

Progressive Effects Evaluation of RDPP

Horn of Africa 2018–2020

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



This evaluation is supported and guided by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and presented by the Learning and Evaluation Team (LET). The report does not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The report was authored by the Samuel Hall team, led by Nassim Majidi, Stefanie Barratt and Rebecca Frischkorn, with contributions from LET partners – Sonja Fransen at Maastricht University and Anna Knoll at ECDPM. It should be cited as Samuel Hall, MDF, Maastricht, ECDPM (2021) *Progressive Effects Evaluation of the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP)*, funded by the Dutch MFA, Netherlands.

ACRONYMS

AMIF	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund
DAC	Displacement Affected Community
EQ	Evaluation Question
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KISEDIP	Kalobyei Integrated Social Development Programme
LET	Learning and Evaluation Team
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PROSPECTS	Partnership for improving Prospects for host communities and forcibly displaced persons
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
RDPP	Regional Development and Protection Programme
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TVET	Training and Vocational Education Training
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

METHODOLOGY & OBJECTIVES

This evaluation was commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands on behalf of the donors funding the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) in the Horn of Africa. It 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 have wide ranging import on durable solutions policies and programmes.

The RDPP objectives focus on capacity building, protection, integrated services, and socio-economic development in DACs. The evaluation assesses progress on each domain and concludes on the **relevance, coordination, effectiveness, impact and sustainability** of the RDPP in the Horn of Africa. While RDPP as a funding mechanism has come to a close, lessons learned can inform subsequent funding streams and collective action on durable solutions.

The impact evaluation by the Learning and Evaluation Team (LET) co-led by Samuel Hall and MDF, with Maastricht University and ECDPM, provides for the following scope:

1. A selective evaluation based on specific projects studied in **Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia and Sudan**.
2. A focus on one area in each RDPP country to exemplify the impact of the action as a whole.
3. Answers to key evaluation questions posed by the donor and presented below.

The report presents findings by evaluation question (EQ) and by domain of activity. Analysis of RDPP-influenced changes could not be conducted across indicators as RDPP did not use a common Theory of Change, common indicators or common packages of intervention across all countries. Furthermore, activities had begun and projects started before the baseline data collection, while others never materialised during the timeframe of the LET evaluation. The data is based on snapshots of parts of the RDPP programme in the five countries. A quantitative data collection was only funded for Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda, with qualitative data collected in all five countries. Overall, over 7,000 research participants were included in the two rounds of data collection between 2018 and 2020. Their voices and anecdotes highlighted are as important to the evaluation as the numerical data obtained.

Capacity building <i>Did RDPP contribute to strengthening the capacity of local authorities to develop and implement integrated approaches?</i>	Protection <i>Did RDPP contribute to strengthened protection approaches for refugees and hosts with an emphasis on vulnerable groups?</i>	Integrated Services <i>Did RDPP contribute to improved social cohesion through stronger access to integrated services?</i>	Livelihoods <i>Did RDPP contribute to improved livelihood and economic opportunities?</i>
Relevance			
EQ1.	<i>How does the RDPP adapt to context dynamics?</i>		
EQ2.	<i>To what extent have different sub-groups actively contributed to needs- and context assessments? What are mechanisms for feedback and influence of refugees and host communities on projects?</i>		
Coordination			
EQ3.	<i>How does the RDPP coordinate with partners and authorities?</i>		
EQ4.	<i>Did the RDPP help to strengthen the capacity of IPs and local authorities to develop and implement an integrated approach towards refugees?</i>		
Effectiveness			
EQ5.	<i>To what extent and how did RDPP help to strengthen the legal protection of refugees, with emphasis on vulnerable groups?</i>		
EQ6.	<i>What results have been achieved in integrated access to/use of energy, water, education and health, and employment?</i>		
EQ7.	<i>Which factors positively or negatively impact the effectiveness of individual interventions?</i>		
Impact			
EQ8.	<i>What is the impact on beneficiaries? What is the income effect? How is social cohesion influenced by the RDPP?</i>		
EQ9.	<i>How do project and programme results impact potential future migration decisions of refugees?</i>		
Sustainability			
EQ10.	<i>Which challenges hinder the successful implementation of projects?</i>		
EQ11.	<i>Is it possible to elaborate on the sustainability of individual interventions? What are the main determinants for sustainability? Which challenges hinder the successful implementation of projects?</i>		
EQ12.	<i>What are key governance factors for effectively implementing policies aimed at sustainable protection and development approaches for refugees and their host communities?</i>		

