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UNHCR's Engagement in Humanitarian-Development Cooperation Post-2021: How to Stay the Course - The effects of inclusion on refugees from Jordan and Kenya

REPORT ON THE EXTENSION OF THE LONGITUDINAL, INDEPENDENT EVALUATION (JANUARY 2022 – DECEMBER 2022)

VOLUME II: Data Case studies from Jordan and Kenya

JULY 2023

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ISDC INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

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UNHCR's Evaluation Policy confirms UNHCR's commitment to support accountability, learning and continual improvement through the systematic examination and analysis of organizational policies, strategies, and programmes. Evaluations are guided by the principles of impartiality, credibility and utility, and are undertaken to enhance the organization's performance in addressinsiing the protection, assistance and solution needs of refugees, stateless people and other persons of concern.

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Annex I: Effects of work permits for Syrian refugees in Jordan on socio-economic and protection indicators during the COVID-19 pandemic

Part I: Background

Motivation

- General topics
  - What are the effects of humanitarian-development cooperation on the lives of refugees, particularly in relation to the inclusion agenda?
  - What good practices and lessons emerge in relation to the inclusion agenda?
  - What gaps and opportunities for collective action remain?

- **Rigorous quantitative evidence** on these questions is rare

This study: work permits for refugees

- We analyzed **welfare impacts of granting work permits to refugees**
- Case study: **Syrian refugees in Jordan**
- Building on research from the previous project, pre-pandemic (2019)
- We used UNHCR Home Visits (HV) survey data from 2019-2022
- We studied two research questions:
  - What are the welfare impacts of work permits among Syrian refugees in Jordan during the COVID-19 pandemic?
  - Are the welfare impacts during the pandemic stronger, weaker or the same compared to the pre-pandemic period?

Context: Syrian refugees in Jordan

- In 2016, Jordan became the first country in the Arab region to start easing access to its formal labour markets for refugees
- This was the “first example of such an experiment on a considerable scale” (Barbelet et al. 2018) and it served as a model for other countries, such as Ethiopia, Turkey or Lebanon
- Formal employment is seen by many as the main driver of sustainable livelihoods and a way to utilize refugees’ productive economic potential
- Expected benefits to both refugee and host populations include better protection, more stability and higher incomes for refugees as well as boosts in demand, consumer spending and host country tax revenues (Clemens et al. 2018; Zetter and Ruaudel 2016; Gillsätter 2023)

Empirical methodology: data

- We analyzed Waves 9 and 10 of UNHCR's Home Visits survey data
- The data was collected from Syrian refugee households immediately before and during the pandemic (between 2019 and 2022)
- We also compared the data with the pre-pandemic waves
- Key **treatment variable**: possession of a regular working permit (by at least one person in the household)
- Key **welfare outcome variables**:
  - Income (work income, remittances, donations)
  - Expenditures
  - Food security (Food Consumption Score, food on credit)
  - Child labour

Empirical methodology: causal inference

- **Aim:** To estimate the causal impacts of work permits on outcomes
- **Challenge:** Households with and without permits are not comparable
- **Solution:** Make treated and control households statistically comparable
  - based on their estimated propensity to receive treatment (propensity score matching)
  - this controls for a potential self-selection bias
  - allows us to estimate effects as if the data had been generated in a randomized experiment

Part II: Results from Home Visit survey data

Part II-A:
Descriptive statistics

Summary statistics during the pandemic

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Pctl. 25	Pctl. 75	Max
Work permit	148914	0.069	0.254	0	0	0	1
Female-headed HH	148914	0.37	0.483	0	0	1	1
Employment share (%)	148410	0.175	0.266	0	0	0.25	1
Have MOI	148914	0.866	0.34	0	1	1	1
Have severe health condition (%)	148914	0.395	0.369	0	0	0.667	1
Family size	148914	3.863	2.358	1	2	6	15
Income work	148914	91.04	118.314	0	0	160	3000
Income remittance	148914	6.79	46.73	0	0	0	3000
Income donations	148914	0.911	10.961	0	0	0	850
Assistance UNHCR	148914	0.095	0.294	0	0	0	1
Assistance UNICEF	148914	2.074	13.742	0	0	0	310
Below absolute poverty line	120168	0.496	0.5	0	0	1	1
Food on credit	148914	0.511	0.5	0	0	1	1
Child labour	148914	0.019	0.136	0	0	0	1
Food Consumption Score	140983	61.166	18.908	0	47	74	112

Work permits and food security declined – while employment and income stayed constant

	Pre-COVID-19			During COVID-19			Mean difference (*t*-test)
Variable	**N**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**N**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**p-value**
Work permit	23769	0.082	0.274	125101	0.067	0.25	< .001
Female-headed HH	23769	0.389	0.488	125101	0.366	0.482	< .001
Employment share (%)	23535	0.173	0.258	124832	0.176	0.267	0.1035
Have MOI	23769	0.887	0.317	125101	0.862	0.344	< .001
Severe health condition (%)	23769	0.41	0.374	125101	0.392	0.368	< .001
Family size	23769	3.802	2.376	125101	3.875	2.355	< .001
Income work	23769	91.311	116.926	125101	91.001	118.582	0.7077
Income remittance	23769	5.865	41.209	125101	6.968	47.713	< .001
Income donations	23769	1.259	13.523	125101	0.845	10.401	< .001
Below abs. poverty line	17779	0.511	0.5	102359	0.493	0.5	< .001
Food on credit	23769	0.428	0.495	125101	0.527	0.499	< .001
Child labour	23769	0.027	0.163	125101	0.017	0.13	< .001
FCS	21715	62.789	19.088	119227	60.871	18.862	< .001

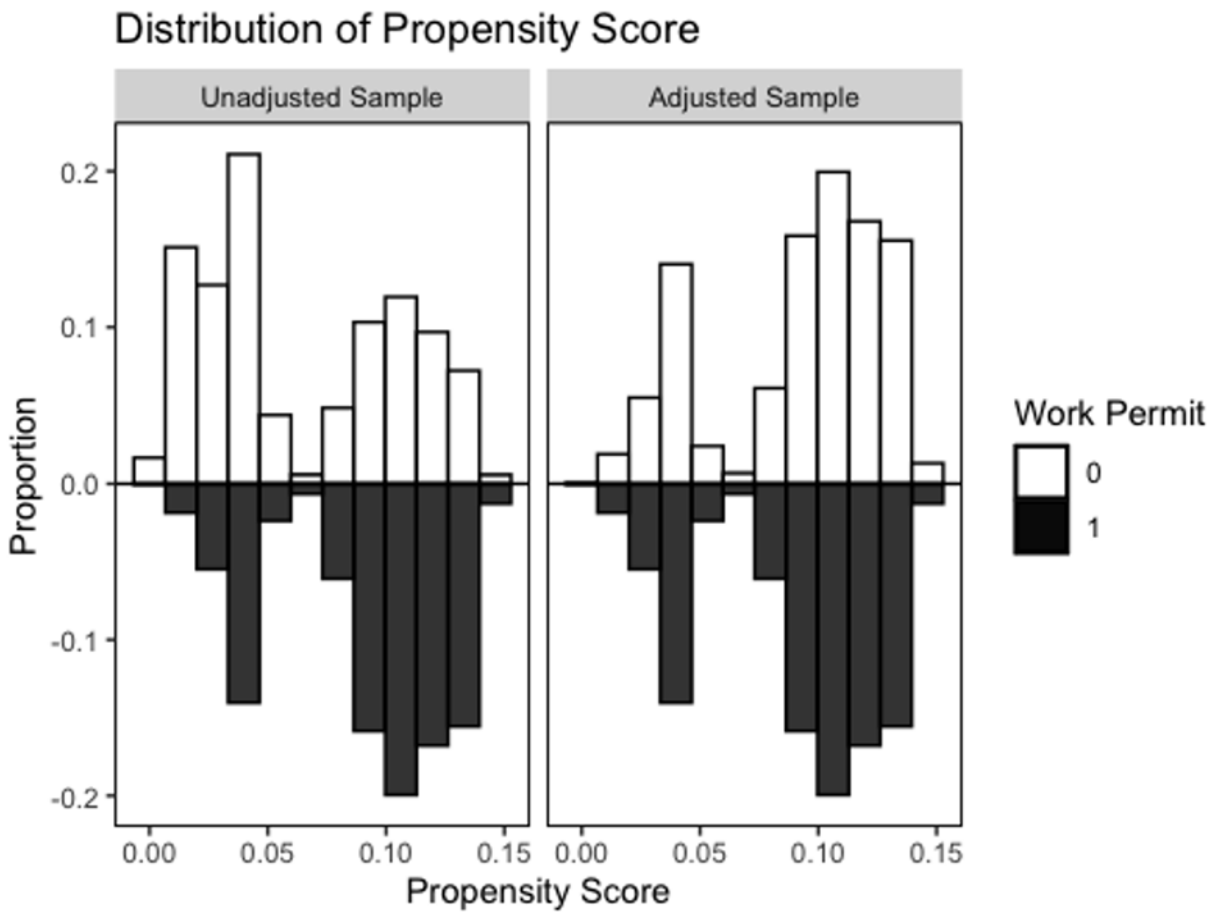
(Why?)

Not all refugees were equally likely to get a work permit

(Point for discussion: Why?)

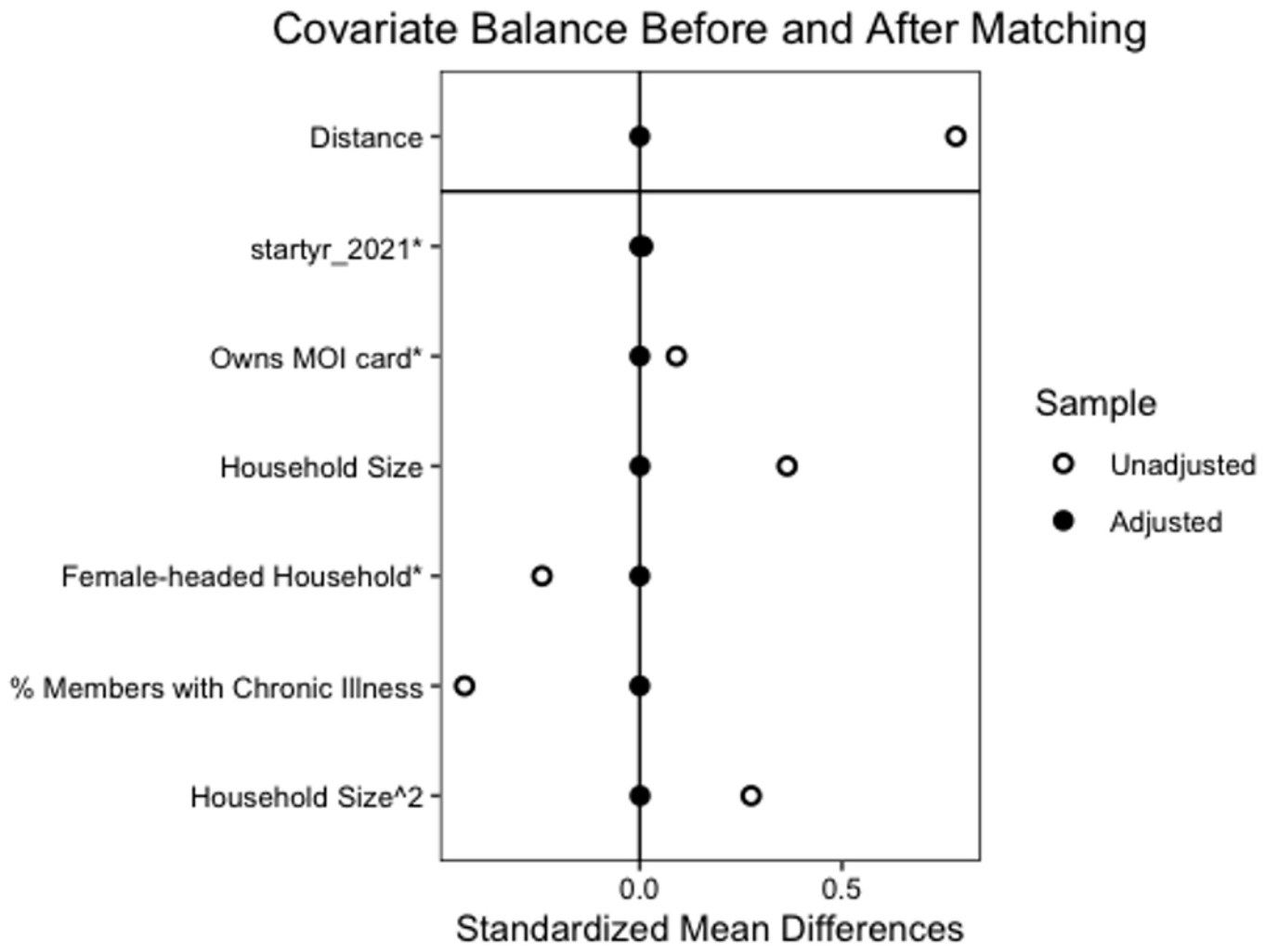
Part II-B:
Matching
(during the pandemic)

Propensity score distributions strongly overlap



Note: The propensity score is the estimated, statistical probability of having a work permit, based on rich data from work permit holders and non-holders. The distributions show that the data can be used to "adjust" the sample in a way that makes work permit holders and non-holders statistically comparable.

Strong covariate balance after matching



Note: The black dots show that the adjusted sample makes permit holders and non-holders statistically comparable.

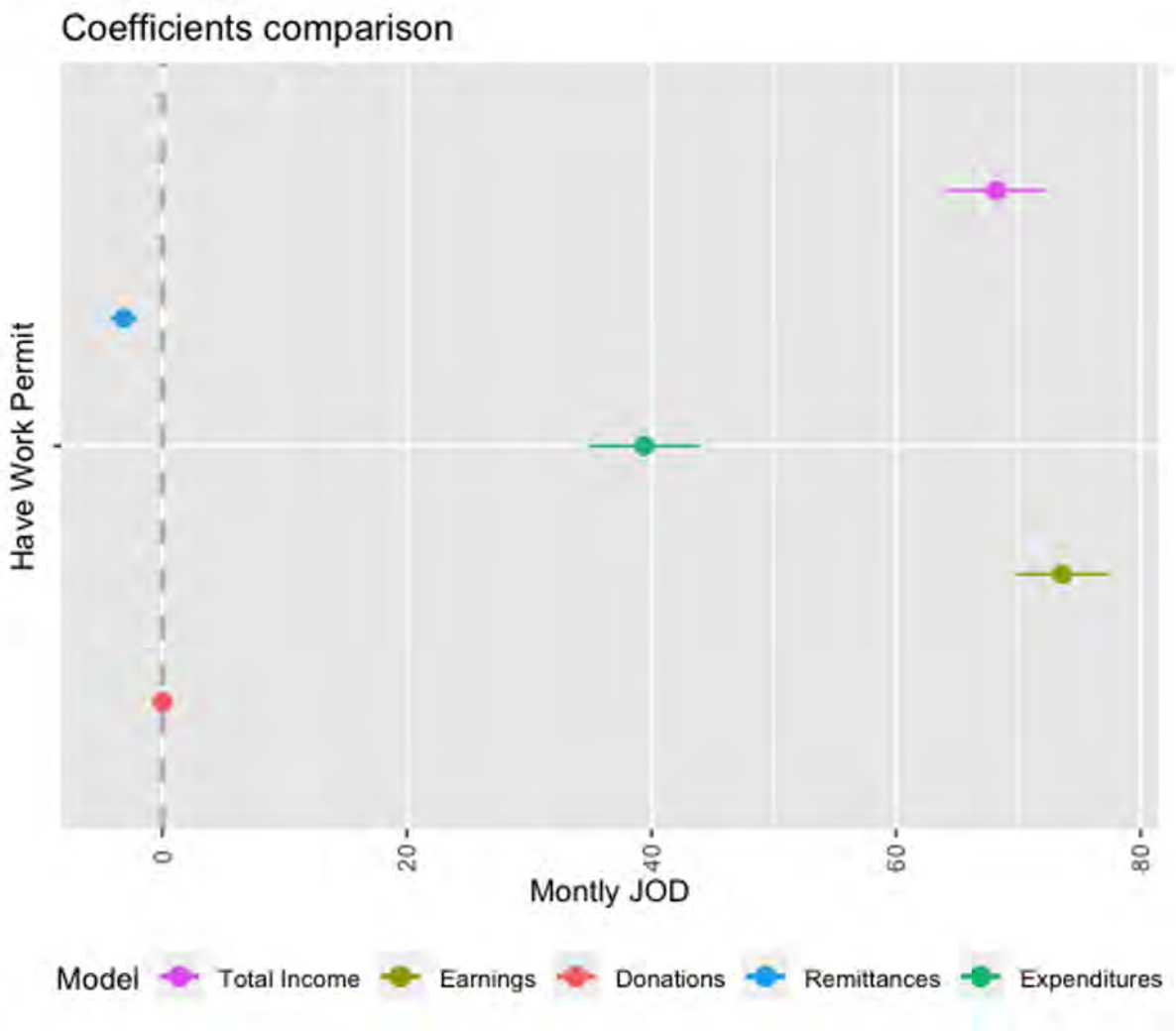
Part II-C:
Regression analyses
(during the pandemic)

Methodological notes

- All regression analyses were performed on the balanced sample established via matching
- All regression analyses fit linear models
- All regression analyses include socio-demographic control variables as reported below the tables on the next slides
- All results reported on the next slides are statistically significant at the 99% confidence level ($p < 0.01$) unless noted otherwise

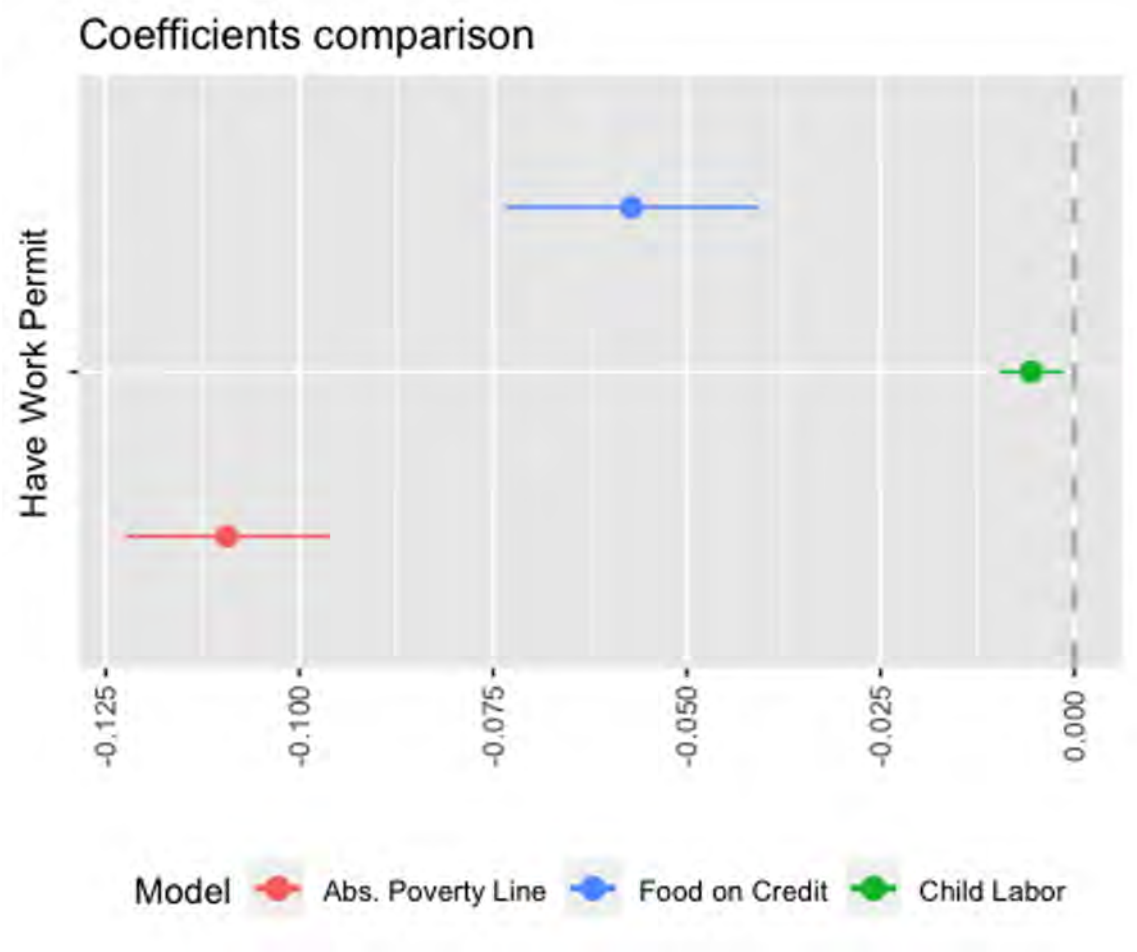
Work permits:
Positive impacts on total income, earnings and expenditures

(They also reduced remittances a tiny bit.)



Comparison of point estimates; lines indicate 99% confidence intervals

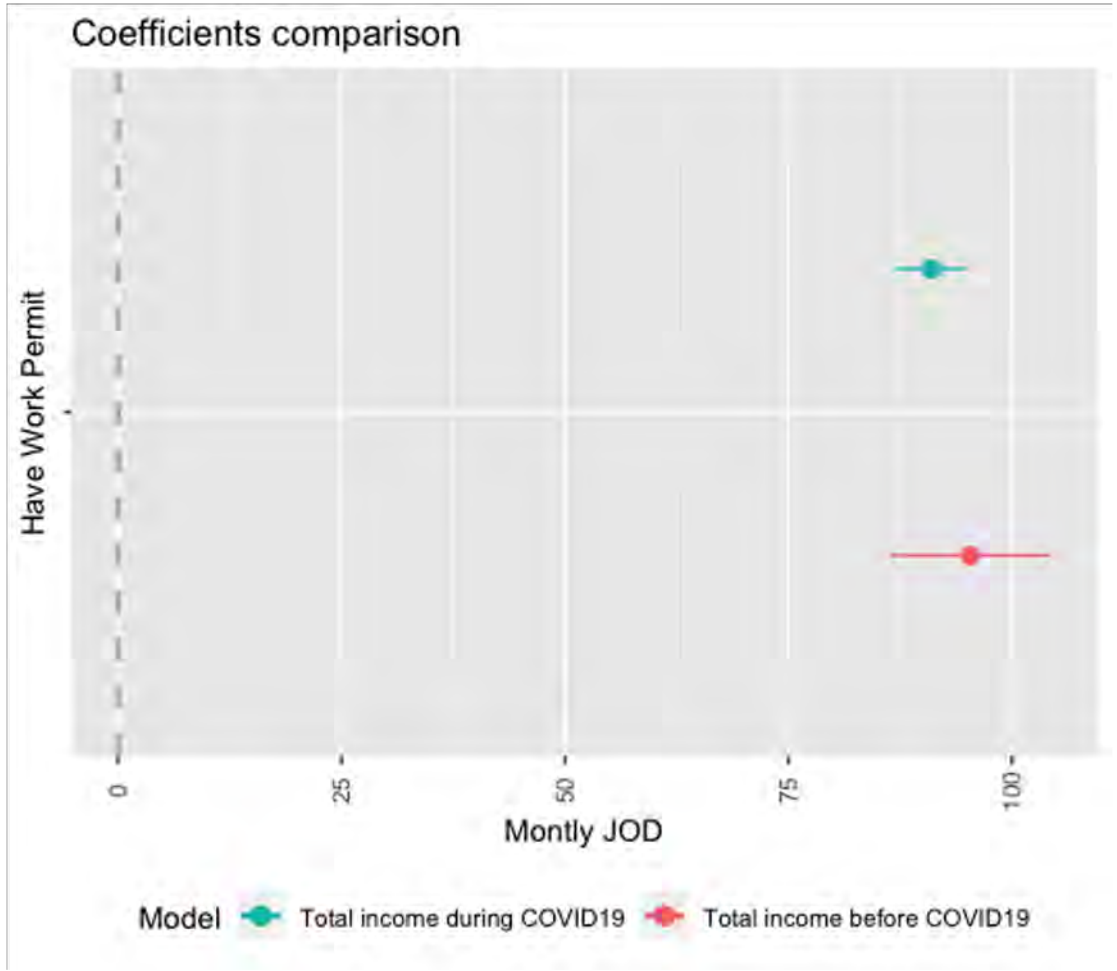
Work permits: Reduced the likelihood of being in absolute poverty, of buying food on credit and of using child labor



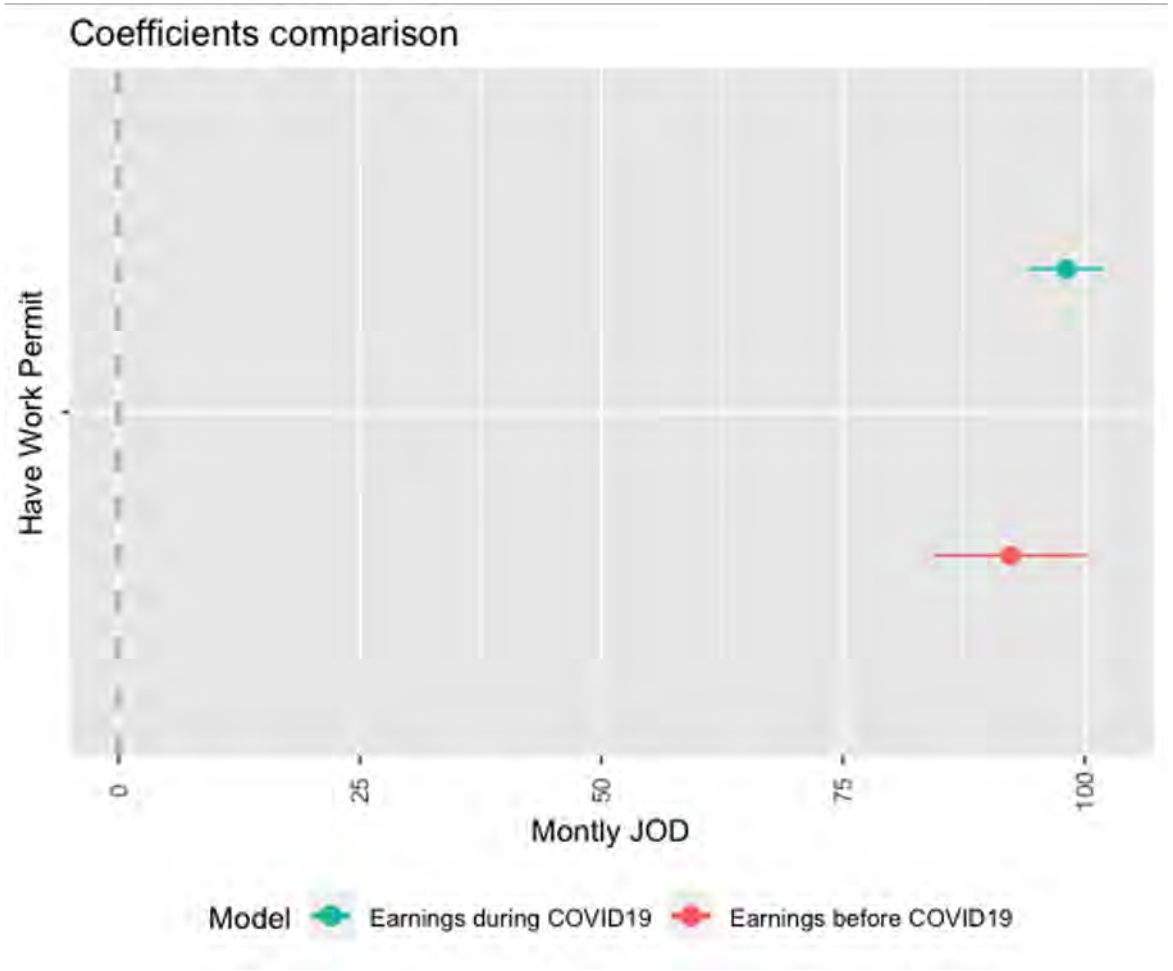
Comparison of point estimates; lines indicate 99% confidence intervals

Part III:
Comparison with pre-pandemic period

Work permits had similar monetary benefits before and during the pandemic

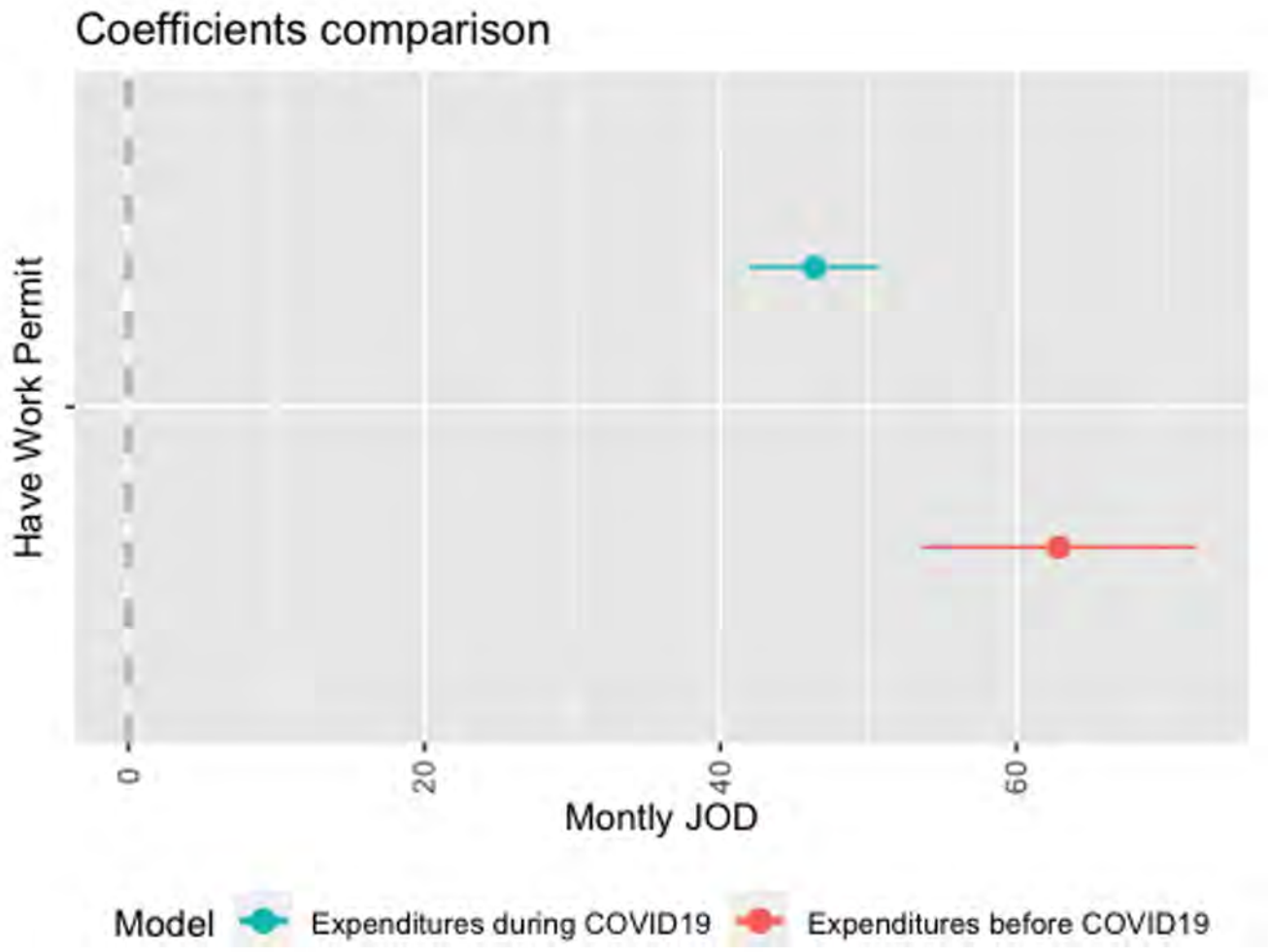


Total income



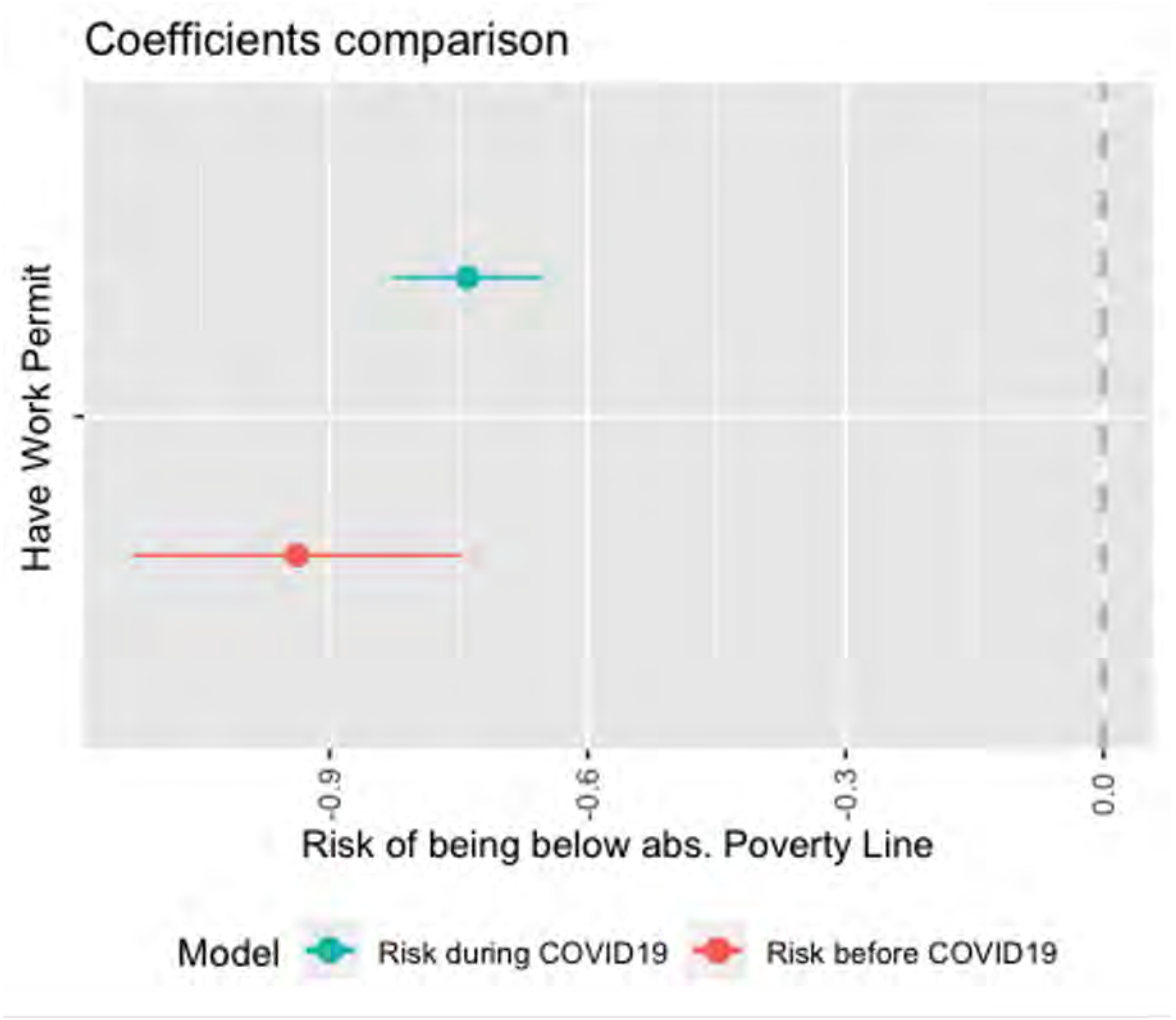
Earnings

Work permits had a larger impact on expenditures before the pandemic than **during the pandemic**



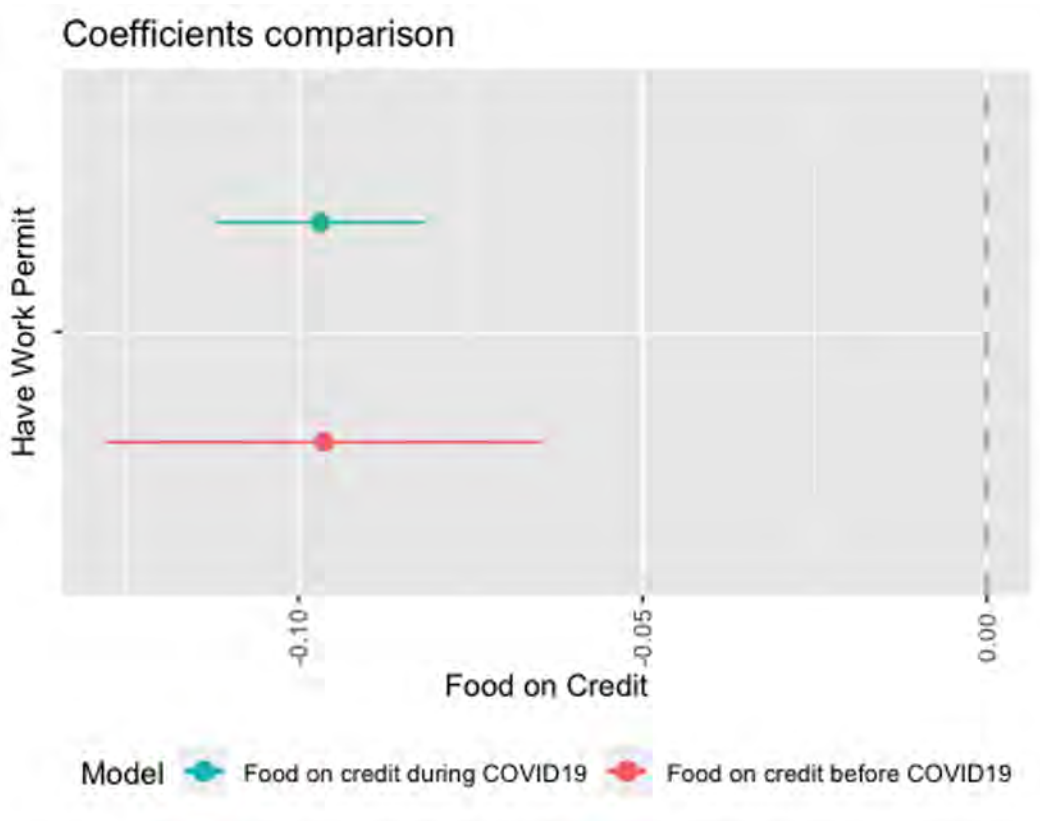
Expenditures

Work permits reduced poverty to a similar degree before and during the pandemic

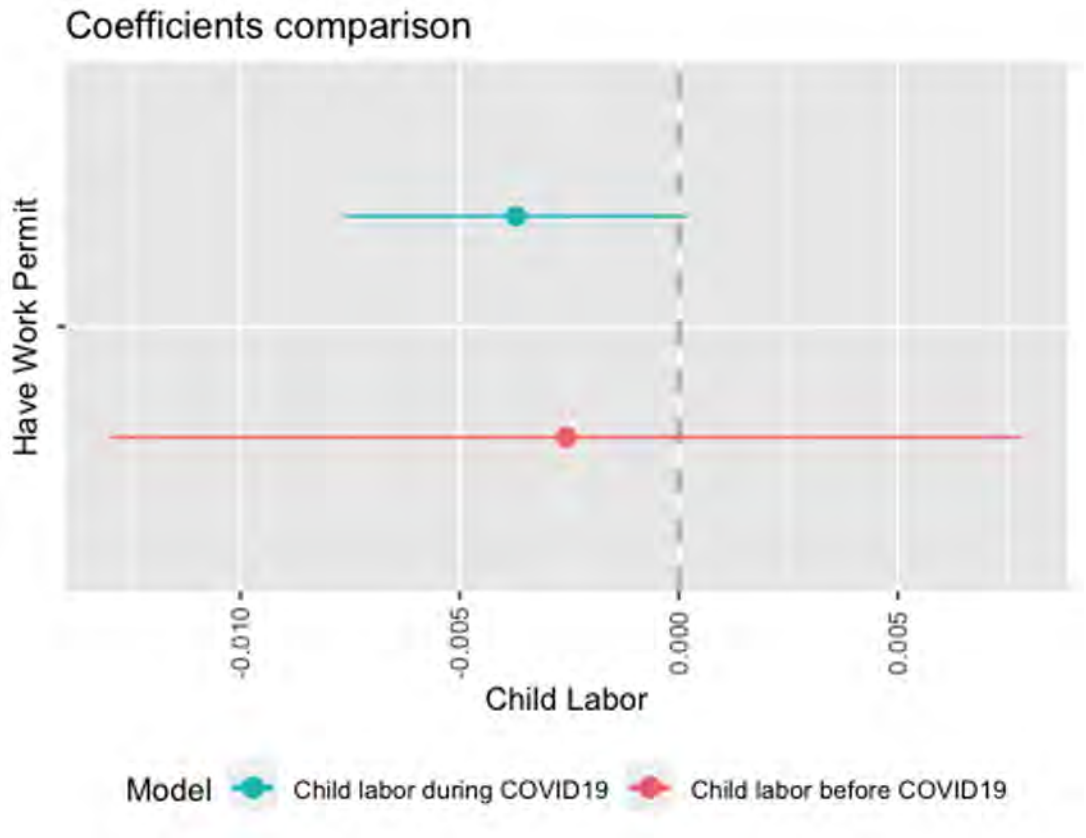


Below absolute poverty line

Work permits had similar benefits for reducing food on credit and child labor before and during the pandemic

