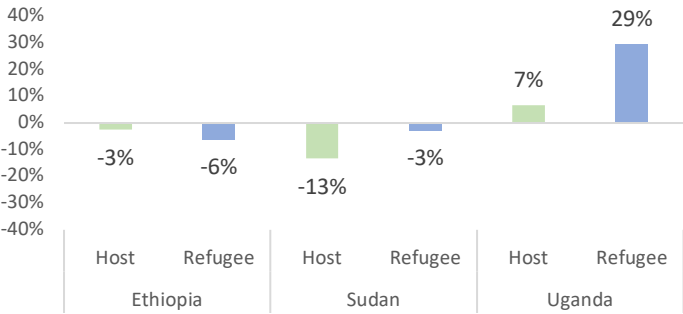
**Limited contributions in the absence of regulatory changes.** In Ethiopia, one of the problems faced by the training and business support was that beneficiaries could not establish their own individual business and had to engage in business groups between 5 to 12 people. This was partially due to the policy of the government which promotes collective work. However, conflict between group members prevented the livelihoods plans from progressing – the root of which, according to informants, is that group work does not match the working culture among refugees. Hosts did not face the same level of difficulties, as they were already aware of the regulations established by the regional government when organising their small and micro enterprises.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) provided training and counselling on conflict resolution to solve this issue and foster teamwork and social cohesion between refugees and hosts. NRC also mentioned the lack of market opportunities for refugees who could not be legally registered, obtain trade licenses or contribute fiscally, which prevented beneficiaries from generating an income from their businesses. Local authorities feel the impact of RDPP livelihood activities is limited, given that key issues preventing youth from doing business remain unaddressed, namely the lack of access to finance and infrastructure.

*My business partner is not interested in the business, there is conflict between us. It's hard to create an association with people showing different interests. Working together with different motivations and working habits is really challenging. I recommend that support should be given separately, individually.” – FGD50*

Access to credit is required for greater income security

Figure 7: Change in household access to credit, 2018 - 2020



**TVET opportunities made more of a difference where access to credit was extended.** However, those successful initiatives remain the exception rather than the norm. Access to credit stagnated for the most part in the areas covered by the quantitative data collection, but increased considerably among refugees in Uganda, where in 2018 only 11% of households reported having access to credit vs. more than 40% in 2020 (Figure 7).

In Uganda, refugees cannot open bank accounts as they lack national ID cards, so many refugees reported keeping their money with a relative or hiding it in order to prevent theft. Since the start of RDPP, **Savings and Credit Cooperative Society (SACCO) groups have been formed, which comprise both hosts and refugees.** These groups have had a **positive impact for community members, especially women, who have started their own businesses by taking loans from their SACCO group.** This has enabled women to earn more money by selling their goods in markets and trading centres in the area.

In Ethiopia, access to credit was dependent on the year of arrival of the community member. People who arrived recently in Hitsats were less likely to have access to credit than community members with a longer history in the community. Community members with higher average monthly income were more likely to have access to credit – thereby continuing a cycle. In Kenya, similarly, while training programmes provided an outlet and reduced idleness for youth in Kalobeyei, refugees struggle to get bank loans and expand their businesses in a meaningful way.

### Improved infrastructure and equipment is needed for more sustainable training outcomes

In **Ethiopia**, trainees complained about the lack of infrastructure which prevents them from getting practice and actual demonstration. The training centre has no access to electricity; therefore, instructors are not able to use the machines. The content of the training remains theoretical, with almost no practice at all. Furthermore, beneficiaries complained about the fact that they receive training, but no or limited in-kind support to help them establish and run their business. Nevertheless, community leaders of the host community highlighted the provision of skills training is the most important change in the area, because it was not available at all prior to RDPP implementation.

In **Kenya**, the provision of greenhouses, equipment, water tanks and water pumps, as well as seed provision was critical. A large number of donors and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) joined the Kalobeyei project to provide different livelihood skills training in various fields in support of income-generating activities. However, finding a job and a spot in a course was not guaranteed. Tools and resources were not always provided as part of the course. Some participants were not able to see and pursue opportunities once the course was completed. The limitations put on refugee businesses - traveling and acquiring loans - further hindered entrepreneurship. Those who graduated from trainings in 2016-2018 complained that they were given certificates but not followed up on years later, for a more holistic approach and better monitoring of those who were able to turn skills into livelihoods.

### The promises of area-based approaches

Area-based approaches were adopted in **Somalia**, where the establishment of the market and rehabilitation of the road, along with increased vocational training, have transformed the area economically. The rehabilitated road between Kismayo/Midnimo was seen as a transformative development for the region - the ease of movement increased commerce, reduced costs of transport, and increased access to goods, which in turn contributed positively to livelihoods for both hosts and refugees. In Kalobeyei, **Kenya**, livestock is the main livelihood source for hosts, while refugees mainly rely on small scale business alongside some farming activity. The sub-county administrator recognised significant efforts made to integrate host communities and refugees through farming.

#### **RDPP CONTRIBUTIONS TO LIVELIHOODS**

The focus of RDPP was on the provision of sustainable development and protection solutions for refugees and host communities in order to provide alternatives to irregular and secondary migration movements.

An obvious income effect of RDPP cannot yet be proven by this research. Nonetheless, the experiences of livelihood interventions, if maintained and scaled, can contribute to change longer term.

As an example of an ambitious approach under RDPP, the intervention in Kalobeyei had the highest number of beneficiaries of professional trainings and/or skills development in comparison to all other EUTF-funded activities in the Horn of Africa and is among the most important programmes in Kenya contributing to job creation in refugee hosting areas. This was also true for Uganda - livelihood support was a key focus with beneficiaries receiving professional trainings and/or certain skills development to support small-scale income-generating activities, which was transformational in Rhino Camp. Partners' development approach enabled refugees to save money and shift from food to cash-based assistance in the camp. In Ethiopia, according to the final report for EIDDACE, engaging the youth in formal schooling, catch up classes, tutorial support, and youth-lead recreational activities contributed to minimising illegal migration and trafficking.

### FOOD SECURITY as a basis for strengthened economic capacity

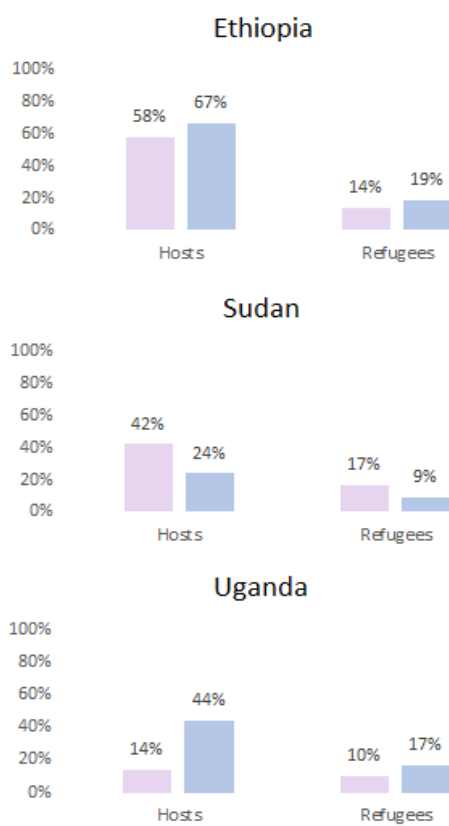
**While food security was not, in and of itself, a direct area of RDPP programming, it is a key consideration built in RDPP's economic interventions, whether agriculture-based livelihoods, trainings or skills development.** The aim of the RDPP livelihoods programme is to improve the economic and financial capacity of DAC households, so that they can in turn contribute to their environment, and to broader local economic development. This broader goal is currently hampered by persistent levels of food insecurity. Data shows worsened food security conditions in the region between the baseline and endline evaluations, especially pronounced for



refugees. Over the course of the evaluation period, Wad Sharifey saw a fourfold increase in refugees who suffered food scarcity. In Hitsats, refugee respondents who mentioned to lack food in the past month often increased from 28% to 39%. Host communities appear to have improved food security conditions. Rhino Camp host households who said to never suffer from food scarcity tripled. In the same period, hosts in Hitsats who said to never suffer from food scarcity increased from 58% to 73%.

Food security changes between 2018 and 2020 are presented in Figure 8 – with improvements in Ethiopia and Uganda, more so for hosts than refugees, with a decrease across both groups in Sudan. In Kalobeyei, food security concerns were linked to broader protection challenges reported, especially by women refugees. In Sudan, a decrease in food security contributed to a deterioration in living conditions – particularly notable for refugees.

Figure 8: Percentage of respondents not having suffered from food scarcity in the past month, 2018-2020



FGD with host male youth in Uganda:

*"We formed groups and dig together. When the crops are ready we harvest together, eat together and sell them together. The training we received in 2018 from Mercy Corps gave us seeds that we cultivated together. The improved farming techniques helped the crop yield better quality produces. Whereas there used to be "much starvation here, the refugees came, and our food security improved". – FGD 23*

**Regression analysis shows that households that have been recipients of food in kind assistance, are 20% less likely to having never or almost never had issues covering their basic needs** in the past month. This is an indicator that food programs are targeting households in need appropriately. We also find that households having benefited from activities under VSLAs are almost 15% more likely of not having had basic needs problems in the past month.

#### Learning from RDPP Uganda's food security results.

Male youth – both refugees and hosts – in focus group discussions report their most significant change to have been in food security levels, as confirmed by the survey data. Hosts report that their level of food security has improved and specifically mention the RDPP-funded Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative as a cause. The contribution to seeds of onions, tomatoes, okra and eggplant was impactful given that the land in the area is fertile. Farming remains the best example of programming in the area, meant for consumption and income. While this is a recent change, the impact on income levels will take more time, however, the impact on food security is reflected in the survey data. **The collective approach taken by organisations such as Ceford has encouraged hosts and refugees to farm in groups, with youth and community members from both groups producing food together.** Other participants directly link improvements in food security to improvements in infrastructure and access to roads, facilitating transportation. The impacts of infrastructural change are two-fold, in the words of respondents: on improved education, and improved access to products. Overall, all agree that an indirect impact of the improvements in farming techniques and food production, was on the level of activity among youth. Trainings given to youth are considered a main reason why they are no longer involved in theft or drug use, bringing a sense of normalcy to their lives. Entrepreneurial training was also linked to training that directly impacted food security.

**A positive example of adaptive programming: the RDPP trainings have changed focus to a lower number of skills but improving training quality and outcome.**

[Linking livelihoods and basic needs – the example of Kalobeyei, Kenya.](#)

In Kalobeyei, the most significant change brought by the livelihoods programme was on kitchen gardens. This allowed a significant number of households to produce vegetables in their backyard. This was matched with significant crop production on over 7.5 acres, which began in September 2019. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), people have been accessing vegetables for a period of up to eight months in a year, and a large number were able to sell these.

According to research participants, the RDPP funding in Kalobeyei, through NRC, addressed both demand and supply side of the labour market and of basic needs, such as shelter, through a vocational training course in masonry. Trainees involved in skills that could directly benefit them and their community – for instance through masonry, being able to construct permanent houses for Kalobeyei’s inhabitants – contributed to the positive survey figures in the livelihood dimension. The added benefits of the masonry training and new constructions in Kalobeyei was also on the improved security within the area. Host youth report that the building of permanent houses led to fewer thieves in the area breaking more temporary structures and entering people’s homes.

Such positive results were not found in all skills training and reinforce the need to adequately link trainings with income generating initiatives. Following this approach, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) added through RDPP funds for farmers and large gardens to be set-up, as well as sufficiently large water tanks for their plants. This home-based gardening allows families to be able to use food for their household needs; and to earn an income. Women refugees were quick to point out to health care services as the major improvement in their lives – as well as improvements in access to household latrines; another aspect also related to improved and increased construction of homes in the area. **The NRC project’s sectoral links – combining masonry training with WASH – is a success of RDPP funding in the region and key to integrated approaches.**

FGD with host, male youth in Kalobeyei:

*“My experience is now in farming. We received training from FAO and now, through these trainings, I have a garden that provides both food for my family and an income. This is one of the activities that refugees are also involved in. We can earn from each harvest, a full garden will bring about 3000 KSH.” – R3.*

*“I undertook a training in masonry and I now construct houses here in Kalobeyei. The construction sector has increased and has created a lot of opportunities for youth like me. Depending on the number of people hired for a job, we can each earn 500 per day.” – R2.*

#### **RDPP CONTRIBUTIONS TO FOOD SECURITY**

One of the key areas of learning under this RDPP evaluation is the need to mainstream food security interventions in livelihoods interventions. Meeting food security needs is a key step towards building financial and economic capacities, and households’ abilities to contribute to their environment. While food security interventions were not a focus in most RDPP countries, learnings from Kalobeyei show the centrality of including meeting food security needs as a basis for development responses to displacement. This can strengthen humanitarian-development linkages in the region, especially when there are multi-donor funding streams available.

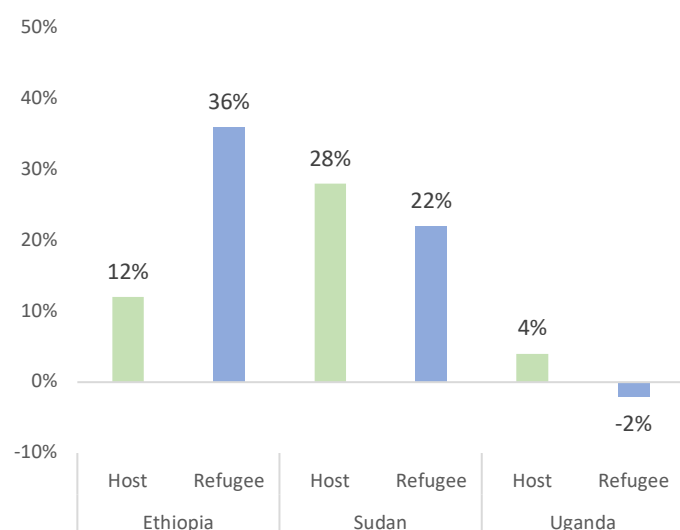
## B. BASIC NEEDS

### Contributions to HEALTH

One of the aims of RDPP was to improve social cohesion by promoting access to integrated services delivery for both host communities and refugees (in and out of camp settings). In general, respondents across the region reported **increased levels of social cohesion due to shared services**, which included marketplaces, water points, health centres, hospitals, and schools. This was cited by both hosts and refugees across the five RDPP countries as one of the most positive impacts of the programme.

Overall, **health services improved in all five countries thanks to RDPP interventions** – despite remaining challenges related to medicine shortages and costs, as well as limited resources and staff. Hosts and refugees alike agreed that services were better than they were at the baseline. Kalobeyei health services remain integrated into the Turkana County health services and the various indicators and services provided in the health facility are reported into the national health information system.

Figure 9: Change in child vaccination, 2018-2020



Vaccinations among children are a success story (Figure 9), with nearly all households reporting full or partial immunization in all three countries. Uganda does not show much progress between 2018 and 2020 but was starting already with 95 and 97 percent of host and refugee households respectively reporting having their children vaccinated. In Ethiopia refugee households started off at the baseline level with only 60 percent of vaccinated households and jumped in 2020 to a close to 100% rate. The story is similar for both hosts and refugees in Sudan.

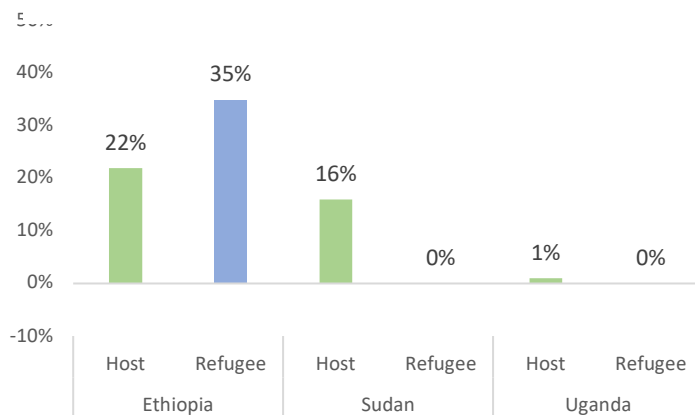
**WASH services also improved significantly in all countries** – especially in Uganda and Kenya. There are three levels of RDPP contributions to WASH:

1. **Limited.** In Sudan, achievements in RDPP areas cannot be attributed to RDPP-sponsored activities. This is the case for instance in Wad Sharifey where there were no RDPP activities. RDPP water interventions are currently underway by the AICS but are located in urban Kassala or Girba.
2. **Promising.** In Ethiopia, RDPP contributions were strong on WASH because they were aligned with other development-responses to displacement, notably through the World Bank's Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP), where access to water is built in both for personal use and for farming. However, stakeholders insist that RDPP-activities alone may not have brought significant change through boreholes alone. One potentially positive example is the International Rescue Committee (IRC)'s focus on a river diverting drinking water project, which may lead to positive change. This adaptation was a result of meetings with local stakeholders who had requested the construction of a dam, then agreed to this water diversion project that started in May 2020.
3. **Sustainable.** In Rhino Camp, Uganda, the RDPP IPs, namely the DRC, helped refugees to construct latrines, and once full, local stakeholders have reported that refugees were able to maintain the latrines, and construct new ones themselves. Such practice was however more limited among hosts.

## Contributions to EDUCATION

Access to education is measured as having at least one school-aged children in school. It improved considerably in Hitsats, Ethiopia. It stagnated for refugees in Sudan (Figure 10). In Uganda, however, the 2018 levels were near 100% for hosts and 85% for refugees. We do not find any significant differences in children's access to schools between households headed by women and those headed by men in neither Ethiopia, Sudan or Uganda. In Sudan not only do we see an increase in the access to education among hosts, we also see both among refugees, a positive opinion about education's quality.

Figure 10: Change in access to education, 2018-2020



Male returnee FGD in Kismayo (FGD11):

*"previously, the children used to abuse each other. Host and IDP children used to call the returnees children 'refugees' and children would fight. The parents also used to collide because of the children but now the children have interacted in the schools and they became friends. Nowadays the returnees, IDPs and host community have integrated well...Before the host community used to think that the humanitarian organizations were only supporting the IDPs and returnees and was suspicious about them. But when their children were allowed to learn in the schools and vocational training, they became more open and social."*

**The achievements of RDPP in education rest on the ability of partners and programmes to adapt to research and learning, but also donors' ability to come together across humanitarian-development funding streams:**

- **Adaptive programming.** Between the baseline and the endline, in Somalia for instance, following key recommendations made and adjustments operated by the implementing partner on the ground, additional funding was brought from other donors with the opening of new schools by NRC and the American Refugee Committee.
- **Further humanitarian funding required,** including possible humanitarian funding through the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), in situations such as those in Kalobeyei to ensure that student to teacher ratios can be improved. A review of this ratio shows that, in Kalobeyei there are on average 181 refugee children per teacher, compared to an average of 99 host children per teacher, according to this study's data. These highlight the difficulties in reaching regional education outcomes and results that uphold basic humanitarian standards in such challenging contexts. This will require further concerted efforts with humanitarian actors and donors.

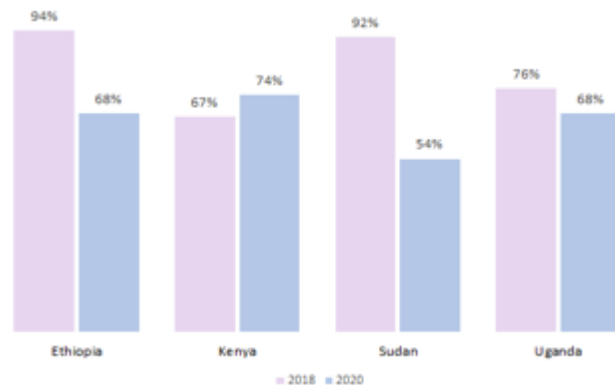
## C. PROTECTION

### Contributions to ADDRESSING PROTECTION GAPS

As stressed by all research participants, it is too early to make a judgement regarding RDPP's impact on protection levels, as protection is also part of a broader structural and multi-faceted response. Although over the 2018-2020 period refugees may overall show a decrease in feelings of safety (Figure 11), this has to be nuanced with the qualitative data.

There are important variations in protection levels between the baseline and the endline in some, not all, RDPP locations: the proportion of refugees in Ethiopia and Sudan who mentioned feeling unsafe increased in the last two years. In Ethiopia, for instance, the presence of police at night has been helpful in decreasing theft, as cited as one of the most significant changes in qualitative interviews. But at the same time, the shifting political dynamics influenced refugees feeling of security. In Sudan, protection worsened for both hosts and refugees who had previously reported similar levels of protection. Refugees experienced the biggest decrease - with protection scores decreasing almost 40% over 2 years. Comparably, hosts reported a 25% decrease in protection in the same period.

Figure 11: Percentage of refugees who feel safe in their communities



**The protection analysis at a regional level shows three achievements and three main gaps to be addressed to strengthen further the protection approach of the RDPP programme.** RDPP has successfully worked towards bridging the development-protection nexus by focusing on awareness raising, child and youth-specific interventions and legal assistance.

#### Awareness raising

The RDPP interventions in Somalia reached a large number of people who were made **aware of their basic rights** through community outreach, information campaigns on the risks of irregular migration, and capacity building for national and local stakeholders. Projects in Sudan were particularly successful in reaching individuals by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights, legal assistance to support the integration of refugees and IDPs. In Kalobeyei, the linkage between healthcare and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) improved with the SGBV centre 1 located within the KRC clinic, which acted as a one-stop counselling and treatment centre for SGBV victims from refugee and host communities.

#### Child- and youth-specific protection

One of the aims of RDPP was to strengthen the comprehensive protection approach for refugees in different settings and their host communities, with specific emphasis on vulnerable groups. There was significant progress across the region regarding protection awareness for both hosts and refugees. All five countries established **child protection committees** since the baseline, to address child labour, school dropouts, and early/forced marriage within their respective communities.

The evolution towards **a more conscious child-sensitive programming has been felt as a key change** between the baseline and the endline. In Kenya, for instance, the recognition that Kalobeyei is “a children’s place, a children-based settlement” in the words of UNHCR has allowed the organisation to push its partners on a stronger child-

sensitive programming approach. The result has been, among others, an increase in child protection cases across villages, and an adapted education approach with a stronger child protection and case management approach. In Uganda, for example, the cross sectoral intervention on education, health and protection was a key success of partners in sensitizing parents to child protection standards. The additional creation of child protection committees has seen positive results in Rhino camp where children's school attendance and rights are monitored and protected, alongside activities against child abuse and child labour within communities.