KEY FINDINGS: 10 MESSAGES

1. RELEVANCE: RDPP HAS ADAPTED TO EACH NATIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXTS

The RDPP approach is suited to the regional context and adapted to each national context. One of the strengths of the funding is its flexibility: it jointly supported, with other donors, existing durable solutions programmes, while providing leeway for each national roll-out to be tailored to the context. Interventions were built on strong needs assessments, with a strong knowledge of both refugee and host community needs, but limited feedback mechanisms to ensure their full participation. The approach was the strongest in Somalia (Kismayo) 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.

2. COORDINATION: STRONGEST WHERE GOVERNMENT BUY-IN EXISTED

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
 - o Ongoing policy processes and development plans
 - o 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

Internally, coordination with partners was one of the weakest elements under RDPP with implementing partners (IPs) agreeing on the need for closer coordination and collaboration to avoid duplication and increase efficiency. IPs did not see RDPP as “one programme” but saw the existence of many, and oftentimes hard-to-identify, RDPP interventions. RDPP partners were more focused on national and local contexts than a regional lens.

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

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. Concerning trends are noted on food security, water access and safety, although good practices on safety stem from Kenya, and on food security from Uganda's Rhino Camp (Arua). Overall, in terms of capacity building, the education sector is positively highlighted for two reasons: first, education interventions are foundational to development approaches to forced displacement, and to addressing capacity gaps both at the level of authorities and people; and second, they are a common denominator with education projects included across all RDPP contexts under review.

- Training and Saving schemes improved income across countries, and social relations as well. However women's perspective showed a different story and highlighted further areas for RDPP to explore.
- Social cohesion was positive and strong at the baseline. Legal, vocational and farming training programmes, and integrated schools were a uniting force between host and refugee communities.

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. Furthermore, reduction in humanitarian aid and refugee-focused support had an impact on all countries covered by RDPP.

4. 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.

Given the timeframe of the evaluation and lack of experimental design, it is not (yet) possible to quantify the impact of RDPP. It is however possible to point to where a situation has improved, and qualitatively seek the reasons, and factors impacting, improvements or a lack thereof in different contexts. Two types of outcome metrics were developed as part of this evaluation to assess impact on targeted groups. One is presented in the individual country reports, focusing on the dimensions of implementation in each country. To allow for a comparison across contexts, the regional report presents a cross-country metric with the same dimensions for all countries where a survey was conducted.

In the wealth and livelihoods dimension of the regional outcome metric, we find little evolution between the baseline and the endline stage. The only group to have improved their scores were hosts living near Hitsats, Ethiopia. The same cohort was the only one to see their social inclusion scores improve over the period of evaluation, while their refugee peers, and both groups in Uganda (Rhino Camp) and Sudan (Wad Sharifey), displayed lowered inclusion outcomes. The question then becomes what contribution RDPP has had in improving the outcomes for Ethiopian hosts, and why the results were different for other comparable cohorts. The impact of RDPP is as complex and multi-faceted as the programme itself.

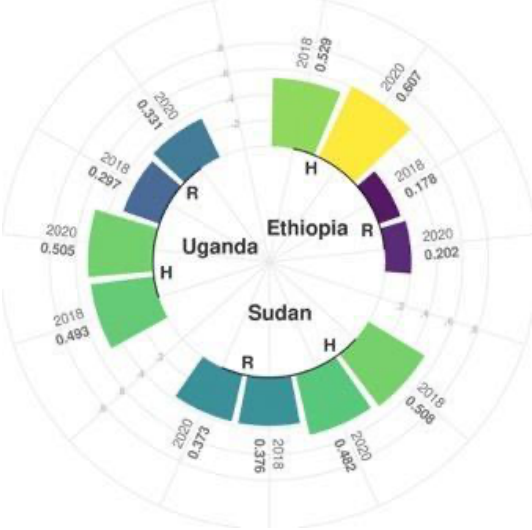
In terms of migration decisions, the structural environment and legal constraints appear to be the deciding factors. Regression analysis confirmed that refugees are significantly more likely to have plans to move, and that those who are highly educated are more likely to plan to move elsewhere than others. Aspirations to move on increased in the last two years for both refugees and hosts, despite RDPP's efforts to foster durable integration.