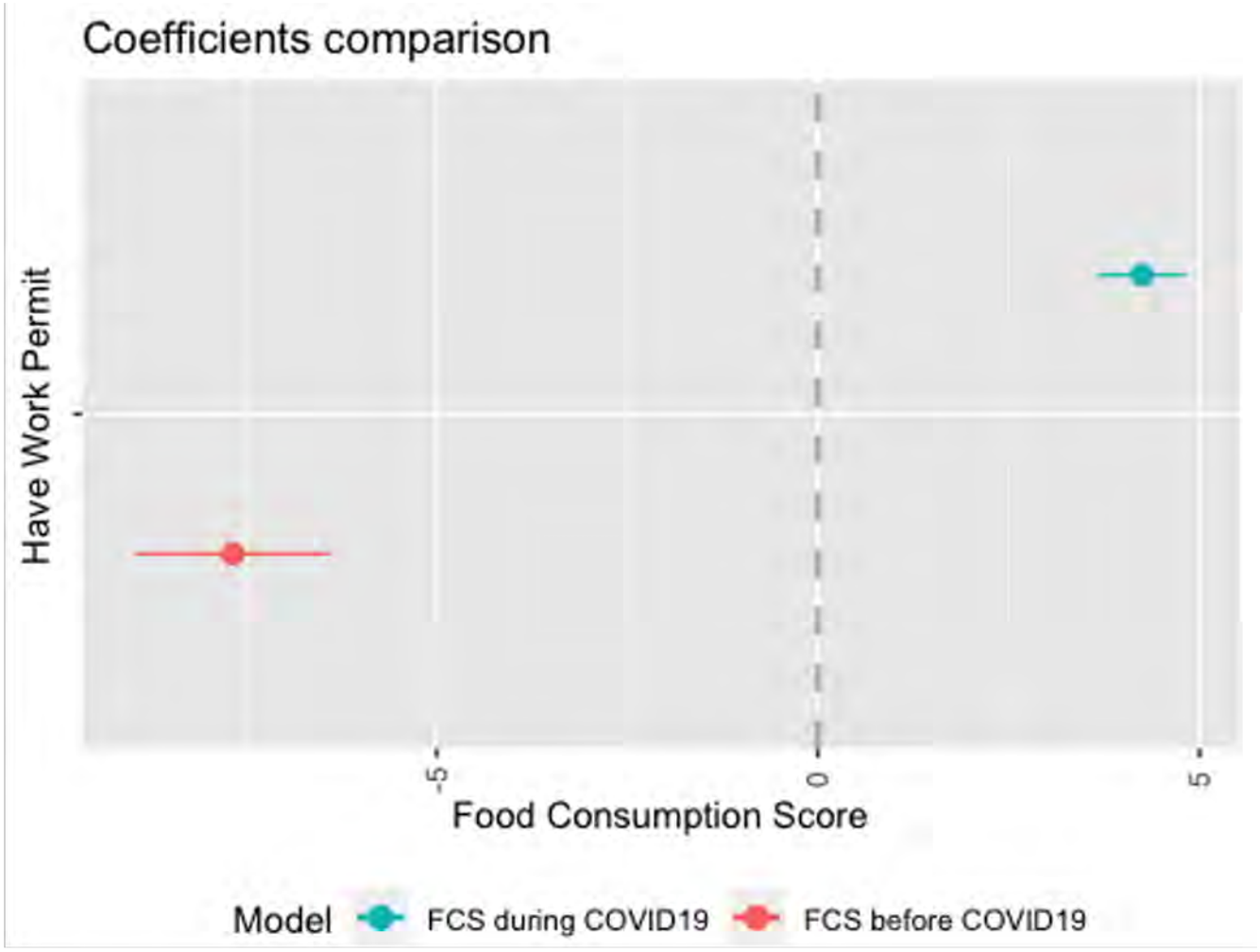


Food on credit



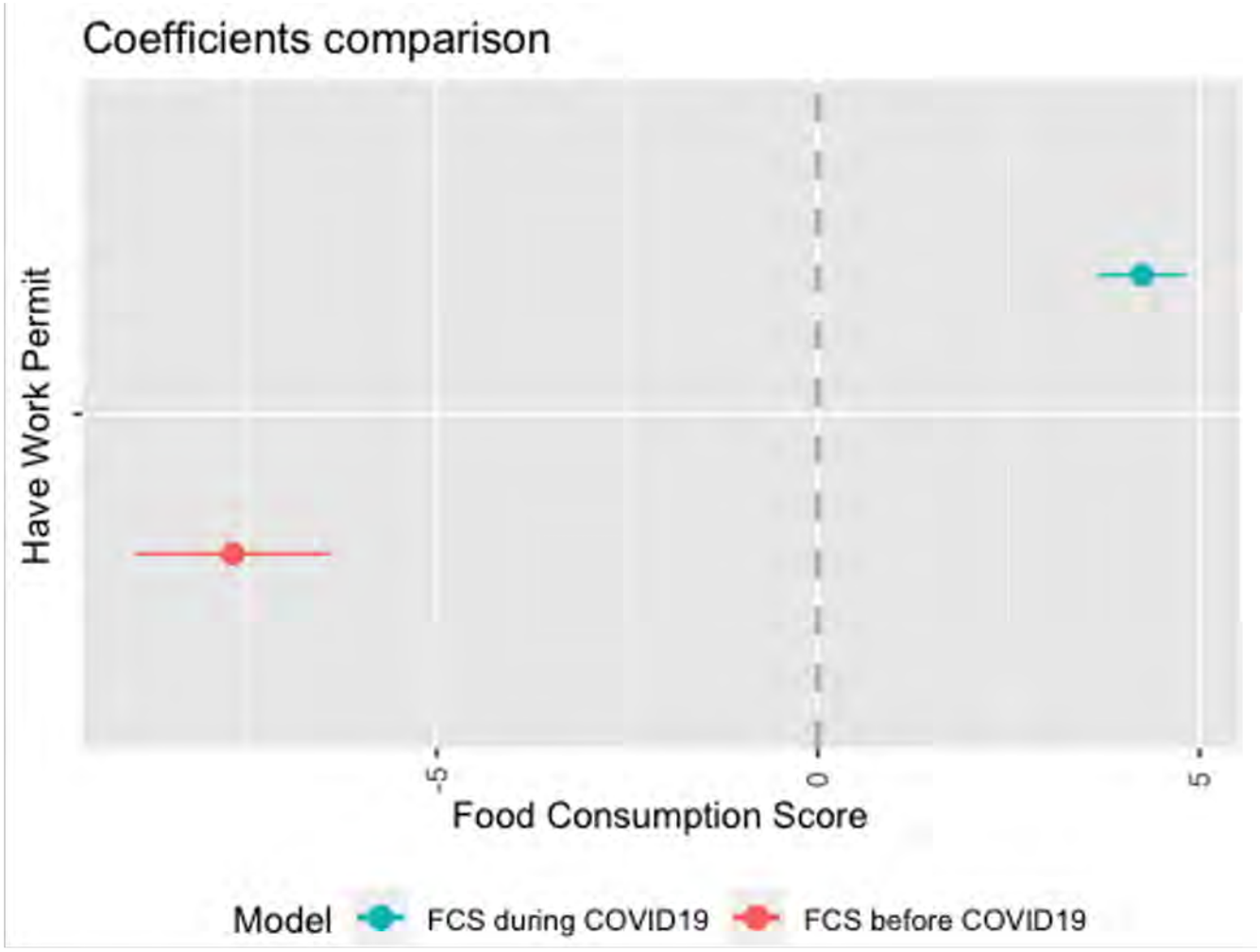
Child labor

Work permits:
Negative impacts before the pandemic but *positive* impacts during the pandemic on food security



Food Consumption Score

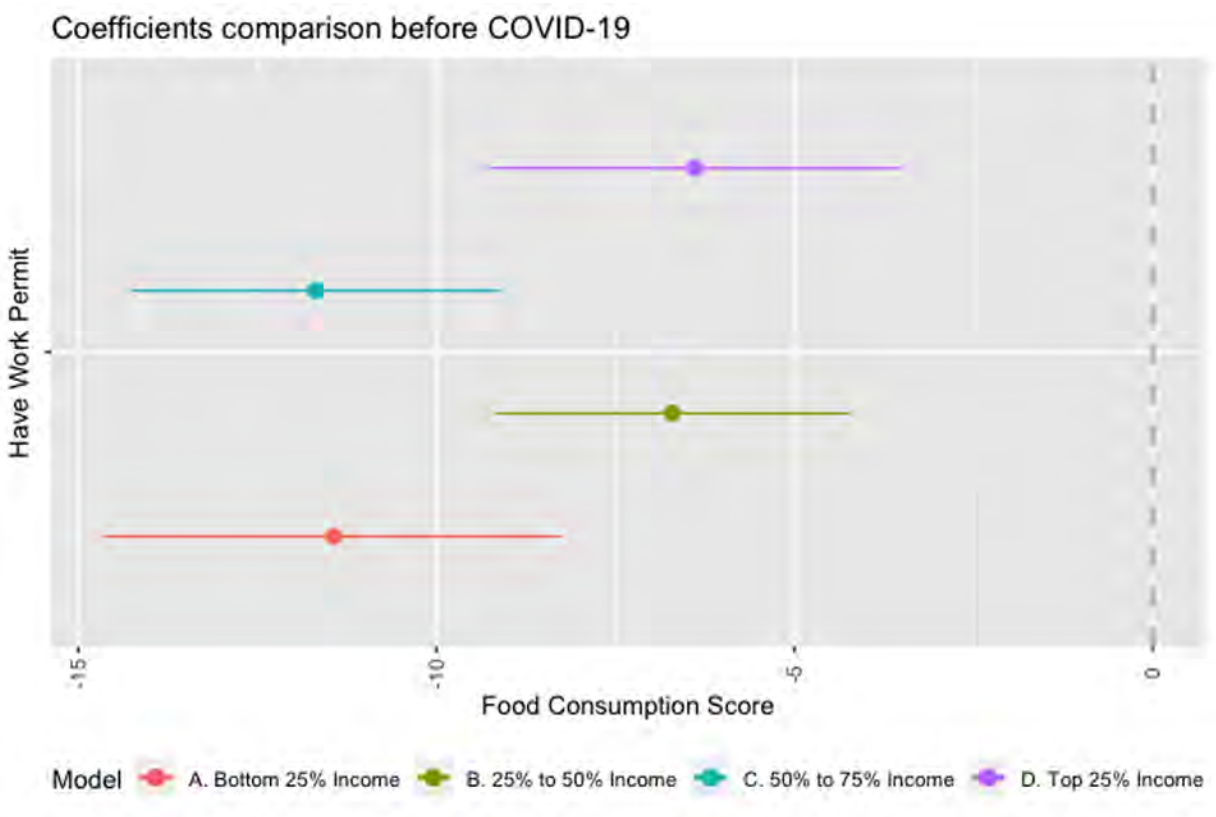
Work permits:
Negative impacts before the pandemic but *positive* impacts during the pandemic on food security



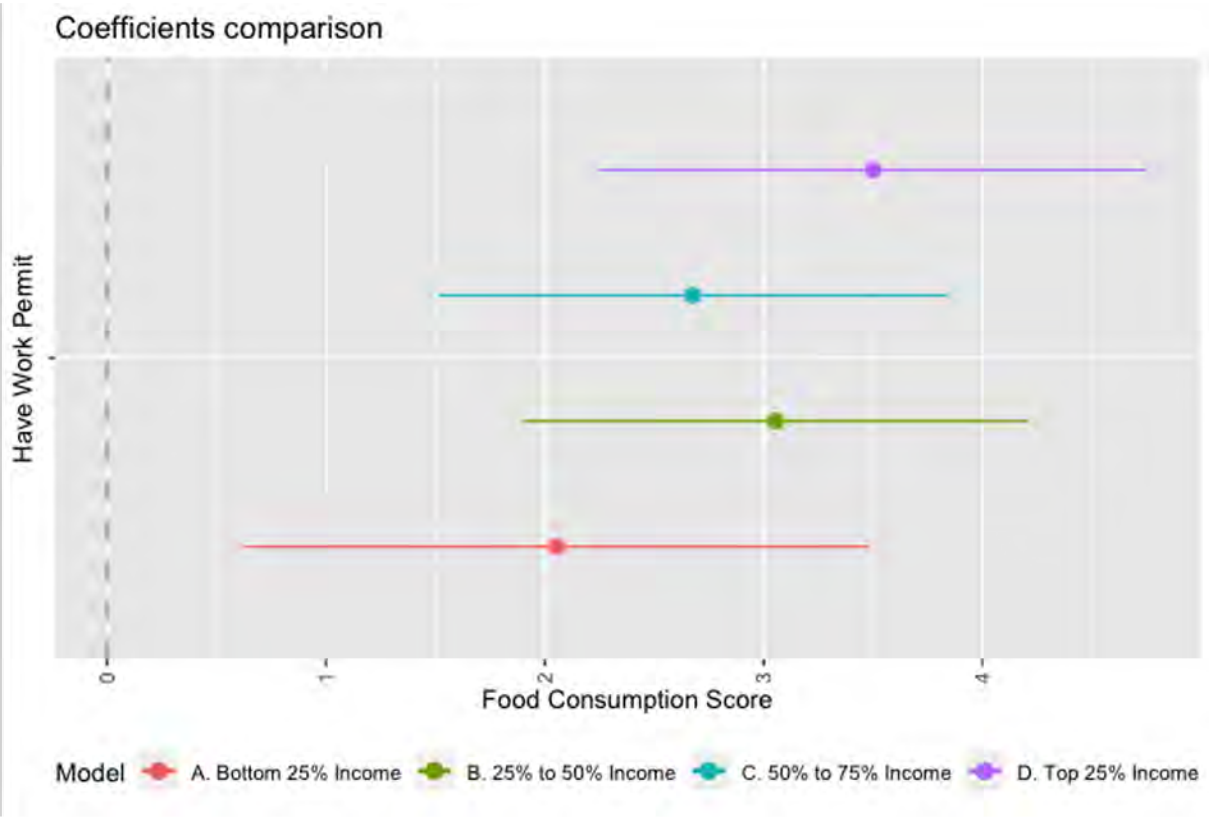
Food Consumption Score

The sign change of work permit impacts on food security holds across the spectrum of income levels

Before pandemic

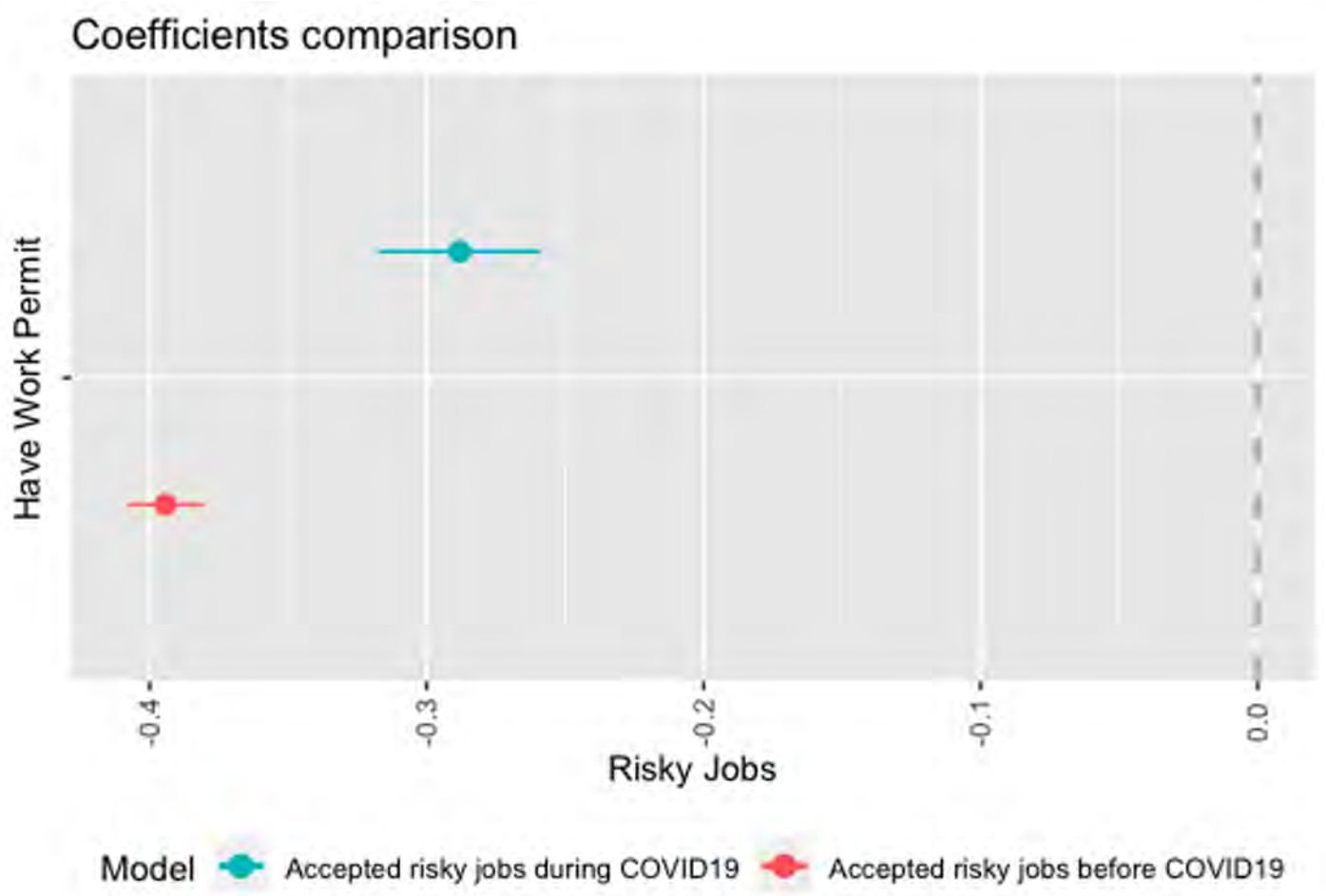


During pandemic



Food Consumption Score

Work permits reduce the chance of accepting a risky or degrading job more before than during the pandemic



Part IV:
Key insights

Most pre-pandemic results hold during the pandemic

- Granting work permits to Syrian refugees in Jordan during the COVID-19 pandemic strongly bolstered economic self-reliance among refugees
- Benefits included monetary gains and reduced risks of poverty and child labor
- The benefits were slightly smaller than before the pandemic but still very sizable

But w**ork permits cease to reduce food insecurity**

- Before the pandemic, work permits reduced food insecurity
- During the pandemic, work permits increased food insecurity
- The underlying mechanisms remain to be uncovered

Work permits work!

- Overall, the new results corroborate the previous finding that **work permits are a powerful tool for strengthening welfare among refugees**
- In addition, work permits are a very important tool for **helping refugees cope with additional challenges** stemming from the pandemic

Annex II: UNHCR's engagement in humanitarian-development cooperation: Micro-level evidence on inclusion from Kenya

Part I: Background

Motivation

Key goals of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) (UNHCR 2018):

- Promoting inclusion via a development-based approach to assistance
- Enabling economic self-reliance
- Supporting host communities

The case of Kenya

- Total of five different groups of refugee and stateless people: *Kalobeyei settlement, Kakuma refugee camp, Dadaab refugee camp, Urban settlements, and Shona stateless*
- Shift from aid-based models toward self-reliance models
- In 2016, Kalobeyei settlement: an alternative to closed camps and urban settlements
- Approach later extended to the Kakuma camp

Policies and self-reliance across settings in Kenya

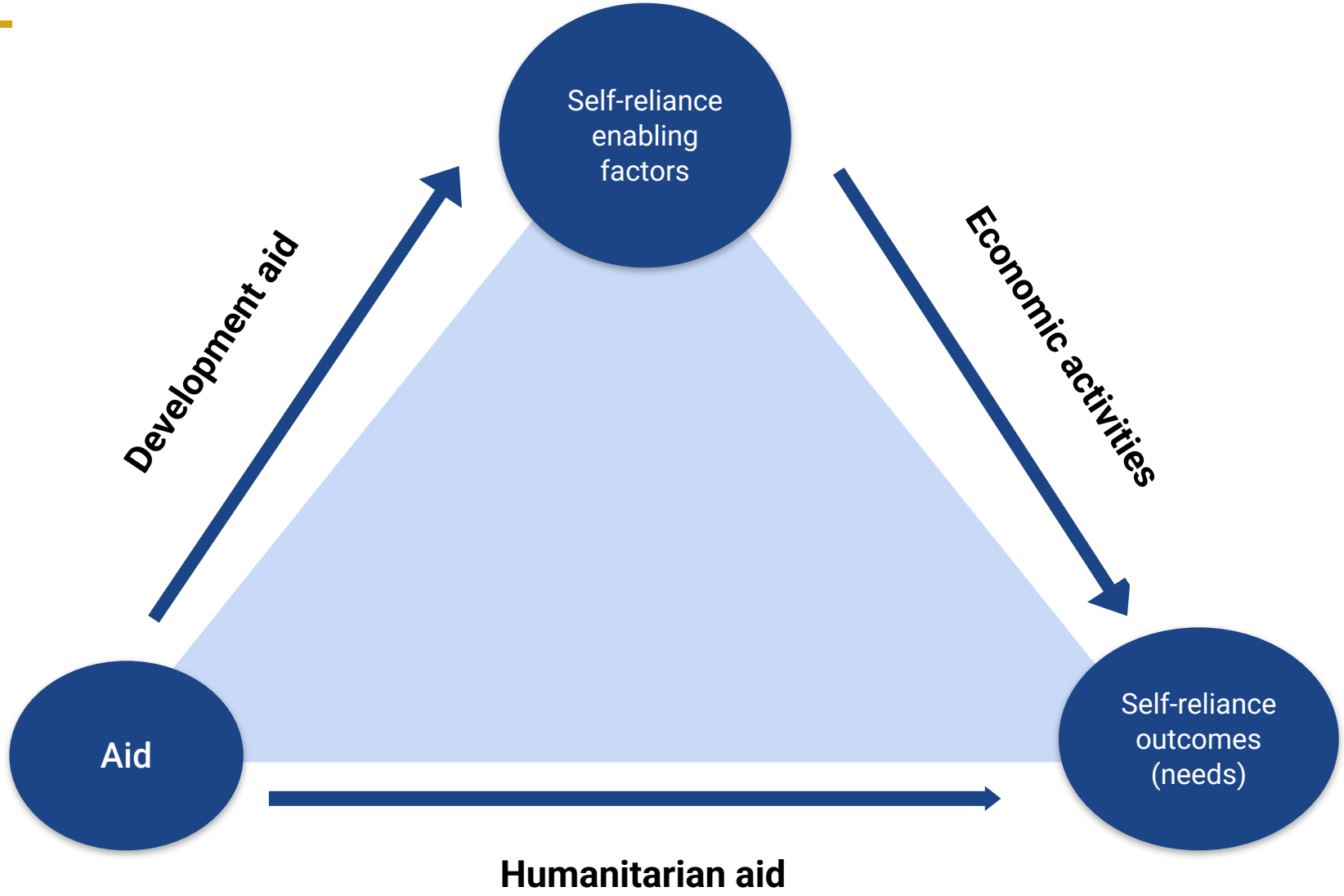
Betts et al. (2020): Kalobeyei settlement and Kakuma camp in 2017

- 15 months after the Kalobeyei settlement was established
- No difference in self-reliance enabling factors between Kakuma and Kalobeyei
- But some self-reliance outcomes better in Kalobeyei
- Underlying reasons are unclear, but it may be due to different aid models

Not well understood:

- Inclusion levels and determinants among refugees in 2020
- Social aspects of inclusion
- Comparisons to the host population

Basic framework (Betts et al. 2020)



Operationalising the framework: outcomes

We study different aspects of inclusion at the micro level:

1. **Economic self-reliance (guided by Betts et al. 2020)**
    - Captures inclusion from an economic needs perspective
2. **Trust in government**
    - Captures trust from an individual, subjective perspective
3. **No intention to return**
    - Captures (lack of) intentions to return
4. **Intention to follow the government's guidelines**
    - Captures the intentions to follow the government's guidelines

Operationalising the framework: explanatory factors

We study two different **determinants** of inclusion at the micro level:

1. **Self-reliance enabling factors** (guided by Betts et al. 2020)
    - Captures market- and non-market-based factors such as access to public goods and networks
    - Main focus of interest
2. **Aid**
    - Captures the transfers received from different entities and their values
    - Important control variable

Research questions

We study two main research questions in the context of Kenya:

1) **How do inclusion outcomes differ between refugee and host populations?**

2) **Which factors foster inclusion among refugees?**

Part II: Empirical methodology

Part II-A: Data

Data overview

Data preparation

- Obtained access to Kenya Covid-19 Rapid Response Phone Survey data
- Collated data from refugees/stateless people (UNHCR) and non-refugees (World Bank)
- Data cleaning and quality checks
- Construction of new variables and indices

Data analyses

- Descriptive statistics (univariate)
- Relationships (bivariate and multivariate)
- Robustness checks

Refugee and non-refugee panel survey data from Kenya

- Panel survey data collected by UNHCR, World Bank, Kenyan National Bureau of Statistics & UC Berkeley
- Representative refugee and non-refugee samples
- Refugee sub-samples
  - Kakuma refugee camp
  - Kalobeyei settlement
  - Dadaab refugee camp
  - Urban refugees
  - Shona stateless

Six-wave panel data: May 2020 - November 2021

Wave 1: May 14 to July 7, 2020; 4,061 Kenyan households / 1,328 refugee households

Wave 2: July 16 to September 18, 2020; 4,492 Kenyan households / 1,699 refugee households

Wave 3: September 28 to December 2, 2020; 4,979 Kenyan households / 1,487 refugee households

Wave 4: January 15 to March 25, 2021; 4,892 Kenyan households / 1,376 refugee households

Wave 5: March 29 to June 13, 2021; 5,854 Kenyan households / 1,562 refugee households

Wave 6: July 14 to November 3, 2021; 5,765 Kenyan households / 1,407 refugee households

Part II-B: Empirical measures of outcomes

Outcomes

We study four different aspects of inclusion and integration at the micro level:

1. **Economic self-reliance** (guided by Betts et al. 2020)
    - An index based on seven items capturing economic self-reliance
    - Standardized to zero mean and unit standard deviation
2. **Trust in the government**
    - An index based on four items capturing perceptions of trust in government
    - Standardized to zero mean and unit standard deviation
    - A dichotomous variable indicating one if trust index is “high” (greater than the median)
3. **Intention to follow the government’s guidelines**
    - A dichotomous variable indicating one if a household has an intention to follow the government’s guidelines
4. **No intention to return**
    - A dichotomous variable indicating one if a household has no intention to return

Economic self-reliance index

The additive index is based on 11 variables divided into six categories. The variables are summed up after normalization:

1) Food
- Food security

2) Shelter
- Housing
- Power usage

3) Asset index
- Current assets

4) Self-determination (mental health)
- Subjective well-being

5) Non-food items
- Household and personal items
- Durables and vehicles
- Local services (hair cuts, prepared meals, etc.)
- Energy and utilities

6) Employment
- Household is employed
- Earnings

Trust in the government index

Based on four survey questions capturing different beliefs about and attitudes towards the Kenyan government:

1) How much do you trust your country's government to take care of…
    - …Its citizens? (non-refugees)
    - …Immigrants/ refugees in Kenya? (refugees)

1) Are you satisfied with the government's response to the coronavirus crisis?

3) The government is trustworthy in the way it manages the coronavirus crisis.

3) The government is willing to provide healthcare to address the coronavirus crisis.

The index measures how favourable beliefs and attitudes towards the government are

Part II-C: Empirical measures of explanatory factors

Explanatory factors

We study two different types of determinants of inclusion and integration:

1. **Self-reliance enabling factors** (guided by Betts et al. 2020)
    - An index capturing self-reliance enabling factors
    - Three sub-indices: **Access to services, Status, Education**
    - Standardized to zero mean and unit standard deviation
2. **Aid**
    - An index capturing the source and amount of aid
    - Two sub-indices: Received assistance, Amount of assistance
    - Standardized to zero mean and unit standard deviation

Self-reliance enabling factors index

The additive index is based on 11 variables (divided into three categories) capturing different self-reliance enabling factors. The variables are summed up after normalization

1) Access to services

- Access to electricity
- Access to health insurance
- Access to loans
- Access to transportation
- Access to the internet at home
- Access to mobile phones
- Degree of access to communication

2) Status

- Resident

3) Education

- Formal education
- Ability to speak in English
- Ability to speak in Swahili

Aid index

A total of six variables (divided into two categories) capturing the type and amount of aid received are summed up after normalization:

1) Gift / assistance received from

- Government
- NGO
- Politicians

2) Total value of assistance received from

- Government
- NGO
- Politicians

Part II-D: Estimating relationships

Linear panel models

We estimate longitudinal regression models of the following type:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{it} + \beta_2 Z_{it} + \delta_i + \tau_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Y is an inclusion outcome of individual i at a time t; X is a flexible scalar or vector of inclusion determinants, Z is a vector of demographic control variables, δ denotes household fixed effects, τ denote wave fixed effects, and ε is the error term.

The main parameter of interest (β_1) estimates the effect of inclusion determinants on inclusion outcomes. The household and wave fixed effects control for time-invariant differences between households and time trends. All standard errors are clustered at the camp level.

Heterogeneity and robustness

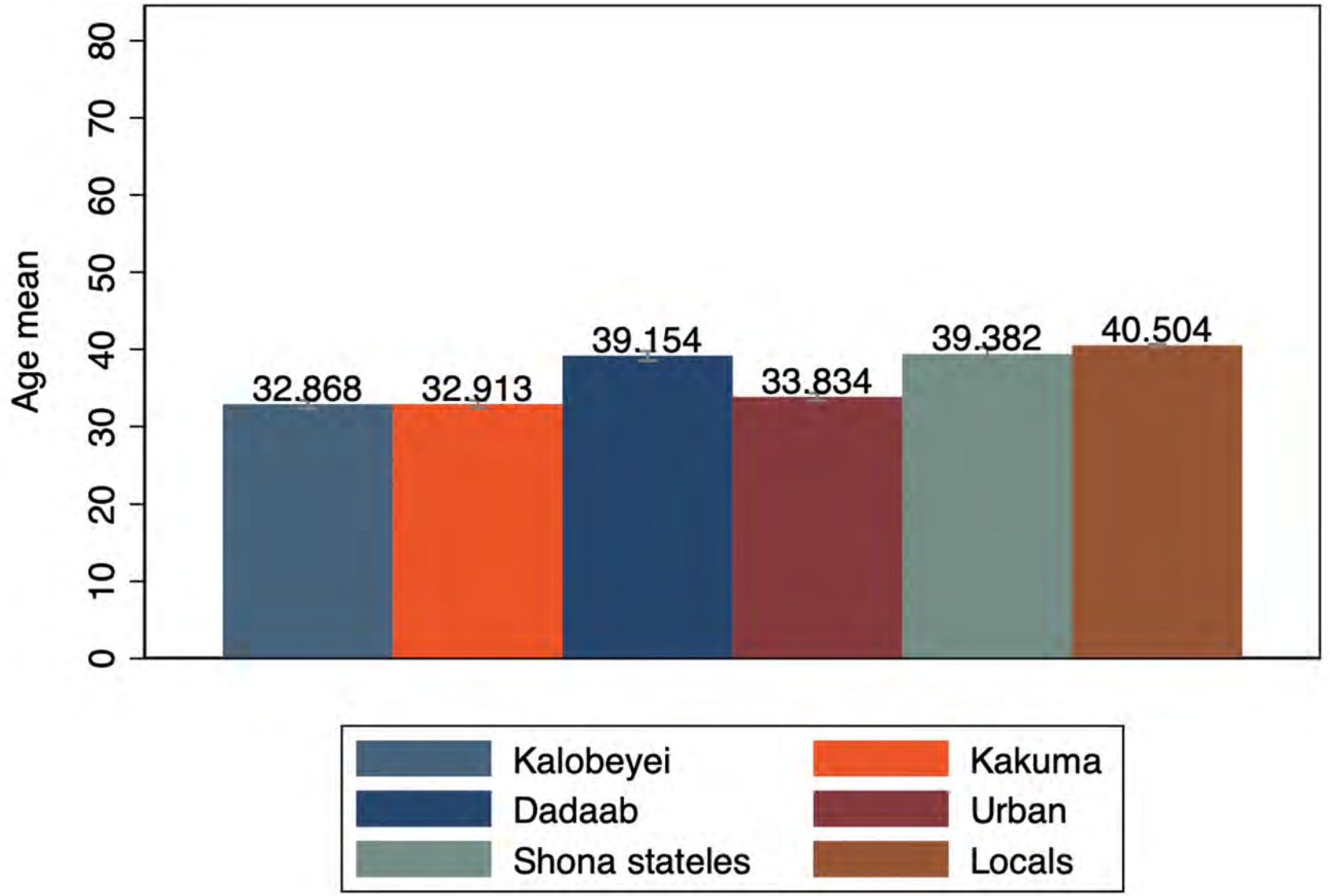
We also explicitly analyze sub-indices and individual components of indices:

- the **correlations** of sub-indices and individual components of the indices capturing self-enabling factors and aid
- the **impacts** of sub-indices and individual components of the indices capturing self-enabling factors and aid