### Improvements on legal assistance

Targeted interventions have taken place, such as in Somalia through NRC's intervention on land property right: in Midnimo this resulted in households being given deeds and full ownership of land after a lifetime of protracted displacement where this basic right was kept from them. Through a mixture of legal information, counselling and assistance, as well as capacity building with stakeholders, forced evictions have effectively ceased since the baseline. In Uganda, the research team found higher levels of protection after legal problems were reported and solved, and in Kenya the recognition that refugees' safety and security were dependent on legal documentation and access to local offices representing them. Of all RDPP locations, however, Hitsats saw the greatest reliance on legal assistance with a three-fold increase between the baseline and the endline evaluations for both hosts and refugees. **More needs to be done for refugees and their businesses to be legally registered, to have access to market opportunities and become self-reliant, in each of these contexts.** Initiatives underway in Kalobeyei, notably on pairing of Kenyans and refugees in joint businesses, could provide an example to monitor and potentially to scale.

### Remaining Protection Gaps

*"The only major challenges we are still facing is sexual abuse particularly rape. It's even worse during Covid-19. While people are focusing on looking for food, the rapists attack refugees, they begin by asking for food, and money, if you cannot give them any, they will rape you in return. The action taken by law enforcement is inappropriate, even though the culprits are identified and arrested, nothing is done against them, while the trauma lasts with those they have raped for the rest of their life." – FGD2 refugee females*

#### **Remaining protection gaps are felt most specifically on:**

- **Women's protection** with continued fears over reported and unreported cases of SGBV. In Sudan, women are frequently harassed, especially on their way to the market. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) remains a perpetual issue requiring community education. People felt that programming did not solve crucial family protection or child protection issues, whether early marriage or SGBV in Sudan. In Kenya, concerns were voiced as well as host women did not feel empowered in the same way as their refugee counterparts. A female host member mentioned that the chief and police were not supporting women reporting issues of early marriage and SGBV. Similarly, a host community leader representing women explained that *"Women have no power, they can't overturn men's decisions"*. In Uganda, cases of domestic violence and assault remain, related to cases of teenage pregnancies, which tend to be associated with drinking alcohol. This has increased with the start of COVI19.
- **Gaps in protection responses by IPs, as well as by local authorities, with concerns over police involvement.** In Kenya, many women still felt insecure and feared getting firewood or water alone, and the police are seen as both a source of security and a major risk. This relates to balancing power dynamics between refugees and hosts in the area, in view of integrated approaches at the heart of the RDPP funding. Refugee youth specifically spoke about the security challenge and arbitrary arrest by police. In order to pay their bail, money often needs to be diverted from Bamba Chakula, leaving less money for food.
- **The work of local committees.** The research in Wad Sharifey shows that while youth play a positive role in their immediate society, supporting their families and providing a source of protection to an otherwise 'unprotected camp', there are generational concerns over the misuse of power and resources. Youth in Sudan report a lack of trust in committees, which would have to be remedied. Youth reported having an issue with the way committees are run and whose interests they may serve.

## RDPP CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROTECTION

Adaptations were key to addressing gaps on protection and will require further focus to assess their results and impacts on protection levels:

**Improving, adjusting and aligning legal aid services.** In Hitsats, Ethiopia, the number of beneficiaries who report protection issues to the DRC office has increased between the baseline and endline, with now more than 500 beneficiaries a year, beyond the original planned figures. DRC increased its coordination and provision of legal aid services to respond to this demand. Requests were either focused on vital registration issues, as well as women and child protection issues. In the future, issues to be addressed: duplication of activities with NRC, and the need to integrate such RDPP efforts with the resources funded by the AMIF fund.

**Establishing systems for Child Protection, beyond humanitarian planning:** before the Dutch-RDPP funding, UNICEF in Kalobeyei for instance was not providing child protection. There were no structures in place, as this was a new area of intervention. Through this funding, UNICEF has linked with the department of children services in Turkana county and have recently integrated a stronger focus on NGO-led implementation for child protection. More efforts are required to strengthen government-led social services, coordinating with government, and also integrating child protection in a sustainable planning approach, and no longer based on humanitarian funding.

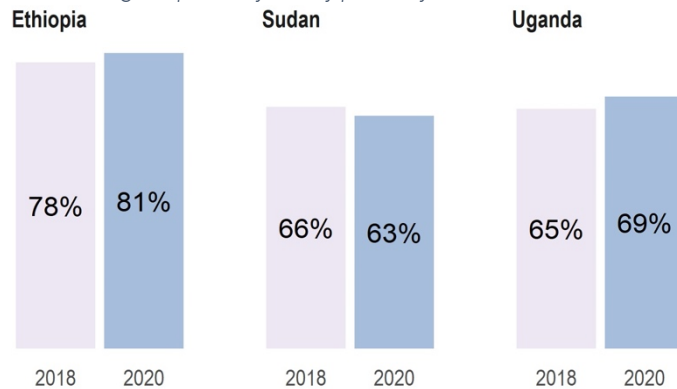
## Enhancing SOCIAL COHESION

**The perception of the 'other' community became slightly more positive in the last two years in Ethiopia and Uganda** (Figure 12). This shows therefore a mixed set of indicators – from a protection perspective – which show the work and opportunities still ahead in each of the countries and locations.

The importance of structural changes in each context cannot be overstated. As reported in Ethiopia, the sharing of services is considered to have contributed to improving social cohesion in Hitsats, but non-RDPP related factors remained essential. Stakeholders recognised that there had been improvements in terms of social cohesion, even if the survey data does not (yet) showcase such trends.

*"Before peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea, our relationship with the host community was not good. There were always fights between refugees and hosts in this area. But, after the peace agreement, a radical change in the interaction between the two countries could be felt." – FGD45*

Figure 12: Percentage of refugees who perceive hosts, and hosts who perceive refugees, positively or very positively



### Patterns of socialization and 'small level integration'

**Closely linked to protection levels are patterns of social cohesion:** the existing level of socialization provides an opportunity for future stronger relationships between hosts and refugees. In Ethiopia, the quality of relationships between refugees and host communities is what refugee representatives value the most in Hitsats. Refugees and hosts share the same language and a similar culture. The two groups interact economically as well as socially, which includes intermarriage and close friendships. At the same time, refugees continue to lack access to energy sources and continue to rely on firewood as a power source. The lack of energy sources creates tensions with hosts, who feel that refugees are contributing to deforestation in the area.

**In Kenya**, intermarriage is one of the preferred indicators of integration mentioned in FGDs – for host community members it is a symbol of the unity between groups and of the prospects for future social cohesion and peacebuilding within communities as “they are able to step in and solve disputes.” The time spent waiting in line for services delivered in an integrated fashion – most often at the health centre – has been recognised by all as a quality moment between refugees and hosts where they sit, talk, share ideas, and learn languages from each other. Additionally, trade between the two communities is flagged as a positive sign of co-dependence and of socialisation. Within Kalobeyei, some of the ‘small level integration’ mentioned by hosts includes the trade of charcoal and firewood sold to refugees in the settlement. When comparing standards of living, hosts explain that the refugee ‘side’ is more developed. While the vision is one of equal and equitable resources, hosts note differences in housing standards and numbers of refugees living in the settlement compared to hosts.

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*We now understand each other. Our children study in the same school with refugees. We are all treated in the same place (hospital). We are mixed in the market. We buy from each other. For example, Turkans sell maize flour to refugees. We don't choose, in fact we tell them that we are together. And if I don't have one, they can buy from another refugee. In terms of farming, we buy vegetables from each other. Maybe if I have spinach and the refugee wants, I just sell it to him. There are many refugees who have married host community people. Even children have grown up. For example, my second husband is a refugee and he is a South Sudanese from the Toposa tribe. His daughter is in class 6 and my son is also in the same class. – KII9 host community member*

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#### Rise in social cohesion due to comprehensive integrated services approach, but conflict threatens fragile gains

**In Somalia**, through support by the RDPP, the Jubaland Solutions Consortium (JSC) has succeeded in creating a sense of social cohesion and community across different groups residing in New Kismayo, despite challenges of access to housing, water, and livelihoods, and the added pressures due to COVID-19. Although delayed at the start of the project, the JSC adopted three phases to its social cohesion and integration effort: vocational trainings, schools, and HLP response. Respondents spoke about the significant changes in their lives, in a context where many settled upon return to Somalia, from Kenya, in a new village on the outskirts of Kismayo town, with no established infrastructure or services.

In the initial years, tensions between hosts, IDPs and returnees were high, even amongst children. Perceptions were skewed towards thinking of returnees and IDPs as mainly assisted populations, but with time those perceptions have changed and improved. Youth are now increasingly interested in and invested in trainings, that are seen as not only benefitting individuals but being beneficial to the village as a whole. A new road connects the village to the main town, a police station has improved security, a health clinic improved health care, and overall, more youth are engaged in training, both male and female.

**In Sudan**, social cohesion has risen since the baseline, with hosts and refugees interacting via exchanging and selling goods at the main market, in schools, and practicing football together. At the same time, the trend is not reliably positive: In 2018, two-thirds of hosts and nearly 90% of refugees believed social integration to be moving in an upwards and positive direction. In 2020, only 12% of hosts and 17% of refugees surveyed felt that social integration was increasing. This could be attributed to the recent conflicts between Bani Amer and Al-Haddandawa tribes - these figures could be attributed to increased feelings of animosity between the host and refugee communities and/or increased fears about inevitable conflict within their community. Recent conflicts between the Bani Amer and Al-Haddandawa tribes have resulted in some tensions between hosts and refugees that many fear will result in clashes between the two communities. Here like elsewhere (such as in Rhino camp in Uganda, Kismayo in Somalia or Kalobeyei in Kenya), stakeholders emphasised that better results came from communities that had a willingness to resolve conflicts.



Where social cohesion, at least qualitatively, was deemed strongest is when it was linked directly to the (integrated) livelihood component. The more significant social cohesion results came from areas where collective projects were developed. In Rhino Camp, **Uganda**, ZOA set up baking groups, they received ovens and started supplying bread in the camp. The venture brought a significant income, allowed the group to constitute themselves as a SACCO to further benefit its members, and the group slowly expanded to include more refugees. This contributed to their profiles in communities and improving social cohesion with the hosts.

## D. COORDINATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

**The strength of the RDPP interventions was on multi-stakeholder engagement, coordination, and community engagement, as a basis from which to build capacity from the bottom-up.**

### Contributions to MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

In 2019, ReDSS set standards for advancing multi-stakeholder engagement in the search for durable solutions in the Horn of Africa, in light of the CRRF and the commitments made at the Global Refugee Forum. These standards were used to measure the extent to which RDPP contributed to effective multi-stakeholder engagement, both as a regional programme and at country levels. ReDSS recommended three areas of focus for stakeholders working on development approaches or durable solutions. LET finds that RDPP contributed to furthering area-based approaches through:

- a. More consistent engagement with and integration of displacement affected communities
- b. Contributions to legal changes and long-term structural changes
- c. Responding to governments' policy needs and requests

However, the activities of RDPP were not found to contribute sufficiently to **national, regional or global engagement**, which leaves room for further advancements to make in the follow-up to the RDPP activities. Although a regional programme, one of the shortcomings of the RDPP was the lack of linkages, for instance, to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), which meant that national progress was not linked to the regional policy processes. Furthermore, linkages with IGAD and the Djibouti-based DRDIP could have enhanced the joint development approach through advocacy, research and knowledge generation, key to both DRDIP and RDPP. Similarly, there has been a lack of reference in partner reporting and indicators that can contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), although much of the actions of partners could be more strongly measured and monitored against the global peace and development agendas. Finally, lack of attention to the question of durable solutions financing and the required architecture to support long-term durable solutions processes, beyond the RDPP timeline, means that further discussions on financing the nexus, in contexts of forced displacement, remain a gap.

**Kenya remains a best practice on multi-stakeholder engagement** as the Kalobeyei settlement programme expanded into the 15-year KISEDIP, a multi-stakeholder initiative with multi-donor support. It is closely aligned to the local County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) as well as to private sector initiatives such as those launched by the International Finance Corporation and its \$26 million challenge fund to promote small and medium sized enterprises, both led by refugees and hosts. This programme and series of stakeholder linkages met all of the requirements of the ReDSS area based as well as national, and global engagement targets.

**In Kismayo, from the government perspective, including the District Commission of Planning and Ministry of Education, coordination has improved significantly over the last three years.** The Ministry of Education now has an education sector strategy that outlines ministries priorities and are taken into consideration for operational purposes. Coordination meetings happen on a regular basis. On building New Kismayo, the Ministry of Planning was critical in the distribution of land. They also have a lead role in coordination of different partners. Strategic plans are in place and tied to various programmes.

In addition, the Embassy of the Netherlands in Ethiopia was a facilitator of the AMIF project, actively bringing key partners to the table and ensuring continuing engagement. It was an active co-creator in the AMIF project from its initial concept through working with the three IPs - UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA - on writing the proposal and bringing in the three core government agencies – ARRA; Immigration, Nationality and Vital Events Agency; and the Central Statistical Agency. The strong leadership from the outset, combined with early buy-in from all parties and ongoing, active coordination meetings that provided opportunities to engage and support one another, was a critical lesson learned from the AMIF project in Ethiopia. Its initial success and the energy generated encouraged the roll out of AMIF in Sudan, providing a positive example to build on.

### Coordination

The integration of coordination into RDPP design varied significantly by country. RDPP's focus on multi stakeholder platforms was present across all countries in varying forms. This included the work in Ethiopia on establishing multi-stakeholder coordination platforms in key woredas, but also the strengthening of existing coordination mechanisms. In **Ethiopia**, each "lot" was composed of one lead and various consortium partners. A critical objective across all five "lots" was strengthening capacities of local authorities and building multi-stakeholder coordination platforms to facilitate actions. Discussed in the next section, coordination has improved overtime from the perspective of the respondents, reducing redundancy in actions and work in silos. In **Sudan**, on the other hand, coordination among partners and across RDPP projects was limited to non-existent. There was not a broad RDPP coordination in Sudan – given the numerous agencies involved and depending on the level: local, regional, or federal authorities. Finally, **Uganda** particularly focused on local coordinating structures without further engagement that could link the local agenda to national, regional or global agendas.

Stakeholder buy-in was also ensured, and conflicts managed, through community engagement and coordination. Achievements are reported in Kenya, Somalia and Uganda in this regard:

**In Kenya:** The launch of the KISED plan was the culmination of two years of stakeholder engagement, notably through two KISED Steering Committee meetings and community-based efforts, through the numerous committees but also field level engagements with refugee and host leaders. **On community engagement and coordination**, monthly community meetings were chaired by the Refugee Affairs Secretariat for both refugee and hosting communities, linked to training on conflict resolution, integrity, leadership, and referral/reporting pathways for community leaders. The community focus was continued through Secretariat with election of refugee community leaders in 2019, regular joint village-based peace committee meetings since 2018, regular programme coordination meetings in addition to the meetings of the Steering Committee.

**In Somalia:** a mid-term evaluation carried out by International Consulting Expertise in 2019 focused on the effectiveness of RE-INTEG and to what extent it had attained its goals of supporting the sustainable integration of refugees and IDPs in Somalia<sup>3</sup>. A key achievement for identified was the creation of political space to promote dialogue and coordination among humanitarian and development actors. Local leaders participated in numerous committees to address the needs of their communities, including:

- **Government-led women committee**
- **Village committee**
- **Multi-Stakeholder Committee** chaired by the Jubaland Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Agency: regular meetings with community leaders of six villages in Kismayo, working closely with security agencies, ministries and occasionally the district commissioner. *"If we want to address a water problem in the village we directly go to the Ministry of Water and Energy and if we want to address a health issue then the Ministry of Health - that was our reporting channel in the last 3 years."* – KI22 Returnee male leader
- **Health committee.**

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<sup>3</sup> International Consulting Expertise (ICE) (2019). Mid-Term Evaluation of the RE-INTEG Programme. Brussels: ICE.

These committees and leaders meet frequently with NGOs regarding the design and implementation of various projects, such as addressing water supply issues, advising on which skills should be included in TVET, and finding solutions to unpaid primary school teachers.

*“Yes, we planned with the returnees, host and the IDPs, and this joint planning with them is what made this project to be a successful one. The number of programmes we jointly planned together are the construction the schools, vocational skills they need to be taught and the impact of the skill in the economy of the households that benefits the training programmes. We also planned together where the water points will be located, especially the elevated water tanks that are used to store water for New Kismayo village.” – KII25 NRC Education Office*

From NRC’s perspective, a critical success has been the shift in mindset. Returnees, IDPs and hosts in Midnimo are no longer waiting for assistance and instead are taking active steps in finding solutions for their community. They have been given the tools - schools, hospitals, housing, and vocational training, as well as opportunities to lead and have a part in the city as a whole.

**In Uganda:** The refugee settlement environment is very dynamic with different implementers using different approaches. Challenges reported in previous years included the need for closer coordination and collaboration during implementation to avoid duplication and increase efficiency. The need for close coordination and collaboration during implementation is very important to avoid duplication and increase resource efficiency. In order to improve the coordination and harmonisation of activities at the district level, District Stakeholders’ meetings have been introduced chaired by Refugee Desk Officers of the Office of the Prime Minister. Through district-based Skills Development Platforms, ENABEL supported and spearheaded the establishment of local coordination structures where all stakeholders (private sector, training providers, district officials and NGOs) could come together to discuss training needs, skills anticipation, private sector involvement in skills development etc. It also provides a forum to map all skills development actors and actions in the district. Since the start of the intervention, 17 such platform meetings took place (1 per quarter in each of the districts). In 2018, this activity transitioned to a platform, named district stakeholder’s meetings to better inform and include local governments in the activity of the SPRS-NU program.

## Contributions to GOVERNANCE

Although policy level change was not a goal of RDPP specifically, clear achievements came through in **Somalia, on land rights, in Uganda, on TVET policy linkages and in Kenya on refugee education. RDPP in Kenya offers the clearest example of what can be achieved in terms of structural, legal input when sufficient multi-donor funding is made available.** In Kalobeyei, UNHCR and partners have continued to progressively pursue integration of refugees and asylum seekers in the national education system through strengthened collaboration and partnership with the Government and the Ministry of Education. In this regard, all schools have been registered as public entities, enrolment of host community children has been encouraged, there has been high level Ministry of Education engagement including facilitation of the visit of the Minister of Education and a policy on inclusion of refugee children. The approval of the draft policy for the inclusion of refugee learners has been delayed while the multiyear costed implementation plan is being finalised, a deliverable for all IGAD countries. Key challenges have included concerns over the source of financing for inclusion, and perceived potential negative impact of inclusion on host communities. Partners continue to support the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders through these areas.

### RDPP CONTRIBUTIONS TO LOCALLY LED PROCESSES

The coordination gaps at the onset, and design phase, of the project took time to address – from Ethiopia to Somalia. From the perspective of the partners, coordination worked well in the end, with clear improvements over time. Progress was seen, for instance by NRC in **Ethiopia**, in terms of improving collaboration and liaison with the office of agriculture and rural development, to ensure that they could determine which types of crops should be produced where under the programme.

## 4. EVALUATION FINDINGS

The LET used an adapted Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Co-operation Directorate (OECD-DAC) criteria framework to inform the results of RDPP projects. The overall timeframe (three years) of RDPP must be borne in mind, especially when considering impact and sustainability of development-oriented action. Much longer timeframes are needed to assess impact, but this is what can be shared at this stage and using the data collected. A three-point rating system uses colours to assess the state of progress: **red** (poor), **yellow** (deficient), **green** (good).

Table 5: The summary findings using the adapted OECD DAC criteria

Relevance
Coordination
Effectiveness
Impact
Sustainability

Table 6: Key messages across the adapted OECD DAC criteria

OECD DAC Criteria	Finding #1	Finding #2	Finding #3
Relevance	RDPP is suited and adapted to the context	Interventions are built on strong needs assessments...	...but limited feedback mechanisms
Coordination	Consortium approach is the most effective modality of intervention	Limited coordination between RDPP IPs and across borders	External coordination was strongest where government buy-in exists
Effectiveness	RDPP had a positive effect on livelihoods but no clear effect on overall protection levels	RDPP has had an impact on child protection and has made gains for women	Structural factors – such as legal restrictions on employment – limit RDPP’s impact and adversely affect women
Impact	Although anecdotal evidence suggests there have been success stories, the data show general stagnation or deterioration in most target domains.	Composite regional scores indicate that basic needs remain broadly unchanged.	The structural environment influences migration intentions, and is not easily addressed by a programme such as RDPP.
Sustainability	LET found limited efforts towards locally-led planning	Several areas have been deeply troubled by political instability	The main determinants for sustainability have not been met

There was no Theory of Change (ToC) when RDPP began. Instead the LET put together a reconstructed ToC during the inception phase, which was approved by the Dutch MFA and is provided in [Annex 2](#). Overall, the ToC refers back to the core areas of intervention of RDPP, namely: livelihoods, social cohesion, education, protection and WASH. Country specific adaptations were made with inclusion of energy in Ethiopia or health interventions in Kenya. An AMIF component was added focusing on civil registration and documentation in Ethiopia and Sudan. The four domains (table 8) each include successes and challenges.

Overall,

- **Education and protection** gains on WASH are the key achievements of RDPP, showing the ability to both act on critical humanitarian needs while planning for development responses. **Access to education**

**expanded** in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia even though concerns around quality and opportunities for secondary/tertiary opportunities remain. Improvements in the infrastructure and training for teachers have constituted the first critical step – which will need to be followed, in future phases of programming, and completed by a greater focus on quality, reducing overcrowding and learning from pilot programmes on Adult Learning to decrease the pressures on the mainstream educational system. Access to water and sanitation improved, alongside gains in health care in certain contexts, all of which contributed to strengthening women’s empowerment.

- **Further achievements are piecemeal:** gains were made in social cohesion in Somalia, and livelihood in Kenya.
- Other domains are critical but have **not been sufficiently explored and rolled-out by RDPP**. This is the case of the energy and nutrition. However, successes can be built upon to improve action across the board. For example, Kenya’s kitchen gardens, supported by the FAO, is a RDPP success on the ground, furthering both food security and income generation.

Table 7: RDPP Impact on targeted areas at sites of research

Areas of impact	Impact 1	Impact 2	Impact 3
<b>Socio-economic development</b>	Income levels	Farming and value chains	Savings groups
<b>Protection</b>	Child protection	Women’s empowerment	Legal services
<b>Integrated services</b>	Education	WASH	Market systems
<b>Capacity building</b>	Education	Multi-stakeholder engagement (local planning)	TVET systems

These examples are explored in detail in the associated country reports. The rest of this synthesis report will now provide analysis at the OECD-DAC criteria levels, reviewing and answering each of the evaluation questions posed, before going into final recommendations for durable solutions programming.

