

A young girl with a joyful expression is the central focus of the image. She is wearing a purple and white vertically striped short-sleeved shirt and a vibrant, multi-strand beaded necklace with yellow, red, and green beads and a green tassel. She is carrying a large, clear plastic container on her head, which she is holding steady with her left hand. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with other people, suggesting a community gathering or a market. The overall tone is bright and positive.

KENYA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN FOR SOUTH SUDANESE

January 2019 – December 2020

CREDITS:

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For more information:

South Sudan crisis go to: [South Sudan Information Sharing Portal](#)

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

A newly arrived South Sudan girl could not hide her joy as she watches UNHCR trucks arrive to facilitate movement to the Kakuma refugee camp.

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140,446

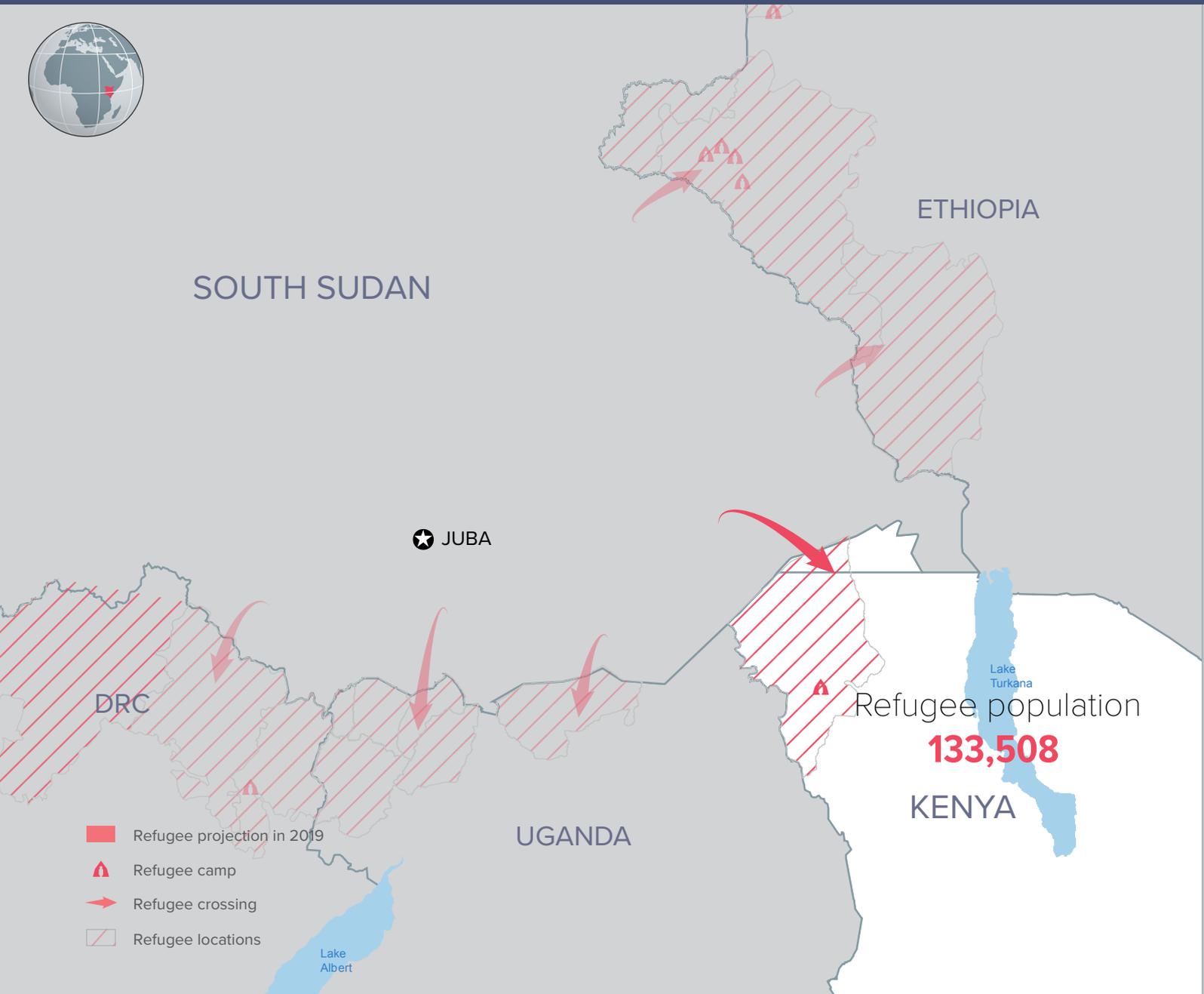
2019-2020 PROJECTED
REFUGEE POPULATION

US\$ 105.4M

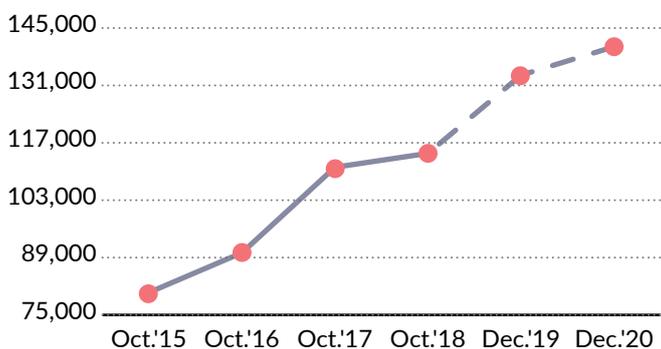
2019 REQUIREMENTS

28

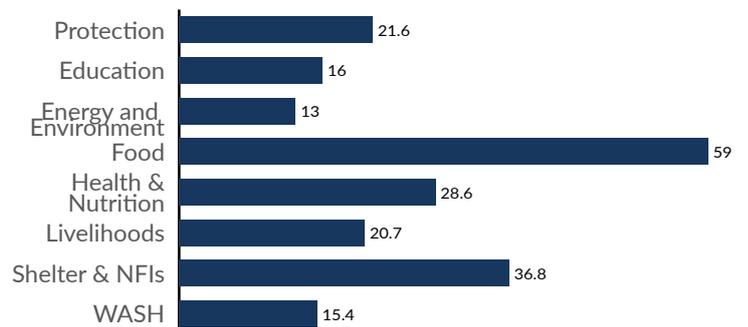
2019 & 2020 PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020



2019 and 2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



Background and Achievements

Overview

Kenya is host to 114,432 South Sudanese refugees as of end of October 2018. It continues to provide asylum and protection to those and other refugee populations mainly from the Horn and Great Lakes region of Africa. There has been a steady influx of South Sudanese refugees into Kenya since the resumption of hostilities in South Sudan in December 2013, however, it is expected that the numbers will decrease in 2019 and 2020 as a result of the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed in August 2018.

In partnership with the Government of Kenya, RRP partners will work on a comprehensive protection and integrated development approach that focuses on: providing refugees with protection and assistance; promoting refugee and host community access to sustainable quality basic services (health, education, and water) and promoting economic inclusion and business opportunities. This will enhance peaceful coexistence between refugees and the host community. Gradually, the RRP partners will reposition themselves as a catalyst for change and provide technical assistance rather than direct protection and assistance to persons of concern (PoCs).

The Government of Kenya maintains an open door asylum policy for new arrivals including from non-neighbouring countries such as Eritrea, Burundi, the Central African Republic and others. The process of integrating the refugee and host community socially and economically is being implemented in the Kalobeyei settlement. However, the long-term success of this approach requires significant investment in existing national services as well as in development projects and infrastructure in the refugee-hosting counties. An example of how this integration is taking place in the education sector is the use of the Kenyan curriculum for refugee learning and this enables refugees to sit for the Kenyan National examinations. RRP partners continue to support the education of refugees, with significant enrolment of children from pre-primary to post-primary education. The Government has registered Kakuma schools