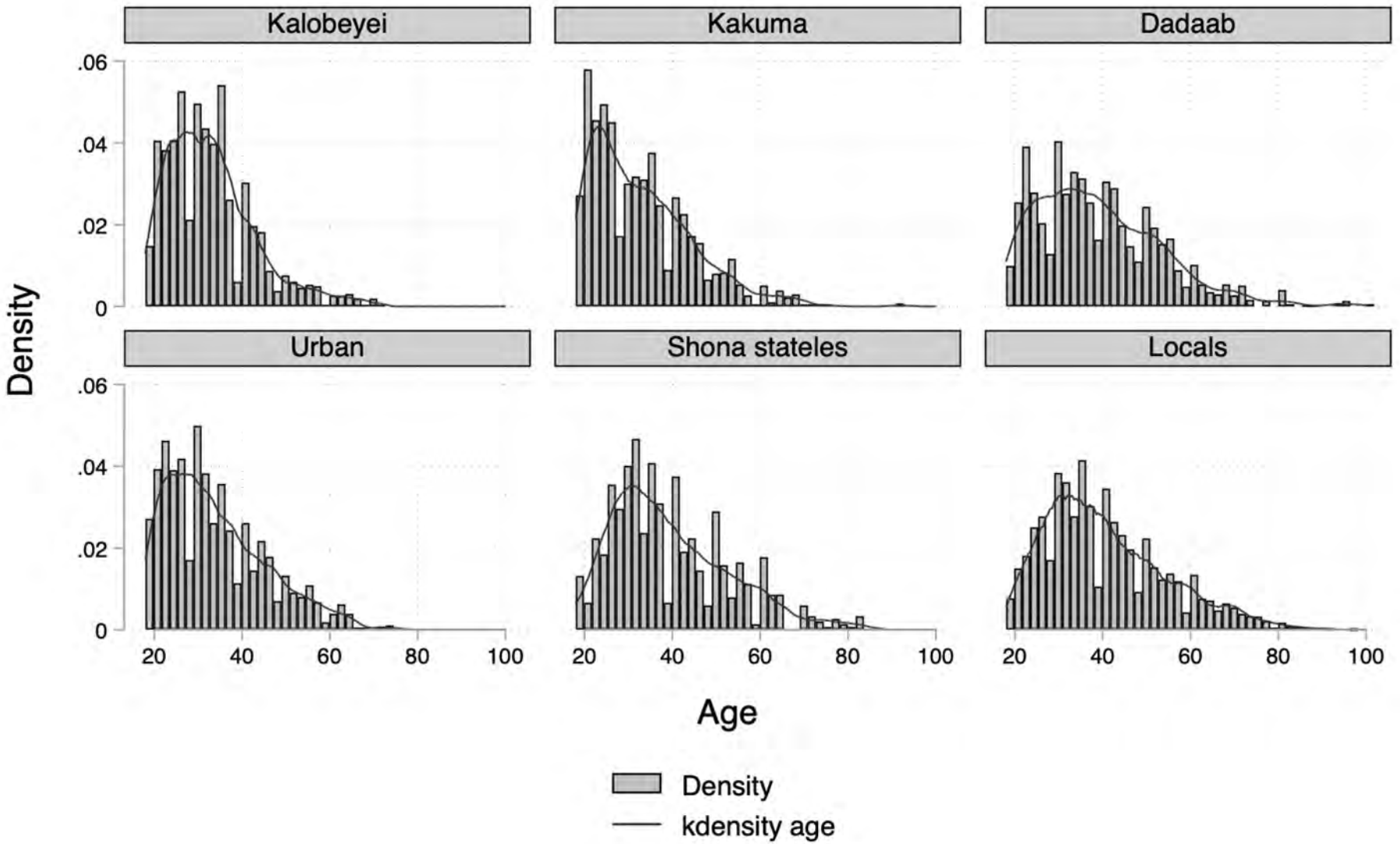
Part III: Results

Part III-A: Demographic characteristics

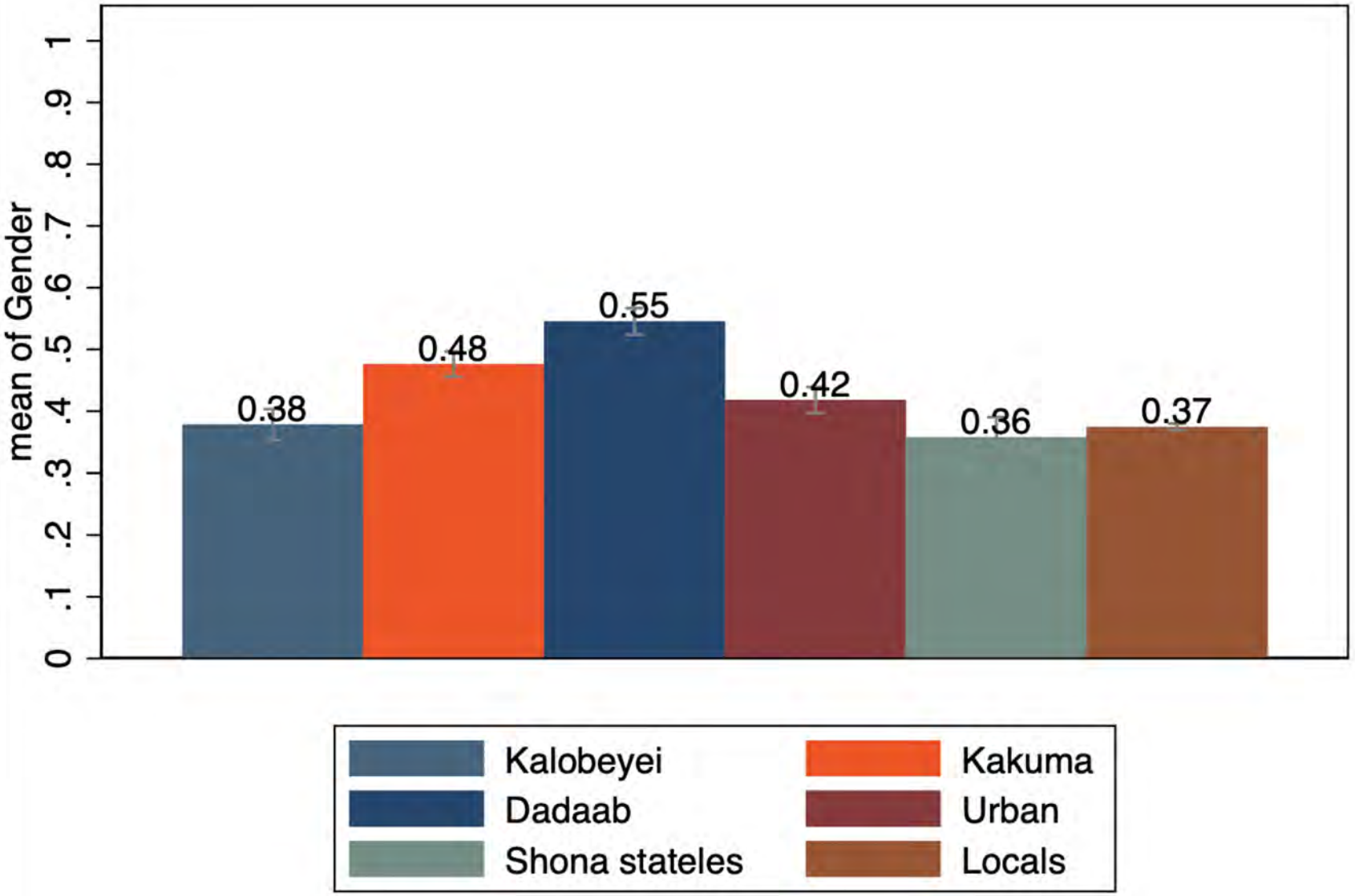
Age head: mean



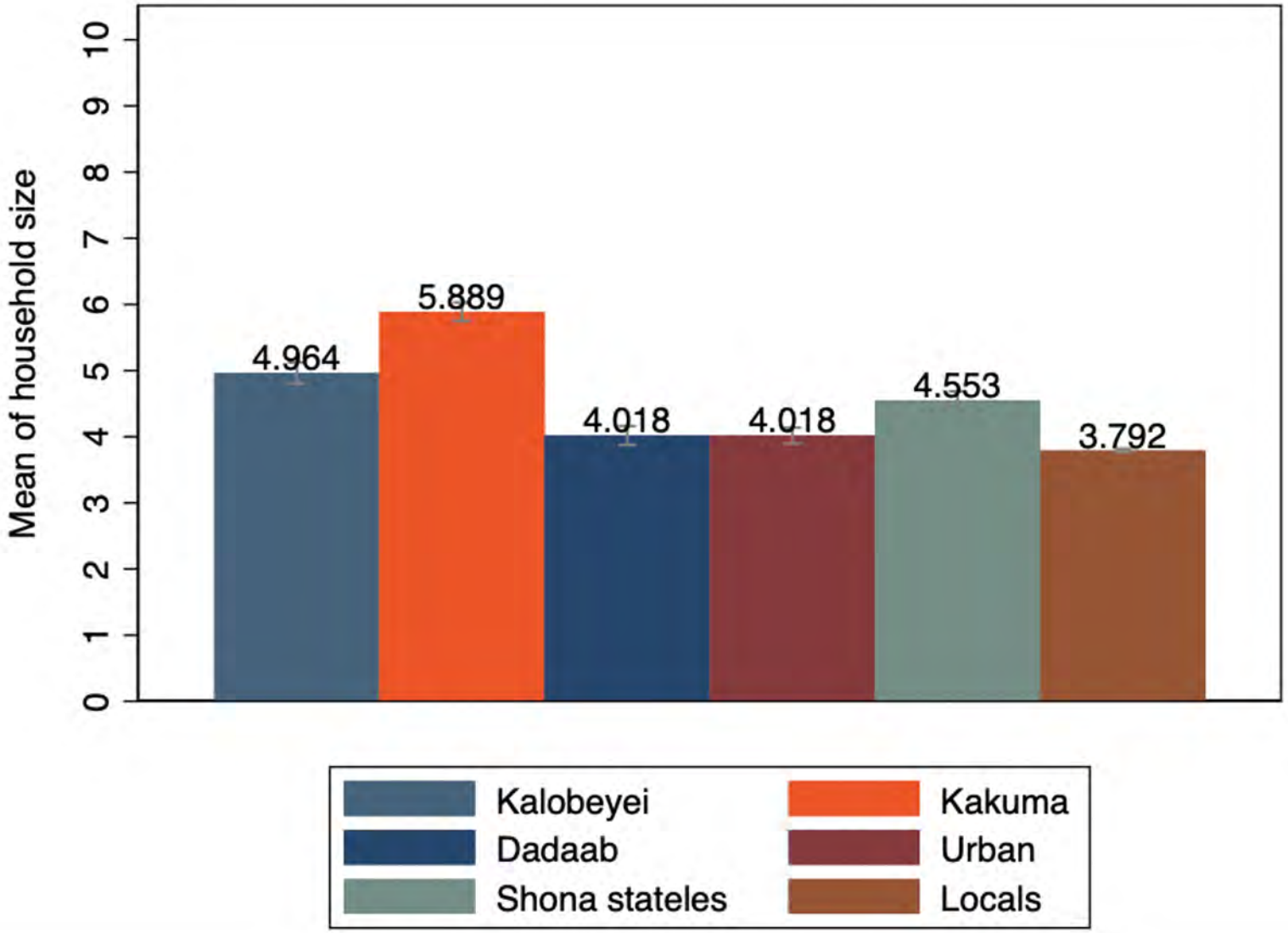
Age head: distribution



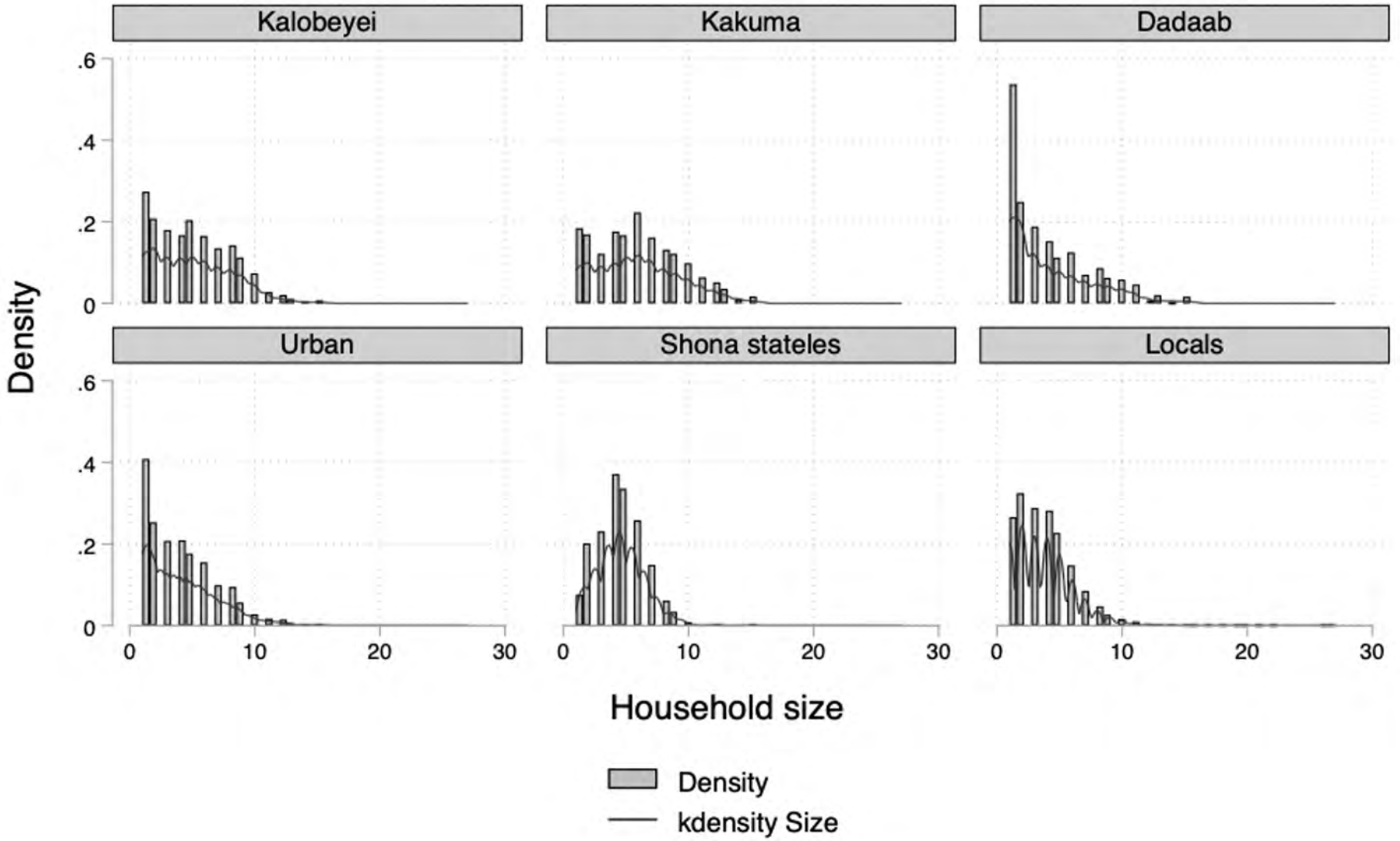
Female head: mean



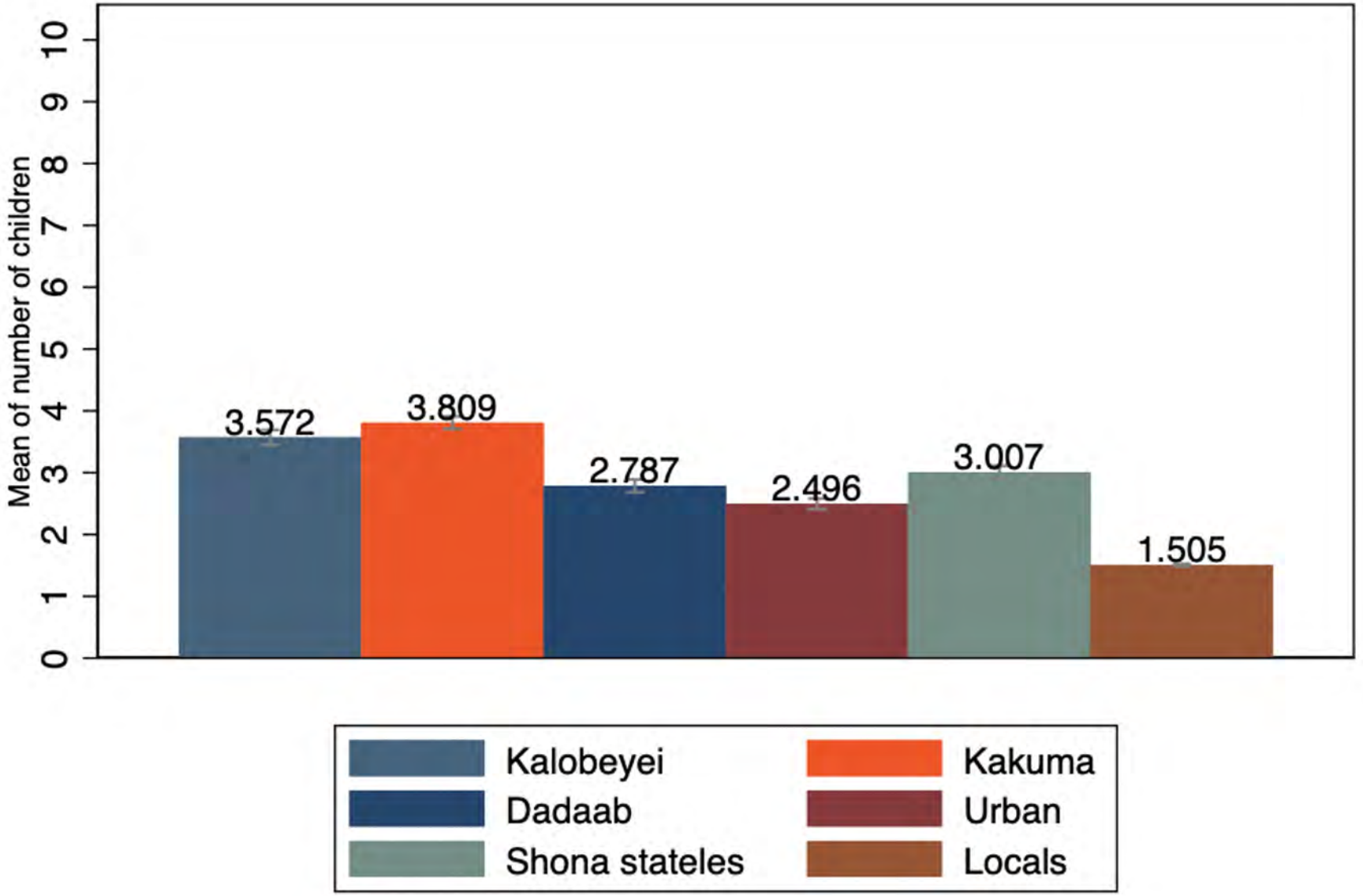
Household size: mean



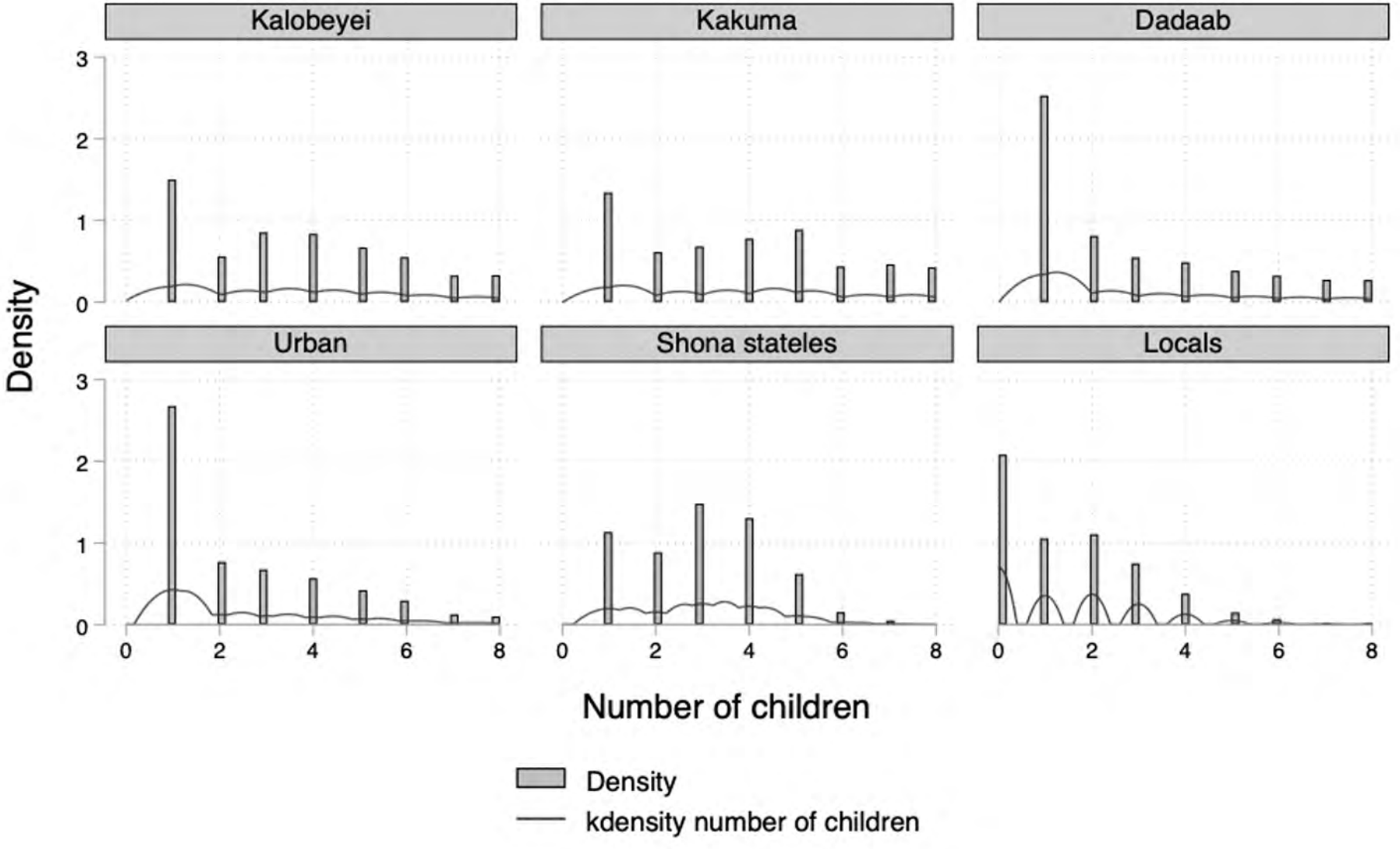
Household size: distribution



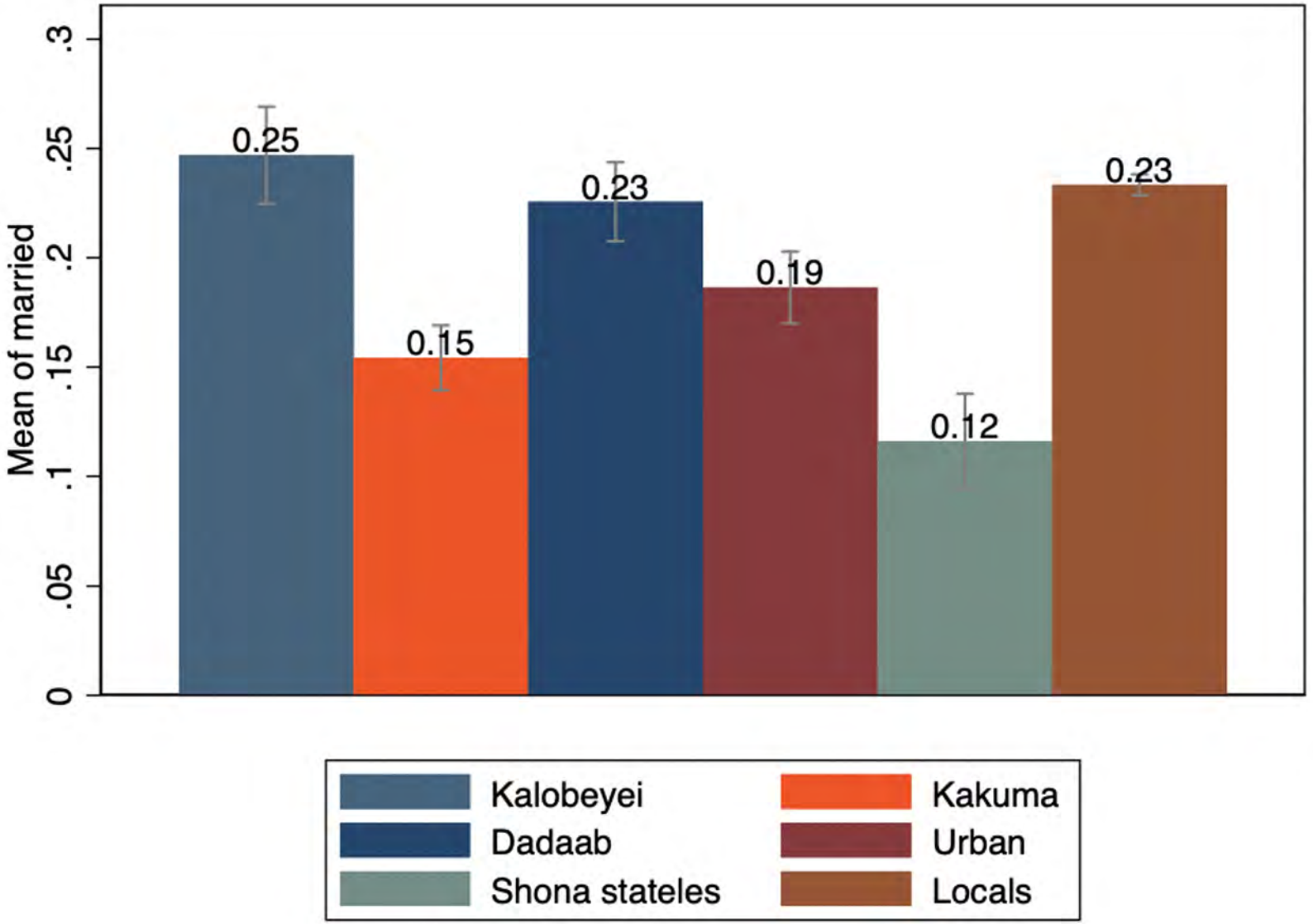
Number of children in the household: mean



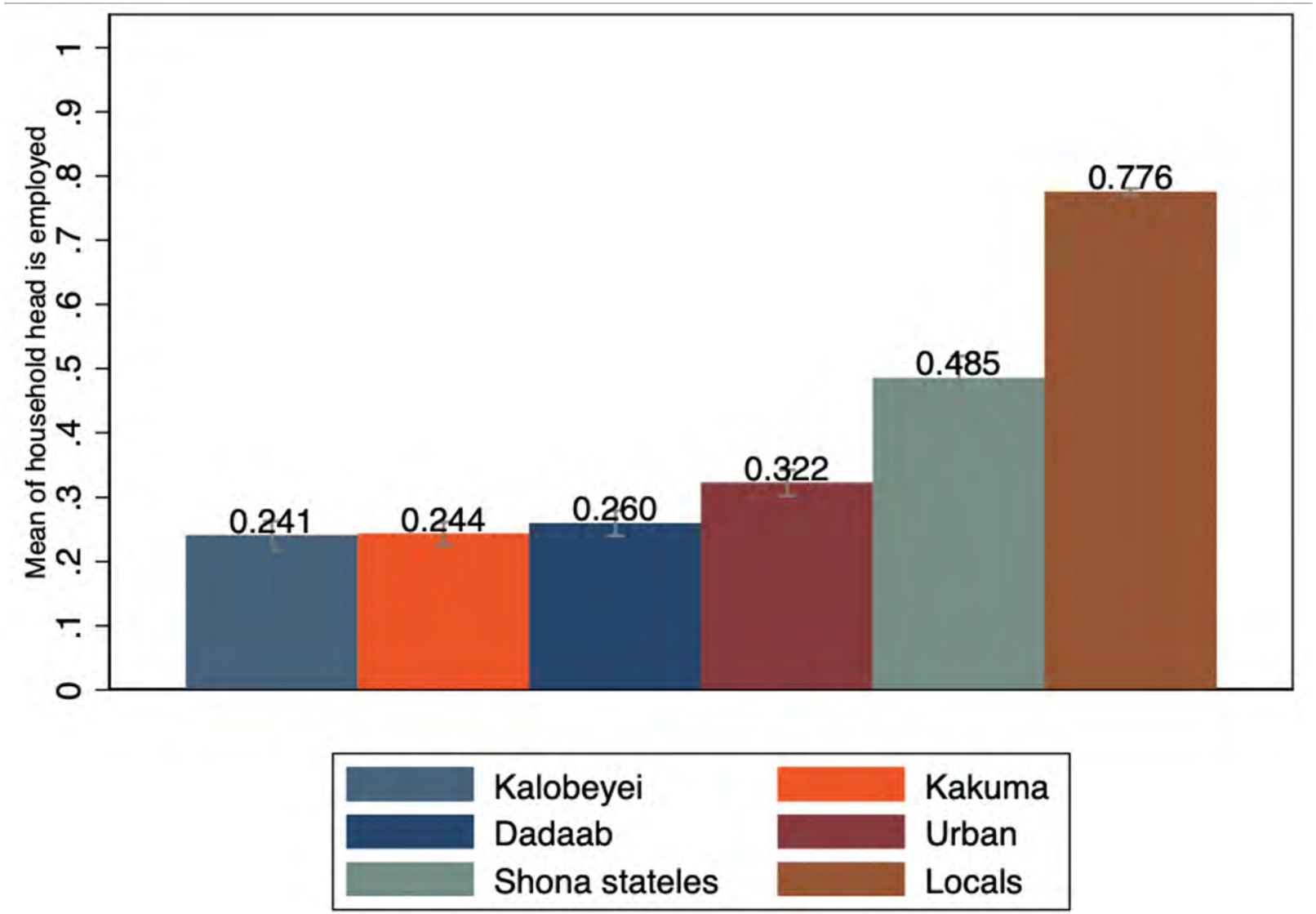
Number of children in the household: distribution



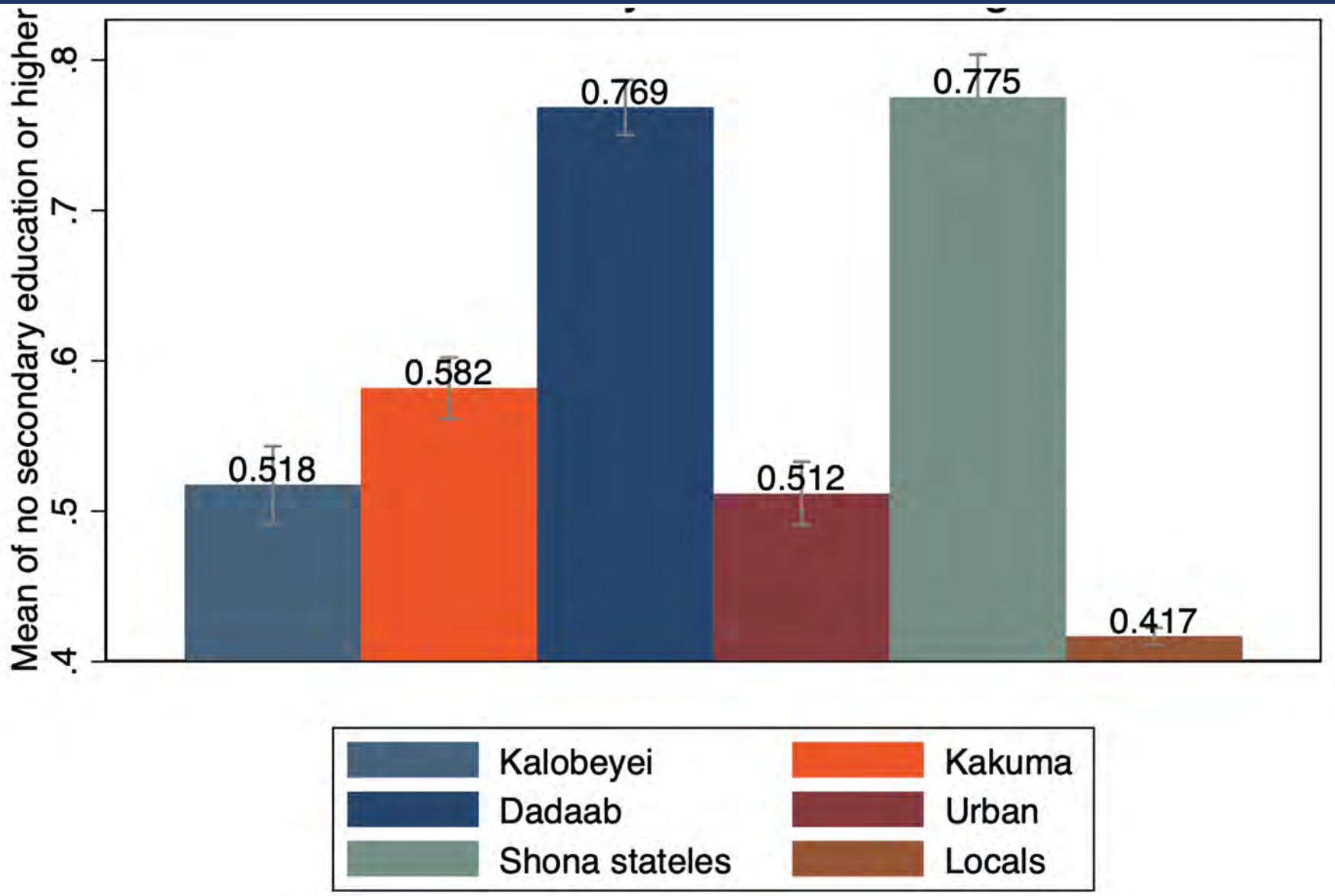
Household head is married: mean



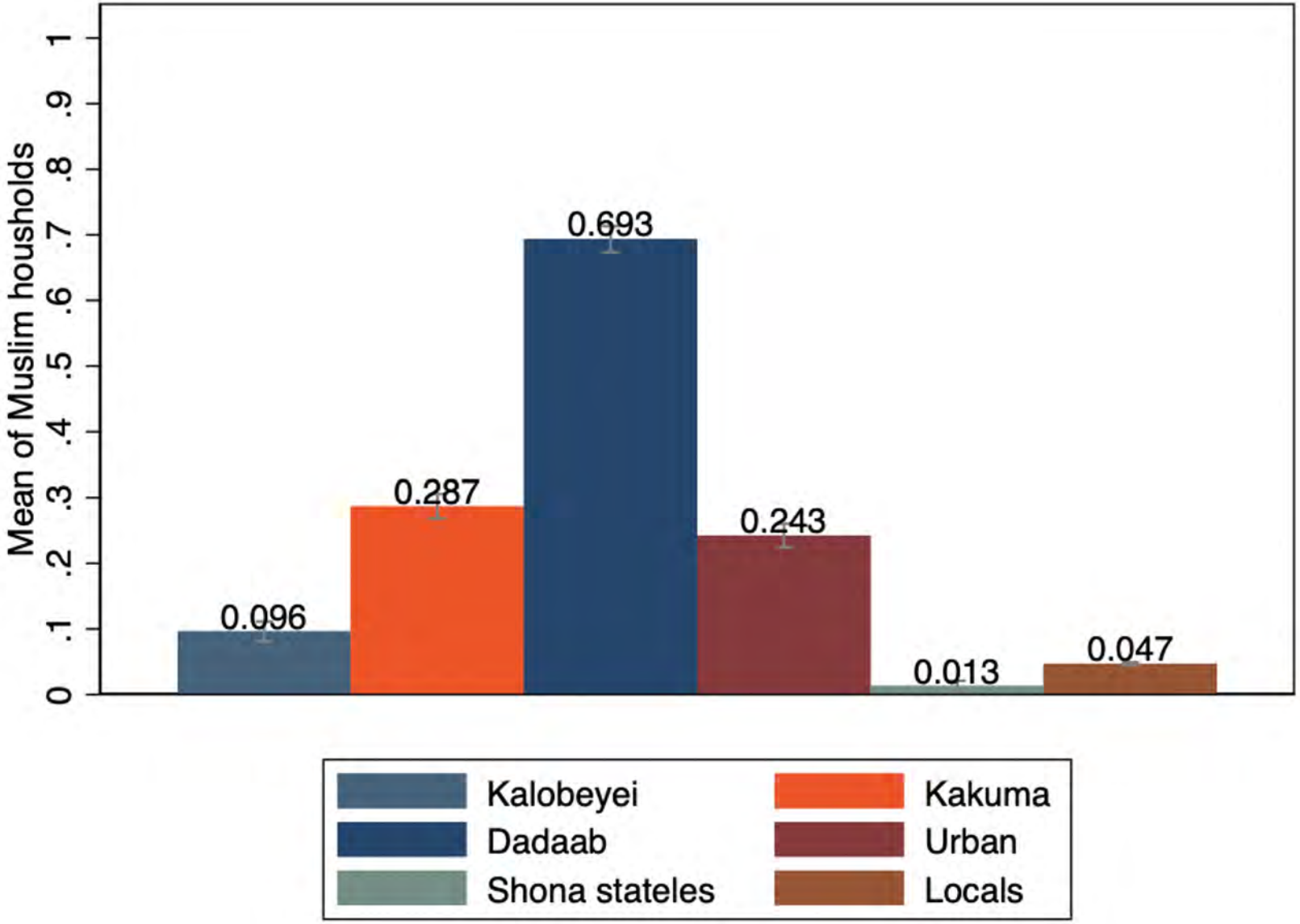
Household head is employed: mean



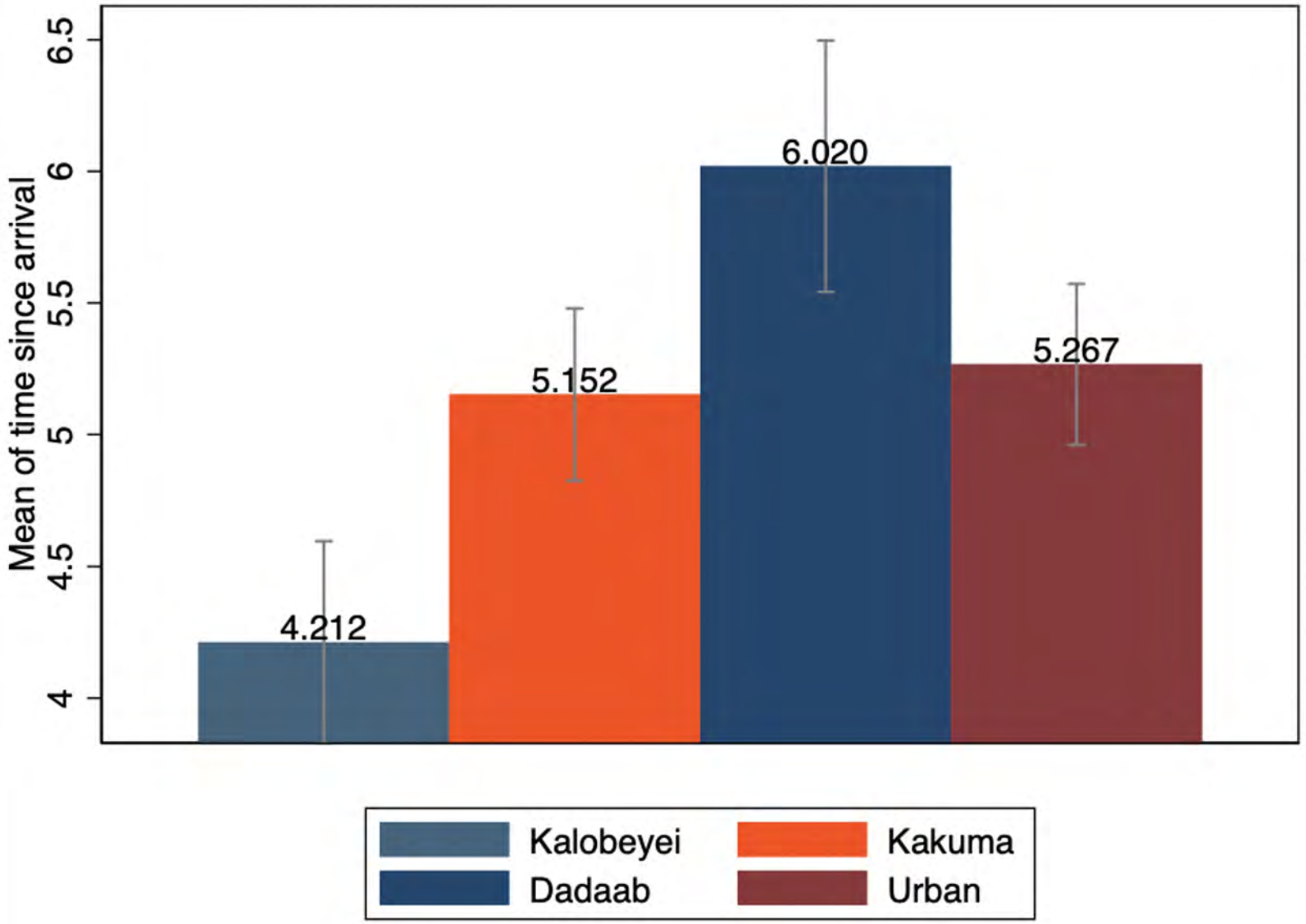
Household head has no secondary education (or higher): mean



