Decentralized evaluation for evidence-based decision making

Decentralized Evaluation

An evaluation of the effects and a cost benefit analysis of the GFD Cash Modality scale up (Cash Based Transfers for PRRO 200737) for refugees and host communities in Kenya

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Evaluation Report

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Executive Summary

1. This report was commissioned by the Kenya Country Office (CO) of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). The main objective is to assess and report on the effects (intended or unintended, positive and negative) of the Cash Based Transfers (CBT) of the General Food Distribution (GFD) activity of PRRO 200737 from 2015-2017. This includes an examination of the effects on the local economy, food & nutrition security, income and social aspects for both refugees and host communities and assessing how scaling up of CBT affects the net distribution of costs and benefits among both host and refugee communities. The overall purpose of the evaluation is to assess the effects of scaling up the substitution of the cereal ration in in-kind assistance with CBT (first time in Kenya) while developing a model that determines the effective and efficient mix between food assistance and CBT. Findings will inform the formulation of the Country Strategic Programme which begins in June 2018.

2. Expected users of this evaluation are internal and external stakeholders. Namely: WFP Kenya CO, WFP Regional Bureau (RB), WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV), WFP Headquarters, the three implementing partners (World Vision, NRC, CARE International), UNHCR and FAO and donors such as DFID, ECHO, USAID, GIZ).

3. The CBT intervention (and the entire PRRO200737) is implemented in the context of Kenya's refugee policy that curtails refugee mobility, employment, livelihood opportunities, and property ownership. Poverty and food insecurity are prevalent, particularly in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) which host Kenya's largest camps. Kenya is vulnerable to recurrent droughts including one during the 2016-2017 season. Gender inequality remains high in the country.

4. The CBT – also known as 'Bamba Chakula (get your food in Swahili)' - was introduced to all registered beneficiaries in the camps in response to low dietary diversity among refugees and the problem of reselling in-kind assistance at economic losses. The restricted CBT, which are non-cashable electronic vouchers delivered via beneficiary SIM cards, are provided *as a substitution of the cereal part of the in-kind food ration (comprises cereals, pulses, oil and corn-soya blend)*. Substitution began with the CBT replacing approximately 10% of the cereal ration in August 2015 (valued at USD1/person/month) in Kakuma and January 2016 in Dadaab. As of November 2017, single member households were receiving 50% of their cereal ration as KES500 (USD5) per person per month and larger households were receiving 30% of their cereal ration as KES300 (USD3) per person per month. In Kalobeyei settlement, refugees receive KES1,400 (about 93% of total transfers) and 1.2kg of Corn Soya Blend (CSB) per person per month. The CBTs can only be used to purchase food through contracted traders.

Methodology

5. The evaluation assessed the CBT intervention using 15 key evaluation questions formulated using standard Development Assistance Committee (DAC) evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Impact and the humanitarian evaluation criteria of Appropriateness, Coverage, Connectedness and Coherence. Gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEEW) principles are mainstreamed throughout.

6. The evaluation uses a *mixed-methods approach* that combines qualitative and quantitative data collection tools with review of WFP documents. The evaluation team (ET) administered quantitative surveys in November and December 2017 to approximately 542 households in Kakuma camp, 545 households in Kalobeyei settlement, 230 traders and 626 households from host and non-host communities. In-depth interviews (IDIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with refugees, host communities and traders and key informant interviews were conducted within WFP and with partner organisations and government officials. The quantitative data were analysed using rigorous statistical methods to assess effects and data is gender disaggregated. Triangulation of sources in a mixed-methods approach increases validity and credibility.

7. There are several limitations, chief among which is the lack of a counterfactual for an impact evaluation due to universal eligibility. Of primary interest is the impact of the scaled-up combined CBT and in-kind package delivered to Kakuma refugees. Kalobeyei refugees,

(93% CBT), are used as a comparison for Kakuma refugees, despite differences in demographics and services delivered. Statistical techniques are used to increase comparability and permit a descriptive comparison of the two groups. The use of cross-sectional data prohibits rigorous impact evaluation and cost-benefit analysis. Due to security concerns, envisaged field work in Dadaab was cancelled (see Terms of Reference in Annex 1). Despite these limitations it was still possible to perform an informative CBT evaluation.

Key Findings

The key findings of the evaluation team are summarised below, structured according to the main evaluation criteria and indicating the type and strength of evidence supporting each finding.

8. **Relevance, Appropriateness and Coherence (Evaluation Questions 1-3)**. The CBT modality is relevant to beneficiary needs and to the context. It is well aligned and coherent with the policies and priorities of WFP, the government, and other development partners and is consistent with SPHERE standards of humanitarian response. The CBT are not cashable in line with the Kenyan government's position. Appropriateness is diminished by the inadequacy of the transfer value; the transfer value has been non-responsive to price inflation, ration cuts and disbursement delays. Beneficiaries continue to resell food rations and food purchased by CBT for two reasons: (i) beneficiaries strongly dislike the culturally unfamiliar sorghum and (ii) to purchase essential non-food items (NFIs) such as firewood (at the expense of food diversity). Consequently, perceived benefits of the CBT mainly relate to its functionality rather than its impact on diet. Gender has appropriately been mainstreamed, but there is no coherent long-term gender strategy. Similarly, there is no strategy or plan for protection mechanisms. Gender analysis can be enriched by the inclusion of non-spending decision making and civic participation indicators and quantitative gender and protection assessments. Ration cuts have reduced barter trade opportunities with host communities, particularly the exchange of food rations for firewood, and have resulted in refugees collecting firewood in local communities. A troubling issue is the incidence of GBV during firewood collection. However, CBT are not an effective mechanism for addressing this problem.

9. **Coverage (Evaluation Question 4)**. While coverage has increased, it is below set targets. Disbursements are regular (monthly). However, access continued to be undermined by occasional delays in disbursements, SIM card-replacement waiting times, trader practices and language barriers to accountability mechanisms. There are reports that prices for CBT facilitated purchases are deliberately increased by the traders. Ration cuts and disbursement delays result in credit purchases as a coping strategy, especially among female headed households, with SIM cards retained by traders voluntarily or by coercion ultimately increasing indebtedness and loyalty to specific traders. Some beneficiaries reported being under-informed about the CBT and others feel excluded from accountability mechanisms due to minority-language barriers.

10. **Impact (Evaluation Question 5-10)**. *Refugees*: Actual impacts for refugees could not be determined given the lack of a control group and therefore a comparative analysis was done. Kakuma refugees are food insecure, have poorer dietary diversity and food consumption scores, and purchase less diverse nutritious foods than Kalobeyei refugees. Three facets influence these differences: the higher transfer value in Kalobeyei and inadequacy of transfer value in Kakuma due to ration cuts, delayed disbursements and the resultant long intervals between the distribution of food and CBT, and diminished purchasing power. However, Kalobeyei refugees report higher levels of severe hunger and asset poverty, and fewer livelihood opportunities and worse performance on gender equality and empowerment of women (GEEW) indicators than Kakuma refugees. With Kakuma being the older camp, with greater social capital and risk sharing opportunities, it is difficult to exclude the effects of experience. Higher levels of severe hunger in Kalobeyei could also be linked to a longer food gap caused by delayed disbursements as there is single monthly disbursement in Kalobeyei unlike the separate in-kind and CBT disbursements in Kakuma. Regardless of camp, female-headed households perform worse across a vector of indicators. Data call into question the assumption of vulnerability of single-person households who

experience larger returns to the CBT than larger households and are more likely to work for humanitarian agencies serving the camp.

11. Higher levels of women's autonomy in decision-making over asset purchases are observed among Kakuma refugees, which could be linked to more women redeeming CBT and likely controlling their use in Kakuma than Kalobeyei. Although there are reports of social tensions and conflicts with hosts over firewood in both camps, the incidence is higher in Kalobeyei. Conflicts over firewood particularly affect women who also experience GBV. Theft and discrimination remain pressing issues, highlighting the need for enhanced protection mechanisms.

12. *Local markets and traders***.** The volume of sales by contracted traders has substantially increased. Cereals and pulses are regularly available within camp markets. The CBT have improved the business performance of contracted traders and these effects are notably stronger among female traders. However, real prices of local food commodities have increased since August 2015, a trend observed throughout the country. It is difficult to ascribe this change to the CBT as there are other possible contributory factors: the 2016/2017 drought, poor roads and bridges in the county, distant source markets for foods and seasonal changes.

13. *Host community*: There are substantial positive impacts on food security and livelihoods within host communities unlike in distant communities. These gains are directly linked to their proximity to the camps and the CBT is arguably a significant contributor to these spill-over effects, alongside other humanitarian interventions. Host communities also benefit from providing goods (firewood, charcoal, livestock), labour (domestic work, construction) and other services to refugees in exchange for food or cash.

14. Effectiveness (Evaluation Question 11-13). Robust partnerships aided implementation and GEEW mainstreaming that may have enhanced GEEW outcomes. However, effectiveness is undermined by internal factors (delays in solving technical challenges, language barriers, occasionally untimely disbursements and ration cuts) and external factors such as funding constraints, poor infrastructure, drought and distant supply markets. Communication improvements can alleviate language barriers in accessing feedback systems and may reduce social tensions with host communities. Partnership and dialogue with other agencies on sustainable firewood solutions may reduce GBV. Effectiveness will be enhanced by strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation processes through increasing sample sizes, conducting baseline, mid and end line evaluation surveys, collecting data on resale of food rations, consistent gender disaggregation of indicators, quality assurance, increased utility and uptake of monitoring data and use of the mobile payment platform data to track the frequency, volume and timing of beneficiary and local trader transactions which can provide insights on local trade. Critically, transfer value adjustments should be linked to market price data assessments. Refugees reported fatigue with completing surveys with limited or no feedback – a problem that should be addressed.

15. **Efficiency (Evaluation Question 14)**. Overall, the CBT modality is more cost-efficient than food transfers. In 2017, the total cost of delivering USD1 to beneficiaries was USD1.18 for the CBT compared with USD1.94 for the in-kind food transfers. The cost per beneficiary for food transfers is twice that of CBT and the CBT modality has lower administrative and distribution costs than food transfers. As for operational efficiency, the realisation rate [1] has increased from as low as 28% in 2015 to over 87% of the planned beneficiaries in 2017. The biometric fingerprinting system for beneficiary verification has prevented unnecessary transfers. Initially, operational efficiency was diminished by technical challenges with SIM cards. The disbursement process can be improved by streamlining the multiple units and stages involved within the CO and Kakuma sub-office to reduce bureaucratic delays.

16. **Connectedness (Evaluation Question 15).** Local market strengthening and the resilience of the host community were key goals of the intervention, and the inclusion of host community traders as contracted traders aided the achievement of these goals. The CBT

[1] In this report the realisation rates measure the difference between the planned versus the actual beneficiaries.

coincides with government run cash transfers schemes in Turkana and potentially have synergies that benefit local markets and enhance the resilience of host communities

Overall conclusions

17. While the CBT meets the criteria of relevance and coherence along with commendable GEEW progress, appropriateness is undermined by misalignment with beneficiary preferences for the cereal ration and firewood and a scale up strategy that was unresponsive to price rises. Positive impacts are observed within host communities and among local traders, especially female. There are indications of enhanced local trade tempered by price increases during the evaluation period that diminished purchasing power.

18. There *is* an unambiguous detectable difference in food security, livelihoods and GEEW outcomes between the modalities. Households in Kalobeyei (mainly CBT) have higher food security, nutrition and consumption compared to households in Kakuma (mixed modality) that have more diversified income sources, higher employment and asset ownership. Food security outcomes in Kakuma have likely been undermined by the lower transfer value and its inadequacy. Kakuma's advantage in assets and livelihood opportunities is not as effective for food security due to the prevalence of non-productive assets and limited opportunities for formal employment and productive income generation. Statistically, it is impossible to disentangle the effects of the CBT from the significant heterogeneity in camp characteristics and experience. Overall, the higher market value of the transfers, greater expenditure multiplier, higher spending of CBT on food and the greater liquidity in Kalobeyei outweigh Kakuma's advantage in assets and livelihood opportunities. There are inequalities within camps as reflected by the advantages of male-headed households over female-headed and of single person households over larger households. The latter gap contradicts the justification for giving lower transfer values to larger households. Although, GEEW outcomes are notably positive, especially in Kakuma they do not increase food security in Kakuma.

19. Effectiveness is moderate as it is diluted by disbursement delays, ration cuts, unresponsiveness of transfer value to local prices, accessibility challenges, gender-based violence, indebtedness and unethical trader practices, external funding constraints and distant supply markets and poor infrastructure. A robust response is required from WFP and partners regarding the demand for firewood and its effect on GBV. Strengthening M&E processes by improving rigour, uptake and utility would improve decision making during implementation and ultimately boost effectiveness.

20. Cost efficiency of the CBT modality is high and greater than that of food transfers and there are strategic gains as more resources are delivered to the beneficiaries than spent on administration and distribution, although the disbursement process needs to be rationalized to prevent bureaucratic delays. Connectedness with the host community is reasonable given that host community livelihood needs were considered during design and host community traders have actively been engaged.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of this evaluation, the recommendations of the ET are as follows (details on specific actions, responsibility and timing are in table 17):

1. Review the transfer value and scale up the substitution of cereals to ensure adequacy and effectiveness. High priority. (Strategic)
2. Collaborate with partners to address the demand for firewood and gender based violence associated with firewood collection outside refugee camps. High priority. (Strategic)
3. Strengthen gender mainstreaming and analysis. Medium priority. (Strategic)
4. Improve the timeliness of disbursements to increase efficiency and effectiveness. High priority. (Operational)
5. Improve accountability and feedback systems by addressing language barriers. High priority. (Operational)
6. Expand efforts to improve the supply chain of food into the camps to achieve competitive food prices. Medium priority. (Operational)
7. Discourage unethical practices by contracted traders through sensitization, regular monitoring and anonymous feedback mechanisms. Medium priority. (Operational)
8. Strengthen the rigour and utility of M&E processes. High priority. (Operational)

1. Introduction

1. This report presents the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the independent evaluation and cost benefit analysis of the World Food Programme's (WFP's) Cash Based Transfers (CBT) under PRRO 200737 in Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps. The evaluation was commissioned by the WFP Kenya country office and covers the period from August 2015 to November 2017. It was **commissioned for the following reasons**: i) it is the first time WFP Kenya is scaling up the use of a cash transfer modality to reach the entire refugee population in both Dadaab and Kakuma through a substitution of a portion of the cereal ration with cash, and therefore the effects of this scale up need to be assessed and documented; ii) WFP Kenya requires a model that will help determine the most effective and efficient mix between in – kind food assistance and cash, given available resourcing; iii) at the design stage, WFP committed to evaluations during the implementation period and at the end of the programme for both learning and accountability purposes; and iv) the evaluation is being conducted before the end date of 31 March 2018 in order to inform the formulation of the Country Strategic Programme which begins in June 2018.

2. As indicated in the Terms of Reference (ToR) (Annex 1), the main objective of this evaluation is to assess and report on the effects (intended or unintended, positive and negative) of the cash transfer modality of the General Food Distribution (GFD) activity of PRRO 200737. This includes an examination of the effects on the local economy, food & nutrition security, income and social aspects for both refugees and host communities. The evaluation also aims to assess how scaling up of CBT affects the net distribution of costs and benefits among both host and refugee communities and develop a model that will help WFP determine the most effective and efficient mix between "in kind" food assistance. **The specific objectives of the evaluation are to**:

i. Determine the effect of the change in transfer modality (combination of in-kind and cash) on the local economies, livelihoods, health, education, food and nutrition security, employment opportunities and relations between camp and host communities, and communities within the camps and general relationship between men, women, boys and girls in these communities
ii. Determine the reasons for observed effects and draw lessons to produce evidence-based findings that will allow the country office (CO) and other programmes to make informed decisions about change in transfer modality and transfer value
iii. Determine the ability of local markets, and specifically the selected traders, to supply the populations in and around the camps with quality food at reasonable prices with increase in transfer value
iv. Assess how scaling up of cash transfers affects the net distribution of costs and benefits in all groups including refugee, traders and host community with emphasis on vulnerable groups
v. Develop a model that will help WFP determine the most effective and efficient mix between food and cash, given available resources and recommend possible synergies with other actors in the use of cash based interventions.
vi. Assess the efficiency of the cash delivery mechanism

3. Concerning **the scope of the evaluation** – **as defined by the specific objectives** – it was agreed during the inception period that a full local economy-wide analysis was not feasible due to time and resource constraints. The Evaluation Team (ET) also emphasized that a full impact evaluation among the refugees was not possible due to the lack of a control group. Panel data were also not available. These data and methodological constraints prevent the use of a cost-benefit analysis technique and preclude the development of a model that helps determine the most effective and efficient mix as stated in the ToR. In addition, discussions with WFP staff during the inception period concluded that Dadaab refugee camp would be excluded from fieldwork for security reasons, and **given the limited monitoring data available from Dadaab, this evaluation report's findings are entirely based on the analysis of primary and secondary data sources from Kakuma camp and the *comparison site*, Kalobeyei settlement.**

4. As indicated in the ToR (Annex 1), the evaluation serves the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning and will inform operational and strategic decision-making for the ongoing intervention and future programmes. The **expected users of this evaluation** are stakeholders both inside and outside of WFP. Namely: WFP Kenya CO, WFP Regional Bureau, WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV), WFP Headquarters, the three implementing partners (World Vision, NRC, CARE International), UNHCR and FAO. Donors such as DFID, ECHO, USAID, Germany and others are interested in the cash modality and need good evidence on its impact and the ability of the markets to support the cash modality.

1.1. Overview of the Evaluation Subject

5. Intervention type, timing and changes to initial design. For more than 20 years, WFP has been providing in-kind food rations to refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma and Dadaab camps. Under the new phase of the refugee operation (PRRO 200737), WFP is implementing a new transfer modality - Cash Based Transfers (CBT). PRRO 200737 was approved on February 10 2015, began on 1 April 2015 and will run through 31 March 2018. The cash modality scale up of General Food Distribution (GFD) began in August 2015. It was introduced in response to previous assessments that found that beneficiaries of in-kind assistance had low dietary diversity and sales of in-kind assistance yielded poor income earnings which undermined food consumption. The CBT is provided *as a substitution of the cereal part of the food ration,* which also comprises pulses, vegetable oil and corn-soya blend (CSB).

6. Changes to the original design have been through the WFP's gradual increase of the transfer value over time aimed at allowing markets time to adjust to the new demand. Substitution began with cash replacing approximately 10% of the cereals ration in August 2015 (valued at USD1/person/month) in Kakuma and January 2016 in Dadaab. As of November 2017, substitution had reached or surpassed the intended 30% for all households. Single member households were receiving 50% of their cereal ration as KES500 in cash per month. Households with two or more people were receiving 30% of their cereal ration in cash (KES300 or USD3 per person per month). In Kalobeyei settlement, refugees receive KES1, 400 per person per month (about 93% of total transfers) and 1.2kg of CSB per person per month as nutritional assistance. The cash is provided through a closed loop system and hence cannot be exchanged for hard currency, transfers can only be used to purchase food through contracted traders. To date, a total of 755 traders in Dadaab, 189 traders in Kakuma and 55 in Kalobeyei have been contracted as the designated food retailers in the camps. Since a large majority of the refugee households own SIM cards and have access to mobile phones, the cash is delivered electronically using the Sure Pay platform that is hosted on Safaricom's well-known M-Pesa platform. The CBT is also called the "Bamba Chakula" which means "get your food".

7. Geographic scope. Under the GFD, food and CBT are provided to all refugees. There are approximately 146,768[2] refugees in Kakuma (46% female), 38,170 refugees in Kalobeyei (50.2% female)[3] and 235,296[4] in Dadaab. In Kakuma and Kalobeyei, most refugees are originally from South Sudan (56.4%), Somalia (20%), and Ethiopia (5.6%)[5]. Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement are located in Turkana county in the north-western region of Kenya (see Figure A2.1 in Annex 2), while Dadaab camp is located in Garissa county in north-eastern Kenya (see Figures A2.1 in Annex 2). Kalobeyei settlement was opened in 2016 compared to Kakuma and Dadaab camps which were both established in 1991. Some refugees have been living in the camps since their establishment.

8. Planned objectives, activities, outputs and outcomes. The objective of the scale up of the CBT is to increase the cost effectiveness of food assistance in Kenyan Refugee Operations. The main activity for the CBT is the general distribution/delivery to the refugees in the camps. The planning process allocated US$ 33,120,000 for the CBT and 298,321 metric tonnes for in-kind

[2] UNHCR Kakuma camp population statistics, November 2017
[3] UNHCR Kalobeyei population statistics, November 2017
[4] UNHCR Kenya registered refugees and asylum-seekers, January 2018
[5] UNHCR Kakuma & Kalobeyei population statistics, November 2017

food assistance.[6] The amount of cash distributed in 2015 fell short of the planned target by 50% but exceeded targets in 2016. In both years the actual distribution of food fell short of the planned allocation by 30-38%[7]. According to the 2015 and 2016 SPRs and information from the CO, the CBT reached a total of 140,131 beneficiaries in 2015, 434,043 beneficiaries in 2016, and 435,830 in 2017 which represent 28.1%, 86.8% and 87.2% of its targets respectively (see Table 1). This shows that the CBT is yet to reach the planned targets. This pattern is also observed with gender disaggregated data for 2016 and 2017 (not available for 2015). Data showing the age and actual number of beneficiaries for each camp are unavailable.

Table 1: *Actual number of beneficiaries*

	Planned			Actual			% of actual to planned		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
					2015				
CBT			500,000			140,301			28.1%
GFD	250,000	250,000	500,000	301,715	319,475	621,190	120.7%	127.8%	124.2%
					2016				
CBT	253,731	246,269	500,000	220,494	213,549	434,043	86.9%	86.7%	86.8%
GFD	253,731	246,269	500,000	251,605	242,707	494312	99.2%	98.6%	98.9%
					2017				
CBT	253,731	246,269	500,000	219,658	216,172	435,830	86.6%	87.8%	87.2%
GFD	253,731	246,269	500,000	221,600	218,230	439,830	87.3%	88.6%	88.0%

Sources: SPR 2015, 2016, correspondence with CO staff

9. There are three expected outcomes of the scale up of the CBT: i) Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households; ii) Increased livelihood opportunities for refugee and host communities; iii) Increased capacity of markets to supply quality fresh and other foods to camp populations. As indicated in the results framework (see Annex 3), three cross cutting results focus on Gender, Protection and accountability to affected population and Partnerships. Expected outputs of the CBT scale-up are: i) Completion of preparation for scale up of CBT distribution and ii) Distribution of CBT.

10. Assessment of Logical Framework. The results framework for the CBT is clear, succinct and indicates the scope of the intended objectives, outcomes, performance indicators and targets (see Annex 3). However, additional indicators on gender equality and women's empowerment could have been included e.g. participation of women in community activities and control over decisions regarding non-food spending in the households. For outcome 1, additional indicators could have focused on food expenditures as a measure of food consumption. Other indicators could also have tracked the incidence of ration re-selling, since this was a key part of the rationale for introducing the CBT modality. Outcome 2 which focuses on increasing livelihood opportunities on refugee and host communities, only has indicators that focuses on contracted traders. Additional indicators could have examined income sources and enterprise activity among refugees and host households. Finally, the results framework and plan could have been strengthened by a strategy that periodically reviewed the performance indicators.

11. Resource and funding situation. Major donors for the CBT and GFD are USAID, DFID, ECHO and Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Of the US$ 360,796,376 approved for implementing PRRO 200737[8], USD 37,921,800 (around 11%) was allocated for CBT and related expenses. As of 31 December 2016, there were about US$ 16.62 million in confirmed contributions for the scale up of CBT, and of the US$ 246,955,785 allocated to food requirements, only US$92.91 million (around 38%) had been received as contributions for food[9].

[6] Project document, PRRO 200737
[7] SPR 2015,2016
[8] Project document, PRRO 200737
[9] Based on SPR, 2016

12. Main partners[10]**.** UNCHR, a key partner, provides a global biometric registration system for the refugee beneficiaries, expertise on litigation and protection and complementary funds for education and nutrition activities. The implementing partners are World Vision, NRC and Care International which distribute the in-kind component, and provide complementary funds. FilmAid has partnered with WFP to develop media content that help raise awareness among beneficiaries about in-kind and CBT entitlements, rights, responsibilities and the accountability and feedback systems.

13. Gender dimensions of the intervention. The improvement of gender equality is a cross cutting result (see results framework in Annex 3). As part of the monitoring process, gender indicators measure the degree to which women make decisions or are involved in decision making, the degree of involvement by women in the leadership of project implementation committees and in the training on modalities of food, cash, or distribution (see results framework in Annex 3). WFP has also set up activities that are aimed at promoting gender equality and empowerment that include the sensitisation of refugees on gender equality and setting up complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFMs) that include referral systems on Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse[11]. However, although mainstreaming in the intervention is extensive, the gender approach is not sufficient as there is no specific gender strategy or action plan that defines the scope, purpose and long-term goals of activities.

14. Preceding and concurrent programs, operations and interventions. Recent and relevant preceding operations and interventions include the Kenya PRRO 200174 Food Assistance to Refugees (2011-2014) which focused on supporting the food needs of refugees through in-kind assistance and providing school meals. In 2013, WFP implemented the Fresh Food (FFV) pilot in Dadaab, targeting pregnant and lactating women. WFP is currently implementing two other programs in Kenya. They are the Country Programme (CP) 200680 active from 2014 to 2018 and PRRO 200736 ("Bridging Relief and Resilience in the Arid Lands) active from 2015-2018 (further details provided in section 1.2).

15. Previous evaluations related to the subject. In 2013, WFP launched a pilot in Dadaab providing vouchers for fresh food (meat, fruit, and vegetables) to pregnant and nursing mothers. An evaluation found that the local markets were able to meet the new demand generated by the voucher as trade increased, prices of fresh food declined, the livelihood opportunities of refugees and host communities were created. There was no evidence of social tensions or decreased autonomy of women in decision making. The FFV pilot provided evidence that the local markets could absorb CBT without adverse consequences and was therefore a precursor to the introduction and scale-up of the CBT in 2015.

1.2. Context

16. Poverty, food security and nutrition. With 83% of Kenya classified as Arid or Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), food security is a concern for the country, particularly for vulnerable nomadic people occupying these ASALs. The country is vulnerable to recurrent droughts which have recently been experienced in 2011 and 2017. Since March 2017, the food and nutrition insecurity has increased due to delayed and poor rainfalls, high food prices and the army worm infestation of crops12. About 2.6 million people are acutely food insecure and close to 1 million individuals are in need of treatment or immediate action to prevent malnutrition[13]. The 2014 Demographic Health Survey shows that among children under five, 25% (29.7% of males, 22.3% of females) are stunted (decrease from 35% in 2008/09) and global acute malnutrition rates are 4% (decrease from 7% in 2008/09). About 74.1% of male and 75.7% female children aged 12-13 months are fully vaccinated. Global acute malnutrition rates among children in ASAL regions are as high as

[10] Based on SPRs 2015, 2016 and Gender Assessment Reports (May-July 2016)
[11] SPR 2015, 2016, Gender study reports (May-July 2016).
[12] Kenya Humanitarian Snapshot, 8 October 2017, OCHA
[13] OCHA Kenya Humanitarian Dashboard. Accessed via: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/kenya_dashboard_26may2017.pdf on 13th October 2017

20%[14]. In 2014, about 42% of the population was estimated to be living in poverty, below international poverty line of USD1.25, although in the arid Northern regions the prevalence was between 60 and 80%.[15]

17. Social and economic indicators. Annual growth rates for Kenya's Gross Domestic Product were 5.7% in 2015 and 5.8% in 2016, consistently higher than the sub-Saharan African average (World Bank). The economy relies heavily on the agricultural sector. While economic growth has shown an upward trend, inequality is high, as indicated by a Gini Coefficient of 48.5, compared to 37.78 in neighbouring Tanzania[16]. Kenya ranks 146 on the UN's Human Development Index[17], with an Index score of 0.555 – up 17.3% from 1999 - placing it in the medium category.[18] Of the 38.6 million people in the country (2009 Kenya census), 12.5 million (32%) live in urban areas[19]. In 2015, the maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) was 510 [20], the infant mortality rate is 36 per 1,000 live births[21], and the child mortality rate is 49 per 1,000 live births;[22] the total fertility rate is 3.91.[23] Women in Kenya in 2015 on average receive 5.7[24] years of education, while their male counterparts receive 7 years of schooling[25]. In 2014, primary school gross enrolment stood at 111%, and in 2012 gross secondary enrolment stood at 68%[26]. The employment rate stood at 60.9% in 2015[27].

18. Government strategies, policies and programmes. Vision 2030 outlines Kenya's long-term goal for transforming into a middle-income country (Government of Kenya 2007). Policies and programmes aimed at enhancing food and nutrition security include the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and the 2012-2017 National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP). The National Social Protection Policy (Government of Kenya 2011) contributes to efforts to reduce poverty, large scale social transfer programmes include the Hunger Safety Net Programme, cash transfers for orphans and vulnerable children and home-grown school meals (jointly with WFP). Drought mitigation and responses are guided by and managed by the National Drought Management Authority and the Ending Drought Emergencies plan which has a target of ending drought emergencies by 2022 (Government of Kenya 2015). Although Kenya is party to several international conventions on the treatment of refugees and has refugee laws, refugee rights are restricted. Using national security arguments motivated in part by terrorist attacks, an addendum to the Refugees Act 2006 introduced in 2014 restricts refugee residence to the camps and they cannot leave the camp without permission[28]. Under Kenyan law, refugees are not allowed to work within the country, although the camps internal markets show high levels of competitiveness and vibrant entrepreneurship[29].

19. Gender dimensions. Gender inequality remains high in Kenya; it scored 0.565 on the Gender Inequality Index, ranking 135th out of 155 countries (UNDP 2015). The 2014 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) shows that that 88% of women aged (15-49) are literate – compared to 92.4% for men - and 33% of the households are headed by women. The HIV prevalence rate for women is 7% compared to 4.7% for men. The national unemployment rate for women was 13.2% in 2016, compared to 9.1% for men (DHS 2014). About 75% of women employed are in the agricultural sector[30] and 22.8% of ministerial positions are held by women

[14] http://www.severemalnutrition.org/sites/default/files/Kenya-MoH-IMAM-Guideline-June-2009.pdf
[15] WFP (2014). Country Programme Kenya 200680 2014-2018. Nairobi: WFP Kenya.
[16] World Bank figures. Accessed via https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=GB-TZ
[17] http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/KEN
[18] Kenya Briefing Note for Countries on the 2016 Human Development Report. UNDP, 2016
[19] 2012/2013 Kenya National Housing Survey, Ministry of Land, Housing, Urban Development
[20] http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/country/kenya
[21] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.IMRT.IN?name_desc=false
[22] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT
[23] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN?locations=KE
[24] http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/24106
[25] http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/24206
[26] http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/63306
[27] http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/148306
[28] Ibid
[29] De Montclos and Kagwanja, 2010.
[30] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.FE.ZS

(World Bank gender data). The Government of Kenya has established the National Gender and Equality Commission (2011), the Sexual Offences Act (2006), the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2011). The prevalence of female genital mutilation or cutting among girls aged 0-14 is 3% (DHS 2014). In Kakuma refugee camps and host communities, women report the primary causes for sexual and gender based violence as discrimination based on ethnicity, language, religion, wealth and health status[31]. Due to the patriarchal culture in most ethnic groups, single mothers are marginalized and susceptible to violence or discrimination when they collect cash or food[32]. In Kalobeyei, gender-based violence (GBV) is experienced among ethnic minority women in Kalobeyei settlement who travel to Kakuma town to buy food.

20. The refugee camps. In Kakuma, reside approximately 146,768[33] refugees (46% female), while 38,170 are in Kalobeyei (50.2% female)[34]. Countries of origin for refugees are mainly South Sudan (56.4%), Somalia (20%), and Ethiopia (5.6%)[35]. Children under 5 years old represent 16% of the population (49.1% female), while those aged 5-to-17 represent 44.4% of the population (45% female). Kalobeyei settlement was opened in 2016 compared to Kakuma camp which was established in 1991. Some refugees have been living in the camp since its establishment.

21. Humanitarian issues in the refugee camps. Conflict and instability in surrounding countries (Somalia, South Sudan and Burundi) are the main causes of displacement for refugees in Kenya. Food insecurity remains a humanitarian issue within the camps which are located away from the high potential agricultural land in the south of the country. The drought of 2017 resulted in Global Acute Malnutrition rates as high as 32% in Turkana and 16.3% in Garissa, where the camps are located[36]. In Kalobeyei settlement there are high levels of acute malnutrition among new arrivals.[37] Admissions for the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition totalled 900 in May 2017 in Kakuma camp.[38] A vulnerability assessment in Kakuma in 2015 found that only 4.2% of households are able to support themselves with no food or non-food items (NFI) assistance. In May 2017, Dadaab had a measles outbreak, while in June 2017, Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei settlement had a cholera outbreak that resulted in some schools shutting down.[39] In Kakuma, single mothers are marginalised and susceptible to violence or discrimination when they collect cash or food (Sanghi et al 2012).

22. Key external events. A major external event was the drought declared in February 2017 in 23/47 counties. Other key external events include the Presidential election process during which the National Court of Justice overturned the election results of August 8 2017 causing uncertainty during the latter part of 2017. In South Sudan the protracted conflict and the 2016/2016 famine led to a large increase in cross-border movements of displaced people including many malnourished refugees (6,800 more in 2016).[40]

23. International assistance. The following UN agencies are active in Kenya: FAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNISDR, UNODC, UNOPS, UNWOMEN, WFP, WHO.[41] Other international organisations offering international assistance include DFID, USAID, the World Bank, the Norwegian Refugee

[31] World Bank 2016. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/308011482417763778/pdf/111303-WP-Kakuma-Report-Yes-in-my-backyard-December-2016-PUBLIC.pdf
[32] ibid
[33] UNHCR Kakuma camp population statistics, November 2017
[34] UNHCR Kalobeyei population statistics, November 2017
[35] UNHCR Kakuma & Kalobeyei population statistics, November 2017
[36] https://www.unocha.org/legacy/southern-and-eastern-africa/country-profiles/kenya
[37] WFP Gender assessment Kakuma and Kalobeyei August 2016.
[38] FSOM report May 2017
[39] UNICEF 2017. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEF%20Kenya%20Humanitarian%20Situation%20Report%20-%2019%20May%202017.pdf; https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/unicef-kenya-humanitarian-situation-report-5-june-2017
[40] 200737 SPR, 2016
[41] Based on Planned humanitarian aid in Kenya, OCHA (2014-2018)

Council, Danish Refugee Council, World Vision, Care International and Lutheran World Federation.[42] About 46 humanitarian partners cooperate through steering groups such as the Humanitarian Inter-Sector Working Group, the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KHPT), the Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM) and the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). In the refugee camps, UNHCR manages the camps and collaborates with national and international actors to ensure residents' basic needs (food, education, health, shelter) and human rights are addressed. Other NGOs active in the camps include IOM, FilmAid, World Vision, NRC, Care International, Action Africa, Help International, Danish Refugee Council, Lutheran World Federation, Norwegian Refugee Council, Don Bosco, Jesuit Refugee Service, International Rescue Committee and Handicap International.

24. Other WFP work in Kenya. Besides PRRO 200737, WFP has two other programs currently active in Kenya. Country Programme (CP) 200680 (2014-2018) is aimed at reducing risk, enabling beneficiaries to meet food and nutrition needs, reducing undernutrition and increasing access to education. PRRO 200736 (2015-2018) "Bridging Relief and Resilience in the Arid Lands" aims to lives and livelihoods, reduce undernutrition, reduce risk and enable households and communities to meet own food needs through productive asset creation in Arid lands. Both are aligned with Kenya's Vision 2030.

1.3. Evaluation Methodology and Limitations

25. Evaluation approach, criteria, questions and control groups. As elaborated in the Inception Report (IR), the evaluation approach followed the standard Development Assistance Committee (DAC) evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Impact and the humanitarian evaluation criteria of Appropriateness, Coverage, Connectedness and Coherence. Unlike development projects, humanitarian interventions are not aimed at sustainability, although their consideration for the long term outlook can still be examined (OECD 1999). Hence, the question relating to sustainability is defined differently and is presented as 'Connectedness' (OECD 1999). As stipulated by the guidelines espoused in WFP's Decentralised Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) an Evaluation Matrix (see Annex 4) was developed to describe the evaluation criteria, key evaluation questions, and sub-questions. The presentation of findings in section 2 is structured along the 15 evaluation questions in the Evaluation Matrix (Table A4.1, Annex 4). Gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEEW) principles are mainstreamed throughout the evaluation criteria. The evaluation uses a *mixed-methods approach* that combines qualitative and quantitative data collection tools with the review of WFP documents. The use of such a mixed-approach has the advantage of enhancing the validity and credibility of the evaluation findings through triangulation.