	Population as of end of December 2018	Planned Population as of end of 2019	Planned Population as of end of 2020
South Sudan	123,593	133,508	140,446
Host populations in refugee-hosting sub counties	100,000	100,000	100,000
Grand Total	223,593	233,508	240,446

as public entities but the schools do not benefit from government support as of yet. High level discussions and negotiations between RRP partners, the Government and the Ministry of Education (MoE) are ongoing regarding the integration of refugee education services into national structures and the development of a policy framework on inclusion of refugees. Furthermore, to enhance integration RRP partners are collaborating with development and financial institutions to help Kenya access the World Bank Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the Horn of Africa (DRDIP), as well as the IDA18 refugee sub-window which will finance development projects for the host communities. In spite of these positive development and even though in February 2017, the Court of Appeal ruled that the encampment policy was unconstitutional, the government's encampment policy remains in effect and all PoCs are required to live in the camps (or the Kalobeyei Settlement). They must obtain authorisation to leave the camps and failure to do so exposes them to legal actions.

The Government is taking on an increased role in the delivery of protection services and significant achievements have been made in handing over critical processes such as running the reception facilities and conducting registration and refugee status determination (RSD), with the aim of strengthening the national refugee management system. All South Sudanese PoCs are currently recognised on a prima facie basis as refugees. A challenge faced is the considerable delays and obstacles for refugees in accessing documentation such as refugee ID cards and dissemination of birth and death certificates.

Kenya formally launched their application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in October 2017. In advance of this, at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees the Government of Kenya committed to enhancing refugees self-reliance and inclusion in Kenya specific ally be pledging to support the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement, to facilitate the legal status of refugees with legitimate claims to Kenyan residence or citizenship and to implement the "Guidelines on Admission of Non-Citizen to Institutions of Basic Education and Training in Kenya which will facilitate school enrolment of refugees and other non- citizens in Kenya school. Among the progressive steps that followed the formal announcement of Kenya as a CRRF country is the inclusion of refugees in the draft County Integrated Development Plans (CIPD) of Turkana and Garissa and the inclusion of refugees in Kenya's UN Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022.

