

Annex 2: Terms of Reference

Post-Project Evaluation of the JPF-funded WASH interventions in Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement, Kenya

1. Background

Since 2006, the Japan Platform (hereinafter referred to as "JPF") has been funding Japanese NGOs responding to the chronic humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, predating South Sudan's independence in 2011. As of 31 December 2022, South Sudan was the largest displacement crisis in Africa, with 4 million forcibly displaced, of which 2.3 million are refugees and asylum-seekers in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. Given fragile peace and security in the region, compounded by multiple challenges, there has been pendular movements of South Sudanese between countries of origin and asylum in the past. In line with the international pledges under the Global Compact of Refugees, the asylum countries are making progress towards integration of South Sudanese refugees into the national economic, education and health systems¹. JPF repeatedly renewed its annual funding commitment to the South Sudan refugee programme² in South Sudan and its neighboring countries. In FY 2021, JPF funded 8 projects in WASH, protection and education implemented by 6 agencies in South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Sudan and Kenya. Due to the reduction in funding, however, a decision was made in FY2022 to include only South Sudan and Ethiopia in a multi-year programme, phasing out of the other three countries.

Since early 90s, Kenya has long provided asylum for those who have sought refuge from neighboring countries, including South Sudan. As of December 2022, Kenya hosted 153,384 in the Kakuma Camps and the Kalobeyei Settlement in Turkana County³. Located on semi-arid land, the County's population has traditionally relied on pastoral livelihoods that are increasingly prone to natural disasters. The County is home to the protracted refugee population, and yet has been historically marginalized from a national development process. While a perception prevailed among the host population that they were worse off than their guests in term of access to social services and business opportunities, refugees, confined in the camps, expressed frustrations that they were restricted in participation in the socio-economic development process. In 2015, the County Government and UNHCR agreed to pilot a new, inclusive approach to promoting self-reliance for refugees and host communities in a 15-year comprehensive multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative known as Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme

¹ [South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan | Global Focus \(unhcr.org\)](#), p7.

² JPF provided a 3-year funding scheme only during June 2016-May 2019. In principle, the funding for the multi-country South Sudan refugee program has been on an annual basis.

³ South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan, p.7.

(KISED P). The Kalobeyei Settlement was thus established, 40 km northwest of Kakuma Camp, as an integrated settlement for both refugee and local population, in a clear break from a conventional policy of encampment of refugees⁴. KISED P is currently in the phase two that runs 2023-2027⁵.

The move to establish the Kalobeyei Settlement predated the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). Kenya became one of the 15 pilot countries for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). KISED P is aligned with GCR and CRRF as well as the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) initiatives to include refugees in economic opportunities and social services⁶. The Government of Kenya regards Kalobeyei as a model for CRRF⁷, and intends to replicate area-based development inclusive of refugees in Kakuma and Dadaab⁸.

Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) established an office in Kakuma in 2015. Initially focused on shelter and infrastructure, PWJ has been implementing WASH projects since 2018. With funding from UNHCR and JPF, PWJ constructed emergency shelters in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, and financially supported refugees to build durable housing on their own in Kalobeyei. PWJ also built a community center with funding from UNWOMEN and a water reservoir with UN-Habitat. In Kalobeyei, PWJ built water pipelines and latrines for households and in schools in 2018, and subsequently introduced Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 2019 with funding from JPF, UNHCR and UNICEF. PWJ also responded to food insecurity caused by locust outbreak in Turkana in 2020 by providing supplementary nutrition for children, building capacity of community-based pest control teams and supporting home gardens in Kalobeyei. In the face of COVID 19, PWJ conducted community sensitization on prevention measures, ensured local supply of masks and liquid soap, and increased a number of latrines in health facilities.

JPF annually conducts evaluations on selected projects under the South Sudan refugee assistance program. PWJ's work in Kenya was last subjected to a third-party monitoring in late Feb 2020. Shortly afterwards, however, the project was compelled by the COVID 19 pandemic to address an emerging need to prevent risks of infection and extend the timeframe for 7 more months, eventually closing in February 2021. In the two ensuing JPF funded projects, PWJ continued with

⁴ <https://www.unhcr.org/ke/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2018/12/KISED P.pdf>

⁵ [KISED P – UNHCR Kenya](#)

⁶ [12940.pdf \(odi.org\)](#)

⁷ [Kenya's new refugee law reinforces regional 'Marshall Plan' for the displaced in the Horn | Nation](#)

⁸ [Marshall Plan: Gov't Seeks Funding From International Partners To Transition Refugees In Kakuma and Dadaab - Shahidi News : Shahidi News](#)

an effort to holistically improve living conditions in Kalobeyei in parallel with COVID prevention measures in both Kalobeyei and Kakuma till February 2022. This evaluation will specifically focus on WASH interventions in the two latest projects funded by JPF as below.