26. **Control groups**: Since the evaluation was ex-post, a retrospective design was adopted for evaluating the impact of the CBT on the outcomes of interest for beneficiaries, host communities and the contracted traders. Among refugees a valid control group was not available i.e. refugees who are not receiving any assistance. Therefore the evaluation compares the outcomes of two transfer modalities: the scaled up CBT (mixed) modality in Kakuma camp is compared with nearly 100% CBT modality in Kalobeyei settlement. The evaluation applies UNHCR's definition of host communities, which are defined as communities residing within a 50Km radius from the refugee camps. Communities that reside further away from the refugee camps (50-100km) are referred to as non-host communities and serve as the control group thereby enabling an impact evaluation for host communities. Traders contracted by WFP to sell to refugee beneficiaries are located within the camps and surrounding areas and non-contracted traders in the same places were chosen as a comparison group

27. Data collection, sampling, ethical issues and timing of activities. The ET began data collection activities in country on the 8th of November 2017 and ended on the 5th of December 2017 (see Annex 7 for itinerary of ET members). Primary quantitative data collection tools include a refugee and host community household survey and a trader survey. Household

[42] Kenya UNDAF 2014-2018

questionnaires captured demographic, food security, decision making and other socioeconomic information from the refugees and host community households (see Annex 5 for further details). Global positioning system (GPS) data was collected from every refugee and host community household. The trader survey captured information on business performance and uses of the CBT. Qualitative data was collected using Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) with the aid of a loosely structured interview guides organised around a specific set of themes. Questionnaires and guides for the different data collection methods are shown in Annex 6. The evaluation followed the *ethical guidelines and principles* set out by the United Nations Evaluation group (UNEG). At the start of each interview the ET explained the purpose and nature of the study. The ET sought consent from all respondents and assured them that all data collected would remain strictly confidential and only anonymous data would be stored. Languages used during the interviews with refugees include Swahili, English, Somali and Dinka. In other cases, local interpreters were used. Languages used during interviews with host communities were Turkana and Swahili. No ethical challenges were encountered during data collection.

28. Cross-sectional data were collected from households and traders in Kakuma camp, Kalobeyei settlement and the host and non-host community. Kakuma camp was selected due to the CBT (mixed) modality and its proximity to Kalobeyei settlement enables a comparative analysis of different transfer modalities. In order to examine effects beyond the refugee households, traders and host and non-host communities were also selected. A two-stage cluster sampling design was used to sample the refugees, host and non-host community households and traders. The first stage entailed the random selection of clusters, taking into account proportion to population size. The second stage involved systematic random sampling of households or traders on-site using a sampling interval of 5 i.e. every 5th unit was selected. Details of the sampling strategy are in Annex 5.

29. The results from the evaluation survey shows that a total of 1,087 refugee households were surveyed, with 542 located in Kakuma and 545 in Kalobeyei. Approximately 64% of the sampled households are female headed. Our sampled refugee households comprise a total of 6,439 individuals of whom about 51% are female and 49% are male, whereas the actual statistics show a population that is 46% female and 53% male. About 10% and 22% of the households in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, respectively, have transferred from Dadaab. About 49% and 59% of the sampled individual population in Kakuma and Kalobeyei respectively are South Sudanese i.e. an average of about 54%. The average years spent in the camp are 6.37 in Kakuma and 1.03 in Kalobeyei. Nearly 94% of the households in Kalobeyei arrived after the CBT began in August 2015 compared to only 15% in Kakuma. Farming is reported as the major livelihood source for households before arriving in the camps; by nearly 40% households (42% female headed, 35% male headed) in Kakuma and about 43% households (46% female headed and 34% male headed) in Kalobeyei. Figure A5.1 Annex 5) shows the spatial distribution of the sampled refugees in each camp and illustrates the proximity of both camps.

Table 2: *Summary of data collected*

	Quantitative survey *N*	**Quantitative Female %**	**In-depth interviews (IDIs) *N***	**FGDs *N***
Host/non-host communities	617	36.9% (female head)	10	2
Kakuma (refugee)	542	64.27% (female head)	33	5
Kalobeyei (refugee)	545	63.79% (female head)	20	4
Traders (non-contracted)	107	36.45%	10	1
Traders (contracted)	113	29.2%		
No. of Obs.	**1933**	**51.4%**	**73**	**12**

Source: Evaluation Surveys (2017). '*N*' stands for total number.

30. A total of 393 host and 224 non-host community households in 22 communities were surveyed. Around 64% of the host community households are male headed compared to 59% of the non-host community. The average age of the household head is roughly 46 years for both groups. The average household size is nearly 7 for non-host community compared to about 6 for host community households (see Table A5.5, Annex 5). A total of 107 contracted traders (36% female) and 113 non-contracted traders (29% female) were also surveyed (see Table 2). Approximately 76% of the traders were refugees and 24% were Kenyan citizens.

31. Qualitative interviews totalled 73 IDIs, 12 FGDs and 30 KII. The FGDs were conducted with a diverse group of 139 participants, including separate FGDs for Somalis, Ethiopians, South Sudanese (Dinka ethnicity), English speakers, Swahili speakers (DRC, Congo and others), the host community as well as various committee members from the camps and the trader associations (see Table A5.7 in Annex 5). The majority were mixed gender groups averaging 12 participants, though the FGDs with Somalis were conducted separately for men and women in line with cultural norms. The key informants were from WFP (CO, regional bureau and headquarters), UNHCR, World Vision, NRC, county government officials, Lutheran World Foundation and FilmAid (see list of stakeholders interviewed in Annex 8).

32. During the inception period, it was agreed that fieldwork would not be done in Dadaab camp, due to security concerns. Whenever possible the evaluation uses WFP documentation to provide insights on Dadaab. Generally, findings from the quantitative and qualitative surveys are complemented by analysis from WFP's project documents such as Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) and Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM) reports, mVAM reports, gender and protection assessments, market monitoring assessments and the Standard Project Reports (SPR). A list of the documents reviewed is in Annex 9.

33. Data Analysis. To address the evaluation questions, various methods of data analyses were employed to compare the quantitative outcomes of those receiving the mixed CBT in Kakuma and refugees receiving the predominantly CBT in Kalobeyei. Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) is utilised. CEM enables the comparison of averages/means for Kakuma and Kalobeyei refugees after matching the households on observable socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. The impact of the CBT on the host community households relies on the use of proximity to camps as an indicator of CBT impact in host communities. Distance to camps is assumed to be exogenous (random and unbiased) and an indicator variable taking a value of 1 if the household resides within a 50 Km radius of the camps and 0 otherwise is used to determine impacts in regressions. A comparison of the outcomes of contracted and non-contracted traders is also carried out through regressions. Although a full local economy wide analysis was not feasible, some of the local market effects are assessed using price trend analyses and qualitative data. To gauge the cost-effectiveness and cost-efficiency of the cash transfer modalities, omega values and "cost-transfer ratios" (CTR) are computed and analysed. A partial comparison of costs and benefits is also included in the analyses. A discrete choice experiment is used to elicit the modality preferences of the refugee households. Qualitative interviews such as FGDs and KII were summarised through notes. Recorded IDIs were first translated from local languages to English and then transcribed. The qualitative data were coded using dedoose ®, to reflect the thematic groupings of the interview questions and the key issues emerging from the data. A qualitative inductive approach involving thematic examination of the narratives was adopted to interpret the data. Further details of the data analysis methods are shown in Annex 5.

34. Limitations. The evaluation design faced several limitations. **First**, no baseline data is available and only cross sectional quantitative data are used (as discussed in the inception report). This means that statistical data only capture one point in time rather than changes over time. Cross sectional data are not ideal for rigorous evaluations that attribute impact and they cannot successfully account for bias from unobserved differences. **Second**, due to the unavailability of a valid control group that generates a credible counterfactual, an impact evaluation among refugees was not feasible (as discussed in the inception report). Instead, Kalobeyei refugees are used as a comparison for Kakuma refugees. However, Kalobeyei settlement is not an ideal comparison as unlike a typical refugee camp it is aimed at integrating

refugees within the local community through shared markets and social services with the long term goal of achieving self-reliance through livelihood opportunities (e.g. agriculture and trade). The settlement was recently established in 2015 and is different from Kakuma in terms of demographics and social services. To mitigate this imbalance, the CEM method is used to increase comparability between Kakuma and Kalobeyei refugees, although only descriptive analyses can be carried out. **Third**, the lack of longitudinal data and the inability to conduct a full impact evaluation among the refugees prevents a cost-benefit analysis and precludes the development of a model that helps determine the most effective and efficient mix (as stipulated in ToR, Annex 1). **Fourth**, although the CBT were the main social transfers provided to refugees at the time of the survey, the analysis of the impacts on host communities cannot disentangle the actual contribution of CBT from other humanitarian interventions. **Fifth**, as anticipated in the inception report selection bias potentially affects the traders' sample. Non-contracted traders are therefore not viewed as a robust control group as the likelihood of selection bias from hidden factors limits the interpretation of causality and regression results are interpreted as correlations rather than causal impacts. **Sixth**, due to time and resource constraints data on the key indicators/outcomes was collected at household level hence it was not possible to disaggregate data by individual socio-demographics (boys, girls or age). However, all analysis is disaggregated by gender of household head and in some instances by household size and year of arrival of household head. With regard to the **scope of the evaluation**, the analysis and main findings of the report are entirely based on data obtained from Kakuma camp and Kalobeyi settlement and not Dadaab as originally intended by the ToR. This is because no fieldwork was done in Dadaab due to security concerns. In addition, the monitoring data (e.g. BCM, FSOM) from Dadaab is limited compared to Kakuma and there is no recent previous vulnerability assessment since 2015, all of which inhibit a comprehensive analysis. As mentioned earlier, a full local economy wide analysis was not feasible due to time and resource constraints. This topic can be comprehensively addressed by future evaluations/research. Despite these limitations, it was still possible to perform an informative evaluation of the CBT.

35. Validity and reliability of data. The ET sought to enhance the validity and reliability of the findings through the triangulation of different data sources and an assessment of the accuracy and comprehensiveness of data sources. The use of a mixed method approach in data collection enables triangulation between and within methods. The triangulation increased the spectrum of people in the analysis allowing for representation by gender, ethnicity and country of origin. Qualitative data especially captured diverse voices of beneficiaries, especially those of women and different ethnic groups.

36. Gender responsiveness of data collection tools and analysis. As shown in the evaluation matrix (Annex 4), gender indicators are mainstreamed throughout the criteria and appear in most sub-questions. The data collection tools allowed for the gender disaggregation of data and also specifically include GEEW variables. The ET strove to ensure data collection activities were carried out in a GEEW sensitive manner. For instance, during FGDs, female moderators and note takers were used to ensure that the qualitative assessment voices the actual and unbiased perceptions of female beneficiaries and marginalised groups e.g. ethnic minorities, people with disabilities. The ET has allocated additional time for organising separate FGDs for Somali men and women in line with the gender and cultural norms. As shown in the evaluation matrix, the analysis utilises a gender lens in the analysis and reporting of findings for a number of evaluation questions. In addition, a summary assessment of gender is discussed in the conclusions and there is a specific recommendation related to the strengths and weaknesses of the gender strategy used in the CBT design and implementation process. Further details on the gender responsiveness of the data collection tools and analysis are in Annex 5.

37. Quality assurance. This evaluation was and is guided by the WFP's Decentralised Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) and the internal quality assurance systems for the ET's organization (United Nations University-MERIT or UNU-MERIT), and both systems are based on the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) norms and standards. During the evaluation process, there have been regular consultations between the ET and the evaluation manager and WFP-CO to ensure expectations are clear and challenges are discussed and

resolved. This evaluation report follows the guidelines in WFP's DEQAS templates and Quality Assurance Checklists (QACs). The independence of the ET is apparent as they were given full freedom to access information and none of the ET members were directly involved in the design of the CBT and none have vested interests in the CBT. The evaluation exploits a mix of data collection methods which ensured impartiality. Utility of the evaluation has been strengthened through stakeholder meetings and workshops during the inception phase, end of fieldwork debriefing and will be aided by the dissemination workshop that will facilitate feedback and promote buy in from the WFP and its stakeholders. Consequently, the key attributes of "Independence, Impartiality and Utility" are safeguarded in this evaluation.

2. Evaluation Findings

Evaluation Criterion 1: Relevance, Appropriateness and Coherence

38. This section assesses the relevance and appropriateness of the CBT to refugee needs; adequacy, beneficiary satisfaction and modality preferences are also reported. Furthermore, the CBT's coherence with other internal and external policies and the gender responsiveness of design and implementation are examined.

2.1. Evaluation Question 1: To what extent are the CBT modality and value relevant and appropriate to the needs of beneficiaries (men and women)?

39. Relevance to beneficiary needs and context. Internal KIIs (CO staff) and PRRO 200737 document reveals that the CBT (mixed) modality was introduced in response to concerns about the diet and nutrition needs of the beneficiaries. A 2012 market assessment found that refugees spend most of their income on meat, milk, vegetables, sugar, and other food not provided by WFP and sold in-kind food assistance at below market prices in an attempt to improve their poor dietary diversity, warranting a new transfer modality.[43] The last vulnerability assessment carried out in Kakuma in 2015 showed that 89% of households had a low Dietary Diversity Score (DDS), just 6% could meet their food needs and an overwhelming 96% of the refugee households were vulnerable as measured by their consumption falling below a minimum food and NFI basket.[44] Legal restrictions on refugee movements and livelihood opportunities (see section 1) exacerbate vulnerabilities and increases dependence on food aid.

40. FGDs, IDIs and KIIs indicate that, regardless of gender, there is general agreement among the beneficiaries, host community, traders and all stakeholders that the CBT and its intended outcomes (results framework, annex 3) are relevant to their needs. The use of the ubiquitous M-PESA system to deliver the CBT reduces the technological burden refugees must overcome.[45] Overall, the introduction of the CBT modality is relevant to beneficiary needs and context.

41. Adequacy. In assessing appropriateness, the evaluation investigated the adequacy of the transfer value. As mentioned in section 1.1, in Kakuma and Dadaab, the CBT value was gradually increased from 10% substitution of the cereal ration reaching 50% for single person households (KES500 in cash per month or USD5 per person per month) and 30% for multiple person households (KES300 or USD3 per person per month) in November 2017. The gradual scale up of the CBT was correctly aimed at addressing initial technical challenges and preventing market shocks, in line with the recommendations from the 2014 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), operation evaluation of PRRO200174 and the Fresh Food Voucher (FFV) pilot evaluation (see section 1.1). In addition, both the 2014 (JAM) and the 2014 operation evaluation of the preceding PRRO (200174) recommended the expansion of market transfer modalities in the form of the CBT.

[43] ToR in Annex 1, 2012 Fresh Food Voucher Market Assessment in Kakuma and Dadaab
[44] Vulnerability Assessment Report – Kakuma, 2015.
[45] Bamba Chakula Update March 2015

42. Interviews with WFP staff and the document review[46] established that the CO used the "no loss approach" in setting the initial transfer value of the CBT by making it equivalent to the WFP delivery costs for cereals, which were higher than the equivalent local market prices. Before scaling-up the transfer value, the CO considered whether markets functioned well and if funding resources were sufficient. A strategy document from 2014 states that if the minimum healthy food basket increased by more than 10%, the CO would increase or decrease the transfer value by the same percent.[47] However, the CBT intervention's operation plan from 2015 states that in the event of price increases, the CBT value would be frozen rather than be increased.[48] The internal KIIs revealed that the CO's actual position is that increasing the transfer value in response to price increases would worsen inflation in the markets and incentivise traders to raise prices as demonstrated during the FFV pilot. It also implies that the adequacy of the CBT to beneficiary needs when prices increase is not directly addressed by the scaling-up strategy. Given the recorded price fluctuations of food commodities within local markets over the evaluation period, the purchasing power of the CBT declined which limits the appropriateness of the CBT (see section 2.8 for analysis purchasing power). Internal KIIs also established that adjustments of the transfer value are also constrained by funding resources (donor dependent).Internal KIIs also revealed that Kalobeyei refugees received nearly 100% CBT from the beginning to aid the establishment of markets in the recently formed settlement.

43. Survey results show that the total monthly average amount received by sampled beneficiary households was KES 1880.78 (USD 18.8 per household) in Kakuma and KES 7653.68 (USD 76.53 per household) in Kalobeyei. Table 3 shows that on average, households in Kakuma camp reported that about 39% of their basic food needs were met by the CBT, and similar rates are observed with gender-disaggregated data and among multiple person households. Single person households reported lower levels adequacy for food needs. In Kalobeyei, adequacy perceptions are lower at 40% and female headed and larger households (>1 members) have better perceptions of adequacy than their counterparts.

***Table 3**: Refugee perceptions on food needs met by CBT*

	Portion of food needs satisfied/met by CBT				
	Full Sample	Female headed	Male headed	HH size 1	HH size >1
Kakuma	38.8%	39.2%	38.1%	21%	40.2%
Kalobeyei	40%	42.9%	37.6%	30.1%	42%
No. of obs.	1,087	696	391	92	995

Source: Evaluation Survey (2017).

44. During IDIs and IDIs, refugees in both camps resoundingly agreed that transfer values were insufficient. FGD participants pointed out that they faced volatile food prices – attributed to remoteness, poor infrastructure and national inflation[49] - that weakened the purchasing power of the CBT. One respondent expressed the following view:

> *"… if we are talking about food … I cannot afford all the food stuffs I need for instance I cannot buy meat, fish and many other foods because I need to get foods that will last my family at least 25 days or so"* (Female, 31 years, FGD Kakuma)

[46] 2015 Project document PRRO 200737; 2015 Operational Plan for General Food Distribution Vouchers in Kakuma and Dadaab; 2014 Strategy for Diversifying Food Assistance Transfer Modalities in Kenya's Refugee Operation

[47] 2014 Strategy for Diversifying Food Assistance Transfer Modalities in Kenya's Refugee Operation

[48] 2015 Operational Plan for General Food Distribution Vouchers in Kakuma and Dadaab

[49] Price increase is mentioned in FSOM of May 2017, and is related to the fear for poor harvest during the long-rain season, both locally and nationally.

45. The timing of disbursements was also raised by FGD participants. According to internal KII and FGDs with Kakuma refugees, the in-kind food ration is delivered at the beginning of the month with the CBT distribution at the month's end. However, the CBT disbursement is occasionally late by a few days or even up to a week, and FGD participants reported that this brings uncertainty to spending decisions. Participants were concerned about the intermittent ration cuts they have experienced which result in food gaps and how the transfer value does not compensate for the ration-cuts (see evaluation question 12). Hence, this environment encourages the resale of in-kind food assistance at below market prices, which undermines dietary diversity, which was the rationale for introducing the CBT in the first place[50] (see ToR, Annex 1). Evaluation survey results indicate that 4% and 8% of households in Kakuma and Kalobeyei respectively continued reselling components of their food ration; furthermore, 13% and 17% in Kakuma and Kalobeyei respectively resell a component of food purchased with the CBT. In Kalobeyei, 9% of female headed households sold or bartered part of their ration, compared to 5% of male headed households; no significant difference was noted in Kakuma. A vulnerability study in 2015 found that 2% of Kakuma households reported barter or sale of the food ration as their main source of income[51]; the evaluation data now records 3.5%. Qualitative and quantitative data highlight the desire to purchase NFIs not included in either modality of assistance as a key determinant of resale, most commonly firewood, soap, medicine and pens.

46. **Modality preferences and satisfaction.** In general, 76% of the surveyed households in Kakuma and 70% in Kalobeyei declared to be satisfied with the CBT, regardless of its ability to meet their food needs, with male headed households in both camps reporting higher satisfaction ratings. These rates are substantially lower than BCM figures[52] (up to 97% satisfaction in April 2016), likely due to the very small sample sized used during BCM. About 70% of Kakuma households are willing to accept the modality change from in-kind to mixed (72% female headed, 67% male headed). As Kalobeyei settlement was inaugurated after inception of the CBT, few refugees experienced a modality change. However, among Kalobeyei residents relocated from Dadaab, 75% were satisfied with the change from mixed modality in Dadaab to the almost exclusive CBT modality in Kalobeyei (79% female headed, 72% male headed).

47. Potential drivers of satisfaction with the CBT are the perceived benefits. Table A10.1 (Annex 10) shows that the most frequently perceived benefits/qualities of the CBT relate to its functionality rather than its effects on diet and livelihoods such as flexibility in food choice (77% in Kakuma and 70% in Kalobeyei), ease of use (64% in Kakuma and 68% in Kalobeyei) followed by faster collection, increased number of traders and ease of use. Previous BCM assessments also found that beneficiaries in Kakuma and Kalobeyei believe the modality is easy to use.[53] Female headed households in both camps are more likely to cite flexibility of food choice and increased traders as benefits than male headed households which may suggest the importance of food purchases within female-headed households.

48. The evaluation survey presented refugees with alternative modality options (in-kind, CBT and unrestricted cash) to choose from in hypothetical scenarios that capture different food availabilities in the market and affordability. Results are presented in Table 4 as a percentage of households that prefer a certain modality vs. another one.

Table 4: *Preferences for different modalities*

Modality option	Kakuma (mixed modality)	Kalobeyei (100% CBT)
Mixed modality (50-50) *vs.* 100% CBT	86.9	23.7

[50] Project document PRRO 200737; 2012 Fresh Food Voucher Market Assessment in Kakuma and Dadaab
[51] Vulnerability Assessment Report – Kakuma, 2015
[52] BCM September 2015, BCM April 2016
[53] Voice BCM, April 2016.

Mixed modality (50-50) vs. 100% in-kind	52.9	88.9
Mixed modality (50-50) *vs*. 100% cash	73.1	41.4
100% CBT *vs*. 100% pure cash	85.9	62.9
100% CBT vs. 100% in-kind	34.1	89.3
Under good market conditions		
100% in-kind *vs*. 100% pure cash	36.2	22.6

Notes: for 'good market conditions', it is meant low prices and high food availability. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

Households in both Kakuma (mixed modality) and Kalobeyei (nearly 100% CBT) show preference for their current modalities, although FGDs in Kakuma indicate an interest in the further scaling up of the value. Also the FGDs revealed at Kakuma that households would prefer maintaining a mixed modality in order to use the in-kind ration for barter trade in goods and services with the host community. In Kalobeyei, households prefer 100%CBT to the mixed modality or in-kind. Unrestricted cash transfers are only preferred when compared with 100% in-kind modality, and if there are good market conditions such as low prices and high food availability. According to FGDs and IDIs, beneficiaries' aversion to unrestricted cash in both camps is also linked to the concerns of becoming targets for theft and robbery.

49. FGD participants in Kakuma, strongly disapprove of the taste and quality of the sorghum they receive in the in-kind ration which they deem unsuitable for human consumption. Participants disclosed that sorghum is not a culturally familiar food for the majority of the respondents, particularly the Somali and Ethiopian refugees. They often resort to selling the sorghum at a price that is far below market value, or opt out of collecting their ration from the distribution centre. The money they receive from selling sorghum is used to purchase other cereals like maize and wheat. One IDI respondent explained their dissatisfaction with sorghum as follows:

> *"We don't use sorghum in my country, I came to see sorghum here in Kakuma. We are forced to sell the sorghum, and it doesn't have good returns, so that we can buy wheat and maize for the njera, bread and other various types of food. We don't even plant it where I come from".* (Female, 32, IDI, Kakuma camp)

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation Question 1

Overall, the CBT modality meets the criteria of relevance but appropriateness is diminished by the inadequacy of the transfer value and misalignment with beneficiary preferences for the cereals in the in-kind component.

1. The CBT was designed and introduced in response to needs assessments that found problems of low dietary diversity and the reselling of in-kind food rations.
2. The gradual scaling up strategy in Kakuma was partly appropriate as it correctly aimed to prevent local market shocks and followed the recommendations of previous assessments. However, the transfer value appears to be inadequate and the scaling up of the transfer's value did not directly respond to local price increases (that decreased purchasing power), to ration cuts, occasionally untimely disbursements and the resultant long intervals between food and CBT disbursements, which diminished adequacy. It also did not prevent the re-sale of rations to especially purchase non-food items. A review of the transfer value and the scaling up strategy is necessary.
3. Although satisfaction with the CBT is fairly high, it is still below the intended target. All the beneficiaries mainly refer to functional benefits; such as flexibility of food choice, ease of use, faster collection and increased availability of traders; rather than benefits on diet and livelihoods.
4. Beneficiaries in both camps generally prefer their current modalities, although in Kakuma there is interest in a further increase of the transfer value. Beneficiaries in

Kakuma strongly dislike the sorghum provided in the mixed modality and it is resold cheaply which incurs losses that adversely affect overall food consumption. Beneficiaries are not interested in unrestricted cash transfers as they are concerned they would become targets for criminals.

2.2. Evaluation Question 2: To what extent was the CBT aligned to and coherent with the policies and programmes of other key partners operating in the context? (Government, donors, UN agencies, international standards)

50. Alignment with WFP corporate policies. The CBT intervention is well aligned with WFP corporate policies. The outcomes are strategically aligned with the PRRO 200737's Objective 1(Facilitate acceptable food consumption for refugees), Objective 5 (Increase livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities) and Objective 6 (Strengthen local food value chains and markets. The activity's outcomes are well aligned with Strategic Objective 1 and 2 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017). The market and needs assessment done before introducing the CBT follow the normative guidance on cash and vouchers in WFP's Cash and Voucher Manual (2014).[54] The cross cutting indicators for gender and protection in the results framework are fully aligned with WFP's Gender Policy (2015-2020), especially Objectives 2 (Equal participation), 3(Decision making by women and girls) and 4 (Gender and Protection). The cross cutting result of Protection (results framework) reflects principle 5 of WFP's Humanitarian Protection Policy (2012).[55]

51. Coherence with government policies and priorities. The outcomes in the results framework are also coherent with Kenya's long term goal to become a middle-income country as espoused in Vision 2030 and with Vision 2030's stated priorities of food security, disaster preparedness and gender equality. The CBT intervention is coherent with the Kenyan government's National Nutrition Plan's objectives of improving women and children's nutrition and of reducing micronutrient deficiencies among the population through the implementation of innovative practices.[56] In line with the policies of the National Drought Management Authority, and with the Drought Disaster Response Initiative guidelines from IGAD (Inter-Governmental Authority on Development), the programme aims at increasing market access and security in drought-prone environments. Outcome 1 of the results framework (Annex 3) is coherent with the government's National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) standards on food safety and security aim to ensure adequate food is accessible and affordable and to improve nutrition.[57] Interviews with CO, UNHCR and county government staff also confirmed that the restricted nature of the CBT (i.e. not exchangeable to hard currency) was aligned with government's position against the provision unrestricted cash transfers to refugees.[58] The government is concerned about the potential use of unrestricted cash in financing terrorism.[59]

52. Coherence with UN priorities and interventions of development partners. The CBT intervention broadly aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2014-2018) especially Outcomes 2.4 (Social Protection) and Outcome 4.2 (Community security and resilience. The CO has also established robust partnerships that underpin the implementation of the scale up strategy. WFP collaborates with UNHCR in the biometric verification of refugees who receive both the in-kind food rations and the CBT. UNCHR also shares data with WFP on reported crimes and violence in the camps.[60] Globally, the 2011 Global Memorandum of Understanding outlines the shared global objectives of WFP and UNCHR in ensuring food security and related needs. A 2014 Joint Plan of Action regulates cooperation between the two agencies in cash and voucher activities. Corporate partnerships have been

[54] Cash and Vouchers Manual: First Edition, WFP, 2009; Cash and Vouchers Manual: Second Edition, WFP, 2014.
[55] WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy, 2012, Rome.
[56] National Nutrition Action Plan 2012-2017, Kenya, 2012.
[57] National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, Kenya, 2011
[58] ET data. Obtained through Key Informant Interviews with WFP Kenya CO, UNHCR, World Vision, NRC and DRA.
[59] 2014 Strategy for Diversifying Food Assistance Transfer Modalities in Kenya's Refugee Operation
[60] Joint Inspection of the Biometrics Identification System for Food Distribution in Kenya, August 2015.

established with the World Vision International (WVI) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and CARE, who manage the distribution of the in-kind food assistance (as part of the mixed modality) in the refugee camps and provide complementary funds. FilmAid partnered with WFP in mass communication campaigns that raised awareness about the CBT, good nutrition and the accountability and feedback systems. The ET found that WFP's Kakuma sub-office regularly consults and informs the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS; under the Ministry of Interior and National Coordination) of its distribution processes. The county government and other local entities such as the Community Dialogue and Development Committee have participated in the selection and training of the traders contracted for the CBT intervention. Interviews and document review reveal that the CBT intervention is aligned with the policies and priorities of donors such as the DFID, European Commission, Germany, Canada and Japan who have contribute financial resources to the scale up of the CBT. DFID and ECHO have shown a growing interest in the use of cash transfers in humanitarian assistance.[61] USAID is also increasingly resorting to conditional and un-conditional cash transfers as a form of aid, although it remains one of world's biggest providers of food aid.[62]

53. Alignment with international humanitarian standards. Globally, the CBT intervention is consistent with several SPHERE standards in humanitarian response.[63] Its implementation emphasises a participatory approach in implementation and feedback mechanisms as beneficiaries participate in project implementation committees and report their grievances through feedback systems (e.g. help desk), in line with indicators 2 and 4 of Core Standard 1. The activity's assessment reports are shared regularly and implementation leverages the capacity of humanitarian partners like UNHCR, in line with Core Standard 2. Vulnerability and food security monitoring assessments with gender disaggregated data are used to identify the needs of the refugees in line with Core Standard 3. The design and introduction of the CBT are based on previous analysis of the needs and risks faced by refugees, in line with Core Standard 4 indicators.

Key findings and Conclusions-– Evaluation Question 2

1. The CBT intervention is well aligned with the policies and priorities of the government and WFP and there is external coherence with the priorities of UN development partners, donors and the SPHERE standards of humanitarian response.
2. The CBT are restricted and not cashable and this does not conflict with the government's objection to the provision of unrestricted cash transfers to refugees.

2.3. Evaluation Question 3: To what extent was the design and implementation of CBT gender sensitive and informed by gender analysis?

54. In line with WFP's Gender Policy and Strategy (2009), the CO has extensively mainstreamed gender into the CBT intervention and has implemented gender responsive processes that promote GEEW. The document review finds that sensitisation campaigns have been carried out to promote awareness on gender equality.[64] At food distribution centres, separate distribution lines for men and women are maintained in line with cultural norms. Women have successfully been encouraged to take up leadership roles in food advisory in line with the results framework (Annex 3).[65] As part of WFP's retail engagement strategy, and in order to empower women, stalls were provided to female vendors of fresh produce. Still, despite the mainstreaming of gender sensitive and oriented activities and processes in the implementation, a gender strategy or action plan for the CBT was not clearly articulated in the initial project documents. This was confirmed by interviews with CO staff. A gender strategy would have provided guidelines and a framework

[61] From "The DFID/ECHO approach to cash assistance for refugees in Lebanon", Bailey and Harvey, 2016. ODI.
[62] Source: https://www.usaid.gov/
[63] SPHERE project. (2011). Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response. Retrieved from: http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/95530/The-Sphere-Project-Handbook-20111.pdf
[64] 2015, 2016 SPRs.
[65] ibid

for defining the scope, purpose and long-term goals of the gender responsive activities. Similarly, a strategy for guiding protection mechanisms is needed.

55. The CO has also set up a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism that includes a specific gender-based violence and sexual exploitation referral system[66]. A specific problem that affects women in the camps pertains to GBV experienced during firewood collection in host community lands. The JAM in 2014 suggested that a lack of coherent energy policy has resulted in women's disproportionate exposure to sexual violence while collecting firewood. FGDs with refugees also confirmed the continued existence of this problem especially since firewood is an essential NFI (see section 2.1). WFP implemented a Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) initiative between 2012-2016, that provided fuel efficient stoves and helped refugees and host communities harvest and process briquettes from an invasive plant species into an energy source that circumvented the need to collect firewood.[67] However, the current design of the CBT does not enable direct purchases of NFIs such as firewood and therefore cannot effectively address this problem.

56. Document review indicates that gender and protection assessments are embedded in the monitoring and evaluation processes of the CBT. Gender and protection assessments were conducted prior to the introduction of the CBT using FGDs.[68] In Kakuma, the groups consisted of gender and nationally segregated Somali and South Sudanese groups, host communities as well other vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, unaccompanied children and youth, (GBV) survivors living in the Safe Haven among others. Each year a gender and protection assessment has been carried out since the introduction of the CBT.[69] Other gender analysis has been conducted through the vulnerability assessment in 2015 which suggested that technical problems in the initial phase of the CBT led to domestic tension due to hunger.

57. The results framework (Annex 3) clearly shows the presence of gender and protection as cross-cutting results and indicators have been disaggregated by gender. Indicators include female representation in project implementation committees, proportion of women on management committees trained on modalities of food and CBT, autonomy in decision making and control over the use of CBT and food, proportion of beneficiaries who do not experience safety problems to and from WFP programme sites. WFP's annual SPRs report statistics on the proportion of women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash and gender-disaggregated data on the food security indicators of Outcome 1. However, an examination of the FSOM and BCM reports shows that they do not commonly report gender disaggregated data on the outcomes of the results framework. To enrich the gender analysis, the ET also feels that additional indicators on gender equality and women's empowerment could have been included in the results framework to broaden insights on women's empowerment within and outside of the household. For instance, indicators could measure their control over decisions on non-food spending priorities in the households and their participation in community activities. Current gender and protection assessments also mainly rely on FGDs and could benefit from a mixed-method approach that also includes quantitative gender surveys.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation Question 3

1. Various gender sensitive processes have appropriately been mainstreamed into the implementation of the CBT intervention. However, no specific gender strategy or action plan was developed which could have defined the scope, purpose and long-term goals of activities. Similarly, there is no strategy or plan for protection mechanisms.
2. The collection of the CBT is officially the responsibility of the household head and the gender of the collector is not explicitly targeted.
3. Exposure to GBV during firewood collection in host community lands is mostly a problem

[66] ibid.
[67] WFP Kenya Newsletter, Food assistance for Refugees, November 2016-January 2017.
[68] Gender and protection assessment for the mixed modality of food assistance to refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma, 2015, 2016
[69] Ibid.

for female beneficiaries. However, this problem that cannot be effectively addressed under the CBT which does not enable direct purchases of non-food items like firewood.

4. Gender analysis is carried out through gender and protection assessments and gender disaggregated statistics on key food security indicators of Outcome 1 and women's decision making over use of cash are reported in SPRs. However, periodic monitoring reports do not consistently disaggregate all reported data. GEEW indicators on non-spending decision making and the civic participation of women are not included and gender and protection assessments utilize FGDs alone as there are no quantitative surveys.

Evaluation Criterion 2: Coverage

58. For this evaluation criterion, the extent of coverage to the target population is assessed. In addition, the ease of access to the CBT is examined.

2.4. Evaluation Question 4: To what extent did the CBT cover the target population and how accessible was it?

59. Coverage. The initial project document for PRRO 200737, KIIs with CO and UNHCR staff confirm universal eligibility for registered[70] refugees and asylum seekers. There no unregistered refugees. UNCHR camp population statistics for November 2017 show beneficiaries could amount to 146,768 (46% female) in Kakuma and 38,170 (50% female) in Kalobeyei. Table 1 in section 1.1 indicates that only 28.1%, 86.8% and 87.2% of all the targeted beneficiaries in all three camps (including Dadaab) has been covered by the CBT in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. 2015's SPR reported that initial technical problems in implementation resulted in lower than expected coverage. Data showing the number of actual beneficiaries for each camp is unavailable. According to the document review and interviews with CO staff and UNCHR, beneficiaries undergo biometric verification through a system developed by WFP and UNCHR.[71] The distribution for the CBT in Kakuma and Dadaab is linked to the in-kind food distribution such that only households who collected food receive their CBT. Interviews with the CO staff revealed that, in Kakuma, food is distributed once at the beginning of the month and distribution of the CBT is scheduled about three weeks later. At the time of the evaluation survey in Kalobeyei, refugees were divided into four groups, each assigned different weeks for CBT distribution. This process changed to simultaneous disbursement in January 2018.