Needs Analysis

In line with the CRRF approach, RRP partners and the Government will focus on expanding protection for refugees and promoting solutions including socio-economic inclusion of both refugees and the host community and peaceful coexistence. The key needs highlighted in all participatory consultations include: provision of efficient and effective emergency life-saving

activities, expanding risk management activities and ensuring accountability in the response, enhancing protection response, adopting an area-based development approach for refugees and host communities, strengthening capacity of national service providers, promoting access to livelihoods and education programmes, implementing efficient

mechanisms for shifting from blanket to targeted assistance, and expanding the community-based engagement strategy in Kalobeyei. RRP partners will continue to focus on the provision of transitional shelters and non-food items (NFIs), stabilisation of malnourished or critically-ill refugees and the provision of accelerated learning programmes. There is also a need for conducting border monitoring, registration and provision of documentation for refugees and asylum-seekers as well as ensuring timely identification of and response to refugees with protection risks. The ongoing complexity of protection concerns like early marriage and the risk of abduction of girls for the purpose of forced marriage is increasing.

Investment in risk management and ensuring accountability of the response is another key area. This can be achieved through expanding the use of innovative tools that allow refugees to monitor services delivery, increasing awareness of fraud and sexual exploitation and abuse among refugees, allow refugees to access their personal data and seek services from RRP partners through for example, the Kiosk for Access Service and Information(KASI) system and expand the use of the Application for Integration Management (AIM) for Protection and Solutions system to facilitate the resettlement processes, and the use of the WhatsApp communication tree. In addition to using innovative tools there is a need to increase RRP partners presence in the field, train staff in protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, improve effective reporting mechanisms, and enhance inter-agency coordination.

There is a need to continue with the strategy among RRP partners to adopt an area-based development approach, benefiting both refugees and host community, in line with the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-economic Development Programme (KISED) and the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and expand the engagement of development actors and the private sector. RRP partners will have to continue to support the capacity building of national service providers. This will

strengthen the integrity of work processes and expand the use of innovative solutions, improve inter-agency coordination mechanisms, reinforce government relations, and generate a stronger platform for implementing the KISED. Analysis shows that there is a need for RRP partners to double their efforts to ensure the availability of key services such as health, education and water for both refugees and host communities, advocate for development of large-scale renewable energy solutions and solar farms, construct water dams and pans to increase the water availability, and advocate for legal framework to allow for increased mobility and access to work for refugees.

Another area requiring intervention is in terms of the need to further build the human and financial capital of the refugees and host community. This will require RRP partners to continue to advocate for refugees to be seen as economic agents, further expand livelihoods programmes through improving data-driven programming, promote business development and vocational training, entrepreneurship training, and job creation. Tertiary education opportunities must be expanded through the establishment of the university hub involving more than ten universities from different countries offering bachelor degrees and diplomas using often blended learning methodologies. There is a need for socio-economic surveys to inform welfare prediction models. Refugees with increased expenditure levels need to be identified and efforts must be made to graduate them from reliance on humanitarian assistance. A new community engagement strategy needs to be implemented through the increased use of community based organisations (CBOs) for the delivery of certain services, further expanding the use of cash-based interventions (CBI) for shelter, NFI and WASH sectors. SGBV protection responses to survivors needs to be scaled up as well as the implementation of safe schools projects. The response must focus on reducing its footprint in areas where refugees are willing to engage. There must be increased focus on promoting

engagement with diaspora, further promoting resettlement and complementary pathways focusing on labour mobility and family reunification.

Response Strategy & Priorities

Throughout 2019-2020, RRP partners will provide protection and solutions-oriented interventions to all South Sudanese refugees as well as interventions aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence. Central to this is the strengthening of the national asylum management system and further support for the creation of a conducive environment that promotes long-term sustainable solutions.

RRP partners will continue advocating to maintain the asylum space in its humanitarian and civilian character. Regular border and detention monitoring will continue to ensure that unhindered access to the territory remains and that no refoulement takes place. Cooperation with the immigration authorities will be increased. The Security Partnership Project will be extended and police officers further trained to discharge their roles. The influx of South Sudanese and



others will continue to be managed through the existing reception facilities. RRP partners will improve the referral and management of individual cases through innovative tools like KASI and AIM, and efficient use of the existing data and information systems and scale up response to early identification of child protection cases, SGBV survivors, and safe schools projects.

RRP partners will assist to further develop the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) and the Turkana County Government as strong entities moving forward the national CRRF agenda of the government. As with registration, the role of RRP partners will be limited to quality control and further training of the RAS on audit tools and integrity measures after the full handover of registration activities. RRP partners will focus on further promoting resettlement and complementary pathways focusing on labour mobility and family reunification. RRP partners will also support an increased number of applications for Kenyan citizenship submitted by refugees married to Kenyan nationals, as well as the dissemination of birth and death certificates issued by the Government of Kenya.

Education is an important component of the CRRF approach which places emphasis on inclusion of asylum-seekers and refugees in national systems and multi-stakeholder partnerships in support of host governments, in line with the Djibouti Declaration signed by Kenya in December 2017. Kenya's legal instruments provide a solid foundation for the inclusion of refugee learners in the national education system. The Kenyan Constitution (2010) and the Basic Education Act (2013) provide access to education as the right of every child in Kenya, including non-citizens.