5. SUSTAINABILITY: MAIN DETERMINANTS FOR SUSTAINABLE HAVE NOT BEEN MET

LET found limited efforts towards locally led planning, with the exception of Somalia (Kismayo) and Kenya (Kalobeyei). Several areas have been deeply troubled by political instability and changes in government priorities. In 2020, for example, the Government of Ethiopia announced the closure of Hitsats camp where the project evaluated by the Learning and Evaluation Team was operating. Kismayo, in Somalia, presents good practices in this domain. The diverse RDPP projects implemented in Kismayo all contained elements meant to ensure the sustainability of different activities. A strong feature of the intervention in Kismayo was the engagement with the DAC forum and community action plans (CAPs) as a means to align community voices with local development plans. In Kalobeyei, Kenya, new funding streams which build upon, continue and scale RDPP's work suggest that much of the work carried out will have sustainable effects.

6. LIVELIHOODS: OVERALL, LIMITED BY THE LEGAL CONTEXT BUT MANY SUCCESS STORIES

Figure 1 Average wealth and livelihoods dimension scores, baseline vs endline (H : hosts, R: refugees)



In the absence of regulatory changes, there are limited contributions possible to livelihoods. Despite all efforts made, refugees remain disadvantaged compared to their local hosts at the end of RDPP. There remained persistent concerns around ensuring job opportunities for the youth in all areas of intervention.

Positive local examples of impact however can be highlighted in many contexts. In Uganda, Savings and Credit Cooperative Society (SACCO) groups were formed with a positive impact for community members, especially women, while training activities (TVET and agricultural) were deemed transformative by those who had benefited from them. In Kismayo, Somalia, the establishment of a market and rehabilitation of the road, alongside increased vocational training, transformed the intervention area economically.

7. PROTECTION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION: FEW OBVIOUS IMPROVEMENTS AND A STRONG CASE FOR RDPP HAVING CONTRIBUTED TO PREVENTING GRAVER DETERIORATION

It is safe to state that protection levels have not increased, overall, for the target population of the RDPP in the Horn of Africa over the course of the assessment period.

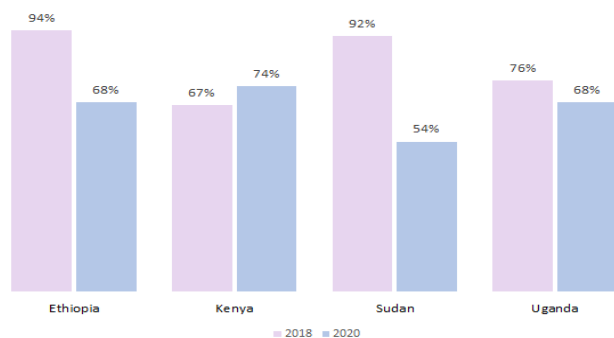


Figure 2 Percentage of refugees who feel safe in their community, baseline vs endline

Perceived safety among refugees, a key indicator in this dimension, dropped in all survey locations save Kalobeyi, Kenya, and especially dramatically in Wad Sharifey, Sudan. (Correlatedly, in Wad Sharifey, the regional metric's social inclusion dimension scores dropped drastically.) This does not mean however that RDPP had no, or even negative, results in this domain. Many success stories speak to its impact and suggest that matters might well have deteriorated further in the

absence of the programme and its contribution to access to protection and legal services.