60. Ease of access. According to monitoring reports and the operational plan, the CBT are delivered electronically to limited functionality SIM cards distributed to household heads.[72] Document review and CO staff interviews show WFP's partnership with Safaricom and their ubiquitous M-PESA system as important in ensuring ease of system use.[73] This system permits automatic reimbursement of traders for refugee redemptions, the CO to add and remove traders, establish e-wallets and perform bulk distributions to the refugees.[74] Beneficiaries receive an SMS notification of a successful transfer and may redeem the CBT on food supplied by contracted traders through a closed-loop system ensuring the CBT is not cashable.[75] Access for vulnerable groups with limited mobility is improved compared to in-kind distributions; the need for an in-kind collection proxy is eliminated with direct transfer to the SIM. Proxies are permitted for the foster parents of unaccompanied minors. Otherwise, unaccompanied minors are provided with

[70] Internal KIIs confirm there are no unregistered refugees.
[71] Project document PRRO 200737, 2015 Operational Plan for General Food Distribution Vouchers in Kakuma and Dadaab; 2015 and 2016 SPRs.
[72] Bamba Chakula updates, June to September 2015; Operational Plan for General Food Distribution Vouchers in Kakuma and Dadaab, 2015
[73] 2015 Project document PRRO 200737; 2015 Operational Plan for General Food Distribution Vouchers in Kakuma and Dadaab; 2014 Strategy for Diversifying Food Assistance Transfer Modalities in Kenya's Refugee Operation;
[74] ibid
[75] Bamba Chakula update Jul-Aug 2015. 2015 Operational Plan for General Food Distribution Vouchers in Kakuma and Dadaab

limited functionality SIM cards (only able to receive SMS messages) which permit receipt of the CBT.

61. Prior to implementation, WFP in conjunction with FilmAid carried out mass awareness campaigns to sensitise refugees to the new modality and inform them about the distribution process in six languages; Juba Arabic, Swahili, Dinka, Somali and English.[76] Despite these campaigns, survey data finds that about 25% and 30% of the households in Kakuma and Kalobeyei respectively feel they have received insufficient information. This figure falls far short of the 90% target set by WFP (results framework, Annex 3). FGDs and IDIs in both camps also revealed that some refugees feel excluded from the consultations and decision-making of the intervention.

62. *Accessibility*. Survey results show that at least 98% of all the sampled households (male and female headed) received the CBT in the month preceding the survey (Table A10.2 in Annex 10) which is consistent with the findings reported in the 2016 SPR. Of the 18 households that didn't receive, 10 had recently arrived in the camps, and were likely in the process of receiving their SIM cards. The incidence of irregular disbursements (skipping more than 3 months) is negligible. However, regardless of gender of household head, disbursement delays of up to 1 week have been reported by 51% of respondents in Kakuma and 65% in Kaloebeyei. In Kalobeyei,68% experienced a delay of more than a week. Regarding technological readiness, about 30% of the survey respondents own at least one phone and the rest borrow phones from relatives, friends or traders. A negligible number of households in both camps lack the knowledge for redeeming the CBT. A majority of 64% in Kakuma and 68% in Kalobeyei report that the modality is easy to use with no significant variation by gender of household head. As low as 5% in Kakuma and 1% in Kalobeyei currently experience a technical challenge although 15% and 6% respectively report losing a SIM card during the evaluation period. This is consistent with monthly updates of the CBT from 2015 which showed an initially high, now dwindling, number of technical issues. FGDs and IDIs established that for some refugees it still takes too long replace their SIM card which inhibits their access to the CBT. Delays of up to six months were reported during the IDIs, with no refund provided for the missed disbursements caused by an inactive or stolen SIM card.

63. Among surveyed households who ever experienced technical challenges, only 24% of households in Kakuma and 12% in Kalobeyei reported them to WFP's help services. Help desks at distribution points and a help-line for both beneficiaries and traders are available within camps. Between September and October, the helpline received around 1,500 calls (or 4.3% of active households).[77] Between November and December, over 11,000 beneficiaries requested help from WFP helpdesks (up to 33% of active households), while the helpline received 1,252 calls.[78] According to the survey respondents, 50% of the problems reported since the start of the programme were solved within two months. FGD participants voiced concerns about language barriers when engaging with the help desk - and with block leaders - and that the hotlines provided by Safaricom were dysfunctional. Affected participants strongly felt that they did not have the appropriate means of redress or a complaint mechanism which led to a just outcome.

64. *Contracted traders*. Survey results in Table 5 show that beneficiary satisfaction with the contracted traders is below the target of 90% (results framework, Annex 3), possibly related to price increases. Table 5 shows that substantially more price related complaints arose in Kalobeyei than in Kakuma, and the same pattern is observed across gender disaggregated data. During IDIs, respondents reported price inflation for CBT facilitated purchases. One female respondent said:

> *"when I receive the voucher, I take my phone to the shopkeeper. Then I ask for the price of the things I need. If I buy food with cash, it is normal price*

[76] Bamba Chakula updates, May and June 2015; Communications Strategy for General Food Distribution Vouchers in Kakuma and Dadaab, April 2015.
[77] Bamba Chakula update, Sep-Oct 2015
[78] Bamba Chakula update, Nov-Dec 2015

but if it is Bamba Chakula I am picking it is expensive. For example, a kilo of sugar is normally KES 100 ($1) but if it is Bamba Chakula it becomes KES 110 or KES 120. That's the problem" (Female, 44yrs, Kalobeyei)

65. A majority of the beneficiaries, 60% in Kakuma and 67% in Kalobeyei, maintain informal credit arrangements with traders, with female headed households more likely to have a credit arrangement. FGDs and IDIs indicate that food gaps resulting from ration cuts and delayed CBT disbursements lead to purchasing food on credit as a coping strategy. This often involves leaving the SIM card with the trader as collateral. While some beneficiaries are comfortable with leaving their SIM cards, interviews with CO staff suggest that this may violate trader privacy principles. Moreover 7% of households report coerced SIM card retention by traders. FGDs also established that leaving SIM cards with traders is contentious and is also blamed for the loss of SIM cards.

Table 5: *Experiences with traders (in %)*

	Kakuma			**Kalobeyei**		
	Full sample	Female headed	Male headed	Full sample	Female headed	Male headed
Satisfied with traders	77.7	76.9	79.3	73.8	74,9	71,7
Traders raised prices	9.6	11.2	6.8	31.7	34.3	27.3
Forced by traders to leave the SIM card at shops	0.2	0.3	0.0	6.9	7.2	6.6
Informal credit arrangement with traders	60.1	61.3	57.8	67.3	68.9	64.7
Use same trader and have informal credit with him/her	58.9	60.5	55.9	66.1	68.0	62.6
No. of obs.	**542**	**349**	**193**	**545**	**347**	**198**

Source: Evaluation Survey (2017).

66. Survey results show that informal credit arrangements are closely linked with trader loyalty (Table 5). FGDs also established that the proximity of traders also inspired loyalty. Interviews with CO staff suggest trader loyalty may limit food sources leading to lower dietary diversity, undermining the CBT's goals.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation Question 4

1. Eligibility is universal, though actual coverage remains below target. A significant minority feels poorly informed about the CBT and some feel they were excluded from consultations.
2. Disbursements of CBT are regular but occasionally untimely. The incidence of technical challenges is low, regardless of gender, and has decreased over time, although beneficiaries feel the time taken to replace SIM cards is too long.
3. Beneficiary satisfaction with traders is fairly high but below target. Prices for CBT facilitated transactions are a driver of dissatisfaction.
4. Beneficiaries have used credit purchases of food as a coping strategy because of the ration cuts and untimely disbursements of food rations. Credit purchases involve voluntarily leaving their SIM cards with traders (especially female headed households) and in some cases they are coerced by traders. There are risks of loss, theft or deception in charging by traders holding the SIM cards.
5. A significant majority of the beneficiaries exhibit trader loyalty, which implies minimal diversity in the shopping experience and may inadvertently lower dietary diversity.

Evaluation Criterion 3: Impact

67. This section addresses the main evaluation questions related to the impact criterion. The section draws heavily on the quantitative and qualitative data collected during fieldwork.

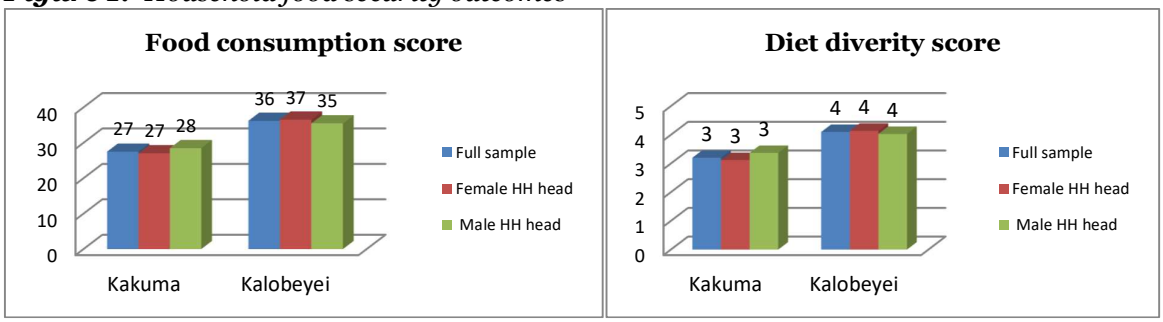
Whenever relevant, data from WFP's monitoring documents are also cited for triangulation purposes.

68. Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) is used to assess refugee outcomes (Blackwell *et al.*, 2009). Further details on this methodology are in section A5.4, Annex 5.

2.5. Evaluation Question 5: What are the effects of the CBT modality on households' food intake, nutrition, and livelihoods (income and employment opportunities)?

69. Food intake and nutrition: The key indicators of food intake and nutrition are the Household Dietary Diversity Score (DDS),[79] the Food Consumption Score (FCS), households with poor diet (FCS<21) and acceptable diet (FCS>35) and the Coping Strategies Index (CSI) (see Annex 10, part G for calculations of indicators). Figure 1 show that the DDS and FCS for Kakuma households are significantly lower than in Kalobeyei. The average DDS in Kakuma indicates that households are consuming only three food groups out of a possible 12, and this is less than the minimum acceptable diet (i.e. consumption of four food groups or more). Conversely, in Kalobeyei the average DDS is four. The FCS data suggest that households in Kakuma are food insecure as the average FCS is less than 35 unlike Kalobeyei households who are better off with an FCS just above 35 (Figure 1). Gender analysis shows that both female-headed and male-headed households following the same trends for both camps.

Figure 1: *Household food security outcomes*

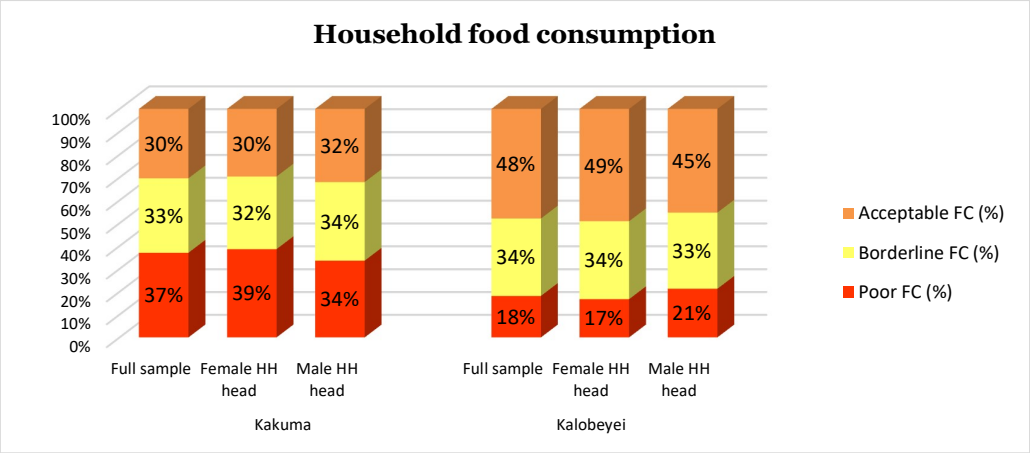


Source: Evaluation Survey (2017).

70. Further analysis indicates that the proportion of households who have acceptable food consumption is higher in Kalobeyei at 48% compared to the 30% in Kakuma (Figure 2), but both proportions are below the target of 80% in the results framework (Annex 3). The proportion for Kakuma is much lower than reported in monitoring reports from May 2017 and September 2016 suggest (71% and 69% respectively). Detailed survey results on food intake and nutrition are presented in Table A10.3 in Annex 10. Overall, the DDS and FCS indicators show that on average, Kakuma households are food insecure and worse off than Kalobeyei households. This could be attributed to the higher transfer value, greater liquidity and spending on diverse foods in Kalobeyei than in Kakuma (see further explanation of possible reasons in section 2.9). Findings from the IDIs and FGDs are largely consistent with survey results. In Kakuma, FGD participants unanimously agreed that the impacts of the CBT on dietary diversity and food consumption were minimal and they viewed the amount provided and the in-kind ration as inadequate for feeding their households particularly in light of ration cuts (see adequacy, section 2.1).

[79] DDS = 12.0 is the perfect score

Figure 2: *Acceptable and poor food consumption in the refugee camps*



Source: Evaluation Survey (2017).

71. Survey results show that the difference in the CSI averages for the two camps are not statistically significant. The mean CSI for Kakuma reported in Table A10.3 (Appendix 10) – regardless of gender – is higher than the index of 13 reported in May 2017's FSOM suggesting an increase in the use of adverse coping strategies and therefore increased food insecurity. Analysis of individual coping strategies indicates that the use of food rationing as a coping strategy is significantly higher in Kakuma (75%) than in Kalobeyei (65%) and more so within female headed households in Kakuma (Table A10.4 Annex 10).[80] About 11% of the households in Kakuma purchase of food on credit as a coping strategy compared to 26% in Kalobeyei, the pattern holds irrespective of gender of the household head.

72. Additional analysis examines indicators such as severity of hunger and per capita cereal, food, non-food and total consumption expenditures[81] (see Annex 10, section G for calculation methodology). Regardless of the gender of the household head, Kakuma households are less likely to report severe hunger than Kalobeyei refugees (see Table A10.3, Annex 10). This can be explained by the fact that in-kind transfers and CBT are disbursed at different times in a month unlike in Kalobeyei, where CBT are disbursed once per month, and this could cause a longer food gap when disbursements are delayed and thus lead to a greater incidence of severe hunger. Irrespective of the gender of the head, Kakuma households also consistently have lower consumption expenditures than their counterparts in Kalobeyei. Within camps, there are statistically significant gender disparities in household consumption expenditures, as female-headed households are worse off than male-headed households (Table B1 in Annex 10, part B).

73. Another factor cited for the perceived underachievement of food security outcomes is the resale of food rations or food bought by CBT to replenish food and purchase NFI items such as salt, soap and firewood. FGDs revealed that households in Kalobeyei find it difficult to manage food stocks if there is a long interval between each monthly disbursement, which could explain the higher levels of severe hunger. Further analysis considered the extent to which KES1 of each modality translates into consumption that is greater than the market value of the benefit received

[80] Food rationing is a binary variable taking the value of 1 if a household relies on any of these strategies: limiting or reducing portion size of meals, reducing the quantity of food consumed by adults to ensure that children had enough to eat, reducing the number of meals eaten in a day, or skipping entire days without eating.

[81] Total consumption expenditure is the market value of all household consumption i.e. food purchased in the market place, food that is home-produced, food that is received as gifts or remittances from other households or institutions, food that is received as payments for in-kind services and the total market value of non-food items consumed by the household.

i.e. the multiplier effect within the household. After an injection of extra income (e.g. transfer modality) in the household, there would be increases in spending leading to the creation of more income. Hence, a multiplier effect is generated from a series of spending and economic activity in the household after the injection of extra income. First, we calculate the market values of the mixed modality in Kakuma and the predominantly CBT (plus CSB) in Kalobeyei using local prices (see Table A10.10 in Appendix 10). The average per capita market value of the modality in Kakuma is KES 824.4 and KES1544 in Kalobeyei, and the difference is statistically significant. The multiplier effect is then computed by dividing the per capita total consumption expenditures by the market value of the CBT (Handa et al., 2018).

74. Table 6 shows that the expenditure multiplier of both modalities is greater than 1. The average multiplier in Kakuma is 1.13 compared to 1.33 in Kalobeyei. This implies that in Kakuma households KES1 of the modality translates into consumption that is 13% more than the actual value of the modality compared to Kalobeyei households where KES1 of the modality translates into consumption that is 33% more than the value of the CBT received (extra KES 0.33). However, the difference in the household expenditure multipliers between the two camps is not statistically significant. Gender disaggregated data shows that both male and female-headed households in Kakuma have lower expenditure multipliers than their counterparts in Kalobeyei. Within each camp, male-headed households have much higher expenditure multipliers than female-headed households, as evidenced by the gender gaps in the multipliers of 53% in Kakuma and 31% in Kalobeyei.

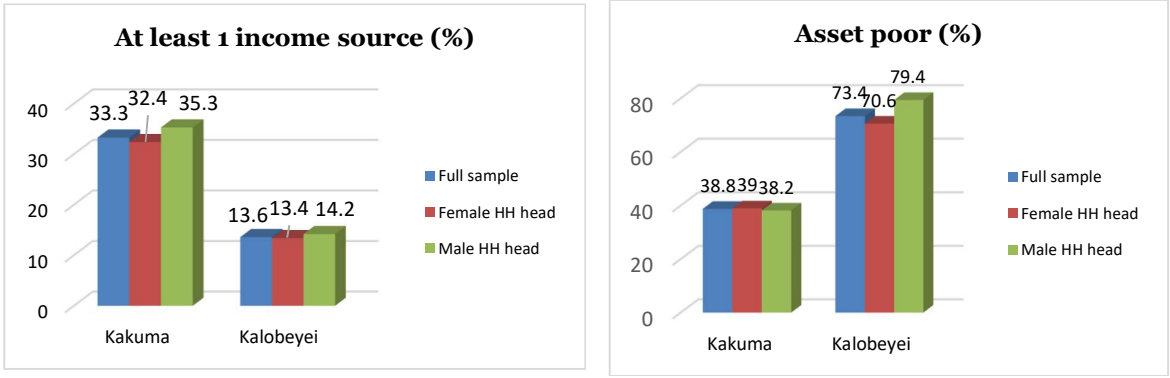
Table 6: *Per capita market values of in-kind ration and CBT*

	Full sample			Female headed households			Male headed households		
	KAK[a]	**KAL[b]**	**Diff[c]**	**KAK**	**KAL**	**Diff**	**KAK**	**KAL**	**Diff**
Market value	824.4	1544.0	-719.6***	815.3	1544.0	-728.7***	843.7	1544	-700.3***
Total consumption	960. 3	2051.0	-1090.7***	797.3	1863.5	-1066.2***	1304.2	2457.8	-1153.6**
Multiplier effect	1.13	1.33	-0.20	0.97	1.21	-0.24*	1.48	1.59	-0.12
No. of obs.	**423**	**447**		**287**	**306**		**136**	**141**	

Notes: a) KAK stands for Kakuma; b) KAL for Kalobeyei; c) Diff stands for difference in averages. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

75. Livelihoods. Indicators of livelihoods include income sources, employment and asset poverty (whether the households' asset index is in the lower quartile of the asset index distribution). Survey data shows that 63% of Kakuma and 84% of Kalobeyei households (regardless of gender of head) report having no other income source in addition to food assistance. Figure 3 shows that more households in Kakuma than Kalobeyei report having more than one income source and asset poverty rates are lower in Kakuma. Kakuma households also have higher employment rates (regular and casual) than Kalobeyei households (Table A10.6, Annex 10).

Figure 3: *Livelihood outcomes*



Source: Evaluation Survey (2017).

76. However, this advantage does not translate into higher food security and consumption benefits than Kalobeyei households (see Table A10.3 in Appendix 10) for two primary reasons. **Firstly**, the asset compositions of households in both camps are dominated by unproductive assets (i.e. that could not help generate additional income). **Secondly**, although households in Kakuma have more diversified income sources and employment, the differences could not be economically significant since there is very limited access to formal employment and productive income generating activities in the camps (as shown in Table A10.6 in Annex 10). Within the camps, male-headed households are significantly better off on most livelihood indicators than female-headed counterparts with the exception of asset poverty among Kalobeyei households (Table B1 in Annex 10).

77. Disaggregation by household size and time of arrival. WFP differentiates transfer value in Kakuma based on household size, with single person households receiving a larger amount per month. Smaller households are viewed as more vulnerable because they are unable to perform intra-member resource balancing during ration cuts, benefit from economies of scale, and because single person households were more likely to be youths or young adults, requiring higher calorie intake.[82] Since the CBT value also differs by household size, heterogeneous effects are expected.

78. Survey results show that larger households in Kakuma are worse off than their counterparts in Kalobeyei on almost all food security and livelihood outcomes, with the exception of hunger and asset poverty (see Tables A10.4 and A10.7 in Annex 10). Single-person households showed few statistically significant inter-camp differences.

79. Within camps, single-person households have higher multiplier effects than larger households, over thrice as much in Kakuma and nearly twice as much in Kalobeyei (Table B2, Annex 10, part B). Single-person households also have higher expenditures and better CSI than larger households in both camps. There are no statistically significant differences between single person and larger households in either camp on livelihood indicators, though asset poverty is higher among single-households in Kakuma (marginally significant). The overall greater benefit experienced by single-households may be attributable to the larger transfer received.

80. The evaluation also compares the outcomes of households that arrived within the last two years (recent arrivals) and households that arrived earlier (early arrivals). Table B3 (Annex 10, part B) shows that the recent arrivals in both camps have lower DDS than early arrivals. While in Kakuma recent arrivals have employment and higher asset poverty than early arrivals, in Kalobeyei, recent arrivals have lower non-food expenditures and higher CSI than early arrivals. This suggests that recent arrivals may be more vulnerable than early arrivals within camps.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation Question 5

1. On average, Kakuma households (mixed modality) are food insecure. They appear to have lower food intake, nutrition and consumption than Kalobeyei households (mainly CBT). This disadvantage is also observed within gender-disaggregated data, among recent arrivals and larger households. Food rationing appears to be higher among households in Kakuma than Kalobeyei.
2. Kakuma households, regardless of the gender of the household head, are less likely to experience severe hunger than their counterparts in Kalobeyei. This could be explained by disbursement delays causing longer food gaps in Kalobeyei where transfers are disbursed once compared to Kakuma where CBT and food rations are disbursed at different times in a month. Kakuma households also appear to have more diversified income sources, higher employment rates, and lower asset poverty. Inter-camp differences are accentuated for male-headed households.
3. Within the camps, there are significant gender gaps between male and female-households in expenditures, expenditure multipliers, and livelihoods. Single person

[82] Bamba Chakula Update (November, December 2015); PRRO200737-SPR (2016).

households also appear to have greater expenditures and expenditure multipliers than larger households probably due to the higher transfer value they receive.

2.6. Evaluation Question 6: How does the CBT modality affect the relationships between men, women in the camps in terms of gender relations, roles, inequalities and discrimination in access to and control of resources?

81. Gender roles and relations: The analysis also compared the gender roles and relations within households. Survey results in Table 7 show that women redeem the CBT in more households in Kakuma compared to Kalobeyei. This may have implications on women's control over spending decisions as studies have shown that the gender of the cash transfer recipient influences how the cash is spent (Handa and Davis, 2006; Haddad et al., 1997). However, it appears that women redeem CBT and collect food rations in female headed households than male headed households in both camps. More households reported a decrease in tensions within households in Kakuma than in Kalobeyei, regardless of the gender of the household head. Between the two camps, there are no significant differences in the treatment of boys and girls. Although in both camps women experience GBV, the difference is not statistically significant, irrespective of the gender of household head.

Table 76: *Gender roles and relations within refugee households (in %)*

Outcomes	***Full sample***			***Female-headed households***			***Male-headed households***		
	KAK[a]	***KAL[b]***	***Diff[c]***	***KAK***	***KAL***	***Diff***	***KAK***	***KAL***	***Diff***
Female redeems CBT	71.6	64.9	6.8**	88.9	83.9	4.9*	35.3	23.4	11.9**
Female collects food ration	66.7	63.1	3.58	87.5	82.7	4.8	22.8	20.6	2.2
Equal treatment of boys and girls	91.7	90.7	1.1	92.2	92.8	0.6	90.1	83.3	-6.8
Decrease in tensions	54.0	24.0	30***	58.0	25.0	33***	47.0	23.0	24.0***
Any GBV[d]	16.5	19.7	-3.0	18.8	20.6	-2.0	11.8	17.7	-6.0
No. of obs.	**423**	**447**		**287**	**306**		**136**	**141**	

Notes: a) KAK stands for Kakuma; b) KAL for Kalobeyei; c) Diff stands for difference in averages. d) GBV- gender based violence (sexual, physical, emotional). Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

82. Autonomy in decision making and control over household resources. Survey results in Table 8 show that in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei, the proportion of women making decisions alone over the use of the CBT is less than the target of 80% set in the results framework, though the figure in Kakuma is an improvement over the 2016 SPR (51%). Female autonomy in food and asset purchases is significantly greater in Kakuma than Kalobeyei, especially among female headed households and this could be linked to earlier finding that more women redeem CBT in Kakuma than Kalobeyei (Table 7). The pattern is reversed for joint-decision making. Between camps, there are no statistically significant differences in males making decision alone (Table B3, Annex 10, part B). In both camps, the rates of joint and male-only decision making are higher than the 10% target set in the results framework. Within each camp, female autonomy in decision making is higher within female headed households than within male headed households unlike joint decision making and male autonomy which are higher within male headed households.

Table 8: *Women's decision making and control over household resources (%)*

Outcomes %	***Full sample***			***Female headed households***			***Male headed households***		
	KAK[a]	***KAL[b]***	***Diff[c]***	***KAK***	***KAL***	***Diff***	***KAK***	***KAL***	***Diff***
Women make decisions alone									
In-kind food use	70	66.9	3.1	89.5	85.6	3.9	28.7	26.2	2.4
CBT use	69.5	65.1	4.4	89.5	85	4.6	27.2	22	5.2
HH resources	59.1	56.2	2.9	81.5	78.1	3.4	11.8	8.5	3.3
Large food purchases	59.6	57.3	2.3	81.9	74.8	7.0*	12.5	19.1	-6.6
Large asset purchases	56	45.2	10.8**	79.1	65	14.1***	7.4	2.1	5.2*
Joint decision making									
In-kind food use	11.1	13.4	-2.3	7.3	9.5	-2.2	19.1	22	-2.9

CBT use	11.1	15.4	-4.3	6.3	10.8	-4.5	21.3	25.5	-4.2
HH resources	18.4	21.7	-3.3	12.5	16.3	-3.8	30.9	33.3	-2.5
Large food purchases	18.2	26.2	-8**	12.2	21.6	-9.4**	30.9	36.2	-5.3
Large asset purchase s	17	24.6	-7.6**	11.1	19.9	-8.8**	29.4	34.8	-5.3
No. of obs.	**423**	**447**		**287**	**306**		**136**	**141**	

Notes: a) KAK stands for Kakuma; b) KAL for Kalobeyei; c) Diff stands for difference in averages. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

83. Women's participation in committees*:* According to the 2015 and 2016 SPRs, WFP established Food Advisory Committees (FACs) to consult and communicate with refugees about food distribution. WFP ensures that seats in the committees are equally distributed between men and women. The 2016 SPR shows that 50% of the leadership positions in these committees were occupied by women (target is to exceed 50%) and all female leaders have been trained on the in-kind and CBT modalities, which exceeds the target of 60%. Survey results show that 72% of Kakuma and 80% in Kalobeyei households appreciate the presence of women in FACs. Nearly 76% of the respondents thought the number of female FACs members should be increased.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation Question 6

1. More women redeem the CBT in Kakuma than Kalobeyei, irrespective of gender of the household head. This may have implications on who controls household spending decisions as empirical studies have shown that the gender of the recipient influences how cash transfers are spent. Within each camp, more women redeem the CBT within female-headed households than male-headed households in both camps.
2. The prevalence of tensions within households is significantly lower in Kakuma compared to households in Kalobeyei.
3. Although, there are no significant differences between the camps, there appears to be an upward trend in the proportion of households where women make decisions alone over the use of CBT in Kakuma (69.5%) although this is below the target of 80%. The likelihood that women make decisions alone on asset purchases is higher in Kakuma than in Kalobeyei. This could be linked to the finding that more women redeem CBT in Kakuma than Kalobeyei. In both camps, the rates of joint and male-only decision-making are higher than the 10% target set in the results framework.
4. Within each camp, women are more likely to make autonomous decisions on modality use (CBT and food), purchases and resources within female-headed households.

2.7. Evaluation Question 7: What are the impacts on protection and the protective environment?

84. Indicators used for assessing protection and the protective environment include: whether they experience any safety problem (theft, violence or conflict with host community), reported tensions within the camp, conflict over firewood with host communities and reports of theft. It is plausible that the CBT could ignite resentment from host communities and thus raise social tensions and trigger conflicts with refugees. CBT could also make refugees targets of theft (see theory of change in part H, Annex 10).

Table 9: *Tensions, social cohesions, conflicts and violence*

Outcomes (%)	***Full sample***			***Female headed households***			***Male headed households***		
	KAK[a]	***KAL[b]***	***Diff[c]***	***KAK***	***KAL***	***Diff***	***KAK***	***KAL***	***Diff***
Do not experience safety problem	62.7	16.1	46.5***	60.6	13.7	46.9***	66.9	21.3	45.64***
Tensions in camp decreased	49.0	17.0	32.0***	52.0	18.0	34.0***	43.0	14.0	29***
Conflict with hosts over firewood	34.0	83.0	-50.0***	36.0	86.0	-50.0***	29.0	78.0	-49***
Theft	9.7	8.3	1.4	10.5	6.5	3.9*	8.1	12.1	-3.97
No. of obs.	**423**	**447**		**287**	**306**		**136**	**141**	

Notes: a) KAK stands for Kakuma; b) KAL for Kalobeyei; c) Diff stands for difference in averages. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

85. Survey results in Table 9 show that generally there is lower prevalence of safety problems – conflict with the host community about firewood, theft and violence - in Kakuma than in

Kalobeyei, irrespective of the gender of the household head. The survey results also show a decrease in social tensions within Kakuma than Kalobeyei since the start of the intervention. This is also observed across gender-disaggregated data. These disparities could be related to the fact that Kalobeyei is a newer settlement where relations with the host communities are tentative unlike in Kakuma which has formed host community relations over decades. Within camps, decreased social tensions are more likely to be reported by female-headed households than their male counterparts. In both camps, more female-headed households report experiencing conflict with hosts and GBV over firewood, although the gender gap is only statistically significant in Kalobeyei (Table B1, Annex 10, part B). FGDs and IDIs also report that lack of firewood is a major source of conflict between the refugees and the host communities, linked to the long standing demand for firewood, recent cuts in firewood aid by another organization and ration cuts that have reduced opportunities for barter trade (in-kind rations traded for firewood). Participants disclosed details of physical attacks from the host community and in some instances, there are reports of rape especially for Kalobeyei residents, with fewer reports in Kakuma.

86. Approximately 38% of the households felt they suffered from discrimination when redeeming the CBT in Kakuma and 48% in Kalobeyei (similar by gender of household head; see Table A10.2 in Appendix 10). In the survey data, the top reasons cited for discrimination – by neighbours and traders - are nationality in both camps; gender and socio-economic status in Kakuma, and ethnicity and religion in Kalobeyei. In both camps, female-headed households are more likely to report discrimination based on nationality, while male-headed households are more likely to report discrimination based on their ethnicity in Kalobeyei.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation Question 7

1. There are fewer reports of safety problems in Kakuma than in Kalobeyei regardless of gender of household head.
2. Conflict with host communities over firewood collection remains a major protection issue as this is reported in both camps, but significantly more so in Kalobeyei and among female-headed households. The higher reports of conflict in Kalobeyei could be related to the fact that it a recently established settlement where relations with the host communities are more likely to be still contentious compared to Kakuma which is an older camp.
3. Social tensions among refugees and reports of discrimination when redeeming CBT appear to be greater in Kalobeyei settlement than in Kakuma, regardless of the gender of household head.
4. Both camps report some degree of gender-based violence although the difference is not significant. Reports of GBV are also associated with firewood collection in host community lands and beneficiaries linked them to the long standing demand for firewood, cuts in firewood aid and ration cuts that reduced trade of in-kind rations t for firewood.

2.8.Evaluation Question 8. What is the impact of the CBT on the markets?

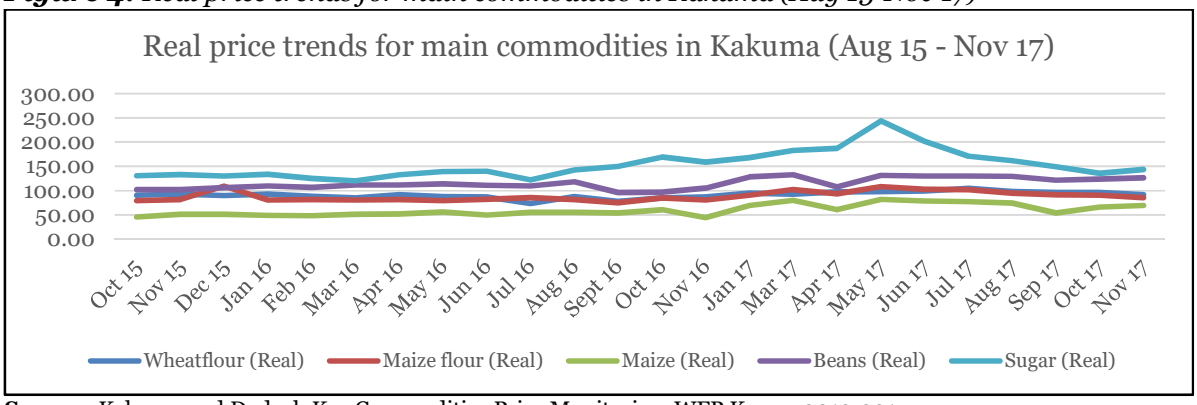
87. Although the CBT are exclusively given to refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, a local economy effects are inevitable. True estimation of the local economy-wide effects of the CBT is beyond the scope of this evaluation (section 1.3); this report uses document, qualitative and quantitative data to analyse local food prices and availability, volume of trade and traders' performance.

88. Local food prices*:* Trends in local food prices (figure 2)are assessed using market monitoring data collected by the CO.[83] Price data from Kalobeyei was not available. However given its proximity to Kakuma camp (within 25km), the analysis of Kakuma prices can be applied to Kalobeyei settlement as well. Real prices for key food commodities are deflated using 2013 prices as base year prices. In Kakuma, real prices (compared to August 2015, before the scale up of the CBT) have changed as follows: +9.26% for wheat flour, +8.92% for maize flour, +59% for

[83] Kakuma and Dadaab Key Commodities Price Monitoring, WFP Kenya, 2013-2017

maize grain, +14% for beans and +28% for sugar.[84] These price increases likely diminished the purchasing power of the CBT. In comparison, prices for maize grain in the nearby market of Lodwar have increased by 19% in the same period[85], while in Kitale (another source market) price changes were +32% for maize grain and +43% for beans.[86]

Figure 4: *Real price trends for main commodities in Kakuma (Aug 15-Nov 17)*



Source: Kakuma and Dadaab Key Commodities Price Monitoring, WFP Kenya, 2013-2017

89. Attribution of local price increases to the CBT is difficult due to several confounding factors. For instance, a general decrease in prices in 2016 was related to increased competition within camp markets and a general reduction in transport costs in Kenya.[87] On the other hand, the price spikes from January until mid-2017 are reflective of the reduced supply due to the poor harvests in 2016, drought and an armyworm infestation that occurred in 2017.[88] Interviews with stakeholders and review of SPR 2016 and initial project document established that there are many other confounding factors affecting local food prices. These include the drought of 2016/2017 which may have affected maize grain supplies, and poor infrastructure. Turkana County is also an arid county that relies on distant source/supply markets for most agricultural commodities. In Kenya as a whole, there has also been a general increase in the real prices of food commodities over the past two years.[89]

90. Survey results indicate beneficiary dissatisfaction with local prices (Table A10.12, Annex 10,). Approximately 63% of the households in Kakuma are dissatisfied with the price of products compared to 82% in Kalobeyei (similar across gender disaggregated data). This could be attributed to general price inflation, or trader specific inflation, especially in Kalobeyei. Internal KII revealed that since Kalobeyei was a new settlement, traders were more likely to increase prices compared to Kakuma traders. FGDs with Kalobeyei refugees also confirmed that beneficiaries feel the contracted traders cannot sufficiently supply the refugee population (as the traders are quite few), with refugees travelling by foot to purchase food in Kakuma. Regardless of household head gender, households with informal credit agreements in Kalobeyei were less likely to be satisfied with prices (Table A10.13, Annex 10). While beneficiary satisfaction with the quality of products available in the markets is less than 40% in both camps, satisfaction with product variety appears higher in Kalobeyei than Kakuma, regardless of gender of the household head.