Using these national commitments as a basis, along with protection and education strategies, RRP partners will progressively seek to advance the integration of refugees in the national education system and provide financing to strengthen national systems with a focus on the delivery of quality education and learning outcomes for refugees and host community children.

This includes addressing education supply and demand barriers through the expansion and improvement of existing school spaces to reduce overcrowding and facilitate further enrolment for out of school children. The provision of learning materials to enhance the quality of teaching and learning in school and support for extra-curricular activities, improvement of the quality of education data and information and targeted interventions to improve participation of girls, over-age children and those with disabilities will remain a key focus.

The gradual implementation of the CRRF approach will translate into increased socio-economic inclusion of South Sudanese refugees and a reduction of their dependency on assistance. RRP partners will continue working with the Government to ensure the successful implementation of the Kalobeyei initiative. The development projects funded by the World Bank will have started to deliver benefits for the host communities and complement RRP partners programming. The RRP partners will continue to support the capacity development of national service providers to support their presence in the refugee-hosting areas and will expand the use of innovative solutions in service delivery. RRP partners will continue to support increased use of refugee community based organisations for delivery of certain services, while expanding the use of CBIs for shelter, NFI and WASH sectors. The overall strategy for the

said sectors constitutes an integral part of the overall objective of promoting socio-economic inclusion and improve access to quality and sustainable services as well as diversifying the portfolio of skills of both refugees and host community.

RRP partners will continue to advocate for reducing and eliminating restrictions to freedom of movement outside of the camps, enabling refugees to move freely within a designated territory with refugee identification documents. This will facilitate expansion of economic activities. Access to financial services will be enhanced and additional Loan and Business Associations will be established. RRP partners will stimulate demand and advocacy for Class M permits, which allows for recognized refugees and their spouse to be employed or engage in specific trade, business or profession, to be issued. Especially for big businesses in refugee areas and for refugee tertiary institution graduates.

Strengthening Livelihoods & Resilience

RRP partners recognise the importance of close engagement with development actors in the South Sudan RRRP. Actors such as the World Bank and IFC are key stakeholders who can leverage their expertise to drive development priorities in a manner which will help build the resilience of refugees and the host community.

KISEDIP enables access to quality and sustainable basic and social services as well as promoting self-reliance and resilience not only for the South Sudanese refugees but also for the host communities. Blended efforts by Government of Kenya departments, RRP partners, the World Bank, IFC and other development partners facilitate access to agriculture development, promoting entrepreneurship and access to business opportunities, new technologies and trainings that are the foundation of resilient livelihoods for host and refugee communities.

RRP partners' cash based interventions in the shelter and WASH programmes help galvanize the Kakuma business eco-system resulting in the expansion of construction materials, hardware businesses, the need for masonry expertise and quarries for stones.

Exponential growth can be realised when well-defined cash assistance programmes are linked to livelihood interventions.

Inclusion of refugees in national social safety net programmes like the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) could also provide opportunities for channels to more sustainable approaches to targeting the most vulnerable refugees, in addition to providing cost effective social protection.

Cognizant of human capacity development for supported communities and the evolving labour market needs, RRP partners will continue to further align the technical vocational education and training (TVET) with the market needs through equipping the refugees and host communities with the relevant competencies and life skills.

RRP partners continue to work on financial inclusion of refugees and host communities into local banking institutions, as it will strengthen their position as potential investors, job creators and also contribute to their protection through the formalization/licensing of enterprises being set up. Key activities will include

attracting opportunities for business development and financial service provision, business acceleration, conducting market assessments and value-chain analysis, as well as improving skills profiling.

Education community-based structures such as boards of management (BoMs) in schools, student councils, parent teacher associations, education management committees, foster child rights clubs, child protection volunteers and community based organisations (CBO)

who will be actively involved in the implementation of education services will be supported to promote ownership and resilience. The Kenyan Ministry of Education (MoE) will be involved in monitoring the action to ensure adherence to Ministry guidelines and to enhance the quality of implementation throughout the duration of the response in line with the CRRF. Such structures will be constituted and operated as per MoE regulations.

Partnership & Coordination

Within the framework of the RRP response, the focus of the partnership structures will be on the partners who can facilitate the integration of services in the camps as well as the socio-economic inclusion of PoCs within the county-led systems. The government through the RAS and county authority are expected to take a lead in line with its mandate, supported by RRP partners, who will continue to provide the government with both technical and financial support to ensure efficient and fair government-owned protection and development processes. With the possible enactment of a new Refugee Law in 2019, RRP partners will work with the Government on the operationalisation of the law and the development of a Refugee Policy.

Partnership with the county level government will be guided by the CRRF approach in order to ensure that beneficiaries have access to basic services. RRP partners will also support the Turkana County Government in the implementation of the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) and in this regard, technical assistance will be provided.

RRP partners will also work with various coordination structures and technical working groups under various ministries including gender, child protection, education, youth and health to ensure the inclusion of refugees. Regionally, RRP partners will engage in the IGAD work on durable solutions in the region. Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator's Office, participation in the 2018-2022 UNDAF including in coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting will be a key priority. RRP partners will also leverage technical support from other UN agencies, for the benefit of the operation and in line with the UNDAF work plans for all three pillars: economic, social and political.