Taking the example of Kalobeyi in Kenya, the only context where the team found some measurable improvements in perceived safety, RDPP can be credited with enabling child protection actors such as UNICEF and allowing them to better link their services with local authorities, reinforcing local capacity and strengthening government-led social services. This is a key improvement and crucial milestone towards a sustainable local planning approach independent of local planning. Collective projects, encouraged via RDPP in many contexts ranging from Ethiopia to Uganda, were perceived to be highly effective in fostering links between hosts and refugees. The strongest results came when communities themselves were willing to engage in resolving conflicts as seen in Kenya (Kalobeyi), Somalia (Kismayo) and Uganda (Rhino Camp).

8. INTEGRATED SERVICES DELIVERED TO HOSTS AND REFUGEES HAVE BECOME MORE COMMON THANKS TO THE RDPP, BUT SENSITISATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES REMAINS KEY

Integrated services are the foundation of the RDPP approach which aims to put an end to separate systems serving communities which are ultimately supposed to live as one. **Shared services were cited by both hosts and refugees across the five RDPP countries as one of the most positive impacts of the programme.** Respondents across the region reported increased levels of shared services, which included marketplaces, waterpoints, health centres, hospitals and schools. This was not a trivial achievement - indeed, partners like NRC in Ethiopia's Hitsats struggled to fill the 70/30 refugee to host ration for their programme. This changed when the advantages of participation became more obvious to potential beneficiaries.

But if both refugees and hosts see the advantages of integrated services, and both benefit on multiple levels (access to healthcare, water, education... as well as improved relations with the other group), local authorities remain more reluctant to embrace the approach. There are a multitude of reasons for this reluctance, but the main one is budgetary. Additionally, in several countries, local authorities considered that the project did not benefit hosts as planned. Such concerns are not backed by evidence collected by LET. 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.

Furthermore, the integrated approach brings with it an even greater need for coordination. Indeed, the 'integrated way of working' widens the pool of actors responsible for refugee responses in the respective sectors. This has created tensions between different ministries and their local counterparts. Future programming must give full consideration to these power dynamics - the AMIF component under RDPP holds valuable lessons in this regard. An inclusive approach across ministries and at multiple levels was necessary to improve the overall efficacy of the civil registry system in both Ethiopia and Sudan, bringing refugees into the national systems while expanding the reach for all nationals.

9. CAPACITY BUILDING OF NATIONAL COUNTERPARTS: FRAGILE GAINS ENDANGERED BY LACK OF OWNERSHIP AND TURNOVER

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 and are greatly dependent on outside factors. There are limits on the extent to which local structures can include refugees in their development plans for the time being. Reluctance to change can put outcomes at risk: In Kenya for instance, to the extent that the Kalobeyei model is understood, local authorities feel that they are here to support and implement, rather than take a leadership role. Furthermore, oftentimes, the recipients of capacity building often remain passive learners rather than active change-seekers. In Kismayo, Somalia, the government provides a list of requests, and partners aim to deliver. Capacity building needs to move such systems and towards joint ownership and undertaking of programme implementation.

A regional summary judgement on capacity building is also hard to reach given the range of local actors concerned – from various sectoral ministries to teacher and police capacity – and their different starting points. The complex governance setup in Uganda for instance does not make capacity building towards integrated approaches for local authorities an easy task. As particularly evident in Wad Sharifey, Sudan, high rates in turnover of national staff due to the political instability limits sustainable capacity gains, requiring ongoing commitment to train staff, provide needed resources and upgrade old and outdated systems. In the absence of necessary ongoing structures for staff inductions and refresher trainings, sustainable impact is at stake.

10. MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT WITH BROADER EFFORTS SHOULD BE SYSTEMATISED

RDPP contributed to multi-stakeholder engagement - Kalobeyei, Kenya remains one of the best examples of this, as illustrated by the programme's expansion into the multi-donor Kalobeyei Integrated Social Development Programme (KISEDPP). But RDPP did not create sufficient national, regional and global engagement. One of its shortcomings in this domain was the lack of linkages, for instance, to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Similarly, there has been a lack of reference in reporting and indicators to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at a global level.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS: SEVEN KEY LESSONS LEARNED