## A. RELEVANCE

- 1) How does RDPP adapt to context dynamics? Have projects successfully adapted to a change in circumstances? If so, how? Which projects have included needs-analyses and/or context analyses prior to their interventions?
- 2) To what extent different sub-groups have actively contributed to needs- and context assessments? What are mechanisms for feedback and influence of refugees and host communities on project management and implementation?

While all programmes were broadly relevant to a context of protracted displacement, the approach in Somalia was strongest, in terms of adapting to context dynamics, building on needs and context analyses and establishing mechanisms for feedback and influence<sup>4</sup>. This section builds on lessons learned to identify instances of adaptation and participation. Overall, it is clear that where multiple durable solutions programming are implemented, the integration of one common learning partner (see Box 1) is essential to establish standards and learning that can be directly linked to operational decisions and plans.

<sup>4</sup> See for instance ReDSS and JSC lessons learned reports between 2018 and 2020

## Adapting to context dynamics and adaptive management

**RDPP partners had to keep adapting plans to remain accountable to the contexts in which they serve.** Projects were modified to adapt to changes in circumstances in terms of timeline and workplan, most often, and in some limited cases in terms design and adaptive management.

- *Integrating local civil society organisations (CSOs):*
  - A key finding of solutions analyses in the region<sup>5</sup> highlighted the importance of integrating NGO partners within durable solutions consortia. In Somalia, JSC included the Juba Foundation to further support the work of the consortium in terms of dialogue, planning with communities and government representatives, and further contextualisation of the project plans. The integration of the Juba Foundation opened up greater space in Jubaland for CSO participation and is a key achievement to build upon.
- *Changing geographical areas of focus*
  - In Somalia, the JSC switched to remote locations in rural areas to build on government requests made during the inception phase. This led the consortium to resort to remote management in some of these locations.
- *Responding to local government requests*
  - In Ethiopia, local authorities felt that refugees had benefited more from RDPP aid than hosts and expressed frustration with inadequate consultation– NRC confirmed that this had been the case at the beginning of the project but worked to address it by adapting ways of working to take into account existing government strategy and specific woreda-level plans.
  - In Somalia, the integration of local government requests into durable solutions programming also meant later on, in some sectoral responses such as HLP response, more openness on the part of governments to engage with local integration strategies and provision of land for the displaced.
- *Extended inception phases to respond to political instability*
  - In Sudan, RVO had a year-long inception phase, given delays in implementation and to strengthen their baseline assessment, value chain analysis and study of the entrepreneurial context.
- *Setting up Project Steering Committees (PSCs) and Technical Working Groups to enhance adaptive management and strengthen governance*
  - In Somalia, the JSC PSC included government officials, and aimed to hold monthly meetings to ensure adaptive programming. However, in reality, “the PSCs have met on average twice/year during implementation”. More successful were efforts to integrate sectoral actors, such as Ministry of Education representatives in the more regular, field-based TWG meetings. These provided a stronger mechanism to troubleshoot during implementation, ensure the quality of the work delivered from a technical standpoint, but also to harmonise approaches so that they could be most relevant to the context and to broader efforts in place by the government, donors and other partners. This linked very well the aims of relevance with those of coordination and governance.

## [Needs and context analyses](#)

**All projects included some element of needs analysis and context analysis prior to intervention. However, what lessons learned highlight are three critical gaps:** 1) use political economy and conflict analyses to inform the understanding of the context, 2) link these to poverty reduction or local economic agendas and 3) include sub-groups in the process of identifying needs. While, for instance, in Uganda, awareness and promotion campaigns

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<sup>5</sup> ReDSS / Samuel Hall (2019) Somalia Solutions Analyses Updates

paid special attention to vulnerable groups and encouraged their participation in trainings, this same step should have been taken at the onset of the project to allow for stronger, participatory design.

- *Lack of common ToC across durable solutions initiatives*
  - As highlighted by ReDSS, the lack of a common theory of change across durable solutions programmes hindered the possibilities of complementarity, and specifically, of the dual objective of not only closing gaps between refugees and hosts, but also improving the overall standards of living across both groups. The lack of a common ToC then also meant insufficient integration of IASC indicators.
- *Trade-offs between context and area-based approaches*
  - As RDPP as a funding stream emphasised the delivery of different 'packages' based on the local context, consortia such as JSCC also adapted their services and assistance depending on their programme locations. While that ensured responses to local needs it also hindered the delivery of area-based approaches. A report by ReDSS highlights how the fact that, under JSC, HLP projects are non-uniformly implemented across all locations hinders effective area-based approaches.
- *Adapting curricula to the needs of vulnerable groups*
  - Experience from Sudan shows the need to go beyond adapting curricula to displaced groups, and within those, to adapt curricula to the students' mental capacities. In light of this, in the development of vocational training plans, sports programs and activities were included in the curricula to consider the sector approach of "sports for development" as a necessary feature of youth programming. In Kiryandongo, Uganda, RDPP partners set out to allow these left-behind children to catch up on missed opportunities by providing accelerated education programming.

## Consultation processes and Feedback mechanisms

**RDPP partners all recognised that the process of setting up committees, groups and other mechanisms to engage with DACs should have been planned more strategically to feed into local development plans.** In some cases, this was done more successfully than others. Engaging DACs in project monitoring, annual reviews and adaptation processes was identified by ReDSS as a key learning to be integrated in future durable solutions programming. In Kenya, a key learning has been the necessity to avoid establishing new committees to adapt instead the committee model and transition to existing or community-based organisations<sup>6</sup>.

- *Set up of committees vs. building on existing capacities and groups:*

Two different approaches had to be taken under the RDPP-funded activities due to the differences across locations. Overall the key lesson learned is that RDPP partners, at times, created committees without adequately assessing their capacities, or mapping existing committees. Across both Kenya and Somalia this remains one of the key lessons learned to ensure responsible transitions to community-led and community-based initiatives.

  - In Kenya, a common response during Phase 1 of the Kalobeyei intervention was "we have so many groups established, and what are these groups doing?", as reported in a 2019 livelihoods partners' workshop. In an effort to embed actions in a participatory, locally led process, feedback from partners revealed that there were too many committees to allow for coherence and monitoring across all.
  - In Somalia, JSC worked with representatives who came from existing groups, but integrated them in new groups or "community-based committees" to allow for further engagement of the displaced and host community members within planning fora.
  - In Ethiopia, when in 2018, Eritrean refugees were observed moving outside of the camps, the project team actively engaged the refugee central committee, which played an invaluable role in monitoring and supervising, for instance, regular class attendance, in support of RDPP initiatives.

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<sup>6</sup> Samuel Hall (2019) Mid-Term Review – Kalobeyei, Kenya, commissioned by the EU Delegation in Kenya.

- *Multi-stakeholder consultation processes*
  - In Kalobeyei, RDPP partners organised a multi-stakeholder consultation around the CRRF, and its implementation in Turkana County. Peace committees and Council of Elders brought together hosts and refugees for seeking solutions to common problems. Members of County Assembly of Turkana engaged refugee community leaders in the validation of the 2018-2022 CIDP for Turkana as well as the Annual Development Plan (ADP) for 2019
- *Engaging government actors in community mobilisation and monitoring*
  - In Kenya, there had been some frustrations over the fact that, at the local level, the formation of Community Dialogue and Development Committees
  - Rhad sidelined ward administrators and isolated sub-county government officials.
  - In Somalia, JSC effectively worked to engage the Ministry of Education when working within communities and building Community Action Plans (CAPs). Joint monitoring between JSC, the government and communities also supported further the engagement across categories of stakeholders, to build towards a common vision and create an organic feedback mechanism.
- *Setting up of feedback/complaints mechanisms*
  - In Somalia, JSC and other durable solutions actors worked with CAPs and DAC. JSC identified this process as essential, recognising that such mechanisms "*should be established during the inception phase and if done properly, will lay a strong foundation for promoting social cohesion amongst different community groups*" (JSC 2018).

#### *Box 1: RDPP Relevance / Adaptation Highlights*

##### **ReDSS joining JSC as a learning partner across durable solutions consortia**

In Somalia, in 2018, ReDSS began working simultaneously with three durable solutions consortia, including JSC, to align indicators and real-time learning for adaptive programming in Somalia. Objectives included the development of a common set of outcome indicators to support the monitoring of the work towards meeting the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) framework (IASC 2010) on durable solutions, as well as greater attention to participatory planning and adaptive programming. The work done by ReDSS with JSC between 2018-2020 has been foundational to the design of follow-up durable solutions initiatives such as DANWADAAG (led by IOM) and others. The longer-term impact on durable solutions programming, with the foundational support of RDPP funding, is a key achievement. Lessons learned include:

- More can be done regionally to integrate the IASC indicators into logframes
- The need to move beyond government engagement to joint, strategic and long-term planning
- Link with government plans will from the start to ensure sustainability, and locally-led processes
- The lack of a Theory of Change during the design stage had repercussions on the overall capacity of the programme to deliver, with gaps in terms of short, medium and long term outcomes that could be reached with government and communities.

##### **Mapping and Streamlining Committees**

Under RDPP funding, many groups and committees have been formed across the five countries, although the exact number is unknown. These committees span a range from youth to water, savings and loans, peace and security, farmers, charcoal producers, livestock, and traders' committees. One of the key lessons learned from the RDPP experience has been that if a committee cannot be turned into a community-based organisation, it should not be established in the first place. Committees need to have their own income generating modalities to be sustainable. In many cases, outside forces (government/NGO) motivate the committee/group/cooperative formation and therefore community ownership and sustainable functionality is lacking. An assessment of all structures, their effectiveness and capacities is required in order to streamline these groups to a level where agencies have the capacity to develop them adequately and sustainably.



## B. COORDINATION

- 1) How does RDPP coordinate with partners and authorities?
- 2) Did the RDPP help to strengthen capacity of local and central authorities to develop and implement an integrated approach towards refugees and in what way?

**One of the aims of RDPP was to strengthen the capacity of local and central authorities to develop and implement an integrated approach towards refugees, host communities and mixed migration. The results vary by context. A regional equilibrium on capacity building is hard to reach** given the range of local actors concerned – from various sectoral ministries to teacher and police capacity – and their different starting points. Further, integrating refugee concerns into local development planning requires a wider change process and governance reform for which political still hesitations exist.

### Multi-Stakeholder Engagement

Coordination activities of RDPP projects with partners and authorities took place in various forms. One of the indicators that IPs have reported on included the ‘Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering’. The number of stakeholders who were actively engaged in the different coordination structures varied across the different coordination activities.

Table 8: Number multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering (Altai)

	<2018	2018- Q1	2018- Q2	2018- Q3	2018- Q4	2019- Q1	2019- Q2	2019- Q3	2019- Q4	2020- Q1	2020- Q2	Total
ET	5	1		2	3	1		4	3	8	1	28
KE		2	3	3	1							9
SD	1	0					4					5
UG	999	188	11	24	156	100	94		4			1,576
SOM	5	6	3		13							27
<b>Total</b>	1010	197	17	29	173	101	98	4	7	8	1	1,645

In **Ethiopia**, the strengthening and establishment of multi-stakeholder coordination platforms was a priority to reach the aim of providing sustainable development and protection solutions for refugees and host communities in the country. The consortia reported in detail on their activities related to SO4: *Strengthened capacities of local authorities and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms to cooperate in developing an integrated approach for refugees, host communities and mixed migration flows*. Multi-Stakeholder Coordination Platforms involving local and national government representatives, international organisations and other stakeholders working on refugee issues were set up and capacity trainings were provided for the various members of the platforms. For example, the Dollo Ado Improved Social Cohesion/RDPP in Ethiopia, led by NRC in consortium with DRC, OWD, SCI, and ZOA, organised meetings in Dollo Ado and Boklomayo Woredas to update stakeholders on CRRF issues, coordination gaps, and to discuss the importance of coordination and joint planning. In the Afar region, DCA in collaboration with ARRA, UNHCR, Afar regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development, and RDPP consortium partners organized a Regional level Multi-Stakeholder coordination platform meeting.

For **RDPP Kenya**, which focused on promoting the self-reliance of refugees and host communities in Kalobeyei settlement, Turkana County, coordination efforts were not a goal in itself but functioned rather as instrumental activities aimed at improving the services provided to refugees and host communities, including health and education, and in supporting refugees and host communities in terms of food security, economic resilience, safety, and social cohesion. For example, coordination efforts between RDPP Kenya and local and national government officials made it possible to integrate the Kalobeyei health services into the Turkana county health services and to ensure that the Kalobeyei health services are reported to the national health information system. This enables the

facility to be considered in planning of national programs such as provision of anti-tuberculosis medication, anti-retroviral and antimalarial medication with supplies assisting both host and refugees accessing the health facility. RDPP Kenya also collaborated with the Department of Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries and the Turkana county government to enhance nutrition for host communities and refugees by increasing local capacities for agricultural production. These examples illustrate how coordination activities between RDPP and local and national actors were a necessity to enhance structural conditions in the area, in order to reach the project aims of promoting the self-reliance of refugees and host communities.

**RDPP Sudan** also engaged in coordination efforts to enhance livelihood opportunities, integrated basic service delivery and vocational training in Eastern Sudan among refugees and host communities. During the inception phase, a workshop and focus group discussions were organised with government officials and representatives from NGOs, Chamber of Industries and the private sector industries to assess sector specific training needs and demand and supply gaps. RDPP Sudan actively engaged with the private sector, by focusing on capacity building in the private sector through private sector development and business development services. RDPP SD AICS collaborated with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education in Sudan to provide new water systems to three health centres in Al Fashega locality and eight schools in Al Fashega and Basonda localities.

In **Uganda**, the aim of developing a national CRRF necessitated many different coordination activities with local and national stakeholders. The high number indicated in Table 9 reflects the creation of large numbers of livelihood groups under this indicator; many of which went on to create VSLA groups. These groups were formed and trained in modern agronomic practices, distributed with quality farm inputs as start-up kits and linked to formal financial institutions for financial support or services. The DRC-led consortium coordinated skills trainings to these groups and ensured synergies with other components. For example, the Child Protection Program has a functional working relationship with Accelerated Learning Program in terms of: referrals for necessary support, conflict management team work collaboratively with livelihood groups, and schools for peace building. These linkages particularly maximised the learning possible.

Finally, in **Somalia**, the RE-INTEG programs focused on strengthening the resilience of communities through access and provision of basic services, offering reintegration assistance for returnees and IDPs, and building institutional capacity on migration, mainly through the RE-INTEG programme. Here, coordination with local and national government officials, NGOs and international organizations was also instrumental in attempting to attain these goals. For example, IOM worked with local authorities in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa in providing cash-for-work (CFW) based public projects in Baidoa and Kismayo towns, and six districts of Mogadishu.

Given that many RDPP projects focused on enhancing structural conditions for displaced populations and host communities, **advocacy activities have most likely been part of all country activities. However, these are not always directly reported on.** Different advocacy activities are reported across the different countries. In Kenya, for the RDPP project in Kalobeyei, UNICEF provided technical support and advocacy for continued in-service training for existing teachers. RE-INTEG CARE in Somalia reported to have supported advocacy initiatives and community participation to enhance the protection, integration and acceptance of IDPs and other vulnerable groups. Also in Somalia, RE-INTEG UNHCR reported to have initiated advocacy sessions and meetings with the Ministry of Education at Federal and Member State government level to support the formation of school management committees in schools attended by returnee and host community children. For the AMIF-funded initiative led by UNHCR in Ethiopia and Sudan, UNFPA worked with census donors to develop an advocacy tool which was used to advise the government to set and uphold a new (and suitable) census date.

## Governance Capacity

**In several of the RDPP focus countries, and particularly in Uganda and Somalia, RDPP activities focused specifically on influencing policy and legal changes that would enhance the lives of, and support to, displaced populations and host communities.** As described above, the consortia in Uganda worked together to support the development of a national CRRF. Moreover, RE-INTEG IDLO in Somalia contributed to the development of a draft National IDP and Refugee-Returnee Policy, draft HLP Interim Protocol, draft National Eviction Guidelines and outline for the Migrant Returnee and Re-Admission Policy. Table 10 gives an overview of the number of strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported by the different consortia. In total, there are 99 cases reported in which RDPP consortia developed and/or supported national strategies, laws, policies and plans. Numbers are higher in Uganda and for the RE-INTEG programs in Somalia, which is in accordance with the national RDPP focus there.

Table 9: Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (Altai)

	<2018	2018- Q1	2018- Q2	2018- Q3	2018- Q4	2019- Q1	2019- Q2	2019- Q3	2019- Q4	2020- Q1	2020- Q2	Total
ET		1										1
KE			1									1
SD								2				2
UG	2	2				1	6			3	3	17
SOM	17	11	12	7	16		2		13			78
<b>Total</b>	19	14	13	7	16	1	8	2	13	3	3	99

**Many different activities were undertaken to improve institutions in the different countries. These activities mostly took place in the form of trainings** provided to staff from local or national authorities or other key stakeholders and were often combined with coordination activities or activities aimed at influencing policy and legal issues. In Ethiopia, for example, IRC and consortium members established the Shire level Multi-Two woreda level interagency coordination platforms, which brought together key stakeholders working for refugees and/or host communities. The stakeholders received different capacity building trainings on 1) Safe programming, disability inclusion, interagency standing committee guidelines, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse training; 2) GIS training; 3) Core Humanitarian Standards; 4) Project planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, and 5) Integrated Community-Based Participatory Planning.

Capacity building activities not only focused on staff from local authorities, but also targeted those working for governmental institutions, security forces and other relevant non-state actors. Table 12 gives an overview of the number of staff from governmental institutions, security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, counter-violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilians and human rights. Again, these activities were most prevalent in Ethiopia, Uganda and Somalia.

Table 10: Number of staff from governmental institutions, security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilians & human rights (Altai)

	<2018	2018- Q1	2018- Q2	2018- Q3	2018- Q4	2019- Q1	2019- Q2	2019- Q3	2019- Q4	2020- Q1	2020- Q2	Total
ET	209	111	63	252	278	182	248	376	193	70		1,981
KE	56		10				126	34				226
SD												
UG	4,078	1,615	575	289	313	856	874	251		328		9,179
SOM	293	196	479	310	594	242	176	273	306	24		2,893
<b>Total</b>	4,636	1,922	1,127	851	1,185	1,280	1,424	934	499	422		14,279

## Coordination with partners

Coordination with partners was one of the weakest elements under RDPP with IPs agreeing to the need for closer coordination and collaboration to avoid duplication and increase efficiency. IPs did not see RDPP as “one programme” but instead recognised the existence of many, and oftentimes hard—to-identify, RDPP interventions. The number of projects, outputs, partners, meant that coordination was inherently difficult. There was a certain fatigue and an overwhelming lack of knowledge of what and where RDPP projects were being implemented. The RDPP started without a ToC and although there was one regional meeting of partners in 2017, this was not followed up on due to a flurry of other meetings and learning events in the region. **RDPP partners were more focused on national and local contexts than a regional lens.** This prevented regional learning and cross-country comparisons where similar activities were being implemented. This gap is addressed in this report with clear examples of where successes could be scaled and replicated in other regional contexts.

## Coordination with authorities, adapting global policy shifts to context-specific dynamics

There are three levels of RDPP contributions to capacity building in the region:

1. **Limited.** In Sudan, local authorities were not ready to engage in further investments in DACs. Furthermore, the gaps in implementation of the CRRF have caused confusion on the ability of donors to support capacity building in each of the countries of this evaluation. While RDPP continued to serve as an important EU contribution to the implementation of the CRRF, the results on the ground were not seen with many categorizing the CRRF, in interviews, as a stalled process.
2. **Noticeable.** Commitments by local authorities in Uganda are clear, however further support would have been needed on the regulatory aspects in order to ensure that initiatives such as a new TVET policy could be accompanied by proper implementation, and establishment of a TVET council. In Kenya, progress towards KISED and county development plans were heavily supported by RDPP-funded partners but will need to be closely monitored and followed through with phase 2 of the KISED programme.
3. **Sustainable.** The investment made in both educational infrastructure and training of teachers will have long lasting impacts in key countries, such as Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia and remain one of the greatest contributions in terms of coordination with local authorities. However, the most promising examples of coordination with authorities comes through the process of developing and implementing durable solutions in Somalia, formally recognized as a priority by all levels of government. At the time that RDPP was rolling out its activities, the Somali government adopted its National Action Plan on Durable Solutions and a Policy on IDPs and Refugees which derives from the Nairobi Declaration and the Comprehensive Responses. The commitments made on paper “to ensure that all refugee returnees and IDPs enjoy full equality and obtain the same rights as those given to all citizens by the Somali National Constitution.”

## Key success factors supporting RDPP’s contributions to coordination and governance:

- **RDPP support was found to be most effective when it contributed to**
  - **Ongoing policy processes and development plans.** As seen above in Somalia, and as evident in Uganda, where RDPP interventions contributed to a dual policy contribution through the development of the CRRF and the support to the SPRS-NU program. The government has approved a new TVET policy, but there are concerns regarding the timeline for establishment of a TVET council. This implies that coordination and implementation remain challenging and requires deliberate efforts.
  - **Local response plans.** In Uganda, local government and police are increasingly involved in resolving conflicts and disputes between communities. Crime rates within the community have reduced over the last 2-3 years thanks to police efforts made and capacity built.
- **Gains were more visible where support by refugees and host community leaders was the most vocal:** Significant gains were made in Kenya and Uganda as local community groups were highly involved in

WASH sensibilisation campaigns, with positive impacts on health and sanitation in Kalobeyei and Rhino Camp. Similarly, in Somalia, the most positive capacity gains were among teachers, with the quality of education meeting the expectations of returnees, in large part due to the numerous trainings received from the Ministry of Education and NGOs present, including those funded under RDPP.

- **Positive gains and perceptions need to be more widely communicated** as, most often local authorities across RDPP settings felt that refugees had benefited more from RDPP aid than hosts.
- **RDPP made a stronger difference when engaging with other durable solutions initiatives:** for instance, one of the strengths of the RDPP work in Somalia rested on the involvement of the ReDSS as the main consortium learning partner. This shows that integrating a learning partner in each intervention would have been the right approach to follow.