Partnership with private sector and development partners will be enhanced in order to improve services and financial inclusion services for refugees and host communities. The RRP partners will support project implementation under



the World Bank loans provided to the refugee-hosting countries. The implementation of the IFC Kakuma and Kalobeyi Challenge Fund commencing in late 2018 is expected to spur economic growth through the private sector and support to local entrepreneurs.

The Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme (KCRP) will act as the coordination mechanism and will provide guidance on strategic programmatic issues as well as coordination of funding in the refugee programme. Inter-agency coordination meetings will be held regularly at Nairobi and at Sub-Office level including those on the implementation of the KISED P.

In line with the CRRF approach, RRP partners will restructure their implementation arrangements and work closely with the Government, deliver services directly through cash and implement through community-based organisations in addition to the established NGO partners.

2019 & 2020 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN KENYA

- Action Africa Help International
- Association for Aid and Relief Japan
- Danish Church Aid
- Danish Refugee Council
- Don Bosco
- Food for the Hungry
- Film Aid International
- Finn Church Aid
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- International Rescue Committee
- IsraAid
- Johanniter
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- LKAD
- Lutheran World Federation
- National Council of Churches of Kenya
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Peace Winds Japan
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya
- Sanivation
- SNV NDO
- Swiss Contact
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- Windle International Kenya
- World Food Programme
- World Vision International

Planned Response for 2019 & 2020

Protection

All South Sudanese refugees will be registered coming from South Sudan or Uganda and they will be recognised on a prima facie basis by the government. During the process, they will be accommodated at the reception and transit centres in Nadapal, Kitale and Kakuma. All these centres should be ready for any emergency response in case of any influx from South Sudan.

RRP partners are working to strengthen the early identification, mitigation and response mechanisms on SGBV and child protection activities together with national and county officials to have an Inter-Agency Mechanism on referral, prevention and response in terms of legal, health, physical protection and psychological support, as well as for alternative care arrangements.

Building self-reliance and resilience of South Sudanese, especially targeting youth, the issuance of refugee ID cards by the Government needs to be prioritised so that refugees, including youth can access business/markets, skills training and engage in activities promoting social cohesion. The population will benefit from these activities during their stay in Kenya and also prepare them for any available durable solutions like resettlement and voluntary repatriation.

RRP partners will work with national and county officials on strengthening their capacity on the response for child protection, youth and SGBV activities through formalising their activities through a memorandum of understanding, training officials, increasing the presence of Government staff in areas designated for refugees. In line with that, RRP partners will work with the RAS and county officials on community policing and peaceful co-existence activities with the host community, especially in relation to some ethnic groups from South Sudan who are in both Kenya and South Sudan.

RRP partners will advocate for complementary pathway solutions like education scholarships and private and community sponsorship beyond solely the traditional resettlement option. RRP partners should be ready in 2019 and 2020 for the possibility of facilitating voluntary repatriation depending on the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

Education

In line with CRRF and education (national and international) legislative and policy instruments, RRP partners will continue to advocate for and support the inclusion of refugee children into national education systems. Programme also benefit host community children.

The planned response will also seek to enrol 30 per cent of children who are estimated to be out of school and improve the schooling situation for those who are enrolled but are learning in overcrowded classroom environments with insufficient numbers of trained teachers and scholastic materials. In this regard, additional classrooms, schools, desks, textbooks,

teachers, WASH and play materials will be needed to address identified education supply and other constraints.

Support will be provided for extra-curricular activities. Targeted interventions to improve participation of girls, over-age children and those with disabilities will also remain a key focus, as will the improvement of the quality of education data and information.

Communities' capacities will be developed and will be integral in the design, implementation and monitoring of education activities to ensure they remain invested in the education of their children and drive greater accountability in delivery of education services.

Food security

RRP partners providing food assistance to refugees helps to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and host populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year. Refugees will be assisted throughout the 2019-2020 as part of the Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme.

RRP partners will continue to provide unconditional food assistance to refugees through in-kind and cash-based transfers. Cash-based transfers will progressively increase to meet up to 50 percent of food requirements by 2020. Meals will be provided in transit/reception centres, schools and vocational training centres. Specialised nutritional products will be used for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition, in accordance with national protocols and in close coordination with government authorities and other RRP partners.

The CRRF offers a conducive environment for fostering refugee self-reliance and reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance. So, while direct delivery of food and nutrition assistance to refugees will continue, activities to improve efficiencies and promote self-reliance among refugees and host communities will be expanded, building on experience generated in the Kalobeyei settlement. Refugee and host community traders will receive technical support to promote access to affordable and appropriate foods in markets and with thriving markets there is potential to move from blanket food assistance to targeted assistance.

To generate opportunities for self-reliance for refugees and host communities, innovative assistance modalities that support livelihood diversification will be pursued. These will include the creation of rural productive assets on available land in camps and settlements, engagement with the retail market and access to financial services.