This report contributes to the work done by other learning partners – such as ReDSS – in establishing standards for effective durable solutions approaches. The key success factors or lessons learned include the importance of:

1. **Locally led and joint planning** – with successes from Kismayo, Somalia, and Kalobeyei, Kenya highlighted in the report.
2. **Advocacy platforms** – where new platforms were established, bringing together stakeholders working with the host and those working with refugees, new outlooks and levels of understanding of durable solutions emerged. Such platforms can become a key tool for advocacy and planning.
3. **A partnership strategy**– this has been done most successfully in the case of the RDPP-funded Jubaland Solutions Consortium (JSC) in Somalia and holds the potential to be systematised across other countries.
4. **Flexibility** – one of the strengths of RDPP was its flexibility to adapt to each national and local context. But the potential for adaptive and joint programming was hampered by the absence of a common theory of change and regional coordinator. Multi donor funding streams like RDPP would benefit from earmarked funding dedicated to seeking synergies for example across health, education, food security and livelihoods.
5. **Strengthened two-way information flow** - The RDPP approach was strongest when in direct communication with DACs. Understanding perceptions and aspirations are key to frame durable solutions approaches.
6. **Recognising intersectionality within area-based plans.** RDPP acknowledged the importance of investing in specific demographic groups. Supporting women and children can have a generational impact.
7. **Integrating learning within consortia:** 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.

One of the final evaluation questions asks: “based on evaluation findings, is it possible to improve project design, strategy, and governance?”. The recommendations are structured according to these three pillars.

RECOMMENDATIONS

STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DONORS

1. START WITH A THEORY OF CHANGE and DURABLE SOLUTIONS STANDARDS
 - The 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, and 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
 - Add Durable Solutions standards and learning as core principles of a regional programme. This will help guide the selection of countries and areas of intervention where those standards can be met.
 - 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 and meetings, further buy-in and local commitments are needed. That can be done if durable solutions capacity are reinforced, in parallel to more technical trainings.
 - Monitoring needs to be built on the assurance that logframes are aligned and use the same indicators – built on the basis of the IASC framework and the SDGs, so that monitoring can 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, urban planning, and financial inclusion can ensure that funding does not go into replicating humanitarian programming of the past but set standards for the nexus approach of the future.
4. INTERSECTIONALITY IS REQUIRED BEYOND MERE 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 through the Kenya Red Cross' clinic in Kalobeyei for instance. Similarly, through local NGOs, alignment with local plans were often stronger, such as in the case of Kismayo. In other contexts, however, local organisations were not being systematically nor sufficiently engaged with. Such partnerships are a key indicator of sustainability. Further MoUs and partnerships with civil society and private sector actors should become 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 is 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 water, sanitation and hygiene (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 food security in the RDPP equation is essential in contexts where hunger leads to displacement. Progress has been made but not sufficiently explored by RDPP. For example, Kenya's kitchen gardens, supported by the FAO, is an RDPP success on the ground, furthering both food security and income generation. Successes can be built upon to improve results across the board.

9. SYSTEMATIC INCLUSION OF ENERGY IN DURABLE SOLUTIONS INTERVENTIONS

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

10. WATER AS A BASIC NEED and AS 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

- Durable solutions are hampered when the regulatory framework does not accompany programming on the ground. Legal and regulatory changes will need to accompany operational interventions to enhance their sustainability. 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).

GOVERNANCE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOVERNMENTS

12. ENSURE LINKAGES WITH REGIONAL POLICY PROCESSES

- Although a regional programme, one of the shortcomings of the RDPP was the lack of linkage to the work conducted by IGAD, which resulted in a lack of linkage between national progress and regional policy processes. Additionally, development programmes such as DRDIPI, 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 of improvement that can be integrated in IP reporting, but more broadly, that will require greater investment by governments to coordinate action with 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 / MONITORING

- Where the government engages with local actors and communities, a common vision can be created, alongside feedback mechanisms and monitoring processes embedded in community-based approach, as was the case in Kismayo, Somalia, where the Jubaland Consortium engaged with the Ministry of Education when working with communities and building community action plans. Governments can directly engage in such community-based mobilisation and monitoring practices.