#### Key challenges limiting RDPP's contributions in the field of coordination and governance included:

- **The lack of government commitment or ownership.** In Ethiopia, local authorities felt that refugees have benefited more from RDPP support than hosts. Local authorities feel the impact of RDPP livelihood activities is limited, given that key issues preventing youth from doing business remain unaddressed - namely lack of access to finance and infrastructure. A focus of capacity building should be a dual approach to sensitising local actors on the integrated approach, and improvements for hosts, while also gradually increasing access to financing. In Sudan, local authorities were not seen facilitating connections that could improve refugees' access to electricity and protection, highlighting concerns for integrated approaches and durable solutions in Sudan.
- **The lack of sufficient infrastructural investment.** While RDPP strengthened multi-sectoral coordination platforms in Ethiopia through two Woreda level coordination mechanisms, partners had limited influence over crucial government infrastructure investments, and problems in signing agreements to allow for implementation to take place without delays. To be more effective on coordination, RDPP would have needed to contain a stronger infrastructural envelope. Similarly, in Kenya, the Turkana County Government was supported by the WFP to provide small-scale irrigation schemes and improve communities' capacity for agricultural production. However, gains made on water and sanitation, and agricultural production, are endangered by the gap in resources and capacity.
- **The challenges of inclusion in the education sector.** While global shifts toward 'national integration' could be seen in refugees' integration in education systems in Kenya, based on LET research and other scholarly work<sup>7</sup>, there continues to be an inclusion/exclusion dilemma in the way this is done. Bellino and Dryden-Peterson find that while few refugees integrate "up" into government schools, and instead "down" into camp schools in Kakuma, similarly in Kalobeyei, fewer host community children integrate the settlement schools due to cultural and quality issues.
- **The legal limitations to employment for refugees in many host settings:** this was an issue for instance in Ethiopia where, despite the nine pledges and commitments made by the government to support durable solutions, the policy of the government promotes collective work. Not being able to establish their individual businesses; as well as conflict between group members, prevented livelihoods progression. Similarly, obstacles to legal registration, trade licensing and fiscal contributions limit opportunities for refugees.

**The difficulties in tackling capacity building through data information systems.** In Sudan, the Landell Mills project aimed to enhance local development planning through stronger data and information systems, to allow government counterparts to prioritise competing needs. However the scope of the project was found to be overly ambitious for a context of institutional crisis, and the implementing partner not a sufficiently strong voice in a politicised context. While the project addressed a need, it was not feasible to successfully implement it in the present context and within the agreed -upon timeframe.

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<sup>7</sup> Bellino and Dryden-Peterson (2019) *Inclusion and exclusion within a policy of national integration : refugee education in Kenya's Kakuma Refugee Camp* : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01425692.2018.1523707?journalCode=cbse20>

*Box 2: RDPP Capacity Highlight: AMIF-Funded Projects' Impact on Data Systems*

Under the RDPP umbrella, the AMIF-program for the Horn of Africa mainly focused on registration and civil documentation, with the goal of enabling the provision of better protection, assistance and durable solutions for refugees and asylum seekers and their host communities in Ethiopia and in Sudan. Prior to AMIF, both countries faced significant backlog in refugee registration. The needed infrastructure to ensure quality registration did not exist and parallel structures between UNHCR and the government added to a cumbersome and inefficient system. National data collected through various systems was also incomplete and the vital events of refugees were excluded from civil registration. The reliance on poor data impacted the ability to adequately plan and respond and ensure the necessary protection interventions. AMIF 2016, 2017 and 2018 sought to address existing gaps and weakness within various systems leading to improved protection outcomes.

Despite the challenging contexts, significant progress has been made in building the foundation and needed momentum to reach the goals outlined by AMIF to improve protection for refugees and communities that host them through registration and documentation. In terms of practical progress, the AMIF contribution allowed the operations in both Ethiopia and Sudan to roll out network-based refugee registration systems based on biometrics and to set up a digital filing system which in turn allowed identity documents to be distributed - for the first time for many POCs. AMIF contributed to increasing birth registration rates in Ethiopia and Sudan, by improving access and awareness, and to a better understanding of the factors influencing demand.

Much of the success and momentum built through AMIF actions has been due to its comprehensive approach that realised the need for coordinating actions. The AMIF action focused building the capacity at multiple levels and across ministries to effect system-wide changes. As a critical success in Sudan, this included the Civil Registry personnel, local authorities, COR and the Ministry of Health to improve the overall efficacy of the civil registry system, ensuring an inclusive approach. UNICEF was particularly effective in building the necessary alliances to pursue its ambitious systems-building approach to improve the civil registry of Sudan as a whole. Their efforts were arguably even broader than for its peers focused on refugee registration. However, a weak institutional setting remains a key barrier where legal and procedural hurdles impede needed progress. More advocacy for law and procedural reform is necessary to sustain access of refugees to the process and address existing barriers for nationals

To ensure full integration into national systems, AMIF-funded activities focused on the institutional setting to ensure interoperability with refugee databases and build standardised data management and sharing processes. However, findings from the research showed that lack of clarity still existed between partners and, without the implementation of proGres v4, institutions continued with parallel data management systems. Similarly, the ground is being prepared for interoperability between vital events registration systems and other systems and efforts continue to target political commitment, country ownership, and coordination. The ongoing digitalisation of registration and documentation has been a critical development and transformed data quality and the potential for systems integration.

The research team found close collaboration between implementing partners and various government stakeholders and clear efforts to embed efforts within national systems. The sustainability of the project's activities aimed at enhancing the institutional and technical capacity of registration staff is at risk by both staff turnover and increased demand. The successes achieved are first steps in building sustainable systems and need to be further supported.

*Most important [output of AMIF] is being a catalyst in terms of leading the launch of the registration system for refugees and helping us to put the necessary groundwork. – UNHCR Ethiopia*

## C. EFFECTIVENESS

- 1) To what extent and how did RDPP help to strengthen protection of refugees, with specific emphasis on vulnerable groups?
- 2) What results have been achieved in terms of integrated access to and use of energy, water, nutrition, education, health and employment opportunities for refugees and host communities?
- 3) Which factors positively impact the effectiveness of individual interventions (projects)?

LET focuses on the identification of trends across three years. Table 11 shows with red and green to mark **the most important** positive and negative changes for relevant indicators between 2018 and 2020. Given the different tools, modes of data collection and variable sample sizes, **differences equal or superior to 15 percentage points between 2018 and 2020 are deemed reliable and significant enough to be highlighted as part of our main results.** Green highlights areas which have improved, and red where conditions have deteriorated to a concerning degree.

1. **Integrated services:** In all research locations, there remains a need for humanitarian support. This is illustrated by the data on food security, which continues to paint a dire picture for all groups. While some improvement can be seen, for instance for the host cohort in Rhino Camp, Uganda, overall a large majority of survey respondents in all fieldwork locations went hungry at some point over the month prior to data collection. Results are particularly alarming in Kalobeyei, where this is the case for more than nine hosts and refugees interviewed out of ten. Hosts tend to fare slightly better than refugees in this regard despite generally not being eligible to receive food aid. Concerning trends can be noted in terms of water access especially for hosts, as well as safety. In the latter dimension, the trend is especially negative in Sudan, undoubtedly due at least in part to recent political turmoil.
2. **Socio economic development:** Fostering durable integration via education, skills-building and facilitation of livelihoods activities remains a major ambition of the RDPP. In the locations of research, some progress can be seen in the domain of education – in Ethiopia (Hitsats), specifically, households are considerably more likely to have a least one school-aged child in school<sup>8</sup>. RDPP contributed to these results via the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC) component. In terms of livelihoods, the situation was found to be largely unchanged between the baseline and the endline quantitative data collection, save for Kenya, which saw a considerable increase in the share of interviewed refugee and host households with at least one income earner. *While this “stagnation” may on the surface appear a lack of positive results, it should be noted that RDPP might well have contributed to maintaining the status quo in terms of livelihoods in a context where Covid-19 had a ripple effect on livelihoods in the region.*<sup>9</sup>
3. **Protection:** the emphasis on social inclusion and cohesion is reviewed through the lens of conflict related incidents, and perceptions of each other. Again, the data collection revealed a rather stagnant picture between the baseline and the endline situation, and again the fact that social cohesion had *not* significantly deteriorated over the past three years should be at least partially credited to the efforts under RDPP. In Sudan, refugees reported considerably more incidences of conflict with hosts, and were less likely to have a positive opinion of them than at the baseline stage. Everywhere else however, during a crisis which exacerbates underlying roots of conflict and inequality, social cohesion indicators remained remarkably stable.

<sup>8</sup> The data refers to the situation prior to Covid-related lockdowns.

<sup>9</sup> See for instance <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/The%20ripple%20effect%20of%20COVID-19%20on%20economic%20activities%2C%20livelihoods%20and%20food%20security.pdf>

Table 11: Key data at a glance on common indicators across RDPP domains and countries

Domain	Indicator	ETHIOPIA				KENYA				SUDAN				UGANDA			
		Hitsats				Kalobeyei				Wad Sharifey				Rhino Camp			
		2018		2020		2018		2020		2018		2020		2018		2020	
		H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R
Integrated services	Was never without food in past month	58	14	67	19	11	18			42	17	24		14	10	44	17
		%	%	%	%	%	%	4%	7%	%	%	%	9%	%	%	%	%
	Water access through tap or borehole	99	93	78	99	78	97	58	96	72	28	44	23	90	90	83	97
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Feel completely or mostly safe	87	94	94	68	52	67	78	74	98	92	73	48	80	76	87	68
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Capacity building	At least one school-aged children regularly attending school	58	63	80	98	42	75			77	88	93	88	96	85	97	85
		%	%	%	%	%	%	NA	NA	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	High perception of the quality of education	31	20	21	29	23	24	35		39	33	55	47	34	28	23	19
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	8%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Socio-economic development	At least one income earner in household	95	30	89	35	60	41	98	84	91	91	80	83	74	51	75	53
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Earner redundancy (more than one income earner in household)	40		37	15	60	47	53	30	32	15	21	14	48	11	54	24
		%	5%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Protection	No recent incidences of conflict with 'the other'	90	97	94	84	78	49			26	93	14	57	80	82	79	79
		%	%	%	%	%	%	NA	NA	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Positive opinion of 'the other'	68	86	84	78	59	29			51	80	63	64	76	55	73	64
		%	%	%	%	%	%	NA	NA	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

\* Significant evolutions based on p-value calculations. The p-value is the probability of finding the observed difference in sample proportions or greater if the underlying populations had the same proportion (the null hypothesis). In line with industry standards, this null hypothesis is rejected for p-values below 0.01.

### Selected indicators for effectiveness

One of the selected indicators for effectiveness, in the LET inception report, was the availability of **referral systems** to ensure that needs could be met by a range of actors present in each location. Overall, LET found limited information on referral systems in IP reporting. When referrals were mentioned, they were highlighted as an output, without discussion of the end outcome of these efforts.

In **Ethiopia**, the Dollo Ado Improved Social Cohesion Improved Social Cohesion (DISCO) project that is part of RDPP reported that the consortium has provided trainings on protection of refugees, migration laws, concept of legal service, referrals and dispute resolutions for refugee and host community youth, adults, community leaders, government officials, UNHCR, ARRA and other I/NGOs. Similarly, in Kenya, RDPP has provided trainings on conflict resolution, integrity, leadership and referral/reporting to community leaders. RE-INTEG IOM in **Somalia** has organised the registration, profiling and referral (if needed) of 97,674 refugees at the reception committees during the project duration. UNHCR reported under its priorities, the identification, referral and reporting of gender-based violence in the three AMIF-funded projects in Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya.

**Several RDPP projects included a specific focus on women and children when targeting displaced and host populations.** In Ethiopia, the IRC reports that women particularly benefited from the Shire project, which focused on enhancing the integration of displaced populations and host communities, because the interventions aimed at improving water access in and around Hitsats refugee camps meant that women were no longer exposed to violence during the often-long journeys to fetch water. In the Dollo Ado area in Ethiopia, the consortium led by



NRC has supported women with in-kind, grant and loan services to start up and expand their businesses as part of their programs to improve livelihoods.

In **Somalia**, RE-INTEG CARE specifically focused on (output 1): increasing equitable access to quality basic services for IDPs and other vulnerable groups - including women and children - and strengthened capacity of government and communities based on durable solutions and priorities set by the local administrations, and (output 2) increasing self-sufficiency through sustainable and durable livelihood opportunities for youth and women. Several activities were conducted to attain these outputs, including trainings on, for example, SGBV, and FGM, case management and child rights for local health professionals, and workshops for children on psychosocial (child resilience) elements that covered topics about the community, child rights, child abuse, 'my life, my future and my body is mine'.

**Protection mechanisms for refugees or IDPs were among the core foci of several RDPP projects.** To give an indication of results in this area, Table 12 gives an overview of the number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management. As the table shows, **results were particularly favourable in Ethiopia and Somalia. In Kenya and Uganda, RDPP consortia did not report on this indicator.** In **Ethiopia**, RDPP projects focused specifically on the provision of sustainable development and protection solutions for refugees and host communities in order to provide alternatives to irregular and secondary migration movements. For example, the Shire project in Ethiopia, which aimed to enhance the integration of displacement-affected communities, reported several protection-related interventions, such as improving access to justice and rule of law services, the establishment of peace committees, and awareness-raising campaigns on irregular migration. Another example is the Dollo Ado DISCO project in Ethiopia, which also focused on improved protection, in this case for Somali refugees and host communities, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups. For the strategic outcome on improving access to justice, the DISCO project provided awareness raising trainings on protection-related topics for refugee and host community youth, adults, community leaders, government officials, UNHCR, ARRA and other I/NGOs, legal aid and counselling to refugee and host community members, and carried out various campaigns and community meetings to enhance knowledge on gender issues, migration risks and local options. In addition, campaigns were conducted in all refugee camps on risks of irregular migration and on gender and customary justice.

RDPP projects in **Kenya** did not report on protection-related indicators, but projects did contain protection-related elements. One of the aims of RDPP Kenya was to provide equitable access to child protection services for boys and girls of refugee and host communities. Child protection interventions were linked with education interventions by supporting (re) enrolment in school and other skills training programmes. By the end of the three years implementation period in Turkana West Sub-County, there were five functional Village Child Protection Committees addressing the protection needs and welfare of children in the villages within Kalobeyei settlement area extending basic child protection services to areas that have previously been even more under-served.

Table 12: Number of institutions and non-state actors capacity strengthened (through capacity building or operational support) on protection and migration management (Altai)

	<2018	2018- Q1	2018- Q2	2018- Q3	2018- Q4	2019- Q1	2019- Q2	2019- Q3	2019- Q4	2020- Q1	2020- Q2	Total
<b>ET</b>		1	1			3	1	3	12			21
<b>KE</b>												
<b>SD</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
<b>UG</b>												
<b>SOM</b>	2	11	15									28
<b>Total</b>	3	13	17	1	1	3	2	4	12	1	1	56

In **Somalia**, the DSRIS project – CARE project aimed to contribute to the sustainable integration of IDPs and returnees in Somalia by improving access to quality basic services (i.e. WASH), health, education and protection, as well as to improve access to relevant and sustainable livelihood opportunities at risk of migrating and radicalization, vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities. The project provided, for example, trainings on SGBV to health workers, community policing committees, lawyers, judiciaries and the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs. The project also provided training on case management and protection mainstreaming of service providers. Another example in Somalia is the IDLO (Supporting the development and implementation of policies for the return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees) project, which objective was to improve protection of displaced populations in Somalia by supporting the development and implementation of rights-based, sustainable and durable solutions for refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and IDPs. A mid-term evaluation by International Consulting Expertise in 2019 reported that the RE-INTEG programme in Somalia had indeed improved access to basic social services and legal/protection frameworks for IDPs and host communities.

Several RDPP projects in **Sudan** contained protection-related elements as well. The GIZ project, for example, contributed to the creation of an evidence-based, innovative and sustainable development and protection solution for refugees and host communities in Eastern Sudan. The UNHCR project in Sudan focussed on strengthening protection services for refugees and asylum seekers, particularly unaccompanied children and victims of trafficking, by improving refugee status determination services as well as training staff from the Sudanese COR to be able to conduct these services themselves.

RDPP projects in **Uganda** did not specifically focus on protection-related issues. The AMIF-funded projects in Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan did have a strong focus on protection, with one project focusing on strengthening child protection, reducing the risk of SGBV and improving protection for refugees and asylum-seekers, and the other project focusing on strengthening the protection of and durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers in Ethiopia through the improved collection and maintenance of national data. UNHCR reported that the project's activities helped promote equitable protection services and standards in the region. UNHCR offices also enhanced the capacity of host governments and strengthened national systems/services, with the objective to strengthen prevention, monitoring, identification, referral and response. Trainings and workshops were conducted regularly on procedures, protection principles and standards, and officials were included in coordination meetings on SGBV and child protection, and also included in BID panels.

## RDPP contributions on protection for refugees

**RDPP strengthened protection most effectively through its choice of selections and contributions to key sectors and domains. While improved protection levels can be seen**, sustainability is discussed below. In addition, the survey data does not reveal the type of more positive feedback received during qualitative interviews.

- **Trainings and Saving schemes improved income and social relations:**

All respondents felt 'at par' in their inclusion in TVET and VSLAs, where those were provided. For instance, in Uganda's Rhino Camp, where assistance was largely perceived as being catered for refugees over hosts, trainings and VSLAs were a notable exception. Both refugees and hosts asked for greater (and longer) TVET support, and refugees particularly asked for more VSLA support, to fill in their income gaps through more supportive community-based financial systems. In terms of training, tracer studies conducted in Kismayo, Somalia by NRC and Rhino Camp by Enabel showed positive results on graduates' lives with gains made in terms of improved income. **However, women's perspective showed a different story and further areas for RDPP to explore.** Limitations put on refugee businesses – specifically acquiring loans – further hindered entrepreneurship, especially for women. Options for women in TVET programming also remain limited, and women voiced feeling discouraged from applying to programs as they often lacked the entrance qualifications required. These were compounding factors, adding to other issues related to the distance from training centres and issues with childcare.

- **Social cohesion was positive at the baseline:** RDPP areas started off with strong social cohesion, as a requirement for development approaches and integrated services. Social cohesion is a foundational basis to build upon and a key criterion for selection of areas for RDPP interventions. Positive perceptions of ‘the other’ can be seen across the spectrum during both baseline and endline. Where numbers were most concerning during the baseline, such as in Kenya’s Kalobeyei settlement, the qualitative endline results show very sharp gains. These positive perceptions can be notably attributed to the RDPP contributions in the health sector (as the clinic and medical services addressed a gap for all, and seen as a positive impact of refugees’ presence in the area), and the market approach to host traders selling to refugees. Furthermore the number of committees and safety improvements, through the work and the capacity building of the police, further contributed to women feeling at ease.
  - **Legal trainings** supported conflict resolution in all contexts where it was delivered, reducing conflict between groups in Uganda, for example.
  - **Vocational and farming training programs** were seen as a uniting force between host and refugee communities.
  - **Integrated schools** gave children a chance to interact but also parents, from Uganda to Kenya, a chance to get to know each other.
- **Protection incidents were inconclusive:** while IP reporting did not always support claims that gender-based violence, as one indicator of protection, had decreased, such claims were often made, noting the impact of awareness raising activities. In Ethiopia, female refugees interviewed were well informed about the different actors responsible for protection matters and about the actions of IPs such as the DRC. However, they also stressed that they were not able to say whether they had noted improvements in the three years of the program.

#### Integrated access to services: RDPP has benefited both refugees and hosts

**Although country level actors do not perceive RDPP as benefiting refugees and hosts equally, the data show gains for both groups. These findings need to be communicated back to authorities and communities to address misperceptions and simultaneously address gaps in information and capacity among local actors.** The country reports provide the most information on results in terms of access to and use of energy, water, nutrition, education, health and employment opportunities for refugees and host communities. Since these components were not the same across all RDPP countries, a case by case, country by country assessment was required. Overall, there are three levels of RDPP contributions to integrated services:

##### 1. Limited

- a. **Energy:** Energy was not covered in all country contexts, and this gap was felt by respondents from Somalia to Uganda. Refugees and hosts, especially farmers, mentioned the climate as a challenge for food security in the region. Farmers depend on rain to grow crops but lack any sort of irrigation. Climate has been a persistent challenge for self-reliance. Yet, no discussion of irrigation or adapted solutions were reportedly held between communities and IPs, highlighting a strong avenue for further work under development approaches to displacement in the region. In addition, tensions still arose around resources – such as trees – partially addressed through the set-up of peace committees, such as by DRC in Hitsats, to bring together community representatives.

##### 2. Noticeable

- a. **Nutrition:** Partners have engaged with women and children in both refugee and host communities to improve child food security and nutrition. School feeding programmes were seen as essential to incentive parents to send their children to school, but also to provide partners with an entry way to discuss and understand child protection. Through nutrition, RDPP was able to effectively engage on protection issues, discussing both the right to an education and the fight against child abuse or illness. The cross sectional work between nutrition/health, education and protection was a key linkage made by partners in the field, such as in Uganda where child protection committees were set up for this purpose. *However*, across the board, partners raised the concern that food security improved only in

relative terms, not in absolute terms. Without access to land, refugees can only do subsistence farming, which cannot be stored long term or extended to other seasons, leading to continued dependency on food aid and assistance.

- b. **Health:** Respondents mentioned the positive impact of health support (in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia) for children and women as two critical vulnerable groups. Refugees raised concerns over the lack of medicines.
- c. **Education:** The indicators from the survey – and agreement by community members in all locations - show the higher rates of attendance across groups, and improved quality of education across. The qualitative fieldwork showed the impact of infrastructural work – transformative in contexts such as Rhino camp this system was equally positive. A key success was the hiring of both displaced and host teachers, as well as provision of scholastic materials to children, such as in Uganda. Common concerns in all RDPP locations remain the over-crowded schools (ranging from 80 – 300 pupils per class), due to the lack of infrastructure and the lack of sufficiently large numbers of teachers. This links back to the need to further support capacity building efforts on education. In **Hitsats**, despite efforts in expanding access to education, **regression analysis shows that, after controlling for age and gender of heads of household, refugee children are still significantly less likely to attend school than host children.** This can be due to the fact that classes are given in Amharic instead of refugees’ mother tongue (Tigrinya). However, qualitative interviews showed that female refugees in the same location saw integrated schools as fostering positive interactions and better understanding between the two groups.
- d. **Employment:** Farming remains the main source of livelihood for both hosts and refugees in all locations. Within this sector, hosts and refugees reported multiple income sources, but more refugees held certificates from training courses. On the other hand, refugees are not able to open bank accounts or access national ID cards, which was known to endanger economic gains made (protecting their cash) and future work prospects. Overall the right to work is still restricted in all RDPP contexts – with the exception of Somalia which is a returnee not a refugee setting. Where the structural context limits possible gains,
  - i. **Community level and collective initiatives** made a strong difference in people’s lives. In the three years of the RDPP program, VSLAs and SACCO groups have been formed, comprising both hosts and refugees. These have had a positive impact for community members, especially women, who have started their businesses through loans from SACCO groups.
  - ii. **Agricultural and TVET training and livelihood support** were seen as transformative in contexts such as Rhino camp, as they expanded the availability of economic opportunities. Hosts seemed to feel that refugees had improved host community livelihoods, citing greater need for carpentry or increased market for agricultural products since their arrival in the region. However, **limitations in time and in resources** meant that many participants were unable to pursue opportunities upon completion of their course.
  - iii. **Structural limitations in terms of refugee livelihoods and access to finance** – from Uganda to Ethiopia – reflect the constraints refugees face due to the legal framework. Access to finance was particularly problematic for women’s economic empowerment. In Hitsats, while women are economically active, they stressed that their community does not encourage them to work and that they therefore need support from NGOs to access financing. While women benefit from TVET trainings (a positive output indicator) they do not foresee this changing their lives following completion due to social and financing obstacles.
- e. **Water:** Community elders recognised the value of water taps in providing women more time to engage in other household activities. In Uganda, the installation of motorised pumps had made an impact on women. Additional efforts on establishing private pit latrines, and sensitising households to its use, has meant that health indicators have improved. Both refugees and hosts are better equipped with toilet facilities in all countries. Prior to RDPP, for instance, locals in Hitsats, Ethiopia

used to drink water from the river; now they access water through water pipes built by the IRC. However secondary effects were noted in some contexts: in Rhino camp, digging latrines is challenging due to the soil texture, which collapses easily when it rains. More robust systems are needed, adapted to camp settings. Despite improved access, for structural reasons, access to water remains a challenge due to the arid environment in places such as Hitsats, aggravated by recent population increase.

