JIPS/ ReDSS Webinar
Durable solutions analysis in Somalia over time
Lessons learned from the use and adaptation of the ReDSS Framework
2016-2019
Overview of content

ReDSS framework to inform a common understanding and analysis

Adaptation of the framework to measure progress and impacts

Use of the IASC indicators for micro data and for National Development Plan – link to SDGs and leave no one behind

Lessons learned and next steps
Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS)

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

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

**Coordination and information hub** – not an implementing agency
ReDSS framework to inform common understanding and joint analysis

- A practical, easy-to-use rapid and adaptive analytical tool with a simple visual to enable users to answer:
  - What are the barriers/opportunities for durable solutions?
  - To what extent have durable solutions been achieved?
  - What changes to policy and practice are required to advance progress towards durable solutions?
  - Where to focus and prioritize investments based on gaps and challenges identified?

- Can be used by practitioners and policy-makers to tailor programming and policies according to a common framework around solutions and based on a collective analysis (government and local authorities, humanitarian/development/peace and state building actors, etc)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Sub criteria (IASC)</th>
<th>OUTCOMES Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. SAFETY &amp; SECURITY/ PROTECTION/ SOCIAL COHESION</td>
<td>6 Indicators SDGs 10&amp;16</td>
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<td>2. ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES</td>
<td>7 indicators SDGs 2,3&amp;4</td>
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<td>3. ACCESS TO JOB CREATION/ ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES</td>
<td>4 indicators SDGs 1&amp;8</td>
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<td>4. RESTORATION OF HOUSING, LAND &amp; PROPERTY</td>
<td>3 Indicators SDG 11</td>
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<td>5. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION</td>
<td>3 Indicators</td>
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<td>6. FAMILY REUNIFICATION</td>
<td>3 Indicators SDG 3</td>
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<td>7. PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS</td>
<td>2 Indicators SDG 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE</td>
<td>2 Indicators SDG 16</td>
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Kismayo 2019 Solutions Framework - Overall Rating

**Physical Safety**
- Protection
- Safety and Security
- Social Cohesion
- Access to Basic Services
- Access to Job Creation (Economic Opportunities)
- Housing, Land and Property
- Access to Effective Remedies & Justice
- Participation in Public Affairs

**Material Safety**
- Maintenance rates are low although food security remains an item for IDPs and returnees. Access to water, sanitation, education and health services is generally limited for all populations but worse for IDPs and returnees.

**Legal Safety**
- IDPs and returnees face greater challenges in accessing formal justice mechanisms. Informal justice mechanisms employed by IDPs and returnees may lead to exacerbation of vulnerabilities due to discrimination.

**Family Reunification**
- Although anecdotal information indicates that internal methods of family reunification are used, much more data on these methods, their effectiveness is needed.

**Participation in Public Affairs**
- Several initiatives to support IDPs, returnees and host engagement in public affairs are present. However, more data on their effectiveness is needed.
Making data useful - right balance?

A collaborative process through a consensus building approach to inform joint analysis
Adaptation of the framework to measure programming progress and impacts: example from Danwadaag and REINTEG

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<td><strong>Partners:</strong> IOM, NRC, Concern, ReDSS, GREDO, Juba Foundation, SHADCO</td>
<td><strong>Partners:</strong> 3 NGO led consortia supported by ReDSS EIDACS; JSC; SDSC</td>
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<td><strong>Donor:</strong> DFID – multi year multi sectors</td>
<td><strong>Donor:</strong> European Union – multi year multi sectors</td>
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<td><strong>Objective:</strong> Enhancing durable solutions towards reduced displacement and (re)integration of DACs</td>
<td><strong>Objective:</strong> Support sustainable re-integration of refugee returnees and IDPs in Somalia</td>
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<td><strong>Overall indicator:</strong> % of displacement affected communities target population who are (re)integrated in the places where they live</td>
<td><strong>Overall indicator:</strong> % of displaced that feel integrated in the places where they live and do not face discrimination as per their displacement status</td>
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<td><strong>Measuring tool:</strong> Local integration index (LORI) measuring 8 IASC criteria as well as trust, social cohesion, and specific local integration questions</td>
<td><strong>Measuring tool:</strong> Outcome monitoring framework with 10 outcome indicators on 5 IASC criteria across 3 safety</td>
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[Logos of various organizations]
Use of the IASC indicators to inform micro data analysis and inclusion in Somalia National Development Plan

World Bank micro data analysis for Somalia (displacement indicators in poverty assessments)
- Socio-economic micro-data analysis based on IASC framework to create a holistic profile of IDPs that links the causes of their displacement with their current needs, assets, and aspirations.
- Micro-data is individual and household-level data that includes host communities and displaced for comparison.

Inclusion of displacement indicators in the Somalia National Development Plan (NDP)
- Inclusion of IASC criteria/indicators into NDP 9
- Specific IASC/SDGS related indicators on return and (re)integration, job creation, HLP and early solutions
- Developing Durable Solutions Strategy Performance Matrix that incorporates the IASC Framework to measure the achievement of durable solutions
Different tools to inform (re)integration programing and measuring over time in Somalia

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

Annual Solution update
(criteria level to measure collective progress and challenges and programming principles)

Programs specific tools
Such as LORI, etc

National level tools linked to SDGs/ poverty reduction
Work in progress with inclusion of IASC indicators in WB, NDP, etc

CONTRIBUTION AND ENGAGEMENT FROM DIFFERENT ACTORS
INFORMED BY CORE DS PROGRAMING PRINCIPLES
MEASURING PROGRAM AND POLICIES ADAPTATION BASED ON EVIDENCE