While partners will continue to enhance efficiency, resource shortfalls will be managed through reductions in transfers either for all refugees or for all other than certain vulnerable groups, depending on assessments and inter-agency strategies.

Health & Nutrition

RRP partners will focus on the provision of comprehensive primary health care for both refugees and the surrounding host community members in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, while also ensuring access to life saving secondary and tertiary care. This will be guided by the provision of essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound, socially acceptable technology, made universally accessible to all within the community with their full participation, at a cost that the community and partners can sustain at every stage of their development, in the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination.

Communicable diseases remain the main cause of morbidity and mortality within both Kakuma and Kalobeyei. There is hence a need to invest in a comprehensive preventive strategy to reduce outbreaks and cyclical increase in morbidity from communicable diseases such as watery diarrhoea and malaria. This will require an integrated vector control strategy, improved hygiene and sanitation while at the same time having a good disease surveillance system with early warning to inform preparedness and response plans.

RRP partners will focus on HIV prevention, testing and treatment through increased awareness campaigns and ensuring appropriate care in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

In order to improve the prospects of sustainable of access to quality health care services, RRP partners will pilot an National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) scheme in 2019.

Nutrition interventions will not only focus on malnutrition caused by lack of enough calories but also by micro deficiencies due to an imbalanced dietary intake. This will require a multi sectoral approach to ensure interventions are nutrition sensitive. An increased part of this will be to use cash-based interventions coupled with intensive nutrition education to ensure beneficiaries are able to diversify their diet.

The ever increasing need to provide quality services by ensuring provision of essential drugs, qualified and trained staff, well equipped facilities, access to specialised services will only be sustainable through integration of refugees into county and national health systems, including enrolment into the NHIF scheme, to support financing of health services for both host and refugee communities in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei.

Livelihoods & Resilience

The overall livelihoods, energy and environment objective anticipates improved livelihoods, self-reliance and resilience-building for both refugees and host communities. Recognising the opportunity to link socio-economic opportunities for refugees with the Kenyan Government's broader development agenda promotes socio-economic integration among refugees and the host community.

Sectoral planned response in 2019-2020 will support longer-term development solutions for all. Market driven government certified vocational skills training courses will take place which will increase access to jobs in shelter, agriculture and clean energy programmes. Business development opportunities will be facilitated which will support participants' financial inclusion through access to business loans; savings and transfer services to acquire livelihoods assets. RRP partners will support a broader set of reforms focusing on refugees' access to legal documentation, improved social services and freedom of movement that promote trade and investment.

RRP partners will focus on enhancing local, national and international private sector engagement to create market access opportunities; value chain integration; job matching; apprenticeships and internship placements. Major infrastructure developments for water and irrigation systems will be built to support agricultural production.



Climate-smart farming technologies for agriculture and livestock production will be promoted and explored. RRP partners will try to expand access to wage-earning employment as well as self-employment and the right to engage in commercial activities individually and through CBO's, groups and cooperatives.

Interventions will be monetised (cash-based) to enable beneficiaries to make decisions about household spending and the purchase of productive assets.

RRP partners will continue to stimulate accelerated progress towards safe access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy services for all beneficiaries by 2020. RRP partners in close collaboration with the government and the private sector, are expected to increase access to sustainable energy from 20 per cent - 60per cent by 2020. Alternatives to the current firewood provision to the beneficiaries will be gradually substituted with non-wood based fuels such as briquettes, biogas, Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Bioethanol. The private sector engagement will support the need for capital investment in energy in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Cash Based Interventions will play a vital role in diversifying the availability of unconventional fuels in the Kakuma and Kalobeyei markets.

Shelter, Settlement & NFIs

RRP partners will continue implementing the CBI approach through the conversion of transitional shelters to permanent shelters in Kalobeyei to achieve 48 per cent coverage in 2019 and 72 per cent in 2020. In line with the integration, the host community will be assisted with permanent shelters. All new arrivals will be provided with semi-permanent shelters, and people will be capacitated with skills for their construction, while PoCs with physical disabilities will be assisted. All new arrivals will be assisted with non-food items (NFIs) (new kit) while monthly NFIs (sanitary items) will continue through the CBI approach.

In 2019 RRP partners will reduce the percentage of dilapidated shelters by repairing a significant number to improve the refugees' security and living conditions. Through an inclusive assessment, affected households will receive shelter kits to repair their dilapidated shelters.

In order to improve access to services and also markets, a section of 30km of roads will be constructed by the end of 2020 in Kalobeyei (provided funding will be made available) to improve access conditions for the provision of services, including drainage networks and corresponding flood mitigation structures. Similarly, an estimated 32.5 km of roads will require rehabilitation through a Cash for Work's integration approach with the community to ensure that these infrastructures are properly managed and maintained by the community.

With the increase of refugees into the current settlement of Kalobeyei, the selection of a new site to be developed will be crucial. In this regard, RRP partners will strengthen engagement with the Turkana County and also build local communities capacity, and resilience to sustainably develop new processes and procedures to enhance the impact of trainings and ensure a smooth process of transition.