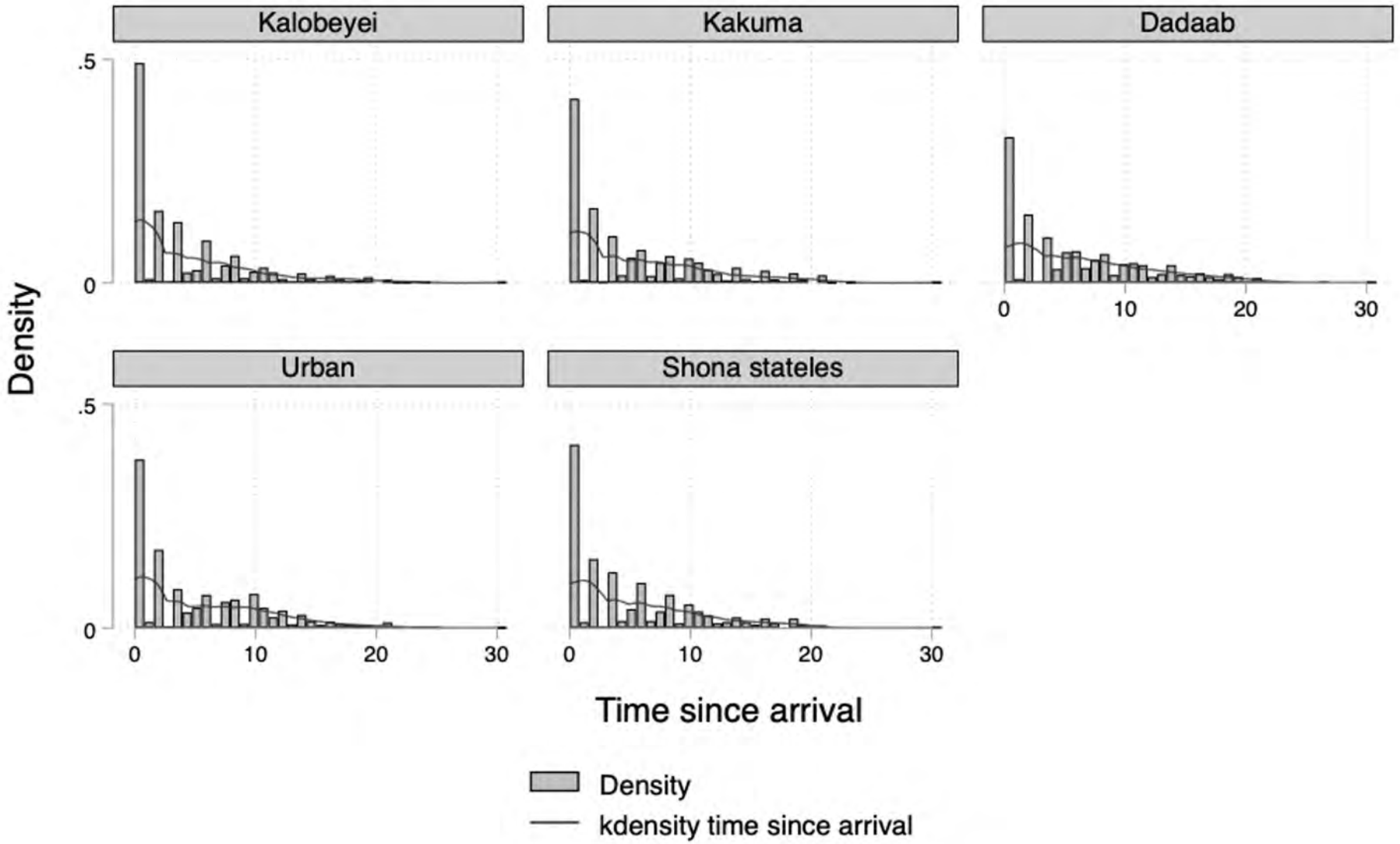
Share of Muslim households



Time since arrival from 2020, in months: mean



Time since arrival: distribution



Summary

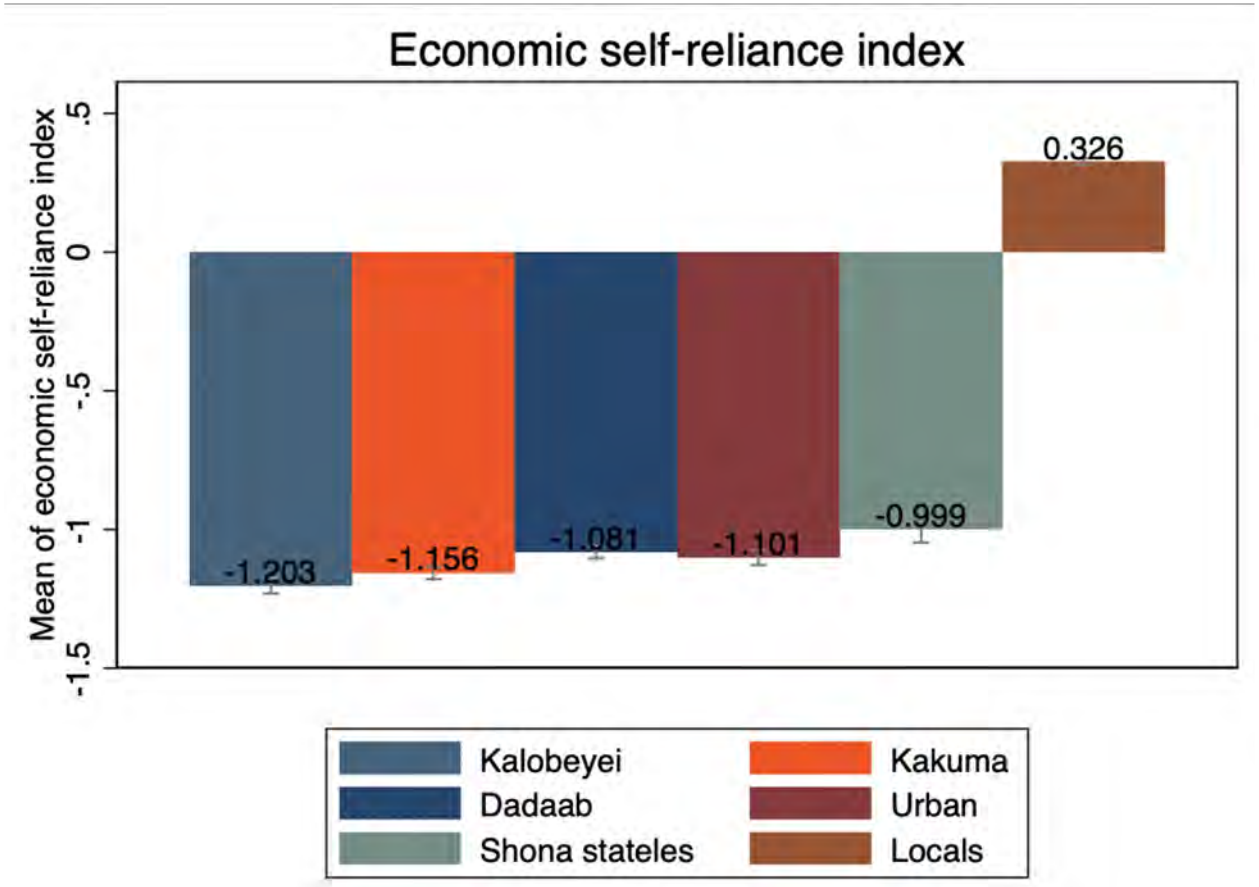
- **Age head**
  - similar distribution for all camps and locals, highest mean for locals
- **Female head**
  - different distribution, highest mean in Dadaab, lowest mean for locals
- **Household size**
  - most Dadaab refugees have a small household size as well as locals, highest mean in Kakuma
- **Number of children**
  - lowest mean for locals compared to refugees, highest mean in Kakuma
- **Married head**
  - Kalobeyei, Dadaab, and locals have the highest marriage rates, while Shona stateless have the lowest

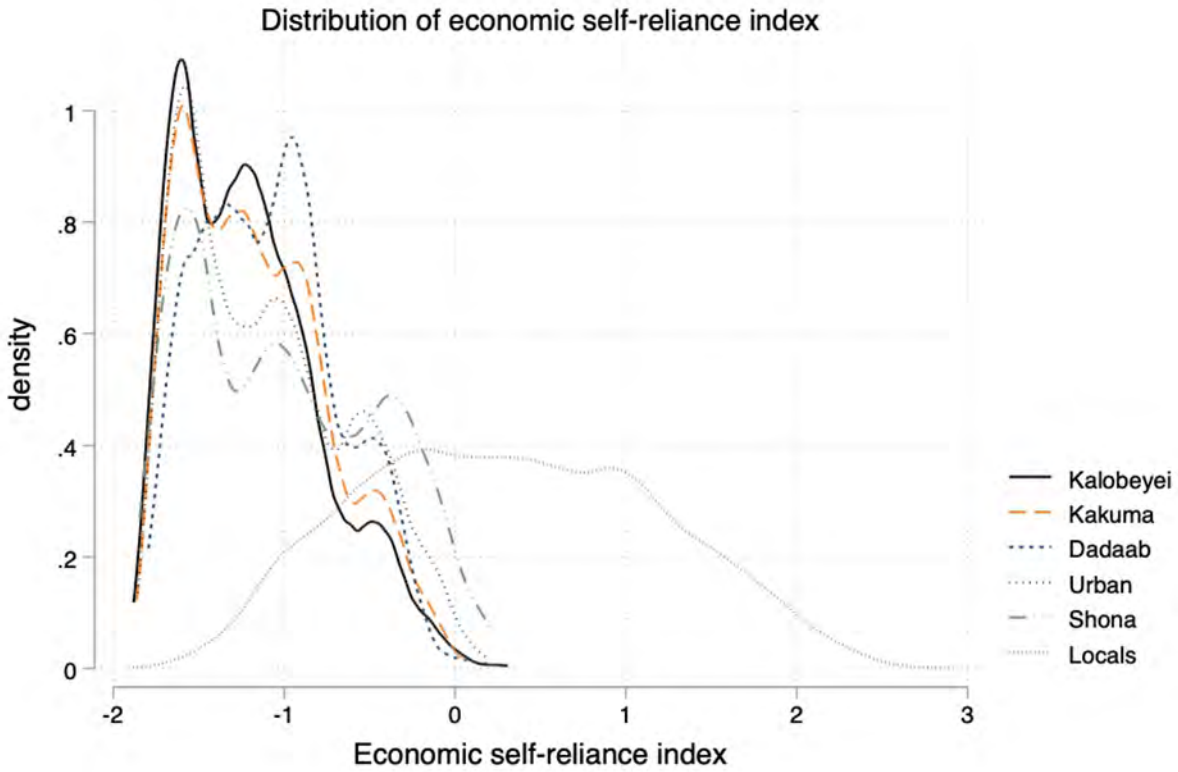
Summary

- **Household is employed**
  - large differences between locals and refugees with locals having the highest mean, and Kalobeyei having the lowest mean
- **No secondary education (or higher)**
  - similar for all camps and locals, apart from Dadaab and Shona stateless with the least education and the locals with the most education
- **Share of Muslim households**
  - different distribution across all camps with the majority living in Dadaab and Kakuma
- **Time since arrival (data available from 2020), in months**
  - highest mean in Dadaab, similar in Kakuma and Urban camps, and lowest mean in Kalobeyei

Part III-B: Self-reliance outcomes

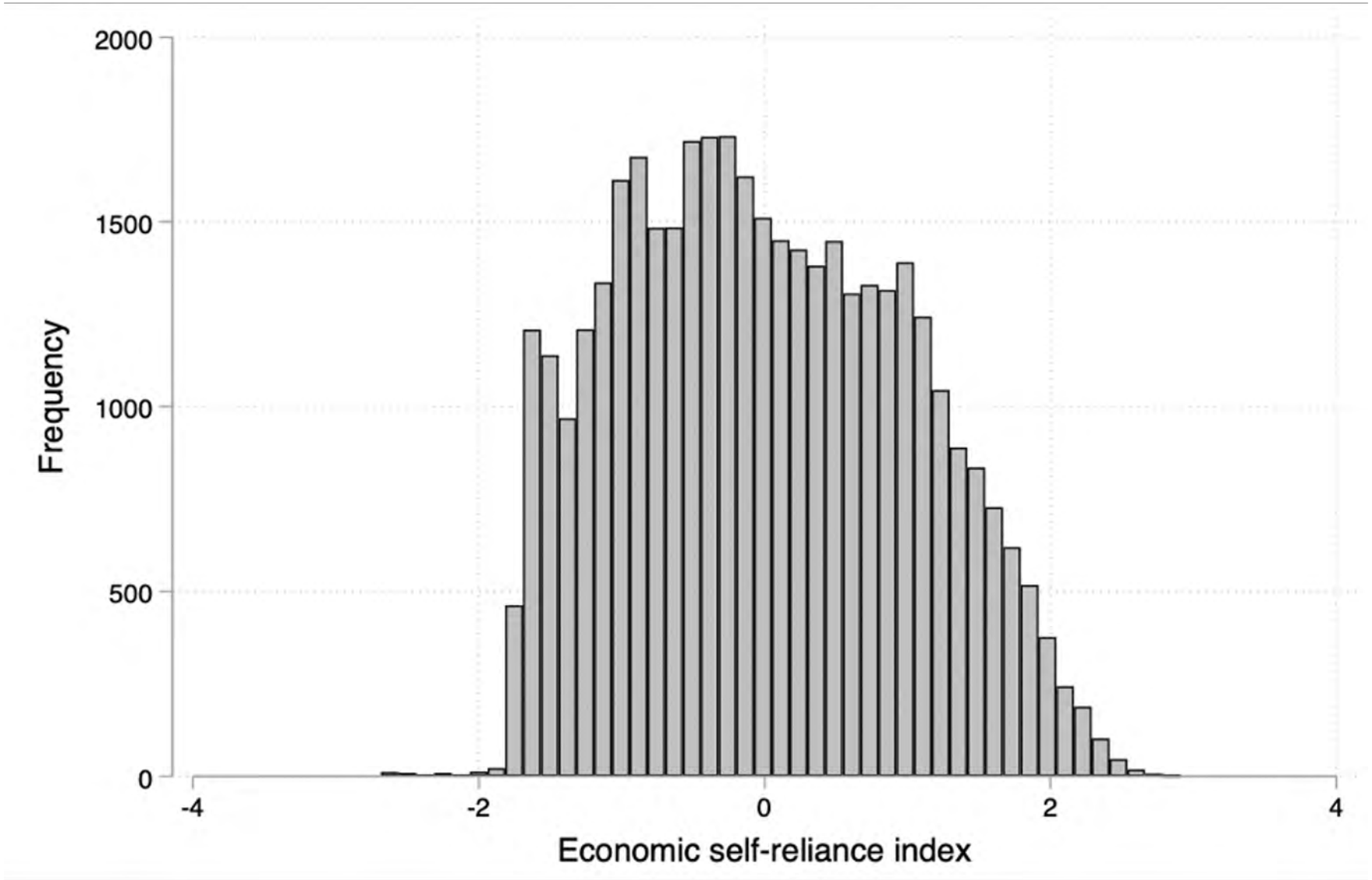
Economic self-reliance index



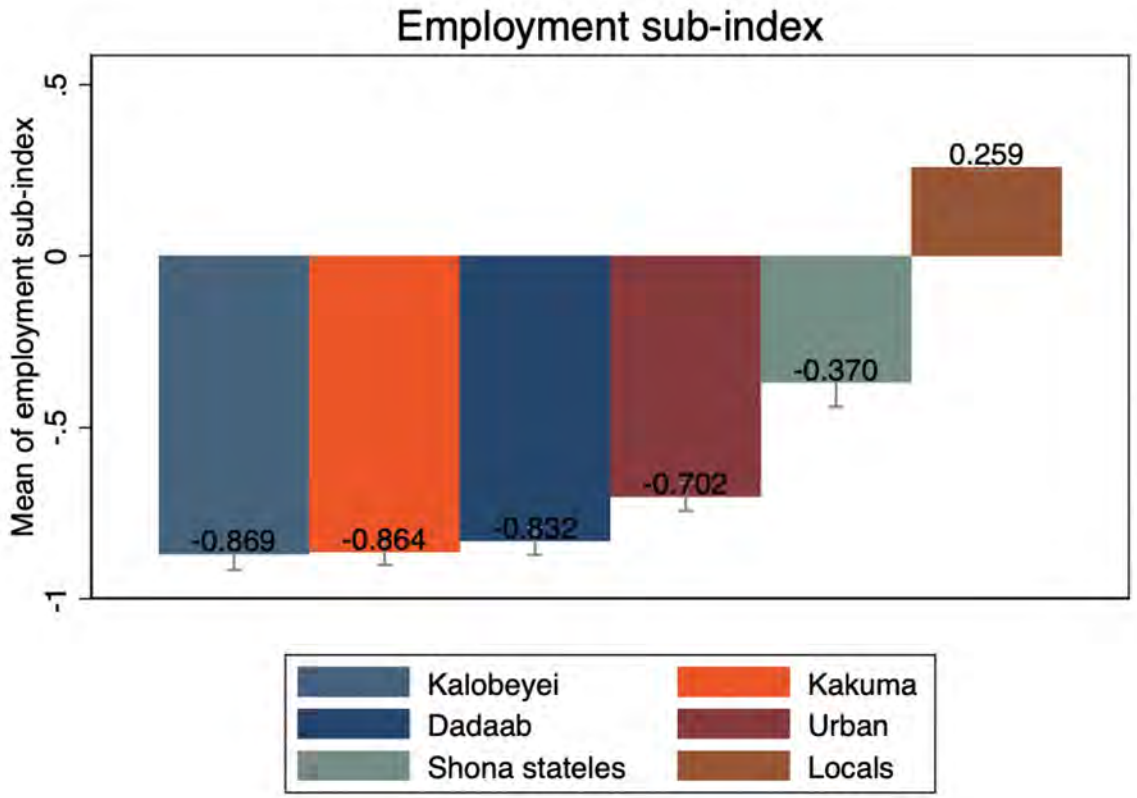


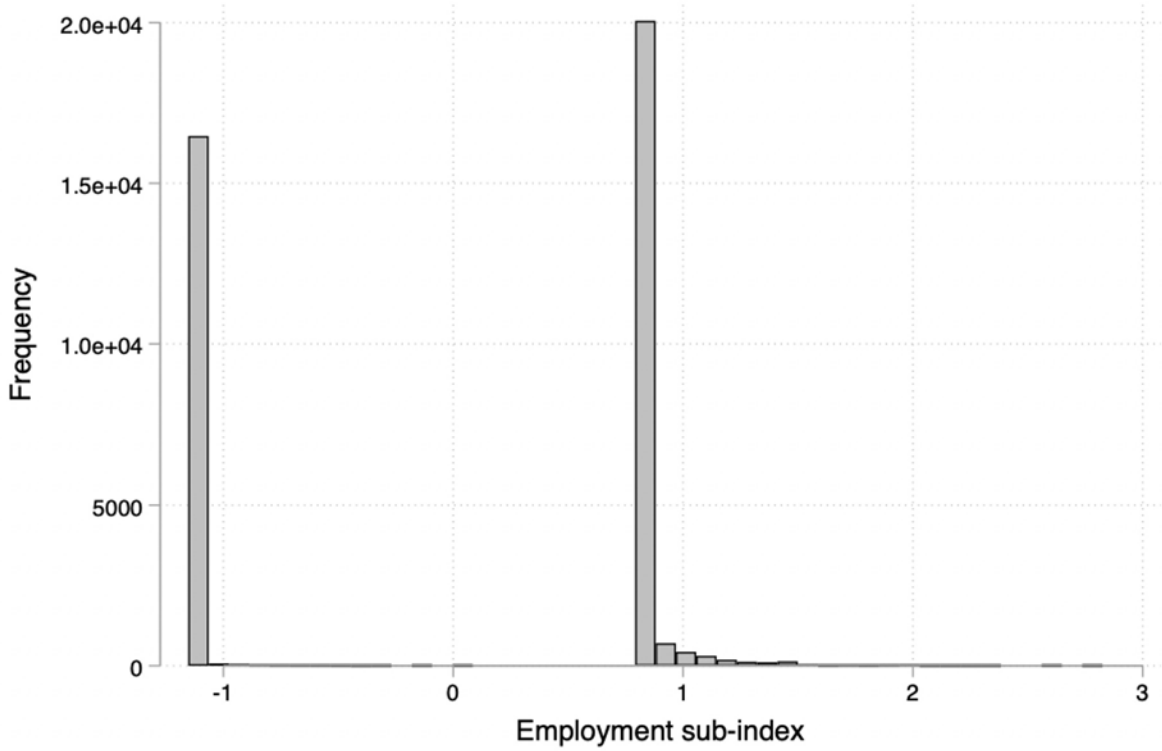
- much *lower* among refugees than non-refugees
- among refugees, relatively small differences

Full distribution of economic self-reliance index (standardized)



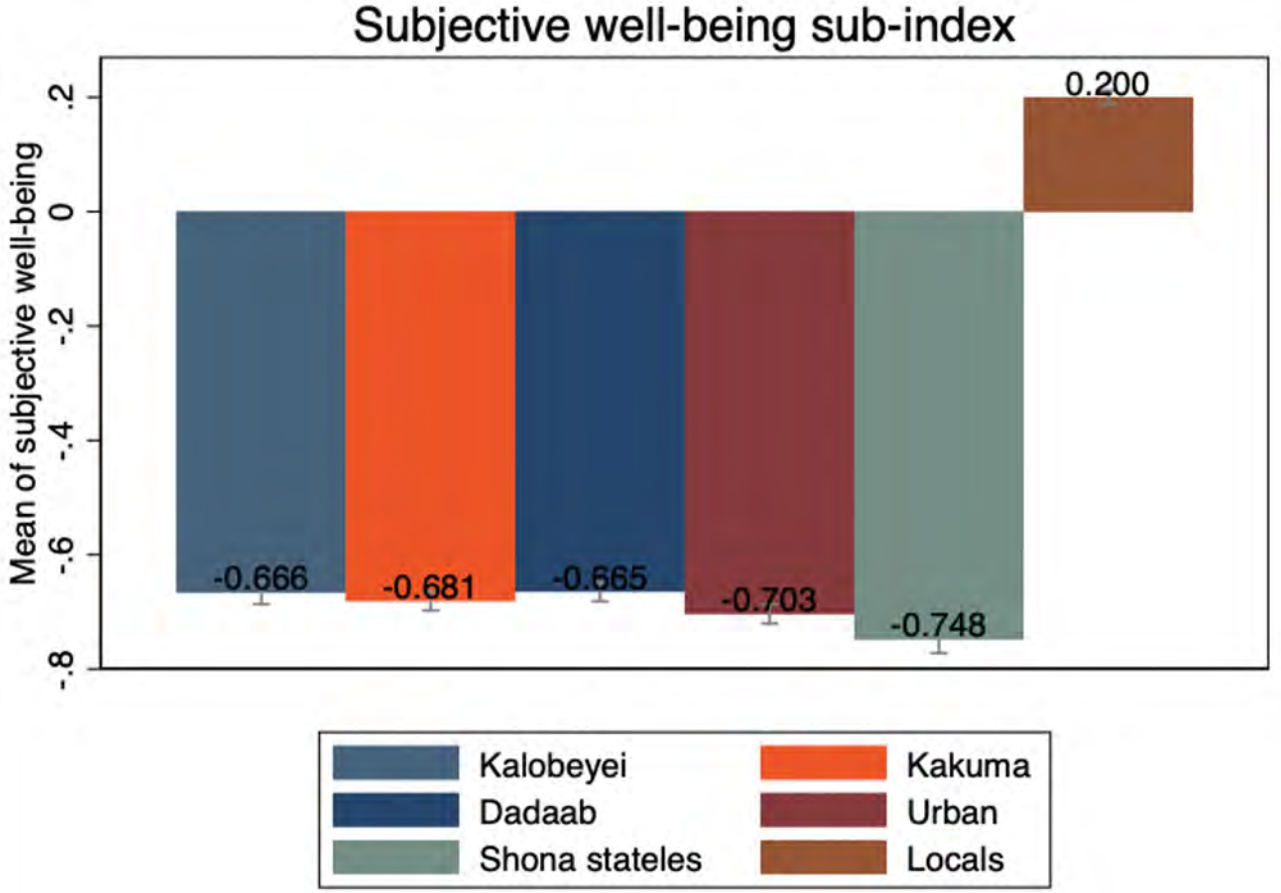
Employment sub-index

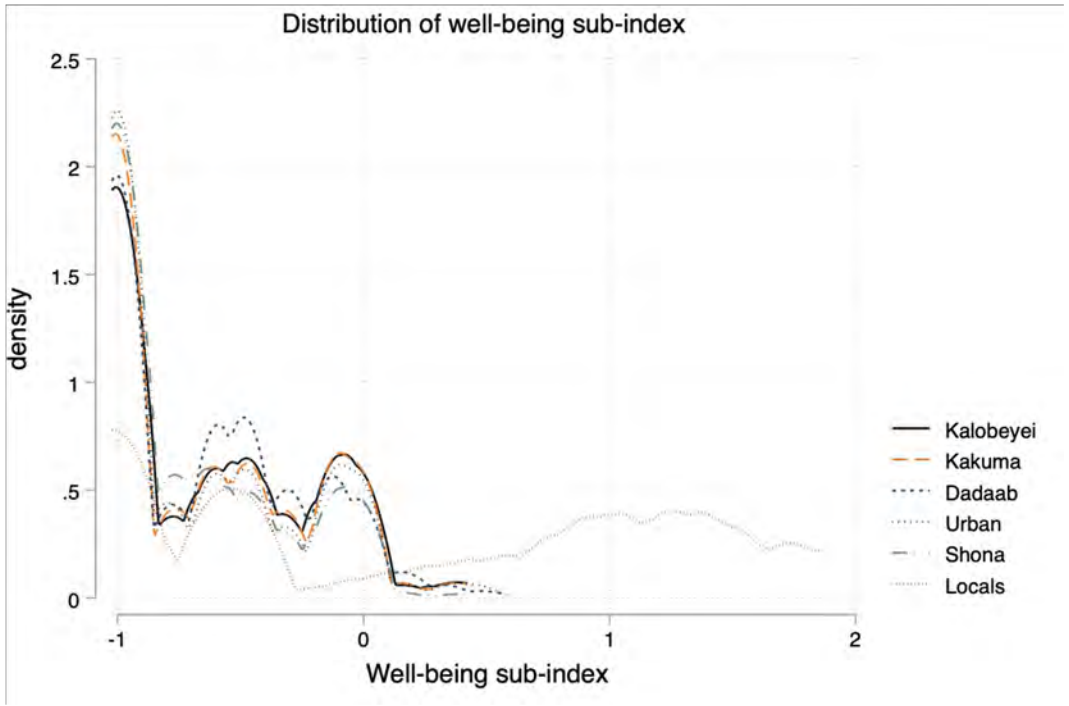




- much *lower* among refugees than non-refugees
- among refugees, *lowest* in Kalobeyei, Kakuma, and Dadaab

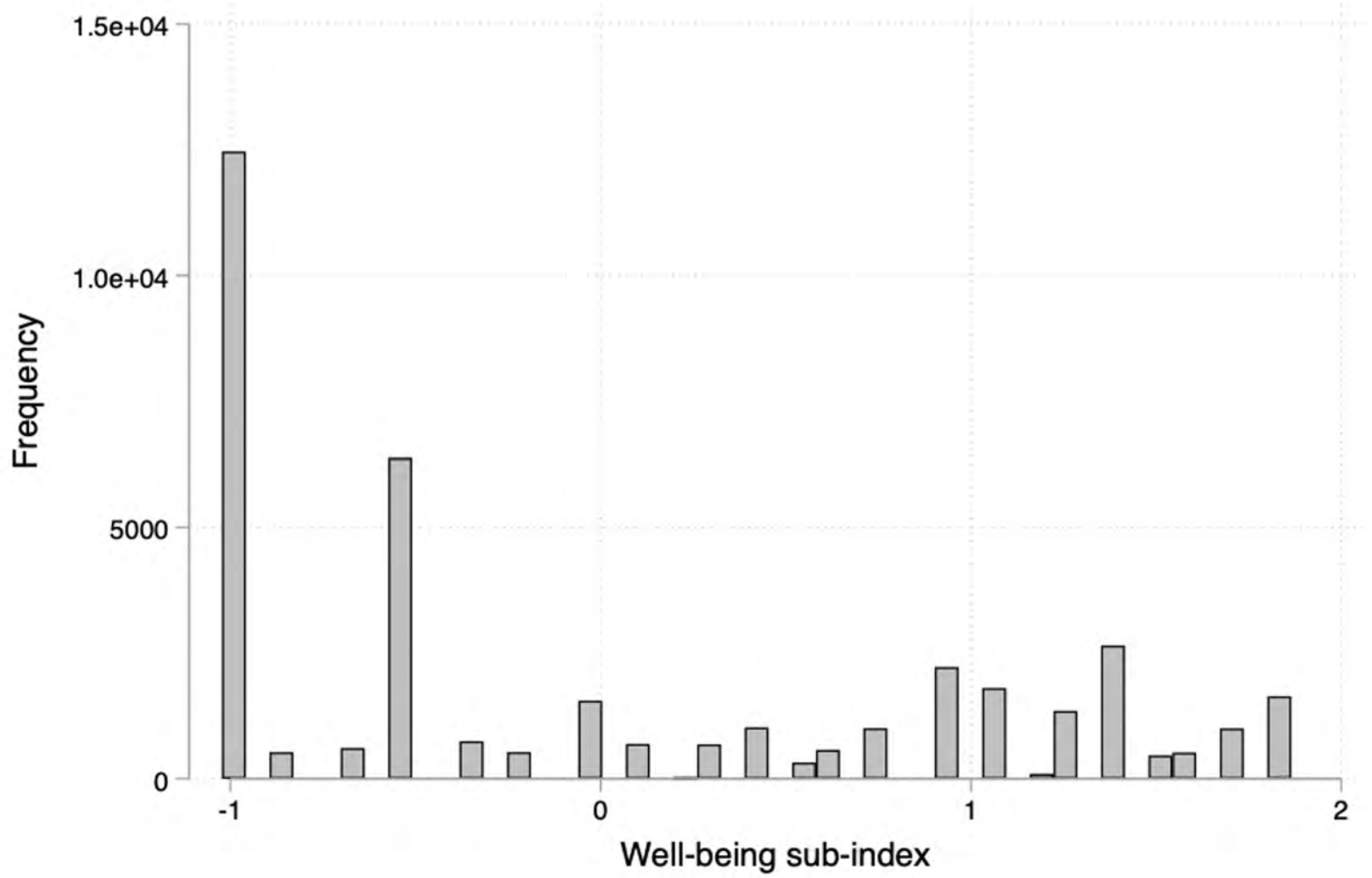
Subjective well-being sub-index



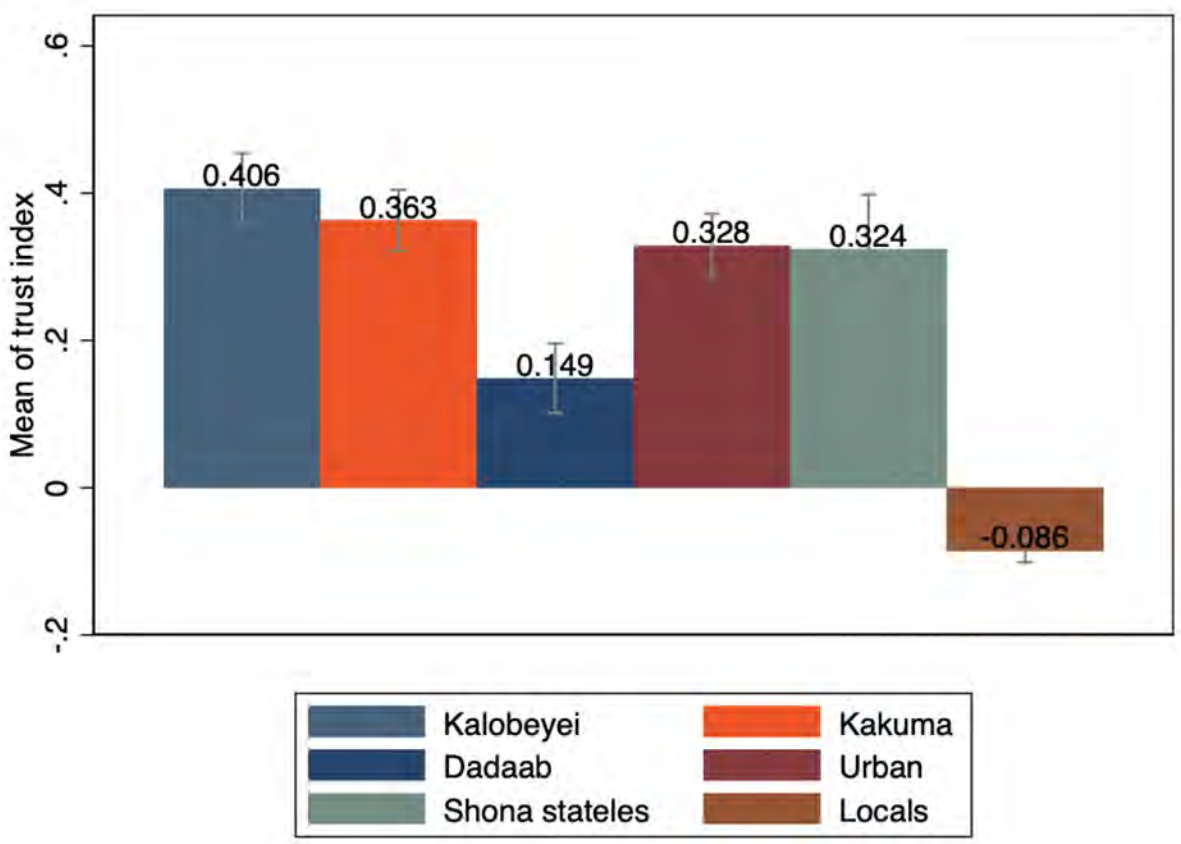


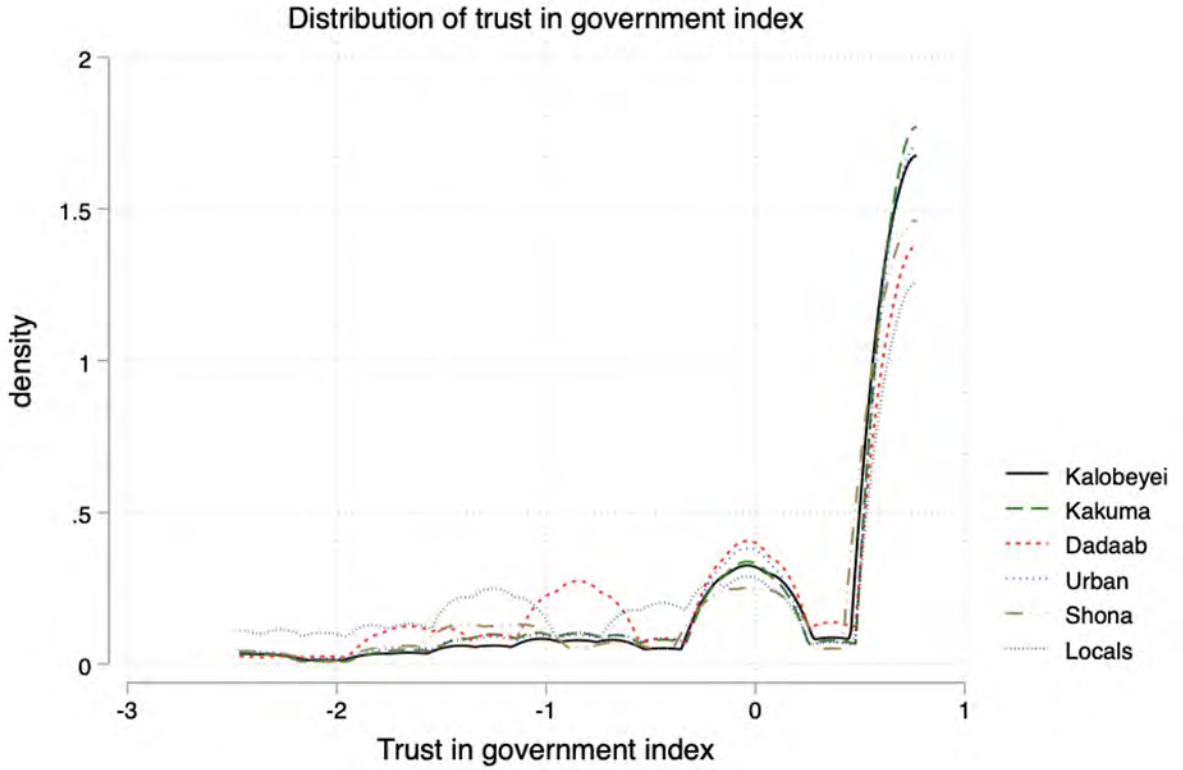
- much *lower* among refugees than non-refugees
- among refugees, relatively small differences

Full distribution of subjective well-being sub-index (standardized)