91. Food availability. While food prices may affect food expenditures in the camp, food availability affects dietary diversity. More than 95% of the households in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei report that cereals are available in local shops and between 78-85% report that pulses are available in both camps. Foods reported as least available are meat (1.8%), fruit (1.1%) and

[84] Baseline price for Sugar is September 2015 since there is no data for July and August.
[85] Lodwar (Turkana) price monitor, WFP, 2015-2017
[86] Kitale Key Commodities Price Monitoring, WFP Kenya, 2013-2017
[87] PRRO 200737 SPR, 2016.
[88] FSOM May 2017.
[89] KNBS CPI monthly updates, 2015-2017.

root crops (4.2%) in Kalobeyei and fruit (5%) and fish (9%) in Kakuma. Differences in food availability across the camps could be linked to the differences in the number and type of shops. KII with traders also established that in Kakuma, food availability is also influenced by cross-border trade with Uganda. Results for host and non-host communities are also similar regarding cereals and pulses, although greater availability of fruit, meat, and milk is reported in non-host community markets compared to host community markets.

92. Volume of local trade. Analysis of the volume of trade by WFP contracted traders in Kakuma and Kalobeyei has been performed with data obtained from Safaricom's SurePay mobile money platform. Total monthly sales increased by about 94% in Kakuma (from August 2015 to October 2017) and by 23% in Kalobeyei (from June 2016 to October 2017). The average monthly sales also increased by 65% in Kakuma and 47% in Kalobeyei over the evaluation period. The total and average monthly sales show a clear upward trend when data is linearised, and results remain consistent even with cumulative quarterly sales (Figure G.1 and G.2 in Annex). There are, however, periods of volatility, which may be caused by CBT disbursement delays, beneficiaries' seasonal spending patterns, or, as in the case of Kalobeyei, an increase in camp population from 12,784 in November 2016 to 27,285 in March 2017(UNHCR 2016,21017).

93. Survey data shows that in Kakuma (both camp and town), 85% of the traders reported that they can meet an increase in the demand for key commodities of 20% and 67% of are able to meet a 50% increase. In Kalobeyei (both camp and town), 83% of traders report that they can meet a demand increase of 20%, while 59% of the traders are able to meet a 50% increase. Internal KIIs established that WFP has developed a retail engagement strategy that not only guides the selection, training and advisory services (pricing) for contracted traders but also seeks to enhance the local supply chain for food. WFP has engaged fishermen and women within the county who are brought to the camps to sell their fish during "market days". Fishing groups from the area around Lake Turkana have recently agreed to become contracted traders. Negotiations with small farmer groups are ongoing and there are also plans to link the camp markets with the farmer beneficiaries of WFP's FFA.

94. Impact of the CBT on traders. Contracted traders were selected and trained by WFP, Safaricom and the local government. A total of 230 traders (113 contracted) were surveyed for the evaluation. There are no statistically significant differences in the gender and education of the contracted traders and the sampled non-contracted traders (Table E1, Annex 10, part E). Contracted traders are slightly older (36 vs 31 years) and less likely to be retailers (79% vs 95%) than non-contracted traders. All contracted traders possess a trading license compared to 67% of the non-contracted traders.

95. The impact of CBT on traders' annual turnover, commodity diversification, and employment is assessed using regression models, where being a contracted trader is used as a measure of the effect of the CBT (see section E1, Annex 10 for details of regression models). Regression results in Table 10 show that being a contracted trader is correlated with higher turnover, more employees and commodities sold and ability to meet an increase in commodities' demand. The influence is particularly strong among female traders, an indication of empowerment. However, survey data shows that only 53% of contracted traders employ someone other than self, which is less than the target of 100% stipulated in the results framework (Annex 3). Due to the small sample size of contracted traders in Kalobeyei, decomposing the analysis by camps is not possible. (Detailed regression results are in Table E2, Annex 10, part E).

Table 70: *Impact of CBT on local traders*

	Total	**Male trader**	**Female trader**
Have an annual turnover > 100,000 KES (M.E)	+13.1**	+4.6	+34.6***
Employs at least one person (M.E)	+13.1**	+11.5	+32.9***
Number of commodities sold	+1.07****	+1.07***	+1.10***
Meet 20% demand increase (M.E)	+22.8****	+19.5***	+43.7***

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation Question 8

- Real prices of local food commodities have increased since the scale-up of the CBT begin in August 2015. However, it is difficult to disentangle this from the effects of confounding factors such as the 2016/2017 drought, poor roads and bridges in Turkana county, seasonal changes, distant source markets for agricultural commodities.
- Beneficiaries and host and non-host communities report cereals and pulses as the most commonly available food commodities within their local markets. Fruits, meat and fish are deemed as least available in the camp markets. Non-host community households report greater availability of meat, dairy and fruits than host community households.
- Since the intervention began, the volume of trade appears to have increased. The monthly volume of sales by traders has increased by 94% in Kakuma and by 23% in Kalobeyei. Similar upward trends are evident in average monthly sales and quarterly sales.
- Contracted traders are more likely than non-contracted traders to have: higher annual turnover, more employees, diversified commodities and greater ability to meet an increase in demand. These effects are strong among female traders.

No. of observations	**213**	**145**	**68**

Notes: Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1; M.E are marginal effects (percentage points) from probit models. If not specified, result is a coefficient from linear regression. Source: Evaluation Survey (2017).

2.9. Evaluation Question 9: What are the reasons for observed effects?

96. This section discusses some of the possible reasons for the observed effects reported in sections 2.5-2.8, particularly the main channels through which outcomes are produced, based on

the theories of change explored in previous studies of CBTs by Handa et al 2018; Hidrobo et al 2014; Dorward et al 2006; Tirivayi et al 2013 (see discussion of theory of change and impact pathways in part H, Annex 10). Given the lack of a control group that prevented a proper impact evaluation, the ET emphasizes that this section only explores potential reasons that still need to be ascertained by future impact evaluations.

97. Alleviation of liquidity, credit and savings constraints. Kakuma and Kalobeyei are both located in a rural area. Households in rural areas often have poor liquidity, savings and access to credit. CBTs can potentially alleviate these constraints by increasing income (Handa et al., 2018). An increase in income would likely increase the purchases of diverse foods resulting in greater dietary diversity and food consumption (Tirivayi et al 2013). It could also increase investments in productive capabilities thereby enhancing livelihood opportunities (Tirivayi et al 2013; Handa et al 2018). Survey results also show that more households in Kalobeyei (52%) than Kakuma (39%) report greater access to credit in the form of a loan, although this is not statistically significant (Table C1, Annex 10, part C). The proportion of households, who have any savings account, although low, is higher in Kalobeyei (8%) than in Kakuma (3%) as well as households in Kalobeyei also have a higher level of average savings. Overall, the greater liquidity and to some extent savings behaviour in Kalobeyei households (mainly CBT) could explain their advantage over Kakuma households (mixed modality) in food security and consumption outcomes observed in (Figure 1 & Figure 2).

98. Utilization patterns of CBT. Differences in the utilization of the CBT may also help explain the disparities in dietary diversity and food consumption between the two modalities. Table C2 (Annex 10, part C) shows that in both camps, cereals, pulses, oil, sugar and condiments are the foods most frequently purchased foods by CBT. However, Kalobeyei households spend more money (per capita) than Kakuma households on cereals, sugar and nutritious foods such as pulses, fish, dairy and vegetables. About 96% of the CBT is spent on food in Kakuma compared to over 99% in Kalobeyei. Nearly 68% of the CBT are spent on cereals unlike 59% in Kalobeyei, which could explain why Kakuma households with a mixed modality have lower DDS and consumption expenditures than Kalobeyei households (Table C2, Annex 10).

99. Predictability and risk management. If provided in regular and predictable intervals, CBT help households to better manage risks by preventing the use of negative risk coping strategies. Distribution challenges explored in Evaluation Questions 1 and 4 could partly explain

some of the discrepancies in the coping strategy outcomes across Kakuma and Kalobeyei. The higher prevalence of food rationing in Kakuma compared to Kalobeyei (see section 2.5) could be indicative of the influence of unpredictable disbursement dates and longer intervals between the distribution of food and CBT. On the other hand, the lower incidence of severe hunger in Kakuma than in Kalobeyei could be driven by the differences in disbursement patterns. FGDs indicated that unpredictable and sometimes delayed disbursements by up to 1 week can lead to food gaps and purchases of food on credit as a coping strategy that are more prevalent in Kalobeyei. However, in Kakuma, households with informal credit (from traders) appear to have lower food consumption expenditures than households without informal credit (Table C3, Annex 10, part C).

100. Risk sharing in the community. Another potential reason for results observed on coping strategies and hunger could be risk-sharing opportunities in the two camps. Table 11 shows that risk sharing opportunities in the form of memberships in religious or spiritual groups and social capital (having relatives/families in camp, in or outside Kenya) appear to be higher among households in Kakuma than could explain the less prevalence of severe hunger among households in Kakuma than in Kalobeyei. This could also be a plausible reason for refugee households' in Kakuma being less dependent on credit purchases in time of food insecurity.

Table 11: *Risk sharing opportunities (in %)*

Outcomes	***Full sample***			***Female headed households***			***Male headed households***		
	KAK[a]	***KAL[b]***	***Diff[c]***	***KAK***	***KAL***	***Diff***	***KAK***	***KAL***	***Diff***
Receipt of private transfers	2.0	3.0	-1.0	1.0	3.0	-2.0	4.4	4.3	0.1
Have relative/ friends in camp	13.0	10.1	2.9	11.9	11.4	0.4	15.4	7.1	8.3**
Have relatives/ friends in Kenya	3.8	0.5	3.4***	3.1	0.7	2.5**	5.2	0.0	5.1***
Have relatives/ friends outside Kenya	0.1	0.03	0.1***	0.1	0.02	0.1***	0.1	0.03	0.1***
No. of observations	**423**	**447**		**287**	**306**		**136**	**141**	

Notes: a) KAK stands for Kakuma; b) KAL for Kalobeyei; c) Diff stands for difference in averages. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

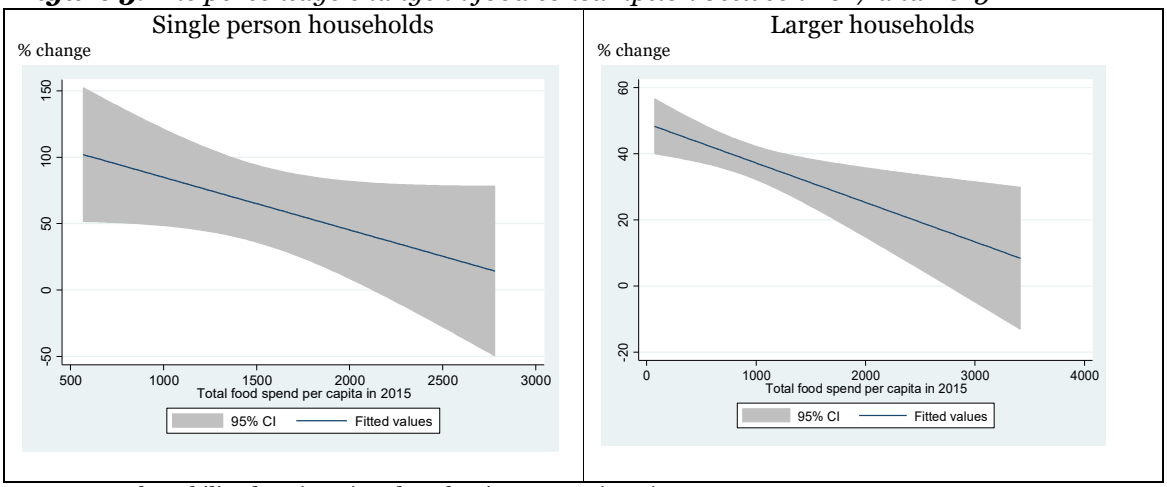
101. Adequacy of benefit level (design). The benefit level is a crucial design factor that can affect the achievement of outcomes within the households. The greater food security and consumption outcomes in Kalobeyei could be due to the higher benefit level and received per capita (KES1400) compared to the mixed modality in Kakuma (KES300-500). Within the mixed modality (Kakuma), single person households who receive a higher benefit level (KES500) also seem to have better food security and consumption expenditure outcomes than larger households (KES300 per person) (see Table 9). The per capita market value of the transfers provided in Kalobeyei is also higher than the value of the transfers provided in Kakuma.

102. The analysis has shown that the benefit levels/transfer values of the CBT were not responsive to local prices increases, ration cuts and cuts in NFI aid (from another organisation). The evaluation analysed the purchasing power of the CBT (mixed) modality over time. Propensity score matching is used to match evaluation survey households with similar households surveyed in the 2015 vulnerability assessment in Kakuma (see methodology in, Annex 10, part C1). The analysis then estimates the change in the average per capita food spending between these two years (2015-2017) after deflating all expenditures using the national CPI. The analysis shows that on average per capita food expenditures (purchases) in 2017 are worth 62.8% of food spending in 2015. However, per capita food expenditures for single person households are now worth 134.1% of what similar households spent in 2015. In larger households, per capita food expenditures in 2017 are now worth 58.3% of food spending in 2015. Further analysis in Figure 3 shows that among larger households, food expenditures in 2017 are less than 60% of food spending in 2015 across all levels. Overall, the analysis shows that the purchasing power of the CBT has decreased over the evaluation period. Real price increases are the likely culprit and they should be considered in future adjustments of the transfer value (see section 2.8).

103. In addition, intermittent ration cuts for the in-kind food assistance (50% cuts, especially cereals) throughout the years may have affected the spending patterns of households in Kakuma.

As indicated in paragraph 99, Kakuma households spend more of their CBT on cereals compared to Kalobeyei households. FGDs in Kakuma also attribute the inadequacy of the benefit level to not only ration cuts but also cuts in firewood aid.

Figure 5. *The percentage change in food consumption between 2017 and 2015*



Source: Vulnerability data (2015) and Evaluation Survey (2017).

104. Gender of recipient and decision-making. Intra-household resource allocation is influenced by whoever controls household income (Thomas 1990; Haddad et al., 1997). Studies also show that the gender of the cash transfer recipient affects decision making and spending on food and welfare within the household (Handa and Davis, 2006). As indicated in in Table 10 women are principal collectors of CBT in both camps, although more of them do son in Kakuma than in Kalobeyei which could explain the modestly higher levels of autonomy in women's decision making over the use of the CBT and large household asset purchases in Kakuma. However, this modest advantage in women's control of decision making does not seem to translate to better food security outcomes for Kakuma households nor reduce the gaps in expenditures between male and female-headed households. The gender gaps could be explained by the advantage male-headed households have regarding livelihood and income sources (see Table A10.6, Annex 10).

105. Initial conditions and camp characteristics. Factors such as camp characteristics and initial endowments could be driving the differences between Kakuma and Kalobeyei households. For instance, Kakuma is an older camp and refugees' average years spent in the camp (6 years) are longer than those in the recently established Kalobeyei settlement (1 year). This could explain the greater income sources and household assets among Kakuma households (Table 7). This could also explain why Kakuma has a higher prevalence of risk sharing opportunities that could explain the lower incidence of severe hunger than in Kalobeyei. The greater number of reports of conflict in Kalobeyei, as shown in Table 12, could also be linked to the fact that it is a newer settlement where relations with the host communities are still combative.

106. Regarding initial conditions, a previous vulnerability assessment conducted in Kakuma three months after the CBT intervention began, concluded that larger households were more vulnerable than single-person households as they had lower expenditures.[90] Survey data also shows that heads of single-person households are more significantly more likely to be male (82%) and younger (29.6 years) than larger households (32 % male headed and average 35 years). About 16% of them are incentive workers (i.e. work for humanitarian agencies in the camp and receive a small stipend referred to as an "incentive") unlike 10% in larger households. As recipients of the higher transfer value, they have greater gains in consumption and spending than in larger

[90] Vulnerability Assessment 2015, Kakuma

households. These findings cast doubt on their vulnerability and the rationale for giving larger households transfer values that are lower than single person households.

Key findings and conclusions- Evaluation Question 9

1. The advantage that Kalobeyei households have over Kakuma households in terms of food security and consumption expenditures can possibly be explained by the likely high liquidity, utilization of CBT on nutritious foods and emerging savings behaviour.
2. The unpredictability of CBT disbursements and long intervals between food and CBT distribution could explain the higher prevalence of food rationing in Kakuma than in Kalobeyei. On the other hand, the greater incidence of severe hunger in Kalobeyei than Kakuma could be explained by a longer food gap resulting from delayed disbursements since there is only one disbursement per month in Kalobeyei unlike the separate disbursements of in-kind transfers and CBT in Kakuma.
3. The higher benefit level and market value of the transfers received by Kalobeyei households and single person households in Kakuma could also explain their advantage in food security outcomes and consumption expenditures. The benefit level in Kakuma has likely become inadequate due to ration cuts and as evident in the diminished purchasing power.
4. Autonomy in decision making does not seem to aid Kakuma households nor alleviate gender gaps in consumption and livelihoods within the camps. Structural differences between female and male-headed households explain the gender differences in food security, consumption and livelihood diversification.
5. The evaluation cannot rule out the role of camp/refugee characteristics in contributing to the differences in hunger and livelihoods. Kakuma is an older camp where refugees have lived for a longer time which could explain the greater livelihood diversification and asset wealth and less reports of conflict with the host community. Similarly, risk sharing networks may be more established in Kakuma compared to Kalobeyei which could explain the lower incidence of severe hunger.
6. Vulnerability assessment data shows that single person households in Kakuma were less vulnerable than larger households. Survey data shows that they are male, younger and more likely to be employed in incentive work and together with the higher transfer value they received, this explains the greater benefits they receive compared to larger households. This casts doubt about their vulnerability and the rationale of providing larger households with a lower transfer value and suggests the need for parity in transfer values

2.10. Evaluation Question 10. What are the impacts of the CBT on the host community?

107. This section presents and discusses the impact of the CBT on the host and non-host community as the scale up of the CBT was intended to benefit refugees as well as host communities. The evaluation distinguishes 'host' and 'non-host' community households based on a definition of a 50 Km buffer (see section 1.3), and a sensitivity analysis of is explored for different cut-off points i.e. 40 Km and 60 Km (details of regression methodology are in section A5.4, Annex 5 and part F1 in Annex 10).

108. Food security and consumption. Regression results show that DDS decreases with distance from the refugee camps and host community households (i.e. within 50 Km radius) have a higher DDS (table 15). These positive effects are also observed within the 40 and 60 Km radii. The FCS also decreases with distance from the camp. Although no statistically significant effect is observed at the 50 Km radius, positive effects are observed within 60 Km radius where households have a higher FCS and are more likely to consume acceptable diets and less likely to consumer poor diets.

Table 12: *Food security outcomes in host community households*

Outcomes	***Impact of distance on different outcomes***			
	Distance (Km)	***≤ 40 Km***	***≤ 50 Km***	***≤ 60 Km***

Dietary diversity score	-0.023***	0.841***	0.979***	0.580**
Food consumption score	-0.096*	0.785	4.016	9.811***
Acceptable diet (FCS > 35)	-0.001	-0.028	0.090	0.172**
Poor diet (FCS < 21)	0.002	0.002	-0.055	-0.204**
Household hunger score	0.011**	-0.226	-0.512**	-0.102
Sever hunger	0.001	0.020	-0.087	0.085
Months of food shortage	0.049**	-1.959**	-1.422	-0.408
Per capita cereal consumption	0.722	75.11	31.96	-32.85
Per capita food consumption	5.083	14.46	-203.3	-4.699
Per capita non-food consumption	-11.54**	369.1**	318.7**	267.9**
Per capita total consumption	-5.230	362.0	42.34	254.2
No. of observations	**617**	**617**	**617**	**617**

Notes: Coefficients are relative effects (linear regression) or percentage points (probit regressions with marginal effects for severe hunger and poor and acceptable diet). Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

109. Household hunger increases with distance from the refugee camps and it is notably lower within the host community households (50km radius). Months of food shortage also increase with distance from the refugee camps and they are especially less within the 40 Km radius. Per capita non-food consumption expenditure also declines with distance from the refugee camps and this is also observed within the host community households (50km) and other radii (40km and 60km). These findings unambiguously suggest that households residing closer to refugee camps are better off in terms of food security than households residing further off and the CBT may be contributing to these impacts. The gender-disaggregated analysis shows that being in the host area (50 Km radius) increases dietary diversity score for both male and female headed households. Similarly, irrespective of gender, dietary diversity score decreases with distance from refugee camps (Table F21, Annex 10).

110. Livelihoods and income diversification. Four livelihoods indicators are assessed: income sources, farming, employment and asset poverty. Regression results in Table 13 show that host community households (within 50 Km radius) have significantly more livelihood sources and household members are more likely to be employed than within non-host community households.

Table 13: *Livelihoods and asset poverty outcomes in host community households*

Outcomes	***Impact of distance on different outcomes***			
	Distance (Km)	***≤ 40 Km***	***≤ 50 Km***	***≤ 60 Km***
At least one income source	-0.004***	0.08*	0.1**	0.2***
More than one income source	-0.002	0.1**	0.2***	0.1
Any farming	0.003*	-0.08	0.08	0.2***
Any hh[a] member employed	-0.003**	0.1**	0.2**	0.05
Any hh member regularly employed	-0.001	0.05	0.04	0.005
Any hh member casually employed	-0.003**	0.09**	0.06	0.04
Asset poor (=1)	-0.000	0.003	0.062	0.199**
No. of observations	**617**	**617**	**617**	**617**

Notes: a) HH stands household. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

111. These livelihood impacts less likely to be observed as distance in KM increases away from the camps and are more likely to observed among households within the 40km and 60km radii. There are no statistically significant effects on asset poverty[91] among host community households (50km radius), but households within the 60km radius are more likely to be asset poor. However, the probability of engaging in farming increases with distance in KM away from the camps. This is plausible since host community households possibly search for non-farm employment within and around the refugee camps. Overall, the results suggest that host

[91] Households with an asset index in the lower quartile are considered as asset poor.

communities benefit from more income sources and employment compared to non-host communities. Gender-disaggregated analysis shows that being in the host community area increases livelihood sources for both female and male headed households. The probability of employment increases in male headed households only (Table F21, Annex 10).

112. Provision of goods and services to refugees and perceived benefits of the CBT. As can be seen from Table 14, host community households benefit from providing different goods and services to the refugees. Charcoal, firewood, housework are the major goods and services that host community households provide to the refugees. According to the survey results and FGDs with host community households, they provide these goods and services in return for food and cash that could be spent on consumption and other household investments. Gender disaggregated data shows that both female and male headed housheolds in the host area (50 Km radius) provide different goods and services to refugees. However, this seems to be more common for male headed households.

Table 14: *Services/goods provided to refugees in return for food or cash*

	To refugees			***Female headed households***		***Male headed households***	
Services/commodities	***Host (≤50 Km)***	***Non-host (>50 Km)***	***Total***	***Host (≤50 Km)***	***Non-host (>50 Km)***	***Host (≤50 Km)***	***Non-host (>50 Km)***
House work (%)	15.3	0.0	9.7	13.6	0.0	16.2	0.0
Water (%)	9.9	0.0	6.3	6.4	0.0	11.9	0.0
Construction (%)	5.3	0.0	3.4	2.7	0.0	6.7	0.0
Other services (%)	9.7	0.0	6.2	7.9	0.0	10.7	0.0
Livestock (%)	4.1	0.0	2.59	1.4	0.0	5.5	0.0
Charcoal (%)	23.4	0.4	15.1	17.9	0.0	26.5	0.7
Fire wood (%)	26.5	0.4	17	22.1	0.0	28.89	0.7
No. of observations	**393**	**224**	**617**	**140**	**89**	**253**	**135**

Notes: Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

113. The host and no-host households were also asked about the perceived benefits of the CBT at the community level. As expected, host community households (50%) are more aware of the CBT provided to the refugees than non-host counterparts (10%). However, only 17% of the host community households report that their community has benefitted from the CBT.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation Question 10

1. Host community households are more likely to consume diverse diets and are less likely to suffer from hunger compared to non-host counterparts. Proximity to the refugee camps increases non-food spending, livelihoods sources, employment but decreases involvement in farming.
2. Proximity to refugee camps increases dietary diversity score and income diversification for both female and male headed households. However, it generates employment benefits for male headed households only.
3. As the only major social transfer modality in the camps, the CBT may an important driver of the impacts observed within host communities. However, the evaluation cannot clearly isolate the contribution of the CBT from other humanitarian interventions.
4. Host community households provide goods (firewood, charcoal, water, and livestock), labour (housework, construction) and other services to refugees in return for food or cash.

Evaluation Criterion 4: Effectiveness

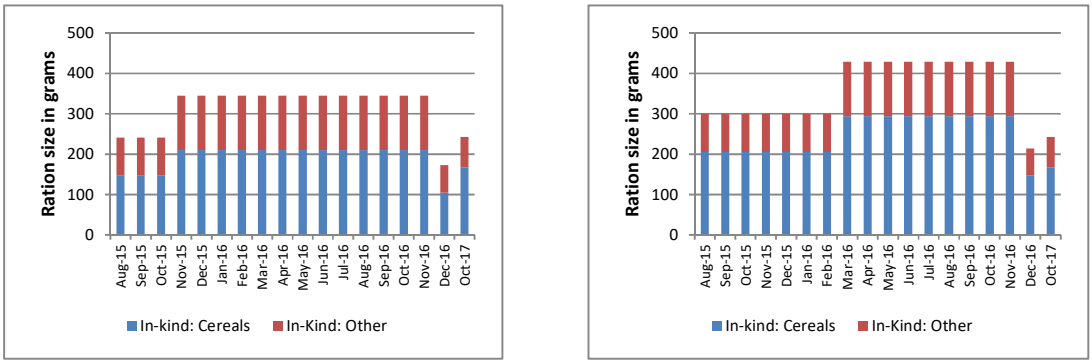
2.11. Evaluation Question 11: What were the major internal and external factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the outcomes of the evaluation?

Internal factors

114. Ration cuts. Information from various sources (document review, KII with CO staff and implementing partners) shows that in-kind food ration cuts have been intermittent and are mainly caused by funding constraints. Ration cuts for the period 2015 – 2016 were introduced from June 2015 – February 2016 (30% cut) for Kakuma camp, although among single and two person households full rations were maintained during November-December 2015, followed by another ration cut in December 2016(50% cut).[92,93] The most recent ration cuts were in October 2017 where the amount of the provided food was decreased to 70%. The in-kind food ration usually comprises cereals (maize or wheat), pulses, oil and CSB and a total of 243 grams in October 2017 is calculated per person for a full ration.[94] Figure 3 shows that since the CBT intervention began, larger households have gone for more months with ration cuts compared to single person households. This may also help explain the greater consumption gains observed in single person households compared to larger households (section 2.5). From the qualitative interviews (IDIs and FGDs) with Kakuma refugees it is clear that beneficiaries regard the ration cuts, particularly cuts in staples like wheat flour, as a major cause of food shortages and food insecurity. Beneficiaries use the CBT to replenish the cereal component of the ration. As discussed in section 2.1, beneficiaries also clearly regard the transfer value as inadequate for achieving the intended outcomes. The adequacy of the transfer value is also negatively affected the effects of the ration cuts and local price increases.[95]

Figure 6: *The ration cuts after the introduction of the CBT*

Single person households *HH with more than 2 members*



Notes: Calculated using food ration size data received from WFP. HH means household.

115. Late disbursements and challenges in accessibility. Challenges in delivery and access negatively affect the achievement of food and nutrition security and therefore diminish effectiveness. Internal KIIs revealed that the actual disbursement dates for CBT vary each month which can sometimes result in a longer than planned duration between disbursements. According to the CO staff, the intervention involves the management of cash and security controls are necessary. However, this has resulted in the disbursement process being handled by many units which sometimes causes delays. These delays may also lead to a longer interval between the delivery of food rations in the first week of the month and the disbursement of CBT (usually in the fourth week). This unpredictability was also confirmed in FGDs with Kakuma refugees. As explained in section 2.1, delayed disbursements and ration cuts result in food gaps which beneficiaries attempt to fill by purchasing food on credit. Other challenges that may have affected effectiveness include the initial technical challenges that hindered the timely withdrawal/redemption of CBT. Such challenges include lost SIM cards and forgotten PINs for

[92] SPR, 2015
[93] SPR, 2016
[94] After the introduction of CBT the in-kind food ration provided by WFP was 345 grams for Household size one and 429 grams for Households for more than one person.
[95] Bamba Chakula, September - October 2015

the mobile money wallets (see Table A10.2)[96]. IDIs in Kakuma found that for some beneficiaries it took up to six months to resolve the technical challenges.

116. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). There are several M&E weaknesses that need to be addressed to help improve decision making during implementation. WFP relies on multiple data sources to periodically monitor the indicators in the results framework. [97,98,99] They include BCM, FSOM, market monitoring and gender protection assessments. The ET found that BCM relies on small sample sizes and the strategy used for sampling respondents is unclear. Small sample sizes (often 40 respondents) reduce statistical rigour including that of gender disaggregated data. A sample size of at least 100 would be more appropriate and this could be readily achieved by combining BCM with FSOM which already samples more than 100 respondents. This would FSOM and BCM reports also do not consistently disaggregate data by gender, site (Kalobeyei) nor age. The lack of baseline data for the CBT intervention is a key impediment to a rigorous impact assessment, as has been noted in section 1.3 (limitations). Similarly, the lack of a mid-evaluation survey and a quality assurance strategy for generating robust evidence are missed opportunities for drawing lessons during implementation. The ET feels that in future a baseline survey can be carried out just before the next adjustment of the transfer value. This would enable the collection of longitudinal data in between the provision of two modality values and potentially generate opportunities for causally analysis. Monitoring data is also not strategically used to modify the modality value (e.g. price data or reports of ration cuts). Data recorded by the SurePay mobile money platform is currently not utilized in monitoring and can be used to track the frequency, volume and timing of beneficiary and local trader transactions which can provide insights on local trade. In addition, interviews with M&E staff revealed that there is a general feeling that the utility and uptake of M&E information at the field level is low and internal participatory processes for sharing M&E data in the CO are lacking. M&E staff suggested the holding of dissemination days to enhance uptake of M&E information at the field and CO level. FGDs with refugees in both camps also revealed that they are fatigued by the many assessments conducted multiple agencies and are concerned that they rarely receive feedback on data collected by WFP.

117. Gender. As pointed out in Evaluation Question 3, various gender sensitive processes have successfully been mainstreamed within the CBT intervention and this can positively affect the achievement of GEEW outcomes in the results framework. Results from section 2.6 show that there is an upward trend in women's autonomy in decision making, although it is below target. Targets for women taking leadership of project implementation committees have been met and all women leaders have been trained, exceeding the target. Although the gender of the collector is not explicitly targeted for collecting/redeeming the CBT, in at least 60% of the households, women collect the CBT, a positive sign. GEEW indicators are also appropriately used in monitoring. However, GEEW goals could be strengthened by formulating a clear gender strategy, adding more indicators to the results framework, conducting both qualitative and quantitative gender assessments and consistently disaggregating gender data in all monitoring (see details in Evaluation Question 3). A key gender and protection challenge pertains to GBV experienced by refugee women when collecting firewood in host community lands, which cannot currently be addressed by the CBT. WFP needs work with partners like UNCHR to develop holistic and sustainable solutions to this problem.

118. Acceptability. The in-kind food rations provided by WFP are not always acceptable to the refugees. Refugees of Somalian and Ethiopian nationality are not familiar with sorghum and are forced to resell their sorghum rations at very low prices.

External factors

119. Market integration and poor infrastructure. From the ET's analysis, document review and stakeholder interviews; it is clear that weakly integrated markets, price increases and poor infrastructure undermine the effectiveness of CBT. The refugee camps are characterized by

[96] Bamba Chakula, September - October 2015
[97] mVAM, Kakuma & mVAM Dadaab
[98] FSOM reports 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017.
[99] Market assessment

harsh living conditions, limited opportunities for economic activity and are situated in a remote arid region with little surface water, which affects market integration in Turkana country and with the main supply markets in Kenya. [100,101,102,103,104] Market assessments show that on average, prices increase by about 1.3 percent for each additional hour of transport from the supply markets in the producing areas to Lodwar, the capital of Turkana County[105]. Relatedly, roads and bridges that connect refugee markets with the key supply market in Kitale (over 400 km away) are poor and unusable during the rainy season (April-May and October-November). For instance, during the most recent rainy season the collapse of the Kainuk Bridge affected the transportation of food, goods and people from Turkana County to the rest of the country. These factors have generally resulted in disproportionately higher food prices in Turkana compared to the rest of the country and may have contributed to the overall increase in food commodities since the CBT intervention began. Such increases can reduce the traders' capacity to scale up supply and diminish the purchasing power of the CBT (see section 2.8).

120. Funding. Overall, funding constraints have mainly affected the delivery of in-kind food rations which are provided together with the CBT, especially in Kakuma (mixed modality). WFP, only received about 75% and 77% of the requested budget for in-kind food ration in 2015 and 2016 respectively[106] . Internal KIIs identify this problem as the main cause of the in-kind food ration cuts. Although funds for the in-kind food ration are received from multiple donors, about 40% came from only one donor. Funds for the CBT have been sufficient and are provided by multiple donors.

121. Partnerships. Interviews with CO and staff from development partners and document review show that WFP has established robust partnerships with UNCHR, World Vision, NRC, Safaricom and FilmAid, that have helped increase effectiveness in both camps[107]. Partner organizations such as the World Vision and NRC manage the in-kind food distributions which accompany the CBT modality and they also provide complementary inputs and technical expertise. This has allowed WFP to fully concentrate staff resources on the delivery of CBT. WFP's partnership with UNCHR resulted in the development of biometric identification system that verified the CBT beneficiaries. Film Aid supported WFP with a mass communication campaign that helped increase awareness on how to use and redeem the CBT. The ET has also observed that Safaricom has developed a highly innovative mobile money platform that allows WFP to independently manage disbursements and access transactions data. Interviews with CO staff and local government officials also confirmed that there was political buy in from the local government who participated in activities such as the selection and training of traders contracted for the CBT.

122. Security challenges. Security challenges are also another external factor affecting the achievement of outcomes. From IDIs and SPRs, there were a couple of security issues reported.[108] During FGDs, some refugees in Kakuma reported experiences with theft and robbery (attacks) which were addressed by the police. Survey data shows that about 25% of the respondents in Kakuma camp and 23% of the respondents in Kalobeyei camp have experienced episodes of theft. FGDs with traders also suggest that banditry is a threat to transporters travelling from Lodawar (municipal area in Turkana) to Kakuma.

123. Firewood. FGDs with refugee participants also revealed that cuts in firewood aid by another organization have resulted in beneficiaries selling the in-kind ration or purchased food in order to buy firewood an essential NFI (see section 2.1). This can adversely affect dietary diversity.

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[100] SPR 2014
[101] Fresh Food Vouchers Market Assessment in Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps. WFP, 2012
[102] Market Dynamics and Financial Services in Kenya's Arid Lands. WFP, 2013
[103] Kitale is the main source for Kakuma.
[104] Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps Market Assessment, June 2014.
[105] Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps Market Assessment, June 2014
[106] SPR 2015, 2016
[107] Bamba Chakula, September - October 2015, SPR 2015, 2016
[108] SPR 2015

124. Drought. Stakeholder interviews also identified the 2016-2017 drought as a factor that diminished the effectiveness of CBT. It is likely that the drought affected the supply and prices of food for the refugees.

