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HIGHER EDUCATION SOLUTIONS NETWORK - QUARTERLY REPORT

MAKERERE UNIVERSITY
RESILIENTAFRICA NETWORK (RAN)
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Acronyms & Abbreviations

RAN	ResilientAfrica Network
ADN	Africa Diaspora Network
ADS	Automated Directives System
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AOR	Agreement Officer Representative
AU	African Union
CCD	Center on Conflict and Development
CDD	Center for Deliberative Democracy
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CSIS	Centre for Strategic and International Studies
DDPMC	District Disaster Preparedness and Management
DIL	Development Impact Lab
DP	Deliberative Polling
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRLA	Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy
EA	East Africa
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAP	Gauteng Accelerator Program
GCFSI	Global Center for Food Systems Innovation
GIS	Geographical Information System
HARDP	Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Displaced Persons Division
HESN	Higher Education Solutions Network
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HP	Hewlett Packard
HoA	Horn of Africa
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IDIN	International Development Innovation Network
IIE	Institute of International Education
IP	Intellectual Property
IRB	Institutional Review Board
ITI	Institute for Technological Innovation
JPC	Joint Planning Cell
KII	Key Informant Interview
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology-
MPH	Masters in Public Health
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

MUSPH	Makerere University School of Public Health
MSU	Michigan State University
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OST	Office of Science and Technology
OSTS	Operational Solutions and Transition Section
PMP	Performance Measuring Plan
RAME	Resilience Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation
RIF	Resilience Innovation Fund
RILAB	Resilience Innovation Lab
SA	Southern Africa
SLDRP	Strengthening Leadership in Disaster Resilience Program
SoW	Scope of Work
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
SU	Stanford University
TBD	To Be Determined
TechCon	Technical Convening
Texas A&M	Texas Agricultural and Mechanical
TRCI	Thematic Resilience Capacity Indices
ToC	Theory of Change
UC Berkeley	University of California, Berkeley
UDS	University for Development Studies
UHAS	University of Allied and Health Sciences
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
VCS	Visa Compliance System
WA	West Africa
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WOUGNET	Women of Uganda Network

Executive Summary

In Q1 of Year II, RAN continued with preparations for community consultations while data collection commenced in 2 RILabs. The primary achievements of Quarter I were: 1) the Year II work plan is near completion and key strategies have been agreed by partners; 2) RAN undertook successful presentations at the HESN TechCon 2013 and excelled, 3) RAN further clarified key areas of cooperation with other HESN partners; 4) data collection for community consultations commenced in two RILabs and, 5) the strategies for innovations and MOOCs have been further refined.

The Resilience team conducted a status update of data collection activities in the RILabs. The team then developed a phased plan to reach out and support the RILabs in data analysis. Further discussions on piloting deliberative polling were held with the Eastern Africa and West Africa RILabs. The innovations team has: clarified core activities and their timing for Year II; identified key faculty 'Trainers' in the partner universities; clarified the proposed use of the Resilience Innovation fund; and consulted on the composition of the innovation advisory bodies. A strategy for development and piloting mini-MOOCs has been elaborated and negotiated.

A Steering Committee meeting was held in Stanford with all RILabs represented, as well as US partners and USAID. During this meeting, the work plan for Year II was discussed and broad consensus reached. Thereafter, work plans were negotiated with the respective partner universities and RILabs leading to agreement on their scope of work and funding potentials for Year II. Tulane University has been actively engaged in supporting resilience activities, especially the community consultations, while Stanford has supported the Innovations and MOOCs strategy elaboration as well as discussions regarding the piloting of Deliberative Polling. The University of Health and Allied Sciences in Ho has been replaced with the University for Development Studies in Tamale as the host institution for the West Africa RILab and the transition was affected in Q1.

High Value Areas of Collaboration were negotiated, notably with MIT-IDIN (RAN will participate in their local Design Summits), Michigan State University (collaboration on climate variability, food security and gender, with a focus on Uganda and Malawi), William and Mary's AidData (RAN to access geo-coded data on USAID funded development projects in Africa) and Texas A&M (cross-sharing of data on conflict in DRC and Somalia). A successful meeting was conducted with the US Embassy in Kampala. Meetings with USAID Washington have been regularized and RAN has acted on suggested revisions of key documents. Several external stakeholders were engaged during the quarter, most notable of which were: UNDP Uganda Country Office, the Innovation Hub in Pretoria and the Technovation Challenge, a women targeted innovation capacity support program run by a private stakeholder in Silicon Valley.

Regarding students support, 4 student teams mentored by RAN faculty represented the RAN at TechCon 2013, one of which won the event's top student award. Discussions are on-going on how to move the winning idea to the next stage of the innovation pipeline. RAN hosted a vibrant Resilience Panel at TechCon 2013. The resilience team moderated discussions to set targets for key indicators and finalize the RAN M&E plan. Southern Africa RILab conducted an effective stakeholder forum. New core staff were recruited and RAN's establishment is now stronger.

The main challenge for this quarter was the relocation of the West Africa RILab to the University for Development Studies in Tamale, which now needs to catch-up with other RILabs.

Part I: Key Activities

I.1. Summary of Key Activities

Activity No.	Activity	Activity Description	Status and Remarks
1.1	Complete the community consultations for assessment of resilience factors in 18 target communities using focus groups and Key Informants to develop and define qualitative resilience dimensions	RILabs will complete community consultations using Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII). They will analyze data to develop qualitative dimensions of the factors that underlie vulnerability and adaptive capacity	This activity is on-going. In Q1 the Horn of Africa (HoA) Resilience Innovation Lab (RILab) completed their community consultations. In Q2 it is expected that the Eastern Africa (EA) RILab will complete their community consultations and the West Africa and Southern Africa labs will begin/complete their community consultations respectively. From the consultations, the labs will determine qualitative dimensions that will be the basis for development of quantitative indicators for baseline measurement of the state of resilience in target communities. There has been considerable student engagement by RILabs in these community consultations where students have served mainly as Research Assistants: In Uganda, 12 MPH graduates from MUSPH were engaged in the pre-field visits to identify RAN Focal Persons in the 12 target districts while HoA engaged 8 students from Ethiopia and 6 from Somalia in data collection and analysis activities.
1.2a	Develop workshop materials and conduct RILab workshops to support planning for baseline surveys of resilience indicators	The key goals of the qualitative data collection include: (i) To identify problem sets to guide innovation, and (ii) To identify context-specific dimensions of resilience.	Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy (DRLA) developed a Data Analysis Support Plan for guiding the RILabs in the analysis of their qualitative data. The implementation of this plan is scheduled for Q2.
1.2b	Develop workshop	Tulane will hold four RILab workshops in Q2	During the first quarter Tulane began to work with the HoA and EA RILabs to design workshop

	materials and conduct RILab workshops to support planning for baseline surveys of resilience indicators	where Tulane will provide support to the qualitative data analysis, coding, identification of resilience dimensions and problem set definitions.	materials. Formative data from the context analyses and the community consultations will be synthesized into qualitative themes that categorize the resilience factors in the different target communities, as well as problem sets for innovation entry points. These themes will then be used to develop quantifiable indicators and tools for a baseline survey of resilience factors in the target communities. Discussion around appropriate data analysis software will also be held.
1.5	Conduct preparatory activities and carry out the first set of 2 Deliberative Polls in 2 communities in sub-Saharan Africa	Preparatory activities include selection of relevant multidisciplinary stakeholders, identification of suitable topics for deliberation, setting timelines for activities, venue, logistics, and briefing materials etc.	Preparatory plan for the Deliberative Polling (DP) discussed with the RAN/Stanford Field investigations. In Q2 (January 16-18) two members from Stanford's Center for Deliberative Democracy (CDD) travelled to Kampala, Uganda to meet with stakeholders for a DP workshop to begin preparing materials for the poll. A possible second international trip by members from the CDD to Ghana might occur in Q2 to hold a workshop on DP.
1.9	Develop resilience intervention problem sets to guide sourcing of innovations	Using available qualitative and quantitative data, and findings from the pilot DPs, RAN will work with the RILabs to develop resilience problem sets.	This activity is on-going. Tulane will work collaboratively with RILabs during the January data analysis workshops to create draft Problem Set Templates. Initial data findings from the HoA RILab will serve as a test to populate template for feedback. West Africa (WA) and Southern Africa (SA) RILabs will also have opportunity to provide feedback. As the RILabs code and analyze the data they will capture Vulnerability Factors, Adaptive Capacities, Proposed Community Solutions, and Existing Intervention(s) in the template.
2.1	Finalizing RAN's Engagement and Innovation strategy	Refining year 1 draft strategy to incorporate adopted innovation approach and current understanding of the innovations environment, and to get input from the	The draft has been refined to reflect the innovations approach with input from Stanford's senior innovations advisor who joined RAN in November. Revision of the draft is nearing completion and the engagement section will be finalized when RAN's engagement manager comes on board at the beginning of Q2. On completion,

RILabs and selected stakeholders.

the draft will be forwarded to the RILab directors for their input. The draft document will also be discussed during the Innovation Visioning workshop planned for February in Q2, and we anticipate further refinements to the innovations strategy after this. The next steps will be to undertake the final revision of the draft by incorporating all feedback received from these consultations.

2.3	Strengthen capacity in Resilience Innovation across RAN	Organizing seminars to create awareness and build capacity in resilience innovation as well as mentoring student innovator teams.	RAN has identified faculty with an interest in resilience innovation and mentored student teams, some of who participated in the TechCon Innovation Marketplace. Further, a team from RAN toured existing hubs at Makerere University to understand their offerings with respect to capacity building and mentorship so as to identify the value-add that the EA RILab will bring to Makerere University in terms of preparing innovators. The exact capacity building seminars to be conducted will be determined once innovators are profiled and surveyed to establish which innovation skill sets need strengthening, taking into consideration their disciplinary backgrounds, resilience problem focus and nature of innovation. The surveys will be conducted in Q2 and Q3 once innovator teams are identified. Targeted seminars will then be organized to address these needs at each RILab.
2.4	Build social capital for RAN in resilience innovations	Identify and engage varied stakeholders and participate in innovation-themed events with a view to strengthening RAN's innovations environment.	This activity spans the year, and during Q1 RAN participated in the following events: (i) DEMO Africa, Nairobi, Kenya 25-28 October, where RAN was represented by the Director of Resilience - Deborah Elzie and Director of Innovation - Dr. Wanjiku Nganga. During this event, RAN engaged with a variety of innovators from across Africa. The RAN team noted areas of synergy with the U.S. State Department sponsored event and also noted areas where the conceptual framing of such an event could be reprogrammed to include a 'resilience innovation' category so as

to meet RAN’s needs for sourcing innovations to strengthen/build resilience. RAN will pursue the possibility of the inclusion of such a category in future DEMO events with the aim of attracting local innovators to take up resilience challenges. (ii) Women in Technology Uganda (WITU) ‘Meet and Greet’ event held at the Hive Colab, Kampala on 29th November. RAN is passionate about having more female innovators participate in resilience innovation activities, and during this event, RAN’s Director of Innovation urged the young women to embrace resilience innovation and be ready to actively participate in RAN’s activities. RAN’s engagement strategy has been revised to include specific strategies and activities for reaching out to female students and mentors.