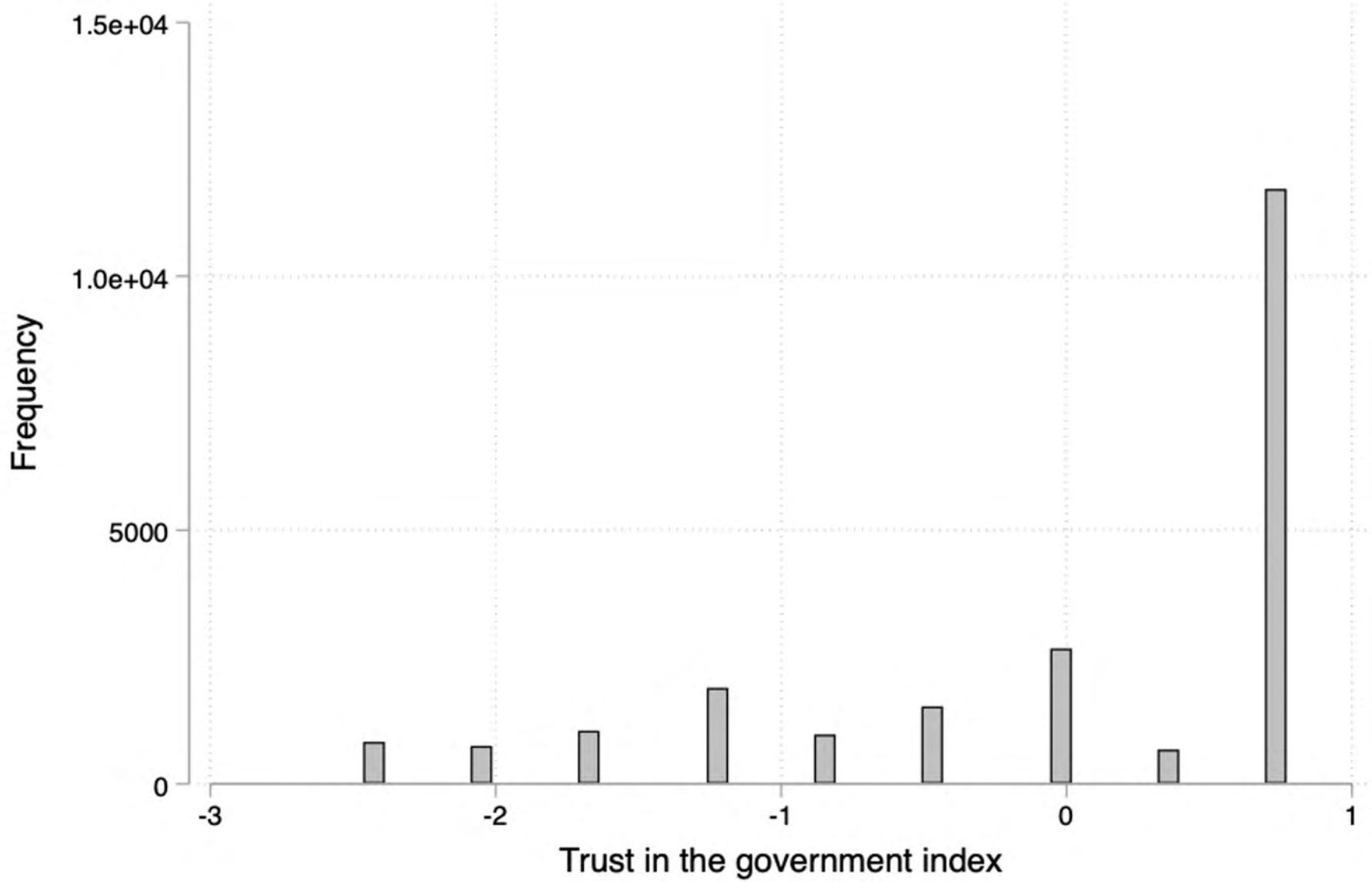
Trust in the government index



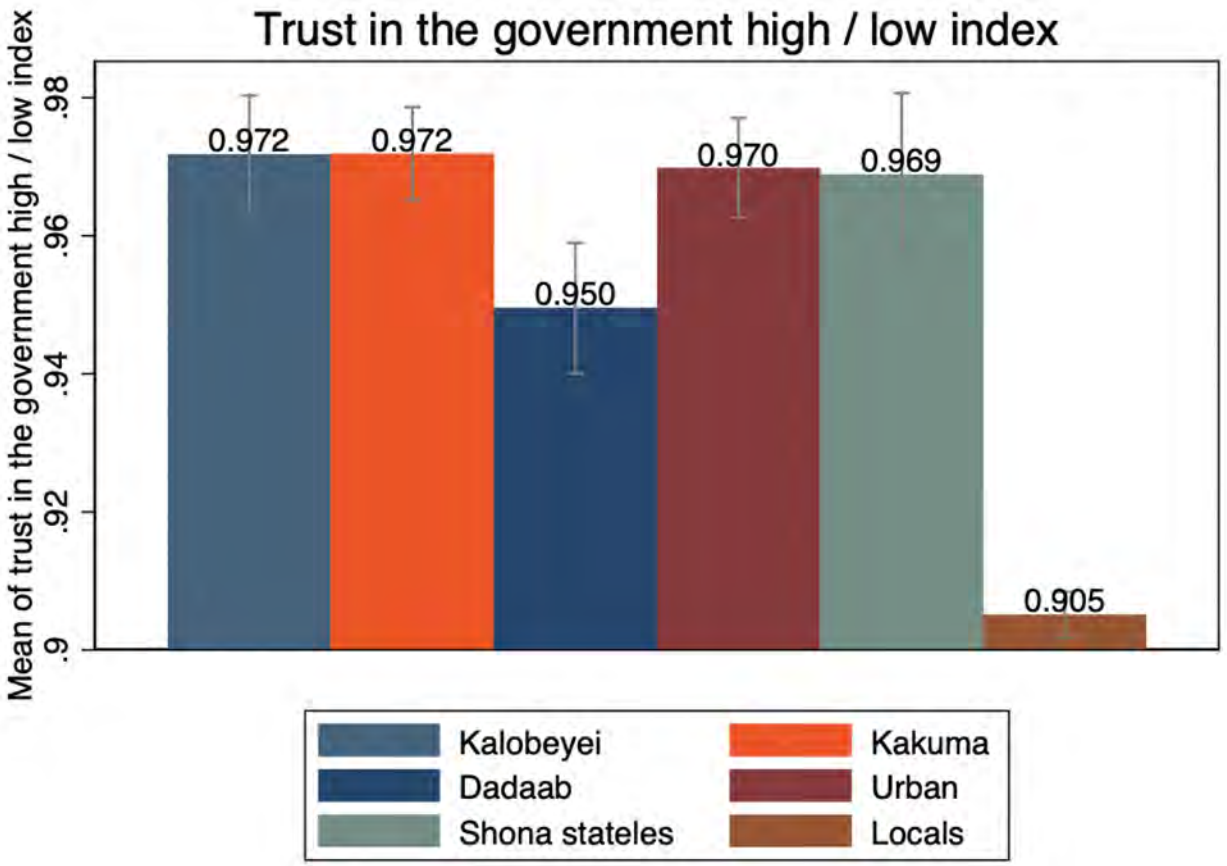


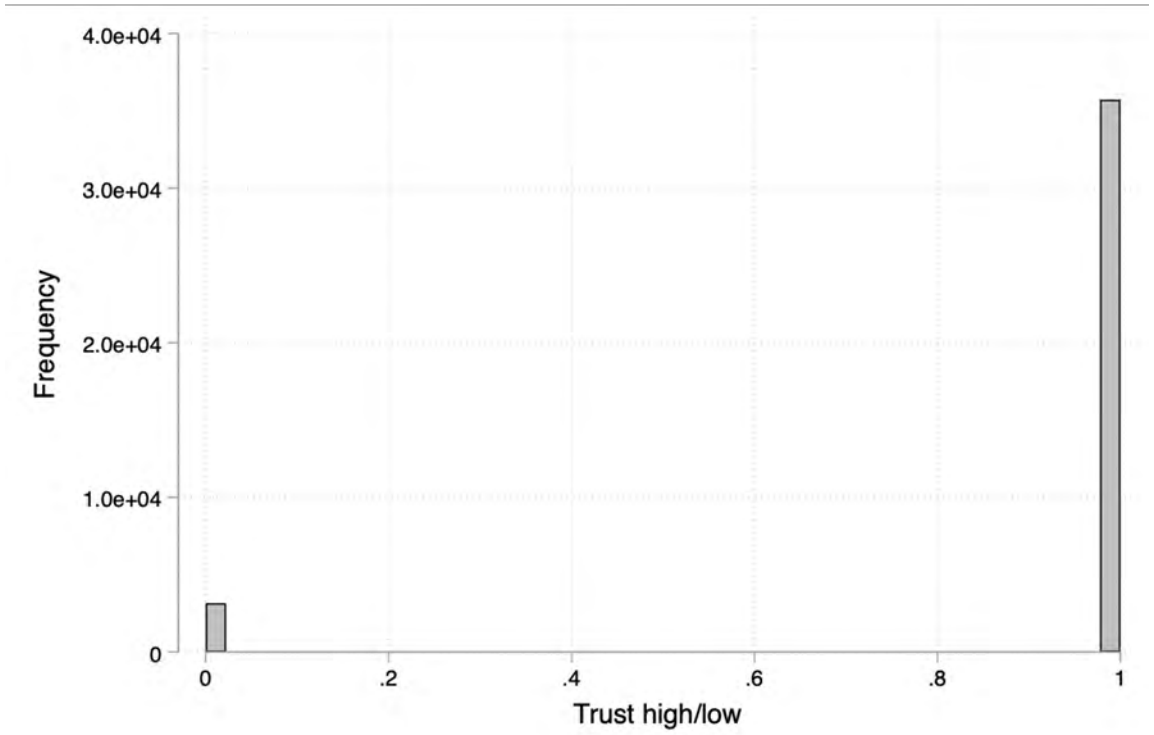
- much *higher* among refugees than non-refugees
- among refugees, *lowest* in Dadaab

Full distribution of trust in the government index (standardized)



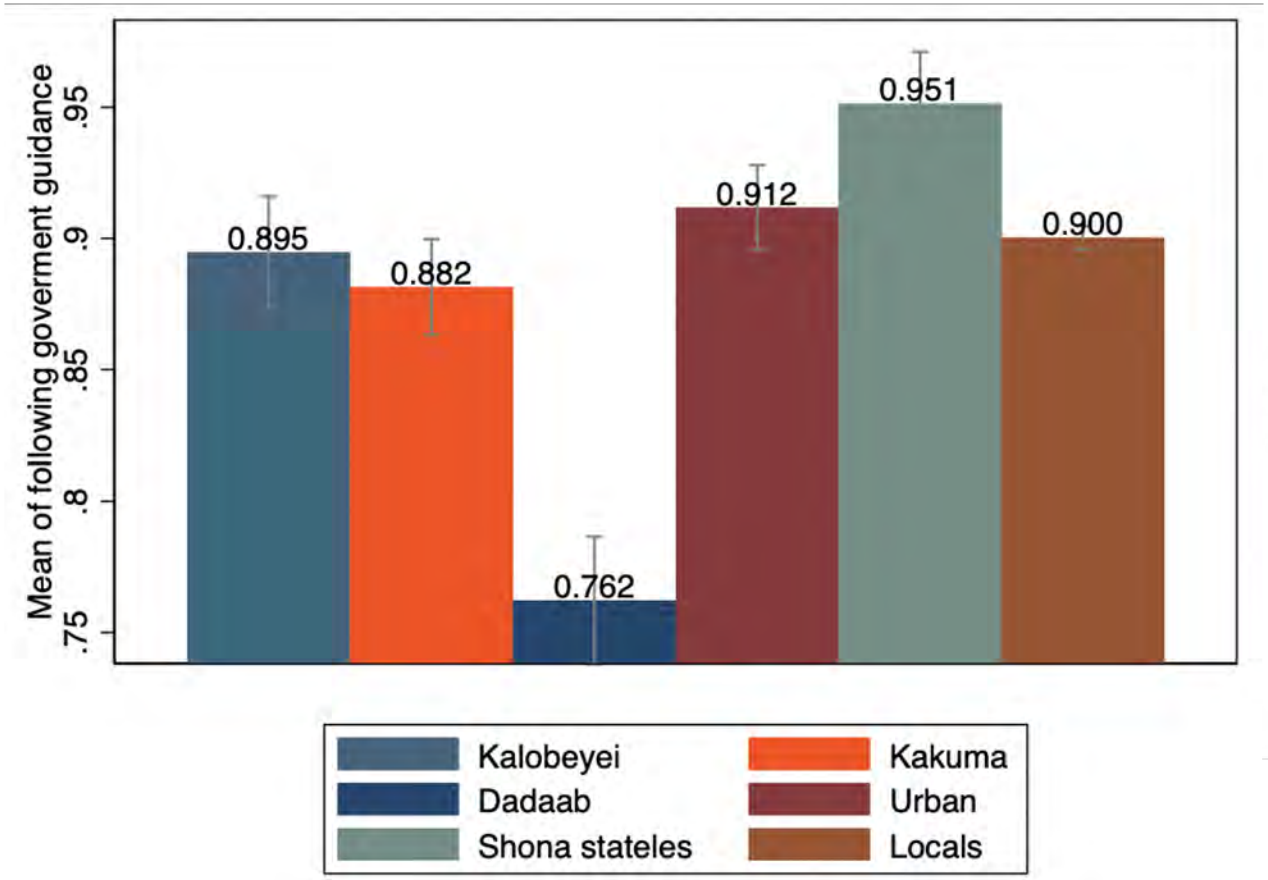
Trust in the government high / low

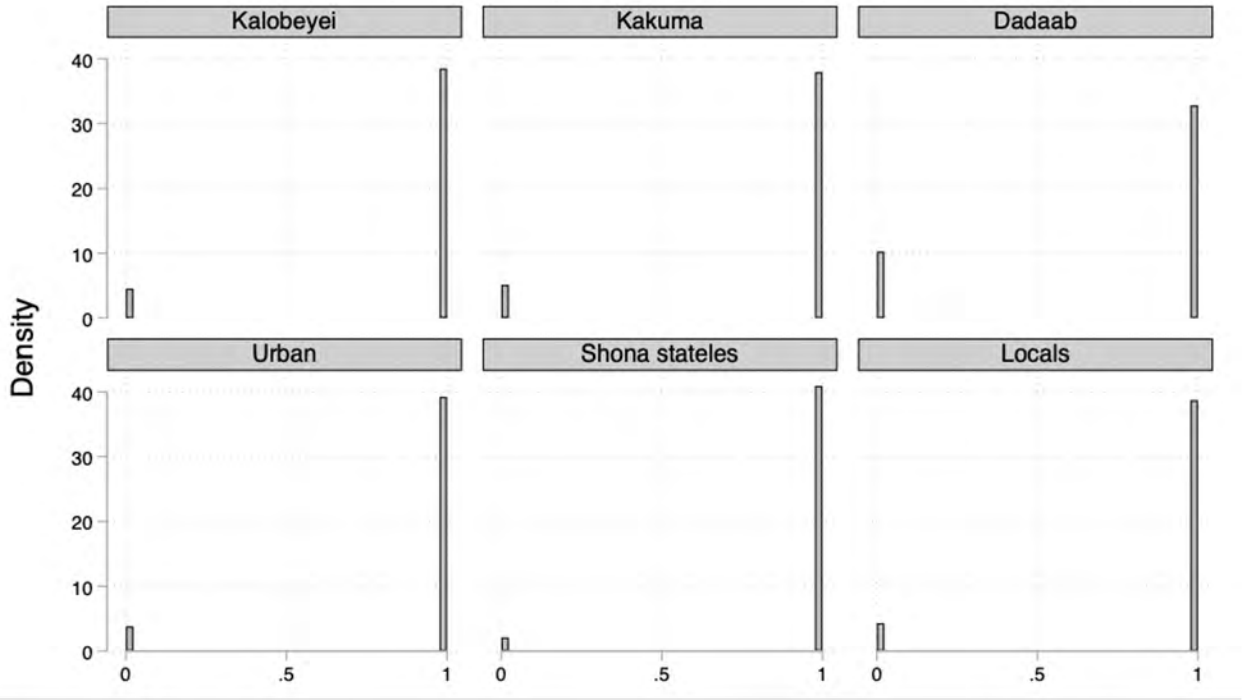




- much *higher* among refugees than non-refugees
- among refugees, *lowest* in Dadaab

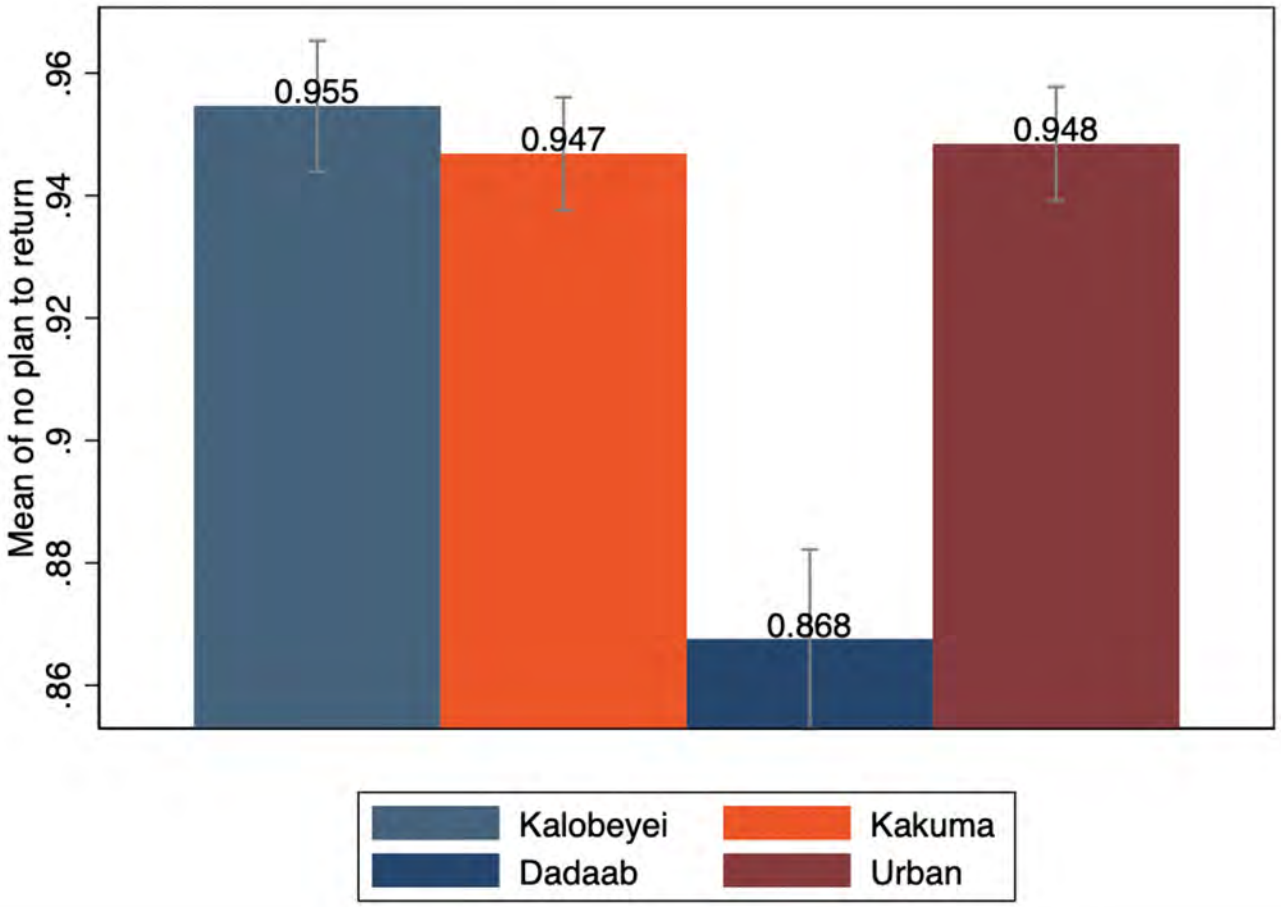
Following government guidelines related to pandemic

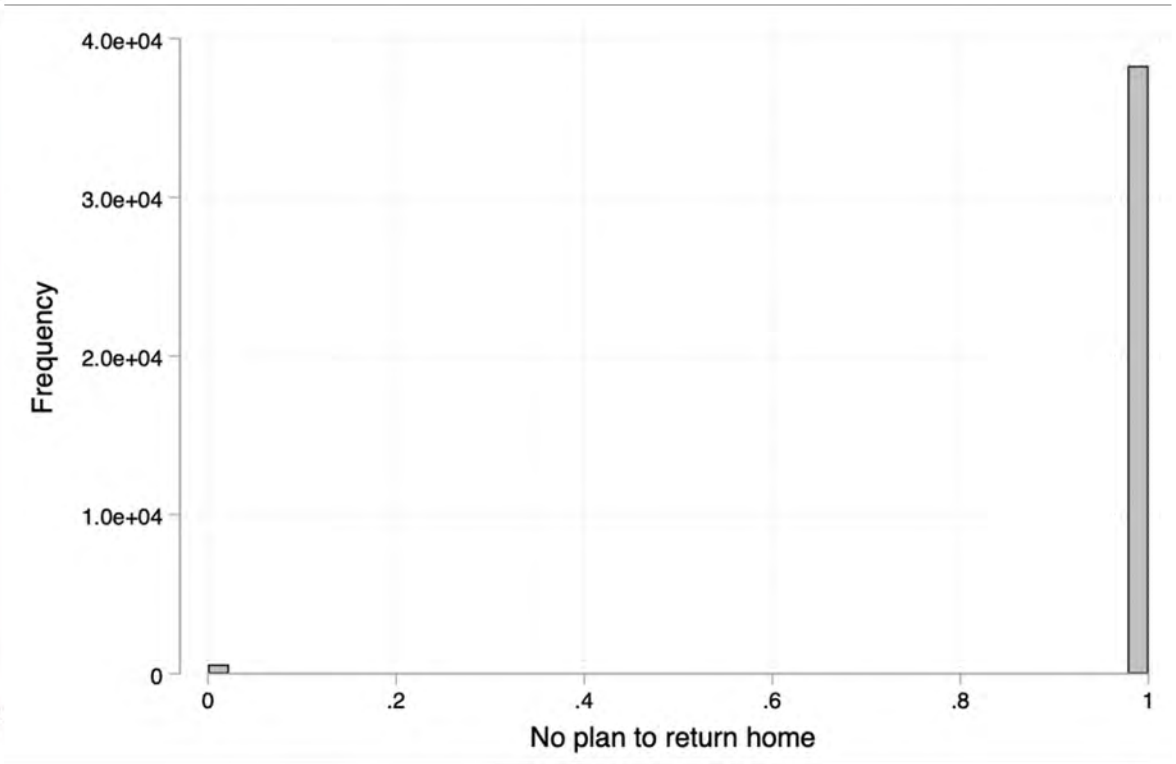




- *similar* between the majority of refugees and non-refugees
- among refugees, *lowest* in Dadaab and highest for Shona stateless

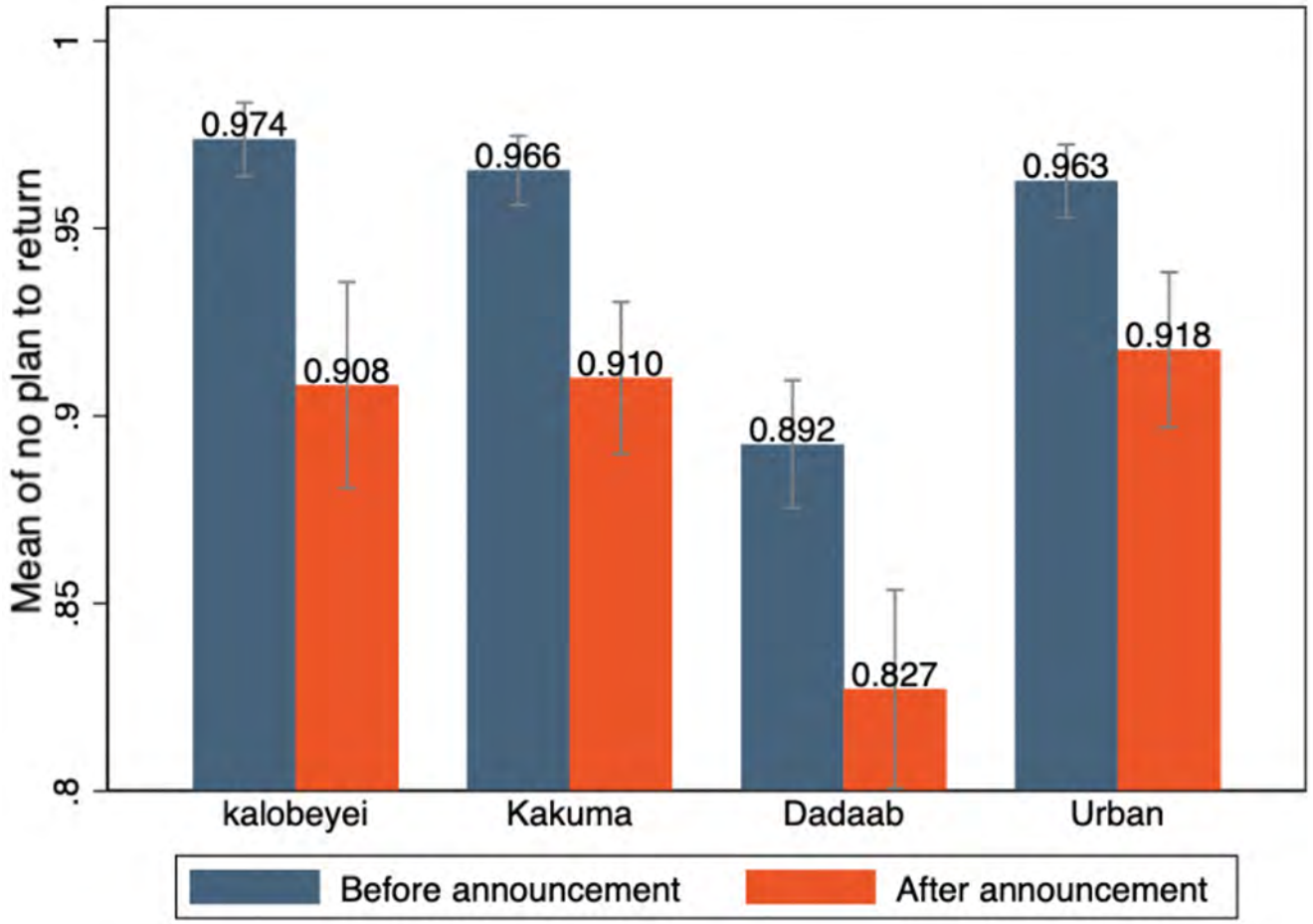
No intention to return to the country of origin





- *similar* between all camps with the exception of Dadaab
- the majority have no plan to return, *lowest* for refugees in Dadaab

No intention to return



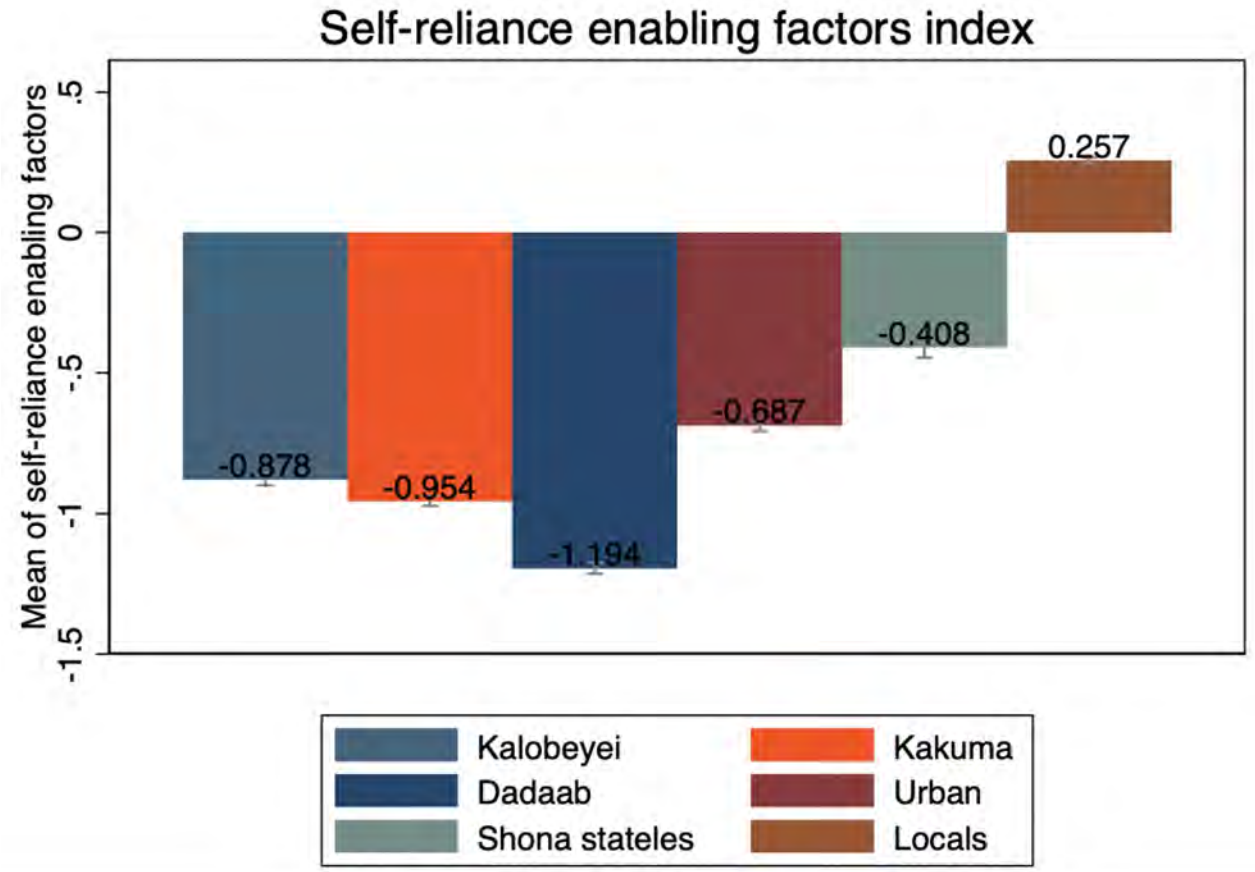
- *lower* for every group after announcement of camp closure

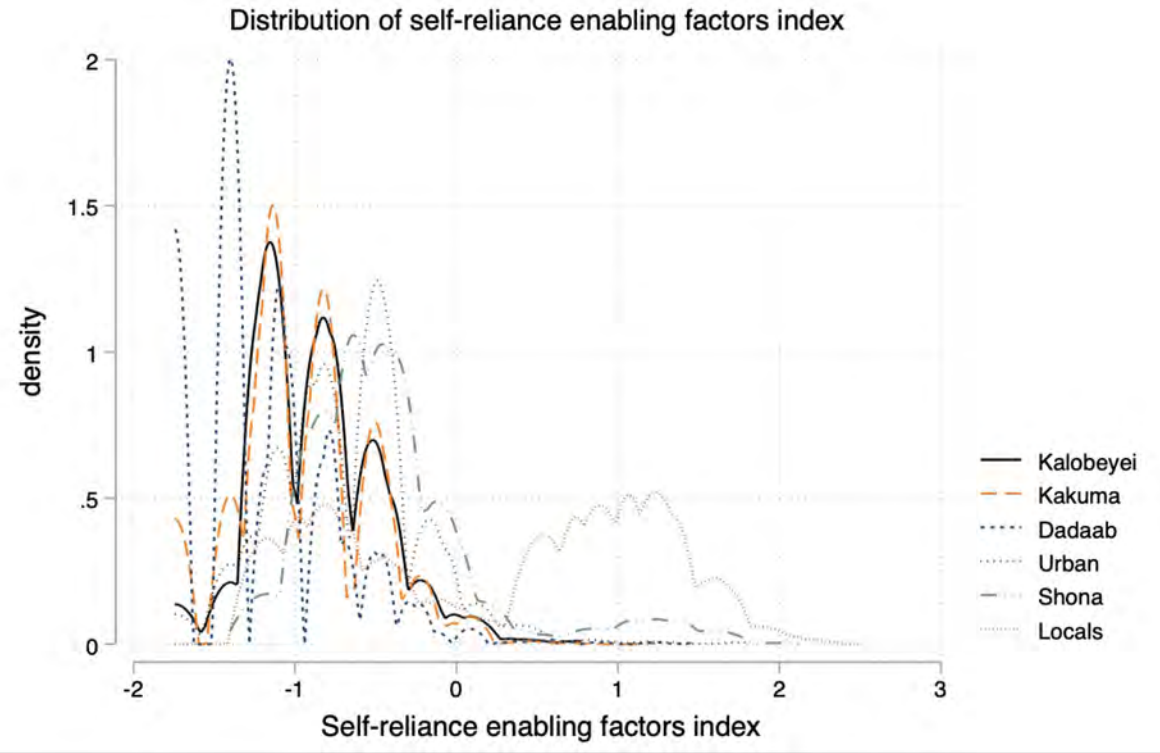
Summary

- Refugees score much lower on the economic self-reliance index and the employment sub-index than locals, with Kalobeyei, Kakuma, and Dadaab scoring the lowest.
- Trust in the government is significantly greater among most groups of refugees than non-refugees, with Dadaab showing the lowest levels.
- Adherence to government guidelines is similar between the majority of refugees and non-refugees with the lowest level in Dadaab
- The intention to return is highest for refugees in Dadaab

Part III-C: Enabling factors and aid

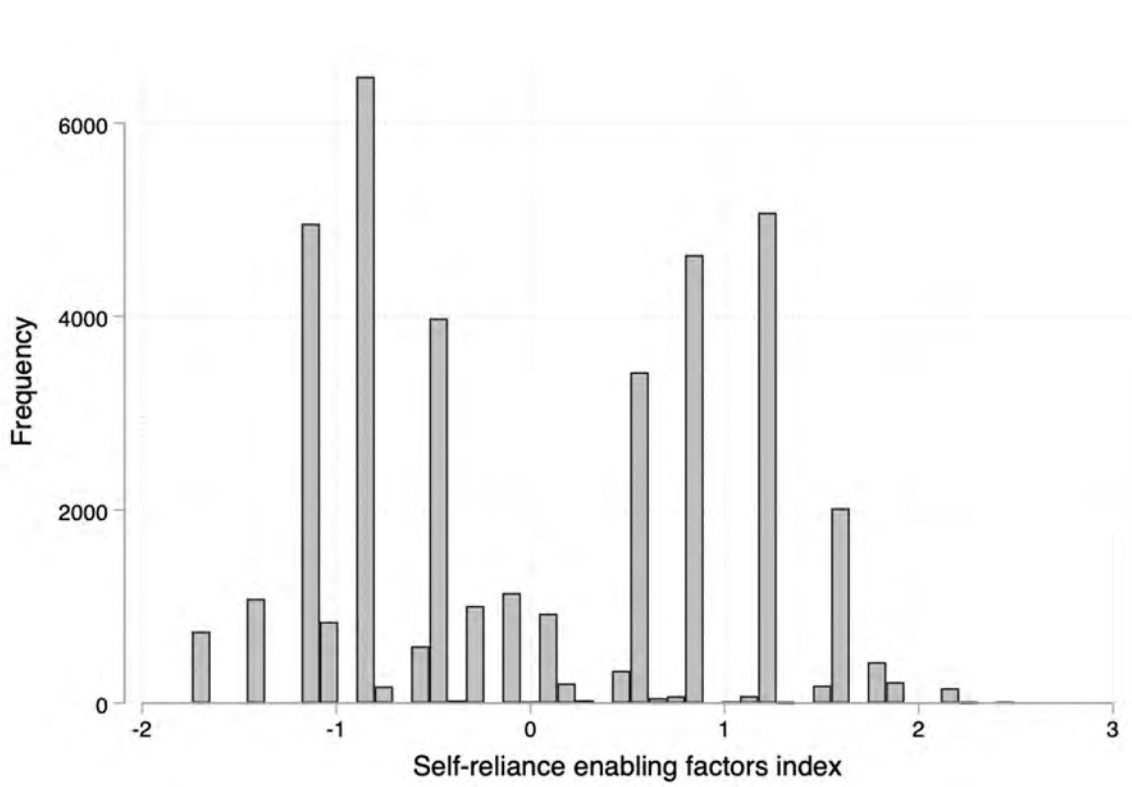
Levels of self-reliance enabling factors

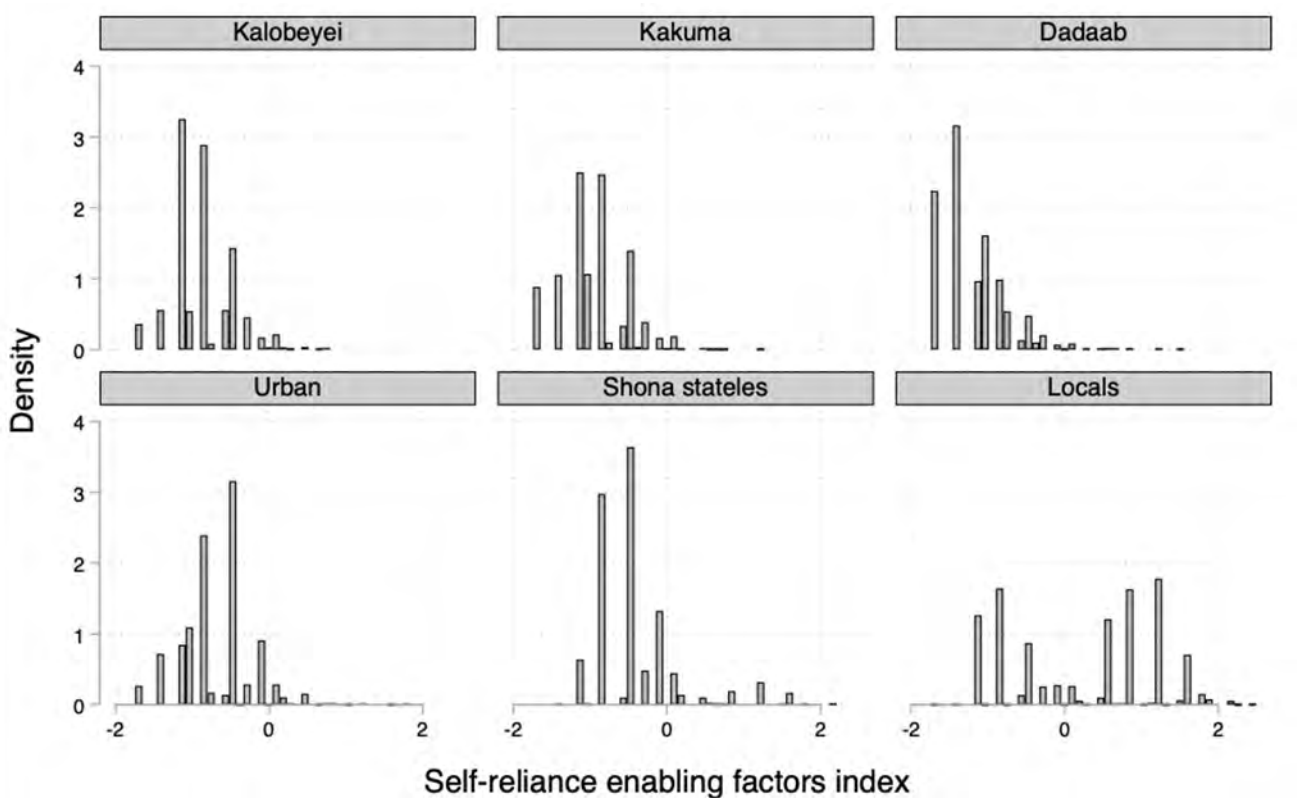




- much *lower* among refugees than non-refugees
- among refugees, *lowest* in Dadaab and highest in Shona stateless