### Factors impacting effectiveness

**Environmental factors** severely impacted the effectiveness of some of the RDPP projects. In Kenya, for example, the main challenges as reported by the IPs themselves, and that continued to affect their work in Kalobeyei, included climatic events, such as flooding and a locust infestation. FAO also reported about a severe drought that impacted two cropping seasons (October to December 2018 and March to May 2019). Projects in Somalia were also affected by droughts, which led to a rapid change in operation contexts in South and Central Somalia. UNHCR Somalia for example had to respond to a massive IDP influx due to drought situation.

Long-term planning and coordination are ever more difficult in a context of **multiple, ongoing crises in the region**, impacting RDPP interventions alongside reduced humanitarian funding and funding to refugee hosting areas. **Displacement** within the region continues to increase and remains an important risk factor as local stakeholders are tasked to provide more support to an ever-growing population. In Somalia, a renewed spate of attacks in Mogadishu and Kismayo serve as reminders of the insecurity still persistent across Somalia, and continued climate-driven as well as conflict-driven displacement fuel the growing population of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

**Political developments**, in the cases of Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan present both opportunities and severe obstacles. In Ethiopia, the conflict in Tigray and in Sudan, the removal of President al-Bashir and transitional difficulties have either entirely or temporarily disrupted activities and caused delays in implementation. In Sudan, further concerns over extreme inflation, gaps in fuel availability, growing transportation costs, all delayed the timely delivery of required equipment to facilitate vocational training for refugees and host communities in Eastern Sudan.

Finally generalised insecurity, notably due to COVID-19 and its associated risks, as well as **climate change**, a locust infection in the Horn of Africa, and associated concerns, have meant that governments attention are diverted and resources overstretched in meeting all sectoral needs that are required for durable solutions processes to succeed. For instance, flooding and reduced rainfall in addition to pests led to the destruction and loss of crops and many irrigation schemes, reducing forecasted marketable yields, in Kalobeyei, Kenya.

*Box 3: RDPP Effectiveness Highlight: Strengthening protection for children and women*

Between the 2018-2020, progress on protection awareness was most pronounced in Kalobeyei, Kenya and second, in Rhino Camp, Uganda. In Kenya, refugees interviewed actively discussed awareness campaigns around ending child marriage and GBV. Refugee women reported feeling empowered to report cases and feeling confident that they would be treated and solved, recognizing the role in this regard of the DRC protection office. In addition to DRC's work, overall, awareness activities regarding available services also targeted girls in nearby schools and the entire community. NGOs, community leaders, security and police were seen as working together to address GBV.

With almost 60% of the population of Kalobeyei consisting of children, Kalobeyei is "a children's place, a children-based settlement", according to a UNHCR key informant interviewed for this evaluation in 2020. Child protection was an early component of Kalobeyei's design, establishing systems for child protection with the input of a number of organisations and further working on lessons learned to expand it in preparation for a second phase of funding. The efforts made are starting to bear fruit. UNHCR is beginning to see increases in reported child protection cases across locations. Village 3 has more critical areas due to its active youth gangs and large orphan population, village 1 is the most advanced in terms of child protection, and village 2 is making marked but slow progress. Further efforts are being planned to enhance the capacity for protection work in village 3.

The impact of the groundwork on child protection is in its early stages. UNHCR is working with partners to ensure that they adapt their programme content to children, to transition effectively from adult to child sensitive programming. UNICEF, for instance, has adapted its education work to link more strongly with child protection through a case management approach led by teachers in Kalobeyei. The focus of teachers is to identify vulnerable children and conduct home visits when children miss school. This is paired with anonymous reporting channels for child protection abuses within the communities to allow for a two-way communication channel. Research confirms that leaders are often the first to address early or forced marriage, early pregnancy, child labour, and SGBV. In recognition of this, DRC also provides training for leaders who, in interviews, confirmed their understanding of their key role in terms of referrals. For refugee women interviewed, the mixture of awareness raising, sensitization, trainings on child rights and SGBV, all had an impact on the number of children now going to school. According to a female refugee youth who participated in a focus group discussion:

Similar progress has been seen on protection indicators in Rhino Camp, Uganda, where respondents acknowledged that progress had been made regarding GBV due to training by various actors, especially the DRC, mediations, and higher numbers of female representatives. The child protection committee in Rhino Camp was also seen as a strong measure in ensuring that children attended school and that their rights were protected. The committee is known to fight against child abuse and child labour within the community. Many saw such issues as having decreased significantly in the last three years, although they continue to exist.

The same reflections on awareness campaigns have more limited reach outside of the refugee groups, and in other contexts. **In Kenya**, protection awareness raising was less prevalent for hosts. Access to protection mechanisms seemed more limited and women did not feel empowered in the same way as their refugee counterparts during FGDs. Among residents, protection issues remain due to persisting cultural expectations and lack of widespread awareness. **In Ethiopia**, DRC considers that the programme has been successful, as they reached more beneficiaries than initially planned. DRC also claimed that GBV had decreased thanks to the awareness raising activities. However concrete evidence was not provided to support this claim. Female refugees interviewed confirmed that they were very well informed about the different actors responsible for protection and were informed as well about DRC's actions. However, they also stressed they were not able to say whether there have been any improvements on protection compared to the situation three years before.

## D. IMPACT

- 1) What is the impact on:
  - the targeted refugee beneficiaries
  - the host communities?
- 2) How do the project and programme results impact potential migration decisions of the refugees?

**To summarise evolutions in the dimensions of interest at the synthesis level, a regional metric was created.**

It does not focus on the RDPP domains (as those varied across contexts) but the “universal” domains of economic well-being, social well-being and basic needs being met. It differs from the individual country metrics by its set of indicators, and the fact that the calculation is based on all respondents in the region rather than at the country level, to be able to comment on RDPP’s work as a regional programme. Given that a uniform set of indicators was used to calculate these scores at the regional level, scores are comparable across countries and cohorts. **This regional index allows us to see how refugees fare across different contexts, how hosts fare, and how each group fares in comparison to the other.** The evolution in the relevant dimensions from 2018 to 2020 can be assessed and linked to programming efforts.

Table 13: RDPP outcome regional indicators

RDPP Domains	Indicators
<b>Basic needs</b>	Safety
	Food security
	Source of water
	Source of electricity
	Access to toilet facility
	Garbage-free environment
	Natural resources
<b>Social inclusion</b>	Perceived economic integration
	Perceived social integration
	Trusting one’s own community
	Trusting neighbouring community
	Instances of conflict with the other
	Positive impression of other
<b>Wealth, livelihoods &amp; prospects</b>	Existing source of income
	More than one source of income
	Asset index
	Perception of economic opportunities
	Perception of economic situation

Mirroring results for individual indicators of interest, the regional metric shows, over the three-year period, little movement across key dimensions:

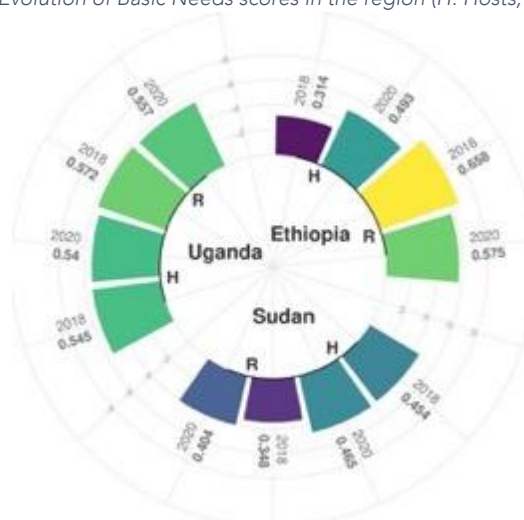
1. **Basic needs scores** remain broadly unchanged for both refugees and hosts in Sudan and Uganda. They improve for hosts in Ethiopia but decrease for their refugee neighbours. Of the three countries, Uganda remains with the highest overall basic needs scores, and the one where hosts and refugees are the most equal in this dimension.
2. **The livelihoods dimension** indicators reveal that hosts in Ethiopia saw a (slight) positive evolution, while other groups stagnated. In all three countries, the livelihoods situation of hosts is considerably better than that of their refugee peers. Among refugees, those in Wad Sharifey, Sudan, fare the best and those in Hitsats, Ethiopia, fare the worst. In Sudan, for instance, the greater number of hosts working in refugee camps – with an increase in 2018-2020 – is positive, however, it can lead to tensions in the absence of greater opportunities for refugees to work.

3. **The social cohesion dimension** saw the most downward movement. Social cohesion scores dropped almost everywhere despite RDPP. Areas where structural instability increased saw a drop in social cohesion for hosts (Sudan), while this was not the case in more stable countries of the region (Uganda).

We will now discuss each of these dimensions separately with visuals for each of these dimensions.

**Basic needs (Figure 13).** This dimension includes food security, safety, WASH. The data show that, in Ethiopia, hosts were considerably worse off in the basic needs dimension than refugees in Ethiopia at the baseline. But between 2018-2020, their situation in this regard improved significantly. Refugees and hosts interviewed in Rhino Camp, Uganda, are more similar in terms of basic needs scores than their peers in the other countries. This might point to the success of the general approach to refugee integration in Uganda, which encourages refugees to become self-reliant, granting them freedom of movement, asset ownership and the right to seek employment. Interviewed hosts fare better, in terms of basic needs scores, than refugees in Sudan, but worse in Ethiopia. Scores are low in Sudan – refugees interviewed in Ethiopia and Uganda score higher than hosts in Sudan.

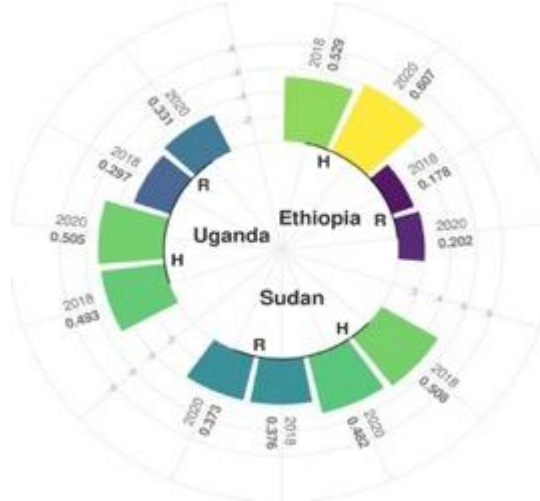
Figure 13: Evolution of Basic Needs scores in the region (H: Hosts, R: Refugees)



**Livelihoods (Figure 14).** The livelihoods dimension covers income sources and redundancy as well as wealth (by proxy of assets) and subjective assessment of prospects. In all countries, interviewed refugees fare considerably worse than hosts in this dimension, a fact that has not changed over the past three years. The difference is much larger in Ethiopia than in Uganda and especially Sudan. This is, however, a peculiarity of Wad Sharifey, the site of data collection in Sudan. Refugee and host populations display relatively similar characteristics in Wad Sharifey, perhaps owing to the protracted nature of displacement there – and despite a strict official encampment policy. In Ethiopia, results suggest that the government’s move towards more inclusive and integrated refugee livelihoods policies under the CRRF objectives had not yet translated to improved livelihoods at the time of data collection (fall 2020). The fact that Ethiopian hosts have the highest livelihoods scores of all groups shows potential for improved outcomes for refugees in the medium term.

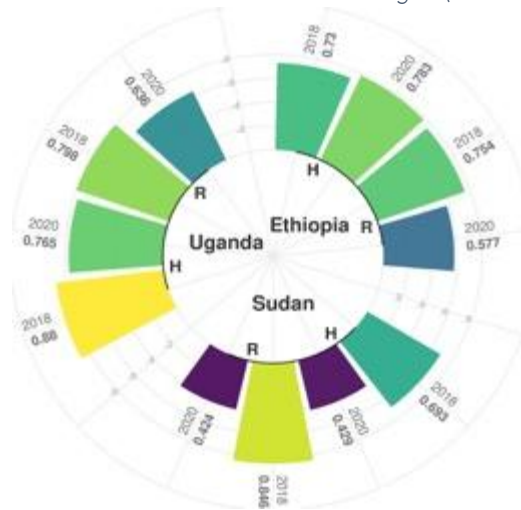


Figure 14: Evolution of Wealth-Livelihoods-Prospects scores in the region (H: hosts, R: Refugees)



**Social inclusion (Figure 15).** The social inclusion dimension is composed of indicators on the assessment of integration trends, trust, impressions of the other, and conflict. In this dimension, scores deteriorated for refugees in all locations surveyed for this study. The starkest change is in Sudan, where social inclusion scores nearly halved for refugees in the two-year time period since the baseline. Refugees in Sudan have the lowest social inclusion scores in the region. Ethiopian hosts were the only population in the region who reported increased inclusion scores since the baseline. In 2018, Ugandan hosts had reported the highest inclusion scores – this is now held by Ethiopian hosts.

Figure 15: Evolution of Social Inclusion scores in the region (H: Hosts, R: Refugees)



Finally, **contrasting the well-being of hosts and refugees in the three countries** at the time of the endline investigation (Figure 16) shows that host populations around Hitsats, Ethiopia, and Rhino Camp, Uganda, fare similarly in the social dimension – and much better than their peers in Wad Sharifey, Sudan. Host display similar (and low) basic needs scores in all dimensions. The contrast is starker between the refugee populations in the locations of research – again, Ethiopia and Uganda’s refugee populations fare similarly in the social inclusion dimension and the basic needs dimensions. However, refugees in Wad Sharifey, Sudan, have the highest livelihoods scores of the three.

Figure 16: Endline (2020) and Baseline (2018) Regional Scores for hosts and refugees



### Impact on potential migration decisions

The lack of opportunities and livelihood support is cited as the main reason for migration for young people (both hosts and refugees), and in general, aspirations to move on, whether internally or abroad, increased in the last two years for both refugees and hosts. Over 60% of refugees in all camps declared concrete aspirations to move on. In Wad Sharifey, Sudan, the interest in migrating increased between 2018 and 2020. From a majority in 2018 who wanted to stay, the numbers dropped from 73% to 42% and 24% for hosts and refugees respectively who wanted to stay.

**Regression analysis confirmed that refugees are significantly more likely to have plans to move, even after controlling for demographic variables such as age, gender and marital status.** University educated people in Hitsats and Wad Sharifey are also significantly more likely to have the intent to move outside the community. The majority of refugees in Rhino Camp have concrete plans to return to their community of origin in the near future. This high proportion contrasts drastically from Hitsats and in Wad Sharifey, where less than 5% of the refugees mentioned concrete return plans.

The structural environment and legal constraints greatly weigh on the decision to migrate: from Uganda, to Ethiopia, to Sudan, the legal constraints on the right to work, the type of positions that they can work in, access to finances and trade licenses, were frequently cited as the main reason for migration. The lack of hope that their situation would improve led to the willingness to leave to look for better opportunities elsewhere.

## E. SUSTAINABILITY

- 1) Which challenges hinder the successful implementation of projects?
- 2) Is it possible to elaborate on the sustainability of individual interventions? What are the main determinants for sustainability?
- 3) What are the key governance factors for effectively implementing policies aimed at sustainable protection and development approaches for refugees and their host communities?

### Main determinants of sustainability

ReDSS standards are a reminder of what is needed to ensure sustainability when planning for durable solutions. A key requirement is to ensure that the process is determined by receiving governments and societies, and through collective action. In the case of the RDPP, the sustainability of the implemented projects and the effects on beneficiaries was a key area of concern for most projects, and in most progress reports, sustainability was discussed in detail. In line with the ReDSS standards, LET finds three critical determinants of sustainability that will need to be further pursued to improve the quality of the process:

1. Integration of services in local, regional and national policies and plans
2. Integration of services in national organisations and institutions
3. COVID-19 pandemic effects

### Integration of actions/services in local, regional and national policies and plans

Overall, instead of aligning activities with existing policies, the activities were more targeted to setting up and supporting new coordination mechanisms and to delivering sustainable access to services that were insufficient or not existing before. If alignment with regional and national policies and plans was conducted, it was not explicitly mentioned across most reports. The reports focus on setting up new consortia, new networks, new coordination mechanisms and capacity building.

**In many cases, the RDPP projects did however contribute to developing laws and policies for displaced populations and host communities that were non-existent before.** The IDLO project in Somalia, for example, aimed to support the development and implementation of policies for the return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees, and contributed to the development of a draft National IDP and Refugee-Returnee Policy, draft HLP Interim Protocol, draft National Eviction Guidelines and outline for the Migrant Returnee and Re-Admission Policy, that served as a basis for consultation with relevant stakeholders. During the policy formulation process, extensive consultations took place with the United Nations and other development actors to ensure the policies and laws were rights-based, compliant with international law and best practices, and tailored to the Somali context.

**RDPP interventions in Ethiopia and Uganda provide a worthwhile lens into the process of integration of refugees into local development plans.** In the case of Hitsats, 'integration' predominantly meant including locals in the service provision offered to refugees by NGOs (e.g. in NGO-run TVET programs; water access points, education and other livelihood programming). IPs in Hitsats are experienced in (humanitarian) refugee protection and in working with the ARRA, yet initially had less experience in collaborating with local governance structures on development planning. Most of the RDPP services thus started inside the refugee camp with the aim to include local governance in planning and implementation (here specifically in water management and electricity provision) and were more humanitarian in nature. In practice, networking and collaborating with local governance for TVET and livelihood programs evolved largely around identification of local beneficiaries but not beyond. The TVET trainings offered did not show strong innovation or differed significantly from previously carried out trainings implemented by NGOs within camps. There also seems to have been little structural change other than increasing the range of beneficiaries, informing local Kebele / Woreda administration of TVET programs available and working together with them to identify grantees.

In **Uganda**, the strategy for TVET and vocational education, took a different approach with Enabel, as a development agency, working from within government structures to integrate refugees into the national and local education planning. This approach built on Enabel's experience working on the 'Skilling Uganda' strategy with the Ministry of Education. Locally, the idea was to involve local training centres in expanding services to refugee areas (or at least engage more strongly in including refugees in their services) and to build the capacity of these centres to do so. For this, service providers implementing trainings on behalf of Enabel had to work in teams (e.g. NGOs working together with local training centres). This approach led to some systemic advances and contributed to build capacities within local structures more than has been the case in the Hitsats case study. Yet, for some of the training sites (e.g. in Siripi where the case study research took place), NGOs that had been active before were subcontracted to carry out TVET trainings under RDPP. While some requirements were added, for them it was not a fundamentally different way of working under RDPP than what they had done previously.

The difference in approach between the two cases is partially also a reflection of a key difference in the way refugee protection is governed in Uganda and in Ethiopia – with refugees in Uganda having more rights and formal access to similar opportunities as locals than in Ethiopia. In the latter, despite recent lowering of restrictions for refugees, a stronger 'camp logic' prevails. ARRA is taking a strong role in determining how service provision is organized and which organisations can offer services. Both starting points are valid and can help to facilitate change towards a more integrated system for refugee protection overall. However, what was lacking in both cases is the connection between the humanitarian and the development sector. Currently in both contexts, the activities of humanitarian/refugee actors and those stemming from development actors are disconnected and do not necessarily directly feed into each other.

In both cases, **limits to capacity of local structures to include refugees in their development plans are a barrier**. Moreover, for some of the RDPP ambitions, incentive structures run counter. For instance, both in Ethiopia and in Uganda, the budgetary allocations for decentral structures does not take into account the number of refugees hosted – there are thus **little incentives for local authorities to extend services to refugees and integrate them into their plans given that they already face capacity and budget challenges to do so for the national population**.

#### [Integration of actions/services in local, regional and national organisations and institutions](#)

**Many RDPP projects tried to integrate their actions or services into local, regional or national organisations and institutions.** RDPP **Ethiopia** focused on integrating the project areas in which refugees and host community members lived into national services related to water, energy and education. For example, the IPs planned to connect Hitsats and Mai Ayni refugee camps to the national electricity grid, while the various education programs were designed to allow refugees and host community members to integrate into the Ethiopian education system and e.g. apply for national universities.

The same holds for **Kenya**. One of the aims was to integrate the Kalobeyei health services into the Turkana county health services and to report services provided in the health facility into the national health information system. This enabled the facility to be considered in planning of national programs such as provision of anti-tuberculosis medication, anti-retroviral and antimalarial medication with supplies assisting both host and refugees accessing the health facility. Another example is that WFP, in collaboration with the Turkana County Government, contributed to the improvement of three existing irrigation structures to improve the host community's capacity for agricultural production. The interventions have resulted in an increase in farmland, increased production for farmers, job opportunities in the region, and reduced conflict amongst farmers.

In **Somalia**, the RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT project, which worked towards innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu through enhanced governance, employment and access to basic and protective services, aimed to not only strengthen local governance structures through capability building but also to make relevant

offices and institutions accessible to IDPs and to make sure that relevant offices would take responsible to enable durable solutions. In Sudan, the UNIDO project that focused on employment and entrepreneurship development for migrant youth, refugees, asylum seekers and host communities in Khartoum State, connected closely to the private sector to increase employment opportunities and stimulate entrepreneurship for unemployed youth.