RAN has also developed an electronic innovators’ database with an online registration form available via RAN’s website. This form will make it easier to populate our innovator databases, especially after our innovator outreach events across network and network plus universities. Since all innovators will be registered in the same database, it will make it easier to have a clear view of the innovation capabilities and activities across all RAN universities, and refine our outreach and capacity building activities accordingly.

<p>2.5.3</p>	<p>Expand the resource base of RAN’s Resilience Innovation Fund (RIF) through investor relations</p>	<p>Identify partners with an interest to support social innovations in Africa, and build relations that will result in tangible resource support to RAN’s Resilience Innovation Fund.</p>	<p>The Resilience Innovation Fund (RIF) will be primarily used to support the ideation, incubation and piloting stages of the innovation pipeline. Once an innovation has been piloted and shown to be scalable, we will need further resources to support such innovations. It is for this stage of the innovations pipeline that we are building relationships with partners who can provide later-stage support to RAN’s social innovations. The RAN team met with the following two groups in October to explore potential support to RAN’s innovation agenda through leveraging their resources and expertise:</p>
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(i) representatives of the Africa Diaspora Network (ADN) based in Palo-Alto, California. This network comprises a vibrant membership of Diaspora Africans and 'Friends of Africa' based in the US who have an interest in African development activities. RAN sees this group as offering good linkages for technical expertise and beneficial partnerships to support the innovations agenda.

(ii) Hewlett-Packard USA (HP) based in Palo-Alto, California. HP explained that they have an active HP Worldwide Social Innovation team and are willing to explore areas of collaboration with RAN. We held a follow-up Skype call with both teams in November, and further engagement is scheduled for Q2.

2.6 Establish RILab-level innovation advisory bodies

Innovation advisory bodies comprising key thought, policy, innovation and community leaders in each region are to be set up to offer high-level advice and guidance to the innovations team, and to strengthen local ownership and support of RAN's innovation agenda.

During the 4th Partners meeting in Stanford in October, a discussion on establishing an advisory body was held, and it was concluded that these be established at the RILab level rather than one body for the entire network given the diverse themes and multiple regions of focus. The next steps to be undertaken in Q2 include finalizing the innovation advisory bodies' membership guidelines, proactive identification of desired members at the RILabs and to formally invite identified persons to a briefing session to seek their consent in joining the resilience advisory bodies in their regions. The on-going interactions with stakeholders during the stakeholder forums, community consultations and DP sessions provide a good starting point to identify useful contacts who could be considered for membership in the advisory bodies.

3.1 Conduct research and planning for mini- Massive Open Online Course (MOOC)

Undertake technical research and planning to support the RILabs to adopt a design thinking approach to developing and piloting mini-MOOCs

Professor Banny Banerjee joined RAN as Stanford University's (SU) Senior Innovations and MOOCs advisor. The SU Innovations and MOOCs teams have since met frequently and held Skype calls with the Director of Innovations and her team to build a coordinated program of innovation training and mini-MOOC programming. Mini-MOOC design

	design, development and delivery		and development will be determined by the individual needs of each RILab. The design thinking approach will be applied to ensure that the mini-MOOCs are responsive to the needs of the RILab and appropriate for the RILab's environment. A MOOC visioning workshop will be held in Q2, in Kampala, Uganda. In addition, the MOOC team initiated the SU approval process for the first mini-MOOC through the Vice Provost of Online Learning. The team has also started outreach to the Stanford Center for Professional Development to explore the mechanics of creating potential certification programs in the future.
YR I Acti vity	Finalization of RAN M&E Plan	Set annual targets for indicators, clarify disaggregation factors and indicate target assumptions	Tulane held discussions with RILabs to set annual targets for indicators and to clarify disaggregation factors and target assumptions. During these discussions, goal-level indicators or "Thematic Resilience Capacity Indices (TRCI)" were agreed upon. The plan was submitted to USAID for additional comments. Additionally, DRLA worked closely with each of the four RILabs to create frameworks for monitoring and evaluation. This activity was a carryover from Year I Objectives.
YR I Acti vity	Southern Africa RILab External Stakeholder Forum	Introduce RAN and Southern Africa RILab resilience theme of focus and programmatic objectives to stakeholders	This event was a carryover from year 1 objectives. The meeting was held on November 13, 2013 at the University of Pretoria's Innovation Hub in South Africa. RAN Deputy Chief of Party, Director of Resilience and Communications Manager participated in the forum. The forum brought together external stakeholders from different institutions and disciplines. The meeting provided an opportunity for participants to understand the goals of both RAN and the Southern Africa RILab and the current work on HIV in relation to food insecurity in the face of ecological hazards and understanding resilience within the context of living with HIV with particular interest on the role of indigenous and positive psychology. In addition, participants discussed the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration and explored

potential Innovations/Interventions to build resilience in Southern Africa. Possible collaboration between the RILab and the Gauteng Accelerator Program (GAP) initiative and the MAXUM business incubation program both within the Innovation Hub was also discussed. See Appendix 8.1 for the report.

A selection of key events, publications, and communications products for this Quarter are listed below:

I.1.1. Events

Over this quarter, RAN was involved in the following events and activities:

RAN 4th Partners Meeting, October 1–5, 2013 Stanford University, California

The 4th partners meeting brought together RAN partners and some partner university students to Stanford University, California. RAN Deliverables for Year I were prepared and presented to the RAN Steering Committee. Thematic priority areas of focus from each RILab were shared and approved by the RAN Steering Committee. Tulane's DRLA worked closely with each RILab to prepare the description of the priority areas that were derived from the context analysis reports that each lab had created. The students presented their innovations and received useful feedback and mentorship. Two representatives of UC Berkeley's DIL attended some sessions and shared their Lab's experiences and lessons learned.

African Diaspora Forum co-hosted by African Diaspora Network and Stanford Center for African Studies, October 5, 2013, Stanford University

The objective of this Forum was to formally introduce RAN to the ADN and extend an invitation for partnerships and collaborations to interested members and their networks. The meeting started with a brief presentation of RAN by the Chief of Party, Prof. William Bazeyo. This was followed by a highly interactive Q&A session where the participants engaged the RAN panelists - RAN's Chief of Party, RILab directors and the Director of Innovation on varied topics related to resilience building and innovations. Chike Nwoffiah who is the Director of the Silicon Valley African Film Festival moderated the session. There were about 30 participants in attendance who included members of TechWomen, an Initiative of the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. TechWomen, which is managed by the Institute of International Education (IIE), is a mentorship and exchange program that brings emerging women leaders in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) from Africa and the Middle East together with their professional counterparts in the United States. Others were social entrepreneurs based in Silicon Valley, Professors from Stanford and Santa Clara University, journalists, and students from Stanford and local institutions, as well as RAN students.

National Conference on Disaster Risk Management, October 17, 2013, Speke Resort Munyonyo, Kampala, Uganda

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) in collaboration with World Vision Uganda and other NGOs organized this conference. It was attended by 175 participants and held under the theme: “Securing the Future: Building Resilience through Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation”. During the conference, three keynote addresses and five papers were presented. The Hon. Minister for Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees Hon. Hilary Onek officially opened the conference and launched the Popular Version of the National Policy on Disaster Preparedness and Management for Uganda. The conference was closed by the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction and MP for Isingiro, Hon. Alex Byarugaba, who represented the Minister of State for Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees Hon. Musa Francis Ecweru. RAN, like other NGOs which participated, exhibited and shared about its work during the conference. The conference report is accessible online at www.ranlab.org/documents/drm_conference.

The African Union (AU) Humanitarian Symposium: Beyond Assistance: Humanitarian Challenges and Durable Solutions in Africa, October 28-29, 2013, Nairobi, Kenya

Deborah Elzie represented Dr. Roy Mayega at the AU Humanitarian Symposium. Harriet Adong, RAN Communications Manager also participated in the symposium. Participants discussed dealing with protection and displacement issues in Africa, early warning systems and response mechanisms at regional and national levels, as well as, humanitarian action and programming innovation with emphasis on partnerships and coordination. See Appendix 8.2 for the detailed report.

COMESA Innovations Judging Event, November 6-7 2013, Lusaka, Zambia

RAN’s Director of Innovation Dr. Wanjiku Nganga was invited by the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) secretariat to serve as a judge in the 19-member state’s first Innovations competition. Dr. Wanjiku joined a team of three other judges drawn from different African countries to evaluate over 100 submitted innovations. This event provided a good opportunity to introduce RAN to the COMESA secretariat and other organizations represented in the panel. Participation in this event was fully supported by COMESA.

Higher Education Solutions Network’s (HESN) TechCon 2013, November 16 –18, Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia

TechCon 2013 was the second annual meeting of the Higher Education Solutions Network (HESN). It provided an opportunity for representatives and partners from each of the seven HESN universities, students, academics, development experts, field practitioners, entrepreneurs, and investors from the private sector to come together, share experiences and discuss issues of central importance to the Network’s objective of sustainable and scalable innovations for development. In addition, students from the different HESN partner universities had an opportunity to present their development-focused innovations, at the Innovations Marketplace. RAN’s *Matibabu* application qualified for round 2 of the competition, and was among the top four that were shortlisted after round 1 (The College of William and Mary’s AidData Center for Development Policy, University of California Berkeley, Duke University and Makerere University). Round 2 involved a pitching contest with an international panel of judges cross-examining the final four teams, after which the entire audience at TechCon voted for their preferred innovation. Makerere University was declared the winner, followed by The College of William

and Mary's AidData Center for Development Policy, University of California Berkeley and Duke University.

Resilience Panel at TechCon 2013

The Tulane DRLA team worked closely with the RAN Secretariat, the four RILabs, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and Stanford to prepare for a panel showcasing the RILabs at TechCon. The panel addressed RAN's Resilience Framework and Tulane thus took a lead role in preparing the team. Tulane developed and facilitated the panel showcasing the thematic areas of focus of each RILab. DRLA Executive Director Ky Luu facilitated the panel discussion. This panel helped to broaden advocacy for what the RILabs are doing and opened new avenues for collaboration. Tulane also presented initial findings of a recent secondary data analysis of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) datasets collected in EA and HoA. This analysis explored dimensions of vulnerability and resilience, based upon apriori criteria from the resilience literature and identified factors that are particularly important in predicting resilience outcomes among households facing shocks and stresses. Additionally, Stanford's Alice Siu presented the Deliberative Polling method and how it will be implemented within the RAN. Alice's presentation explained Deliberative Polling and its uses in the world, priorities for resilience challenges, priorities for interventions to address said challenges and proper assessment of interventions. The presentation was well-received and stimulated greater discussion within RAN to prepare for Deliberative Polling with key RAN collaborators

1.1.2. Publications

There were no journal and or white paper publications during this reporting period.

The DRLA published the RAN Resilience Framework in both print form and is also accessible online on the RAN website - <http://www.ranlab.org/resilience>.