Key findings and conclusions-Evaluation Question 11

1. Internal factors that adversely affect the achievement of outcomes include: ration cuts and occasional delays in disbursements. Due to ration cuts beneficiaries use the CBT to replenish cereals no longer received. Late disbursements increase the interval between the distribution of food and CBT leading to food gaps. These factors may have diminished the adequacy of the transfer value. Initial technical challenges with SIM cards and PINs hindered the redemption of CBTs on time.
2. Limitations in the M&E processes may have affected decision making during implementation. They include the use of small sample sizes in monitoring surveys, lack of baseline data and mid-evaluation surveys, lack of data collection on resale of food rations, inconsistent gender disaggregation, and unutilized transactions data from beneficiaries and traders that is recorded by the SurePay money platform. Internally, there is limited utility and uptake/sharing of monitoring data and limited use of price data in the adjustment of the transfer value. However, there is considerable fatigue among beneficiaries who participate in many assessments without receiving feedback.
3. An internal factor that positively affects the achievement of GEEW outcomes is the mainstreaming of various gender sensitive and specific activities within the intervention and the use of GEEW indicators in M&E. GBV experienced by female refugees when collecting firewood in host community lands remains a pertinent challenge that requires sustainable solutions developed by WFP together with its partners.
4. External factors that positively affect the outcomes include the effective partnerships with UN partners, NGOs, mobile service provider and the local government which facilitated or aided the distribution of the CBT and the in-kind food rations. External factors that negatively affect the achievement of the outcomes include the poor infrastructure, the weak integration of refugee markets with supply markets which affect transaction costs and contributed to local price increases, the 2016-2017 droughts, the funding constraints that have led to the in-kind food ration cuts and security challenges such as theft or robbery experienced by beneficiaries. The observed local price increases diminished the purchasing power of the CBT.

2.12. Evaluation Question 12: What is the most critical potential risk for implementing a CBT modality in a refugee operation?

125. Risk for implementing a CBT. There are several risks that may affect the implementation of the CBT in refugee operations that should be kept in mind. *Social tensions with host communities* remain a risk given that refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei are ethnically and culturally different from the host populations which limits cultural integration. Turkana is one of the poorest areas in Kenya and there is a sharp contrast in the standards of living between the refugee camps and the local communities. This implies that CBT or any other social transfers could unintentionally increase the disparities between refugees and host populations and be a source of envy and tensions. It is vital to continually engage host communities when such interventions are introduced to increase awareness of the spillover benefits and ensure political buy in. In addition, FGDs with both refugees and host communities revealed that the in-kind food *ration cuts, concurrent with cuts in firewood aid* threaten barter trade between the refugees and hosts which can affect social relations. Factors like the *poor road and bridge infrastructure, long food supply pipelines and lack of local productive agricultural land* remain risks as they can seasonally increase local food prices and decrease the purchasing power of the CBT. About 59% and 66% surveyed households in Kakuma and Kalobeyei only use the *traders they owe money to (indebted to) when redeeming/using the CBT,* which limits food sources and risks lowering dietary diversity. Beneficiary reports of *theft, robbery and GBV* threaten the safety and protection of refugees. There are about 19 different national groups represented in the camp.

During FGDs, minority ethnic groups expressed concern about *language barriers* such that they feel marginalized by camp leaders and the barriers especially affect their access and use of feedback mechanisms to report technical challenges in redeeming the CBT.

Key findings and conclusions-Evaluation Question 12

1. There are risks of social tensions with host populations due to cultural differences that limit the integration of refugees with the community. Cash benefits for refugees may also be a source of conflict and envy when local community is poor which necessitates the need for constant engagement with and sensitization of host populations on the potential benefits to local communities. The in-kind food ration cuts together with cuts in firewood aid can decrease barter trade between the refugees and hosts which is key for social relations.
2. Language barriers are risks to the effectiveness of the CBT as they can delay technical assistance to refugees from minority ethnic groups.
3. Poor infrastructure, long food supply pipelines and the limited local agricultural productivity risk seasonal price fluctuations that decrease the purchasing power of the CBT.
4. A majority of the beneficiaries only use the traders they are indebted to for redeeming/using the CBT, which limits food sources and risks decreasing dietary diversity.
5. Security challenges such as theft, robbery and GBV threaten the wellbeing of refugees.

2.13. Evaluation Question 13. What are the costs and benefits for refugees, traders and host community households and do they differ according to vulnerability in terms of both income, access to CBT and food markets?

126. Performing a cost-benefit analysis of the CBT modality was not possible for three main reasons: (i) Lack of baseline data precludes the measurement of benefits over time; (ii) Lack of a control group prevents to conduct of an impact evaluation among refugees; (iii) A cost-benefit analysis in this context would also need to examine social and community benefits and costs. The evaluation could not obtain information that enabled the calculation of the value of intangible benefits such as the health of refugees and of society and the value of intangible like crime and violence. A cost-effectiveness analysis is done in place of a cost-benefit analysis.

127. Cost-effectiveness. The cost-effectiveness ratio is measured for Kakuma camp[109] for the period between years 2015 and 2017 using the Omega + methodology which is developed by WFP to compare the cost-effectiveness of in-kind food assistance with that of CBT.[110,111] The ET assumes that factors such as infrastructure, market integration and limited agricultural production similarly affected market prices in both 2015 and 2017. The only key difference between the two years is the introduction of the CBT. Since there is no baseline data, the next best option is the vulnerability assessment data collected three months after the CBT were introduced in Kakuma. For the purposes of this analysis the vulnerability assessment data is used as a pseudo-baseline with caveats. In the early months of the CBT, outcomes and costs of implementation are assumed to not have been substantially affected by the CBT as the transfer value was very low (at 10% substitution or 100 KES per person) and there were initial technical

109 Financial data obtained from WFP had one major limitation in that they did not apportion the direct support costs (DSC) for each modality nor did they show the full costs of implementation in each camp. The DSC for each modality were allocated according to the specific share of those modalities in the total budget and not according to the actual expenditures for each of the modalities. The costs for Kakuma camp were calculated by using its share of the number of the beneficiaries (from the total number of beneficiaries from all camps) to estimate the camp's share of total costs (from total budget for all camps).

110 See also "Food – restricted voucher or unrestricted cash? How to best support Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon?", Modality Effectiveness Evaluation Report, Report conducted by The Boston Consulting Group, WFP, April 2017

111 The Omega cost-effectiveness ratio is measured as a ratio where the numerator is the Food Consumption Score (FCS) for the in-kind modality divided by the respective total costs and the denominator is the FCS of CBT modality divided by the respective total costs.

challenges during the redemption/withdrawal of CBT.[112] Under this assumption, it could be argued that the effects of the in-kind food assistance were more substantial than that of the CBT. In order for the prices and costs over 2015 and 2017 to be comparable, and also to rule out any other factors influencing the market prices between 2015 and 2017, the cost data is deflated using 2015 prices. The calculation of cost-effectiveness is presented below:

$$\Omega_{2015\text{-}2017} = \frac{\frac{Food\ consumption\ score\ 2015}{Full\ cost\ 2015-\text{Kakuma}}}{\frac{Food\ consumption\ score\ 2017}{Full\ cost\ 2017-\text{Kakuma}}} = \frac{\frac{33.55}{27{,}011{,}887}}{\frac{27.75}{17{,}305{,}445}} = 0.77$$

The calculation shows that Ω (omega value) is less than one which means that the CBT in 2017 (with scaled up transfer values) was more cost-effective than in year 2015. However, although the modality itself is more cost-effective in 2017, the FCS is 21% higher in 2015.
The cost-effectiveness ratio is also measured for the year 2017 comparing the mixed modality in Kakuma and the mainly CBT modality in Kalobeyei. The cost of the in-kind component of the mixed modality for Kakuma are calculated based on the number of the beneficiaries while for Kalobeyei the costs for in-kind transfers are zero as the modality is mainly CBT.

$$\Omega_{\text{ Kalobeyei-Kakuma}} = \frac{\frac{Food\ consumption\ score\ \text{Kalobeyei}}{Full\ cost\ \text{Kalobeyei}}}{\frac{Food\ consumption\ score\ \text{Kakuma}}{Full\ cost\ \text{Kakuma}}} = \frac{\frac{35.58}{5{,}801{,}421}}{\frac{27.98}{19{,}879{,}186}} = 4.36$$

The calculation shows that the Ω (omega value) is more than one which means that the mainly CBT modality was more cost-effective than mixed modality. The FCS for 2017 is 27% lower in Kakuma (mix modality) compared with Kalobeyei (CBT modality).

128. Costs and benefits to the host community. CBT increase the amount of cash circulated within local markets resulting in wide ranging benefits.[113] As explained under Evaluation Question 10, the CBT has also benefitted the host community households by increasing dietary diversity, food security and enhancing employment[114]. Out of the 243 contracted traders, 58 are Kenyan nationals. Local government also gains income from taxes paid by local traders. Traders annually pay about 4,200 KES in Kakuma and 2,900 KES in Kalobeyei depending on the size of the business. At the same time the host community may also face some costs/negatives related with the CBT. Ration cuts for refugees reduce opportunities for barter trade especially the exchange of food with labour (domestic work) and firewood provided by the host communities.The demand for firewood by refugees increases competition with host communities for firewood and therefore increases social tensions and pressure on the environment (as noted in section 2.3)

Key findings and conclusions-Evaluation Question 13

1. A cost-benefit analysis of the CBT intervention could not be carried out due to: (i) Lack of baseline data (ii) Lack of a control group that prevented an impact evaluation for refugees, (iii) the unavailability of information that enabled the calculation of the value of intangible benefits(health) and intangible costs (crime and violence).
2. The cost-effectiveness ratio measured through the WFP's Omega + methodology is less than one which means that the scaled up CBT in 2017 was more cost-effective compared with the modality in year 2015. However, the FCS for 2017 is lower than that in 2015 which suggests that the increased cost-effectiveness is entirely due to the decreased costs of the intervention. The calculations also show that the mainly CBT modality in Kalobeyei is more cost-effective than the mixed modality in Kakuma.
3. Local communities benefitted from the CBT through improvements in diets, food security

[112] Bamba Chakula monthly updates, September-August 2015
[113] The total amount of CBT modality direct transfers to the beneficiary amounted to more than 1 million USD in 2015, 13 million USD in 2016 and increased to more than 18 million UDS in 2017 (WFP, financial reports).
[114] The results clearly show that the employment benefits of the CBT modality come mainly in the form of casual employment as indicates by a significant effect of CBT modality on casual employment.

and employment at household level and gains in taxable revenue.

Evaluation Criterion 5: Efficiency

2.14. Evaluation Question 14: Compared to in-kind transfers, how cost efficient is the CBT modality?

129. The Realisation Rate. One indicator of operational efficiency is the realisation rate which is estimated as the ratio of the number of actual beneficiaries over the number of the planned beneficiaries.[115] Table 1 (section 1.1) presents data of the CBT intervention and overall GFD for all refugee camps in Kenya. Table 1 shows that the realisation rate was only 28% in the first year (August – December 2015). This may be explained by the fact the CBT were only delivered for five months in 2015 and the intervention was only operational in Kakuma camp. By 2017, the realisation rate for CBT was 87% and 88% for the GFD. This suggests that most of the planned transfers were delivered, which is a positive sign for operational efficiency. The realisation rates have likely not reached 100% because the number of planned beneficiaries is fixed and was decided in advance for budget purposes, yet it is likely higher than the number of actual beneficiaries in the camps. For instance, the number of beneficiaries in Dadaab camp has been decreasing due to the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees that began in 2014[116].

130. Cost to Transfer Ratio. An important indicator of cost-efficiency is the Total Cost to Transfer Ratio (TCTR) which is the total USD cost, including transfers, of delivering one USDs worth of transfer to a beneficiary. The rule of thumb for interpreting TCTR is that the more TCTR exceeds the value of one, the less cost-efficient the programme is. Another indicator of cost-efficiency indicator is the alpha ratio (α), which is the inverse of the TCTR and is expressed as the ratio of the value of transfers to total (administrative and transfer) costs. Cost-efficiency declines as α falls below one. The evaluation utilizes financial data received from the CO to calculate the TCTR and alpha ratios for the CBT and in-kind food transfers (Table 15).

Table 15: *Expenditures, benefits and cost-efficiency ratios for the transfer modalities (in USD)*

	Transfer to the beneficiaries	Direct operational costs	Support cost (DSC mainly staff, non-staff costs)	Total costs	Cost/ beneficiary	Total cost-transfer ratio (TCTR)	The alpha ratio (α)
Food transfers							
2015	45,315,998	22,956,244	16,420,436	84,692,678	176.1	1.87	0.54
2016	17,898,649	11,433,975	9,902,643	39,235,267	79.4	2.19	0.46
2017	22,354,629	14,082,752	6,993,291	43,430,673	98.7	1.94	0.51
CBT for Kakuma and Dadaab							
2015	1,015,558	445,698	841,253	2,302,510	16.4	2.27	0.44
2016	13,467,563	680,051	1,742,440	15,890,054	36.6	1.18	0.85
2017	18,145,677	494,156	2,859,695	21,499,528	49.3	1.18	0.84
CBT for Kalobeyei							
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	634,961	32,063	82,152	749,176	47.39	1.18	0.85
2017	4,896,419	133,343	771,659	5,801421	159.20	1.18	0.84

Source: ET Calculation using financial data from WFP. DSC costs are apportioned between GFD and CBT based on the particular share of each modality in the total budget.

[115] Assuming that the number and costs of the planned transfers have been accurately drawn up to correspond with the objectives of the project, the realisation rate can be a measure of efficiency.

[116] Kenya & Somalia joint repatriation accord: Since the end of 2014, UNHCR has begun the voluntary repatriation of refugees, mainly in Dadaab camp. Returnees are given $400USD as cash grants to use during their return home to Somalia

Table 15 indicates that TCTR for the CBT for Kakuma and Dadaab has decreased over the years, and was substantially lower than that of food transfers in the past two years. The TCTR for the CBT in Kalobeyei has remained stable and lower that of food transfers. In 2017, the total cost of delivering one USD to the beneficiaries was USD 1.94 for the food transfers compared with 1.18USD for the CBT. The alpha ratio for 2017 was 0.51 for the food transfers compared to 0.84 for the CBT. In other words, about 51% of the total resources spent on food transfers were directly delivered to the beneficiaries while 49% was spent on administrative and delivery. Conversely, 84% of the resources spent on the CBT interventions were directly delivered to the beneficiaries while only 16% was spent on administrative and delivery costs. All these indicators show that the CBT intervention is more cost-efficient than the food transfers. Financial data obtained from WFP had one major limitation in that they did not apportion the direct support costs (DSC) for each modality nor did they show the full costs of implementation in each camp. Therefore, the DSC for each modality were allocated according to the specific share of those modalities in the total budget and not according to the actual expenditures for each of the modalities. Costs of implementation in each camp were derived by using the each camp's share of the total number of beneficiaries to estimate the camp's share of total budget/costs. The ET recommends that the CO establishes a new budgeting and booking system that would allow the separation of all financial expenses, including DSC, for the food and CBT modalities and if possible for each camp and for the mixed modality. Such a system would enable more accurate estimations of the cost-efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the CBT. One year into the Country Strategic Plan, the CO can revisit the cost-efficiency analysis in Table 18 and the cost-effectiveness indicators in section 2.13 and conduct desk-based calculations.

131. Factors affecting efficiency. Some of the factors discussed under the Effectiveness criterion (section 2.11) also affect the efficiency of the CBT. Internal factors such as late disbursements and initial technical glitches experienced when accessing the CBT decreased operational efficiency. The disbursement process is vulnerable to bureaucratic delays as several units are involved in the approval (e.g. Sub-office and the finance, supply chain, innovation and programme units at CO). This process can be improved by streamlining the stages/units required for approval. The biometric controls (fingerprint checks) instituted by WFP in partnership with UNHCR have enhanced efficiency by improving the verification of eligibility for both the in-kind food transfers and CBT and preventing unnecessary transfers. Stolen ration cards can no longer be used to collect food and food requirements have been reduced by 20%.[117].

Key findings and conclusions-Evaluation Question 14

1. The realisation rate, which estimates the ratio of the number of actual transfers over the number of the planned transfers, was very low (28%) in the first year of implementing the CBT intervention, however this increased to 87% in 2017.
2. Multiple cost-efficiency indicators all show that the CBT modality is more cost-efficient than the food transfers modality. In 2017, the total cost of delivering I USD to beneficiaries was USD1.18 for the CBT compared with USD1.94USD for the food transfers. The cost per beneficiary for food transfers was twice (98.74 USD) as much that of the CBT (49.33 USD). The alpha ratio showed that under the CBT modality more resources are directly delivered to the beneficiaries than spent on administrative and distribution costs.
3. Factors that decreased efficiency include the initial technical glitches in the early months of the CBT and the delays in disbursements. Multiple units within the CO and sub-office are involved in the disbursement process which increases the risk of bureaucratic delays. The biometric fingerprinting system that is used to check refuge's eligibility to the CBT and food has enhanced efficiency by preventing unnecessary transfers.

[117] SPR 2014

Evaluation Criterion 6: Connectedness

132. In this section, the connectedness of the CBT intervention to the host communities is assessed, particularly whether the resilience and development of host communities was considered in the design and implementation of the CBT.

2.15. Evaluation Question 15: To what extent did the CBT consider the resilience and development of host communities?

133. Interviews with CO staff and the document review show that CBT intervention was not only implemented to meet refugee needs but was also aimed at benefitting the host communities and local economy. In the CO's cash and voucher strategy document host communities are also viewed as beneficiaries of the CBT via the local markets[118]. This is in line with the guidance from WFP's cash and voucher manual (2009) and with the government of Kenya's interest in host communities economically benefiting from the presence of refugees. Among the reasons cited by the CO for the shift towards market based transfer modalities like the CBT is the potential for more livelihood opportunities for not only refugees but also host communities[119]. Both the 2010 JAM and WFP Executive Board mission recommended the adoption of market based transfer modalities to not only improve diets but to also strengthen local supply chains, markets and to especially reduce tensions between the refugee and host communities. Past interventions by WFP indicate how seriously host communities have been considered during the transition to CBT. The 2013 FFV pilot evaluation was aimed at and did generate knowledge on the effects of the FFV on local markets and in enhancing livelihood opportunities for both refugees and host community populations[120]. In the results framework of the CBT (Annex 3), Outcome 3 focuses on the achievement of increased livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities.

134. The document review and interviews with CO staff, county government officials indicate that the CBT also strove to obtain a balanced mix of host community and refugee traders during selection to ensure that both the host community and refugees benefitted[121]. Host communities in Turkana county also receive cash benefits through two key programmes. One is the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) which electronically transfers up to KES 5400 per two months to 39,918 vulnerable households in Turkana[122]. The other is WFP's Food for Assets programme which provides cash and food to 62000 households in exchange for work such as community asset construction to improve agricultural land in drought hit communities[123]. It is jointly implemented with the Turkana Rehabilitation Program (NDMA) which aims to conduct emergency feeding, rehabilitate land and provide rural services and small livestock[124]. Targeted households reside within a 45km radius in the wider Turkana regions including some communities close to Kakuma. Although there is no direct linkage between the CBT and cash transfer programs for host communities, the ET surmises that synergies are created in the local markets which may enhance their development and boost the resilience of host communities.

135. Currently, the CBT intervention operates within the restrictions of the Refugee Act 2006 which severely curtails mobility, outside camp employment, livelihood opportunities, and property ownership by refugees. However, a new refugee bill currently developed in the Kenyan parliament seeks to roll back some restrictions as it proposes; work permits to refugees with skillsets which match some pre-determined criteria, permission to use residential land for productive agricultural purposes – though they are not permitted to sell this land.[125] Under this proposed law, host communities surrounding the camp would be benefit from access to the healthcare, education and water services available to refugees; furthermore, a fund will be

[118] 2014 Strategy for Diversifying Food Assistance Transfer Modalities in Kenya's Refugee Operation
[119] Ibid.
[120] FFV Pilot Evaluation, 2014
[121] 2012 Fresh Food Voucher Market Assessment for Dadaab and Kakuma.
[122] http://www.hsnp.or.ke/index.php/our-work/delivery-of-cash-transfers
[123] https://www.cgap.org/sites/default/files/eG2P_Kenya.pdf
[124] https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/KEN/ProDoc%20Turkana-UN%20Joint%20Programme%20final%205th%20%20March%202015-binder%20(2).pdf
[125] https://www.reuters.com/article/us-kenya-refugees/kenya-to-give-work-and-hope-to-refugees-after-decades-in-limbo-idUSKBN19B269

established to address environmental degradation caused by firewood collection in the vicinity of the camps.[126] Kalobeyei settlement is already following some of the tenets of this bill as both hosts and refugees utilize the same social services and markets. In the future it is possible that the new refugee law will likely foster more opportunities for increasing connectedness between refugees and host communities and especially between refugee interventions and local interventions.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation Question 16

1. The CBT intervention did explicitly consider the development of host communities. The scale up of the CBT aims to strengthen local markets and create more livelihood opportunities for both refugees and host communities. Host community traders have been contracted to serve the beneficiaries and contribute to these goals.
2. The combined effect of both the CBT and the cash transfer programs targeting host communities is likely to enhance local market development and build resilience of host communities.
3. The proposed Refugee Bill of 2016, if it passes, will roll back restrictions on the employment and property rights and agricultural activity of refugees and encourage shared access to social services by refugees and host populations. This will potentially create opportunities for increasing connectedness between refugees and host communities and the respective interventions targeting both populations.

3. Conclusions and Recommendations

136. Based on the findings presented in the previous section, an overall assessment that responds to the evaluation criteria and questions is provided below. The assessment is mainly structured according to the evaluation criteria through which the evaluation is organized (as shown in the evaluation matrix in Annex 4). Following the assessment, eight actionable recommendations are presented to help WFP build on lessons learned.

3.1. Overall Assessment/Conclusions

137. Table 16 summarises how the ET ranks each component in terms of the DAC evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Impact and the humanitarian evaluation criteria of Appropriateness, Coverage, Connectedness and Coherence.

Table 16: *Overall assessment of the CBT intervention against the evaluation criteria*

Relevance	Appropriateness	Coherence	Coverage	Impact	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Connectedness
High	Medium	High	Medium to High	Medium	Medium	Medium to High	Medium to High

138. Relevance, Appropriateness and Coherence (Evaluation Questions 1-3). The CBT intervention is **highly relevant** to beneficiary needs and rationale behind its introduction is relevant to the context. It is **well aligned** and **coherent** with the policies and priorities of WFP, the government, UN partners and donors and is consistent with SPHERE standards of humanitarian response. The CBT are not cashable in line with the government's position which is against the provision of unrestricted cash transfers to refugees. **Appropriateness** is diminished by adequacy concerns and misalignment with beneficiary preferences. Evaluation data reveals that the CBT's perceived benefits relate to its functionality rather than dietary diversity improvements. The gradual scale-up of the CBT in Kakuma - so as not to overwhelm markets - has failed to take into account price rises which diminish purchasing power. Perceived adequacy is further diminished by in-kind ration cuts and occasional delays in disbursement and the longer intervals between the distribution of food and CBT. Data show that refugees continue to resell in-kind rations – or sell food rations and food purchased with the CBT to purchase essential NFIs

[126] https://www.reuters.com/article/us-kenya-refugees/kenya-to-give-work-and-hope-to-refugees-after-decades-in-limbo-idUSKBN19B269

such as firewood. These rations continue to be sold at a significant market discount. The evaluation also found that in both camps beneficiaries prefer their current modalities, although in Kakuma beneficiaries expressed interest in a further increase of the transfer value. FGDs reveal that beneficiaries in Kakuma strongly disapprove of the taste and quality of the sorghum provided in the food ration and it is not a culturally familiar food for some ethnic groups – Somali and Ethiopian. It is therefore resold cheaply to purchase other cereals. There is little interest in unrestricted cash transfers as beneficiaries are concerned about of becoming targets for theft.

139. Various **gender sensitive** processes such as sensitization campaigns on gender equality, separate distribution lines (in-kind) for men and women and the promotion of women leadership roles in food advisory committees have been mainstreamed into the implementation of the CBT intervention. However, a gender strategy that describes their scope, purpose and long-term goals is absent. A strategy or plan that guides protection mechanisms is also absent. **Gender analysis** is routinely conducted through qualitative gender and protection assessments, with evaluation data in the annual SPRs disaggregated by gender. However, neither the FSOM nor BCM monitoring processes consistently disaggregate results by gender. The ET feels that GEEW analysis would be enriched by the inclusion additional non-spending decision making and female civic participation indicators, and with the inclusion of a quantitative component in the gender and protection assessments. A frequently highlighted problem concerns women's exposure **to GBV including rape during firewood collection**. Since the CBT does not enable direct purchases of non-food items, it cannot effectively alleviate this problem. Solutions for the firewood problem require the involvement of various stakeholders including development partners engaged in firewood and energy initiatives; host communities, local government and police who can help with the redress of GBV during firewood collection.

140. Coverage (Evaluation Question 4). Eligibility is universal, but while coverage has reasonably increased, it is still below target. Survey data shows most refugees receive their CBT regularly, and technological readiness is sufficient. However, access is undermined by challenges with disbursement, traders and accountability mechanisms. The volume of technical challenges has decreased as the project matures, however qualitative data reveals excessive waiting periods for the replacement SIM cards. Trader-related problems associated with the CBT intervention are twofold: (i) inflated prices for CBT facilitated purchases and (ii) credit. A majority of households – especially female-headed households – willingly use their SIM/PIN as collateral, although in some cases this is coerced. These credit arrangements result in refugees being beholden to a specific trader. Some beneficiaries feel ill-informed about the CBT, and FGDs emphasised language barriers when seeking assistance as an obstacle to minority ethnic groups.

141. Impact (Evaluation Questions 5-10). Overall, impact of the CBT is modest. The impacts of the CBT are summarised as for the refugees, local markets and traders and the host community.

142. Refugees. Actual impacts for refugees could not be determined given the lack of a control group. However, the comparative analysis shows that on average, Kakuma refugees are food insecure. Irrespective of the gender of the household head, Kakuma refugees consistently have lower dieteray diversity and consumption than Kalobeyei refugees. This can be attributed to the higher transfer and market value of the CBT received by Kalobeyei refugees and how the transfer value for Kakuma refugees has become inadequate over time due to ration cuts, delayed disbursements and the resultant long intervals between the distribution of food and CBT, and reduced purchasing power. Kalobeyei also spend more of the CBT (per capita) on nutritious diverse foods, and only 59% on cereals, unlike Kakuma refugees who spend nearly 70% of the CBT on cereals. Moreover, unpredictable disbursements and long intervals between the distribution of food and cash have increased food rationing in Kakuma. In both camps, female headed households are worse off than male headed households especially in expenditure and livelihood outcomes, while in Kakuma single person households are better off than larger households most likely due to the higher transfer value they receive. They are less vulnerable, more likely to be male-headed and working for humanitarian agencies in the camp unlike the

heads of larger households, which raises questions about the rationale for providing them with a larger transfer value.

143. Kakuma refugees appear to be better off than Kalobeyei on other outcomes. They are less likely to experience severe hunger and be asset poor and have greater livelihood opportunities. These benefits may be linked camp characteristics since Kakuma is an older camp comprising refugees who have lived there for a longer time and are more likely to have greater livelihood sources and asset wealth. They would also have greater access to risk sharing opportunities that reduce the incidence of severe hunger, although the separate delivery of food and CBT each month is another factor (unlike the single disbursement of CBT in Kalobeyei). However, assets in both camps are largely unproductive and the differences in livelihood opportunities are not likely to be economically significant since opportunities for formal employment and productive income generating activities in the camps are generally limited. Hence, Kakuma's advantage in assets and livelihood opportunities is not as effective for food security when outcomes are compared with Kalobeyei households. The higher market value of the transfers, greater expenditure multiplier, higher spending of CBT on food, and greater liquidity in Kalobeyei outweigh Kakuma's advantage in assets and livelihood opportunities. GEEW outcomes appear to be greater among Kakuma refugees than Kalobeyei as more women have autonomy in making decisions on asset purchases. This could be linked to the finding that more women redeem CBT – therefore likely control their use – in Kakuma than Kalobeyei. There is no significant difference in the autonomy in decision making of the use of CBT in both camps. The CBT are generally redeemed and controlled by women, particularly within female headed households of both camps. However, this does not seem to translate into greater food security gains for Kakuma households nor does it help alleviate gender gaps between female and male headed households in consumption and livelihoods which suggest that there could be structural differences that need to be overcome. There are more reports of social tensions and conflict with hosts over firewood in Kalobeyei than Kakuma. The conflicts over firewood particularly affect women and are accompanied by reports of GBV. Theft and discrimination remain pressing issues, highlighting the need for enhanced protection mechanisms.

144. Local markets and traders. There has been an exponential increase in the volume of sales by contracted traders in Kakuma during the evaluation period. In Kalobeyei, which was only established in 2016, there has been a modest increase. Essential food commodities such as cereals and pulses are regularly available within camp markets. The CBT has increased revenues, employees, the capability to meet an increase in local demand and has diversified the commodities of contracted traders. These impacts are notably stronger among female traders. Yet, the real prices of local food commodities have increased since August 2015. It is difficult to ascribe this increase to the CBT as other contributory factors: 2016/2017 drought, poor roads and bridges in the county, distant source markets for foods and seasonal changes.

145. Host community. Host community households provide goods (firewood, charcoal, livestock), labour (housework, construction) and other services to refugees in exchange for food or cash. Analysis shows that proximity to the refugee camps improves food security, non-food spending and livelihoods sources for both female and male headed households. Non-farm employment within the host community is greater than in distant communities, particularly within male headed households. The evaluation assumes that the CBT, which is the only major social transfer modality in the camps, is a significant driver of the positive impacts observed within host communities, but the contribution cannot be isolated from the effects of other humanitarian interventions.

146. Effectiveness (Evaluation Questions 11-13). A combination of internal and external factors moderated the effectiveness of the CBT. Internally, ration cuts diminish the adequacy, initial technical problems resulted in poor coverage and disbursement delays persist; delays in resolving SIM and PIN issues can prevent access to CBT. Collectively these factors affect effectiveness. Mainstreaming of GEEW activities within the intervention was highly effective and it likely enhanced GEEW outcomes. Externally, partnerships with the government, UN, NGO and private sector facilitate the implementation of both the in-kind ration and the CBT. Poor infrastructure, long and fragile pipelines, droughts (2016-17) and remoteness relative to

supply markets are responsible for price inflation which decreased the purchasing power of the CBT. Funding shortfalls have resulted in ration cuts which in combination with occasionally untimely disbursements lead to food gaps which lead to informal credit purchases of food. A substantial majority of beneficiaries only use the traders they are indebted to which limits food sources and possibly reduces dietary diversity. Theft, security challenges and social tensions threaten the achievements of outcomes in an environment of cultural difference which inhibits refugee and host integration, affecting refugee well-being. Regular engagement with the host community is necessary to mitigate against resentment. Ration cuts and the lack of firewood assistance have increased tensions with host communities by reducing barter trade opportunities and have increased the incidence of GBV when collecting firewood. Language constraints have led to some minority groups feeling excluded from feedback and protection mechanisms.

147. To improve decision making, several M&E weaknesses need to be addressed. These include the use of small sample sizes in monitoring surveys, lack of baseline data and midterm evaluation surveys, lack of data collection on resale of food rations, inconsistent gender disaggregation of outcomes. Transactions data recorded by the SurePay mobile money platform is not utilized during the monitoring process. Internal KIIs established that there is limited utility and uptake/sharing of monitoring data at CO and field level and the adjustment of the transfer value is not directly linked to price monitoring data. During FGDs beneficiaries expressed disappointment at the lack of feedback from regular surveys.

148. Efficiency (Evaluation Question 14). The CBT is highly cost-efficient. The cost-efficiency of the CBT has increased over the years and is higher than that of in-kind food transfers. In 2017, the total cost of delivering USD1 to beneficiaries was USD1.18 for the CBT compared with USD1.94 for the in-kind food transfers. The cost per beneficiary for food transfers (98.74USD) was twice as much that of the CBT (49.33 USD). Under the CBT modality more financial resources are directly delivered to beneficiaries than spent on administrative and distribution costs. In terms of operational efficiency, although the caseload is still below the target, it has increased from 28% in 2015 to over 85% of the planned beneficiaries in 2017. The biometric fingerprinting system used to verify eligibility for both food transfers and CBT generally improves efficiency by inhibiting unnecessary transfers. However, operational efficiency was diminished by technical challenges experienced in the initial months during redemption of the CBT and occasional delays in disbursements. The disbursement process can be improved by streamlining the multiple units and stages involved within the CO and Kakuma sub-office to reduce bureaucratic delays.

149. **Connectedness (Evaluation Question 15)**. Connectedness with the host community is reasonable since the intervention's goals also considered the development of host communities through the strengthening of local markets and increasing livelihood opportunities. To aid these goals, host community traders were also contracted by WFP. Both the CBT and other cash transfer programmes within host communities likely have synergies that benefit local market development and enhance the resilience of host communities. If the proposed Refugees Bill, 2016 is enacted into law, it will relax the restrictions on the employment and property rights and agricultural activity of refugees and encourage shared access to social services between refugees and host populations. This will potentially create opportunities for increasing connectedness between refugees and host communities and the respective interventions targeting both populations it will potentially generate opportunities for increasing connectedness between refugees and host communities.

3.2. Lessons Learned and Good Practices.

150. Good practices. The ET would like to recognize the good practice of providing SIM cards to beneficiaries at ensured that technological readiness was sufficient.

151. Lessons learned. The adequacy of the transfer value is vital for achieving intended outcomes. Although the transfer value under the scaled-up CBT (mixed) modality has gradually increased it achieved lesser outcomes than the predominantly CBT modality. The transfer value

has come under pressure from rising food prices which have diminished the purchasing power. Price inflation is an expected consequence of cash-based transfer implementation (FAO, 2016), and that is why adjustments in the transfer value based on its purchasing power are commonly advised by the literature (Mercy Corps, 2015). In addition, distribution challenges such as the cuts in the food ration and occasional late disbursements have led to food gaps and encouraged beneficiaries to purchase food on credit and/or use the cash transfers to replace cereal component of the ration at the expense of achieving dietary diversity. All these factors collectively reduce the adequacy of the transfer value. In addition, the gradual scaling up the transfer value did not eliminate the problem of beneficiaries re-selling food rations to diversify diets and purchase non-food items like firewood, a problem that motivated the CBT intervention. A further lesson learned is that while it was not possible to isolate the CBT's true effect from other humanitarian projects in the host community, data does show that proximity to the refugee camps can enhance the dietary diversity, food security and employment of host communities. These lessons are applicable to similar humanitarian and non-humanitarian contexts.

3.3. Recommendations

152. Based on the findings and conclusions of this evaluation, the recommendations of the ET are outlined in Table 20. The recommendations indicate to which group they are directed and are structured according to priority (high, medium and low) and according to type (strategic or operational).

153. Contextual factors and limitations. There may be a couple of contextual factors and limitations which may impede the implementation of the recommendations. The review of the transfer value (recommendation R1), and especially any increases that match local market price changes or achieve parity between single person and larger households may be impeded by funding constraints. Any increases would therefore need to be supported by donors. Improving the supply chain of food into the camps and achieving competitive food prices (recommendation R6) can help with the implementation of R1. However, improving the supply chain may be impeded by poor local agricultural productivity as the Turkana region is a remote arid region. Factors such as droughts, poor integration with regional markets and poor road infrastructure are threats to the local food prices and need to be considered when implementing recommendation R1 and R6.

154.The question of funding will also affect the implementation of Recommendations 2 and 4. Addressing the demand for firewood and the gender based violence associated with firewood collection (recommendation R2) will depend on the strength of collaboration between WFP and other agencies and NGOs.