RRP partners will continue the provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services to PoCs and the host community in line with the CRRF Strategy.

Concerted efforts geared towards improving the current sanitation situation in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei are aimed at improving the current household latrine coverage from 40 per cent to 65 per cent by constructing 6,000 household latrines in 2019. CBIs for latrine construction will also be introduced in a phased approach.

Piloting of Waste to Value Sanitation solutions is ongoing and this will be enhanced in 2019 through targeting of more households, thus increasing the quantity of briquettes produced and reducing operational costs to enhance the sustainability of the model.

Hygiene promotion and environmental health will be escalated in 2019 in order to control cholera outbreaks. More hygiene promoters will be engaged in order to promote hygiene messages.

WASH in schools will also be prioritised in order to address gaps with regard to sanitation. The development of the Water Master Plan for the Turkana West Sub County is progressing well. The implementation of the Master Plan will commence in 2019. More viable water supply sources including surface dams, rain water harvesting and rock catchments will be identified, constructed and effectively harnessed. This includes the design of a 4 million cubic meter multi-purpose dam on the upstream of the Tarach River for the purpose of domestic, agricultural and livestock use. The feasibility study and designs have been completed. Its construction is planned for 2020. Five boreholes were drilled in 2018 in order to stabilise the water supply in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei and these will be solarised and water piped to improve the per capita water available to beneficiaries.

In order to maintain water quality standards, water quality monitoring will be enhanced through sampling of various water outlets across the camp and neighbouring host community villages.

The RRP partners will closely work with the Turkana County Government in the development of facilities that are in line with KISEDPA and the County CIDP.



Financial Requirements

2019-2020 Financial Requirements Summary

By Refugee Population and Organization

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL
Action Africa Help International	480,132	514,066	994,198
Association for Aid and Relief Japan	580,000	580,000	1,160,000
Danish Church Aid	273,916	392,611	666,527
Danish Refugee Council	850,000	1,000,000	1,850,000
DB	1,637,699	1,967,123	3,604,822
FH	1,650,000	1,500,000	3,150,000
Film Aid International	50,000	70,000	120,000
Finn Church Aid	60,000	60,000	120,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	56,458	56,458	112,916
Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit	766,000	226,000	992,000
International Rescue Committee	2,274,423	2,274,423	4,548,846
IsraAid	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
Johanniter	656,500	656,500	1,313,000
Kenya Red Cross Society	6,077,329	6,077,329	12,154,658
LKAD	1,658,837	2,082,582	3,741,419
Lutheran World Federation	1,048,885	1,086,924	2,135,809
National Council of Churches of Kenya	4,947,135	5,780,232	10,727,367
Norwegian Refugee Council	1,070,000	820,000	1,890,000
Peace Winds Japan	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Refugee Consortium of Kenya	264,597	264,597	529,194
Sanivation	300,000		300,000
SNV NDO	900,000	300,600	1,200,600
Swiss Contact	500,000		500,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	42,959,706	42,959,706	85,919,412
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	2,522,000	2,502,000	5,024,000
WIK	30,250,000	31,330,000	61,580,000
World Food Programme	800,000	850,000	1,650,000
World Vision International	141,023	96,048	237,071
TOTAL	105,374,640	106,047,199	211,421,839

2019-2020 by Organization & Sector

SECTOR	2019	2020	TOTAL
Protection	10,676,448	10,903,487	21,579,935
Education	8,057,246	8,083,271	16,140,517
Energy a& Environment	6,955,028	--	6,955,028
Food Security	28,000,000	31,330,000	59,330,000
Health & Nutrition	15,315,117	13,285,117	28,600,234
Livelihoods & Resilience	10,461,136	16,102,559	26,563,695
Shelter & NFIs	18,002,301	18,835,401	36,837,702
WASH	7,907,364	7,507,364	15,414,728
TOTAL	105,374,640	106,047,199	211,421,839



ANNEX

Monitoring Framework

Protection

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % of persons of concern registered on an individual basis		
2019	100%	Not applicable
2020	100%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of identified SGBV survivors assisted with appropriate support		
2019	80%	100%
2020	87.5%	100%
INDICATOR: % refugee children with specific needs who receive individual case management		
2019	19.23%	40%
2020	16.67%	50%
INDICATOR: % of UASC in appropriate interim or long term alternative care		
2019	60%	100%
2020	66.67%	100%

Education

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % of refugee children enrolled in ECD		
2019	84.44%	Not applicable
2020	92.28%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of refugee children enrolled in primary school		
2019	98.57%	Not applicable
2020	99.56%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of refugee children enrolled in secondary school		
2019	31.38%	Not applicable
2020	41.77%	Not applicable

INDICATOR: % of refugee children enrolled in national schooling systems			
2019		1.82%	Not applicable
2020		2.2%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of refugees enrolled in tertiary education			
2019		3.1%	Not applicable
2020		3.75%	Not applicable