The DRLA plans to publish its secondary data analysis in the next quarter, and CSIS plans to work with RAN to publish the State of African Resilience Report in May/June 2014.

1.1.3. Communications

Key communiqués featuring RAN during this reporting period:

- The RAN website was revamped and updated with more information. The domain name also changed from resilientafricanetwork.org to the more user-friendly ranlab.org
- RAN organized a press briefing after the HESN TechCon 2013 and this attracted up to eighteen local media houses.
- Makerere University's ResilientAfrica Network participation and win in the HESN Technical convening 2013 was featured in over twenty media houses. These included; ten print media, eleven broadcasts and three blog posts. The features were in English as well as some local languages. The *Matibabu* innovation generated a lot of interest from the media. For example, the Observer Publication of December 9th 2013 page 14, **Makerere to start innovation center** - "Just last month - November, four Makerere students won \$1,500 at this year's TechCon 2013 conference for their application *Matibabu* - that helps one use their mobile phone to diagnose for malaria without pricking the finger to draw blood for a test" www.theobserver.com (see Appendix 8.3 for details and other related links)
- ResilientAfrica Network is seeking to employ 1. Engagement Manager and 2. Research Officer 4,

December 2013

<http://jobs.mak.ac.ug>

<http://facebook.com/Makerere><http://twitter.com/MakerereU>

<http://gplus.to/makerere>

<http://www.musph.ac.ug>

<http://www.ranlab.org>

- Job Opportunities: i) Engagement Manager and ii) Research Officer; *The New Vision Publications*, Wednesday December 4, 2013 page 43. www.newvision.co.ug
- Employment Opportunities: i) Engagement Manager and ii) Research Officer; *The Monitor Publications*, Friday December 6, 2013 page 20. www.monitor.co.ug
- ResilientAfrica Network - RAN-Fact Sheet
<http://news.mak.ac.ug/2013/11/mak-resilientafrica-network-ran-fact-sheet>
<http://mak.ac.ug>
<http://facebook.com/Makerere>
<http://twitter.com/MakerereU>
<http://gplus.to/makerere>

1.1.4. Travel

The following international travel using full or partial HESN funding occurred during the past Quarter:

Location (City and Country)	Number of Travelers	Partner(s) Engaged (If applicable)	USAID Engagement (If applicable)	Outcome(s) & Next Steps
Stanford, USA 4 th Partners Meeting	11	Stanford, Tulane	USAID's Activity Managers participated in Steering Committee Meeting	Year II work plan finalized
Nairobi, Kenya Demo Africa 2013	1	None	N/A	Follow-up Network Contacts and possible re-programming of DEMO Africa innovation categories to include 'Resilience Innovations'
Pretoria, South Africa Stakeholder Forum	6	University of Pretoria	N/A	The SA RILab engaged Stakeholders for buy-in into their activities. The RILab will explore possible collaboration and hosting with the Innovation Hub at the University of Pretoria; Focal persons from Network

				Plus Universities held a side meeting to learn how to structure their protocols for the consultative community meetings.
Williamsburg, VA, USA TechCon 2013	15	8 HESN Partners, 4 RILab Universities, Tulane, CSIS, Stanford	USAID as conveners of TechCon 2013	TechCon allowed inter-development lab knowledge sharing and contacts building. The Innovations Marketplace and Students Summit in particular provided great learning opportunities for RAN students and University faculty. RAN partners (Tulane, Stanford and CSIS) finalized the resilience data collection and analysis implementation plan and activities with the RAN secretariat. RAN held side meetings to discuss possibilities of partnering in mutually beneficial activities with the following: (i) Massachusetts Institute of Technology-International (MIT-IDIN). A follow-up meeting was held in Kampala on 15th December, and subsequent meetings will be held to discuss the joint planning and hosting of IDIN's Design Summits in Uganda; (ii) USAID Africa Bureau. It was agreed that the two prepare a Partnership proposal for PowerAfrica's activities in selected RAN countries in EA and WA; (iii) USAID's Feed the Future Program. Email discussions are on-going to firm up RAN's participation in planning and participating in a Feed the Future summit.
Nairobi, Kenya USAID Horn of Africa (HoA) Joint Planning Cell (JPC)	2	EA RILab, Tulane	USAID Kenya mission hosted the HoA JPC 2013. The following missions attended the meeting: USAID East	RAN to link with partners such as UNDP, Technical Consortium for Building resilience in HoA, and Tufts University (Ethiopia) which is doing work on resilience; RAN to establish and catalyze coordination mechanisms between USAID partners, other development agencies and government structures in order to build synergies and maximize resilience efforts.

			Africa, USAID Ethiopia, USAID Uganda and USAID Washington
Cambridge, MA and New Haven, CT, USA Makerere University/MIT and Yale University Collaboration Meetings	1	MIT	Held bilateral discussions with both institutions to enhance effective collaborations with Makerere University and RAN in particular; Interacted with faculty from both universities
Kampala, Uganda Staff Relocation	1	N/A	RAN Director of Innovation joins secretariat based in Kampala, Uganda
Washington DC, USA Staff Training	2	USAID Washington conducted the training	RAN staff underwent the USAID Exchange Visitor Visa Compliance, TraiNet/VCS and ADS Training. RAN now has the capacity to better handle program travel to the USA in compliance with USAID processes and requirements

Part 2: Intra-Development Lab/ University Engagement

2.1. Interdisciplinary Collaboration

The Eastern Africa RILab has embarked on the process of consulting communities through FGDs, KIIs and DP. These methodologies for collecting data have pooled a multi-disciplinary team of students and faculty across the consortium universities under the Eastern Africa RILab. DRC has already consulted the communities on issues of gender based violence as a result of chronic conflict. Prof. Mukungo of the University of Kinshasa led this team. Both Makerere University (Uganda) and National University of Rwanda (Rwanda) have identified and trained research assistants who are students with multi-disciplinary academic backgrounds.

In Q1 the WA RILab moved from the University of Health and Allied Science (UHAS) in Ho, Ghana to the University for Development Studies (UDS) in Tamale, Ghana. UDS operates a multi-campus system and there is an existing organizational infrastructure for cross-campus interdisciplinary approach to major university decisions. University faculty from the faculty of Planning and Land Management, the School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Faculty of Renewable Natural Resources and the Institute of Continuous Education and Interdisciplinary Research are actively involved in the RILab programs.

The SA RILab has engaged faculty from various disciplines from departments such as: Plant Production and Soil Science, Educational Psychology, Education, as well as, the Graduate School of Technology Management, Institute for Technological Innovation (ITI).

The HoA RILab is carrying out qualitative studies of resilience factors and actors in both Ethiopia and Somalia and has deployed postgraduate students and faculty members selected from diverse fields of study, such as public health, social and medical sciences.

2.2. Partner Engagement

2.2.1 Internal partners

During Q1, RAN conducted a series of engagements with partners. The focus of this quarter's engagements has been to solicit their input into the Annual Work plan for Year II. This process started with a RAN Steering Committee meeting held at Stanford University. In this meeting, the first consolidated draft of the Year II work plan was presented by the RAN Secretariat. The work plan was then discussed and further developed in different working groups. The product was a revised consolidated work plan, negotiated and agreed upon by all the partners.

Following the Steering Committee meeting at Stanford, RAN then sought specific meetings to generate further consensus on key strategic issues that were not resolved at Stanford. Particularly, the innovations team held a series of Skype conferences to agree on the detailed strategy and the scheduling of key activities for 2014. These culminated in a clear series of activities and with a schedule for their implementation. In addition, follow-up meetings were conducted to streamline the MOOCs strategy, which had hitherto not been fully developed. RAN also held a series of meetings to agree on the strategy for conducting pilot DPs in the EA and WA RILabs.

RAN Secretariat also engaged with Tulane University to discuss support to the RILabs in their data collection activities. Skype meetings were also held to discuss the M&E plan, more especially to develop

the key targets for the different indicators. During this process the RILabs were consulted to obtain their input on projected targets that were feasible. The key output of this engagement was a completion of the draft RAN M&E plan with targets.

RAN's engagement with the RILabs has been two fold. First, the secretariat held some budget meetings to discuss the budget framework for Year II and obtain consensus on the funding potentials. Thereafter, RAN prepared draft agreements for the RILabs. These have been finalized and the RILabs are processing them with their respective grants' offices. In line with this, RAN opened up a new collaboration with UDS in Ghana, which is the new host for the WA RILab in Ghana. A new RILab Director was identified, and a series of online meetings were held with him to bring him up to speed with RAN programs. RAN planned a site visit to further consolidate the link and this will be conducted in Q2.

The RILabs were also engaged by the Resilience team, to ascertain their current progress with data collection activities, following which the Resilience team drew up a schedule of site visits to support the EA and HoA RILabs in their data collection process. These site visits will be executed in Q2.

RAN Secretariat conducted a site visit to Ethiopia, to provide technical support on planning for their stakeholder consultative workshop. In addition, RAN participated in the Stakeholder engagement workshop for the SA RILab in Pretoria.

The EA and HoA RILabs have also engaged their respective Network Plus Universities in planning and undertaking data collection activities for the community consultations, while the SA RILab engaged with its network plus partners in discussing the consolidated data collection protocol and plans for field data collection that will start in Q2.

In preparation for the key annual HESN event - the TechCon 2013, RAN held Skype conferences with partners to discuss the content of the lab break-away session that was hosted by RAN's resilience team, led by Tulane.