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Table 17: *Recommendations*

Recommendation and (type), responsible party and timing	**Specific actions**	**Rationale**
Strategic recommendations		
R1.Review the transfer value and scale up the substitution of cereals to ensure adequacy and effectiveness. **Responsible party:** WFP CO and sub-offices (refugee operations). **Timing**: High priority- over the next 6 months	A review of the transfer value and the scaling up of cereal substitution should: • Address the responsiveness of the transfer value to changes in purchasing power. Examine historical increases in real prices which can inform the magnitude of the value and the timing for scaling up. • Account for ration cuts in the mixed modality. This can be informed by the funding contributions for the in-kind transfers. Scaling up of the value could compensate for anticipated ration cuts. • Revisit the difference in the transfer values of single person and larger households in to ensure parity. Evaluation data shows that larger households are worse off than single person households. The lower transfer value for larger households does not seem justified by vulnerability data. • Include a plan for any future transition from a mixed modality to full CBT in Kakuma camp.	Sections 2.1, 2.4, 2.6, 2.8, 2.9 and 2.11 highlight the concerns about the adequacy of the transfer value under the mixed modality, due to factors like ration cuts, occasional late disbursements and external factors like local price increases. Section 2.6-2.8 show that the mixed modality has lower market value than the predominantly CBT modality. Food security outcomes under mixed modality largely lower than under predominantly CBT modality.
R2.Collaborate with partners to address the demand for firewood and the gender based violence associated with firewood collection outside refugee camps. **Responsible party:** WFP CO and sub-offices (refugee operations). **Timing**: High priority - over the next 12 months.	• Collaborate with partners to develop long term and sustainable solutions for meeting the demand for firewood within the camps. Options include integrating Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy (SAFE) initiatives with likeminded partners and launching joint funding appeals. • Collaborate with partners and local government and police and sensitize host communities about gender-based violence. Lobby local law enforcement for the quick redress of gender based violence cases.	Sections 2.1, 2.3, and 2.11 discuss how firewood is an essential non-food item, the effects of cuts in firewood assistance and the gender based violence some female refugees experience when collecting firewood in host community lands.
R3.Strengthen gender mainstreaming and analysis. **Responsible party:** WFP CO. **Timing**: Medium priority - over the next 12 months	• Formulate a specific gender strategy or action plan that defines the scope, purpose and long-term goals of mainstreaming activities. • Improve gender analysis by including additional GEEW indicators on non-spending decision making and participation of women in community activities. • Improve monitoring by combining focus group discussions with quantitative gender-focused surveys during gender and protection assessments. • Ensure all monitoring data are consistently disaggregated by gender.	Section 2.3 reports on some of the shortcomings in gender mainstreaming that can be addressed.
Operational recommendations		
R4.Improve the timeliness of disbursements to increase efficiency and effectiveness. **Responsible party:** WFP CO. **Timing**: High	• Streamline the current disbursement process and streamline the different stages and units involved without compromising security. • Consider distributing the food and CBT at the same time or at shorter intervals to prevent food gaps.	Sections 2.1, 2.4, and 2.11 highlight the occasionally late or unpredictable disbursements, and long intervals between the

priority - ongoing and over the next 6 months	• Disbursement dates should be communicated with beneficiaries to decrease unpredictability.	deliveries of food and CBT. This affects coping strategies, credit purchases and spending decisions.
R5.Improve accountability and feedback systems by addressing language barriers. **Responsible party:** WFP CO and sub-offices (refugee operations). **Timing**: High priority - over the next 6 months	Consider hiring incentive workers or appointing volunteers that can function as translators at help desks at selected times during the month.	Section 2.4 and 2.11 highlight the language barriers minority ethnic groups face when accessing feedback systems.
R6.Expand efforts to improve the supply chain of food into the camps to achieve competitive food prices. **Responsible party:** WFP CO and sub-offices (refugee operations). **Timing**: Medium priority - over the next 12 months	Facilitate linkages with local suppliers of food and wholesalers. Options include negotiating terms with local small farmer or livestock producing groups that supply the contracted traders and refugee camps. Similar linkages with beneficiary farmers of the FFA can also be established. Continue to promote collective buying groups for traders to increase bargaining power and blunt the impact of price fluctuations.	Section 2.8 and 2.11 discuss how price increases affect purchasing power and the driving factors include distant supply/source markets, weak market integration and low agricultural productivity.
R7.Discourage unethical practices by contracted traders through sensitization, regular monitoring and anonymous feedback mechanisms. **Responsible party:** WFP CO and sub-offices (refugee operations). **Timing**: Medium priority - over the next 12 months)	To help discourage price increases and coercion to leave SIM cards, options include: • Increase regular investigative (anonymous and unannounced) exercises and periodic monitoring surveys of traders. • Sensitize traders on the privacy rights of beneficiaries regarding the retention of SIM cards. • Offer beneficiaries the opportunity to anonymously report unethical practices through an interface like a suggestion box.	Section 2.4 and 2.11 report some of the challenges faced by beneficiaries when dealing with traders e.g. price increases when using CBT, coerced to leave SIM cards in exchange for credit.
R8.Strengthen the rigour and utility of M&E processes. **Responsible party:** WFP CO and sub-offices (refugee operations). **Timing**: High priority- over the next 12 months	• Increase the sample sizes to BCM to at least 100 respondents. Can also be combined with FSOM which samples more than 100 respondents. • Use monitoring data to inform the scaling up of the transfer value (e.g. price data or reports of ration cuts). • Consistently disaggregate data by gender and site in all FSOM and BCM. • Collect baseline and mid-evaluation survey data to create longitudinal data and enable rigorous impact assessments. Can conduct a baseline survey before the next adjustment of the transfer value, which enables longitudinal data and causal analysis of the effects of scaling up. • Formulate a quality assurance strategy for generating evidence-based findings. • Utilize transactions data recorded on the mobile money platform to monitor households' monthly expenditure, value and distribution of beneficiary purchases, and traders' volume of sales. • Share M&E findings with refugees and coordinate the timing of assessments with partners to prevent refugees from being overwhelmed.	Section 2.11 reports on the weaknesses of M&E processes regarding statistical rigour and utility.

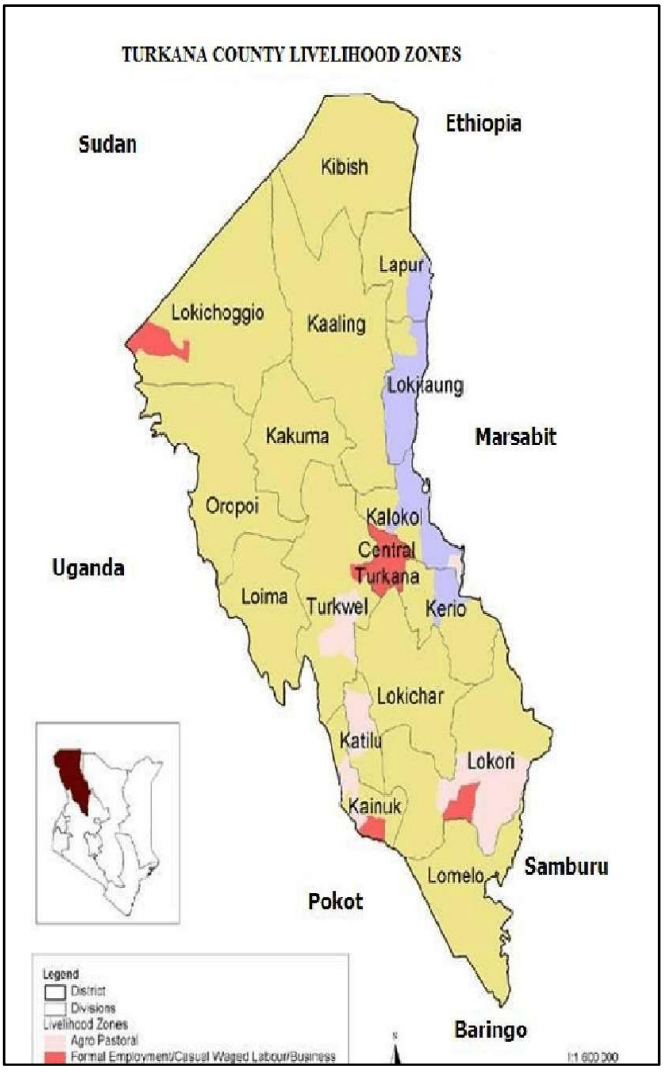
Annexes

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

FINAL
TOR14072017-min.pd

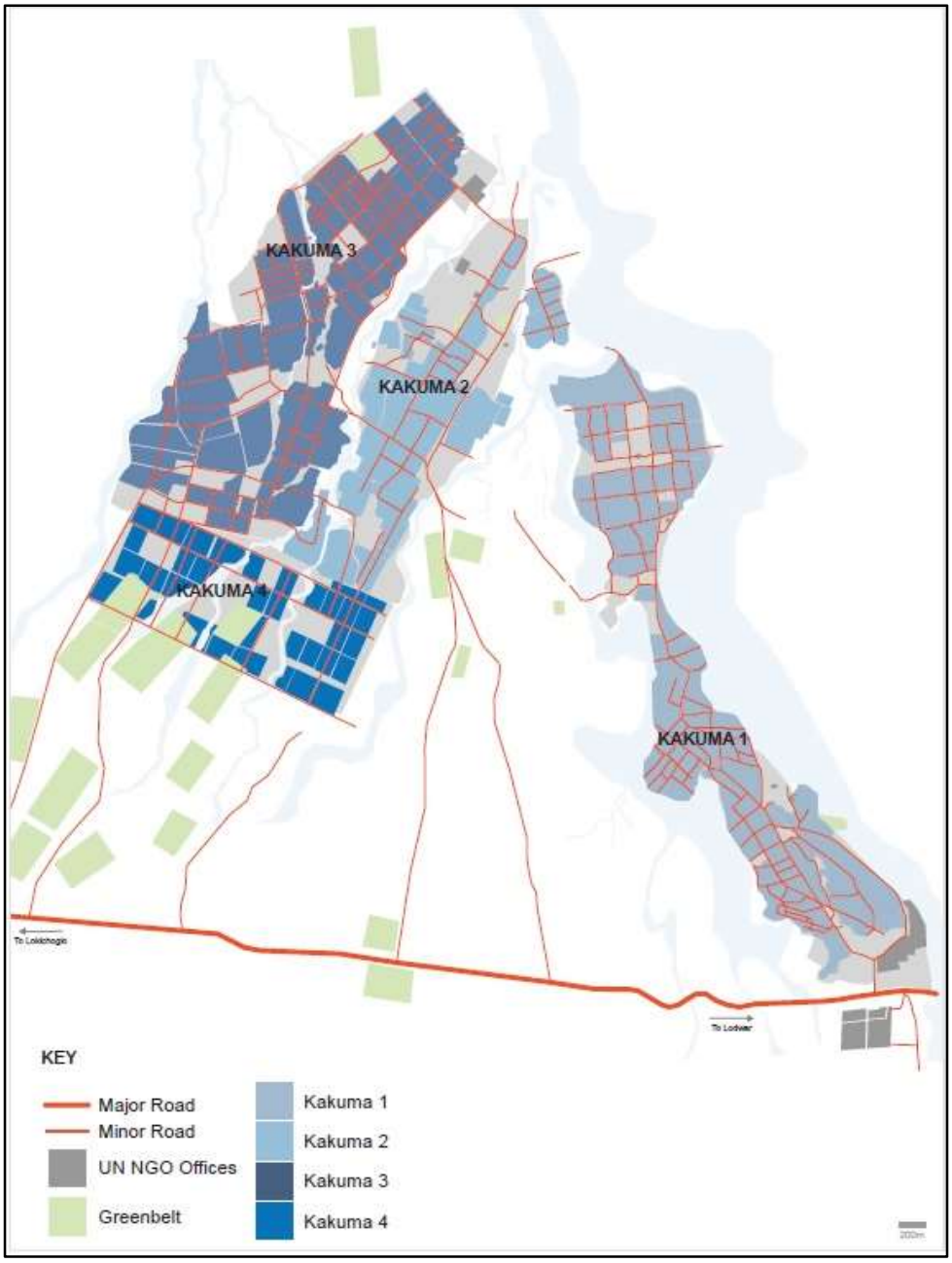
Annex 2: Maps

***Figure A2.1**: Turkana region*



Source: Kihu, 2014

***Figure A2.2**: Kakuma camp map*



Source: UNHCR, Sanghi, Onder, Vemuru 2016

Annex 3: Results Framework

Table A3.1*: Results Framework (***Source**: 2015 M& E Plan for CBT*)*

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
Objective: Increased cost effectiveness of food assistance in Kenyan refugee operation										
OI1	Average cost per beneficiary per month	TBD from April or May reports	Equal or reduced	Project reports	Review of project reports	Innovations unit/Refugee unit	Innovations	Monthly, Mid and End of project	Voucher scale up monthly reports, Mid and end term evaluations, impact evaluation	Voucher scale up reporting/inclusion in reports/Innovation teams
Cross Cutting: Gender (Gender equality and empowerment improved)										
CCG1	Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, and or vouchers	TBD from April BCM results	Women: 80 Men 10: Women and men 10	Beneficiaries/Beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM)	Beneficiary interviews during food distribution. 10 beneficiaries per site	WFP Field Monitors	M&E	Monthly	M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting/ Annual SPR

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
CCG2	Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of food within the household	TBD from April BCM results	Women: 80 Men 10: Women and men 10	Beneficiaries/Beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM)	Beneficiary interviews during food distribution. 10 beneficiaries per site	WFP Field Monitors	M&E	Monthly	M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting, Annual SPR
CCG3	Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership position of project implementation committees	TBD from April 2015 project results	>50%	Distribution registers	Review of CP reports and record aggregation	CP	Refugee unit	monthly	CP distribution report	Refugee operations monthly reports
CCG4	Proportion of women project committee members trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution	0	> 60	Training reports	Review of CP reports and record aggregation	Innovations/ CP	Refugee unit	At inception/ Monthly	CP distribution/ training report	Refugee operations monthly reports

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
Crosscutting: Protection and accountability to affected population (WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions)										
CCPA1	Proportion of assisted refugees who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and or at WFP programme sites	TBD from April BCM results	>90%	Beneficiaries/Beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM)	Beneficiary interviews during food distribution. 10 beneficiaries per site	WFP Field Monitors	M&E	Monthly	M&E monthly monitoring reports,	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting, Annual SPR
CCPA2	Proportion of assisted refugees informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) desegregated by sex	0	>90%	Beneficiaries/Beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM)	Beneficiary interviews during food distribution. 10 beneficiaries per site	WFP Field Monitors	M&E	Monthly	M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting/ Annual SPR
Cross Cutting: Partnership (Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained)										

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
CCP1	Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	0	100%	Project reports	Review of project reports	Innovations unit/Refugee unit	Refugee unit	Monthly, Mid and End of project	Voucher scale up reports	Voucher scale up reporting/inclusion in reports/SPR
CCP2	Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)	0	TBD	Project reports	Review of project reports	Innovations unit/Refugee unit	Refugee unit	Monthly, Mid and End of project	Voucher scale up reports	Voucher scale up reporting/inclusion in reports/Innovation teams/SPR

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
CCP3	Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	0	TBD	Project reports	Review of project reports	Innovations unit/Refugee unit	Refugee unit	Monthly, Mid and End of project	Voucher scale -up reports	Voucher scale up reporting/inclusion in reports/SPR
Outcome 1: Adequate food consumption attained or maintained over assistance period for targeted households										
O11	Food Consumption Score (FCS) disaggregated by sex of household head: (percentage of households with poor FCS)	TBD from May 2015 FSOM results	Reduced prevalence of poor consumption of targeted household by 80%	Households/FSOM	Household interviews	WFP Field staff and partners	VAM& M&E	3 times a year	FSOM reports, 3 times a year	Annual SPR, Voucher scale up reporting, Donor reporting
O12	Food Consumption Score (FCS) disaggregated by sex of household head: (percentage of households with	TBD from May 2015 FSOM results	80%	Households/FSOM	Household interviews	WFP Field monitors and partners	VAM& M&E	3 times a year	FSOM reports, 3 times a year	Annual SPR, Voucher scale up reporting, Donor reporting

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
	acceptable FCS)									
O13	Daily Average Diet Diversity disaggregated by sex of the household head	TBD from May 2015 FSOM results	Increased Score of targeted households	Households/FSOM	Household interviews	WFP Field monitors and partners	VAM& M&E	3 times a year	FSOM reports, 3 times a year	Annual SPR, Voucher scale up reporting, Donor reporting
O14	Coping Strategy Index (CSI): Average CSI	TBD from May 2015 FSOM results	Reduced/Stabilized	Households/FSOM	Household interviews	WFP Field monitors and partners	VAM& M&E	3 times a year	FSOM reports, 3 times a year	Annual SPR, Voucher scale up reporting, Donor reporting
O15	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children <5(weight - for-height)	TBD through Available results as at April 2015	15%< GAM Rate	Nutrition Survey	Household interviews	Nutrition Partners	VAM Nutrition	As and when survey are commissioned	Nutrition survey reports	Donor reporting

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
Outcome 2: Increased capacity of markets to supply fresh and other foods to the refugee population										
O21	Prices of key food commodities	TBD through a Market survey by April 2015	Neutral or positive impact	market monitoring	Trader and beneficiary interviews	WFP field monitors	VAM Markets	Weekly and monthly	Monthly Market monitoring reports	Monthly market report, Donor reporting
O22	% of beneficiaries satisfied with 1. Vouchers 2. Traders	0	vouchers 90%: Traders 90%	Beneficiaries/Beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM), Mystery Shopping	Beneficiary interviews during food distribution. 10 beneficiaries per site	WFP Field Monitors	M&E	Monthly	M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting
O23	Number of months where markets experienced food commodity shortages	TBD through a Market survey by April 2015	0	Mid and End term Market studies	Trader and beneficiary interviews	WFP field monitors	VAM Markets	Mid and End of project	Market monitoring reports	Monthly market report, Donor reporting

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
Outcome 3: Increased livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities										
O31	Proportion of targeted traders employing additional staff in their business	0	100%	Mid and End term Market studies	Trader and beneficiary interviews	WFP field monitors	VAM Markets	Mid and End of project	Market monitoring reports	Voucher scale up reporting, Donor reporting
O32	Monthly turnover/profits as reported by traders	TBD through a Market survey by April 2015	% increase	Mid and End term Market studies	Trader and beneficiary interviews	WFP field monitors	VAM Markets	Mid and End of project	Market monitoring reports	project reporting, Donor reporting
Output 1: Preparation for scale up for voucher distribution completed										
OP11	Operational plan for the scale-up in place	No	Yes	Final operational plan is circulated	Check existence of operation plan	Innovations unit	Innovations unit	One Off	Voucher scale up reports	project reports, Donor reporting
OP12	Systems and process design and development are complete	0	yes	The systems are operational	Check if systems are operational	Innovations unit	Innovations unit	Continuous	Voucher scale up reports	Project reports, Donor reporting

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
OP13	Communication strategy completed	0	yes	The final strategy is communicated to stakeholders	check existence of a communications strategy	Innovations unit	Innovations unit	One Off	Voucher scale up reports	Project reports, Donor reporting
Output 2: Vouchers distributed										
OP21	% of planned Value of vouchers distributed	0	100%	Financial Service Provider records	Reconciliation	Financial Service Provider/ Finance unit	Finance unit	Monthly	Distribution report	project reports, Donor and SPR reporting
OP22	proportion of planned beneficiaries/ refugees receiving vouchers	0	100% (500,000)	COMPAS reports, CP and monthly monitoring reports	Record aggregation	Financial Service Provider/ Logistic unit/Refugee Unit	Refugee Unit	Monthly	Distribution report	project reports,, Donor and SPR reporting
PROCESS										
P1	% beneficiaries aware of the existence of a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) which includes hotline, CPs	TBD from April BCM results	90	Beneficiaries/Beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM), Mystery Shopping	Beneficiary interviews during food distribution. 10 beneficiaries per site	WFP Field Monitors	M&E	Monthly	M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting, CFM Quarterly Reports

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
	and WFP staff									
P2	% complaints received that are logged into the CFM	0	100	CFM Database	Records tallying	Innovations	Innovations/M&E	Bi-Weekly	M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting, CFM Quarterly Reports
P3	% complaints received on food vouchers that are acted upon	0	100	CFM Satisfaction Surveys	Beneficiary interviews	Innovations	Innovations/M&E	Quarterly	M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting, CFM Quarterly Reports
P4	% complainants who are satisfied with WFPs response to their complains	0	100		Beneficiary interviews	Innovations	M&E		M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting, CFM Quarterly Reports

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
P5	Average time taken to pay traders after redemption of vouchers	0	TBD	Finance Reports/Trader /Market Interviews/ Mystery Shopping	Trader interviews	WFP Field Monitors/Innovation	Innovations	Monthly	Market /trader reports, Mystery shopping reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting
P6	Proportion of households that sell food commodities purchased with the vouchers	0	To informed by the results of the first BCM after Distribution	Beneficiaries/Beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM)	Beneficiary interviews during food distribution. 10 beneficiaries per site	WFP Field Monitors	M&E	Monthly	M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting
P7	Proportion of households that share food commodities purchased with the vouchers	0	To informed by the results of the first BCM after Distribution	Beneficiaries/Beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM)	Beneficiary interviews during food distribution. 10 beneficiaries per site	WFP Field Monitors	M&E	Monthly	M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting
P8	% of beneficiaries that prefer voucher alone as a transfer modality	TBD from April 2015 BCM	To informed by the baseline results	Beneficiaries/Beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM)	Beneficiary interviews during food distribution. 10	WFP Field Monitors	M&E	Monthly	M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
					beneficiaries per site					
P9	% of beneficiaries that prefer food alone as a transfer modality	TBD from April 2015 BCM	To informed by the baseline results	Beneficiaries/Beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM)	Beneficiary interviews during food distribution. 10 beneficiaries per site	WFP Field Monitors	M&E	Monthly	M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting
P10	% of beneficiaries that prefer with voucher and food as a transfer modality	TBD from April 2015 BCM	To informed by the baseline results	Beneficiaries/Beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM)	Beneficiary interviews during food distribution. 10 beneficiaries per site	WFP Field Monitors	M&E	Monthly	M&E monthly monitoring reports	Monthly M&E meetings with programme units/Programme meeting
EVALUATION										
	Midterm evaluation					Successful consultant firm	Innovation & M&E			
	Impact evaluation (Scooping					Successful consultant	Innovation & M&E			

Indicator No.	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and process	Collection Method (Sample size)	Responsibility for Collection and reporting	Responsibility for coordination and reporting	Frequency of collection	Analysis /reports	Dissemination (When/How/Who)
	mission and development of evaluation TOR)					firm				
	Impact evaluation implementation					Successful consultant firm	Innovation & M&E			

Annex 4: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation criteria 1: Relevance, Appropriateness and Coherence						
Evaluation question 1: To what extent is the CBT modality relevant and appropriate to the needs of beneficiaries (men and women)?						
No	***Specific evaluation question***	***Measure/indicator of progress***	***Main source of information***	***Data collection methods***	***Data analysis methods***	*Evidence availability/reliability (project documents)*[127] *0-None or N/A to current evidence tracking* *1-Weak (low quality)* *2-Fair (medium quality)* *3-Strong (high quality)*
1.1.1.	Is the change in transfer modality relevant to the needs and context of the beneficiaries (refugee households, male headed, female headed)?	Use of relevant needs' assessments % food insecure % vulnerable Appropriateness of targeting	Other transfer modality studies /reviews; feasibility studies; FFV pilot, BCM;FFV Pilot; Project document BCM Vulnerability assessment study SPRs, FFV Pilot, the WFP-UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission, JAM (2014); Key informants	Document review; Survey interviews FGDs, KIIs	Document review; Qualitative analysis Triangulation: Project and M&E documents will augment the survey data and FGDs. Complement vulnerability assessment study and other M&E findings with key informant views	*2(fair)*
1.1.2. 2.1.2	Does the transfer value meet the food needs of refugees and is scale up appropriate to local markets? (Adequacy) e.g. male headed HHs vs. female headed HHs)	Previous evidence that market context able to absorb CBT Scale up of CBT value appropriate to market	Refugee households	Household survey Document review	Quantitative analysis Emphasize survey data. Augment with M&E data (BCM	*1(weak)*

[127] ***N/A (not applicable)*** means data is to be collected yet.

		changes How much of the food needs does it meet? Scale 0-10 (also large HH vs small HH) % of HHs that sell/share food purchased with the CBT				
1.1.3. 4.3.3	Which modality do the refugees prefer and are they satisfied? (comparing mixed and complete CBT and other options)	% of beneficiaries that prefer CBT alone as a transfer modality % beneficiaries satisfied with the modality	Beneficiaries	Survey FGDs	Descriptive statistics Triangulation: Utilize survey data. Use FGDs to explore reasons for perceptions	*1(weak)*
Evaluation question 2: To what extent is the CBT modality aligned to and coherent with the policies and programmes of other key partners operating in the context? (Government, donors, UN agencies, international standards)						
1.2.1.	Are the objectives of the CBT aligned to and coherent with the food security and humanitarian policies and programmes of other key partners operating in the context? (Government, donors, UN agencies, NGOs, etc.)	Strength of alignment with partner priorities and policies (weak, fair, strong)	KIIs; Natl. policy documents; JAM 2014	Documents' reviews*;* KIIs	Qualitative analysis, Triangulation: Obtain stakeholder perspectives. Emphasize evidence from policy documents	*3(strong)*
Evaluation question 3: To what extent was the design and implementation of the CBT intervention gender sensitive and informed by gender analysis?						
1.3.1	To what extent was the design and implementation of the CBT scale up gender sensitive and informed by gender analysis?	Strength of gender responsiveness of CBT design and implementation	Gender studies; SPRs; Project document; Beneficiaries; BCM;	Documents' review; FGDs; Key informants	Qualitative analysis: Obtain beneficiary and stakeholder	*2(fair)*

			Key informants		perspectives. Complement with evidence from policy documents	
Evaluation criteria 2: Coverage and accessibility						
Evaluation question 4. To what extent did the CBT cover the target population and how accessible was it?						
2.1.1	What is the coverage of the CBT within the target population? (population, male and female)	Number of refugees covered, proportion of refugees covered, % male, % female	BCM; SPRs; UNHCR statistics	Document review	Descriptive statistics	*3 (strong)*
2.1.2	To what extent did the project ensure ease of access to the CBT?	Evidence of technological readiness (SIM card), Evidence of education on technology use (awareness campaign) Degree of involvement/awareness by beneficiaries (e.g., women, ethnic minorities) of transfer modalities % satisfied with traders Ease of registration % complaints received on CBT that are acted upon % complainants who are satisfied with WFPs response to their complaints	BCM; SPRs; Gender studies; Refugee households; Key informants	FGDs, IDIs, Survey, Document review, key informants	Qualitative analysis Descriptive statistics Triangulation: Utilize all data sources equally	*2(fair)*
Evaluation criteria 3: Impact						

Evaluation question 5: What are the effects of the CBT modality and value on households' food intake, nutrition and livelihoods (income and employment opportunities)?[128]						
4.1.1	What has been the effect of the CBT mixed modality on food purchasing and consumption in the targeted population?(male headed HHs vs. female headed HHs)	Household value of food consumption aggregates (per capita)	Refugee households; Host and non-host community; Consolidated Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) surveys (2014/15) Refugees Operation FSOM (2016/17); MVAM; BCM; Refugee briefs; SPRs	Household survey; Secondary data; Documents' review	Quantitative analysis; Document review; Triangulation: Utilize both survey evidence and evidence from documents' review	*2(fair)*
4.1.2	How has the dietary diversity of refugee households changed due to the CBT? (male headed HHs vs. female headed HHs)	Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS); Food Consumption Score (percentage of households with poor diet, acceptable diet); Coping Strategy Index (CSI): Average CSI	Refugee households; Host and non-host community; Consolidated Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) surveys (2014/15); Refugees Operation; FSOM (2016/17); MVAM; BCM; Refugee briefs; SPRs	Household interviews; Secondary data; Documents' review	Quantitative analysis; Document review; Triangulation: Utilize both survey evidence and evidence from documents' review	*3(strong)*
4.1.3	Does the CBT diversify or maintain the livelihoods/income sources of refugee households? (male headed HHs vs. female headed HHs)	Average debt; Average number of assets; Average number of income sources	Refugee households	Household survey; Secondary data	Quantitative and qualitative analysis	*0(none)*
4.1.4	Are the effects different for different groups? i.e. gender, household size, year of arrival etc.	Heterogeneous effects across gender, household size, year of arrival;	Refugee households; Host and non-host communities' households	Household surveys, FGDs	Quantitative analysis Triangulation: Emphasize evidence from	*0(N/A)*

[128] We will disaggregate the indicators by gender and other categories whenever required.

					survey. Complement with evidence from FGDs that include people with disabilities	
Evaluation question 6: How does the CBT modality affect the relationships between men, women, boys and girls in the camps in terms of gender relations, roles, status, inequalities and discrimination in access to and control of resources?						
4.3.1	How did the CBT affect the treatment of boys and girls at the household level, and how can the project strengthen positive change in the area?	Prioritization of either boys or girls in spending, schooling	Refugees households; FGDs	Household survey; FGDs	Descriptive statistics; Quantitative analysis	*0(none)*
4.3.2	Were there any spousal tensions and domestic violence?	Reported incidence of spousal tensions and domestic violence	Refugee households; BCM; Gender studies	Household survey; In-depth interviews; FGDs; Documents' review	Descriptive statistics; Quantitative analysis; Triangulation: Utilize all data sources	*2(fair)*
4.3.3	Did the CBT transfer increase women's decision-making power and control of resources (cash and assets) within households?	Proportion of assisted women, men or both who make decisions over the use of cash and or vouchers	Refugee households; BCM; Gender studies	Household survey; In-depth interviews; FGDs; Documents' review	Descriptive statistics; Quantitative analysis, Triangulation: Utilize all data sources	*3(strong)*
4.3.4	Did the CBT increase women's participation in community activities and leadership?	Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership position of project implementation committees; Proportion of women project committee members trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution	Refugee households, BCM; Gender studies; SPRs	Household survey; In-depth interviews; FGDs; Documents' review	Descriptive statistics; Qualitative analysis: Quantitative analysis; Triangulation: Utilize all data sources	*3(strong)*

Evaluation question 7. What are the impacts on protection and the protective environment?						
4.4.1	What were the impacts on physical security?	Proportion of assisted refugees who do not experience safety problems	Refugee households; BCM; Gender studies	Household survey; FGDs; Documents' review	Descriptive statistics; Qualitative analysis; Triangulation: Utilize all data sources	*3(strong)*
4.4.2	Were there any incidences of sexual abuse, discrimination, violence against refugees?	Reported incidence of sexual abuse, discrimination or violence	Refugee households; Gender studies, SPRs	Household survey; FGDs; Documents' review	Quantitative analysis; Qualitative analysis; Triangulation: Utilize all data sources	*3(strong)*
Evaluation question 8. What is the impact of the CBT on the markets?						
4.7.1	What were the impacts of the CBT transfer on local traders and food suppliers?	% increase in revenues/profits	Traders; Markets; Key informants; Market assessment; SurePay system	Trader survey; Market monitoring surveys; Documents' review	Descriptive statistics; Quantitative analysis; Triangulation: Emphasize evidence from survey and Sureplay platform. Augment with evidence from documents	*1(weak)*
4.7.2	What is the availability of essential food commodities in and around the camps?	Reported availability of key food commodities	Traders, Host community households; Fresh Food Vouchers Market Assessment: Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps (2012); -Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camp Market Assessment (June	Market assessment; Trader survey; Household survey	Descriptive statistics; Triangulation: Utilize all data sources equally	*2(fair)*

			2014)			
4.7.3	Did the supply and prices of food change due to the CBT?	% increase in volume of trade % increase in food price	Traders, Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps market assessment, (2014); Refugee households; Host community households; FFV Market Assessment (2012); Market monitoring; MVAM-SMS, BCM, FSOM	Trader survey; Market monitoring survey Documents' review	Descriptive statistics; Qualitative analysis; Documents' review; Triangulation: Utilize all data sources equally	*2(fair)*
4.7.4	Did the CBT have unintended effects on the local economy? (e.g. inflation in non-food items)	Prevalence (%) of unintended effects	Traders; Host and non-host communities' households; Markets	Household survey; Trader survey; Market monitoring	Descriptive statistics; Quantitative analysis	*1(weak)*
Evaluation question 9: What are the potential reasons for the observed effects on refugees?						
4.6.1	What are the main channels through which the negative and positive impacts are channelled? E.g. alleviation of credit, savings and liquidity constraints, predictability, risk sharing	Evidence of timely disbursements; Average savings per refugee/host household; Average amount of credit; % with banking accounts; Prevalence (%) of risk sharing, participation in networks Average amount of private transfers	Refugee, host and non-host communities' households; Traders; Markets; Secondary data	Survey; Documents' reviews	Descriptive statistics; Quantitative analysis; Triangulation: Emphasize survey evidence and augment with any document evidence	*1(weak)*
Evaluation question 10: What are the impacts of the CBT on the host community?						
4.8.1	Did the change in the modality disrupt the relations between camp and host communities, and communities within the camps?	Reported improved relations Reported incidence of social tensions between the camp sand host	Refugee households; Host community households; Gender studies; BCM	FGDs; Documents' review	Qualitative analysis; Triangulation: Rely on FGDs and gender studies	*2(fair)*

		community				
4.8.2	Does the CBT increase and diversify the income sources of host community households? (male headed HHs vs. female headed HHs)	Average number of income sources Average number of assets	Host and non-host communities' households	Household survey; FGDs	Qualitative analysis; Quantitative analysis; Triangulation: Rely on survey data. Augment with data from FGDs	*1(weak)*
4.8.3	Does the CBT increase the food security of host community households? (male headed HHs vs. female headed HHs)	Average FCS, DDS,CSI, food expenditures	Host and non-host communities' households	Household survey; FGDs	Quantitative analysis	*0(N/A)*
Evaluation criteria 4: Effectiveness						
Evaluation question 11. What were the major internal and external factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the outcomes of the intervention?						
3.1.1	What was the role of the following: government policies and laws regarding refugee status, labour and movement, donor support, security and local government support?	Evidence of restrictive regulations	Key informants	KIIs	Qualitative analysis	*0(none)*
3.1.2	What were the other major external factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the outcomes/objectives of the intervention?	Evidence of drought; Evidence of external influence from other sources	Key informants; SPRs; FSOM; BCM	KIIs; Documents' review	Qualitative analysis Triangulation: Complement evidence from project documents with stakeholder perceptions	*1(weak)*
3.1.3	What was the role of internal factors such as design and delivery, budget, personnel, monitoring and evaluation, etc.?	Evidence of influence of internal factors (e.g. ration cuts, delayed disbursements)	Key informants/ SPRs, BCM	Documents' review KIIs	Qualitative analysis Triangulation: Emphasize stakeholder perceptions. Augment with any evidence from project documents	*1(weak)*
Evaluation question 12: What is the most critical potential risk for implementing a CBT scheme in a refugee operation?						
3.2.1	What major risks do refugees	Prevalence of risks to	Beneficiaries	FGDs; KIIs;	Descriptive	*3(strong)*

	face (men, women)? E.g. protection risks, social tensions, security, GBV	refugees (%)	households; SPR reports (2014, 2015, 2016); Key informants	Documents' review; Surveys	statistics, qualitative analysis, Triangulation: Emphasize primary data evidence and augment with project documents, stakeholder perceptions	
3.2.2	What risks does the implementation face? E.g. budget constraints, security, absence of properly functioning markets or isolated markets, etc.	Evidence of implementation risks	Key informants /WFP/FFV; Market reports; SPRs; Kimetrica vulnerability study	FGDs; IDIs; KIIs	Qualitative analysis: Utilize both document evidence and stakeholder beneficiary perceptions	*3(strong)*
Evaluation question 13: What are the costs and benefits for refugees, traders and host community households and do they differ according to vulnerability in terms of both income, access to CBT and food markets?						
3.3.1	What are the costs and benefits of the mixed modality transfers compared to the pure voucher modality?	*Costs: %* economic losses; Average opportunity costs *Benefits*: Average % with increased income sources; Average savings; % positive non-monetised impacts on food security; Improved relations	Refugees, host community and traders; Key informants; SPRs	Household survey; Traders survey; Market monitoring surveys; KIIs; Documents' review	Cost-benefit analysis; Quantitative analysis	*0(N/A)*
Evaluation criteria 5: Efficiency						
Evaluation question 14. Compared to in-kind transfers, how cost efficient is the CBT modality?						
5.1.1	How does the "cost-efficiency" of the CBT modality compare with in-kind modality?	Cost-benefit ratio (CBR); cost-transfer ratio (CTR) Alpha score Cost per beneficiary	2014 Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps market assessment has a small assessment of CBA for market based voucher; FFV Market Assessment	Review of project reports & expenditures	Cost-efficiency analysis; Value for money analysis	*1(weak)*

			February 2012			
5.1.2	Is the cash transfer modality being implemented in the most efficient way?	Realisation rate	Key informants Project documents	Documents' review; KIIs;	Document review.	*1(weak)*
5.1.3	What were the external and internal factors influencing efficiency?	Evidence of external and internal factors	Project documents; Key informants	Document reviews, KIIs	Document analysis; Qualitative analysis; Triangulation: Emphasize stakeholder views and augment with any evidence from project documents	*1(weak)*
Evaluation criteria 6: Connectedness						
Evaluation question 15. To what extent did the CBT scale up consider the resilience and development of host communities?						
6.1.1	Did the design of the CBT consider the resilience and development of the host community?	Evidence of host community consideration in the CBT scheme	Key informants; Host community households; Project document	Key informants interview; FGDs; Documents' review	Qualitative analysis; Document review; Triangulation: Utilize both project documents and qualitative interviews	*2(fair)*

Annex 5: Methodology

1. The evaluation followed the standard OECD/DAC evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Impact and the humanitarian evaluation criteria of Appropriateness, Coverage, Connectedness and Coherence. The criteria were chosen as they can guide an elaborated and comprehensive evaluation that follow international standards for quality and the standards for humanitarian contexts. The evaluation questions will be used to determine the relevance, effectiveness, impact, and efficiency of the CBT scale-up. Specific questions allow the development of indicators for measuring impacts at household, community and local economy level and the development of preliminary hypotheses for direction of impact. Original evaluation questions in the terms of reference (ToR) mainly focused on the impact and effectiveness criteria. Additional evaluation questions were developed in alignment with the other evaluation criteria (relevance, coherence, appropriateness, coverage, efficiency and connectedness). In order to fulfil all the specific evaluation objectives (page 5), additional questions on impact were also developed to look at aspects such as food security and livelihoods, risk-sharing and social networks, protection environment, negative effects, host community outcomes and reasons for observed effects.