Energy & Environment

	South Sudan		
	Refugees		Host
INDICATOR: % of refugee households receiving fuel (firewood or other fuel) distribution			
2019		100%	Not applicable
2020		100%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: Amount of fuel (kg or L) distributed per refugee household			
2019		5	5
2020		5	5
INDICATOR: # of tree seedlings planted			
2019		100,000	Not applicable
2020		100,000	Not applicable
INDICATOR: # of Ha of land reforested			
2019		40	Not applicable
2020		40	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % refugee households with energy saving stove and equipment			
2019		93.74%	Not applicable
2020		90%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of household fuel need met by distributions			
2019		100%	Not applicable
2020		100%	Not applicable

Food Security

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % of refugees benefitting from food assistance		
2019	100%	Not applicable
2020	100%	Not applicable

Health & Nutrition

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % of refugee women delivering with assistance from qualified personnel		
2019	95.01%	Not applicable
2020	95.02%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % SAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months		
2019	0.7%	Not applicable
2020	0.7%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % GAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months		
2019	8%	Not applicable
2020	8%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % Stunting prevalence among children aged 6-59 months		
2019	20%	Not applicable
2020	20%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % Anaemia prevalence among children aged 6-59 months		
2019	58.5%	Not applicable
2020	58.5%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % Anaemia prevalence among women of reproductive age 15-49 years (non-pregnant or lactating)		
2019	36%	Not applicable
2020	36%	Not applicable

Livelihoods & Resilience

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
		
INDICATOR: % PoC who received productive assets, training and /or business support in cash or kind from RRP partners		
2019	10.87%	Not applicable
2020	10.05%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % PoC employed/self employed		
2019	39.86%	Not applicable
2020	37.23%	Not applicable

Shelter, Infrastructures & NFIs

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
		
INDICATOR: % of refugee households living in permanent shelter		
2019	12.5%	Not applicable
2020	13.66%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of refugee households living in semi-permanent shelter		
2019	86.69%	Not applicable
2020	86.34%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of refugee households living in emergency shelter		
2019	0.81%	Not applicable
2020	0%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of PoC households whose shelter was upgraded/repaired		
2019	23.95%	Not applicable
2020	11.73%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of PoC households having adequate non-food items		
2019	14.73%	Not applicable
2020	14.45%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of PoC households who received adequate non-food items		
2019	7.47%	Not applicable
2020	7.23%	Not applicable

WASH

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % refugee households with household latrines		
2019	100.08%	Not applicable
2020	100%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: Litres of water received per person per day in 2018		
2019	26.8	5.7
2020	27.4	5.9
INDICATOR: % of refugee households receiving sufficient soap for hygiene		
2019	0%	Not applicable
2020	0%	Not applicable

2019 Financial Requirements Summary

ORGANIZATION	TOTAL
Action Africa Help International	480,132
Association for Aid and Relief Japan	580,000
Danish Church Aid	850,000
Danish Refugee Council	1,637,699
DB	273,916
FH	60,000
Film Aid International	56,458
Finn Church Aid	50,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,650,000
Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit	766,000
International Rescue Committee	2,274,423
IsraAid	600,000
Johanniter	656,500
Kenya Red Cross Society	6,077,329
LKAD	1,658,837
Lutheran World Federation	1,048,885
National Council of Churches of Kenya	4,947,135
Norwegian Refugee Council	1,070,000
Peace Winds Japan	2,000,000
Refugee Consortium of Kenya	264,597
Sanivation	300,000
SNV NDO	900,000
Swiss Contact	500,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	42,959,706
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	2,522,000
WIK	800,000
World Food Programme	30,250,000
World Vision International	141,023
TOTAL	105,374,640

By Sector & Refugee Population

SECTOR	TOTAL
Protection	10,676,448
Education	8,057,246
Energy a& Environment	6,955,028
Food Security	28,000,000
Health & Nutrition	15,315,117
Livelihoods & Resilience	10,461,136
Shelter & NFIs	18,002,301
WASH	7,907,364
TOTAL	105,374,640

2020 Financial Requirements Summary

ORGANIZATION	TOTAL
Action Africa Help International	514,066
Association for Aid and Relief Japan	580,000
Danish Church Aid	1,000,000
Danish Refugee Council	1,967,123
DB	392,611
FH	60,000
Film Aid International	56,458
Finn Church Aid	70,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,500,000
Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit	226,000
International Rescue Committee	2,274,423
IsraAid	600,000
Johanniter	656,500
Kenya Red Cross Society	6,077,329
LKAD	2,082,582
Lutheran World Federation	1,086,924
National Council of Churches of Kenya	5,780,232
Norwegian Refugee Council	820,000
Peace Winds Japan	2,000,000
Refugee Consortium of Kenya	264,597
Sanivation	-
SNV NDO	300,600
Swiss Contact	-
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	42,959,706
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	2,502,000
WIK	850,000
World Food Programme	31,330,000
World Vision International	96,048
TOTAL	106,047,199

By Sector & Refugee Population

SECTOR	TOTAL
Protection	10,903,487
Education	8,083,271
Energy a& Environment	31,330,000
Food Security	13,285,117
Health & Nutrition	16,102,559
Livelihoods & Resilience	18,835,401
Shelter & NFIs	7,507,364
WASH	106,047,199
TOTAL	105,374,640