The following partners were engaged during the past quarter:

Partner	Partner Type (Funded/ Unfunded)	Location (City and Country)	Outcome(s)
Tulane University	Funded	New Orleans, Louisiana, USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lab break away session on resilience successfully executed at the TechCon • Plans to support HoA and EA RILabs in data collection and analysis for community consultations drawn

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E plan finalized, with targets • Activities for Objective 1 of the work plan for Year II finalized • Tulane budget and SoW for Year I negotiated and agreed; awaiting signing of service agreement
Stanford University	Funded	Palo Alto, California, USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2 (Innovations) and Objective 3 (MOOCs) strategies, activities and timelines discussed and developed • Plans for pilot DPs drawn • A sub-session on DP presented at TechCon in the lab break away session • Stanford Budget and SoW for Year II negotiated and agreed; a service agreement has been executed
Horn of Africa RILab (Jimma University)	Funded	Jimma, Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget and SoW for Year II negotiated and agreed; a service agreement has been signed • Status of field data collection activities ascertained • RILab co-presented at the Lab-showcase, TechCon 2013; Jimma innovation showcased at the Innovations MarketPlace
Southern Africa RILab (University of Pretoria)	Funded	Pretoria, South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget and SoW for Year II negotiated and agreed; a service agreement has been signed • RAN Secretariat participated in the SA RILab stakeholder forum • RILab co-presented at the Lab-showcase, TechCon 2013 • M&E targets negotiated
West Africa RILab (UHAS)	No longer funded	Ho, Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan for conducting a pilot DP developed
West Africa RILab (UDS and	Funded	Tamale, Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UDS brought on board as the new host for the West Africa RILab • Budget and SoW for Year II negotiated and agreed;

UHAS)

a service agreement has been signed

National University of Rwanda	Unfunded	Kigali, Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan for community consultations shared
University of Kinshasa	Unfunded	Kinshasa, DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan for community consultations shared
Benadir University	Unfunded	Mogadishu, Somalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Progress on community consultations shared

2.2.2 External stakeholders Engagement

The following external stakeholders were engaged during this quarter:

Partner	Partner Type (Funded/Unfunded)	Location (City and Country)	Outcome(s)
UNDP Uganda Country Office	Unfunded	Kampala, Uganda	<p>A team from RAN secretariat and the EA RILab met with UNDP country team to explore collaborations and stakeholder buy-in. Following this meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• RAN has had access to UNDP’s CoBRA assessment report and methodology on resilience in the Karamoja region, Uganda.• RAN has also leveraged UNDP’s close access to OPM and has accessed several policy documents and reports on resilience in the OPM’s District Disaster Preparedness and Management Committee (DDPMC).• RAN and UNDP to discuss further on RAN’s potential role in the UN’s Global PulseLab to be set up in Kampala in Q2.• RAN to receive invitation to attend UNDP’s Innovation Breakfast meeting in Q2.
Technovati on Challenge	Unfunded	Palo Alto, CA, USA	RAN will publicize the Technovation Challenge in its network universities in Zimbabwe, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Kenya, Mali, Uganda, Ethiopia

and Senegal, and allow participants to use RILab innovation spaces. Dr. Dorothy Okello, a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering in Makerere University and who coordinates the Technovation Challenge in Uganda is being considered as a potential director for the EA RILab. The synergies between Technovation and RAN will be strengthened if she joins the RAN team.

Part 3: High Value Areas of Collaboration [HVAC] (Lab-to-Lab)

3.1. Summary of Collaboration Across the HESN

During Year I, the RAN had initiated some broad discussions with various HESN partners on possible areas for collaboration. In Q1 of Year II, RAN had the opportunity to further engage with the respective partners with a view of clarifying the specific areas of collaboration. During the TechCon 2013, a series of side meetings were held with different partners of whom the following emerged as target collaborators for 2013/14:

- **IDIN - MIT** (Contact: Amy Smith): RAN will participate in design summits that are organized by MIT-IDIN in East Africa (2 of these are planned for later in the year). IDIN will conduct the 'Rethink Relief' Design summit in Uganda, and RAN will participate in this.
- **GCSFI - MSU** (Contact: Nathalie Me-Nsope): MSU will use RAN's infrastructure to implement its community based programs, specifically: i) EA RILab, at Makerere University, Uganda (Climate change/gender) ii) SA RILab (at the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Sciences, Malawi) (Food security/gender). They propose to co-locate their resources within RAN's infrastructure.
- **AidData - William & Mary** (Contact: Alena Stern): AidData will avail their public geocoded datasets on USAID funded projects in Africa, train RAN faculty and staff in GIS and collaboratively explore areas of mutual interest and develop collaboration proposals for these.
- **ConDev - Texas A&M**: Joint sharing of qualitative and quantitative data from the different data collection activities in conflict areas especially the DRC and Somalia.

Specific activities that followed this initial discussion are detailed in the tables below:

3.1.1. Data

Partner	Completed / Ongoing Activity [Indicate tie to activity number]	Outcome(s)
AidData	RAN staff met with Alena Stern to discuss upcoming collaborations with AidData. (Activity 1.4,1.5,2.3)	AidData plans to release data for Uganda in early 2014, for Senegal in early January, and for DRC sometime in 2014.
Texas A&M	RAN staff met with Leslie Ruyle, M&E Coordinator and Research Scientist in Agricultural Economics, Conflict & Development at Texas A&M University, to discuss possible collaborations and data sharing opportunities. (Activity 1.4,1.5,2.3)	Leslie shared a draft document of Texas A&M's report from their institutional assessment trip to the DRC. Areas for possible collaboration will become clearer by Q3 as RAN's problem sets emerge after completing the data collection activities.

3.1.2. Solutions (Creation, Testing, Scaling)

Partner	Completed / Ongoing Activity [Indicate tie to activity number]	Outcome(s)
MIT – IDIN	RAN staff held a meeting with IDIN’s Kofi Taha in Kampala on December 15, 2013 to follow-up on collaboration discussions initiated during TechCon in November. During the Kampala meeting, the teams discussed the need to compare approaches to sourcing innovations and share and learn from each other’s experiences. Of particular note was the discussion to theme IDIN’s design summits with ‘designing for resilience’ in RAN regions with a view to complement RAN’s innovation strategy with respect to building innovative capacities in the target communities. Through the discussions, it emerged that the two labs are operating in some common regions in Uganda. (Activity 2.3, 2.5)	It was agreed that RAN share their specific target communities in Teso and Northern Uganda regions to avoid duplicating efforts, and ‘flooding’ the same communities with HESN researchers. Further, IDIN indicated their willingness to participate in one of RAN’s ideation sessions so as to learn from RAN’s approach and also share their experiences. This exchange of lessons learned and experiences especially in community engagement in solutions development will be beneficial to both labs. RAN will formally invite IDIN staff to ideation sessions in Q2 and Q3.

3.1.3. Student Engagement

Partner	Completed / Ongoing Activity [Indicate tie to activity number]	Outcome(s)
University of California, Berkeley	Three RAN innovators from Uganda, Kenya and South Africa who participated in the 4th partner’s meeting visited UC Berkeley and discussed their projects with Phillip Denny of the Big Ideas contest and Dr. Evans. (Activity 2.3)	The student innovators received technical critique on their innovations, and expanded their network of contacts. They also networked with potential investors. The student from Makerere later served as a student mobilizer and coordinator for UC Berkeley’s <i>Big Ideas</i> competition at Makerere University.
HESN	RAN has offered mentorship to student	HESN provided an effective knowledge-

Labs (TechCon 2013)	<p>innovator teams, and was particularly involved in mentoring and preparing the student teams that showcased their innovations at TechCon by organizing closed-door pitching and technical critique and advice sessions for these teams. Four Makerere University students joined other HESN students in the students' summit where they attended inspirational talks, participated in AidData 3.0 and Design Thinking training and took part in a mapping contest. One RAN student was actively involved in planning the Students' Summit in collaboration with other student representatives from the HESN universities. Two students and one faculty member from Jimma also showcased their innovations during the Innovation Marketplace and received useful feedback and critique from HESN attendees on their work.</p>	<p>sharing, contacts building and learning opportunity for the students.</p> <p>The Matibabu innovation presented by Brian Gitta was voted the best innovation at TechCon 2013 and this win greatly boosted the team's confidence and resolve to continue working on their innovation so that its objectives of diagnosing malaria cheaply and quickly especially in rural communities may be realized.</p> <p>Ritah Musazi from RAN was a member of the team that won the story-mapping challenge.</p> <p>The talks given by former and current USAID country directors were rated as being very informative and eye-opening by the students as they understood what a career in foreign service entails.</p>
AidData, William & Mary	<p>AidData plans to conduct GIS training among university students, faculty and selected RAN staff during 2014 and to encourage participation of RAN students in their student exchange program.</p>	<p>AidData has proposed further discussions with RAN to decide on the content and structure of the proposed training, as well as agree on the implementation logistics and resources required. Makerere University and RAN will determine specific capacity gaps that are crucial for RAN's data work (accessing archived datasets, collection and analysis of geocoded datasets) which would be addressed during the training, and identify the trainees to attend the 2014 summer program. These will be students, faculty and selected RAN staff. The two teams will identify suitable dates for the student exchange program.</p>
DIL, UC Berkeley	<p>UC Berkeley held the <i>Big Ideas</i> contest, an annual innovation competition that provides funding, support, and inspiration to interdisciplinary teams of undergraduate and graduate students who have creative</p>	<p>44 students (2 of whom were female) submitted <i>Big Ideas</i> proposals under three categories: Global Poverty Alleviation, Open Data and Promoting Human Rights. They received official acknowledgement of their</p>

solutions to pressing social, environmental, or economic challenge. The contest was open to all universities within the HESN, through DIL. Makerere University students held preparatory Skype calls with the Big Ideas organizers.

applications. The outcome of the contest is still pending.

Part 4: USAID Engagement

4.1. USAID/Washington Interactions

During Q1, USAID Washington participated in the RAN Steering Committee meetings at Stanford University where the USAID Activity Manager provided technical inputs into the work plan development. RAN's top management then held a meeting with the top management of the USAID OST to discuss how to further streamline support to the lab. RAN participated in a joint telephone conference of the planned merger and re-structuring of the OST..

During TechCon the RAN Secretariat met with Ashley Marcus, Senior Policy Advisor at the Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning at USAID and Extreme Poverty Team Lead. The meeting was held to discuss the planning of a joint USAID/Makerere Evidence Summit in July 2014. Additionally, at the request of Ms. Marcus, the Tulane team, led by DRLA Executive Director Ky Luu, met virtually to discuss the resilience agenda for the Evidence Summit. The Extreme Poverty Team expressed interest in exploring how Tulane's resilience work dovetails with many of the questions USAID is tackling on extreme poverty. Tulane committed to fully support RAN and USAID in planning the event. The team also discussed a possible think tank event on resilience and extreme poverty to be held in Washington, DC, with CSIS in March 2014.

Following the TechCon, RAN received a new AoR. Since then RAN has held weekly meetings with the USAID team. These meetings have been regularized and will occur on every Thursday going forward. The initial focus of these meetings was on administrative issues. Recently, the meetings were modified at the request of the USAID DC team to include some discussions on Technical progress. Since the latter part of December therefore, RAN has made a series of technical presentations during these meetings, starting with a presentation on the current status of resilience activities.

4.2. USAID Mission Interactions

During Year I, RAN Secretariat initiated a strategy to conduct an outreach to all USAID Missions located in the countries that host the respective RILabs. By the end of Year I, meetings had been conducted with the Mission in Addis Ababa and Pretoria. In Q1 of year II, these mission outreaches continued with RAN being hosted in a meeting with the USAID Mission in Kampala. The Mission Director and a team of over 15 officers attended the meeting. During the meeting, RAN had the opportunity to share its resilience strategy, gaining input from various technical officers. The meeting further clarified that RAN's value add would be in leveraging the 'human centered' approach to resilience programming through full engagement of the communities. The mission staff indicated their willingness to participate in RAN's ideation sessions in Q2, and formal invitations will be sent out to them.