2. As stipulated by the guidelines espoused in WFP's Decentralised Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) an Evaluation Matrix (see Annex 5) was developed to describe the evaluation criteria, the key evaluation questions, and sub-questions and links them with the most appropriate and feasible method to collect data for answering each question. The matrix also describes the availability and reliability of project documents and any relevant secondary information. The presentation of findings in section 2 is structured along the 16 evaluation questions in the Evaluation Matrix and Table A5.1. GEEW principles are mainstreamed throughout the evaluation criteria.

***Table A5.1**: Evaluation criteria and questions*

Evaluation criteria	**Main evaluation questions**
Relevance/Appropriateness/ Coherence	To what extent is the CBT modality relevant and appropriate to the needs of beneficiaries (men and women)? To what extent is the CBT modality aligned to and coherent with the policies and programmes of other key partners operating in the context? (Government, donors, UN agencies, international standards) To what extent was the design and implementation of the CBT intervention gender sensitive and informed by gender analysis?
Coverage	To what extent did the CBT cover the target population and how accessible was it?
Impact	What are the effects of the CBT modality and value on households' food intake, nutrition and livelihoods (income and employment opportunities)? How does the CBT modality affect the relationships between men, women, boys and girls in the camps in terms of gender relations, roles, status, inequalities and discrimination in access to and control of resources? What are the impacts on protection and the protective environment? What is the impact of the CBT on the local markets? What are the potential reasons for the observed effects on refugees? What are the impacts of the CBT on the host community?
Effectiveness	What were the major external and internal factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the outcomes/objectives of the intervention? What is the most critical potential risk for implementing CBT in a

	refugee operation? What are the costs and benefits for refugees, traders and host community households and do they differ according to vulnerability in terms of both income, access to CBT and food markets?
Efficiency	Compared to in-kind transfers, how cost-efficient is the CBT modality?
Connectedness	To what extent did the CBT consider the resilience and development of host communities?

Evaluation design.

3. The evaluation uses a mixed-methods approach as a single evaluation methodology is not sufficient to fully capture the complexities of how the program operates. The approach combines qualitative and quantitative data collection tools with the review of WFP documents. The use of such a mixed-approach has the advantage of enhancing the validity and credibility of the evaluation findings through triangulation.

4. Since the evaluation was ex-post, a retrospective design was adopted for evaluating the impact of the CBT on the outcomes of interest for beneficiaries and the host community. Cross-sectional data were collected from households and traders in Kakuma camp, Kalobeyei settlement and the host community. After discussions with WFP staff, it was agreed that fieldwork would not be done in Dadaab camp, for security reasons. Whenever possible the evaluation uses WFP documentation to provide insights on Dadaab.

Comparison groups.

5. Refugees: In the absence of experimental data, the challenge for conducting a rigorous impact evaluation among refugees is the identification of a valid control group that generates a credible counterfactual: what would have changed for the intervention group had the cash component not been implemented? Ideally, we would need a control group that does not receive any assistance. However, since all refugees receive assistance, this is not feasible. Alternatively, we could compare the effects of the mixed transfers (food plus voucher) with those of a pure food transfer. This is again not feasible as no refugees are receiving a pure food transfer. Based on the ET's review of WFP documentation and discussion with WFP staff, Kalobeyei settlement was selected as a comparison group for the Kakuma refugees. Kalobeyei settlement is a refugee camp where the dominant modality is the CBT (93%). The Kalobeyei refugees would not generate a valid counterfactual since they are receiving another form of assistance; therefore, a full impact evaluation among the refugees was not feasible. Rather, a comparative analysis of two transfer modalities is carried out; one that substitues a portion of the cereal ration with cash (Kakuma) and another that is nearly a complete CBT (Kalobeyei).

6. Host communities: The evaluation applies UNHCR's definition of host communities, which are defined as communities residing within a 50Km radius from the refugee camps. Communities that reside further away from the refugee camps (50-100km away) were chosen as the control group. These shall be referred to as non-host communities. Distance to the refugee camps was determined using census data and GPS (global positioning system) data.

7. Traders: Traders contracted by WFP to sell to refugee beneficiaries are located within the camps and surrounding areas. Traders that were not contracted by WFP, who reside within the same camps and surrounding areas were chosen as the control group.

A5.1 Data Collection Methods and Tools

8. Primary data collection tools include a refugee and host community household survey and a trader survey. Qualitative data was collected using Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) with the aid of a loosely structured interview guides organized around a specific set of themes. The data collection tools and guides are provided in Annex 8.

The data collection methods are briefly described as follows:

Household surveys, sampling frame and strategy

Refugees

9. A household survey was administered in Kakuma and Kalobeyei to gather information from the refugees. The survey collected detailed information on household demographics, livelihoods, food security, expenditure patterns, intra-household and inter-household decision making, social tensions, commodity prices, perceptions of the CBT, modality preferences and other socio-economic information. The questionnaire also included indicators used by WFP in monitoring the food security of refugees e.g. Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM). The household survey is the main data source used to estimate the impacts of the CBT.

10. For security reasons, field surveys were only undertaken in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei and Dadaab was excluded. Kakuma camp is an appropriate site for this evaluation due to the following three reasons. (i) There is diverse beneficiary profile in terms of vulnerability, socioeconomic status, age groups, gender and country of origin of the refugees; (ii) There is a good interaction between the refugees and the host community; (iii) its proximity to Kalobeyei settlement that creates an opportunity for comparing transfer modalities across different camps/settlements. As of July 2017, there were about 144,614 refugees in Kakuma camp, of which about 46.1% were female. As a comparison group, data will also be collected from Kalobeyei settlement refugees. In Kalobeyei settlement, there are about 37,369 refugees of whom about 50.4% are female (UNHCR camp population statistics).

11. All refugee households in Kakuma and Kalobeyei are beneficiaries of the CBT. Therefore, **the sampling frame** includes all registered refugee households in the camps. Given the hierarchical nature of the settlements, a *multi-stage sampling technique was used in sample selection*. Kakuma has four sub-camps while Kalobeyei has three sites. In the first stage of sampling, we randomly selected clusters (blocks within sub-camps for Kakuma and compounds within neighbourhoods for Kalobeyei) from the list of clusters in the camp, proportional to population size. In the second stage, a random sample of about 10 households was selected from each cluster. Since, the ET could not obtain the full list of households and their location, households were selected systematically on-site. In this case every 5th household was chosen.

12. The minimum sample sizes were calculated based on the minimum requirement for achieving at least 80% statistical power and 95% confidence in any proportion estimate including the most conservative of 0.5. The following formula was used for sample size calculation:

$$n = \frac{\frac{z^2.p.(1-p)}{e^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{z^2.p.(1-p)}{e^2.N}\right)}$$

Where N=population size; e= margin of error; z= z-score; and setting p=0.5. After adding a 5% contingency for non-response, this results in a minimum sample size of about 400 for all groups (refugees and host community). Final sample selction however approximately falls at

the the average of the sample size that would be obtained to attain a 5% and 8% precision errors.

The minimum sample size can be modified by allowing for a sampling the error in the acceptable range (5-8%). Sample size calculations also consider a design effect of 2. Sampling errors are calculated as follows

$$e = \sqrt{\frac{k^2.p.q.(N-n)}{(N-1).n}}$$

Where k is the value of the z-value based on a 95% confidence level or 5% probability level; p=q=0.5 is the most conservative value for the true proportion of the population that verifies a particular characteristic; n is sample size, and N is population. Table A.5 summarizes the sample size calculation under three scenarios: simple random sampling (SRS), design effect considerations (DE) and final sample size.

Table A.5: *Sample size calculations summary*

Sample	*# clusters*	*# interview/cluster*	*Precision (E)*	*Population (N)*	*Sample size (n)*			
					SRS	*DE*	*Final*	*Taken*
Kakuma	144	5	5%	144,614	383	766	807	542
			8%	144,614	150	300	316	542
Kalobeyei	49	11	5%	37,369	380	761	801	545
			8%	37,369	149	299	315	545
Host/non-host	24	10	5%	855399	384	768	808	617
			8%	855399	150	300	316	617

13. Table A5.2 shows that a total of 1087 refugee households were surveyed, with 542 located in Kakuma and 545 in Kalobeyei. It also shows the distribution of the sample by camp and sub-camp.

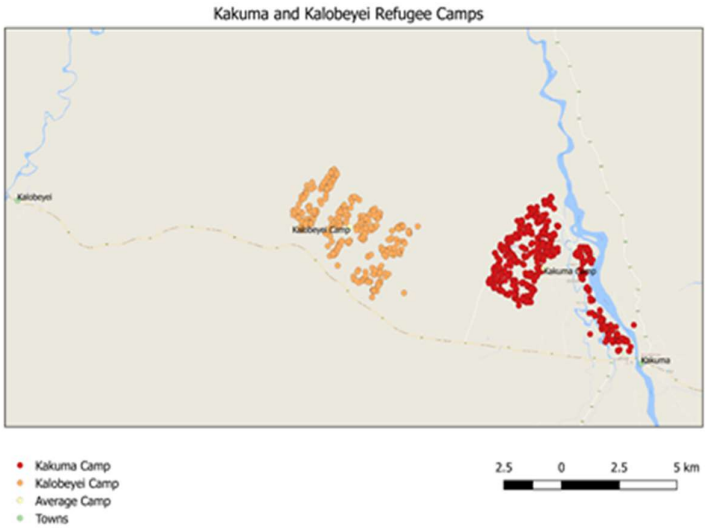
Table A5.2*: Distribution of refugee sample by camp*

	Kakuma				**Kalobeyei**			**Total**
Camp	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***1***	***2***	***3***	
Kakuma	138	140	132	132				542
Kalobeyei					179	203	163	545
No.of obs.	**138**	**140**	**132**	**132**	**179**	**203**	**163**	**1,087**

Source: Evaluation survey (2017).

14. Figure A5.1 shows the spatial distribution of the refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei and illustrates the proxmity between the two areas.

***Figure A5.1**: Spatial distribution of the refugee sample.*

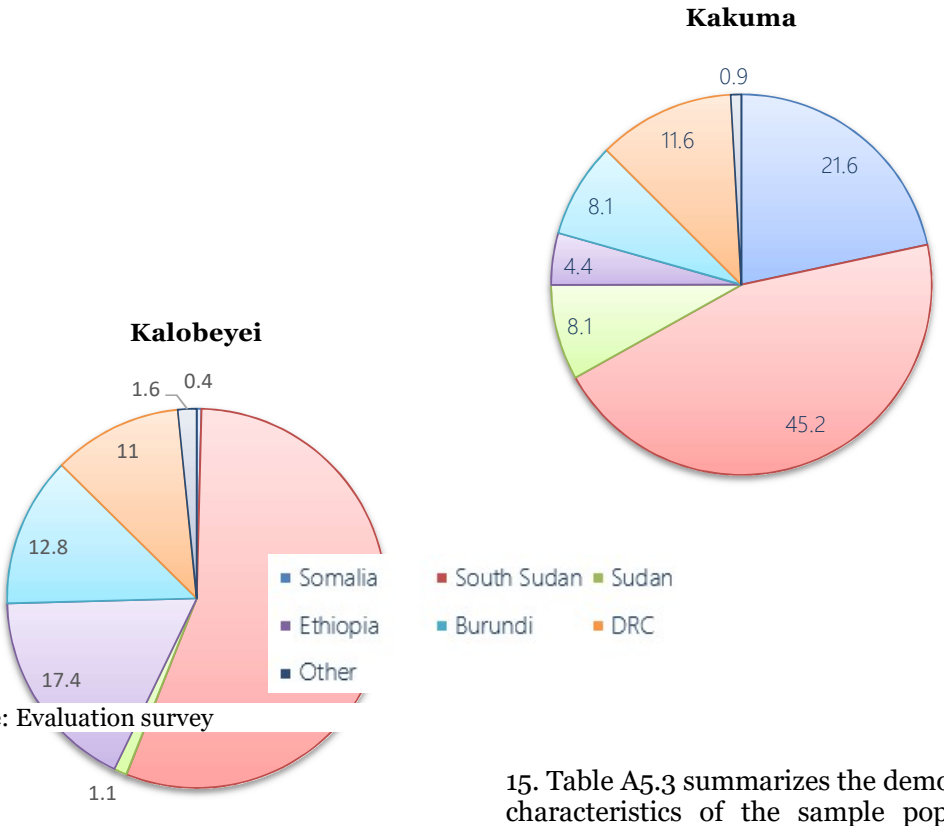


Source: Evaluation survey

The distribution of the refugee sample by country of origin is displayed Figure A5.2. Our sampled households comprise a total of 6,439 individuals of whom about 51% are female and 49% are male, whereas the actual camp population statistics show a population that is 46% female and 53% male.The sampled refugee population comprises respondents from the eight main countries of origin in the camp: South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Burundi, and others that include Rwanda and Uganda. About 45% and 56% of the sampled individual population in Kakuma and Kalobeyei respectively are South Sudanese. In terms of representativeness, this is close to the average of 57% found in the actual camp population statistics for November 2017[129]. While Somalians are the second largest ethnic group in Kakuma, Ethiopians are the second largest ethnic group in Kalobeyei. DRC and Burundi origin refugees are almost equally present in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Given the small proportion of Ugandans and Rwandans in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei, they are combined into an "other" category. Comparatively, Kakuma has a good representation of all major groups making the camp culturally and ethnically diverse.

[129] UNHCR Camp population statistics, Kakuma and Kalobeyei November 2017. https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/60905

***Figure A5.2**: Distribution of the refugee sample by country of origin.*



Source: Evaluation survey

15. Table A5.3 summarizes the demographic characteristics of the sample population. Most of the households are female headed (64% for both Kakuma and Kalobeyei). The average household size is higher in Kakuma camp (6.2) compared to Kalobeyei settlement (5.5). About 10% and 22% of the households in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, respectively, had transferred from Dadaab. The average years spent in the camp are 6.37 in Kakuma and 1.03 in Kalobeyei. Nearly 94% of the households in Kalobeye i arrived after the CBT began in August 2015 compared to only 15% in Kakuma.This is not surprising given that Kalobeyei was recently established in 2016. The average age of the household head is about years and 33 years in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, respectively.

***Table A5.3**: Household characteristics, refugee history and social networks by camp*

Variables	Kakuma	Kalobeyei	Diff
Household characteristics			
Female headed (%)	64.4	64.0	0.4
Household size	6.220	5.47	0.753***
Age of household head	35.85	32.82	3.023***
Number of active members	2.891	2.29	0.597***
Number of dependents	3.338	3.18	0.156
Age dependency ratio	1.478	1.66	-0.178*
Number of female members	1.819	1.66	0.159
Head attends school (%)	13.4	18.6	-5.2**
Head has vocational training (%)	3.2	5.5	-2.2*
Refugee history			
Arrives in camp after August 2015 (%)	14.9	93.8	-78.8***
Average number of years in camp	6.37	1.03	5.34**
Months as a refugee	76.41	12.41	64.00***

Transferred from Dadaab (%)	10.9	22.4	-11.5***
No. of Observations	**542**	**545**	

Note: Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

16. Only 1.7% of the households have been resident in Kakuma camp for over 20 years. For Kakuma camp, about 13% have lived between 10-20 years in the camp and about 29% lived in the camp between 6 and 10 years. Somali refugees are those who have lived in the camp for a longer period of time. About 71% have lived for 6-10 years. However, less than 10% have lived in the camps for less than 6 years. More than 75% of the Sudanese refugees have been at the camp for at least 3 years. About 38% of South Sudan, 40% of Ethiopians, 29% of Burundi and 38% of Congolese refugees have lived in the camp for more than 3 years. These results are consistent with the previous WFP vulnerability assessments regarding the encampment period of refugees in Kakuma[130]. Farming is reported as the major livelihood source for households before arriving in the camps; by nearly 40% households (42% female headed, 35% male headed) in Kakuma and about 43% households (46% female headed and 34% male headed) in Kalobeyei

Host communities

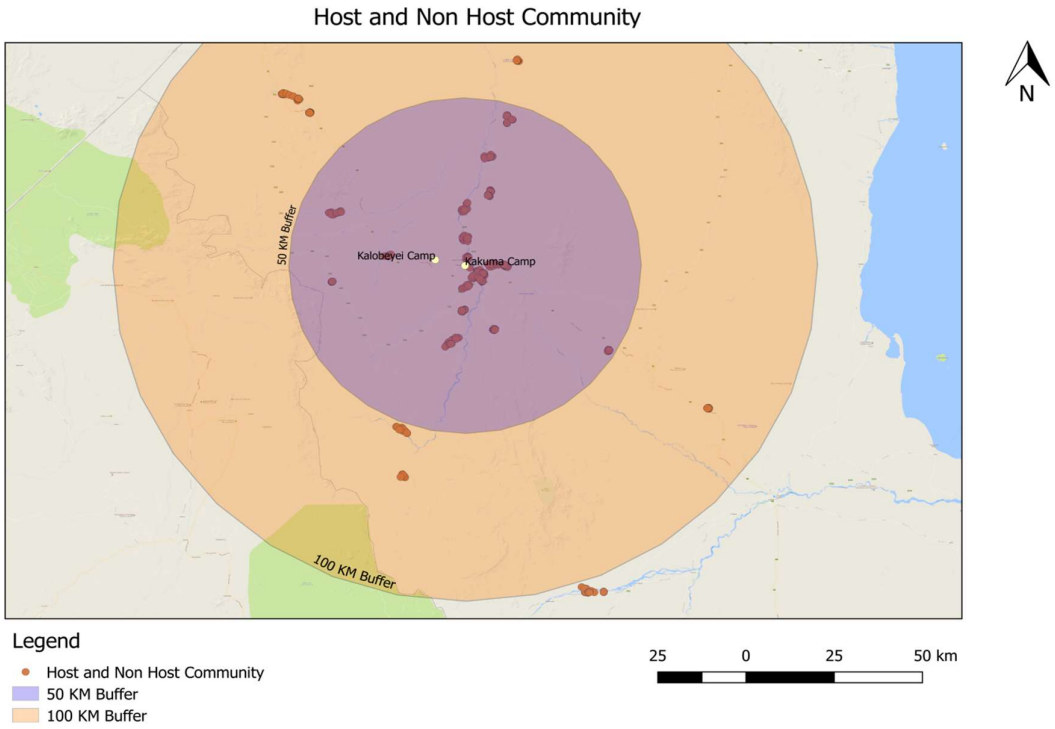
17. A household survey was also administered to households in host and non-host communities. The survey collected detailed information on household demographics, livelihoods, food security, expenditure patterns, intra-household and inter-household decision making, social tensions, commodity prices, perceptions of the CBT, modality preferences and other socio-economic information.

18. A *two-stage stratified cluster sampling design was used to sample the host and non-host community households*. The first stage involved the selection of 50 clusters from the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Program (NASSEP) V (NASSEP V) using Equal Probability Selection Method (EPSEM) independently within Turkana County and urban-rural strata. The NASSEP V is a household based sampling frame developed and maintained by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). It is based on the list of enumeration areas (EAs) from the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The measure of size (MoS) for the EAs included in the frame was taken to be an average of 100 households with upper and lower limits of 149 and 50 respectively. During the creation of the clusters, EAs with more than one MoS (i.e. above 149 households) were segmented accordingly into equal sizes (one MoS) and one segment randomly selected. This segment was then listed to form the NASSEP V Cluster. The EPSEM method was adopted since during the creation of the frame, clusters were standardized so that each could have one Measure of Size (MoS) defined as having an average of 100 households. A total of 25 EAs were selected for the host communities and an equal number for the non-host communities. In the second stage EAs with the highest population (100 and over households) were first randomly selected. From each selected EA, 20 households were systematically and randomly selected at a sampling interval; i.e. every 5th household was chosen. This was repeated until the correct sample size for host and non-host community were achieved.

19. UNCHR's definition of host communities in Kenya is used to define hosts as communities within the 50 km radius and those residing outside the 50 km radius are deemed to be non-host communities for both camps A total of 393 host and 224 non-host community households in 22 communities were surveyed including communities in Lokichogio, Nadapal, Lokangae, Lochor-Ekuyen (see figure A5.3 for distribution of host and non-host communities based on 50km radius). There are 393 host and 224 non-host community households.

[130] Kakuma Vulnerability Assessment report, January 2015

***Figure A5.3**: Distribution of the host community sample by proximity to camps*



Source: Evaluation survey

20. As can be seen from Table A5.4, the average distance to Kakuma camp by host community households is 37 kilometers. However, there are communities who live as close to about 1.5 kilometers. The average distance to Kalobeyei settlement by host community households is 39 kilometers. Nevertheless, the closest host community to the settlement camp is located at about 9 kilometers. Further decomposition shows that about 63.7% of the sampled households reside within 50 kilometers radius of the refugee camps.

***Table A5.4**: Sampled host community by proximity to Kakuma and Kalobeyei*

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.[a]	Min	Max
Distance to Kakuma Camp	617	37.01	30.81	1.49	104.95
Distance to Kalobeyei settlment	617	39.13	29.12	8.77	109.95
Host (≤ 50 Km) (%)	617	63.7			

Note: a)'Std. Dev.' stands for standar deviation from the mean. **Source**: Evaluation survey 2017.

21. Table A5.5 summarizes the socioeconomic profile of the sampled host and non-host community households. About 64% of the host community households are male headed compared to 59% of the non-host community. The average age of the household head is roughly 46 years for both groups. The average household size is nearly 7 for non-host compared to about 6 for host community households.

***Table A5.5**: Demographic characteristics of the sampled host community households*

	Host (≤ 50 Km)	Non-host (>50 Km)	Total (pooled)	Diff
Age of household head	45.9	45.8	45.9	-0.00
Male headed (%)	64	59.3	62.2	-4.1
Household size	6.23	6.7	6.41	-0.507**
Age dependency ratio	134	122	129	11.676

Number of female members	3.23	3.44	3.31	-0.142
Proportion of dependents	47.8	47	47.5	0.8
Head attends school (%)	14.9	16.2	15.4	-1.4
Head has vocational training (%)	4.02	4.07	4.05	-0.05
Years in the community	20	19	20	1.00
Informal transfer receipts (%)	26.2	28.6	27.1	-2.4
Transfer given out (%)	4.8	3.6	4.4	1.3
Safety nets received (%)	54.7	36.6	48.14	18.1***
No. of observations	**393**	**224**	**617**	

Notes: Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017)..

Traders

22. A survey of the traders was used to obtain information on the supply and sale of food commodities by the traders, food prices and business performance. Questionnaires captured information on where food commodities are sourced and how they are transported. The questions capture turnover and employment opportunities, uses of the CBT, commodity prices, demand and exogenous factors which may be influencing the supply of commodities. The selection of traders was also done in two stages. First, traders contracted by WFP were random selected from the list provided by WFP. Traders not contracted by WFP were systematically and randomly selected on-site i.e. every 5th trader was chosen. A total of 107 contracted traders (36% female) and 113 non-contracted traders (29% female) were also surveyed. About 76% of traders were refugees and 24% were Kenyan citizens (see Table A5.6).

***Table A5.6**: Trader characteristics by gender*

	Contracted	Non-contracted	Total	diff
Male (%)	80	63.5	67.3	16.5***
Age	36.7	31.7	34.3	4.99***
Kenyan citizen (%)	13.3	35.5	24.1	-22.2***
Main shop in Kakuma (%)	74.7	76.1	75.5	-1.3
Education				
Pre-primary/primary	38	45.8	41.8	-7.8
Secondary/vocational	32.7	29	30.9	3.7
Higher	8.8	6.5	7.7	2.3
Other/religious	20.3	18.7	19.5	1.6
Retail shop (%)	78.8	95.3	86.8	-16.6***
Trading experience (months)	56.1	47.2	52.1	9.5
Owns multiple shops (%)	30.1	9.3	20	20.8***
Has trading license (%)	100	67.3	84.1	32.7***
No. of observations	**113**	**107**	**220**	

Note: Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

Qualitative interviews

23. Qualitative interviews were administered to generate information that will be used to better understand the knowledge, attitudes, preferences and perceptions of refugees and other stakeholders. Qualitative data enable us to explore the underlying causes and consequences of observed outcomes and the costs, benefits, risks and operational effectiveness of the program.

The primary methods for qualitative data collection are Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), In-depth-interviews (IDI) and key informant interviews (KII) with stakeholders. The IDIs helped to understand the different perspectives, attitudes, pressing challenges of the community members. FGDs establish complimentary views that substantiated the information on the CBT, the extent of community members' participation and the roles played by community members.

24. The study participants for the FGDs and IDIs were purposively selected based on gender, ethnic group and willingness to participate in the study. In addition, the participants were selected from specific target groups, i.e. community leaders, food retailers, the general refugee population. Four enumerators were contracted to assist in data collection. All the enumerators were undergraduates and had participated in several other surveys in Kakuma. They were also conversant with the local languages spoken in the camp and the host communities. Enumerators attended a five-day training at the WFP camp in Kakuma. The training included sessions on research ethics, data confidentiality, survey implementation, and child protection. Trainings were organized WFP and were facilitated by UNU-MERIT faculty members, experienced with quantitative and qualitative research methods and familiar with the local context.

25. The enumerators conducted 50-minute qualitative interviews in the respondent's language of choice. Informed verbal consent was sought from eligible participants before the interviews began. The participants were contacted individually and offered a participant information sheet about the study, its aims, what participation would involve, risks and benefits of participating, confidentiality, and the contact details for persons in charge in case of concerns or questions regarding the study. For focus group discussions, oral consent procedures were conducted. All the interviews were digitally recorded, transcribed and translated into English by the enumerators. Documents were reviewed for completion by the supervisor. Data was collected from different sources using semi-structured tools organized around a specific set of themes. The effectiveness of running BC, the challenges as well as the impact on gender, family and the host community.

26. Qualitative interviews totalled 730 IDIs, 12 FGDs and 30 KII. Of these, 53 IDIs and 9 FGDs were done with refugees and the rest with host/non-host communities and traders. The FGDs were conducted with a diverse group of 149 participants, including separate FGDs for Somalis, Ethiopians, South Sudanese (Dinka ethnicity), English speakers, Swahili speakers (DRC, Congo and others), the host community as well as various committee members from the camps and the trader associations (see table A5.7, Annex 5). The majority were mixed gender groups, though the Somali FGDs were conducted separately for men and women in line with cultural norms. The FGDs composed of an average of 12 participants. These included the camp leaders, food advisory committee and the refugees from the various camps, among others. The FGDs were conducted in English and Swahili. Mobilization of the participants for the FGDs was coordinated by LWF in collaboration with the chairpersons and the block leaders. The participants were encouraged to narrate their experiences rather than respond, in stimulus-response fashion, to a series of closed-ended questions. All identifying information particularly names of individuals and places was omitted.

Table A5.7*:* Key features of the FGDs

FGD	Nationality/ Ethnic Group	Composition of Participants	Number of participants
1	Somali	Female - include new arrivals, youth, PWD, married and unmarried, and older persons	24
2	Somali	Male-include include new arrivals, youth, PWD, married and unmarried, and older persons	10
3	Ethiopia	Male and Female-, older persons, PWD,	16
4	Swahili group (DRC, Congo, others)	Men and Women, Youth, older persons,	21
5	Sudanese (Dinka)	Male and Female (Women, Youth, PWD, older persons, minorities/marginalised)	8

6	English speakers	Male and Female (Women, Youth, PWD, older persons, minorities/marginalised)	8
7	Food Advisory Committee	Male and Female (Women, Youth, PWD, older persons, minorities/marginalised)	10
8	Trader Association Coordinators	Mixed	8
9	Host Community	Mixed	10
10	Non-Host Community	Mixed	10
11	Community and block leaders of Kakuma 1,2,3&4	Male and Female, older and, Youth,	12
12	Community and block leaders of Kalobeyei		12
Total			**149**

27. Among IDI respondents, about 84% are under 50 years old, 46% are male and 15% had no education (see Table A5.8, Annex 5). Kenyans formed the highest number of respondent who participated in the study. They included the host, non-host, community leaders and the traders. The highest number of respondents from the refugee community were of South Sudan origin, followed by Somalis. The six major nationalities were represented in the sample.

28. The ET also interviewed 30 key informants and stakeholders who were from WFP (CO, regional bureau and headquarters), UNHCR, World Vision, NRC, local government officials, Lutheran World Foundation and FilmAid.

***Table A5.8**: Socio-demographic characteristics of the IDI respondents (n = 70)*

Characteristics		**Totals**	**%**
Age	20 and below	11	15.71
	21-30	22	31.43
	31-40	16	22.86
	41-50	10	14.29
	51 and above	3	4.29
	Missing	8	11.43
Sex	Male	30	46.15
	Female	24	36.92
	Missing	16	16.92
Occupation	Employed	9	13.84
	Informal	2	3.07
	Business	22	33.84
	Unemployed	23	35.38
	Community service	8	12.30
	Unknown	6	1.53
Education	None	10	15.38
	Primary	30	46.15
	Secondary	16	24.61
	Post-secondary	5	7.69
	Adult Education	3	4.62
	Missing	6	1.54
No of years in Kakuma	Below 1 year	14	21.54

	1-5years	12	18.46
	6-10 years	6	9.23
	11-15 years	2	3.08
	16-20 years	3	4.62
	Above 21 years	0	0.00
	Kenyans	17	26.15
	Missing	16	16.92
Nationality	Burundi	9	13.85
	Somali	10	15.38
	Sudan	16	24.62
	Congo	5	7.69
	Uganda	1	1.54
	Ethiopia	5	7.69
	Kenya (host/traders)	17	26.15
	Unknown	7	3.08
Categories	Refugees	35	53.85
	Traders	10	15.38
	Host	7	10.77
	Non-host	3	4.62
	Leaders	8	12.31
	WFP staff	2	3.08
	Missing	5	7.14
Residence	Kakuma 1	14	21.54
	Kakuma 2	10	15.38
	Kakuma 3	6	9.23
	Kakuma 4	3	4.62
	Kalobeyei	20	30.77
	Nadapal	2	3.08
	Natiir	3	4.62
	Agis	2	3.08
	Nalemsekon	3	4.62
	WFP Compound	2	3.08
Marital Status	Single	18	27.69
	Married	44	67.69
	Divorced	1	1.54
	Widow (er)	2	3.08
No of Children	None	17	26.15
	1-2	12	18.46
	3-4	12	18.46
	5-6	6	9.23
	7-8	4	6.15
	9-10	7	10.77
	More than 11	1	1.54
	Missing	13	9.23
Total		**70**	**100**

Secondary data

29. The findings from the quantitative and qualitative surveys will be triangulated with data from WFP's project documents and available monitoring data (e.g. FSOM, BCM, gender and protection assessments). Data from the trader survey is complemented with data from the

market monitoring surveys undertaken by WFP. The available WFP documents include the following:

- Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) reports,
- the Kenya PRRO 200174 Operation evaluation (2011-2014),
- PRRO 200737 project document
- Voucher scale up M&E log frame,
- mVAM monitoring reports,
- the WFP Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps Market assessment (June 2014),
- Market assessment reports
- Vulnerability study in Kakuma (2015)
- BCM (Beneficiary Contact Monitoring)
- Refugee Briefs
- Joint Assessment Mission report
- SurePay System Design
- Standard Operating procedures
- Standard Project Reports (SPR) 2015, 2016
- Report on Design of an Impact Evaluation to evaluate the scaling up of WFP voucher programme in Kakuma and Dadaab (August 2015),
- the WFP Kenya "cash transfer module" (CTM),
- Protection and Gender Assessments in Dadaab and Kakuma (2015/2016),
- UNHCR Participatory assessment, UNHCR/WFP Inspection of biometrics

30. However, no particular baseline survey was conducted specifically for the CBT scheme. Monitoring data on food security and markets are available for the baseline period. However, the monitoring surveys are also based on small sample sizes unlike the sample sizes that will be used in this evaluation's household surveys. A vulnerability assessment study was conducted in 2015 in Kakuma after the CBT scheme had commenced. However, the dataset for the vulnerability study will not be completely comparable with the planned household survey.

Gender responsiveness of data collection tools

31. As seen in the evaluation matrix (Annex 5), gender indicators are mainstreamed throughout the criteria and appear in most sub-questions. Data collection activities were carried out in a GEEW sensitive manner. In families with male heads of the households, the male head will be interviewed first and if possible, other members such as the wife will be interviewed, especially with respect to questions on food consumption and gender dynamics within the household. In situations where women were reluctant to participate due to the presence of men, both male and female members of the household were interviewed in different parts of the household. FGDs were organized exclusively for Somali female participants in line with cultural norms. During FGDs, female moderators and note takers were used to ensure that the qualitative assessment voices the actual and unbiased perceptions of female beneficiaries and marginalized groups (e.g. ethnic minorities, people with disabilities). The data collection tools allowed for the gender disaggregation of data and also specifically include GEEW variables. For example, the household survey questionnaires included a module on gender dynamics, gender relations and GBV within the household. Households were also asked questions on the protection environment within the communities e.g. incidents of insecurity and GBV in redeeming vouchers or collecting food. FGDs also discussed questions about participants' views on gender relations, power dynamics and cultural context. Both the quantitative and quantitative data collection included respondents from various social groups including women, men, people with disability and minority ethnic groups.

A5.2 Timing of data collection activities

32. Data collection activities began on the 8th of November 2017 and ended on the 5th of December 2017. The first five days of this period were devoted to the training of 28 enumerators and the pre-testing of the data collection tools. Logistical assistance was received from WFP CO, WFP Kakuma office and LWF. The itinerary for the ET is shown in Annex 6.

A5.3 Data cleaning, management and ethical considerations

33. The evaluation followed the ethical guidelines and principles set out by the United Nations Evaluation group (UNEG). At the start of each interview, the ET provided participants with appropriate information about the purpose and nature of the study and the expected risks and benefits. The respondent was made aware at the outset that (s)he is free to terminate the interview at any point and to skip any questions that (s)he does not wish to respond to. All potential participants were made aware that their participation is voluntary and did not affect their eligibility to receive services from any programs now or in the future. They were also informed that the data collected will be held in strict confidence and access will not be granted to anyone outside the research team. Informed consent was obtained from all respondents. No ethical challenges were encountered during data collection. Languages used in the interviews were Swahili, English, Somali and Dinka. In other cases, local interpreters were used.

34. Quantitative survey data management was undertaken using STATA. Qualitative data coding and analysis were facilitated by the use of dedoose ®, a computer software package specifically designed to manage, search, and retrieve qualitative data. All qualitative interviews (focus group discussions and in-depth interviews) were first translated to English, transcribed and coded by the principal investigators and a professional qualitative data coder. All survey data sets (quantitative and qualitative) will be stored without name identifiers (anonymously) in a locked cabinet at UNU-MERIT/WFP-Kenya for two years, after which they will be destroyed.