### COVID-19 Pandemic effects

**In all countries, it is likely that the COVID-19 situation will have an impact on the sustainability of the projects and the positive impacts on beneficiaries.** Although there is limited information available from the IPs, there are indications that the global pandemic will have lasting effects on the long-term viability of services provided and coordination mechanisms that were implemented. Landell Mills in Sudan was one of the few IPs that detailed the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on its activities and stated that the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic represented the greatest challenge in the latest period. The health crisis led to evacuation of the project team, a lockdown imposed by the Sudanese government and social distancing measures, sustained power outages, emergency and crisis management becoming the focus of the civil servants working on the front line, including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, WASH and DPD/MoFM in Kassala. This severely impacted the activities of the capacity building project in Sudan. Other RDPP countries faced similar challenges on travel restrictions, evacuations of project teams, and the fact that local or national governments have more pressing priorities.

### Challenges hindering implementation

#### **Limited economic opportunities in remote locations**

TVET courses under RDPP offered 'market-relevant' trainings and carried out surveys to match the courses to what could be viable businesses, yet in most cases these were constrained by limited economic opportunities in the remote refugee camp and settlement. In **Hitsats**, for most beneficiaries, the TVET training and subsequent start-up support has not provided a significant transformative improvement of livelihood or economic opportunities<sup>10</sup>. While newly learned skills were appreciated, for most, rather than leading to longer-term positive trajectories, it remained an activity in the realm of humanitarian relief with short-lasting livelihood effects.

However, the programme in Rhino Camp went further in consulting private actors in the design of the curriculum to ensure that trained skills in the courses are indeed relevant in practice. In Uganda, the programme aimed more strongly to include innovative and different types of trainings (shorter, longer, identification of different practical skills) – and from the beginning collected data to compare effectiveness and efficiency of different approaches. A more positive picture emerges from the research in **Rhino camp**, where the overall effect on graduate's lives has been positive: over 80% of those interviewees that had received training in 2018 state an improved situation in terms of income (due to either employment, fairly successful small-scale businesses (self-employed) or access to occasional work in the learned skill) in 2019. Also in 2020, those that were traced remained positive about the effect that the training had on their livelihoods with only two pointing to a worsening of their situation due to Covid-19.

#### **Procurement and infrastructure limitations**

In Hitsats, a main challenge identified was related to electricity provision in the refugee camps. The electric pole erection was completed but the EEU was not yet connected to the refugee and host community target areas with the national power supply grid. Hence, beneficiaries did not benefit from the street lights and power supply for the communal kitchens. This prolonged service delivery became a serious challenge for the successful achievement of this outcome. The delay has aggravated the household energy consumption expenses and deforestation of the areas, which sometimes serves as a source of conflict between the refugee and host communities.

One of the findings of the survey points to the drop in feelings of safety among refugees in Hitsats, Ethiopia. FGDs highlight a fragile relationship between the two groups, mainly due to increasing deforestation. Deforestation is on

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<sup>10</sup> There are nevertheless exceptions and a number of success stories

the rise due to the lack of electricity in the areas, and “refugees are always fighting with the local community in cases of deforestation”, reports one participant (FGD45). Refugees highlighted the urgency of sorting out their access to electricity, to also improve their feelings of safety and social cohesion locally.

Others point to the impact of advocacy at the legal level: regulations curbing the lives of refugees have been softened, and if paired with further programming, can lead to increased freedom to move, work, trade, and improved relationships between the two groups. Three years ago, refugees were not allowed to stay in the town after a certain hour in the evenings. Those restrictions have been lifted, improving refugee and host community relations dramatically. Pairing such a positive change with more effective programming on access to energy would, in the views of participants, lead to more effective integration.

FGD with refugee men in Hitsats :  
*“There is no energy for preparing food and light for the last seven years. I can’t purchase wood for energy because it is expensive and the only option I have is to collect wood from the surrounding area but this action makes me want to fight with the local community. Deforestation is increasing in this area because the majority of the refugees collect wood for energy and house construction purposes from the surrounding area.” – R3.*

### **Staff turnover, changes in leadership and bureaucratic delays**

In Dollo Ado lot in Ethiopia headed by NRC, two rounds of two rounds of Multi Stakeholder Coordination Platform were facilitated. As a result of the meetings, participants were able to have updated information on CRRF issues, coordination gaps, importance of coordination and joint planning. In addition, the participants were able to understand the roles different actors play which will encourage and contribute to future collaborations and alignment of approaches. Bringing the different actors together in this overarching coordination structure would contribute to joint planning and integrated responses in refugee and host community settings in the area. Furthermore, the consortium provided a five-day training to Woreda official structures on strategic planning and management. The purpose of the training was to strengthen their capacities in monitoring, planning, management and evaluation processes. However, concerns are raised about the sustainability of the platform. These concerns are aggravated by high staff turnover rates among ARRA, UNHCR and the government.

At higher levels, changing leadership at the ministerial level can shift priorities. In Kenya, policy and planning for the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers was affected by changing leadership in the Ministries of Education and Ministry of Interior. IOM faced significant contextual challenges in establishing the Migrant Resource Centre. The challenges throughout the programme are attributed to a number of issues, including government staff turnover through reshuffling following the election in 2017, extremely lengthy government screening of selected buildings, as well as lengthy process for the government to identify and grant a facility owned by them.

### **High levels of insecurity and ongoing humanitarian crisis**

**Implementation of durable solutions related projects in the middle of a humanitarian crisis proved very challenging.** This was particularly the case in **Somalia**. Under RE-ING UNHCR, targeted beneficiaries were affected by the drought and it was therefore imperative on UNHCR to also include some lifesaving activities (upon the request of the EU) as part of the response to drought. Returnees were scattered and difficult to reach especially in areas with no access due to insecurity. As a result, some returnees could not benefit from some activities especially in livelihoods as they settled to inaccessible areas. To address this challenge UNHCR conducted continuous community mobilization and provided information via mobile phones in an attempt to reach out to more beneficiaries for reintegration. Due to multiple displacements resulting in part from drought and conflict, it was difficult to retain children in school as parents moved to other areas in search of safety, security and humanitarian assistance.

Similarly in **Sudan**, implementation of GIZ’s activities in East Sudan was hampered by the extreme inflation, gaps in petrol, diesel, kerosene and heavy fuel, which affects traffic, transportation and therefore the timely delivery as well as costs of required equipment as well as construction material. AICS also reported implementation was delayed

by external factors such as floods, the chikungunya outbreak in Kassala and Al Qadarif States combined with the instability of the local currency and petrol crisis. Poor implementation influenced perceptions. Both refugees and hosts surveyed reported increased income precarity between 2018-2020. In 2018, only 3% of refugees reported that they “always” did not have enough income to pay for basic household needs each month. This number in Sudan increased to 41% in 2020. The number of hosts reporting persistent income shortages increased tenfold between 2018-2020, from 2% to 22%. With the added negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, it can be foreseen that future durable solutions programming will not only be more needed, but also challenged due to negative perceptions held.

### Key governance factors

The RDPP aims to establish integrated measures for refugee protection and local development. However, the starting points (policy context and rights granted to refugees) as well as approach to implementation differed across each country. This had implications for outcomes in governance objectives of the RDPP.<sup>11</sup> For an approach that both involves the humanitarian and development sectors and works with local governance structures responsible for refugee affairs and local development, an in-depth understanding of incentive structures and political opportunities is key. In both cases the implementation has been described as pilot and as “learning by doing”.

- **Roles and responsibilities of refugee protection vs. technical ministries to be clarified.** A key opportunity of development responses to forced displacement and of durable solutions approaches is to broaden the conversation from a restricted set of government actors to a broader range of ministerial and institutional counterparts, for a whole-of-society and holistic response. The ‘integrated way of working’ widens the pool of actors responsible for refugee responses in the respective sectors. This has created tensions between ministries and local counterparts.
  - The difference in approach between different countries and subsequent outcomes is partially also a reflection of a key difference in the way refugee protection is governed. For example, refugees in Uganda having more rights and formal access to similar opportunities as locals than in Ethiopia. In the latter, despite recent lowering of restrictions for refugees, a stronger ‘camp logic’ prevails. ARRA is taking a strong role in determining how service provision is organized and which organisations can offer services.
  - The question of roles and responsibilities is at the heart of issues related to power and control. While RDPP implementers in principle understand this, an in-depth analysis of such power dynamics, capacities and interests and their implications for the various RDPP sectors has not entered the design of the activities and this had implications for their effectiveness and sustainability.
  - While there is a lot of focus on strengthening coordination, there is less discussion among donors on which government actors should be supported as well as how donors could complement each other better in doing so.
- **Establishing the groundwork and providing visibility at all levels, and as part of the process.** By the end of the programme, IPs felt in a better position to take forward the integrated approach envisaged by the RDPP. However, as no specific mentions of handover/exit strategies had been envisioned at the onset by partners, nor required by the donor, visibility was not present for local counterparts.
- **Integrating systematic political economy analyses.** Including stronger political analysis of interests and incentives (analysis of the governance context, existing structures or interests prevalent in the sector, important actors to bring on board for sustainability or to resolve tensions) up-front and during implementation to avoid mistakes made and to strengthen the sustainability of outcomes.

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<sup>11</sup> One of the RDPP pillars aimed to support local governance in including refugees in local development planning

#### Box 4: RDPP Sustainability Highlight: New funding streams build upon, continue and scale RDPP's work

##### KENYA

One of the most positive examples of sustainability results from the work that UNHCR, partners, donors and government stakeholders conducted to ensure that:

- Partners worked with the county government in the development of the Turkana 2018-2022 CIDP, which ensured the inclusion of the refugee programme according to UNHCR
- Stakeholder consultations were held quarterly to pave the way for the implementation for Phase 2 of the KISEDIP and approved by the steering committee
- Joint donor missions (bringing together the EU and RDPP donors) were held in 2018 and 2019 to start, from the onset, planning for multi-year funding streams to sustain Kalobeyei's vision.

Further funding from the European Union has allowed Phase 1 to be continued into a Phase 2 which will address many of the lessons learned that RDPP contributed to, and continue to address the gaps across protection, integrated services and capacity building.

##### SOMALIA

A second clear example of sustainability is the continuation of lessons learned from JSC and other durable solutions consortia in Somalia through additional funding by donors. Lessons learned from the 2017-2020 timeframe, recorded by ReDSS as the learning partner, include a clear plan to follow up further through durable solutions-focused programmes in Somalia, namely Danwadaag Solutions Consortium, led by the IOM, and the Durable Solutions Programme led by DRC, and respectively funded by the UK and Danish development agencies. According to ReDSS "these interventions are learning from, building on, and scaling up the activities, initiatives and structures" that RDPP contributed to in Somalia (ReDSS 2020). Based on the lessons learned from RDPP-funded activities, the following commitments have been expanded through these durable solutions initiatives:

- Efforts towards government engagement, seen as positive outcomes of the JSC, have been further expanded upon. Danwadaag has developed a guidance for government engagement building on lessons learned, with guidelines and principles for programme partners to endorse. These guidelines, for instance, include more precise principles for capacity development and secondments, and will continue the model of joint monitoring successfully set-up under JSC in Jubalanad.
- CAPs are being now shared with relevant government, humanitarian and development stakeholders, and consolidated into district-level plans, providing a clear linkage between communities and governments for inclusive planning. Danwadaag will specifically utilize the CAPs that JSC developed with RDPP funding to ensure the continued two-way communication flow with communities, both proactive and reactive feedback components and complaints mechanisms to further improve programming and planning.
- The urban programming dimension, inclusive of economic empowerment and rights to HLP under NRC's leadership in JSC, are also seen as key achievements to continue building upon. One of the ways this is being done is through Danwadaag's strong emphasis on early solutions planning and linkage between rural and urban dynamics in collaboration with the Building Resilient Communities in Somalia resilience consortium
- The gaps in coordinated theories of change was addressed early on in the design of Danwadaag and Durable Solutions Programme, which have
  - Developed and further refined ToCs and indicators frameworks to monitor their durable solutions impact and outcomes. Danwadaag has gone a step further by developing a Local (Re)Integration Index, building on the IASC criteria and with a strong focus on social cohesion;
  - Consortium Management Units that cut across both programmes and their geographic areas of coverage.



## 5. DURABLE SOLUTIONS LESSONS LEARNED

**This report concludes on key lessons learned for durable solutions approaches in the region** based on the findings detailed in this report, and with key take-aways to enable policy makers and implementers to assess how well they are doing both in terms of implementation, strategy and communication. It contributes to the work done by other learning partners – such as ReDSS – in establishing standards for effective durable solutions approaches.

### SEVEN KEY LESSONS LEARNED

#### Lesson learned 1. Locally-led and joint planning

**The findings point to a common message across contexts: where government buy-in is strongest, where civil society partners are integrated, where communities are consulted and part of the planning, results are stronger.** Findings also show that locally-led and joint planning will need to go beyond this to integrate more systematically an understanding of local governance dynamics, through political economy analyses, and stronger risk assessments as well as assessments of factors that can impact programming effectiveness. A key lesson learned from areas such as Kismayo under RDPP is the need to plan for services prior to beginning construction of shelters and latrines, and ensuring linkages with local development plans. Starting a planning process is fundamental, so that new services can be rolled out within local development plans, with the input of specialised institutions working specifically on the delivery of water, electricity and land deeds or certificates.

Other contexts – such as Kalobeyei – emphasise the need to work in tandem on legal provisions, advocacy and implementation in key sectors such as education and health, which are essential sectoral entry points for durable solutions. In Kalobeyei, learnings have included the need to ensure that there is a strategy to connect health care improvements with local planning, and similarly steps taken to link integrated schools in the national education system, working closely with the Ministry of Education to also further plan for adequate infrastructure and human resources, from early childhood development to adult learning. This has to be paired locally with sub-national governance structures and entry points, which in Kenya's devolved government means working with the county government. Mapping institutions from the national to the sub-national will ensure there are strategic partnerships and engagements at both levels for each key sector of durable solutions programming. The use of a national-subnational lens is critical to durable solutions programming.

#### Lessons learned 2. Advocating for legal and regulatory changes

**Durable solutions are hampered when the regulatory framework does not accompany programming on the ground. To be sustainable, the legal and policy frameworks have to evolve hand in hand with implementation.** When this was done, momentum and interest of stakeholders to be involved similarly increased. New platforms were established, bringing together stakeholders working with the host community and those working with refugees. The project brought these stakeholders closer together, which fostered new outlooks and levels of understanding of durable solutions. Such platforms can then become a key tool for planning and advocacy. Similarly in Kismayo, investments in the new land policy was a welcome step, which should have come at the onset of the project, when shelters were being planned, and access to water and electricity discussed. In other words programming has to go hand in hand with legal and policy engagements.

The RDPP activities build – as seen in Somalia – on the expertise and results of NRC on land property rights and legal assistance, with positive progress made in securing land rights and stability of tenure. These gains were then linked to the broader efforts by the Jubaland authority and its Land Administration Unit to digitally register the land in order to produce permanent land title deeds. The level of multi-donor and multi-stakeholder engagement allowed for structural and legal changes in the domains of education but also of local planning in Kenya.

Legal and regulatory changes will need to accompany operational interventions to enhance their sustainability. Greater emphasis on legal interventions will ensure this is feasible.

### Lessons learned 3. Establishing a partnership strategy with the UN, NGOs and CSOs

**Localisation has been on the agenda of the humanitarian community since the Grand Bargain. COVID-19 has reinforced the need to engage in locally-led, community-driven programming: working with NGOs, and particularly CSOs, to further development action. This requires investment in capacity building, integrating CSOs systematically in any action or consortium that is funded under a durable solutions banner.** This has been done successfully in the case of the JSC in Somalia, with the integration of the Jubaland Foundation. It will need to be systematised across other regional durable solutions initiatives.

At the same time, UN organisations' presence are required to reinforce action on advocacy, legal and regulatory changes, while on the ground work is implemented by NGOs. The integration and joining up of UN agencies, with NGOs and CSOs, in durable solutions programming is essential for durable solutions approaches: as long as these are strategic partnerships, and not only seeing NGOs as "implementing partners". **The language should be one of complementarity, not of delegation.** In addition, specialised UN agencies will need to intervene in key places and on key themes, depending on needs and level of technical expertise required. In the mid-term review of Phase 1 of KISED, it had been recommended for the World Health Organization (WHO) to be integrated as a partner to address access to water and health, both identified as core humanitarian sectors in Kalobeyei. These basic needs will need to be prioritised, with the possibility to include water both under health response, and under livelihoods/local economic development response, in recognition of the dual role in supporting both humanitarian and development agendas.

### Lessons learned 4. Establishing a multi-donor strategy to provide flexible funding for adaptive programming

To complement UN action with NGO action, humanitarian with development agendas, **a strong partnership between humanitarian and development donors is required to allow for flexible funding and for more flexibility to achieve a programme's stated goals.** Two examples are provided here: funding for coordination, and for cross-sectoral synergies.

Firstly, while all the pieces of the puzzle are represented in the RDPP theory of change, resources for coordination, planning and adaptive programming were not sufficiently well integrated in the RDPP set-up. First of all, each country should have had a RDPP coordinator, in charge of ensuring the liaison between the embassies/donors, the IPs, and local authorities and stakeholders.

Secondly, the links between the pillars, and sectors, are vital for durable solutions and require additional resources. The links between literacy, education and income are central, but so are those on WASH, livelihoods, and protection. Beyond focusing on integrating population groups, the potential for joined up or integrated programming between key sectors are clear. Without gains in health, education and food security, for instance, livelihood gains will not lead to greater well-being and self-reliance. This is where multi-donor funding streams like European Union Trust Fund (EUTF) and RDPP will need to develop a system whereby additional funds can be earmarked for specific synergies, or for flexible funding to allow for more adaptive programming.

### Lesson learned 5. Addressing DAC aspirations and perceptions: Two-way information flow

**The RDPP approach was strongest when in direct communication with DACs.** This was the case in Kismayo, where strong engagement with host, returnee and IDP communities led to the design of programmes and additional components – such as for instance a new market, additional schools, and adapted shelters. Similarly, the RDPP approach was at its weakest when it was frayed by host perceptions that refugees would benefit more. In such cases, the evidence presented in this report shows otherwise, and has to be used, in a two-way information flow to sensitise, raise awareness, and engage in a dialogue with DACs.

**Understanding perceptions and aspirations are key to frame appropriate DS approaches.** Aspirations to move on, whether internally or abroad, increased in the last two years for both refugees and hosts. Over 60% of refugees in all camps declared aspirations to move on. Such aspirations necessarily put in question the ability of a programme such as RDPP to reach positive scores in a short timeframe: the investments made may not be as sustainable or impactful as planned given the fact that, for many of the inhabitants of these locations, their hope is for a temporary displacement and for a return, or further migration, as a durable solution. Local integration may not be the hope of a majority. Durable solutions approaches should respond to such realities and focus on areas with commitment for local integration.

#### Lessons learned 6. Recognising intersectionality within area-based plans

**RDPP in Kenya shows what can be done when global and national policy agendas on refugee protection and integration are thought through with a local lens.** Investing in **specific demographic groups** was key in Kalobeyei. Supporting women in Kalobeyei will have a generational impact: the regression analysis revealed that female heads of households reported higher regular school attendance for their children. Similarly the age dimension is critical: Kalobeyei is mainly composed of children and youth who, without adequate education, training and support, may not fulfill their potential. The promise of durable solutions in the region then will be to ensure that area-based and locally led planning intersect with demographic considerations. Investing in refugee women, host or refugee youth, or men, will bring different impacts on protection levels, education, health, income generation and so forth. Building durable solutions strategies that demographically minded, will be a key to successful durable solutions approaches.

**Intersectionality also involves cross-sectoral linkages.** While for instance food security was not, in and of itself, a direct area of RDPP programming, it is a key consideration built in economic interventions, and one that will need to be reinforced. Interventions (such as NRC and FAO's in Kalobeyei) that linked skills training with water, sanitation and hygiene efforts had a stronger outcome on income generation and on protection. Similarly, where health interventions were enhanced, the impact on social cohesion was noted across all study participants, with a specific benefit for women and children. At a time of a global pandemic, such investments in health have clear implications for development outcomes.

#### Lessons learned 7. Integrating learning within operational consortium

**The lack of a theory of change from the onset was lamented by all stakeholders. While all countries and partners fell under the RDPP umbrella, there was no common set of learning or sharing of practices across countries.** The most successful examples of adaptive programming took place in contexts, such as Kismayo, where humanitarian and development partners, in coordination with the government, took collective responsibility for programming, and where learning was integrated in the consortium approach from the onset.

### ENABLING CROSS PROGRAM AND COUNTRY SHARING OF PRACTICES

The RDPP program had an aim to deliver on regional learning. While learning within each country contexts progressed and led to adaptations in programming as discussed in this report, there was little appetite for regional discussions. **This section provides further reflections on cross-program and country sharing of best practices, to provide a more cohesive, regional learning component.** The two sets of lessons learned are 1) on sectoral approaches to development responses to forced displacement and integration, and 2) key requirements for implementing durable solutions approaches.