Horn of Africa Joint Planning Cell Partners Meeting, Nov. 19 – 20, Nairobi, Kenya

Research Associate Professor Apollo Nkwake and Julius Ssentongo, Program Coordinator for the Eastern Africa RILab, traveled to Kenya to attend the Horn of Africa – Joint Planning Cell (JPC) Partners Meeting. The meeting was an essential part of USAID's new model for planning, coordination and integration of resilience interventions in the Horn of Africa (HoA) - the Joint Planning Cell. This model seeks to layer, integrate and sequence existing humanitarian and development assistance to support

resilience building efforts and works to prioritize countries and livelihood zones for additional resilience investments based on an analysis of chronic vulnerability, USAID's comparative advantage, and the enabling environment. At the meeting, partners recognized the need to conceptualize, to program for and to measure resilience in sectors like WASH, outside traditional livelihood approaches. In this regard, JPC partners appreciated RAN's focus on multi-sectorial resilience themes and expressed an urgent need for evidence on what resilience building approaches work and what do not. Partners also expressed interest in RAN's application of concepts of complexity and systems thinking in designing interventions and measuring resilience. A report detailing the major takeaway messages as well as overviews of each of the day's meetings is provided in Appendix 8.4.

Part 5: Monitoring & Evaluation

5.1. Progress Narrative

In October, Tulane's DRLA was asked to take a larger role in providing technical assistance related to M&E for the RAN Secretariat as RAN sought a new M&E Manager. The DRLA worked with RAN's secretariat towards finalizing the M&E plan. DRLA worked closely with colleagues at each of our four RILabs to create frameworks for monitoring and evaluation as well as baseline data collection. This included discussions with RILabs to set annual targets for indicators and to clarify disaggregation factors and target assumptions. In addition, DRLA and RAN's Secretariat agreed on goal-level indicators, or "Thematic Resilience Capacity Indices (TRCI)", which are multi-dimensional measures of capacity to cope with and/or recover from shocks and stresses at the individual, household and community levels. Some TRCIs are specific to various RILabs while others are crosscutting. TRCI definitions will be further refined in the ongoing qualitative data collection. TRCIs will be assessed in the quantitative baseline measures later in Year II. Specifically, Tulane:

- Worked with RILabs to design lab frameworks
- Developed a framework for the goal level indicators and worked with RAN Secretariat to agree on goal-level indicators, or TRCIs
- Disseminated RAN's indicators and requested the labs to provide their forecasts on key indicators
- Held a series of Skype workshops with the RAN Secretariat to set preliminary targets and clarify disaggregation factors and target assumptions
- Held a series of follow up Skype meetings with the RILabs to finalize the targets
- Revised and incorporated final comments from USAID in the plan

In October each RILab shared thematic priority areas with the RAN Steering Committee. The next step in the Resilience Assessment is to obtain more information (in the form of primary data) regarding the prioritized thematic issue, the focus systems' overall capacities, as well as their adaptive strategies regarding the priority issues (dimensions of resilience in the target community). This process involves an initial collection of primary qualitative data to define resilience dimensions (capacities, vulnerabilities and protective strategies). Indicators for measuring those dimensions will also be defined. RAN will use this information to ultimately create a compendium of indicators that include a menu of both standard and context-specific indicators. FGDs and KIs will be utilized to collect this qualitative data, as outlined in each RILab protocol.

Each RILab went through their own university Institutional Review Board (IRB) and some have received approval status for their qualitative data collection protocols. Tulane's DRLA has been working closely with the RAN Secretariat and each RILab to support RILabs as they begin data collection activities. Tulane has hosted virtual meetings with each university (HoA RILAB - Jimma, Benadir; EA RILab – Makerere University, National University of Rwanda, University of Kinshasa DRC, and Rwanda) to get status updates on IRB approval, team selection, training, and data collection. Additionally, each RILab is

expected to fill out a matrix entitled “**Status Update for Step 2 of the Qualitative Assessment of Resilience Factors**” to better understand timelines for data collection and analysis. Supporting documents listed in the matrix have been requested as well. In January, Tulane will conduct virtual meetings with the remaining RILab universities to provide technical assistance for the SA and WA RILabs.

Additionally, Tulane plans to make site visits to HoA RILAB and EA RILab to conduct data analysis workshops in early January 2014. This trip will serve to support the RILabs in the coding and analysis of the qualitative data that has been collected. Tulane will also support the development of analysis reports. Deborah Elzie, Sofia Curdumi Pendley and Peter Horjus will provide field support to the labs working to formulate a template for the RAN Problem Sets. Deborah and Sofia will also take part in the DP Training with the EA RILab in Kampala. In the next quarter, DRLA will also undertake another phase of the secondary data analysis to particularly examine the relationship between hypothesized resilience drivers, pathways and benchmarks of achieving resilience. This will allow the RILabs to explore the generalizable aspects of resilience versus those that are more contextualized to specific geographies and risk groups.

The accompanying M&E Spreadsheet includes updated information on targets for FY 13-17, as well as actual accomplishments for HESN standard and RAN custom indicators. The past program year was centered on establishing the network and developing a resilience framework, while the focus of FY14 Q1 has been on resilience data collection and developing and refining the Innovations, Engagement and MOOCs strategies. Execution of these strategies will begin in earnest from Q2 onwards, and therefore data on these indicators will be available after implementation of these strategies.

Part 6: Lessons Learned / Good Practices

The student team from Makerere University behind the Matibabu innovation is comprised of only undergraduate students, from the engineering and computer science disciplines. Given their low level of experience in the rigors of research and publishing, they have thus concentrated their efforts on the implementation aspects of their work, and did not prioritize publishing as one way to safeguard their IP. It is clear that RAN will have to assist such student teams by identifying full-time academic mentors and offering them the much needed technical and research support. RAN's recently hired research officer will offer much needed support to such teams. When planning for the incubation of innovations, RAN will therefore encourage not just multi-disciplinary teams, but a mixture of study levels where teams would include undergraduates as well as graduate students so that there is a focus on both the technical/implementation as well as research aspects of the innovations work. RAN aims to generate several publications from the innovations work, and this strategy will help in realizing this objective.

Going forward into the second year of the grant, and anticipating even more collaboration requests both from within and without the HESN network, it will be important for RAN to clearly assess the nature of all proposed collaborations to ascertain the extent to which it aids in meeting RAN's and our HESN partners' programmatic objectives. This will be important to ensure that RAN is not pulled into too many directions outside of our core HESN objectives. We will therefore strive to ensure that any resource-heavy collaboration entered into, supports the attainment of RAN's overall goals.

Going into Year 2, based upon lessons learned in Year 1, the RAN Secretariat felt as though greater assistance was needed in managing technical activities for the RILabs. Q1 was a transition period, and it was necessary to remain flexible to changes in roles and deadlines. The RAN Secretariat particularly noted the need to provide more in-person technical support in regards to resilience and data collection activities. As such, proposed site visits to RILabs have been planned, but there may be the need for additional technical assistance visits to labs as the year progresses.

Part 7: Future Activities

The following table highlights key future events to be undertaken in line with RAN’s work plan.

Activity No	Activity	Dates and Venue	Remarks
1.2	Workshops to provide technical support for resilience data collection and analysis at all RILabs	January - Addis, Kampala, Kinshasa; March - Tamale, Pretoria	Due to recent violent attacks in Kinshasa, DRC, the team was unable to travel to Kinshasa during the planned time. Another meeting in Kinshasa will be rescheduled. Somalia will participate in the HoA meeting while Rwanda and DRC will participate in the EA January workshops. Additional technical assistance visits to RILabs as Q2 progresses may be required.
1.5	DP Workshops	January – Kampala; TBD – Tamale	In Q2 two members from the CDD will travel to Kampala, Uganda to meet with stakeholders for a DP planning workshop. A possible second international trip by members from the CDD to Ghana might occur in Q2 to hold a workshop on DP.
1.7	Partners Meeting	April – Kampala	Partners will use this meeting to update RAN's approach to resilience programming
1.8	African Evaluation Association Conference	March – Cameroon	A. Nkwake and S. Pendley to present on RAN resilience framework and metrics.
2.2	Innovation Visioning Workshop	25-28 February – Kampala	RAN’s innovation approach and strategy will be presented and refined during this workshop. These workshops will bring together RILab directors, RILab innovation officers, Faculty and selected stakeholders and will include hands-on training on Design Thinking and the process of managing the innovation pipeline covering ideation, incubation of teams, community engagement and piloting. We hope to get the participation of USAID as well as the local USAID mission to participate and contribute to the refinement of RAN’s innovation strategy and approach. The Stanford Innovations team will travel to Kampala and will lead the Design Thinking training.
2.2	RILab-specific Ideation workshops	March – Jimma, Kampala;	These workshops will use ideation methods to identify and prioritize intervention pathways for

with participation of key stakeholders for each resilience theme

April/May – Pretoria, Tamale

identified resilience problem sets. Stakeholders drawn from academia, the communities, development partners and local innovators will participate. We will rely on USAID and the local USAID missions to share contacts of other USAID-funded projects based in RILab regions that are working in any of the RILab areas of focus so as to benefit from their experience and avoid duplication. We will also invite the MIT-IDIN team following collaboration discussions held between the two labs on approaches to source for innovations. This will provide them with an opportunity to understand RAN’s sourcing approach.

2.4	Africa Innovation Summit	4-6 February – Cape Verde	This is the first continental-wide innovation summit bringing together governments, private sector and innovation thought leaders and practitioners from the continent. It presents an excellent opportunity to share RAN’s resilience innovation focus and build strategic partnerships.
2.4	On-campus Innovator Outreach Events	March – Kampala, Jimma; April – Pretoria, Tamale	RAN will organize innovation exhibitions in network universities to identify innovations already being worked on by University teams and which can be accelerated to scale, in the RILabs. This will be one of the key student engagement activities in the Labs. Innovations sourced this way will supplement those sourced via the ideation sessions
3.1	MOOCs Visioning workshop where RAN’s Design Thinking approach to developing mini-MOOCs will be presented and refined	March – Kampala	Participants will include RILab innovation officers, faculty and students. This workshop will build on the February Design Thinking training to adopt a RILab-centric approach to developing targeted mini-MOOCs in line with each RILab’s thematic focus and infrastructure. The Stanford team leading the MOOCs component will travel to Kampala to lead this workshop

Part 8: Appendices

Appendix 8.1: Southern Africa Resilience Innovation Lab External Stakeholders Forum, 13th November 2013 at the Innovation Hub-Pretoria South Africa

By Harriet Adong
Communications Manager

Preamble

The ResilientAfrica Network (RAN) Southern Africa region Resilience Innovation Lab (RILab) held an external stakeholders forum on the 13th November 2013 at the Innovation Hub in South Africa. The meeting brought together external stakeholders from different institutions including experts in Agricultural Economics, Plant Production and Soil Science, Educational Psychology, Public Health, Animal Nutrition, Technology Management, Enterprise and Skills Development, Business Development, Social Development among others. The Deputy Chief of Party, Director Programs and Communications Manager represented RAN Secretariat. The Deputy Dean Research: Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pretoria opened the meeting and warmly welcomed all participants.

This was also a great learning, information sharing, engagement and networking opportunity.