Table 1: JPF funded PWJ projects in Kalobeyei and Kakuma in 2020-2022

#	Period	Project title	Components
1281	2020/11/30-12/31/2021	Holistic Approach for Improving Living Conditions of South Sudanese Refugees in Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shelter via CBI 2. Access to water 3. Hygiene via post ODF strategy 4. WASH in school via SLTS, MHM
1302	3/31/2021-2/14/2022	Project for Promoting Preventive Behavior against COVID-19 in Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement, Kakuma Refugee Camp and Host Community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention of COVID 19 and its secondary impact on early pregnancy among school going girls 2. Access to handwashing facilities in school

PWJ is committed to stay engaged in Kalobeyei and Kakuma, even after JPF's South Sudan refugee assistance program phased out of Kenya in FY 2022. As the lead agency in the WASH sector, PWJ has been working with UNHCR since January 2023 to expand WASH interventions in Kalobeyei, Kakuma and Dadaab, replicating an integrated approach to addressing WASH needs for refugees and host communities in Kalobeyei.

2. Purpose of the evaluation

JPF seeks to engage an independent consultant to evaluate PWJ's WASH interventions in Kalobeyei in 2020-2022. Building on the pre-pandemic 2020 evaluation, this post-project evaluation aims to deepen learning on sustainability, localization and an effective transition from one source of funding to another, in a way that will guide JPF's focused, multi-year financial support for the South Sudan refugees assistance programme and support PWJ's WASH program currently scaled up across the 3 refugee hosting areas. The evaluation will inform JPF's and its member agencies' ongoing work in South Sudan and Ethiopia, another CRRF pilot country hosting South Sudanese refugees, and critically assess alignment of JPF's funding scheme with the GCR and the localization agenda⁹. While this study is a post-project evaluation for JPF, it is

⁹ The localization agenda refers to the core responsibilities 4A and 5A under the Agenda for Humanity ([Home | Agenda for Humanity](#)).

also a baseline for PWJ's work with UNHCR. It is expected that this evaluation will illustrate the current state in Kalobeyei in a way that is comparable to the other two PWJ project areas, and lay the foundation for subsequent outcome monitoring PWJ wishes to introduce in the UNHCR-funded program.

The primary audience of the evaluation are JPF, PWJ and other implementing agencies in JPF's South Sudan Working Group. The evaluation report will be also communicated to the wider audience in Kenya and in Japan to share relevant lessons learnt for the broader sector and as a means to hold JPF accountable to its supporters and stakeholders.

3. Scope of the work

With an aim to drive the realisation of KISED P's goal of sustainable and integrated WASH service delivery in the protracted refugee situation, PWJ jointly developed an outcome framework for Kalobeyei and Kakuma with the former WASH sector lead, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). This outcome framework is meant to be used in the UNHCR funded WASH project, and encompasses nearly all the areas of change sought by the JPF-funded WASH component, except for menstrual hygiene management (MHM) and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) aspects. The evaluation will primarily draw on this framework, and incorporate these missing gender aspects in a study design to illustrate the current state of WASH in Kalobeyei.

The evaluation will analyze if and how the JPF-funded projects of 2020-2022 have or have not contributed to the outcomes sought as per the framework under the WASH program beyond JPF funded projects. The evaluation may complement the existing output & outcome data and project reports on the JPF-funded projects with additional qualitative and quantitative data to do so. The evaluation may also refer to relevant reports and data on other completed WASH projects by PWJ where necessary. The evaluation will also draw on the pre-existing evaluations and learning on CRRF applications in practice, such as the 2019 [joint evaluation of the integrated solutions model in and around Kalobeyei, Turkana, Kenya](#), the 2019 ["Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework: Progress in Kenya"](#) and [the KISED P Phase II 2023-2027](#) which includes a review of the phase I achievement, challenges and lessons, among others.