At the end of these three years, it would be of added value for partners, local stakeholders and donors, to reflect on the best practices highlighted in this report. Workshops can be planned over themes summarised in Table 14 with key partners and countries leading the learning process:

Table 14: Key themes for learning and suggested format

Theme	Best practice	Suggested format
<b>Sectoral</b>		
<p>Legal programming:</p> <p>Learning from and scaling best practices regionally</p>	<p>The achievements in land tenure security in Kismayo, <u>Somalia</u>, and in awareness raising on legal counselling and information in Ethiopia are core components that will need to be scaled in any regional program. The input of NGOs in this part of the learning can be critical – led by NRC’s ICLA team. Similarly, efforts in <u>Kenya</u> to align planning with the CIDP, as well as with sectoral plans (such as the Ministry of Education) can be used as examples of how partners (such as UN partners) can ensure national and sub-national legal and regulatory changes are in place to support programming/</p>	<p><u>Somalia</u> and <u>Ethiopia</u> best practices to be presented with discussions around two levels of legal programming</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhancing access to and knowledge of rights</li> <li>2. Advocating for and supporting regulatory changes for more sustainable programming</li> </ol>
<p>Water as a basic need and a requirement for agriculture-based livelihoods:</p> <p>Innovations to be tested</p>	<p>In all RDPP programmes, water was a key requirement for both household well-being and local economic development. Targeted discussions on innovative techniques and partnerships to address the structural challenges posted by the lack of access to water can ensure that partners, and countries, learn from each other’s adaptation strategies. For instance, NRC in Somalia is working with the Gates Foundation and other investors to find a more sustainable solution to water access challenges.</p>	<p><u>Somalia</u> and <u>Sudan</u> can share their attempts to address structural water challenges – through linkages with the private sector, foundations, and water network planning with UN agencies.</p> <p>Key experts will be needed to accompany partners’ thinking on innovations to be tested to address water shortages for both household consumption and agriculture-based livelihoods.</p>
<b>Durable Solutions Approaches</b>		
<p>DAC engagement and locally led planning:</p> <p>How to session</p>	<p>The evaluation finds that certain key components of durable solutions programming – such as DAC engagement and locally led planning – were not evenly met. While positive steps have been taken in <u>Somalia</u>, these were missing from the approach in <u>Sudan</u>. The lack of broader coordination among RDPP partners has stalled certain positive initiatives. On the other hand, coordination was highlighted as a best practice to be shared in <u>Uganda</u>, with several partners coming together with complementary strengths, avoiding duplication, and refocusing program outputs on community needs. How can we learn from this?</p>	<p><u>Somalia, Kenya and Uganda</u> learning to be shared on how to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Involve communities in planning. This will require a specific discussion on the involvement of women and youth specifically.</li> <li>o Jointly plan with authorities and integrate programming in local plans</li> </ul>

<p>Monitoring, evaluation and learning:</p> <p>Integrating learning and common indicators within consortia</p>	<p>The lack of monitoring and evaluation incorporation was raised in the inception phase of RDPP and cited as a key element to rectify in future durable solutions consortia. This monitoring component will need to be reinforced by greater internal research and assessment capacities. One of the weakest points in livelihoods programming regionally is the gap in adequate labour market assessments. Programmes will need to be built on sound analysis and evidence, with the quality of the data and its analysis determining the impact a project can have. Moving beyond humanitarian-style labour market assessment to focus on more technical LMAs, with experienced economists and integrated within NGO teams will result in a more collaborative, joint exercise, rather than an outsourced service.</p>	<p><u>Bringing learning from inside and outside the region:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ReDSS' experience in learning within consortia should be a building block of this session.</li> <li>● Training and technical input from the FAO on youth employment generation, value chain approaches, and integrating climate change and environment into durable solutions planning.</li> <li>● Standardising indicators across the regional programme: building on existing indicators from this evaluation.</li> </ul> <p>These three components will provide a roadmap for future programming design.</p>
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## 6. CONCLUSIONS

In three years, the RDPP has funded a new way of working in the Horn of Africa, further supporting multi-donor funds such as the EUTF. It marked the start of an ambitious approach to link humanitarian and development stakeholders with local governments, and it has proven its success in improving basic services, and most importantly, integrated services. Hosts recognise the value of refugees in improving access to education, water, health and sanitation. The provision of basics remains at the top of RDPP's achievements, with integrated services an opportunity to be seized for further protection and development planning.

**The baseline revealed a strong foundation for an integrated approach, albeit one that was rushed due to delays, as well as the need to better communicate and work with communities, including better youth integration.** Significant steps were taken to address such issues, with the integrated approach showing some positive trends in the endline. Gains have been made in education, training, and land security which can be built upon. A key concern voiced by stakeholders is the lack of resources to sustain the large-scale programme and the corresponding inability of the government to take over the schools, training centres, and provide strong market linkages.

### RELEVANCE: RDPP HAS ADAPTED TO NATIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXTS

RDPP remains the precursor to the CRRF and has created an enabling environment that should benefit global commitments to refugee protection and to integration. **Partners will need to continue to raise awareness at the local level on the lessons learned from RDPP.** RDPP has adapted to each national and local context, jointly supporting, with other donors, existing durable solutions programming. The approach was the strongest in Somalia in terms of adapting to context dynamics, building on needs and context analyses and establishing mechanisms for feedback and engagement with community members and other local stakeholders. Where multiple durable solutions programmes are implemented, the integration of one common learning partner greatly enhanced relevance.

## COORDINATION: STRONGEST WHERE GOVERNMENT BUY-IN EXISTED

**New platforms were established for RDPP, as this was the first time that a project brought together stakeholders working with the host community and those working with refugees. The project brought these stakeholders closer together, which fostered new outlooks and levels of understanding** – which is one of the biggest achievements of RDPP in Hitsats, for instance.

Among RDPP countries, some governments showed scepticism over the integrated approach to refugee hosting, while others present a pro-active engagement by local governments. These different levels of buy-in and local capacity mean that results vary by context. A regional equilibrium on capacity building is hard to reach given the range of local actors concerned – and the lack of connection between RDPP and regional durable solutions policy processes and actors. RDPP's coordination was at its best when:

- RDPP contributed to ongoing policy processes and development plans, and to local response plans – such as in Uganda, with local government and policy increasingly involved in resolving conflicts and disputes between communities.
- Appreciation by refugees and host community leaders was the most vocal
- RDPP engaged with other durable solutions initiatives

## EFFECTIVENESS: POSITIVE IMPACT ON SOME VULNERABLE GROUPS' PROTECTION LEVELS IN SOME COUNTRIES, BUT STRUCTURAL FACTORS LIMIT EFFECTIVENESS OVERALL

**External factors impacted RDPP's effectiveness: environmental factors and climate change, multiple ongoing crises in the region, continued displacement and political developments** in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan presented both opportunities and severe obstacles. While RDPP has a positive income effect, it has not had a clear effect on overall protection levels. RDPP has had a positive impact on child protection and made gains for women, but not in all contexts and not systematically across refugee and host groups. Structural factors – such as legal restrictions on employment for refugees – limit RDPP's impact and adversely affect women.

## IMPACT: LIMITED EVOLUTION IN KEY DIMENSIONS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL SHOULD NOT BE MISCONSTRUED AS A LACK OF RDPP IMPACT

**RDPP has had an impact in the region but it is mixed, and piecemeal, partly because of the way RDPP was rolled out, and its short timeframe.** Many RDPP funded interventions met their objectives, and overall, it is reasonable to assume that needs would have increased, livelihoods deteriorated, and protection levels dropped, in the absence of RDPP-funded interventions. The fact that needs remained unchanged in a fragile context is not a negative finding.

## SUSTAINABILITY: MAIN DETERMINANTS FOR SUSTAINABLE HAVE NOT BEEN MET

**More will need to be done to integrate plans into regional, national and local planning, as well as into the way of working of national and local organisations and institutions.** Where RDPP was strongest was at the local level, with the potential as in Kenya to have more national impacts out of the implementation and advocacy work done. The missing link with regional processes – such as IGAD – has been noted. The shifting political climate is a central point of concern for IPs, from Sudan to Ethiopia, and the impact of COVID-19 on funding as well. The additional announcements of the planned closure of Hitsats refugee camp in the Tigray region of Ethiopia, and subsequent events in the Tigray region, have only increased risks to protection and development, and further impeded progress for RDPP. These recent developments have raised tensions. Given the added context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has reached refugee camps, there is reason for concern among the RDPP IPs. The COVID-19 situation has impacted the provision of regular health services for refugees, as well as on employment opportunities for refugees. Agencies working to alleviate the threat of COVID-19 face shortages in funding, medical supplies and COVID-19 tests. The lack of exit strategy and capacity by authorities to take on the work of IPs is the main cause for the lack of sustainability.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this evaluation – both from result areas and from the OECD-DAC criteria and evaluation question reviews – the report concludes on a set of key recommendations. These are presented in three categories. Under **strategic recommendations**, LET reflects back on structural adjustments and foundational elements that are required for RDPP-type funding in the region. They relate to some of the durable solutions lessons learned outlined previously, while also going back to standards in terms of donor-IP collaborations. Under the **design recommendations**, LET reflects on the key sectors that can enhance durable solutions outcomes. The focus is on the *what*: what interventions in which ways can bring about change. This is directly linked to the **governance recommendations**, given the importance of the structural, regulatory environment when speaking of integrated approaches, refugee rights and development approaches to forced displacement. Recognising that no advances can be made without the direct participation of local, national and regional platforms, LET reflects here on these three levels.

### STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DONORS

1. **START WITH A THEORY OF CHANGE and DURABLE SOLUTIONS STANDARDS**
  - o RDPP did not start with a Theory of Change. Any future programming of this scale will need to incorporate one from the onset, to guide a collective vision and common outcomes, to avoid a piecemeal approach. While different elements of a durable solutions puzzle were present, they were not joined up. Donors will need to be realistic in terms of what can be achieved in the selected contexts and within the set timeframe.
2. **INTEGRATE LEARNING and COMMON INDICATORS WITHIN AND ACROSS CONSORTIA**
  - o Add Durable Solutions standards and lessons learned/learning as core principles of a regional programme. This will guide the selection of countries and areas of intervention where standards can be met.
  - o Learning should not be an outcome, but a component of each country programme/consortium. The goal of the learning should be to provide continuous durable solutions and development planning training to partners. Beyond coordination for a and meetings, further buy-in and local commitments are needed. That can be done if durable solutions capacity is reinforced, in parallel to more technical trainings.
  - o Monitoring needs to be built on logframes that are aligned and use the same indicators – built on the basis of the IASC frameworks and the SDGs – in order to report on common indicators across countries and partners, across humanitarian and development sectors. Going through a process of partner logframe alignment is a necessary step in the project selection for any durable solutions funding.
3. **INTERVENTION DOMAINS REQUIRE MORE TECHNICAL APPROACHES TO DRIVE RESULTS**

Rather than broader reference to socioeconomic development, protection and integrated services, which are guiding domains, specific references to inclusion, self-reliance, measurements, urban planning, and financial inclusion can ensure that funding does not go into replicating humanitarian programming of the past but set standards for a nexus approach from the onset.
4. **INTERSECTIONALITY IS REQUIRED BEYOND REFERENCES TO VULNERABLE POPULATIONS**

Programme funding should push for stakeholders to deliver beyond ‘child protection’, programmes against ‘gender-based violence’ and for ‘youth employment’, to think more broadly in terms of each of their capacity to contribute as actors of change. In this regard, donors should partner with and include specialised actors such as CARE on gender transformativity, FAO on youth employment and value chains, and Save the Children on operational capacities for child protection to ensure that programmes can be scaled for each demographic group considered.
5. **ENSURE FUNDING IS DIRECTED TO LOCAL NGOs AND CSOs: ENABLING LOCALLY LED RESPONSE**

Funding needs to be directed to local organisations in all future action. This evaluation reveals that, where local CSOs were involved, social cohesion outcomes were often stronger, with a positive impact on host-refugee interactions such as through the Kenya Red Cross’ clinic in Kalobeyei for instance. Similarly,

through local NGOs, alignment with local plans was often stronger, such as in the case of Kismayo. In other contexts, however, local organisations were not being systematically or sufficiently engaged with. Such partnerships are a key indicator of sustainability. Further MoUs and partnerships with civil society and private sector actors should be a required part of any donor funding.

**6. BUILD A DEDICATED DONOR COORDINATION PLATFORM and ENHANCE COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL PLATFORMS**

Dedicated resources such as in-country representatives or donor group membership are needed to ensure that funding expectations are known and adhered to. Learning will happen once coordination is in place to implement the design of the programme. Coordination platforms among partners as seen in Ethiopia or more recently with Kenya's PROSPECTS coordination group should be systematic in each country.

**DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

**7. BUILD ON GAINS IN FOUNDATIONAL SECTORS: WASH and EDUCATION**

Education and overall protection gains on WASH are the key successes of RDPP, showing the ability to both act on critical humanitarian needs while planning for development responses. Access to education expanded in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia even though concerns around quality and opportunities for secondary/tertiary opportunities remain. Improvements in the infrastructure and training for teachers have constituted the first critical step – which will need to be followed, in future phases of programming, and completed by a greater focus on quality, reducing overcrowding and learning from pilot programmes on Adult Learning (ALP) to decrease the pressures on the mainstream educational system.

**8. NUTRITION AS A KEY CONTRIBUTOR TO OTHER DESIRED OUTCOMES**

Integrating energy and food security is essential in contexts where climate change directly impacts displacement. In this domain, progress has been made but not sufficiently explored by RDPP. Successes can be built upon to improve action across the board. For example, Kenya's kitchen gardens, supported by the FAO, is a RDPP success on the ground, furthering both food security and income generation.

**9. SYSTEMATIC INCLUSION OF ENERGY IN DURABLE SOLUTIONS INTERVENTIONS**

Energy was not covered in all contexts, and this gap was felt by respondents from Somalia to Uganda. Refugees and hosts, especially farmers, mentioned the climate as a challenge for food security in the region. Integrating energy is essential in contexts where climate change directly impacts displacement.

**10. A DUAL FOCUS ON WATER AS A BASIC NEED AND A REQUIREMENT FOR LIVELIHOODS**

Include water both under health response, and under livelihoods and local economic development response, in recognition of the dual role in supporting both humanitarian and development agendas, with the clear links to the SDGs. Experts are needed to accompany partners' thinking on innovations to address water shortages for both household consumption and agriculture-based livelihoods.

**11. ENHANCE LEGAL PROGRAMMING and SUPPORT TO REGULATORY CHANGES**

- Legal and regulatory changes will need to accompany operational interventions to enhance their sustainability. Durable solutions are hampered when the regulatory framework does not accompany programming on the ground. When this was done, momentum and interest of stakeholders to be involved similarly increased – as seen in Kenya (investment in local development plans and the refugee education policy), in Somalia (through the new land policy) and in Uganda (with the TVET policy).
- At the technical level, expertise and results on land property rights and legal assistance made significant progress in securing land rights and stability of tenure, as seen in NRC's programming in Somalia.



## GOVERNANCE RECOMMENDATIONS - FOR GOVERNMENTS

### **12. WHEN PLANNING A REGIONAL PROGRAMME, ENSURE LINKAGES WITH REGIONAL POLICY PROCESSES**

Although a regional programme, one of the shortcomings of the RDPP was the lack of linkages to the work conducted by IGAD, which meant that national progress was not linked to regional policy processes. Additionally, programmes such as DRDIP, also focused on displacement in the region, could have been further built upon, for stronger sharing of data, knowledge and research uptake. This is a key area for improvement. While IPs can report back on indicators and objectives agreed upon during regional policy processes, the priority is for government representatives to ensure that coordination integrates a regional policy lens with regional economic communities and other regional processes.

### **13. CLARIFY THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF REFUGEE PROTECTION vs. TECHNICAL MINISTRIES**

A key opportunity of development responses to forced displacement and of durable solutions approaches is to broaden the conversation from a restricted set of government actors to a broader range of ministerial and institutional counterparts. The integrated way of working widens the pool of actors responsible for refugee response in specific sectors. Government actors will need to clarify which institutions can be supported, for which roles and actions, in specific locations.

### **14. ENGAGE GOVERNMENT ACTORS IN COMMUNITY MOBILISATION AND MONITORING**

The formation of committees and community dialogue cannot sideline local administrators and government officials. Where the government engages with local actors and communities, a common vision can be created more easily, alongside feedback mechanisms and monitoring processes embedded in community-based approaches. In Kismayo, Somalia, the Jubaland Solutions Consortium effectively engaged the Ministry of Education when working within communities and building CAPs. Joint monitoring further supported the engagement of NGOs, the government and communities. Governments can directly engage in such community-based mobilisation and monitoring practices.

## OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

**Each country report is accompanied by operational recommendations that address specific gaps identified in the data and through country visits and observations.** These recommendations have been brought together here, under specific domains of intervention, to highlight sectoral recommendations that could apply across the region when planning for integrated education, protection, basic services, livelihood, social cohesion and legal support. These recommendations should be ready alongside the country reports for full context and understanding of operational recommendations which are, by essence, context-specific.

Table 16: Operational recommendations stemming from the country reports

Education
Addressing both access to and quality of education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Structural improvements required to address overcrowding and out-of-school trends</li><li>• Quality of education to be improved through training, and integration in national education systems</li><li>• Provide targeted access to education to over-age children</li><li>• Develop a special learning model that would integrate learners with special education needs</li></ul>
Protection
Diversifying the activities targeted at protection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Address refugees' fears by facilitating access to information and legal rights</li><li>• Improve infrastructure to basic sanitation facilities</li><li>• Further integrate adaptation strategies to improve food security</li><li>• Expand awareness raising and protection committees to empower communities</li><li>• Transition from adult to child sensitive programming</li></ul>

## Basic services

Considering structural gaps from the design stage

- Planning for access and availability of electricity/energy
- Facilitate access to finances
- Expand on positive progress made on improved water access and ensure systems are maintained
- Focus on improving the quality and access to healthcare
- Improve availability and procurement of medical equipment, supplies and drugs

## Livelihood

Creating synergies with local stakeholders and private actors

- Market assessments to be integrated in local planning
- Support and follow-up training graduates over time
- Engage financial institutions to improve access to seed capital for entrepreneurs.

## Social Cohesion

Considering the evolutions of the wider social and political context

- Co-design context relevant interventions with communities based on their priorities
- Create more awareness around the settlement's integrated approach for a better understanding of the framework, how it is supposed to be implemented and the role of the two communities

## Advocacy and capacity-building

Legal and policy changes need to accompany programming changes

- Advocate for refugees' right to work
- Map legal gaps and the capacity to address these
- Provide trainings for all stakeholders on durable solutions and integrated approaches
- Support the development of local plans to implement national policies
- Support new government plans on, for example, a national curriculum on accelerated education
- Integrate durable solutions planning within local development plans
- Set-up a government common database with details of all the beneficiaries of training programmes
- Establish coordination platforms for integrated interventions

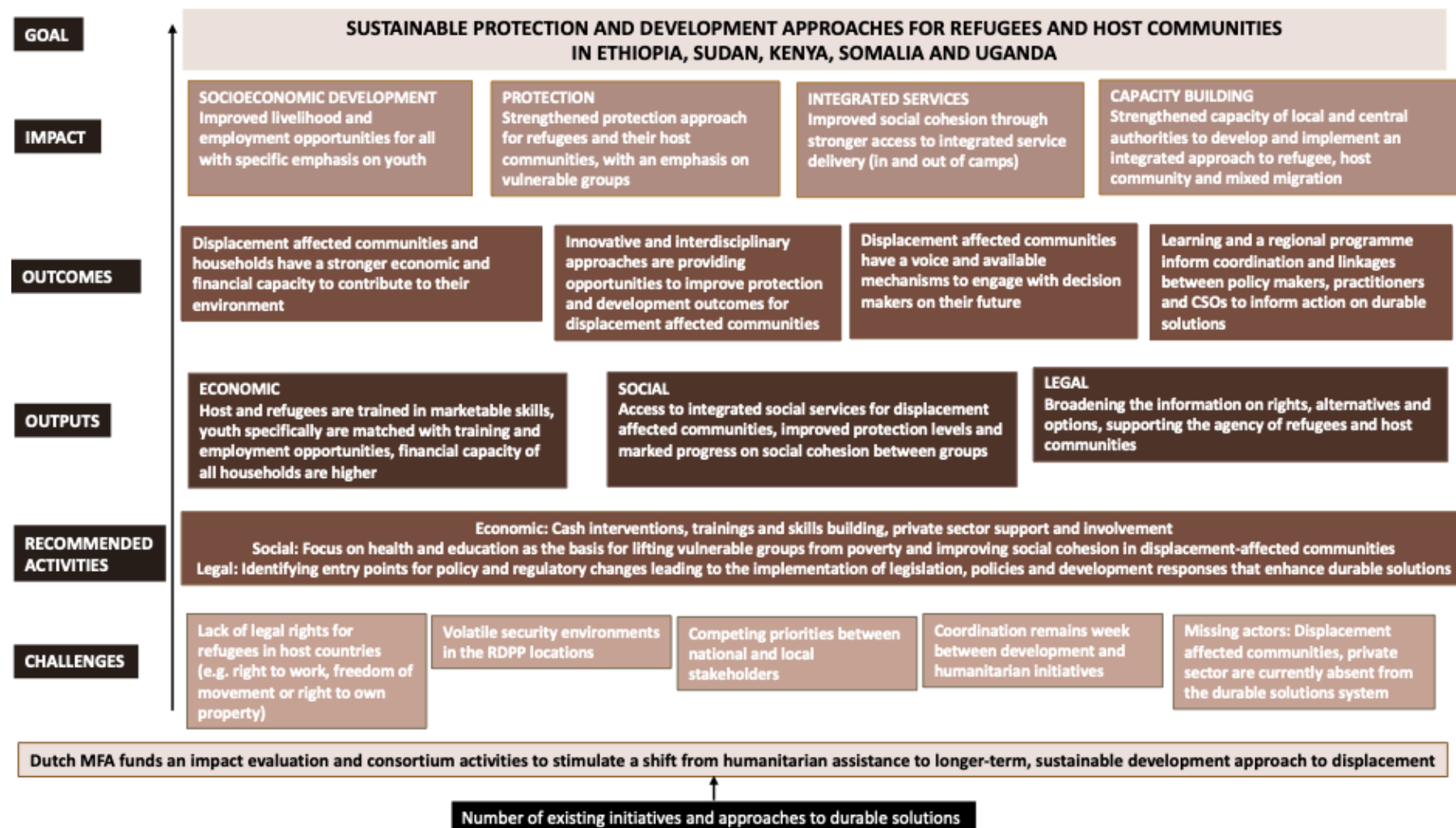
## 7. ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Acronyms

ADA	Austrian Development Agency
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
AMIF	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund
ARRA	Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
CAP	Community Action Plan
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
COR	Commission of Refugees
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Displacement-Affected Community
DICAC	Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission
DRDIP	Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DSRIS	Durable Solutions for Returnees and IDPs in Somalia
ECDPM	European Centre for Development Policy Management
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EIDDACE	Enhanced Integration of Displaced and Displacement Affected Communities in Ethiopia
EU	European Union
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JSC	Jubaland Solutions Consortium
KII	Key Informant Interview
KISEDIP	Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan
LET	Learning and Evaluation Team
MDF	Management for Development Foundation
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MLS	Monitoring and Learning System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development–Development Co-operation Directorate
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat

RDPP	Regional Development and Protection Programme
RVO	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SPRS-NU	Support Program to Refugee settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda
SSI	Semi-structured Interview
ToC	Theory of Change
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## Annex 2: Reconstructed Theory of Change



## Annex 3: RDPP Interventions and Partners by Country

### Ethiopia

Full Project name	Short name	IP(s)	Location(s)
Enhanced Integration of Displaced Affected Communities in Ethiopia (EIDDAC) – <b>Lot 1: Shire</b>	RDPP ET IRC	Consortium : IRC UK (lead), DICAC, DRC, NRC	Tigray Region
Dollo Ado Improved Social Cohesion – <b>Lot 2: Dollo Ado Area</b>	RDPP ET NRC	Consortium: NRC (lead), DRC, OWDA, SCI, ZOA	Somali Region
Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia – <b>Lot 3: Jijiga</b>	RDPP ET SC	Consortium: SC (lead), DRC, IRC, OWDA	Somali Region
Integrated Protection and Development Assistance for Eritrean Refugees and their Host Communities in Afar Region, Ethiopia – <b>Lot 4: Afar</b>	RDPP DCA	ET Consortium: DCA (lead), AHA, COOPI, EECMY-DASSC	Afar Region
Joining forces: multi-stakeholder action to offer young refugees and host communities a sustainable future in Ethiopia – <b>Lot 5: Urban Areas of Addis Ababa and Shire</b>	RDPP Plan	ET Consortium: Plan (lead), DICAC, IOM, MCMDO, ZOA	Addis Ababa and Shire