Introduction

To strengthen resilience in target communities, the Southern Africa RILab thematically focuses on the effects of chronic diseases, in particular the influence of living with HIV and AIDS, on sustainable livelihoods. The RILab is focusing on understanding resilience strategies to reducing potential disruptions to livelihood and innovations that could strengthen these resilience strategies. In the RILab, the regions of operation include, but are not limited to South Africa, Zimbabwe and Malawi. This meeting provided an opportunity for participants to garner the overview of both RAN and the Southern Africa RILab, current work on HIV in relation to food insecurity in the face of ecological hazards and understanding resilience within the context of living with HIV with particular interest on the role of indigenous and positive psychology. In addition, participants explicitly discussed the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration to strengthen household resilience to food insecurity, measuring vulnerability and resilience within the context of HIV and livelihoods: from concept to practice. Also discussed were potential Innovations/Interventions to build resilience in Southern Africa, the Gauteng Accelerator Program (GAP) initiative and the MAXUM business incubation program both within the Innovation Hub and the opportunity for collaboration with the Southern Africa region RILab program.

This was a platform to provoke thinking on resilience innovations to address challenges related to living with chronic disease - HIV and AIDS and related 'stressors' such as poverty. The definition of resilience adapted by RAN was re-emphasized, namely that "Resilience is the capacity of people and systems to mitigate, adapt to, recover and learn from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces vulnerability and increases wellbeing".

Key areas of discussion

- It was noted that there is need to engage Universities more to get solutions to African

- challenges. This will allow work with the academia in different areas to push forth RAN's agenda.
- Participants were challenged to thinking and sharing ideologies why some development challenges are persistent even when other development partners are on the ground doing tremendous work. "What are the gaps and how can RAN fill up these gaps?"
 - In addition, the need to further and continuously engage communities from the inception stages in building/ strengthening resilience was re-echoed. "Let us avoid pushing issues into the communities but rather systematically work with them". There is need to identify and take advantage of areas of interest in the target communities in order to win buy in to resilience.
 - The RAN Resilience Framework-presenting the context analysis and resilience dimensions for provision of solutions both approaches and policy solutions were also extensively discussed. Ideas collated from the target communities should inform the Resilience Framework.
 - RAN Deputy Chief of Party highlighted the potential for innovations in Africa. These include Matibabu - an mHealth application non-invasive malaria testing method, the leak less toilet valve, landslide risk modeling and the Water4lyf innovation which is a mobile-based water testing kit that assesses the quality of water, maps visualization of clean and unsafe water and also assesses the water infrastructure after natural disasters among others.
 - Participants established the need to create links with social development and health care in the education sector. It is also key that the relationship between HIV and poverty is recognized in order to provide innovative solutions to the challenge of living with HIV in target communities.
 - Since communities have been surviving anyhow, there is need to establish what these communities have been doing to adapt and cope with developmental or livelihood challenges over the years. Growth and sustainability (not just for six months but a life-time) are key issues in solutions development and thus the need to take advantage of the mechanisms communities employ to manage their challenges. It is these mechanisms that RAN should build on. In addition, it was noted that to gain sustainability in building resilience beyond the period of current project funding, we need to adopt a business model. This however should not distract from the principle of social justice in delivering interventions to build resilience.
 - There is need to link individuals to the available resources, in so doing establishing relationship pathways to resilience through tried and tested embedded solutions. Thus shared benefits from the available limited resources.
 - Data collected from households though sensitive, is necessary and should inform solutions development. Therefore, community consultations in the process of developing solutions to community challenges is a step RAN must not miss. These consultations can take the form of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews among others.
 - One fact RAN must keep in mind in their work is that not all innovations will build resilience. Some may have a great impact in the communities but without necessarily building/strengthening resilience.
 - In addition, it is also important to note that you do not have to do research to innovate; you can come up with and introduce new things. In respect of the approach, what will present, as a challenge here will be establishing acceptability and uptake of such innovations in the communities.
 - Need to build contingency measures in institutional and community innovations.
 - The family is the unit of analysis and not the community; therefore community access should be through the households' level. Past resilience studies usually fail to measure the process

especially conceptual data because they do not accommodate various understanding of the problem.

- It was noted that education and skills-building are key to building resilience, but this was not clearly manifested in the different presentations, yet Africa has the potential to teach the rest of the world provision of solutions through innovation to address community challenges.
- It was also highlighted that while access to antiretroviral treatment (ARVs), was suggested as a resilience building intervention, it is even harder now for people living with HIV to stick to ARVs because among others, the stigma associated with disclosure. HIV is still highly stigmatizing hence the need to do meaningful stigma reduction. It was suggested that anything we want to do without addressing HIV stigma may not yield much. There is great need for innovations to reduce HIV stigma. It was noted that existing stigma in some communities may also bias data collected from the communities. Also emphasized was the need to critically look at what impacts HIV has in the target communities in relation to the resilience elements we have identified in the resilience framework, including how this influences access to resources to address challenges related to drought and food insecurity among others and therefore help guide solutions to this critical development challenge. HIV patients, also feel that there is no confidentiality in the clinics and thus become non-compliant as they do not then return to the clinics. How can RAN address this issue too?
- Hypertension and diabetes were also identified as highly prevalent and presenting challenges in the Southern Africa region communities thus need to be addressed in relation to community resilience. Could solutions/innovations be channeled to address these challenges too?
- For the innovators the principle is, “the faster you fail, the better”. This allows for quick knowledge search, learning and room for improvement of the same prototype. Once you fail with an innovation, you determine what works quickly and this facilitates going back to the drawing board.
- One of the factors that should be looked into in building resilience is the understanding of the transactional-ecological process, which attempts to capture who people negotiate risks and access to resources through connections with significant others in the community and particularly within the school setting. The web of connections between people to access generalized resistance resources to cope with stressors was termed ‘flocking’. What catalyzes those networks? Is it the leadership dimension or what? In so doing, implementers establish what the conflicts are and are in a position to look at other dimensions for example the recent Nairobi Kenya terrorists attack incident to inform development of solutions.
- It was also noted that the collaborative opportunities provide for strengthening resilience, testing, incubating, scaling and commercializing (getting results from) innovations. It is through the collaborations/partnerships that we all can take the challenges by the horn and provide solutions.
- Community engagement from the inception stages of building/strengthening resilience is key. Identifying and using community leaders can facilitate this process. Community consultations will be through qualitative approaches including collection of narratives, in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Other data collection and engagement methodologies should also be explored and adopted. The communities need to be included in the design of the research agenda. Since communities have been in existence for many years, they have definitely

been coping with these challenges. What is it in the communities that we can build on to improve livelihood/strengthen resilience in the communities.

Conclusion

Participants deliberated and agreed that building resilience should inform bouncing forward and not just bouncing back to normality. What are the pulls and push factors in the communities that we need to internalize and understand as we provide the solutions to community challenges through innovation? We are all out for innovations that will make people's lives different, those that will impact the communities. In the Southern Africa RILab, unlocking HIV and AIDS stigma will take strengthening resilience in the target communities a long way. Innovations around reducing HIV and AIDS stigma among others are needed.

Appendix 8.2: Report on the African Union Annual Humanitarian Symposium held October 28th-29th, 2013 at Fairmont The Norfolk Hotel-Nairobi, Kenya

**By: Harriet Adong, Communications Officer
ResilientAfrica Network**

Preamble

The African Union Annual Humanitarian Symposium, organized by The African Union Commission's Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Displaced Persons Division (HARDP) was held on October 28th-29th, 2013 in Nairobi, Kenya. The theme at this meeting was **“Beyond Assistance: Humanitarian Challenges and Durable Solutions in Africa”**. The meeting convened a cross section of development partners from all over the world. These included among others UNHCR, Norwegian Refugee Council, International Red Cross Society, University of Cape Town, African Union Commission, NEMA, UNISDR, ECOWAS, National Disaster Operations Center in Kenya, IGAD, IOM, Save the Children, Helping Hands, UNICEF, Secretariat of the African decade of Persons with Disabilities, Plan International, Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, South African Development Community, OXFAM, OCHA, UNEP, UNAIDS, FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, World Food Program, Africa Humanitarian Action, United Nations Human Rights, UNESCO and UN Women. Resilient Africa Network (RAN) was also invited to participate and was represented by Deborah Elzie, Director Programs and Harriet Adong, Communications Manager. Among the key dignitaries were Ambassador Manuel Jose Goncalves, Chair of the PRC Sub-committee on Refugees and Her Excellency Dr. Aisha Addullahi, Commissioner for Political Affairs in the African Union Commission.

In addition to accessing reference materials for the RAN team and resource center, this was also a great opportunity for knowledge sharing not only on Humanitarian Challenges and Durable Solutions in Africa but also on strengthening resilience in African communities.

Highlights of the Symposium included the following.

Introduction

The Humanitarian Symposium brought together humanitarian practitioners from Government, national and international organizations, policy makers and thinkers, think tanks, regional bodies, national bodies responsible for refugee affairs and displacement issues, social enterprises, innovators, youth leaders and the wider humanitarian community. This year, the symposium sought to present a platform to discuss some of the main trends in the humanitarian situation across the continent, policy and practice shifts with regard to humanitarian action and garnered consensus on key priorities and actions to be pursued in implementation of key humanitarian agenda.

Africa faces a significant and evolving humanitarian situation. The past 2-3 years have seen a number of multi-dimensional humanitarian crises-particularly that in the Sahel. The Sahel crisis has presented a challenge to the sub and wider region in terms of addressing chronic food insecurity within the context of recurring droughts and instability growing out of terrorism and insurgency related conflict and violence. The DRC continues to see high levels of humanitarian need including regional spillover. In addition to conflict related humanitarian crisis, the continent is contending with a rise in various climate and disaster related shocks. The flooding in Nigeria and the cyclones in Madagascar has caused massive displacement and the state capacity to manage those crises differed widely. These are increasing in

frequency and severity, straining the coping mechanisms of affected communities and the response capacity of humanitarian actors.

It was noted that addressing Africa's humanitarian challenges requires comprehensive and innovative solutions and coordinated engagement by a wide range of actors. The search for durable solutions needs to incorporate top down state and regional perspectives which underlay humanitarian crises with an appreciation of bottom-up perspectives which focus on the interests and role of affected communities, member states and regional actors.

With Africa as one of the main theatre's for international humanitarian action, it is crucial that Africa begins to advocate a common position on its priorities, issues and recommendations vis-à-vis the international system.

The symposium provided a platform for engagement at a continental level on humanitarian issues, including protection and displacement issues in Africa; Disaster management and Response; Humanitarian action; Durable solutions and envisioned humanitarian agenda and response mechanisms in Africa.