Based on the above data and analysis, the post-project evaluation will respond to the following issues of interest to JPF and PWJ, and make relevant recommendations for PWJ, JPF and other JPF member agencies part of its South Sudan refugee assistance programme.

① Sustainability and localization

- 1.1 To what extent are the outcomes achieved by the JPF funded projects likely to be sustained beyond the life of the projects? Why so? What are the enabling and

- constraining factors that influenced sustainability of outcomes achieved during the lifetime of the project?
- 1.2 To what extent have local knowledge, capacities, ownership and systems been harnessed by the JPF funded projects to achieve and sustain the outcomes assessed? In what ways? Have there been any missed opportunities to involve local actors or build on their knowledge, capacities, ownership and systems? Why so?
- ② Alignment with CRRF in terms of social integration of refugees and host populations
- 2.1 How equitably have the JPF-funded projects involved and benefited refugees and host populations? How do the target refugees and host populations respectively assess relevance of the JPF-funded projects to their current and long-term needs, interests and aspirations? In what ways, if any, have the projects influenced perceptions of the target refugees and host populations of each other?
 - 2.2 In what ways have the JPF-funded projects taken advantage of the policy and institutional environment created under the CRRF in the benefit of the target refugees and host populations? What is it that a “whole of society” approach has enabled the projects to do that would have not been possible under the encampment approach? Have there been any missed opportunities to maximize the benefits of CRRF for the refugees and host populations?
 - 2.3 What have been specific contributions of the JPF-funded projects to KISED, both intended and unintended? How effectively have the projects linked humanitarian assistance to development in enabling self-reliance of refugees, progressively reducing their dependency on humanitarian support?
- ③ Alignment of JPF’s funding mechanism with GCR and the localization agenda
- 3.1 How has JPF’s annual funding scheme and financing modalities facilitated or hindered sustainability and localization, as assessed under 1.1-1.2, and alignment with CRRF, as assessed under 2.1-2.3?
- ④ A process of phasing out JPF funding
- 4.1 How are overall funding needs for the WASH sector currently met in KISED and in PWJ’s WASH program portfolio? What are the characteristics of JPF funding, including strength and weakness from the perspective of implementing agencies¹⁰, relative to other donor funds? How are different funds coordinated to ensure continuity and coherence of WASH interventions?
 - 4.2 What does an “ideal” process look like for a donor to phase out from the perspectives of PWJ and local stakeholders? How have PWJ and local stakeholders, including the county water, health and environment departments, the target refugees and host populations, experienced an end of JPF funded projects in reality?
 - 4.3 How seamlessly has PWJ managed a transition process from one project to another? In what ways has JPF’s decision making process enabled or constrained PWJ’s capacity to manage the transition process? What kind of inter-agency coordination, at what level, has been required for the project closure and how well has it been managed?

Lastly, the consultant will review what worked and what didn’t in collecting the baseline data as per the outcome framework, and make recommendations for the methodology and approach for outcome monitoring to be undertaken by PWJ under the UNHCR funded program.

¹⁰ It is not only PWJ, but other agencies in the WASH sector, including the local government.

4 Deliverables

- An inception report, describing the methodology and plan for the evaluation and annexing the evaluation tools.
- A debriefing meeting with PWJ’s field teams
- A final report, responding to the Terms of Reference
- Baseline data set, in a way that is usable for future evaluations of the WASH program, while ensuring legal and ethical compliance with personal data protection.

5 Timeline

An evaluation is expected to take 4 months from Aug to early December 2023. An indicative schedule is as follows, with the deadlines to be met highlighted in bold. A schedule for the fieldwork is subject to change, due to unforeseen circumstances that may arise.

Tasks	Dates
Signing of contract	3 Aug
An inception meeting (JPF & PWJ)	Week of 7 Aug
Evaluation methodology & tool development	2 weeks
Submission of the inception report	By 18 August
Feedback on the inception report by JPF & WVJ	By 29 August
Finalization of the inception report	By 4 Sep
Field work	2-3 weeks in Sep-Oct
Debriefing to PWJ field team	By 6 October
First draft report	By 3 November
Feedback on the draft report by JPF & WVJ	By 17 November
Submission of the final report & the baseline data	By 1 December