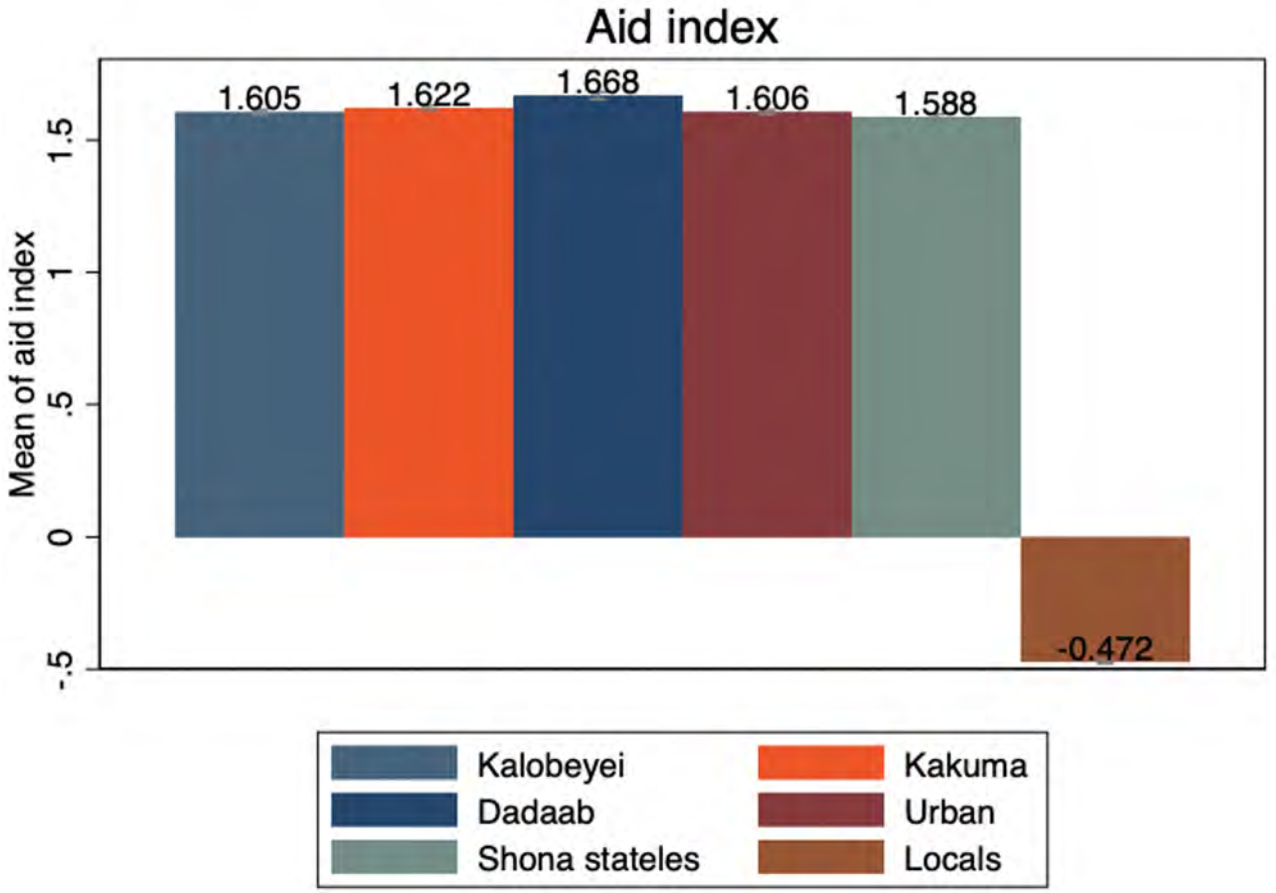
Levels of self-reliance enabling factors

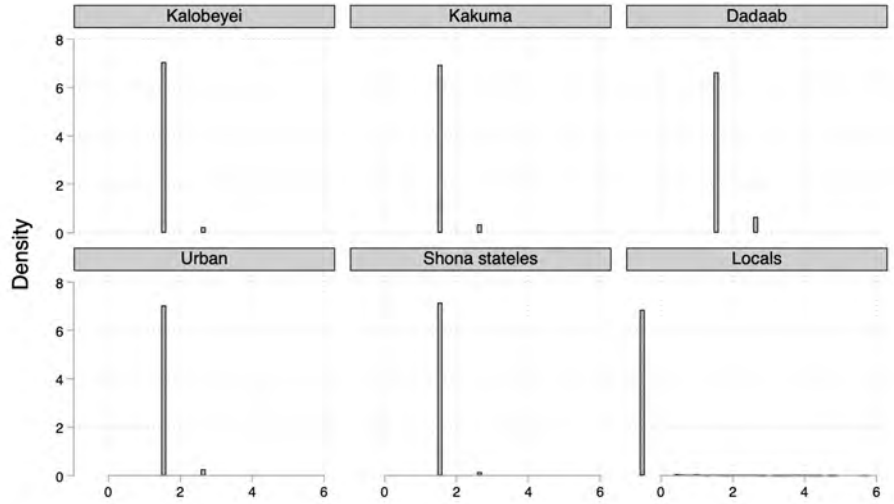


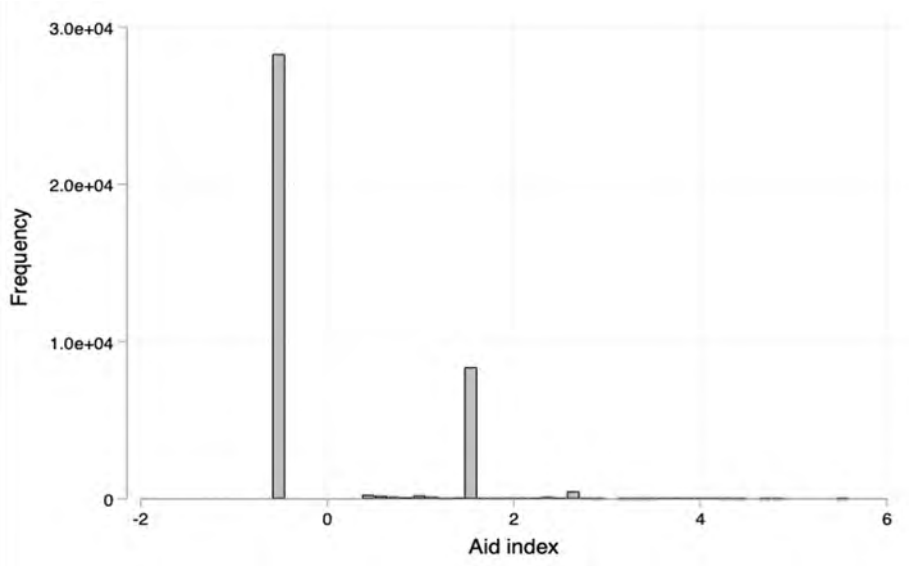


- much *lower* among refugees than non-refugees

Transfer levels

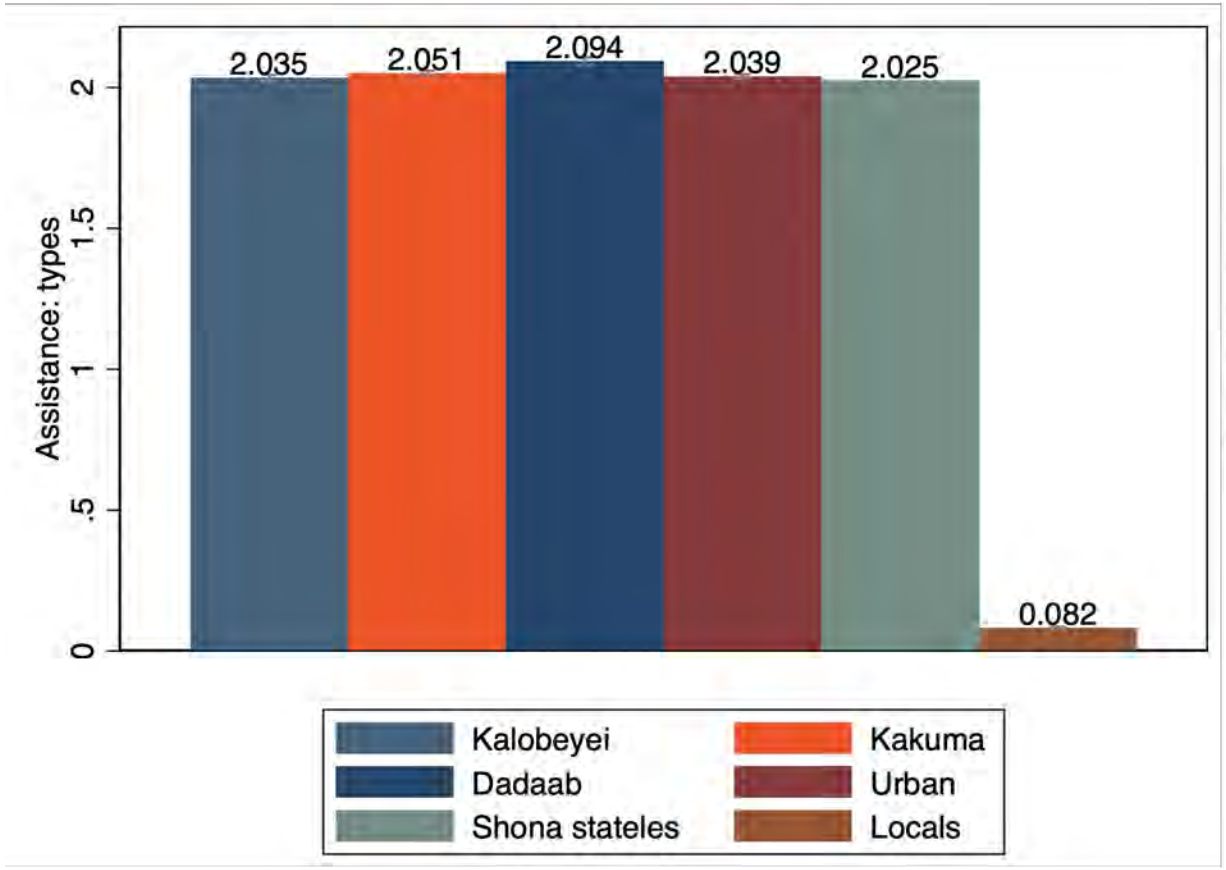


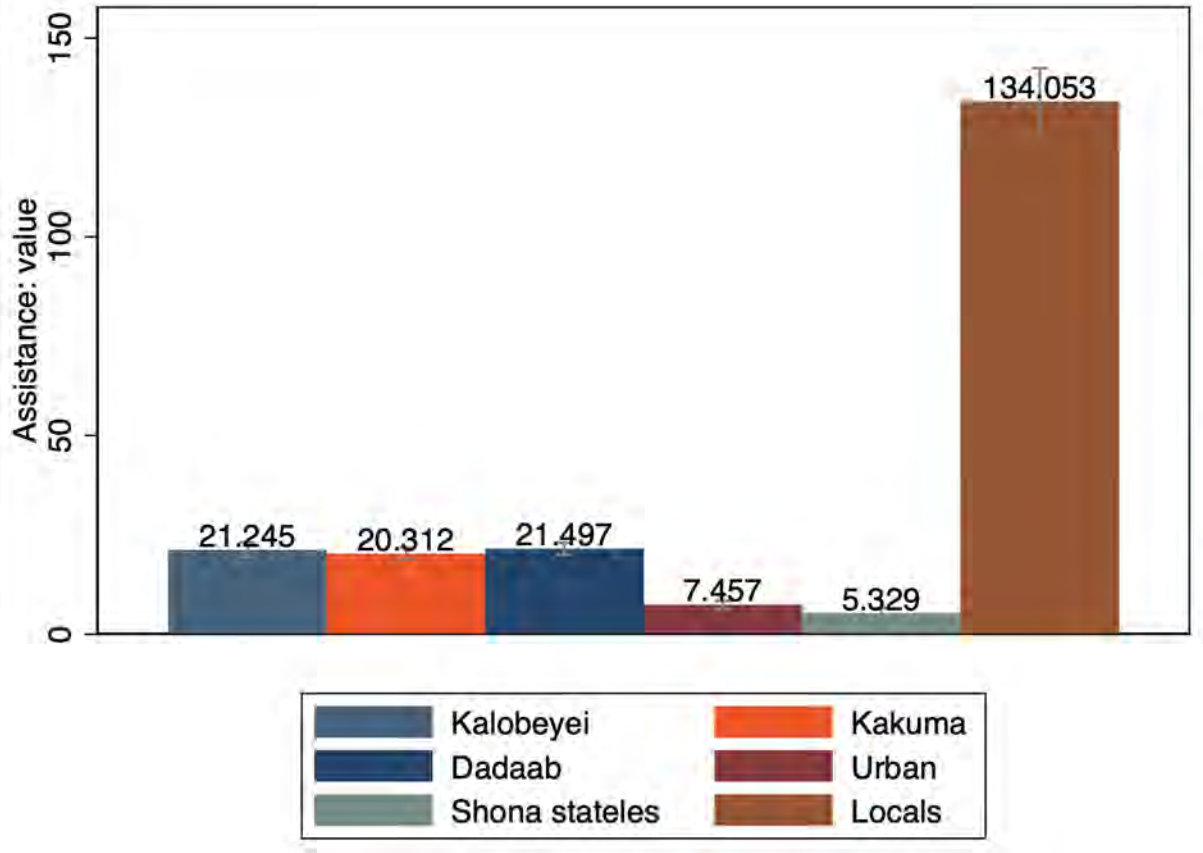




- much *higher* among refugees than non-refugees
- among refugees, relatively small differences

Transfer levels





- The number of sources is *higher* among refugees than non-refugees
- However, the total value of assistance is *lower* among refugees than non-refugees

Summary

- Refugees generally have substantially lower levels of self-reliance enabling factors than non-refugees
  - Highest in Shona stateless having the greatest levels
  - Lowest in Dadaab

- Refugees receive assistance from more sources than non-refugees, but the total value of assistance is lower

Part III-D: Determinants of self-reliance among refugees and the stateless

Main regression models: outcome variables and determinants

We regress the following outcome variables (Y):

1. Economic self-reliance
2. Trust in the government
3. Intention to follow the government's guidelines
4. No intention to return

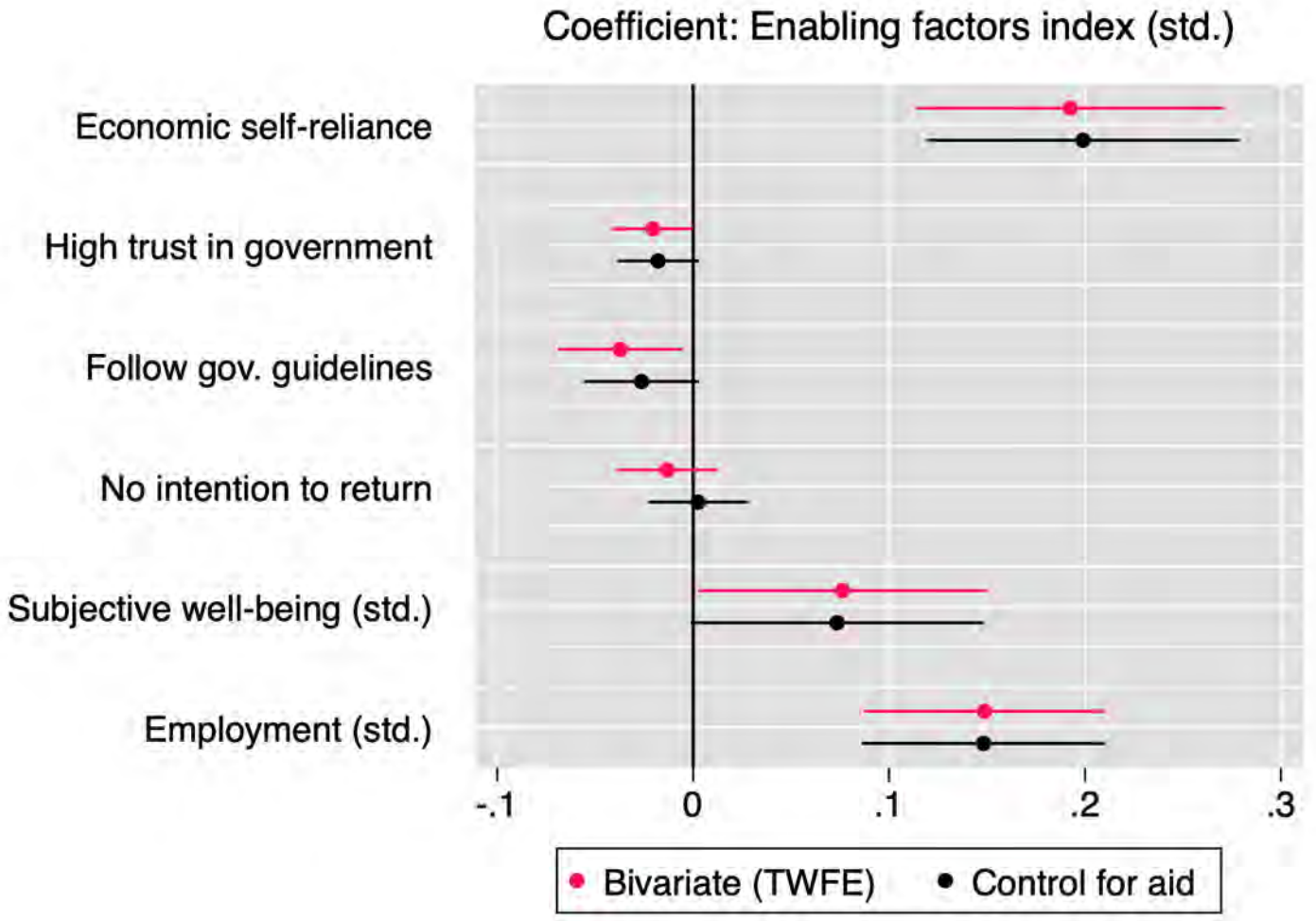
…on the following determinants (X):

1. Enabling factors (index and sub-indices: access to services, education, and being a resident)
2. Aid (index and sub-indices: types of assistance received and value of assistance)
3. Demographic control variables (household size, female head, age head, married head, and number of children in household)

Overview: enabling factors and inclusion (bivariate)

Enabling factors:

- strengthen economic self-reliance, incl.
  - mental well-being and
  - employment
- do not support social aspects of inclusion
- if anything, are slightly negatively linked with social aspects of inclusion

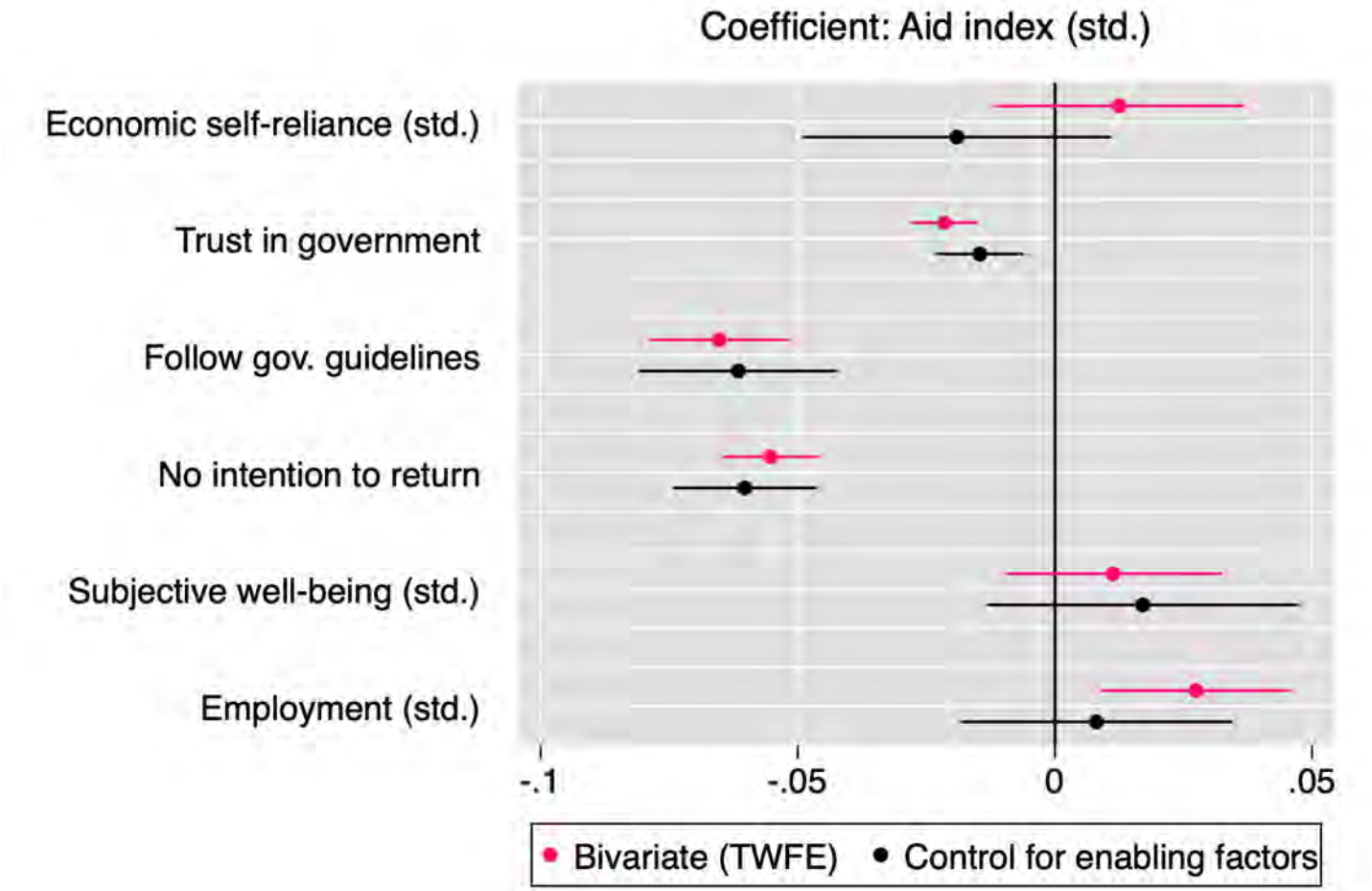


Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Overview: aid and inclusion (bivariate)

Aid:

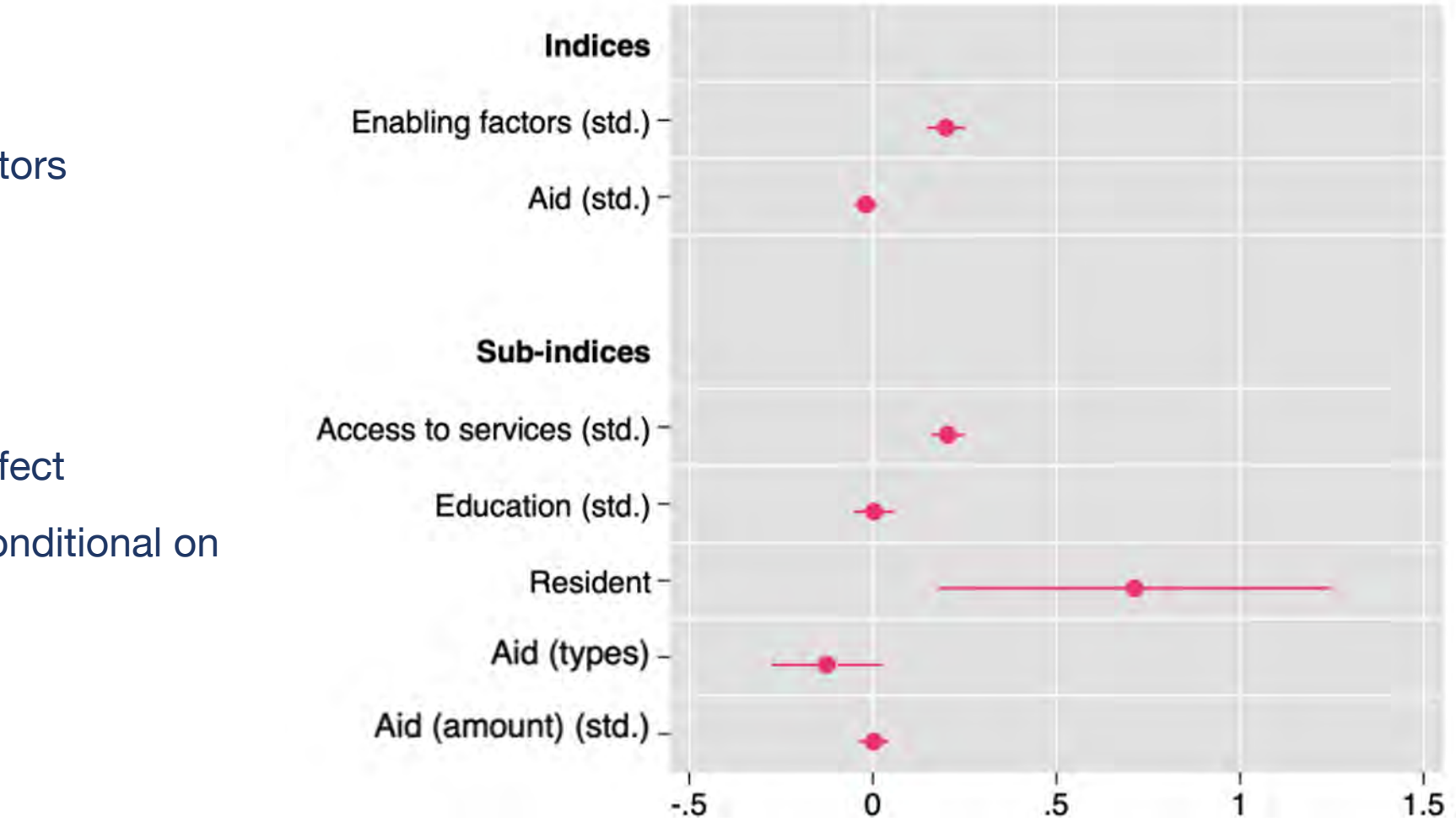
- Associated with higher economic self-reliance, e.g. employment
- But: controlling for enabling factors, the results change significantly for the self-reliance
- Suggests that aid can improve self-reliance via improvements in enabling factors
- Weakens social aspects of inclusion



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Economic self-reliance: determinants (multivariate analysis)

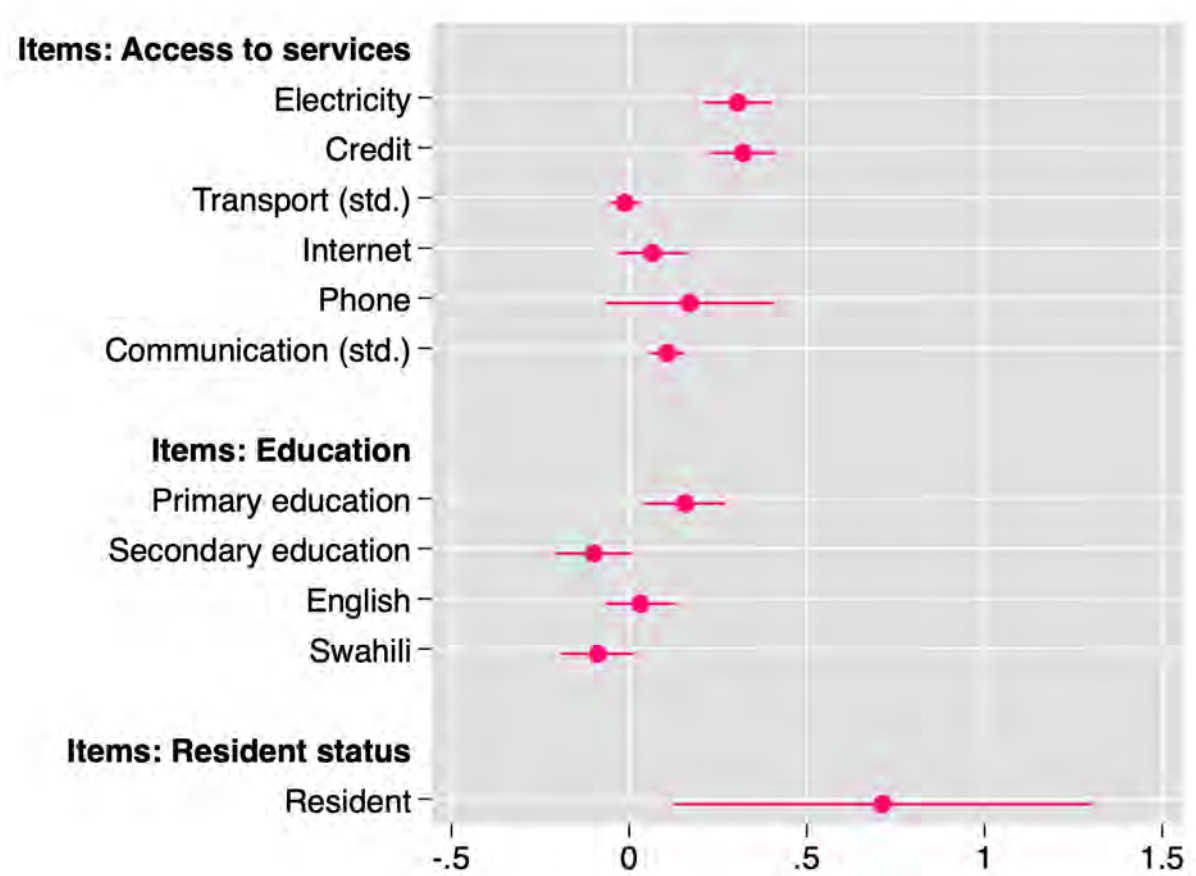
- Positive impact of enabling factors
- Key drivers:
  - access to services
  - resident status
- Education has no significant effect
- Aid has no significant effect (conditional on enabling factors!)



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Economic self-reliance: determinants breakdown

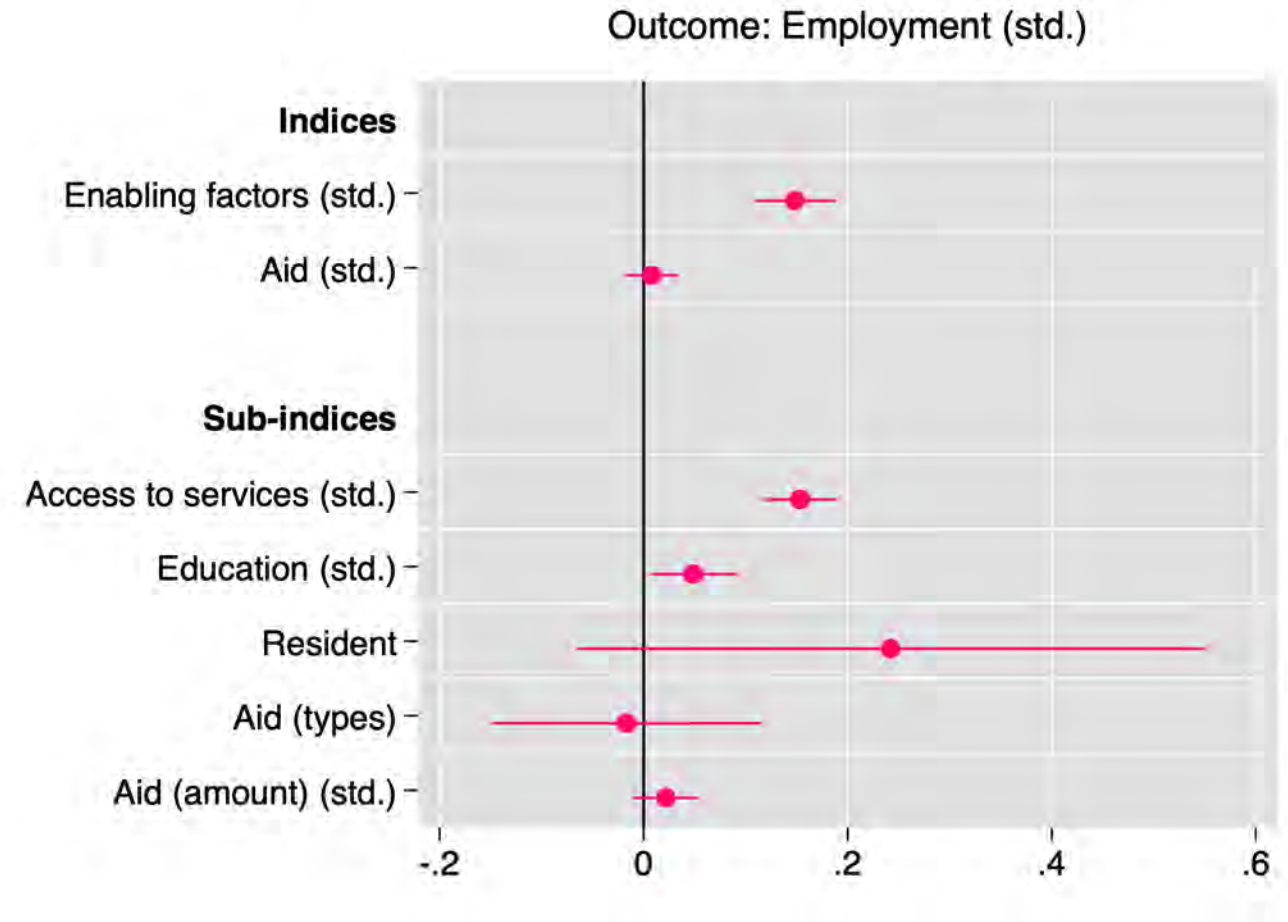
- Impact is driven by
  - access to electricity, credit, and communications
  - resident status
- In terms of education, having *primary* education makes a difference in developing self-reliance



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Employment: determinants (multivariate analysis)

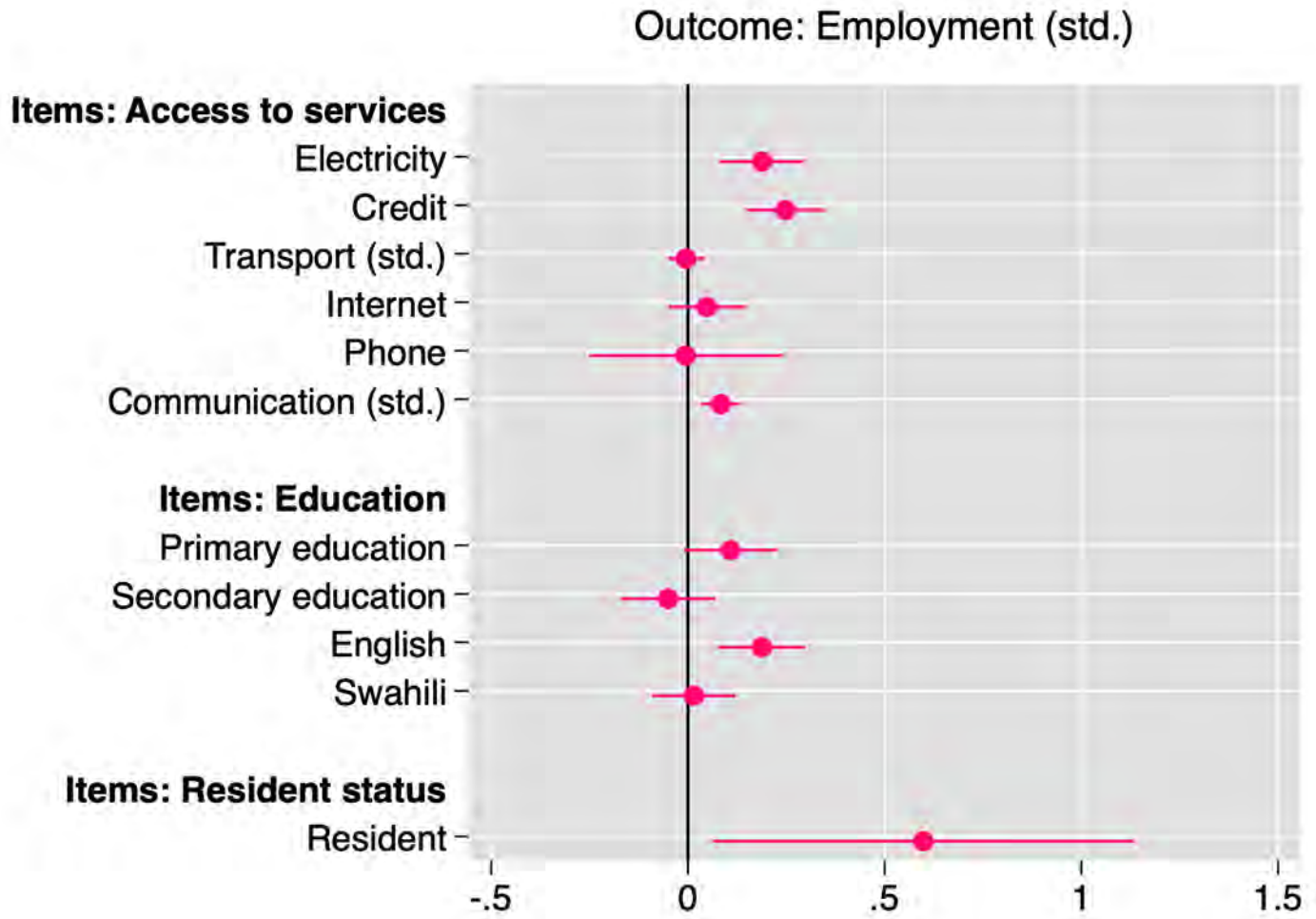
- Strongly positive impact of enabling factors on **employment**
- Impact underpinned by
  - access to services
  - education
- The estimated coefficient on resident status is large but statistically insignificant
- No impact of aid on **employment**



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Employment: determinants breakdown

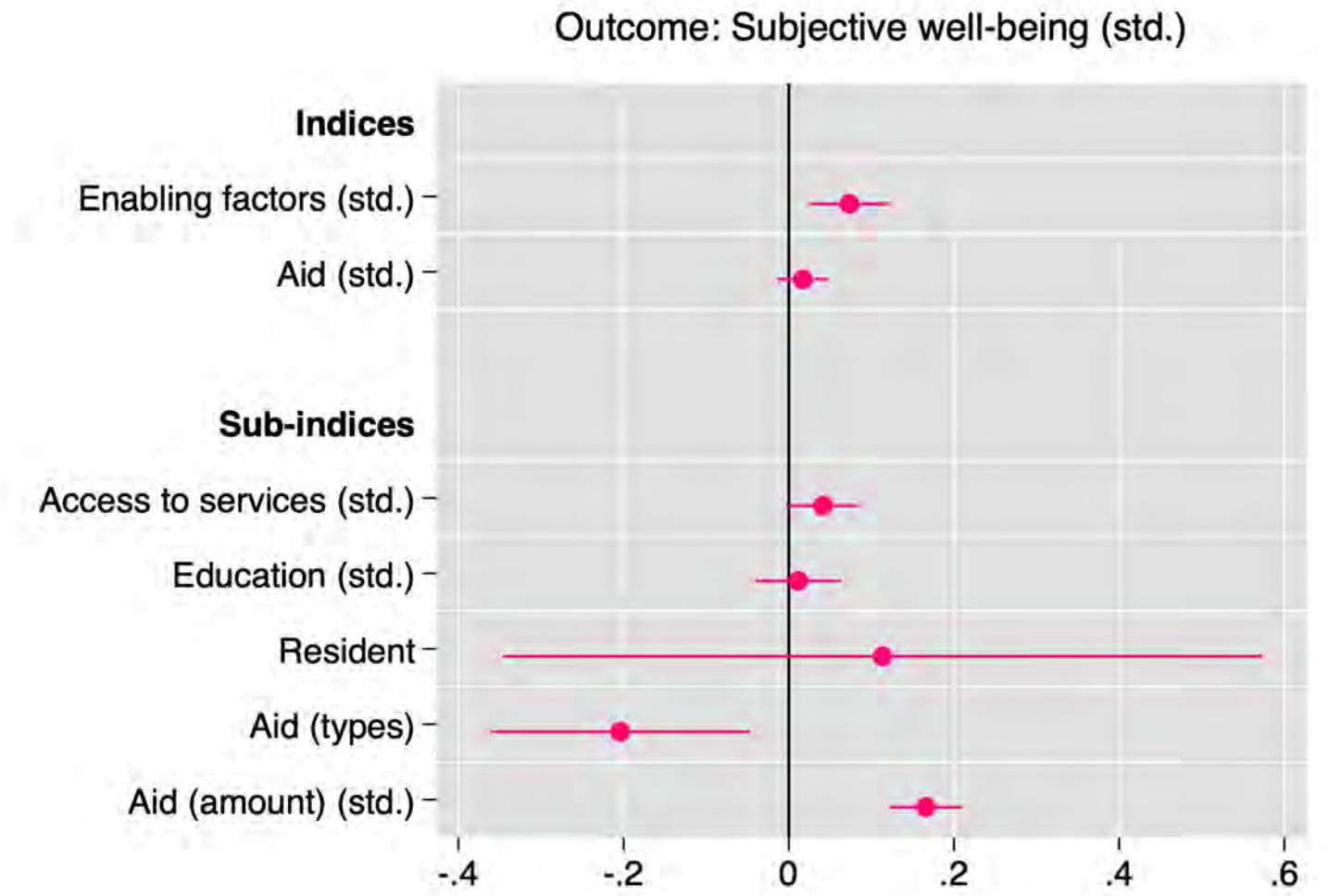
- Impact of access to services driven by
  - access to electricity
  - access to credit
  - communications
- The estimated coefficient on resident status is now also statistically significant
- In terms of education, having primary education and the ability to speak in English make a difference in finding **employment** opportunities