Key discussion areas

During the discussions, several pertinent and substantive contributions were made covering several aspects of humanitarian action and touching upon a variety of strengths, challenges and recommendations for improvement. These contributions can be presented as follow:

- Participants in the plenary and in-group discussions noted the availability of legal instruments, at universal, regional and national levels. However, many of these instruments suffer a gap in terms of effective implementation. Some instruments such as the Kampala Convention and the African Charter on Democracy, Election and Governance, still lack the total adhesion of Member States.
- In the same vein, participants were briefed on the functioning of several regional and national mechanisms for disaster management and reduction. (ECOWAS, IGAD, Mozambique, Kenya, CAR, Senegal and others). These structures proved not to be fully operational, especially when the crisis occurs. Many participants called for increased capacity building and training for these structures to be capable to intervene when need be. For this purpose, exchange of experiences between neighboring countries was highlighted.
- Coordination, consultation and information sharing between humanitarian actors, at all levels, remain a significant challenge that can limit the cost effectiveness and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance. In the era of social media and technology means of communication, better coordination should be feasible and rapid at a very reasonable cost. Information and communication technologies, including social media are also very efficient vehicles to reach out to concerned population, in particular vulnerable categories.
- The humanitarian challenges and actions are collective and therefore require a collective response. While the primary responsibility of the States was reaffirmed, the crucial roles of communities were amplified and several participants used the expression of investing in community engagement. Involvement of the communities goes through appropriate, timely and systematic information. Communities are bearing an important part of the burden of forced displacement and, on this ground; they are essential partners to be involved in all humanitarian work, not only at the level of operations but also in strategic planning. Such approach would help in managing tensions and xenophobic attitudes.
- A participatory approach to the humanitarian action means the full involvement of all actors,

including displaced persons themselves, in particular vulnerable persons such as women, the elderly and disabled persons. Such categories must be protected against acts related to their vulnerability such as sexual violence against women and discrimination against disabled persons.

- Several participants also highlighted the spirit of solidarity and hospitality prevailing on the Continent. Such spirit is and should remain an asset. Security considerations, highly important and legitimate, should not lead to any disregard of international obligations. States should provide security to their people while upholding humanitarian standards as enshrined in several regional and universal instruments. In addition, the safety and access of the humanitarian space and actors is of paramount importance to perform the mandate of all actors and the principles of impartiality and neutrality are cardinal in this regard.
- The nexus between humanitarian action and development constituted a major finding of one of the sessions at the symposium. To end forced displacement, there is need for an integrated approach covering the different sectors and aspects related to identifying durable solutions and building resilience. Development should remain a top priority for all actors. One speaker proposed that, within the framework of the post 2015 agenda, a target is included on armed violence reduction, having in mind that conflicts are one of the major causes of displacement in Africa. Similarly, some participants highlighted the recurrent problem of proliferation of arms, especially small and light ones, on the Continent. One sentence used at one of the sessions at the symposium can summarize aspects related to the need for a holistic approach to forced displacement: from human response to response to displacement.
- Participants also raised concerns about issues related to limited resources and challenges in identifying and mobilizing funds necessary for humanitarian action, especially when we keep in mind the weaknesses of many States in Africa.
- Women and children constitute a vulnerable category with specific needs and thus require a special treatment in line with their specific needs. It is the primary responsibility of the State to ensure the protection of women against sexual violence and exploitation. Children must be protected from being enrolled as soldiers and provide them with necessary education and social services. It is also important to keep in mind that disability, pregnancy and ignorance increase the vulnerability of women and children.
- The vulnerable situation in which refugees and IDPs find themselves makes them easy victims of several criminal activities such as human trafficking, smuggling, sexual violence, forced prostitution and other criminal offences. This issue has to be addressed by the African Union, in collaboration with affected countries and other stakeholders including the Diaspora. Holding of a conference on these aspects was proposed.
- In light of the primary responsibility of States to protect, participants raised concerns about the weak capacity of many African countries to fully and effectively play this role. In this regard, States should be assisted by the African Union and UN agencies in training and capacity building activities. In the same vein, the AU and the UN should thoroughly train their forces before deployment. Such training should cover human rights, International humanitarian law and other relevant fields.
- The need to build African local capacity was highlighted as a strategic direction in humanitarian action. In this regard, the focus on strengthening national based organizations as first respondent, in humanitarian emergency should not be overlooked even by the international community. Necessary support systems and mechanisms should be put in place to ensure structural

empowerment of such African based organizations with proven track records and of high standing.

- On durable solutions, many participants reaffirmed that repatriation is a development and peace building process. Sustainable returns require a collective action between host and countries of origin, with the collaboration of other neighboring countries, regional and universal actors. Voluntary repatriation and sustainability of returns require conducive conditions in the place of return. There is a need for a sustainable strategy for durable solutions covering among others, cross boarder preparation, availability of relevant livelihood, basic social services such as education and healthcare, safety and security, resilience programs and support to small businesses and employment. All these, would increase opportunities in the area of return.
- At the national level, there should be budget allocation to address displacement, strategic planning for durable solutions and the inclusion of displacement in national development plans. Funding from donors should be incorporated into national programs for durable solutions and ending the displacement phase or status. A success story from Uganda was presented to and appreciated by the participants.
- On addressing an African vision of the humanitarian action, participants were briefed about the forthcoming 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, which should be more than an event, it is rather an opportunity for Africans to make their voice heard, in particular when it comes to setting priorities. A road map for the African common position is of paramount importance and should be constructed in full inclusion of youth, women, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders. Mainstreaming the role of Africa Union in such a consultative process is essential. In addition, a parallel is to be drawn between the World Humanitarian Summit and the Post 2015 Development Agenda, with the aim to address the root causes of displacement such as armed conflicts.
- In the international era, Africans should be more aware of their weight in negotiations, especially being part of the larger political groups such as G77. Within this frame, Africa can push and influence the future development agenda and make it focus on promoting stability on the Continent and therefore having a conflict free Africa.
- Participants were briefed about the draft Africa Union Humanitarian policy framework serving as common ground for Regional Economic Communities and Member States for development policies and planning the humanitarian action. It also includes a disaster management policy, which provides for process of rapid response to disasters in Africa in the spirit of subsidiarity. The final copy will be shared with all participants.
- Last but not least, all discussions on African issues/humanitarian challenges must become African driven. The AU's role will be enhanced, in particular through promoting adhesion and implementation of African instruments, policies and initiatives. African appropriation of African issues should remain our first priority.

Currently, the key problems affecting African communities were highlighted to include the following:

- Effects of climate and environmental variability (recurrent floods, drought and landslides)
- Protection and assistance to the internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- Problems of family separation
- Effects of chronic conflict

- The problem of sex violence
- Limited access to humanitarian organizations to respond to African challenges
- Issues of property acquisition
- Poor disaster preparedness and response mechanisms
- Lack of early warning systems to incorporate Government institutions and the role of the media-which is key in developing durable solutions to African challenges
- Disease burden including HIV and AIDS, Polio among others
- Terrorism
- Human trafficking and smuggling
- Poor livelihood opportunities
- Displacements due to chronic conflicts
- Limited access to health care
- High unemployment levels
- Effects of chronic rapid urbanization
- Poverty
- Lack of protection of civilians
- Poor link between early warning and early action to alleviate extreme related consequences

Action Planning /Way Forward

- Community engagement is key at all levels of planning for response to humanitarian challenges (involve the community right from the idea conceptualization stage). Stakeholders need to listen more to the communities then design means to respond to the community problems
- It is important that all stakeholders engage in resource mobilization to compliment efforts from Government, the private sector, individuals, International organizations, corporations and institutions
- Need to improve visibility so that the different organizations are not responding to the same action
- Need for a strategy on coordination so that all stakeholders are aware of what all others are doing to avoid duplication of resources and services leading to low impact. Let us avoid working in silos
- Necessity to form strategic collaborations to strengthen the humanitarian voice
- Emphasize resilience in all program operations so as to build resilient communities
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in relation to People with Disabilities (PWDs) is an area that requires attention in Africa
- Transitioning to another form of funding to include and take advantage of community funding
- Strengthen individuals and government involvement in humanitarian action
- Sensitization on and availing accurate early warning need and systems in and to the African communities. This will ensure that people at risk understand, appreciate and adopt the early warning systems-in away advocating for sustainability of the same
- Mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) at national and local levels
- Involvement of the affected persons in developing durable solutions since these know better what solutions can best address the challenges they are facing. Africans need to provide solutions to African challenges
- Transformation into effective and efficient innovations as durable solutions to African

humanitarian challenges

- Knowledge transfer across communities and different actors
- Strengthen capacity to mobilize local resources towards response to African challenges
- Need to have a continental platform that brings together all stakeholders in this area to address or discuss response to humanitarian issues
- Improvement in documentation and recognizing slow access in response to disasters so as devise means to better the same
- Need to adequately prepare in order to appropriately and comprehensively respond to humanitarian challenges
- A holistic approach is needed in response to African humanitarian challenges. There is need to identify local coping capacities and resources, build onto these and avoid over reliance on external resources

Conclusion

Creating durable solutions for the African humanitarian Challenges is not easy; we have to be bold and sensitive. Moving forward, people should not be left in limbo, creativity, adaptability and sustainability issues should be given priority yet all stakeholders must remain engaged. The AU Annual Humanitarian Symposium was a great networking, learning and engagement opportunity for RAN.

Appendix 8.3: Details of key communiqués featuring RAN during this reporting period

- The Student Innovation winner, Brian Gitta <http://blog.usaid.gov/2013/12/helping-bright-ideas-shine-through-spotlight-brian-gitta-makerere-university-uganda-resilientafrica-network-3/>
- HESN TechCon Impact Blog by Ticora Jones <http://blog.usaid.gov/2013/11/working-together-faster-and-closer-to-solve-development-challenges/>
- <http://www.techjaja.com/tech-all-news/matibabu-project-scoops-hesn-global-contest/312201>
- Winners of the story Maps Challenge at HESN TechCon 2013 Team 10 – Zenzele’s Development Journey<<http://hesntechcon.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapTour/index.html?appid=b095dc00e9c4430e93119133a2c6ecee&webmap=ec527aabab4c4ca39fd6fe0699818048>>
- ResilientAfrica Network is seeking to employ 1. Engagement Manager and 2. Research Officer 4, December 2013- <http://jobs.mak.ac.ug>
 - <http://facebook.com/Makerere><http://twitter.com/MakerereU>
 - <http://gplus.to/makerere>,<http://www.musph.ac.ug>, <http://www.ranlab.org>
- ResilientAfrica Network-RAN-Fact Sheet <http://news.mak.ac.ug/2013/11/mak-resilientafrica-network-ran-fact-sheet>
 - <http://mak.ac.ug>, <http://facebook.com/Makerere> <http://twitter.com/MakerereU> and <http://gplus.to/makerere><http://www.techjaja.com/tech-all-news/matibabu-project-scoops-hesn-global-contest/3122013>
 - Makerere Invents Malaria-Diagnosing Phone <http://www.redpepper.co.ug/category/health/>
- Closing 2013, a year of Innovation <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Closing-2013--a-year-of-innovation/-/688334/2129770/-/item/1/-/h9bjdlz/-/index.html>
- Makerere wins global contest, The New Vision Publications December 3, 2013 page 4 www.newvision.co.ug
- ResilientAfrica Network, The Leadership Magazine Publications November-December 2013 issue, page 19 www.leadershipmagazine.org
- Makerere to start Innovation Center, The Observer Publications December 9, 2013 page 14 www.theobserver.com
- Innovation can take you places, The New Vision Publications December 9, 2013 page 2013 www.newvision.co.ug
- Makerere makes Malaria Diagnosing Phone, The Red Pepper Publications Tuesday December 10 ,2013 page 23 www.redpepper.co.ug
- Mak wins \$ 25M USAID Grant, The Red Pepper Publications, December 6, 2013 page 25 <http://www.redpepper.co.ug>