### Kenya

Full Project name	Short name	IP(s)	Location(s)
Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme (KISEDPP)	RDPP KE	UNHCR in a consortium with FAO, UNICEF, WFP	Kalobeyei integrated settlement, Turkana county

### Somalia

Full Project name	Short name	IP(s)	Location(s)
Facilitating Sustainable Return through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa (FLASH)	RE-INTEG IOM	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Jubbada Hoose, Banaadir, Bay, Gedo, Hiiraan
Durable Solutions for Returnees and IDPs in Somalia (DSRIS)	RE-INTEG CARE	Consortium: CARE Nederland (lead), Save the Children, ACTED, IMPACT and Save Somali Women and Children	Puntland and Galmudug States of Somalia
“Wajadir” – Enhancing Durable Solutions for and Reintegration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland	RE-INTEG WW	World Vision	Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed (Somaliland)
Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS)	RE-INTEG CW	Concern Worldwide	South West State (Baidoa, Afgoye and Merca)
Supporting the development and implementation of policies for the return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees	RE-INTEG IDLO	International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	Jubbada Hoose, Nugaal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Banaadir, Bay, Galguduud, Hiiraan
Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement affected communities in Jubaland state of Somalia	RE-INTEG NRC	NRC; Concern Worldwide; Juba Foundation; ReDSS	Jubaland (Kismayo, Afmadow, Doble, Balet Hawa and Baardhere)
Innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu through enhanced governance, employment and access to basic and protective services	RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT	UN-HABITAT	Banaadir

Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows	RE-INTEG UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Jubaland (Kismayo, Luuq, Afmadow), South West Administration (Baidoa), Mogadishu (Benadir-Wadajir, Darkhenley, Hodan, Shibis, Shangani, Harwenye)
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## Sudan

Full Project name	Short name	IP(s)	Location(s)
Vocational Training for Refugees and Host Communities in Eastern Sudan	RDPP SD GIZ	GIZ	Urban Kassala and Gedaref
Strengthening protection services for refugees and asylum seekers in Sudan	RDPP SD UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Al Qadarif, Kassala and Khartoum
Employment and entrepreneurship development for migrant youth, refugees, asylum seekers and host communities in Khartoum State	RDPP SD UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Khartoum State
Support migrants and host communities in improving access to safe water and sanitation - Eastern Sudan	RDPP SD AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)	Urban Kassala and Gedaref
Agribusiness in Eastern Sudan RDPP*	RDPP SD RVO	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	Kassala State: Wad Sharify, Girba en Kilo 26, Shagarab I, II and III camps Gedaref State: Um Gargour, Abuda and Fau 5 camps
Capacity Building Project for State Authorities in Eastern Sudan*	RDPP SD Landell Mills	Landell Mills	Kassala town, Kassala State

## Uganda

Full Project name	Short name	IP(s)	Location(s)
Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)	RDPP SPRS-NU ADA	ADA (Austrian Development Agency)	Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo, Yumbe
	RDPP SPRS-NU DRC	Consortium: DRC (lead), Save the Children, ZOA and Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD)	
	RDPP SPRS-NU Enabel	Consortium: ENABEL, DRC	

## Annex 4: Detailed methodology

### Ethical research in the time of COVID

In light of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, research activities had to be adapted to account for the challenging context in 2020. The LET team has a commitment to duty-of-care obligations towards staff and interviewees at all levels (IPs, government counterparts, and the displaced and host respondents). The LET team strives to do positive good and strictly abides by the 'Do No Harm' principle of humanitarian action and key principles of ethical research and action. In practice, this meant ensuring that research design and field implementation consider and embed guidelines for health and safety with respect to COVID-19, such as provision and use of personal protective equipment (PPE), social distancing, limited interactions and the study of impacts of COVID-19 on the research population, and the RDPP actions themselves.

In order to ensure both the safety of researchers and participants and to create 'reach' when movement is restricted, the LET team adapted the baseline methodology to incorporate remote methods – reaching participants via phone, or other technologies – or minimum-contact methods – where traditional methods are adapted in terms of their implementation to reduce group size, support social distancing, and adhere to public health guidelines to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Specifically, COVID 19-sensitive approach to field research meant that enumerators and participants were provided with masks, sanitizers and disposable gloves and were discouraged from sharing notebooks and pens. The following measures were implemented at each stage:

- **Enumerator training:** The training was conducted online. The selected training venues were spacious enough to accommodate 7 participants who adhered to the WHO recommended measures i.e. wearing of face masks, maintaining at least 1 metre distance and hand sanitisation. In addition to covering the research objectives and methodology, the training also focused on COVID-19 prevention measures.
- **FGDs and SIs:** The discussions were conducted by local enumerators – a moderator and note taker for each FGD and one enumerator for each SI. The FGDs were organised in a hall that made it easy for participants to adhere to physical distancing standards.
- **KIs:** Most KIs were conducted via Skype or similar, led by Samuel Hall staff. Community-level KIs were conducted by the team leader, following the preventative measures outlined.
- **Quantitative survey:** Enumerators used an existing database of host and refugee phone numbers where possible. They conducted the survey over the phone entering the responses on the phone-based App, called ODKCollect. At the end of each survey, they requested additional contacts to expand the database and reach of the survey.

To still be able to contribute an impression of the locations of study, the research team also produced field photo and video evidence, and community observations which contributed to the contextual analysis of key study sectors.

### Detailed approach

The following provides a more detailed description of each of the tools used during the evaluation cycle.

#### Qualitative tools

The baseline tools were slight adapted to better capture change over time, including a wider variety of tools to provide a fuller picture of life at each site of research. In addition to the topics addressed at the baseline and of direct relevance to the RDPP evaluation and research framework, the tools contained a module focusing on Covid-19's impact on the lives of RDPP's target populations. Topics addressed included sanitary practices, level of knowledge and perceived threat level, and impact on livelihoods / self-reliance in particular. Small teams of enumerators selected a demographic cross-section that covered age and gender amongst other factors for focus groups discussion. Focus group discussions included the following:



1. Refugee women
2. Host women
3. Male refugee youth
4. Male host youth
5. Refugee community representatives
6. Host village elders
7. TVET beneficiaries
8. Teachers

The in-depth case studies provided a detailed and engaging narrative around RDPP programme’s approach and insights on the extent of progress made by each of the employed approaches. This information was used to compliment the FGD transcripts and highlight relevant ‘stories’ around participants opinions on opportunities realized and/or lessons learned. Semi-structured interviews included:

1. Female refugee youth
2. Male refugee youth
3. Female host
4. Male host

Where possible, the team went back to the interviews led for the baseline, to get a stronger comparison of the “then” and “now” analysis of key informants. Building on past contacts ensured a level of engagement and openness that can facilitate remote interviews. Key informant interviews were conducted at two levels: Community level with key local actors including local administrators, camp managers, local leaders, etc., high level with IPs, humanitarian and development organisations active in these locations, government actors.

#### Quantitative survey

Phone interviews, using the existing baseline database, allowed for tracing of the same individuals, which is an added value to the analysis (panel data) and which would be harder to do in person. This sample was boosted with additional numbers through snowballing – each interview conducted requested further contacts to be added to the sample. If needed, the qualitative team generated additional phone numbers while in the field.

#### Tracer Study

In 2018, a total of 60 interviews were held in Hitsats camp and Rhino camps each as part of a tracer study. These individuals were followed up for an interview via phone or if possible, in person, in 2019. Around half of the original 60 were reached for an interview in each country. During the endline data collection, the team followed the same steps as in 2019 to trace the individuals:

1. Contact via phone following the prescribed script
2. Contact via email/ text/ social media message following the prescribed script
3. Reach out relevant contacts (neighbours, teachers, IPs) based on information retrieved from the interviews.

#### Community observations

The community observation consisted of a photographic catalogue of every location visited accompanied by detailed notes on key targeted sectors: health, education and child protection, livelihood and food security. Consent forms for visual and audio-recorded interviews will be issued to participants before conducting any interview. This provided the research team more insights into the impact of the RDPP activities. The research team will collect and review the ‘visual archive’ that exists pertaining to each of these locations (i.e. videos, photos, other visuals) from Samuel Hall’s past research but also from resources available online.

#### Coordinating evaluations

**EUTF Monitoring and Learning System in Horn of Africa:** The desk review conducted for this evaluation included information from IPs themselves, complemented by independent reporting from Altai Consulting. Altai developed a regional Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) that supports evidence-based and adaptive programming in the Horn of Africa region, and informs policy across EUTF priority thematic areas in the region. The MLS does not aim to replace or duplicate the monitoring and evaluation systems of each individual project or other existing

mechanisms such as the Results-Oriented Monitoring, or internal evaluations planned for the EUTF at the regional or project levels. On the contrary, the HoA MLS will use data produced by internal project monitoring and evaluation systems and contribute to improving these systems where necessary.” For more information, see the EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa: Quarterly Report – Q1 2018 – Executive Summary.

Altai focuses on output data from projects far enough into their implementation to have data on, which was mapped against a list of 41 EUTF common output indicators and fall under the following topics/themes:

1. Greater economic and employment opportunities
2. Strengthening resilience
3. Improved migration management
4. Improved governance and conflict prevention
5. Cross-cutting

A full list of the indicators used by Altai can be found in Annex 6. After agreeing with Altai on activities and outputs, the IPs send their target and baseline values for the relevant activities and indicators to the MLS. Altai’s reporting was an important element of the desk review because the data sources and systems used by each IP vary significantly, and therefore may cause aggregate indicators to lack relevance. Indeed, relying solely on aggregate/proxy indicators does not always reflect the impact created by EUTF HoA. Included in this updated version of the desk review is information for Altai’s quarterly reports up until December 2019 and final consolidated reporting on all indicators through the second quarter in 2020.

**Monitoring, evaluation and learning of actions improving refugee protection, registration and data collection in Ethiopia and Sudan, financed by the AMIF:** In Ethiopia and Sudan, AMIF actions aimed at enabling the provision of better protection, assistance and durable solutions for refugees and asylum seekers through improved documentation and robust data storage systems. This involved building a refugee registration system with biometric identification management, real-time data verification capacity and simultaneous identification of protection needs of persons of concern. Not only benefiting refugees, the actions also aimed to improve civil registration more broadly, in particular birth registration, be it among the refugee or the host community. In line with the RDPP approach and consistent with the AMIF Annual Work Plan 2018 and ongoing actions, the activities carried out were financed by AMIF 2016 (Ethiopia), 2017 (Sudan) and 2018 (Ethiopia and Sudan) direct grants (and co-financed by the Netherlands and other member states) aim at strengthening the protection of refugees and their hosts through registration (for the former) and improved civil documentation (for both groups).

In 2020, the MFA of the Netherlands on behalf of the donors funding RDPP commissioned an evaluation to assess the results and impact of the AMIF-funded activities and the effectiveness of strategies adopted to achieve the desired outcomes at project/country level. The scope of this work was designed to complement the broader activities of the LET consortium focused on the Progressive Effects Evaluation for the RDPP in the Horn of Africa. A learning component and analyses will serve to inform future activities and their potential replicability, as well as to inform policy making and migration dialogues in the thematic fields covered by the programme. Thus, there are two main study research questions:

1. How have AMIF 2016, 2017 and 2018 supported interventions in Ethiopia and Sudan strengthened the registration and protection of refugees and asylum seekers, and allowed the governments to better manage the migration and development nexus?
2. What lessons learned can be captured from these interventions to inform the continuation and replication of current activities at the country and regional level?

Three locations of fieldwork were chosen in each country based on discussions with the IPs, coordinating research with the RDPP endline evaluation, specifically Wad Sharifey camp and Hitsats camp, and ensuring a variety of demographic and contextual samples. A variety of data collection tools were implemented to provide a mixed

methods approach with qualitative fieldwork informing the analysis of survey data. These included observations of refugee and civil registration sites and rapid assessments of registration staff.

### Oversight and quality assurance

The LET team was in contact with the local enumerators, including team leaders in each research location. All identified enumerators had worked with the team in the past and were trained remotely (via skype) by Samuel Hall's research team, supported by the team leader. The full day training focused on:

- Objectives of the study
- Research ethics
- Research tools, including opportunity to practice and discuss in-depth
- Sampling approach and targets
- Logistics, including enumerators' responsibilities
- COVID-19 safety measures

A spacious training location was identified to ensure all the enumerators were trained at the same time.

A LET staff member, based in Nairobi, remotely monitored data collection on a daily basis. The team lead provided daily updates via e-mail or WhatsApp. Additionally, enumerators' WhatsApp group was created to allow real time updates from the field and opportunities to resolve issues

### Limitations and constraints

#### [Delays in implementation](#)

In some cases, implementation did not materialise during the duration of this evaluation. This was the case in Sudan where a contribution analysis could only be conducted on the livelihood sector, for one partner (GIZ)'s interventions. This limited the possibility of broader durable solutions lessons learned in Sudan. The staggered implementation of all the components and limited coordination to date has hindered the ability to provide a full appraisal of the RDPP programme as it was envisioned in Sudan.

#### [Incomplete third-party documentation](#)

The desk review conducted for the project is based on - in certain cases - limited information provided by the IPs. Particularly for Somalia and Sudan, IPs were sometimes unresponsive when requested for information. It is likely that the challenges of working in these countries, which are now severely exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, have made it difficult for IPs to monitor their projects and to respond to requests for information. Obtaining updated figures for the endline was a challenge – as such, the available data used only goes through the mid-2020, per Altai Consulting's reports. The lack of IPs' reporting or available data for the LET team means that much of the analysis is based on the independently collected data from the field in each of the five countries. In addition, the data received was captured by the IPs own monitoring systems and through their own progress reports. The project-level indicators included in our review is entirely dependent on the quality of what is reported by the IPs themselves.

#### [Challenging conditions for field research in 2020](#)

Challenges during data collection revolved around research logistics and procedures (recruitment, travel distances, locating respondents), as well as tense political climates in some of the research locations. the COVID-19 adapted fieldwork strategy was successful in all five countries, pandemic-related challenges affected the project's timeline and scope. Switching from an in-person to a phone survey impacts the comparability of responses. The fieldwork schedule was re-adjusted continuously to follow changing government regulations. Additionally, the data quality control team spent more time assessing the quality of field data since the study relied completely on field-based researchers.

#### [Covid, confounder in extremis of a contribution analysis](#)

Analysing the contribution of RDPP to gains made in different countries and sectors is particularly challenging in a context where the pandemic has endangered the gains made in the region. This is the case for capacity building, compounded by insufficient resources and local capacity; the provision of regular health services; and employment opportunities. While much our data speaks to a pre-COVID situation, the pandemic certainly impacted results.

## Annex 5: List of IP reports and documentation relied on for the desk review

### Ethiopia

#### Lot 1: Shire

- Annual Interim Narrative Report (not received)
- Quarterly Progress Report Yr4 Q2 (1 May 2020 to 1 July 2020)
- Quarterly Progress Report for EUTF Projects (1 August 2019 to 31 October 2019)
- IRC Final Narrative Report EIDDACE (23 December 2016 to 30 June 2020)

#### Lot 2: Dollo Ado

- Quarterly Progress Narrative Report (not received)
- Interim Narrative Report (1 February 2019 to 31 January 2020)

#### Lot 3: Jijiga

- Annual Interim Narrative Report (January to December 2019)
- Quarterly Progress Report Y3Q3 (January to December 2019)

#### Lot 4: Afar

- Quarterly Progress Report Q3(1 August 2019 to 31 October 2019)

#### Lot 5: Urban

- Annual Interim Narrative Report (January to December 2019)
- Quarterly Progress Report Q1 (January to March 2020)
- Quarterly Progress Report Q3 (July to September 2019)

### Kenya

#### Kalobeyei (UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, FAO)

- Final Narrative Report (21 July 2016 to 31 October 2019) of all IPs
- FAO Terminal Narrative Report (21 July 2016 to 31 October 2019)

### Somalia

#### IOM

- Fourth Interim Narrative Report (1 March to 31 August 2018)
- Final Narrative Report (1 September 2016 to 28 February 2019)

#### CARE

- Third Interim Report (1 January to 30 June 2018)

#### World Vision

- Semi-Annual Narrative Report (1 March to 31 August 2018)

#### CW

- EIDACS-A: Interim Narrative Report (1 March to 31 August 2018)
- EIDACS-B: Interim Narrative Report (1 August 2018 to 31 January 2019)

#### IDLO

- Interim Narrative Report (10 August 2018 to 9 February 2019).

#### NRC

- Interim Report (1 April to 30 September 2018)
- Interim Report (1 October 2018 to 31 March 2019)

#### UN HABITAT

- Year 3 Narrative Report (April 2019 to March 2020)
- Monitoring Report (1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020)

#### UNHCR

- Final Report (January 2017 to June 2018)

#### AVF

- Final Report (2019)

#### Sudan

##### GIZ

- Interim Narrative Report (12 August 2017 to 30 June 2018).

##### UNHCR

- No documents provided

##### UNIDO

- Revised Inception Report and 2<sup>nd</sup> Progress Report (up to 30 April 2019)
- First Progress Report for the Period (1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018)

##### AICS

- SDN11 At Glance (2018-2019)
- Progress Report (1 July 2017 to 31 November 2018)

##### RVO

- Interim Narrative Report (1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019)
- Baseline Study RDPP Agribusiness in Eastern Sudan Final Report (May 2020)
- Target Group Study (May 2020)

##### Landell Mills

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Six-Month Progress Report (February to July 2020)
- Inception Report (March to July 2019)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Six-Month Progress Report (August 2019 to January 2020)

#### Uganda

##### ADA

- Second Annual Implementation Report (1 December 2017 to 30 November 2018)
- Monthly Report (May 2019)

##### DRC

- Interim Narrative Report (March 2018 to February 2019)
- LET Consolidated Report (2018 to 2020)
- Yearly 2019 Report (until December 2019)

##### ENABEL (formerly BTC)

- SSU MORE Results Report 2018
- Inception Report (2019)
- Tracer Study of Graduates of SDF Trainings, Report 1 (2019)

#### Multi-country project(s): Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan

##### Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan

- Final Report (1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018)

##### Ethiopia

- Interim Report (1 July 2017 to 31 December 2018)

## Annex 6: List of output indicators (Altai)

<b>1. Greater economic employment opportunities</b>	
1.1	Number (No) of jobs created
1.2	No of MSMEs created or supported
1.3	No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities
1.4	No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development
1.5	No of job placements facilitated and/or supported
1.6	No of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved
1.7	Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment
1.7b	Financial volume granted to individual recipients
<b>2. Strengthening resilience</b>	
2.1	No of local development plans directly supported
2.1b	No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated
2.2	No of people receiving a basic social service
2.3	No of people receiving nutrition assistance
2.4	No of people receiving food security related assistance
2.5	No of local governments and/or communities adopting local disaster risk reduction strategies
2.6	Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management
2.7	No of people reached by information on resilience-building practices and basic rights
2.8	No of local authorities' staff and basic service providers supported to strengthen service delivery
2.9	No of people having improved access to basic services
<b>3. Improved migration management</b>	
3.1	No of projects by diaspora members
3.2	No of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted
3.3	No of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on risks of irregular migration
3.4	No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported
3.5	No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance
3.6	No of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management
3.7	No of individuals trained on migration management
3.8	No of refugees & forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration
3.9	No of early warning systems on migration flows created
3.1	No of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes
3.11	No of activities/events raising awareness and sensitivity of public on migration
<b>4. Improved governance and conflict prevention</b>	
4.1	No of border stations supported to strengthen border control
4.2	No of staff from governmental institutions, security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilians & human rights
4.2b	No of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilians & human rights
4.3	No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities
4.4	No of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services
4.5	No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported
4.6	No of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported
4.7	No of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp policy
4.8	No of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced
<b>5. Cross-Cutting</b>	
5.1	No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
5.2	No of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened
5.3	No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted

## Annex 7: Calculation of the regional metric

To present the data collected by the LET field teams from 2018 to 2020 and across five countries, at a glance, a regional metric was developed. These indicators cover the key dimensions of the RDPP action and are the key ones where one would expect to see change within the timeframe of the interventions and RDPP-funded activities. Using information from the quantitative survey collected in 2018 and 2020, table 3 presents RDPP-specific indicators to be measured across time.

Table 3. RDPP outcome regional indicators

RDPP Domains	Indicators
Basic needs	Safety
	Food security
	Source of water
	Source of electricity
	Access to toilet facility
	Garbage-free environment
	Natural resources
Social inclusion	Perceived economic integration
	Perceived social integration
	Trusting one's own community
	Trusting neighbouring community
	Instances of conflict with the other
Wealth, livelihoods & prospects	Positive impression of other
	Existing source of income
	More than one source of income
	Asset index
	Perception of economic opportunities
	Perception of economic situation

This region-wide index was computed by a standard *reduction of dimension indexing technique*. For each category, several binary (true/false) indicators were assembled representing the status of each respondent within the domain. Given the responses to these indicators of all host and refugee respondents in our sample, a multiple correspondence analysis was used to determine a set of weights that would maximise the variance of the weighted sum of these variables among the sample. Such empirical indices are often used in the absence of an a priori set of weights based on an intimate knowledge of the underlying populations with respect to the themes. These weights were then used to compute a numeric score for each respondent household in each dimension.

It differs from the individual country metrics by its set of indicators, and the fact that the calculation is based on all respondents in the region rather than at the country level, to be able to comment on RDPP's work as a regional programme. Given that a uniform set of indicators was used to calculate these scores at the regional level, scores are comparable across countries and cohorts. This regional index allows us to see how refugees fare across different contexts, how hosts fare, and how each group fares in comparison to the other. The evolution in the relevant dimensions from 2018 to 2020 can be assessed and linked to programming efforts.

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The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs contracted the LET - composed of Samuel Hall, MDF, Maastricht University and ECDPM - to conduct a combined quantitative and qualitative impact evaluation for RDPP in order to assess progress and provide learning for adaptation, feed a regional programme narrative and inform policy making and regional dialogues. Led by Samuel Hall and MDF, the evaluation team combines academic rigour and subject-matter expertise on migration, displacement, refugees, protection and integration.