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Mental well-being determinants (multivariate analysis)

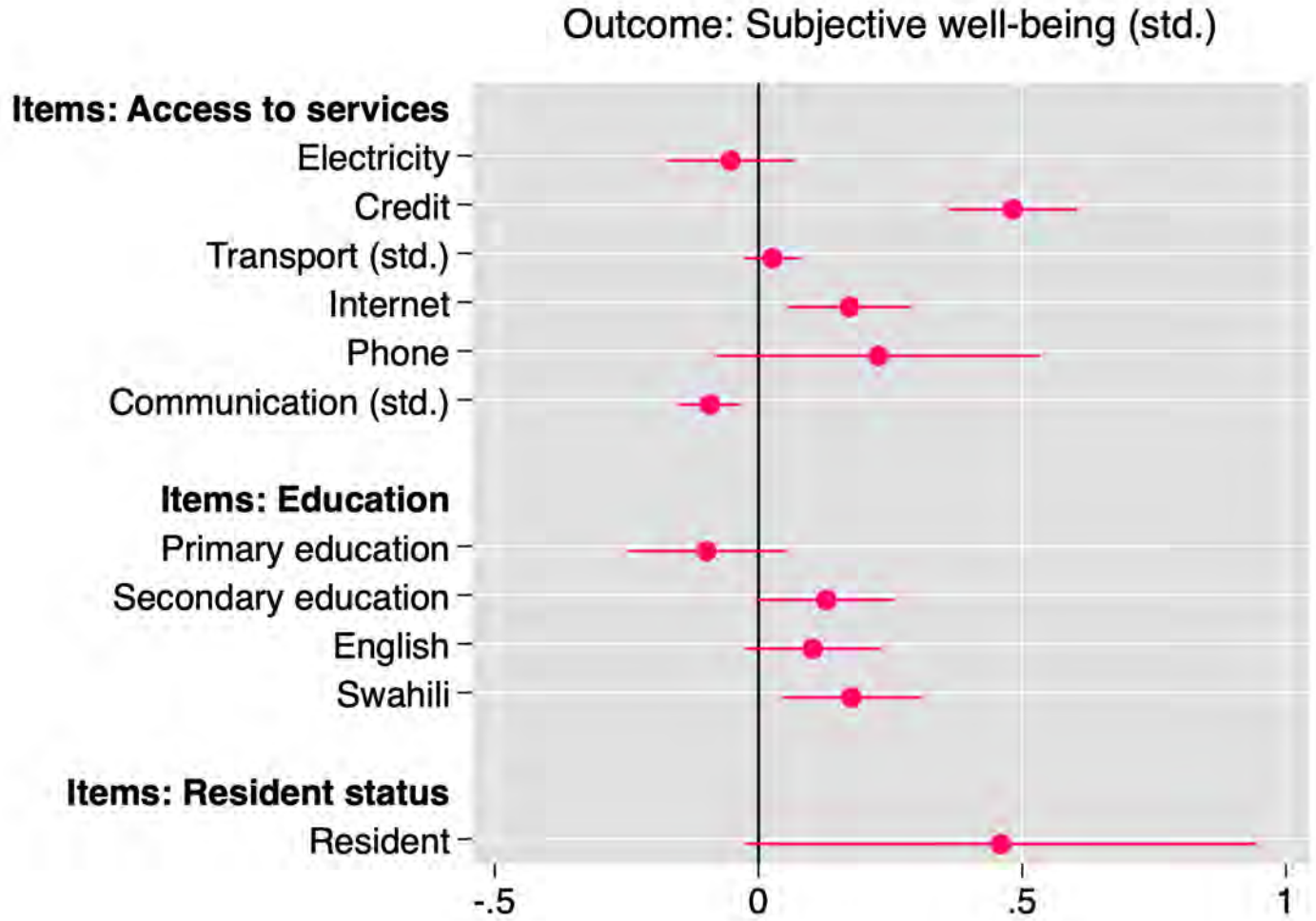
- Positive impact of enabling factors on **mental well-being**
- Impact underpinned by access to services
- The estimated coefficient on resident status is large but statistically insignificant
- Receiving different types of aid is associated with lower mental well-being
- Yet, the value of aid has a positive impact



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Mental well-being: determinants breakdown

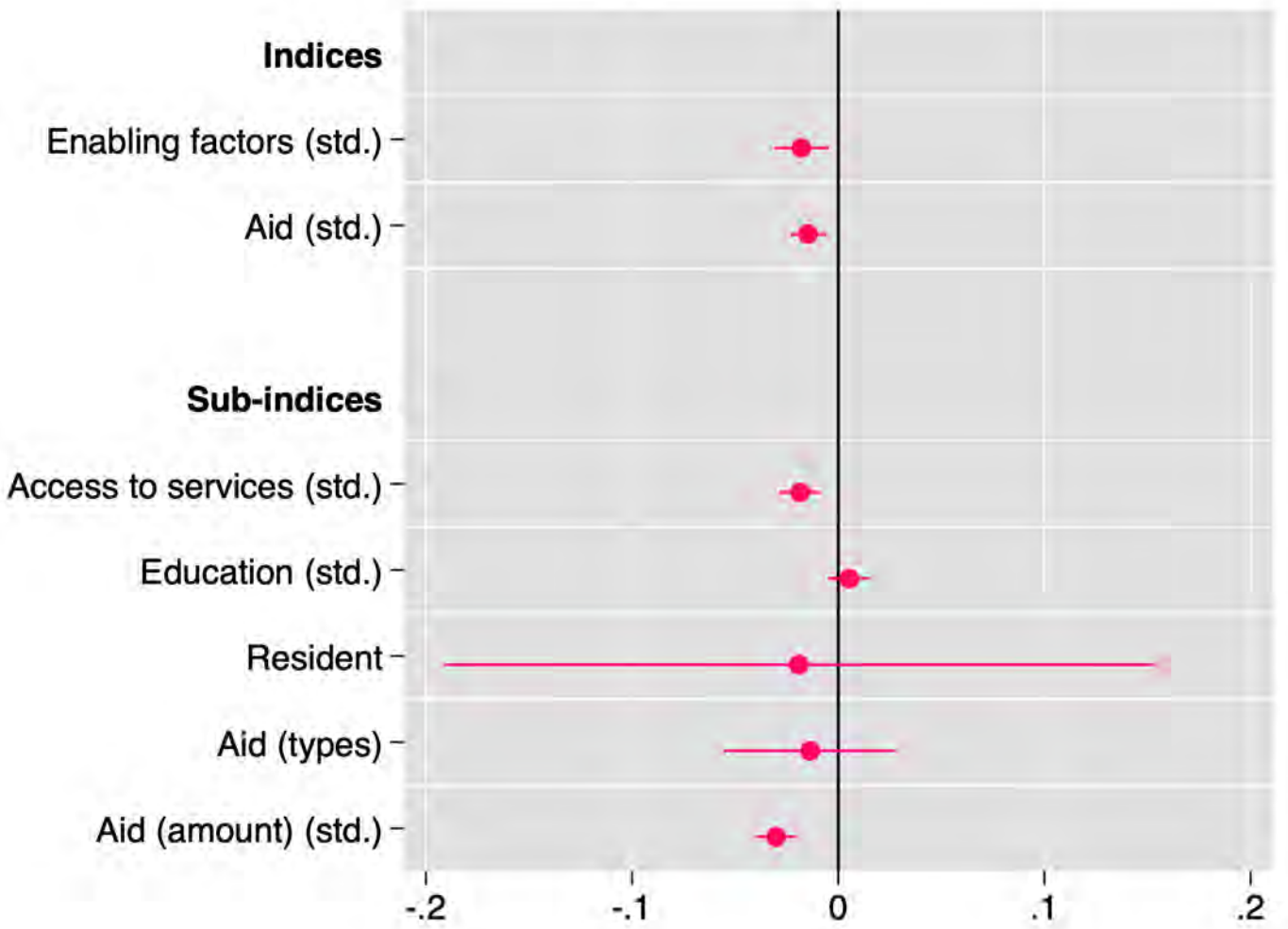
- Impact of access to services is strongly driven by access to credit
- **Access to the internet also has a positive impact**
- The ability to speak Swahili is associated with better **mental well-being**
- The estimated coefficient on resident status is large but remains statistically insignificant



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Trust in government: determinants

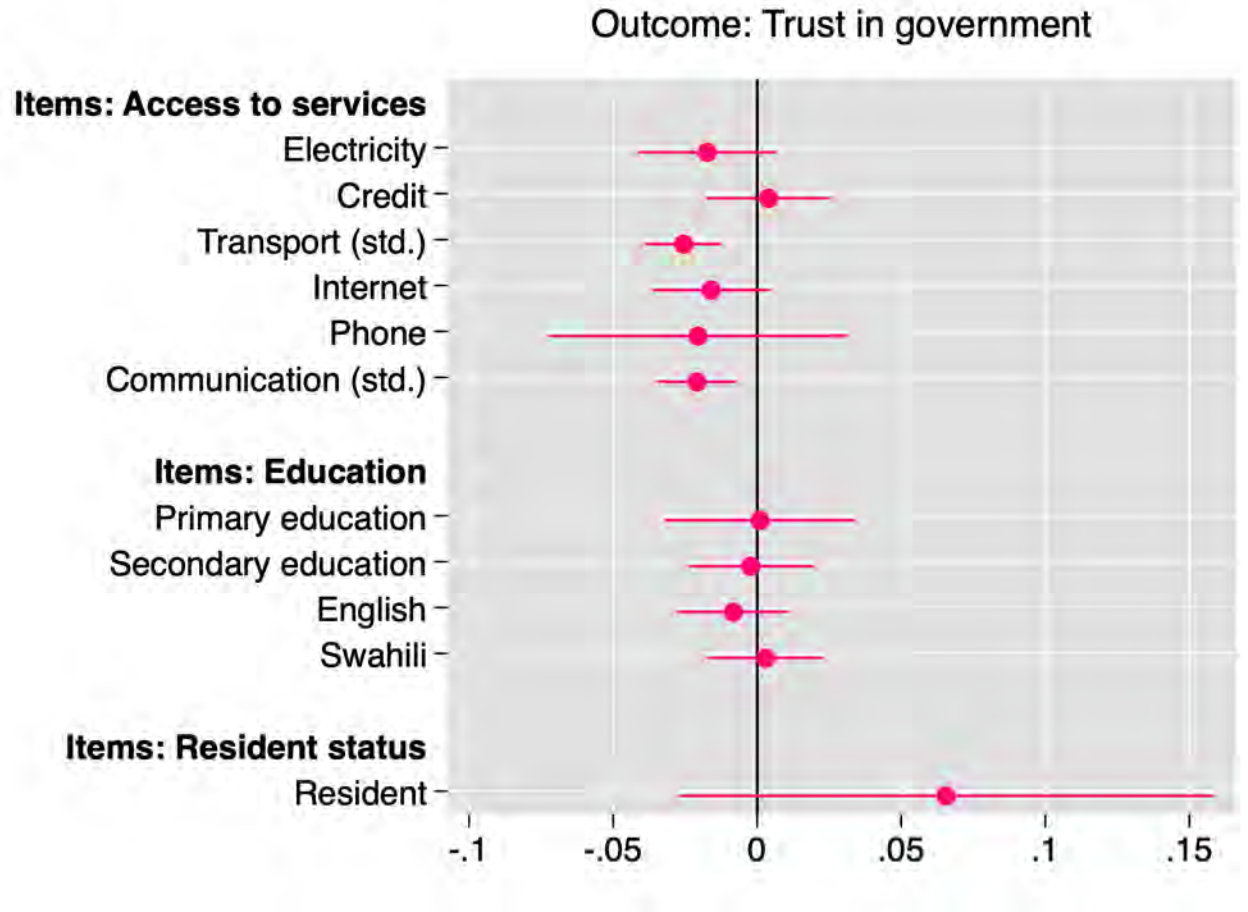
- Enabling factors and aid tend to have negative but very small impacts on **trust in the government**
- At the sub-index level, access to services and the total value of assistance received are the factors with the largest (but still very modest) negative impact on trust in government



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Trust in government: determinants breakdown

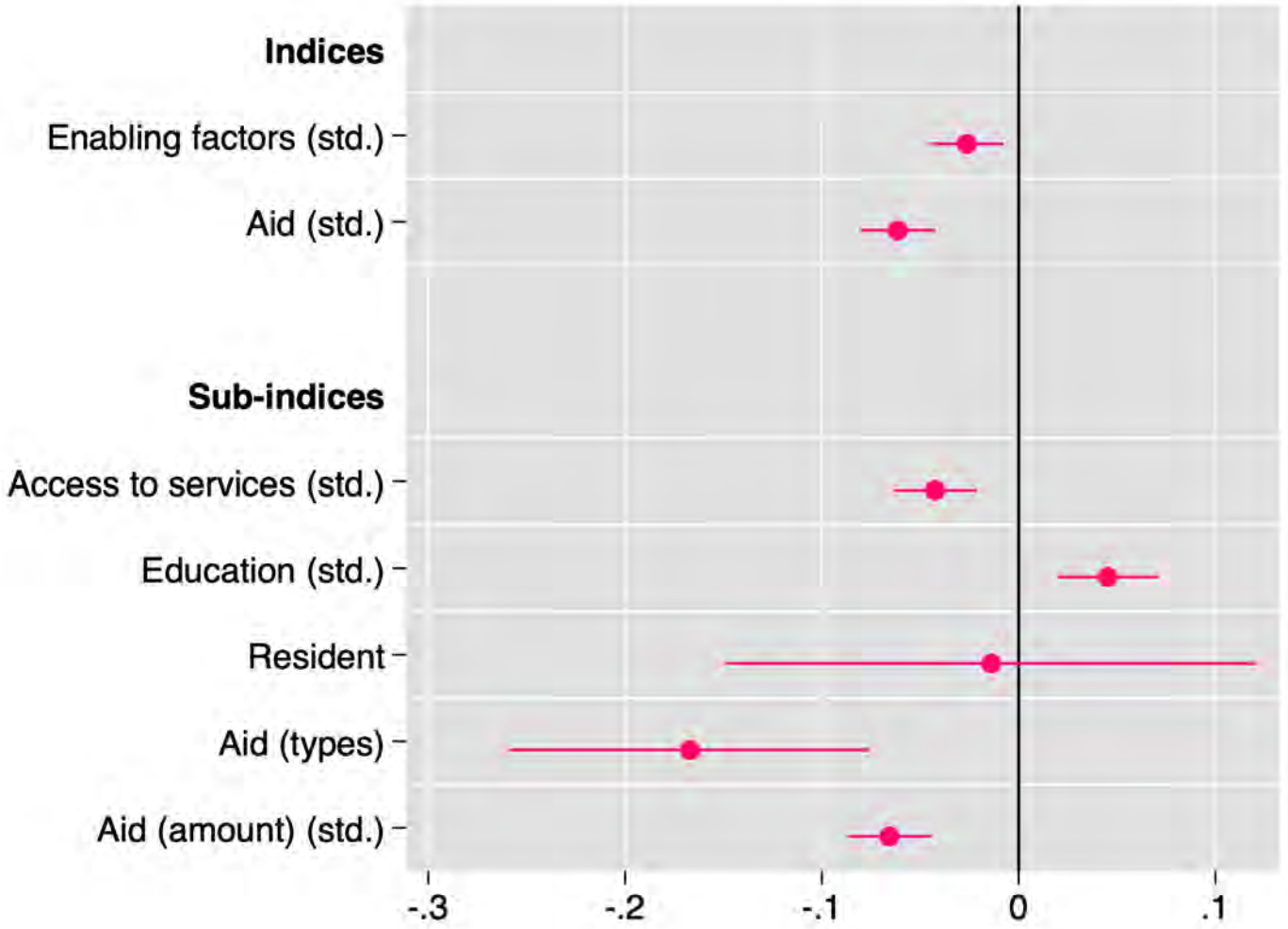
- Impact of access to services is driven by access to transportation and communication
- The estimated coefficient on resident status is large but remains statistically insignificant



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Following government guidelines: determinants

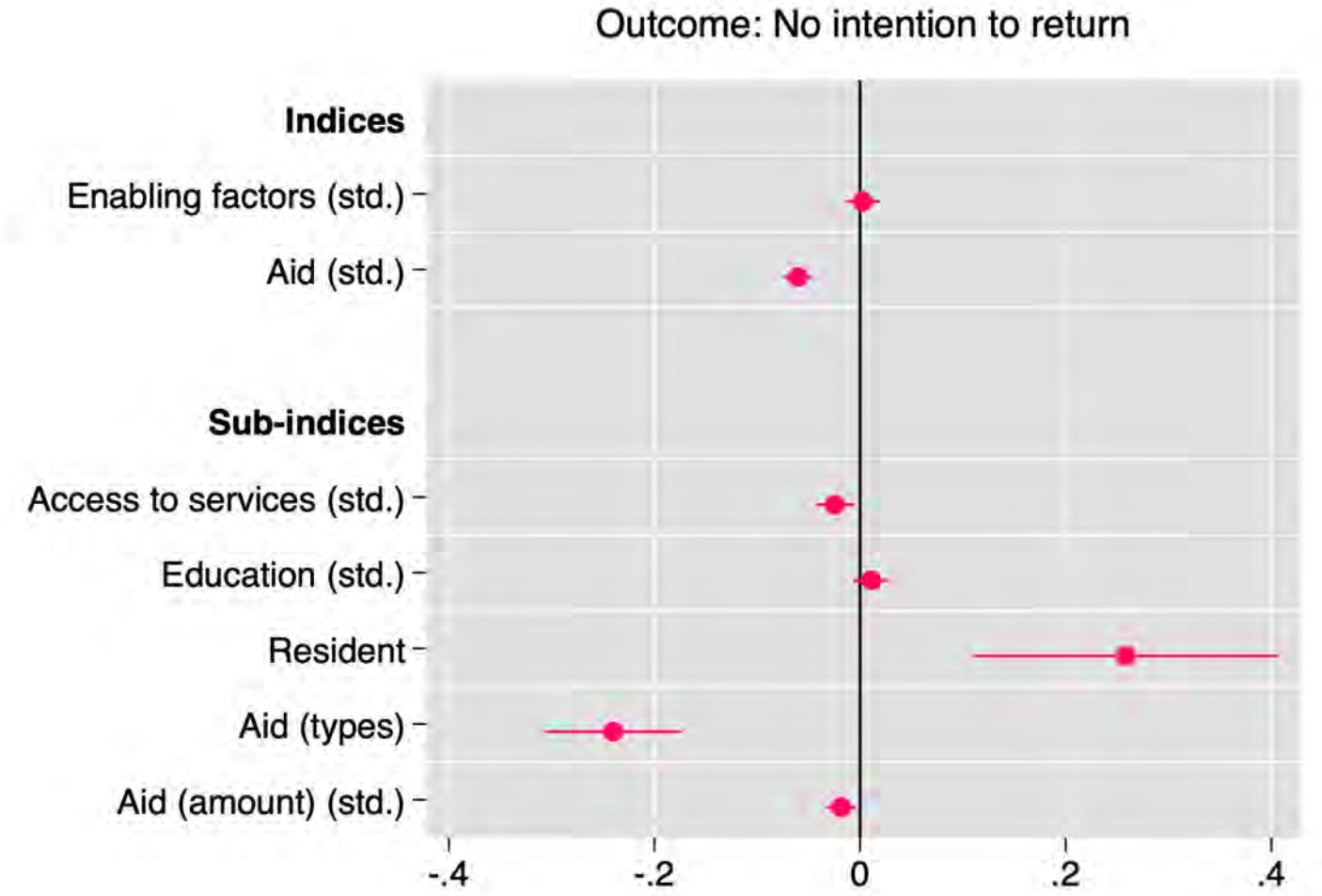
- Enabling factors and aid tend to have negative but very small impacts on **adherence to government guidelines** related to the Covid-19 pandemic
- At the sub-index level, the total number of assistance sources is the factor with the largest (but still modest) negative impact on adherence to government guidelines



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

No intention to return: determinants

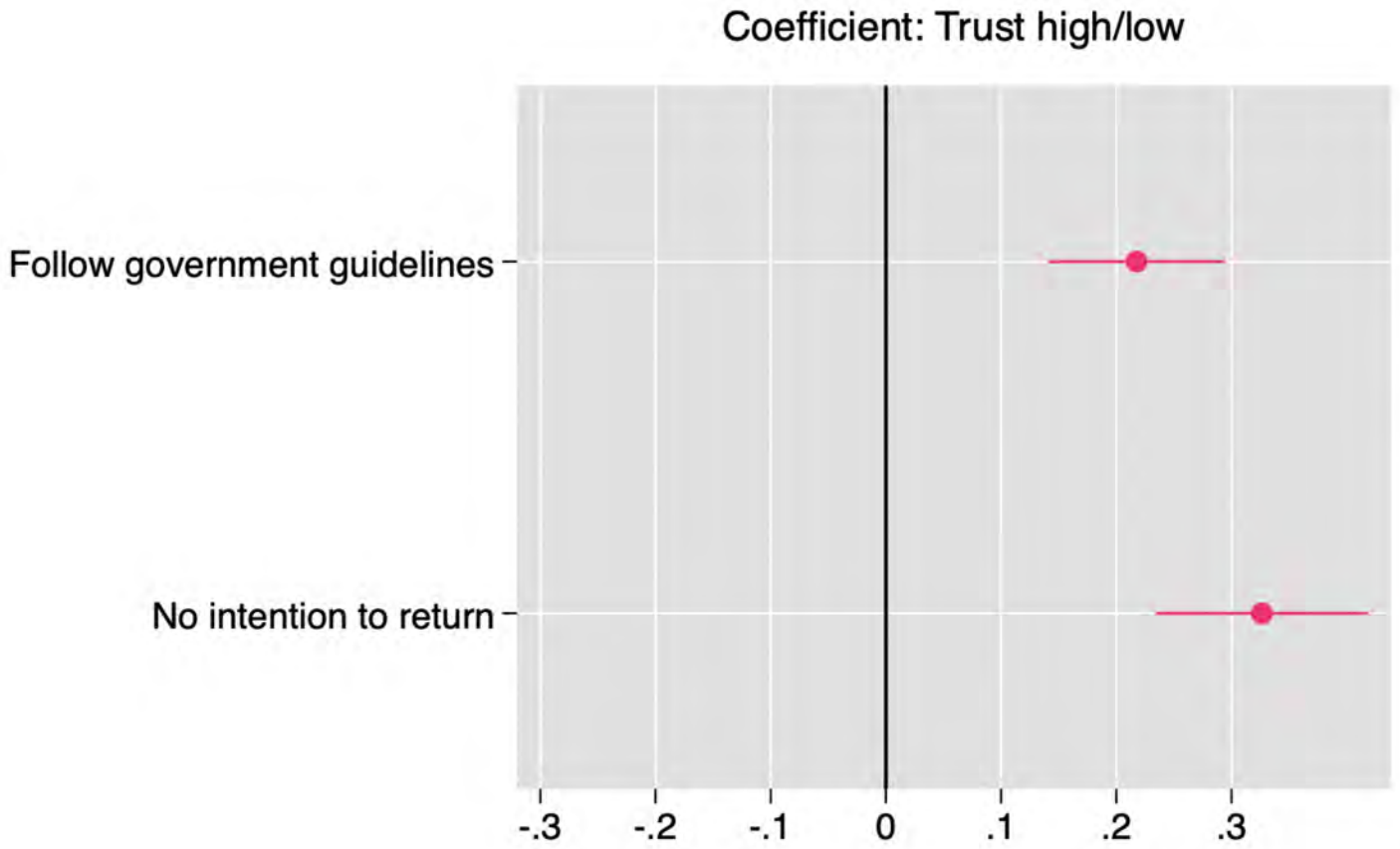
- Enabling factors overall do not meaningfully affect intentions to return
- Aid overall increases intentions to return, but the effect is small
- At the sub-index level, the total number of assistance sources is the factor that increases intentions to return the most
- Respondents in refugee camps identifying themselves as residents have decreased intentions to return (note these are only few respondents)



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Unpacking the role of trust for different outcomes

- Accounting for other factors, above-average trust in the government is associated with a decrease in intentions to return
- Accounting for all sub-indices of aid and enabling factors, above-average trust in the government is associated with an increase in the willingness to follow guidelines

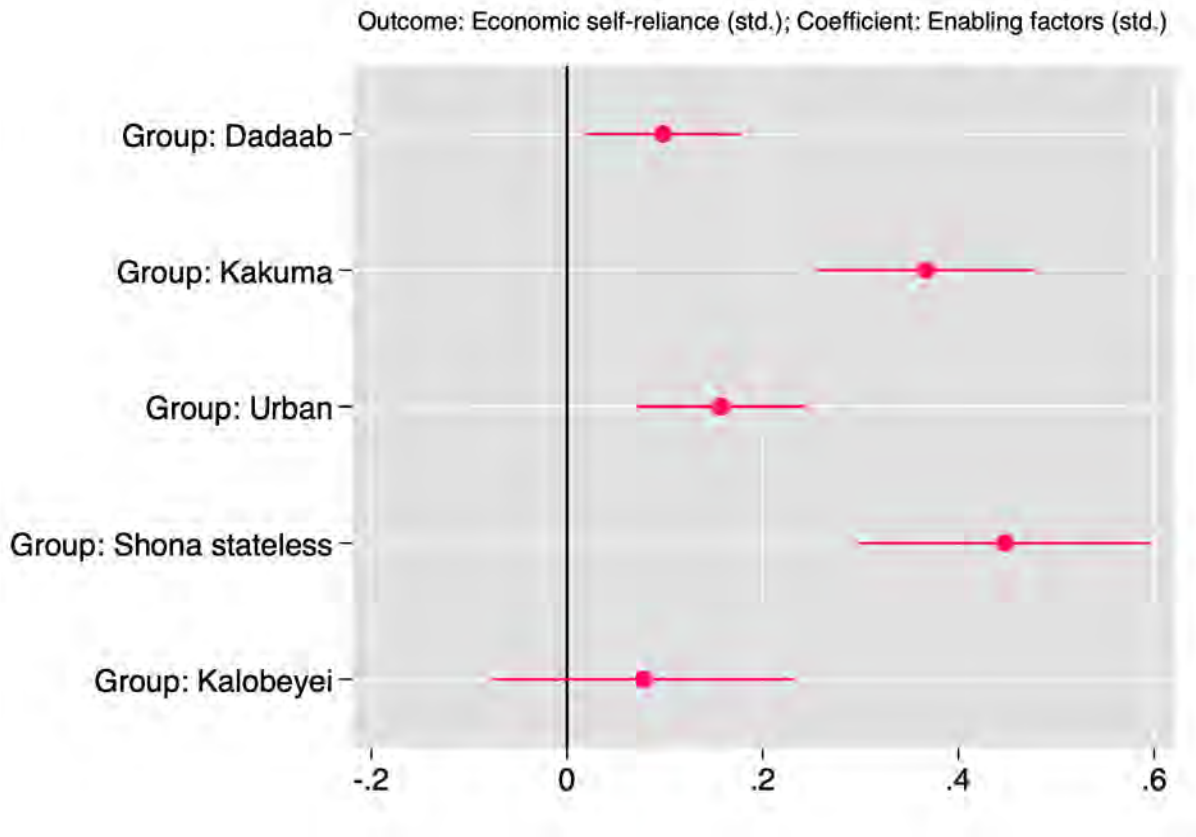


Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Part III-E: Linkages across groups

Economic self-reliance and enabling factors across groups

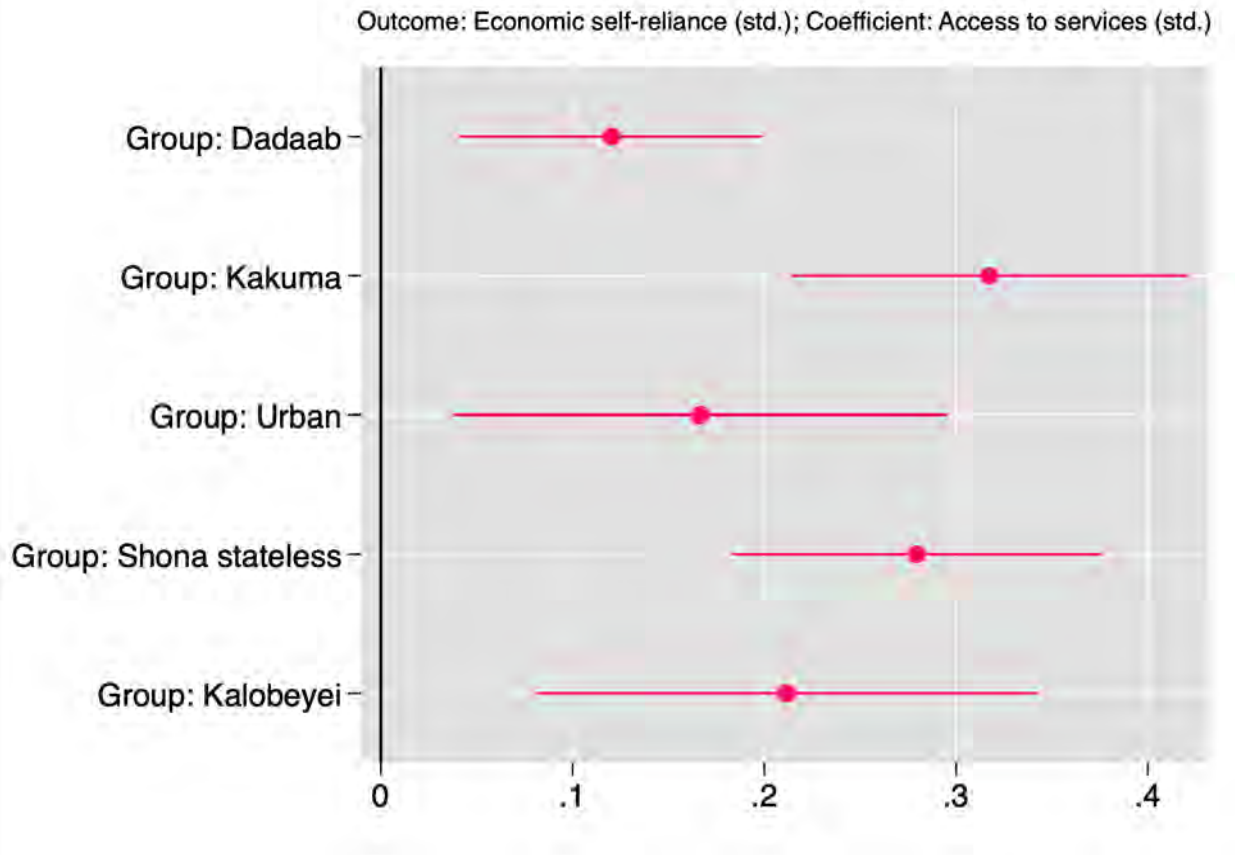
- Positive statistically significant link between enabling factors and economic self-reliance for most groups of refugees and stateless people, with:
- Kalobeyei: no significant link between enabling factors and self-reliance
- In relative terms, the magnitude of the positive link is largest among Shona stateless and Kakuma



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Economic self-reliance and access to service across groups

- The positive link between access to service and economic self-reliance is statistically significant for all groups of refugees and stateless people
- In relative terms, the magnitude of the positive link is
  - smallest in Dadaab
  - largest in Kakuma



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

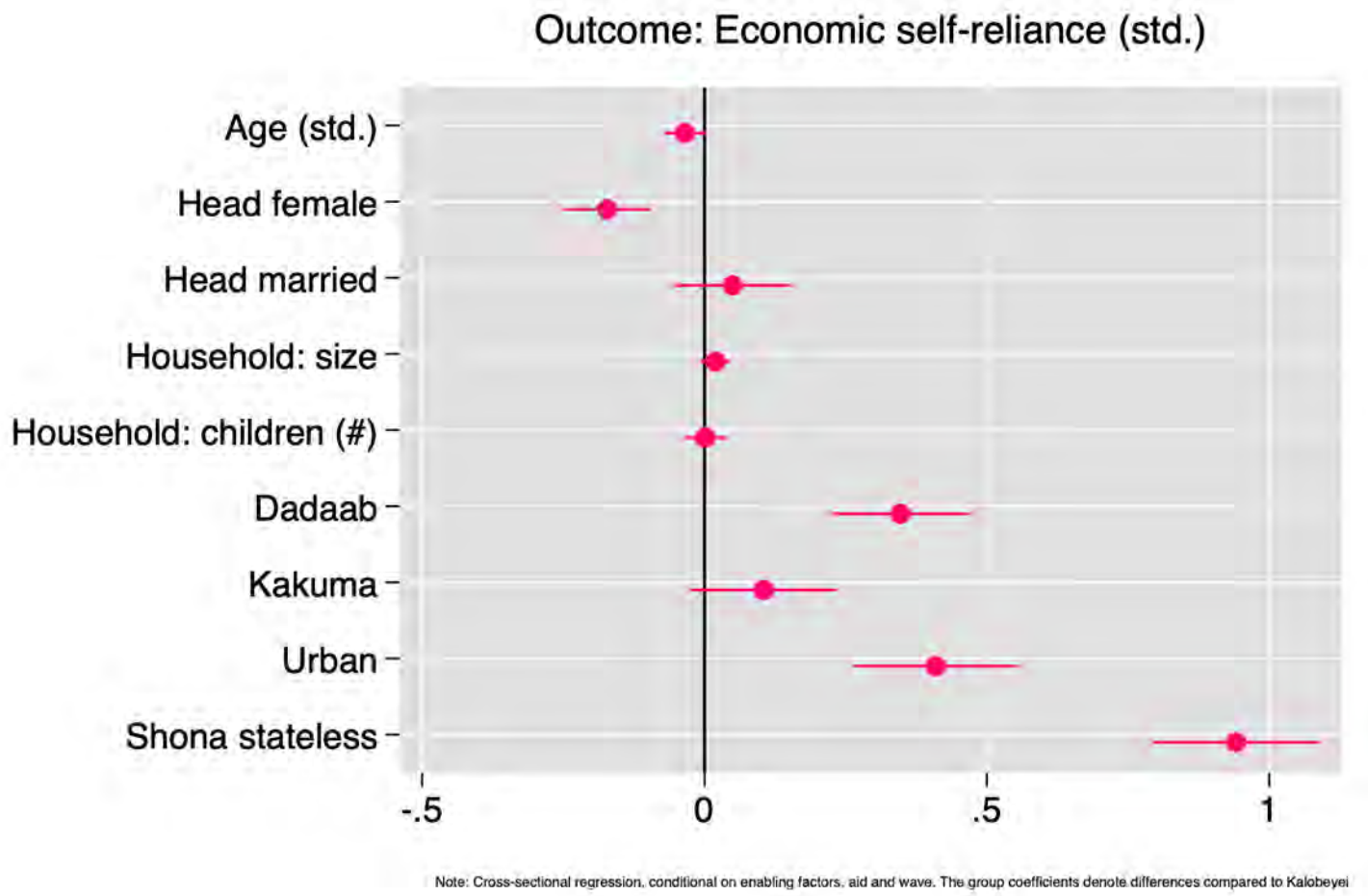
Part III-F: The role of socio-demographic factors and camps

Insights from cross-sectional analyses

“Residualized”, i.e. conditional on enabling factors, aid, time and other factors

Economic self-reliance

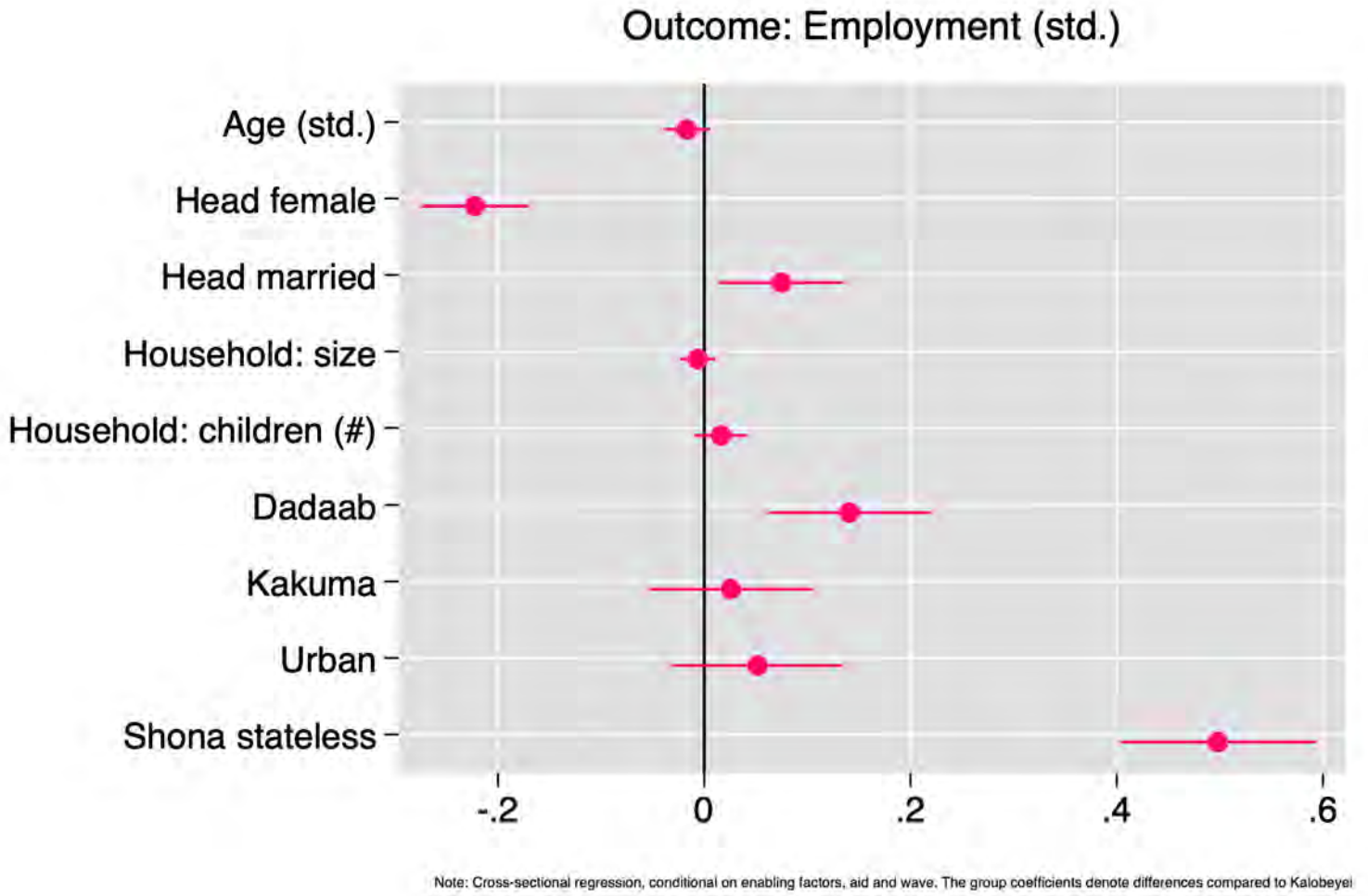
- "Residualized" local refugee environment seems to matter strongly for **economic self-reliance**
- Compared to Kalobeyei, all other groups are associated with higher self-reliance, except Kakuma
- Being female-headed decreases economic self-reliance



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Employment

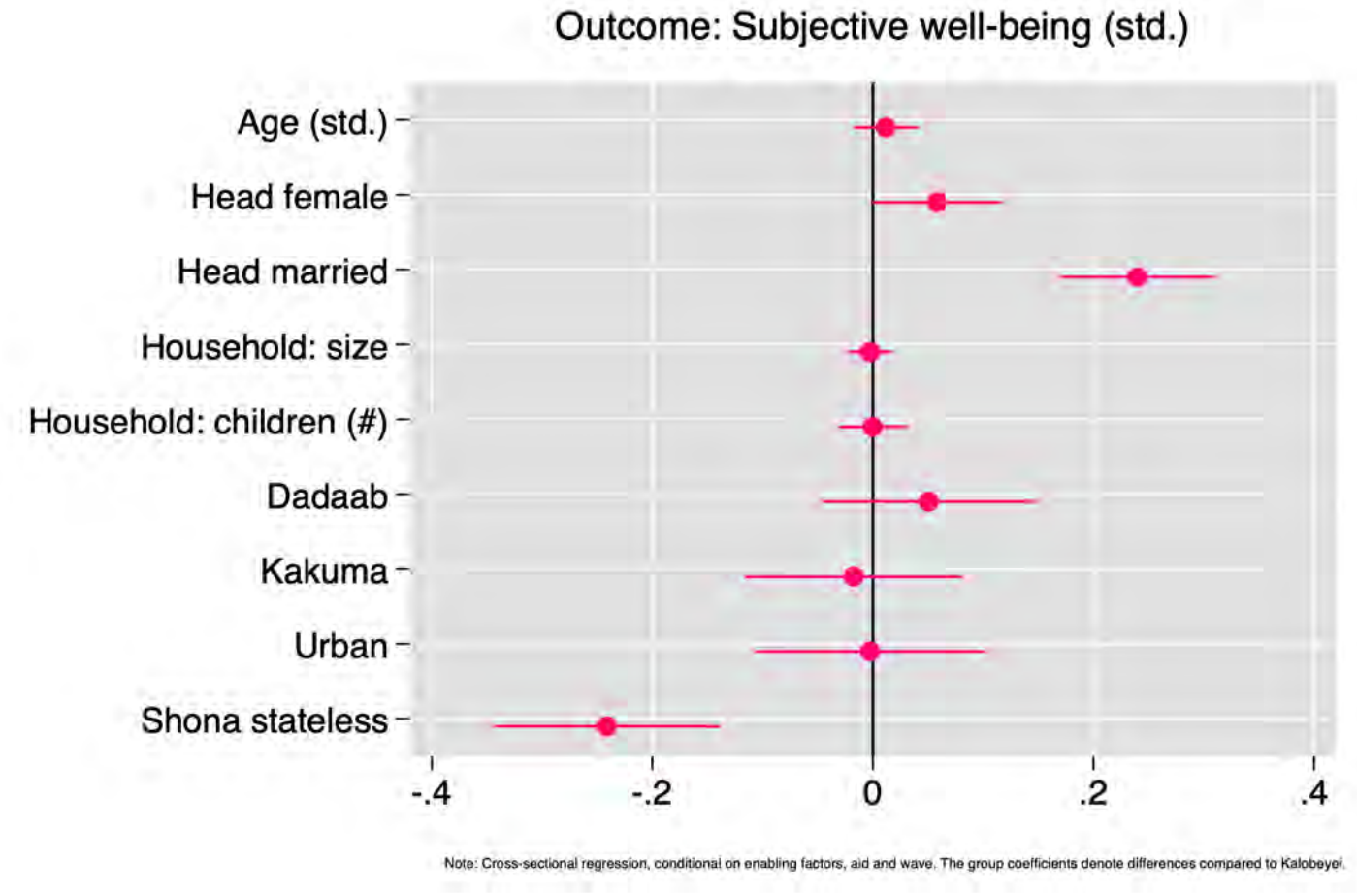
- "Residualized" local refugee environment seems to matter strongly for **employment**
- Compared to Kalobeyei, Dadaab and the Shona stateless are associated with better employment outcomes
- Being female-headed decreases employment significantly
- Being married has the opposite effect.