- Job Opportunities in RAN, The New Vision Publication Wednesday December 4, 2013 page 43 www.newvision.co.ug
- Employment Opportunities, The Monitor Publications Friday December 6, 2013 page 20 www.monitor.co.ug
- Kingdom FM 95.2 www.kingdomfm.co.uk, Abaana be Makerere bakoze ekyuma ekivunula obulwadde bwa malaria nga tebakufumise, November 29, 2013
- Ssuubi FM 104.9 ssuubifmradio.com, Okuvunula malaria a watali kufumitta-e Makerere University, November 29, 2013 and November 30, 2013
- Akaboozi FM 87.9 tunein.com/radio/Akaboozi-FM-879s162693, A baana be Makerere bakoze esimu evunula malaria nga tebakufumise, November 29, 30, and December 1, 2013
- Bukedde Broadcasting Services www.bukedde.co.ug, Esimu evunula Malaria e Makerere University-ResilientAfrica Network November 29th, 2013
- Central Broadcasting Services-CBS FM 88.8 and 89.2 cbsradiobuganda.com, Tumalewo Malaria namuta ne Makerere, November 30, 2013
- Sanyu FM 88.2 www.sanyufm.com, Makerere students invent for Malaria diagnosis without pricking November 30, 2013, December 1 & 2, 2013
- Capital FM 91.3 capitalfm-ug.net, Innovation at Makerere University's ResilientAfrica Network November 29, 30 and December 1, 2013
- Radio One FM 90 www.radioonefm90.com, Makerere University is still leading in innovations November 29, 30 and December 1, 2 and 3, 2013
- Nation Broadcasting Services-NBS Television www.NBS.ug/live, Prof. William Bazeyo commits to supporting Student innovators to respond to African community challenges November 29 & 30, 2013
- Wavah Broadcasting Services-WBS Television www.wbs-tv.co.ug, Prof. William Bazeyo commits to supporting Student innovators to respond to African community challenges, November 29 & 30, 2013
- Uganda Broadcasting Corporation-UBC www.ubc.ug, Prof. William Bazeyo commits to supporting Student innovators to respond to African community challenges, November 29 & 30, 2013

Appendix 8.4: Notes from the Horn of Africa Joint Planning Cell Partners Meeting held on the 19th – 20th November at the Safari Park Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya

Overview

The Horn of Africa Joint Planning Cell (HOA-JPC) partners meeting was held as part of the new model for planning, coordination and integration within USAID. The JPC was formed following realization of the fact that despite the massive resources that were being invested in the region, communities were still vulnerable to shocks and stresses as evidenced by the effects of the 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa. The USAID took a decision to do business differently and established a Horn of Africa Joint Planning Cell to identify new ways of utilizing humanitarian and development assistance around the shared aim of building resilience among chronically vulnerable populations by comprehensively addressing the root causes of their vulnerability and facilitating inclusive economic growth.

The JPC seeks to layer, integrate, and sequence existing humanitarian and development assistance to support resilience building efforts and is working to prioritize countries and livelihood zones for additional resilience investments based on an analysis of chronic vulnerability, USAID's comparative advantage, and the enabling environment.

Major takeaway messages:

- Partners recognize the need to conceptualize, program for and measure resilience outside of traditional livelihood sectors, such as water and sanitation. There is an appreciation that RAN's resilience focus is broader than the livelihood sector.
- There is an expressed expectation that in articulating our resilience measurement methodology and tools, RAN will demonstrate a deep understanding of the program models and measurement work other partners have done/ are doing.
- There is an urgent need for evidence on what works (and doesn't) with regard to building resilience.
- There was emphasis on the need to focus on measuring collective impact to which various partners make different contributions as opposed to measuring what's attributable to individual partners.
- There is increasing need to apply concepts of complexity and systems thinking in designing interventions and measuring resilience. Actors in the resilience sector need to recognize that the highly dynamic and unpredictable nature of systems undermines the effectiveness of tools and approaches that are currently used for measuring resilience. These tools and approaches are based on a world of relative stability and predictability, and repeatability of causes and effects. In order to deal with the dynamism and unpredictability of systems, new approaches need to be built on the principles of methodological triangulation, sense making, etc.

- In our resilience assessment and measurement work, RAN needs to link with several partners that are already doing substantial work on resilience measurement. These include:
 - The Technical Consortium for Building resilience in the Horn of Africa: This is a partnership between the FAO Investment Centre and the International Livestock Institute (ILRI) - undertaking the role as Coordinator of the Consortium. A principal objective of the Technical Consortium is to support the Inter-governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) and its Member States in planning for and implementing initiatives designed to end drought emergencies and build resilience of populations in the Horn of Africa. The consortium has developed a catalogue of resilience datasets and written program papers recommending areas that need intervention. Contact person: Dr. Katharine Downie, k.downie@cgiar.org
 - Tufts University (Ethiopia) has done numerous resilience studies and developed related measurement tools in Ethiopia including a recent Analysis of Biannual Panel Datasets (2011-2013) on Resilience, Food Security Dynamics, and Poverty Traps in Northern Ethiopia (<http://sites.tufts.edu/feinstein/location/ethiopia>)
 - USAID's Resilience Secretariat has produced a position paper on measuring resilience. The paper prioritizes topline measures of resilience in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.
 - UNDP's Community Based Assessment of Resilience Study is being finalized. (Contact person Yoku Kurauchi: yoku.kurauchi@undp.org).

SESSION SUMMARIES

DAY ONE, 19TH NOVEMBER 2013.

Introductions, overview and importance of the meeting:

The Horn of Africa Joint Planning Cell partners meeting kicked off with welcome remarks by the USAID Kenya and self introduction of the participants.

The host team from USAID Kenya then highlighted the importance of having joint planning (JPC) since the region was faced by overlapping concerns of drought, conflict and other shocks and stresses.

The team informed the meeting that resources for JPC were shrinking and there was a need to focus on key priorities. There was hence an urgent need for joint planning and shared learning between the countries in the Horn of Africa and Sahel regions. Some of the priorities highlighted included:

- A need for an action plan focusing on water
- Risk/disaster management plan
- Technical validation of the developed resilience innovations

- Performance matrix to assess the impact of the interventions

USG resilience and risk management policies: (Greg Collins, Resilience secretariat)

This session focused on highlighting some of the resilience key areas of focus for the Horn of Africa that were already resonating within the USAID resilience secretariat and included:

- Putting the affected communities on the development agenda
- Using resilience to bring together humanitarian development actors/agencies
- Disaster risk management including how different actors will respond better to future disasters
- Establishing partnerships
- Collectively buy into the collaborative Monitoring and Evaluation plan by all partners

Impacting change by USAID efforts

This was an open discussion aimed at answering some key questions:

1. Are USAID efforts impacting the overall problems across the HoA?
 2. Are USAID efforts positioned to lead regional change?
 3. What actions are needed to scale-up and make a larger impact?
- From the discussion, the group noted that the key resilience issues were complex and there was a need to look beyond livelihoods and focus on other key sectors including health and education in the region.
 - The group also recognized that resilience issues do require a multi-sectoral approach to build resilience. There was a need to identify the strategies that work and separate them from those interventions that do not have an effect in achieving resilience. The group also recognized the fact that communities do respond to disasters even in the absence of any intervention from outsiders hence there was a need to catalyse this natural response. There was an urgent need to recognize what was already being practiced by communities and whether these practices were informed by logic or new innovations were to be identified.
 - The team acknowledged the fact that systems and structures were required to tackle resilience problems. Kenya and Ethiopia had already established some strategies. Some of the key policies and strategies that had been developed and launched by

- Kenya included the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya Vision 2030 and Social Protection Policy. Ethiopia has an established Disaster Risk Management Strategy.
- Both local and regional security and conflict issues needed to be handled diligently, including means by which communities were to protect their acquired assets.

Early warning and disaster response/management

This was the second open discussion and focused on the changes that were needed to ensure that disasters were responded to and managed in a more effective way including paying attention to what works and what does not work. The following issues emerged from the discussion:

- There was a need to identify the current early warning, disaster response/management capacities and which capacities needed to be built/enhanced. There was also a need to engage the small indigenous businesses/private sector in programming.
- The group also acknowledged that vulnerabilities were ongoing.
- There was a need to gather evidence/data for decision-making.

Presentations by USAID implementing partners

This afternoon session focused on presentations made by the development partners working in Kenya and Ethiopia. The partners presented work on cross sector interventions which have increased the economic opportunity for the region.

DAY TWO, 20th NOVEMBER 2013.

Presentations by USAID implementing partners

The USAID partners operating in the Horn of Africa and Sahel region continued to disseminate the good practices and learning experiences across the region.

FIELD TRIP TO ISIOLO COUNTY

The team making the trip to Isiolo County departed during the afternoon (14:00 hrs) on Wednesday 20th November and arrived in Isiolo by 18:00 hrs. The group was on a learning mission to Isiolo

County where the different USAID implementing partners were executing different interventions on resilience against drought.

Field Day One, 21st November 2013

The group began the day by paying a courtesy call to the office of the Governor, Isiolo County. The Governor briefed the team about the history the County governance structures. Isiolo is one of the counties that experience chronic droughts and the Governor thanked the USAID team for their generous support to the County through the different contributions of the development partners in Isiolo. He wished the team a fruitful trip to the County. Thereafter, the team visited the following sites:

- SIDAI, which is a franchise that offers veterinary services to the pastoral communities of Isiolo County
- Wabera primary school, where USAID facilitated the construction of a Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine, installation of a water tank and establishment of a school garden
- Isiolo abattoir and feed lot: This was still under construction and the plant is aimed at processing meat and other animal products for export through Isiolo airport (see photo below).



- Erimet dispensary, where a water tank was installed for the health facility (see photo below) and the facility is addressing the issue of malnutrition among children below five years, pregnant and lactating women through feeding supplements



- Finally the team visited Lowangila village which had been declared Open Defecation Free as a result of the efforts of the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) project. The community mobilized itself and every household in this village had constructed a pit latrine with a hand washing facility.

Field Day Two, 22nd November 2013

This was the final day of the field trip during which the team visited Garfarsa and Muchuro communities where World Food Program (WFP) has empowered the community to implement an irrigation scheme to tackle drought (see photo below). The communities had a lot of enthusiasm to meet the team and expressed their appreciation to USAID and partners. The scheme has diversified the livelihoods of the community by focusing on agriculture to complement the pastoral livelihood of this community.



Field Debrief, 23rd November 2013.

The team ended their visit to Isiolo county with a debrief meeting. The meeting was chaired by Jeff Hill from USAID Washington. He thanked the team for their commitment during the two days of the trip. The main emerging issue from the trip was the need to strengthen the coordination mechanisms between USAID implementing partners and the County governance structures in order to achieve maximum and sustainable effects and hence resilience of the communities towards droughts and other stresses/shocks.

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