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Mental well-being

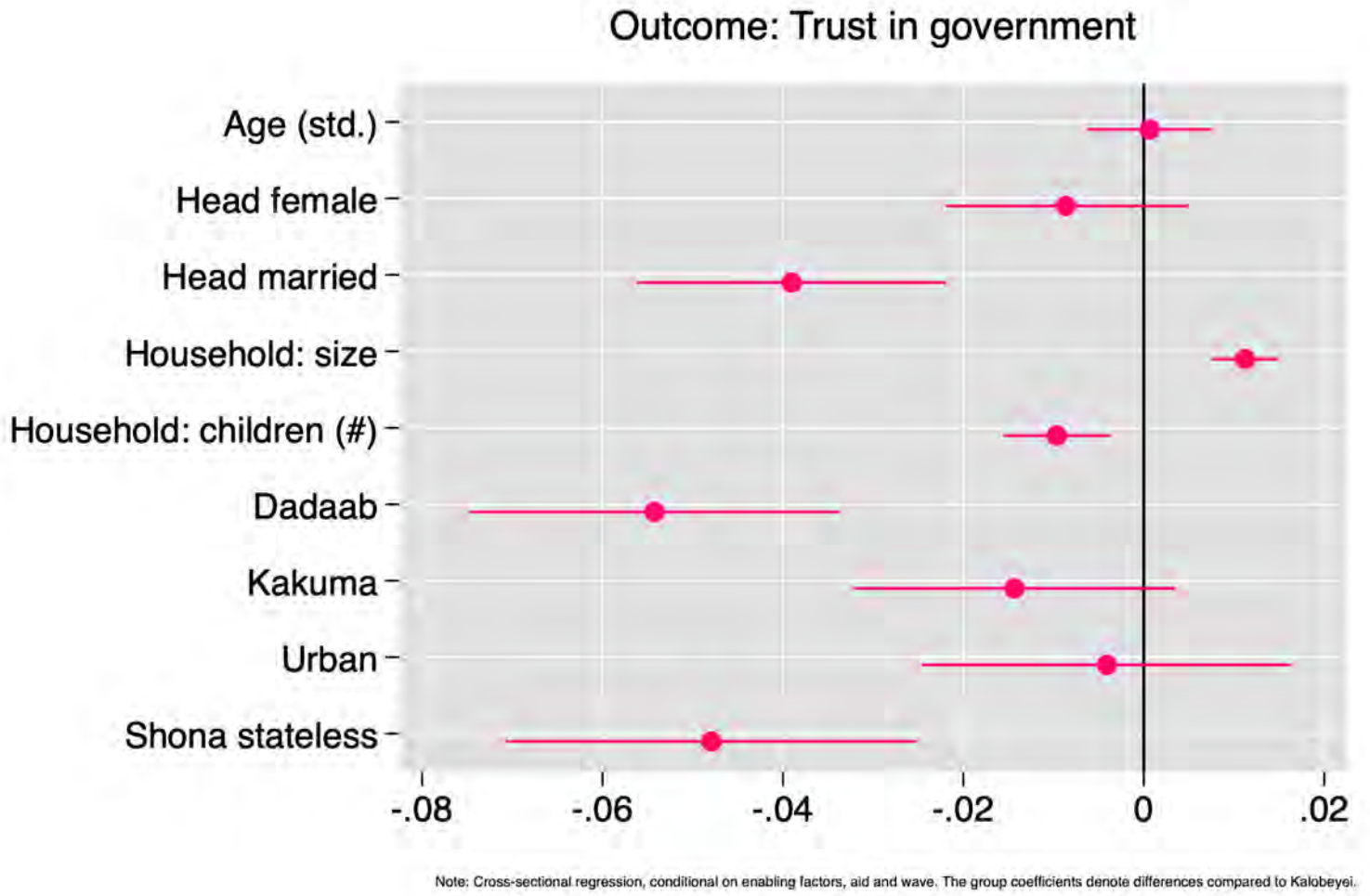
- "Residualized" local refugee environment only seems to matter weakly for **mental well-being**
- Compared to Kalobeyei, the Shona stateless are associated with significantly lower mental well-being
- Both being married and female-headed increases **mental well-being**



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Trust in government

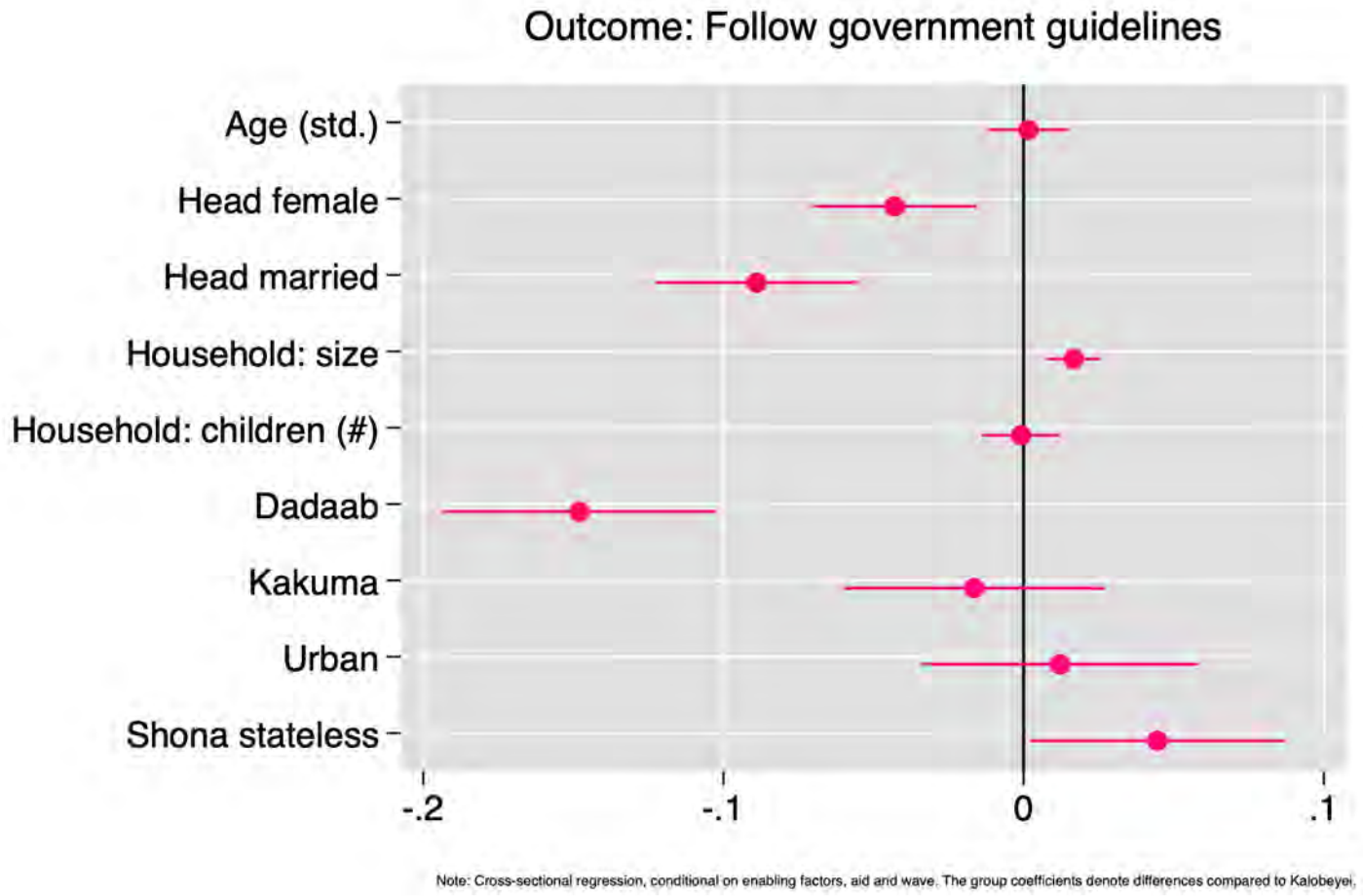
- “Residualized” local refugee environment only seem to matter weakly for **trust in government**
- Compared to Kalobeyei, Dadaab the Shona stateless are associated with significantly lower levels of trust



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Following government guidelines

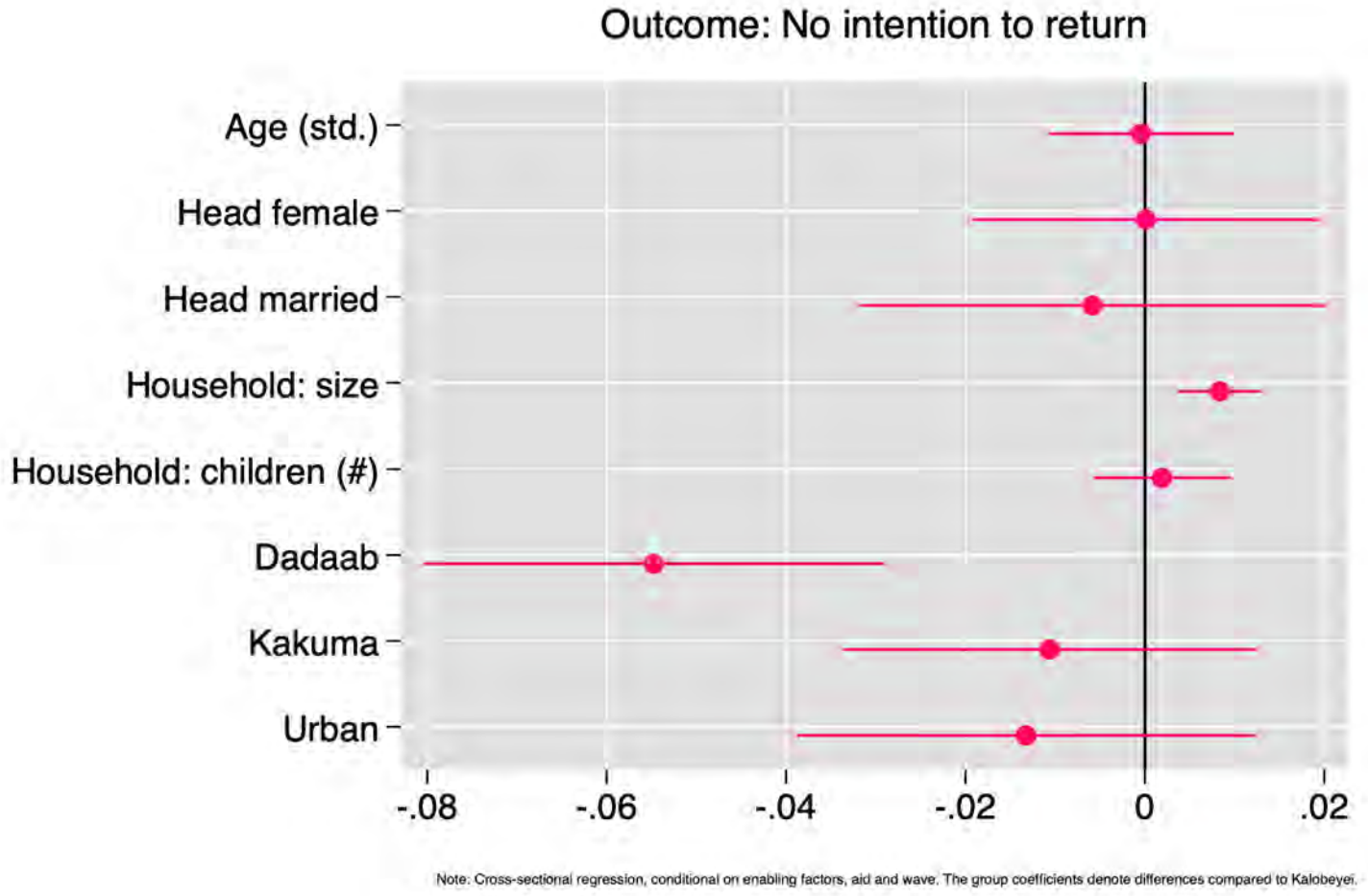
- "Residualized" local refugee environment only seem to matter weakly for **following government guidelines**
- Compared to Kalobeyei, Dadaab is associated with significantly lower adherence to following guidelines
- Both being married and female-headed decreases adherence to guidelines



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

No intention to return across groups

- "Residualized" local refugee environment seem to matter relatively weakly for **intentions to return**
- Compared to Kalobeyei, Dadaab is associated with significantly higher intentions to return
- Larger households have lower intentions to return



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Summary for the effect of female-headed on different outcomes

- Female headship decreases:
  - economic self-reliance,
  - employment, and
  - following government guidelines.

Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Summary

- Enabling factors increase economic self-reliance, including employment and mental well-being outcomes
  - Strong returns to access to services, especially to electricity, credit, and communications
  - Strong returns to having resident status
- Aid can affect economic self-reliance via enabling factors
- Aid weakens social aspects of inclusion
- These associations vary across groups
- Being female-headed decreases economic self-reliance, employment, trust, and following government guidelines. Yet, it increases mental well-being.

Part IV: Insights

Novel, representative evidence on refugee support and inclusion in Kenya

Two key sets of insights emerge from the descriptive analyses of self-reliance determinants and outcomes:

1. Compared to host households, refugee & stateless households have significantly

- **a. lower economic self-reliance**
- **b. higher trust in the government**
- **c. lower levels of enabling factors**
- **d. higher levels of aid**

1. Among refugee and stateless households, there are:

- **a. Weak variation in economic self-reliance**
- **b. Strong variation in trust in government, adherence to government guidelines, and return intentions**
- **c. Strong variation in enabling factors**
- **d. Weak variation in levels of aid**

Novel, representative evidence on refugee support and inclusion in Kenya

Four key insights emerge from the regression models of self-reliance:

1. **Development programming can effectively foster economic self-reliance, but not social inclusion**
2. **Aid-based programming can contribute to economic self-reliance via enabling factors**
3. **Beyond policies, the broader local environment and sociodemographic characteristics matter**
4. **Dadaab camp deserves further scrutiny:**
    a. **Average levels of economic self-reliance are similar to other groups**
    b. **Low levels of enabling factors and social inclusion**

Part V: Appendix

Part V.1: Key measures

Descriptions of key measures

Economic self-reliance index: is the sum of six outcomes envisioned to provide a summary measure of economic self-reliance. The index was calculated as a continuous variable between zero and one. The index is then standardized so that it has a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.

Trust in the government index: is the sum of four outcomes envisioned to provide a summary measure of trust in the government. The index was calculated as a continuous variable between zero and one. The index is then standardized so that it has a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.

Trust in the government high/low: is a dummy variable that equals zero if the trust in the government index is lower than the median and one if it's higher than or at the median.

No intention to return: dummy variable that equals zero if the individual has a plan to return and one if the individual has no plan to return.

Descriptions of key measures

Intention to follow the government's guidelines: dummy variable that equals zero if the individual has no intention to follow the government's guidelines and one if the individual has the intention to follow the government's guidelines.

Self-reliance enabling factors index: is the sum of three outcomes envisioned to provide a summary measure of self-reliance enabling factors. The index was calculated as a continuous variable between zero and one. The index is then standardized so that it has a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.

Aid index: is the sum of two outcomes envisioned to provide a summary measure of assistance. The index was calculated as a continuous variable between zero and one. The index is then standardized so that it has a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.

Summary statistics for key measures - full sample

	Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max.	N
Indices					
Self-reliance enabling factors	0.00	1.00	-2	3	38872
Economic self-reliance	0.00	1.00	-3	3	38872
Aid	0.00	1.00	-1	4	38872
Trust in the government	0.00	1.00	-2	1	22070
Trust in the government high / low	0.92	0.27	0	1	38872
Dummy variables					
Intention to follow the government's guidelines	0.89	0.31	0	1	22070
No plan to return home	0.98	0.12	0	1	8780

Summary statistics for key measures - full sample

	Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max.	N
Sub-indices					
Food security	0.00	1.00	-2	2	38872
Well-being	0.00	1.00	-1	2	38872
Non-food items	0.00	1.00	-1	4	38872
Employment	0.00	1.00	-1	3	34052
Shelter	0.00	1.00	-1	3	38872
Current assets	0.00	1.00	-1	2	20835
Access to services	0.00	1.00	-1	4	38872
Education	0.00	1.00	-2	4	38872
Resident	0.00	1.00	-1	1	19583
Aid (types)	0.00	1.00	-1	2	38872
Aid (amount)	0.00	1.00	-0.16	14	38872

Summary statistics for key measures - full sample

	Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max.	N
Aid variables (not normalized or standardized)					
Assistance: type (Government)	0.05	0.21	0	1	38872
Assistance: type (NGO)	0.24	0.43	0	1	38872
Assistance: type (Politicians)	0.24	0.43	0	1	38872
Assistance (types) _ additive variable	0.53	0.89	0	3	38872
Assistance (types) _ dummy variable	0.27	0.44	0	1	38872
Assistance: amount (Government)	1835.52	1806.41	0	8000	1421
Assistance: amount (NGO)	436.35	877.90	0	8000	2467
Assistance: amount (Politicians)	990.54	998.94	0	7000	495
Assistance (amount) _ additive variable	1170.14	1852.45	0	13000	3568

Summary statistics for key measures - full sample

	Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max.	N
Control variables					
Household size	4.00	2.54	1	27	38719
Female head	0.39	0.49	0	1	38858
Age head	41.75	14.04	18	100	38289
Married head	0.22	0.42	0	1	38872
Number of children	1.88	1.85	0	8	31728

Descriptions of key measures - refugee sample

	Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max.	N
Sub-indices					
Food security	-1.38	0.31	-2	-1	8780
Well-being	-0.69	0.39	-1	1	8775
Non-food items	-0.86	0.23	-1	0	8762
Employment	-0.59	0.89	-1	1	8780
Shelter	-0.69	0.06	-1	1	8763
Current assets	-0.57	0.92	-2	1	4294
Access to services	-0.59	0.79	-2	2	8780
Education	-0.53	1.45	-2	4	8780
Resident	-2.13	0.42	-2	0	3448
Aid (types)	1.72	0.25	2	3	8780
Aid (amount)	-0.14	0.05	0	0	8746

Descriptions of key measures - refugee sample

	Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max.	N
Indices					
Self-reliance enabling factors	-1.96	0.59	-3	1	3448
Economic self-reliance	-1.42	0.39	-2	0	4294
Aid	1.62	0.24	2	3	8746
Trust in the government	0.31	0.77	-2	1	4840
Trust in the government high / low	0.97	0.18	0	1	8780
Dummy variables					
Intention to follow the government's guidelines	0.87	0.34	0	1	4840
No plan to return home	0.93	0.25	0	1	8780

Descriptions of key measures - refugee sample

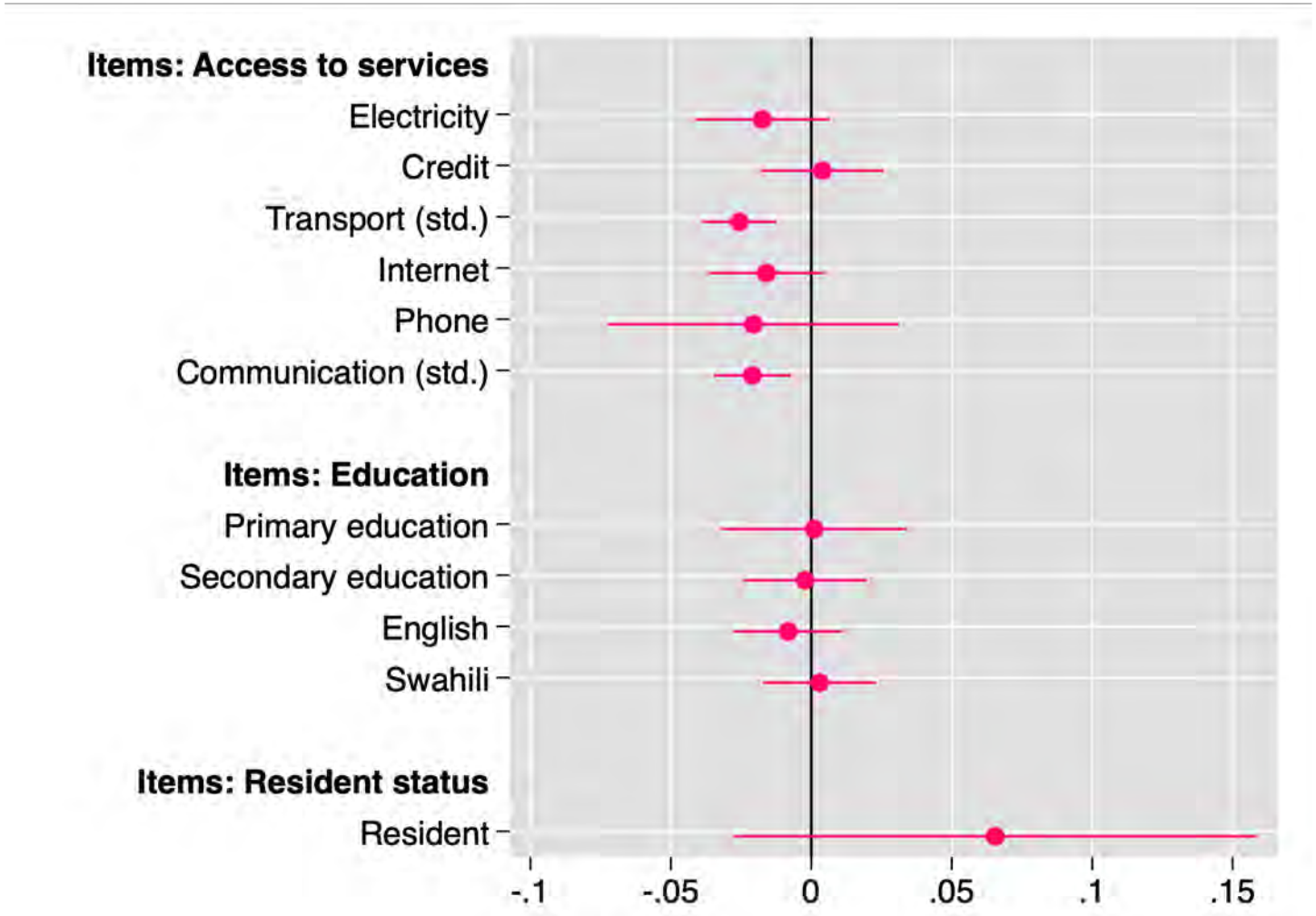
	Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max.	N
Aid variables (not normalized or standardized)					
Assistance: type (Government)	0.05	0.22	0	1	8780
Assistance: type (NGO)	1.00	0.00	1	1	8780
Assistance: type (Politicians)	1.00	0.00	1	1	8780
Assistance (types) _ additive variable	2.05	0.22	2	3	8780
Assistance (types) _ dummy variable	1.00	0.00	1	1	8780
Assistance: amount (Government)	35.02	15.87	1	65	375
Assistance: amount (NGO)	67.14	27.86	1	151	1898
Assistance: amount (Politicians)	12.04	6.10	1	24	70
Assistance (amount) _ additive variable	67.95	30.35	1	184	2081

Descriptions of key measures - refugee sample

	Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max.	N
Control variables					
Household size	4.71	3.16	1	15	8656
Female head	0.45	0.50	0	1	8766
Age head	37.21	12.73	18	96	8202
Married head	0.19	0.39	0	1	8780
Number of children	3.13	2.13	1	8	7316

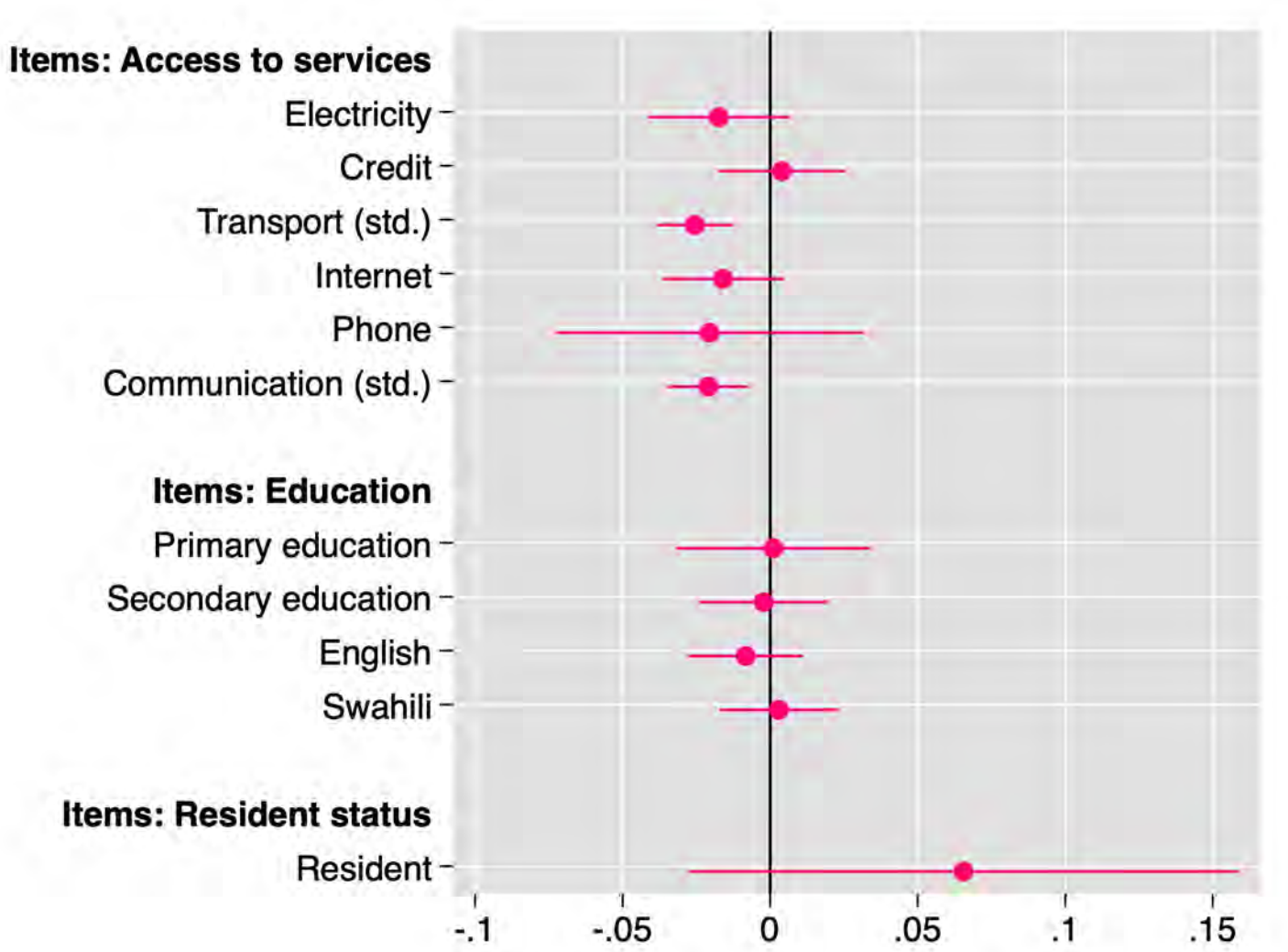
Part V.2: Additional results for social inclusion

Trust in government: determinants breakdown



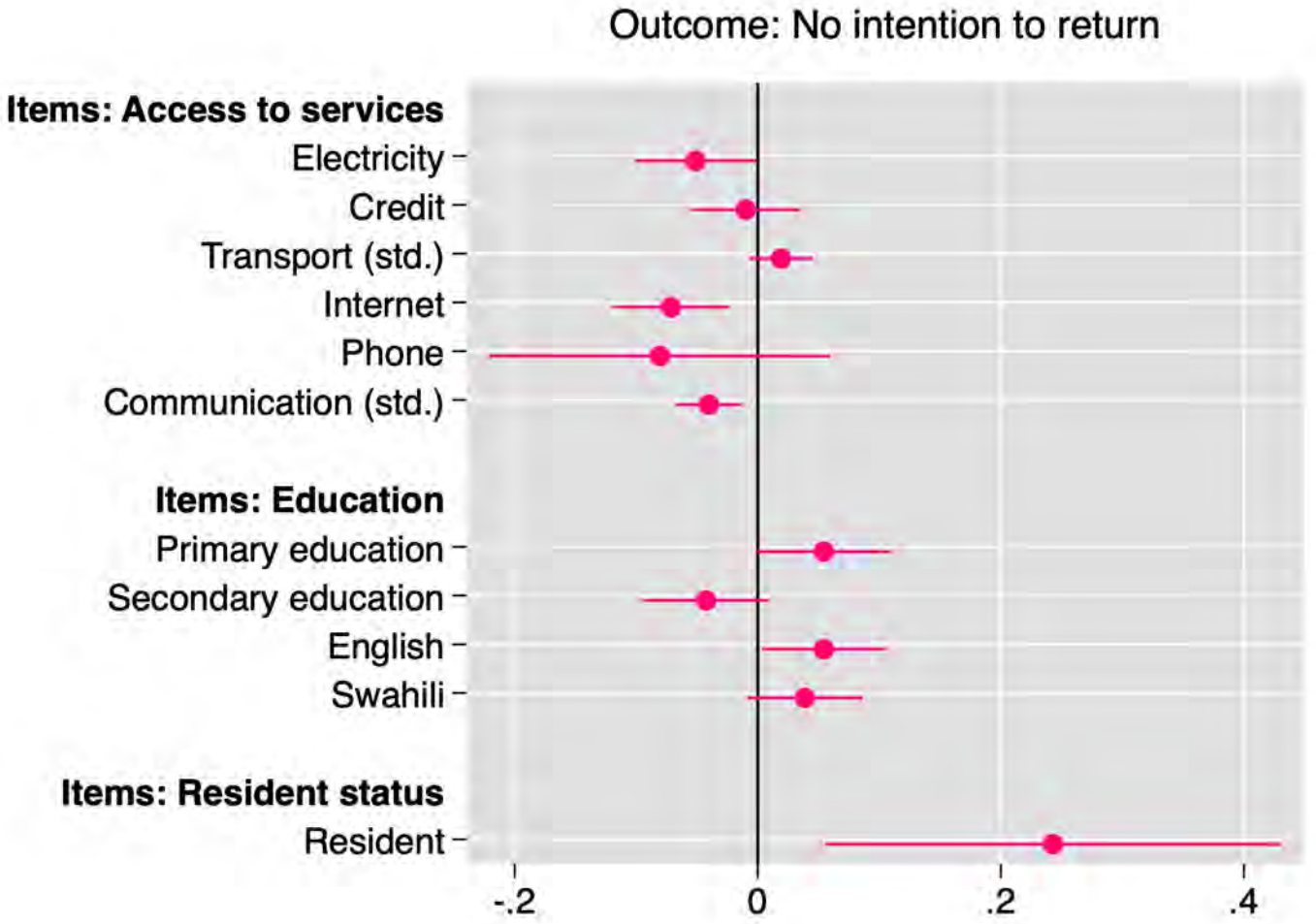
Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Following government guidelines: determinants breakdown



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

No intention to return: determinants breakdown



Note: 95% confidence intervals.

Following government guidelines: unpacking the role of trust

- Trust in the government is very strongly and robustly correlated with following the government's guidelines
- Accounting for all sub-indices of aid and enabling factors, above-average trust in the government is associated with an increase in the willingness to follow guidelines of about 28 percentage points (col. 6)

The effect of aid and self-reliance enabling factors indices and sub-indices on following the government guidance outcome using OLS- refugees

VARIABLES	(1) M1	(2) M2	(3) M3	(4) M4	(5) M5	(6) M6
Trust high/low	0.250**	0.380***	0.215**	0.360**	0.411***	0.282**
	(0.0585)	(0.0592)	(0.0588)	(0.0840)	(0.0544)	(0.0724)
Enabling factors		-0.00632				
		(0.0228)				
Aid		0.121**				
		(0.0313)				
Household size			0.0467**			0.0637**
			(0.0135)			(0.0168)
Female head			-0.0800			-0.0157
			(0.0452)			(0.0306)
Age head			0.00328*			0.00945***
			(0.00152)			(0.00198)
Married head			-0.0880*			-0.135***
			(0.0323)			(0.0265)
Number of children			-0.0415**			-0.0712**
			(0.0133)			(0.0238)
Received assistance				0.0370*		0.0119
				(0.0151)		(0.0436)
Aid (#)				-0.601		-0.834*
				(0.425)		(0.351)
Aid ($)				-0.0141	-0.0534	-0.0816
				(0.0329)	(0.0395)	(0.0415)
Education				0.0147	0.0142*	0.0356***
				(0.00914)	(0.00644)	(0.00657)
Resident				-0.0167	-0.00745	-0.0333
				(0.0278)	(0.0328)	(0.0337)
Observations	4,839	2,034	3,826	2,034	2,034	1,642
R-squared	0.049	0.120	0.067	0.140	0.106	0.236
Number of hhid	2,319	1,301	2,112	1,301	1,301	1,189

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10

No intention to return: unpacking the role of trust

- Trust in the government is very strongly and robustly associated with fewer intentions to return
- Accounting for other factors, above-average trust in the government is associated with a decrease in intentions to return of about 37 percentage points (col. 4)

The effect of trust high/low and self-reliance indices on no plan for return outcome using OLS-refugees

VARIABLES	(1) M1	(2) M2	(3) M3	(4) M4
Trust high/low	0.0784**	0.333***	0.368***	0.367***
	(0.0226)	(0.0673)	(0.0367)	(0.0385)
Self-reliance		0.00524	-0.0318	
		(0.0217)	(0.0237)	
Non-food items				-0.112
				(0.0856)
Employment				0.0218
				(0.0129)
Shelter				-0.410
				(0.688)
Subjective well-being				-0.00280
				(0.0257)
Food security				0.102**
				(0.0347)
Current assets				-0.0254
				(0.0139)
Household size			0.0247	0.0232
			(0.0279)	(0.0326)
Female head			-0.150	-0.152
			(0.0930)	(0.0953)
Age head			-0.0149*	-0.0147*
			(0.00560)	(0.00534)
Married head			-0.117**	-0.112**
			(0.0303)	(0.0246)
Number of children			0.0412**	0.0422*
			(0.0111)	(0.0154)
Observations	8,779	4,293	2,711	2,711
R-squared	0.005	0.030	0.070	0.091
Number of hhid	2,516	1,908	1,698	1,698

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10