A5.4 Data analysis

Measuring the impact of the CBT on refugees, hosts and traders

35. Comparison of average differences based on Coarsened Exact Matching: Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) is employed to compare various outcomes of interest across the two refugee camps. CEM is among the new generalized class of matching methods that improves the estimation of causal effects by reducing the imbalances in the observed characteristics between groups. Like other matching methods such as propensity score matching (PSM), CEM also mimic random assignment by comparing the outcomes of the treated group with outcomes of the non-treated group after matching the two groups on various observable demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The CEM algorithm helps to determine matches through matching of observations on coarsened (broad categories) rather than exact data. The balance between the Kakuma refugees and Kalobeyei refugees is chosen by *ex-ante* user choice based on intuitive information. Since, Kalobeyei refugees are not a control group, after pre-processing data with CEM, the mean differences between the two groups are estimated by comparing the outcomes over the matched sample across the two camps. Refugee households in Kakuma (mixed modality) are matched with those in Kalobeyei (mainly CBT) based on the following covariates: gender and age of the household head, education of the household head, dependency ratio, number of adult females in the household, years in the camp, if transferred from Dadaab or not, and social networks (friends/relatives in camp, Kenya or abroad who can support in time of need). Table A10.10 (Annex 10) shows the marginal and joint distribution of all covariates. More importantly, the overall imbalance statistics (L_i) that measure imbalance with respect to the joint

distribution, including all interactions, of the covariates shows that the joint distribution of the covariates is balanced (Blackwell *et al.,* 2009). For reasons explained in section 1.3 the results for refugees are a comparative descriptive analysis of the mixed modality (Kakuma) against a mainly CBT modality (Kalobeyei) and are not causal impacts. The analysis is disaggregated by gender for all outcomes. For the purposes of brevity, standard errors are reported only for regression results in sections 2.8 and 2.10. To indirectly measure the impact of CBT on the host community, proximity to the camp/settlement as measured by geographic distance is used. Distance was measured using GPS data collected to when identifying the location of each host community household during the evaluation survey. Since the host households are less likely to pre-determine their location to the refugee camp/settlement, distance could be an exogenous indicator for the CBT. This helps in detecting whether the CBT generates a nonlinear effect. Although the CBT was the main social transfer intervention in the camps at the time of the survey, as indicated in section 1.3 (main report, limitations), the analysis cannot disentangle the actual contribution of CBT from other humanitarian interventions. The results presented therefore require cautious interpretation.

36. Regression methods: Ordinary least squares (OLS) and probit regressions are used to measure the impact of the modality on the host and non-host community. The impact of the CBT on the host community households relies on the use of proximity to camps as an indicator of CBT influence in host communities. The choice of the method is derived by the exogeneity of the distance of the households from the refugee camps. Two main indicators are used for proximity to the refugee camps: distance to the camps (measured in Kms) and an indicator variable taking a value of 1 if the household resides within a 50 Km radius of the camps and 0 otherwise. This variable is used as the primary treatment variable in regressions. Regressions control for household head age, gender and education, household composition, receipt of safety nets and location. To test the sensitivity of results and also possible non-linear effects, 40 km and 60 km radiuses are also used. Regression analysis is used to measure the effects of being a contracted trader. An indicator variable taking a value of 1 if trader was contracted for the CBT and 0 for otherwise is used as the primary explanatory variable for effects in linear and probit regressions for traders. Regressions for traders control for trader demographics and characteristics as whether shop is retail or wholesale, number of shops and years of experience.

37. Modality preference through discrete choice experiments (DCE): The evaluation also seeks to determine whether the in-kind assistance, alone or in conjunction with other forms of assistance mainly cash or vouchers, will meet refugee needs appropriately. For this purpose, we consider using descriptive analyses of preferences and a discrete choice experiment (DCE) to gauge refugee's modality preferences. Refugees were presented with different modality choices with various attributes. The modality choices include a full food basket (in-kind) assistance, full CBT, mixed-modality (CBT plus food) and then pure cash. The attributes considered are availability of food in the market and affordability of price for food. The respondents are asked to choose the profile that they prefer most. The results of a DCE are used to elicit the relative importance of attributes to respondents, to examine the effect of improvements in the attribute levels on the respondents' choice, and to estimate the marginal rate of substitution (MRS) between non-price and price attributes.

38. Heterogeneous effects and cluster analysis: The evaluation also examines if the cash transfer was disbursed disproportionately to different target groups and if a marginal group of the population is not served. This is done based on the gender of the household head, household composition (based on age dependency ratio) and refugee characteristics (based on country of origin).

Qualitative data analysis

39. All recorded IDIs were first translated from local languages to English and then transcribed. These transcribed interviews formed the metadata. A coding structure was developed and used to organize and extract themes from the interviews. Based on this code book, the transcribed interviews were coded using dedoose ®, a computer software package specifically designed to manage, search, and retrieve qualitative data. The interview transcripts were concurrently but independently coded by the principal investigators, relying on Creswell's (1997) version of Strauss and Corbin's (1990) grounded theory.

40. A qualitative inductive approach involving thematic examination of the narratives was adopted to interpret the data. The data were coded to reflect the thematic groupings of the interview questions and the key issues emerging from the data. This approach allows for the continual interrogation of narrative data for categories, linkages and properties, permitting the easy recognition of overriding themes in qualitative data, as well as the comprehension of the meanings and messages in narrative themes through the continual investigation of narrative data for categories, linkages, and properties. To ensure quality, the analysis process was well documented and data codes developed in consultation with more than one research team member, reflecting best practices.

Cost- efficiency analysis

41. Cost efficiency analysis compares the costs of the voucher scale up program to the outputs it has achieved. Cost-efficiency of the CBT will be compared with that of in-kind food transfers. The most common cost-efficiency measure for this evaluation is the "cost-transfer ratio" (CTR). For "cash" transfers this is more straight forward (i.e., all non-transfer costs over the value of the transfer), however for "in-kind" transfers, the CTR is defined as the ratio of all non-transfer costs (i.e., management, transportation, and warehousing) to the total value that is transferred to clients, (in this case, the dollar cost of the "in-kind" transfers). The CTR is an intuitive measure because it shows how much is required to spend on non-transfer costs for every dollar of value delivered to clients.

42. The CTR has some drawbacks. Programs run in contexts where a dollar has greater purchasing power will always appear more cost-efficient using this metric, simply because fewer dollars were needed to meet clients' basic needs. When examining "in-kind" transfers, there is also the question of whether the dollar value of an in-kind kit is directly comparable to giving a family that amount of money. This emphasizes that cost efficiency should not be the sole measure used to compare cash and in-kind distribution programs. Cost efficiency metrics are not intended to capture every feature of a program; rather, they provide one additional piece of information among the many that decision-makers should consider.

Validity and reliability of data collection and analysis

43. Validity and reliability of data collection and analysis is ensured both before and after data collection. Upon finalization of the draft questionnaires, pilot tests were conducted using both quantitative and qualitative questionnaires and interview guidelines. The results of the pilot tests were used to refine the research tools and produce the final questionnaires. After data collection, information from primary data collection, project documents and secondary sources are triangulated to check robustness and validity of data and findings. The evaluation results are also supported by a thorough review of the existing literature on similar evaluations for comparison with the evaluation findings. The evaluation team systematically checked accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data.

Triangulation

44. The ET aimed to enhance the validity and reliability of the findings through the triangulation of different data sources and an assessment of the accuracy and comprehensiveness of data sources. The use of a mixed method approach in data collection

enables triangulation between and within methods. An example of triangulation between methods pertains to the role of document review. The data obtained from the review of project documents is used in conjunction with primary data to check for patterns and trends in gender disaggregated outcomes. In addition, FGDs are used to triangulate information received through the quantitative survey, to move beyond individual perspectives to obtain wider community and sector-level perspectives regarding the CBT and to also ensure that the voices of men, women, boys and girls are heard and used.

Gender considerations in analysis and reporting

45. The mixed sources of data allow for the collection of gender disaggregated data and data for GEEW indicators as reflected in the evaluation matrix. The analyses in this evaluation utilize a gender lens in the reporting of findings. In addition, a summary assessment of gender is discussed in the conclusions. Recommendations also address any strengths and weaknesses the gender strategy used in the CBT design and implementation process.

A5.5 Validity and reliability of data collection and analysis

46. Validity and reliability of data collection and analysis will be ensured both before and after data collection. Upon finalization of the draft questionnaires, pilot tests will be conducted using both quantitative and qualitative questionnaires and interview guidelines. As survey standards require, the results of the pilot tests will be used to refine the research tools and produce the final questionnaires. After data collection, information from primary data collection, project documents and secondary sources will be triangulated to check robustness and validity of data and findings. The evaluation is supported by a thorough review of the existing literature on similar evaluations for comparison with the evaluation findings. The evaluation team systematically checked for accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data.

Triangulation

47. The use of a mixed method approach in data collection enables triangulation between and within methods. Triangulation within methods is also feasible with some of the methods. For example, we can compare the views of focus groups interviewed. We can also compare the views of key informants. An example of triangulation between methods pertains to the role of document review. The data obtained from the review of project documents will be used in conjunction with primary data to check for patterns and trends in gender disaggregated outcomes. In addition, FGDs will be used to triangulate information received through the quantitative survey, to move beyond individual perspectives to obtain wider community and sector-level perspectives regarding the CBT and to also ensure that the voices of men, women, boys and girls are heard and used.

A5.6 Limitations

48. The following methodological and data limitations were experienced:

- *Lack of baseline data*: As indicated in the inception report, no baseline data was available. A previous vulnerability assessment study was carried out three months after the CBT began and hence it is not a baseline dataset. Available pre-CBT monitoring surveys are based on small sample sizes and miss information for some important food security and socio-economic outcomes. To the extent possible, rigorous econometric methods are used to try and minimize the challenges associated deriving impacts of inferential statistics using cross-sectional data.
- *No valid control group for refugees and traders*: As indicated in the inception report and mentioned earlier, a valid control group for the refugees is not available. As such an

impact evaluation among refugees was not feasible. Instead, Kalobeyei refugees are used as a comparison for Kakuma refugees. However, in terms of comparability, the demographic profile, date of arrival and ethnicity of Kalobeyei refugees and the available services in Kalobeyei settlement are also different from Kakuma camp. To mitigate this imbalance, a matching method is used to increase comparability between Kakuma and Kalobeyei refugees, although only descriptive analyses can be carried out and bias from unobserved factors could not be dealt with. The analysis is however strongly supported by triangulation of information obtained from secondary data and qualitative data.

- *Impacts on host community*: Although the CBT were the main social transfers provided to refugees at the time of the survey, the analysis of the impacts on host communities cannot disentangle the actual contribution of CBT from other humanitarian interventions.
- *Selection bias*: The inception report anticipated challenges arising from selection bias due to unobserved factors. This particularly applies to the traders. The non-contracted traders are also not treated as a robust control group as the likelihood of selection bias from hidden factors limits the interpretation of causality. The small sample size for the traders also impedes the use of quasi-experimental techniques like propensity score matching to address the bias. Results from regressions are therefore referred to as correlations rather than causal impacts.
- *Cost-benefit analysis*: The inability to conduct a full impact evaluation among the refugees given the lack of control groups prevents a full cost-benefit analysis and only a partial and preliminary comparison of costs and benefits is carried out. Consequently, this limitation precludes the development of a model that helps determine the most effective and efficient mix. However, the evaluation also obtains valuable insights from cost-effectiveness and cost-efficiency analyses.
- *Local economy wide analysis*: During the inception period, it was agreed that a full local economy wide analysis was not feasible due to time and resource constraints. This is an area for future research or evaluations. In this evaluation, analysis of local economy effects relies on the examination of local prices trends, previous market monitoring assessments and qualitative data.
- *Limited data for Dadaab*: Since no fieldwork was done in Dadaab, the evaluation has had to rely on WFP project documents to obtain insights. However, the lack of vulnerability assessment studies and regular M&E reports (e.g. BCM, FSOM) for Dadaab diminished the comprehensiveness of the findings from Dadaab.

A5.7 Quality assurance

49. This evaluation was and is guided by the WFP's Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) and the internal quality assurance systems for the ET's organization (UNU-MERIT). Both UNU-MERIT's internal quality assurance systems and WFP's DEQAS are based on the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) norms and standards.

50. The following steps have been and are being taken to ensure the highest quality deliverables are produced.

- The evaluation firm has closely coordinated with WFP Kenya to ensure that the expectations of the WFP are clear to the firm, while also making clear to WFP Kenya what is possible and feasible from a research perspective.
- The evaluation manager is responsible for ensuring the evaluation process follows the DEQAS guidelines and the UNEG norms and standards
- The evaluation team has internally discussed milestones and regularly reports to the Evaluation manager regularly so that potential issues are recognized early in the process and that through a consultation with the WFP Kenya, a mutually satisfactory solution is found.

- The evaluation firm has exploited its internal and experienced research support services for quality support. This includes consultations with a selected group of senior researchers and professors at UNU-MERIT to validate the approach, methods and outcomes of the project.
- The inception and evaluation reports have are following the guidelines in DEQAS templates and the Quality Assurance Checklists (QACs) developed by the WFP.
- The inception report and the evaluation report, will be assessed by an outsourced quality support (QS) service directly managed by WFP's Office of Evaluation in Headquarters.
- **Independence**: The evaluation team was not directly responsible for or involved in the policy-setting design or overall management of the CBT evaluation, nor do they expect to be in the near future. The evaluation team were given full freedom to access information and none in the evaluation team have vested interests in the CBT scheme
- **Impartiality**: The reliance on a mix of data sources (beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age, diverse of key informants and secondary documents) and data collection approaches (quantitative, qualitative and secondary data) will ensured impartiality.
- **Utility**: Utility of the evaluation was strengthened through stakeholder meetings and workshops during the inception phase, end of fieldwork debriefing and will be aided by the dissemination of findings, that will facilitate feedback and promote buy in from the WFP and its stakeholders.

- *Lack of baseline data*: As indicated in the inception report, no baseline data was available. A previous vulnerability assessment study was carried out three months after the CBT began and hence it is not a baseline dataset. Available pre-CBT monitoring surveys are based on small sample sizes and miss information for some important food security and socio-economic outcomes. To the extent possible, rigorous econometric methods are used to try and minimize the challenges associated deriving impacts of inferential statistics using cross-sectional data.
- *No valid control group for refugees and traders*: As indicated in the inception report and mentioned earlier, a valid control group for the refugees is not available. As such an impact evaluation among refugees was not feasible. Instead, Kalobeyei refugees are used as a comparison for Kakuma refugees. However, in terms of comparability, the demographic profile, date of arrival and ethnicity of Kalobeyei refugees and the available services in Kalobeyei settlement are also different from Kakuma camp. To mitigate this imbalance, a matching method is used to increase comparability between Kakuma and Kalobeyei refugees, although only descriptive analyses can be carried out. The analysis is however strongly supported by triangulation of information obtained from secondary data and qualitative data.
- *Selection bias*: The inception report anticipated challenges arising from selection bias due to unobserved factors. This particularly applies to the traders. The non-contracted traders are also not treated as a robust control group as the likelihood of selection bias from hidden factors limits the interpretation of causality. The small sample size for the traders also impedes the use of quasi-experimental techniques like propensity score matching to address the bias. Results from regressions are therefore referred to as correlations rather than causal impacts.
- *Cost-benefit analysis*: The inability to conduct a full impact evaluation among the refugees given the lack of control groups prevents a full cost-benefit analysis and only a partial and preliminary comparison of costs and benefits is carried out. Consequently, this limitation precludes the development of a model that helps determine the most effective and efficient mix. However, the evaluation also obtains valuable insights from cost-effectiveness and cost-efficiency analyses.

- *Local economy wide analysis*: During the inception period, it was agreed that a full local economy wide analysis was not feasible due to time and resource constraints. This is an area for future research or evaluations. In this evaluation, analysis of local economy effects relies on the examination of local prices trends, previous market monitoring assessments and qualitative data.
- *Limited data for Dadaab*: Since no fieldwork was done in Dadaab, the evaluation has had to rely on WFP project documents to obtain insights. However, the lack of vulnerability assessment studies and regular M&E reports (e.g. BCM, FSOM) for Dadaab diminished the comprehensiveness of the findings from Dadaab.

Annex 6: Data collection tools

Sent separately by e-mail in folder "Data Collection Tools_CBT Evaluation.7z"

Annex 7: Evaluation Mission Schedule

***Table A7.1**: Evaluation mission schedule*

Day	Date	Team leader Nyasha Tirivayi	Senior Evaluator Sonila Tomini	Data collection manager Nancy Nafula	Data analysis Specialist Wondi Tesfaye	Qualitative Expert Carolyne Egesa	Software/Data Entry Expert Collins Mwungu	Junior Researcher Alexander Hunns	Junior Researcher Francesco Iacoella
		What / Where	What / Where	What / Where	What / Where	What / Where	What / Where	What / Where	What / Where
1	04-05/11/2017	Arrive in Nairobi	Arrive in Nairobi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Arrive in Nairobi	Arrive in Nairobi
2	06/11/2017	Introduction to CO preparation for inception meeting WFP CO staff: Country Director, Head of Programme, CBT/Refugee/Innovation Units, Finance, Logistics, M&E	**Fly to Kakuma**	**Fly to Kakuma**	N/A	N/A	Introduction to CO preparation for inception meeting WFP CO staff: Country Director, Head of Programme, CBT/Refugee/Innovation Units, Finance, Logistics, M&E	Introduction to CO preparation for inception meeting WFP CO staff: Country Director, Head of Programme, CBT/Refugee/Innovation Units, Finance, Logistics, M&E	**Fly to Kakuma**
3	07/11/2017	Nairobi Inception meeting with WFP, UNHCR, FAO, ECHO, DFID, World Vision, CARE, NRC, USAID , Germany, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government	Kakuma-Introductory meeting WFP, UNHCR, DRA, World Vision, CARE, NRC, Sub-county admin Training enumerators and pre-testing	Kakuma-Introductory meeting WFP, UNHCR, DRA, World Vision, CARE, NRC, Sub-county admin Training enumerators and pre-testing	N/A	N/A	Nairobi Inception meeting with WFP, UNHCR, FAO, ECHO, DFID, World Vision, CARE, NRC, USAID , Germany, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government	Nairobi Inception meeting with WFP, UNHCR, FAO, ECHO, DFID, World Vision, CARE, NRC, USAID , Germany, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National	Kakuma-Introductory meeting WFP, UNHCR, DRA, World Vision, CARE, NRC, Sub-county admin Training enumerators and pre-testing

								Government	
4	08/11/2017	Nairobi Key informant interviews (WFP, UNCHR, DFID, ECHO, FAO, USAID, Germany)	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	N/A	N/A	**Fly to Kakuma**	**Fly to Kakuma**	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing
5	09/11/2017	Nairobi Key informant interviews (WFP, UNCHR, DFID, ECHO, FAO, USAID, Germany)	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	N/A	N/A	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing
6	10/11/2017	**Fly to Kakuma**	Kakuma-Data collection Key informant interviews WFP, UNHCR, DRA, World Vision, CARE, NRC, Sub-county admin	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	N/A	N/A	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing
8	11-12/11/2017	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	Arrive in Nairobi	Arrive in Nairobi	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing	Kakuma Training enumerators and pre-testing
9	13/11/2017	Kakuma-Data collection Key informant interviews WFP, UNHCR,	Kakuma-Data collection Key informant interviews WFP, UNHCR,	Kakuma-Data collection	**Fly to Kakuma**	**Fly to Kakuma**	Kakuma-Data collection	Kakuma-Data collection	Kakuma-Data collection

		DRA, World Vision, CARE, NRC, Sub-county admin	DRA, World Vision, CARE, NRC, Sub-county admin						
13	17/11/2017	**Fly to Nairobi**	**Fly to Nairobi**	Kakuma-Data collection	Kakuma-Data collection	Kakuma-Data collection	Kakuma-Data collection	**Fly to Nairobi**	Kakuma-Data collection
14	18/11/2017	Depart for Netherlands	Depart for Netherlands	Kakuma/Host community-Data collection	Kakuma-Data collection	Kakuma/Host community-Data collection	Kakuma-Data collection	Depart for Netherlands	Kakuma-Data collection
32	08/12/2017	Netherlands Additional key informant intervies	Netherlands Cost-benefit analysis	Kakuma-Data collection	**Fly to Nairobi**	Kakuma-Data collection	Kakuma-Data collection	Netherlands Project document review	Kakuma-Data collection
35	11/12/2017	Netherlands Additional key informant interviews	Netherlands Cost-benefit analysis	**Fly to Nairobi**		**Fly to Nairobi**	**Fly to Nairobi**	Netherlands Project document review	**Fly to Nairobi**
End of data collection phase									
36	12/12/2017	Netherlands Preliminary data analysi	Netherlands Cost-benefit analysis	Nairobi Preliminary data analysis	Depart for Netherlands	Nairobi Preliminary data analysis	Nairobi Preliminary data analysis	Netherlands Project document review	Depart for Netherlands
76	21/01/2018	Arrive in Nairobi	Arrive in Nairobi	Nairobi Data analysis	NetherlandsData analysis	Nairobi Data analysis	Nairobi Data analysis	Netherlands Document review	Netherlands Data analysis
77	22/01/2018	Nairobi Debriefing session: end of fieldwork	Nairobi Debriefing session: end of fieldwork	Nairobi Debriefing session: end of fieldwork	Netherlands Data analysis	Nairobi Debriefing session: end of fieldwork	Nairobi Debriefing session: end of fieldwork	Netherlands Report writing	Netherlands Data analysis
78	23/01/2018	Nairobi WFP Meetings	Nairobi WFP Meetings	Nairobi Data analysis	Netherlands Data analysis	Nairobi Data analysis	Nairobi Data analysis	Netherlands Report writing	Netherlands Report writing
79	24/01/2018	Depart for the Netherlands	Depart for the Netherlands	Nairobi Data analysis	Netherlands Data analysis	Nairobi Data analysis	Nairobi Data analysis	Netherlands Report writing	Netherlands Report writing
81	26/01/2018	Netherlands Report writing/ data analysis	Netherlands Report writing	Nairobi Data analysis/report writing	Netherlands Data analysis/report writing	Nairobi Report writing	Nairobi Data analysis/report writing	Netherlands Report writing	Netherlands Report writing

109	23/02/2018	Submit draft evaluation report							
137	23/03/2018	Submit final report							
160+	April 2018??	Dissemination workshop with stakeholders	Dissemination workshop with stakeholders	Dissemination workshop with stakeholders	Netherlands	Dissemination workshop with stakeholders	Dissemination workshop with stakeholders	Netherlands	Netherlands

Annex 8: Stakeholders interviewed

***Table A8.1**: List of interviewed stakeholders*

Name	Title	Organization/Location
Allan Kute	Head of VAM	WFP Central Office (CO), Nairobi
Beatrice Mwongela	Head of M&E Unit	WFP CO, Nairobi
Ernesto Gonzalez	Programme Officer	WFP Regional Bureau, Nairobi
Olive Wahome -Mugo	National Logistics Officer	WFP CO, Nairobi
Michael Wainaina	Finance Officer	WFP CO, Nairobi
Eva Runyora	Finance Assistant	WFP CO, Nairobi
Shirley Odero	Gender & Protection Officer	WFP CO, Nairobi
Sarah Chol	Camp Leader	Kakuma camp
Monicah Mbutu	Peace Building Officer	LWF, Kakuma
Boniface Wanganju	Programme Officer	WFP Suboffice, Kakuma
Christine Akunaye	M&E Officer	WFP CO, Nairobi
Hillary Ereng	Food Security Project Officer	NRC, Kakuma
Philomena Wanyama	Senior Logistics Associate	WFP SO, Kakuma
Winston Kivuitu	Retail Supply Chain Officer	WFP SO, Kakuma
Eddie Kisach	Logistics Assistant – CBT	WFP SO, Kakuma
James Lopeyok	Project Officer Food Assistance	World Vision, Kakuma
Kyi Zin Bo	Associate Registration Officer	UNHCR, Kakuma
Patrice Ahouanso	Senior Protection Officer	UNHCR, Kakuma
Baker Mukeere	Head of Kakuma Suboffice	WFP SO, Kakuma
Sam Okora	Programme Officer (Refugee Operations)	WFP CO, Nairobi
Felix Okech	Programme Officer (Innovations)	WFP CO, Nairobi
Silvano Ndwiga	Programme Officer (Refugee Unit)	WFP CO, Nairobi
Aloys Sema	Head of Dadaab Suboffice	WFP SO, Dadaab
Julius Kisingu	Programme Officer (Markets)	WFP CO, Nairobi
Cristoph Waldmeier	Programme Officer - VAM	WFP Head Quarters, Rome
Jared Mambo	Project Manager Food Assistance	World Vision, Dadaab
Amos Guyo	Project Manager Food Assistance	World Vision, Dadaab

Annex 9: Documents reviewed

Table A9.1*. List of reviewed documents*

Document Type	Comment / Titles & dates of documents received	Received - Y/N (N/A)	Link to Evaluation matrix
Project related documents			
Appraisal mission report	Joint Assessment Mission 2014 report	Y	1.1.1, 1.1.2
Project document (including Logical Framework in Annex)	-Bamba Chakula Updates, from March 2015 to December 2015 -Traders contract, 2015 -Communications on General Food Distribution Vouchers in Kakuma and Dadaab, April 2015 -Bamba Chakula posters, 2015	Y	1.1, 1.3.1, 2.1.1
Standard Project Reports	PRRO 200174 SPR, 2014 & 2015 /PRRO 200737 SPR, 2015 & 2016	Y	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 4.7
Standard Operating Procedures	-Voucher Feedback Mechanism Guidelines, 2015 -SIM Card Distribution for Bamba Chakula - Voucher – WFP help desk – off cycle - TOR	Y	3.1
Budget Revisions		N	
Note for the record (NFR) from Programme Review Committee meeting (for original operation and budget revisions if any)		N	
Approved Excel budget (for original intervention and budget revisions if any)		N	
Intervention/Project Plan (breakdown of beneficiary figures and food requirements by region/activity/month and partners)	SPARK DFID Quarterly Report January – March 2017 SPARK DFID Quarterly Report October – December 2016 SPARK DFID Quarterly Report July- September 2016 SPR report (2014); SPR report (2015); SPR report (2016)	Y	1.1, 1.2, 4.1
Other	Voucher – Operational Plan – Final Draft mVAM and voucher concept note	Y	1.1, 1.2, 1.3 6.1.1,
Country Office Strategic Documents (if applicable)			
Country Strategy Document (if any)		N	
Other		N	

Assessment Reports			
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments	Refugee Household Vulnerability Study: Kakuma Refugee Camp, 2016	Y	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 4.1, 4.3
Crop and Food Security Assessments (FAO/WFP)		N	
Emergency Food Security Assessments		N	
Food Security Monitoring System Bulletins	May 2014 Consolidated FSOM September 2014 Consolidated FSOM December 2014 Consolidated FSOM May 2015 Consolidated FSOM September 2015 Consolidated FSOM December 2015 Consolidated FSOM May 2016 Refugees Operation FSOM September 2016 Refugees Operation FSOM December 2016 Refugees Operation FSOM May 2017 Refugees Operation FSOM September 2017 Refugees Operation FSOM	Y N	2.1, 4.1, 4.3
Market Assessments and Bulletins	-Fresh Food Vouchers Market Assessment: Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps – Kenya, 2012 -Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camp Market Assessment, June 2014	Y	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 3.2.2, 4.7,
Joint Assessment Missions (UNHCR/WFP)	JAM – Kenya Refugee Operation, June/July 2014	Y	1.1.1, , 1.1.2, 1.3.1, 6.1.1
Inter-Agency Assessments		N	
Rapid needs assessments		N	
Cash and voucher feasibility studies	2014 Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps market assessment has a small assessment of CBA for market based voucher. FFV Market Assessment February 2012	Y	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 4.4.1, 5.1.1, 5.1.3
Other		N	
Monitoring & Reporting			
M&E Plan	2 – WFP Evaluation Policy Decentralised Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) Process Guide, 2017; Vouchers M&E plan – final as 3rd March 2015; Study Design concept TOR final March 2015	Y	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3
Country Situation Report (SITREP)		N	
Country Executive Brief		N	

Food Distribution and Post-distribution Monitoring Reports	May 2014 Consolidated FSOM September 2014 Consolidated FSOM December 2014 Consolidated FSOM May 2015 Consolidated FSOM September 2015 Consolidated FSOM December 2015 Consolidated FSOM May 2016 Refugees Operation FSOM September 2016 Refugees Operation FSOM December 2016 Refugees Operation FSOM May 2017 Refugees Operation FSOM September 2017 Refugees Operation FSOM **** Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 1 September 2015 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 2 September 2015 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 3 October 2015 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 4 November 2015 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 5 December 2015 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 6 January 2016 Dadaab VOICE BCM Round 1 February 2016 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 7 February 2016 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 9 April 2016 **** PRRO Refugees Monitoring Report Q1 2016 PRRO Refugees Monitoring Report Q2 2016 PRRO Refugees Monitoring Report Q3 2016 PRRO Refugee Brief February 2015 PRRO Refugee Brief March 2015 PRRO Refugee Brief April 2015 PRRO Refugee Brief May/June 2015 PRRO Refugee Brief July 2015	Y N	1.2.1, 1.3.1, 2.1, 4.1, 4.3, 4,4, 4.7
Monthly Monitoring Reports	Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 1 September 2015 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 2 September 2015 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 3 October 2015 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 4 November 2015 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 5 December 2015 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 6 January 2016 Dadaab VOICE BCM Round 1 February 2016 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 7 February 2016 Kakuma VOICE BCM Round 9 April 2016	Y	1.2.1, 1.3.1, 2.1, 4.1, 4.3, 4,4, 4.6, 4.7

	**** PRRO Refugees Monitoring Report Q1 2016 PRRO Refugees Monitoring Report Q2 2016 PRRO Refugees Monitoring Report Q3 2016 PRRO Refugee Brief February 2015 PRRO Refugee Brief March 2015 PRRO Refugee Brief April 2015 PRRO Refugee Brief May/June 2015 PRRO Refugee Brief July 2015 **** Voucher (Bamba Chakula?) updates March 2015 Voucher (Bamba Chakula?) updates April 2015 Voucher (Bamba Chakula?) updates May 2015 Voucher (Bamba Chakula?) updates June 2015 Voucher (Bamba Chakula?) updates March 2015 Bamba Chakula update Jul-Aug 2015 Bamba Chakula update November – December 2015 Bamba Chakula update September – October 2015		
Beneficiary Verification Reports	Report on Phone Ownership, Access and Coping Mechanism in Kakuma 4 Refugee Camp, June 2015	Y	1.1.1, 1.1.2
Donor specific reports	SPARK DFID Quarterly Report January – March 2017 SPARK DFID Quarterly Report October – December 2016 SPARK DFID Quarterly Report July- September 2016 ECHO 2014	Y	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 4.1,
Output monitoring reports (if applicable)			
Actual and Planned beneficiaries by activity and district/ location by year	SPARK DFID Quarterly Reports: planned vs actual beneficiaries data available for period September 2016 – March 2017 for following projects (no disaggregation by camp): (i) Cash-based transfer (ii) Supplementary feeding programme	Y	1.1, 1.2, 5.1
Male vs. Female beneficiaries by activity and district/ location by year	Gender and protection assessment of the mixed modality for food assistance to refugees in: • Kakuma, February 2016 • Dadaab, May 2016 • Kakuma and Kalobeyei, August 2016 SPR report (2014) SPR report (2015)	Y	1.1, 1.2, 5.1

	SPR report (2016)		
Beneficiaries by age group	SPR report (2014): disaggregation by project, gender and age. No disaggregation by camp is apparent SPR report (2015):disaggregation by project, gender, and age brackets. No disaggregation by camp is apparent. SPR report (2016): disaggregation by project, gender, and age brackets. No disaggregation by camp is apparent.	Y	1.1, 1.2, 5.1
Actual and Planned tonnage distributed by activity by year	SPR report (2014) SPR report (2015) SPR report (2016)	Y	1.1, 1.2, 5.1
Commodity type by activity	200737 2015	Y	1.1, 1.2, 5.1
Actual and Planned cash/voucher requirements (US$) by activity by year	SPR 200737 2016	Y	3.1.3
Operational documents (if applicable)			
Organogram for main office and sub-offices		N	
Activity Guidelines		N	
Mission Reports		N	
Pipeline overview for the period covered by the evaluation		N	
Logistics capacity assessment	2014 Refugee Vulnerability Study Kakuma contains some information JAM 2014 has some limited logistic capacity details Brief reference in FFV Market Assessment Dadaab and Kakuma February2012	Y	
Partners (if applicable)			
Annual reports from cooperating partners		N	
List of partners (Government, NGOs, UN agencies) by location/ activity/ role/ tonnage handled		N	
Field level agreements (FLAs), Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs)		N	
Cluster/ Coordination meetings (if applicable)			
Logistics/Food Security/nutrition cluster documents		N	
NFRs of coordination meetings		N	

Other		N	
Evaluations/ Reviews			
Evaluations/ reviews of past or on-going operation	Kenya Operation Fact sheet June 2016 Kenya operational fact sheet April 2016 Project Document PRRO 200737	Y	3.1, 4.3, 4.4
Resource mobilisation			
Resource Situation	SPR 200174 2014 – limited information SPR 200174 2015– limited information SPR 200737 2015– limited information SPR 200737 2016– limited information	Y	3.1.3
Contribution statistics by month	Financial and in-kind contribution given in USD and metric tonnes given in SPR documents: SPR 200174 2014 SPR 200174 2015 SPR 200737 2015 SPR 200737 2016	Y	3.1.3
Resource mobilization strategy	Project Document PRRO 200737 contains a certain strategic framework	Y	3.1.3
NFRs Donor meetings		N	
Maps			
Operational Map	Kakuma Map May 2017 Kenya Operation Fact Sheet June 2016 – very limited map zoomed out of Kenya 2014 Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camp market assessment JAM 2014 FSOM December Consolidated 2015	Y	4.7.2
Logistics Map	2014 Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camp market assessment – limited details given on the trunk routes used by trucks WFP Kenya Refugee C&V Strategy Report 2014	Y	4.7.2, 6.1.1
Food/Cash/voucher Distribution Location Map		N	
Food Security Map	FSOM May Consolidated 2015 FSOM September Consolidated 2015 FSOM May Consolidated 2014 FSOM September Consolidated 2014 FSOM December Consolidated 2014	Y	1.2.1, 1.3.1, 2.1, 4.1, 4.3, 4,4, 4.7
Other documents collected by the team			

(including external ones) (if applicable)			
Project communication materials	Bamba Chakula Partner pocket guide Bamba Chakula shop poster Bamba Chakula step by step poster Bamba poster 2 final Bamba trader agreement BC poster – increased rations FA – Bamba Chakula step by step Focus Group Discussion Report – Phone Ownership in Kakuma 4 FGD Facilitator's Guide	N	2.1.1, 2.1.2
Population Statistics Update –UNHCR	25052017 Kakuma Operational Update May Dadaab Bi weekly update May 2017 Kakuma & Kalobeyei Population Statistics June 2017 Kakuma Operational Update May 2017 Kakuma weekly new registration population trend 7th May 2017 Kakuma weekly new registration population trend 2nd July 2017 Kakuma weekly new registration population trend 19th June 2017 Kakuma weekly new registration population trend 25th June 2017 Kakuma weekly new registration population trend 5th June 2017 Kakuma weekly new registration population trend 19th March 2017 Kakuma & Kalobeyei Population Statistics November 2017 Kenya fact sheets January 2018 Brief on voucher scale up Update on vouchers in the camps 15th May WFP Communications strategy	N	2.1.1
IRC Nutrition Surveys	Kakuma, Kaobeyei and Dadaab, 2012/2014/2016	N	3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3
World Bank	"In My Backyard? Yes" The Economics of Refugees and Their Social Dynamics in Kakuma, Kenya (2016) Refugee Impacts on Turkana Hosts: A Social Impact Analysis for Kakuma Town and Refugee Camp Turkana County, Kenya (2016) World Bank Online Database	N	4.7
OCHA	Planned humanitarian aid in Kenya, OCHA (2014-2018)	N	3.1.3
UNDP	UNDP Online Database on Human Development Index	N	1.1.1, 1.1.2
Kenyan Government	KNBS CPI monthly updates, 2015-2017 National Food Policy Guidelines Drought Management Committee Institution Act, 2015	N	1.2.1, 3.1, 5.1.1, 5.1.3
Additional Literature	• Asfaw, S., Davis, B., and Dewbre, J. (2011). Cash transfer	N	3.1, 3.2, 3.3,

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Annex 10: Additional Evaluation Findings

Part A: Additional results

Table A10.1: *Perceived benefits of the CBT*

Perceived benefits	**Kakuma**			**Kalobeyei**		
	Full sample	*Female headed*	*Male headed*	*Full sample*	*Female headed*	*Male headed*
Cheaper commodities	9.04	9.74	7.77	2.39	3.17	1.01
Easy to use	***64.02***	***64.18***	***63.73***	***68.07***	***68.88***	***66.67***
More traders	***22.88***	***25.21***	***18.65***	***16.51***	***19.31***	***11.62***
More meat/dairy	2.21	1.72	3.11	0.73	0.86	0.51
More fresh food	9.23	8.60	10.36	11.38	12.39	9.60
Faster/less time consuming collection	***23.25***	***22.06***	***25.39***	***41.10***	***37.46***	***47.47***
More savings	0.37	0.29	0.52	1.10	1.73	0
More jobs in camp	0.18	0.29	0	2.02	1.44	3.03
Flexibility in food choice	***75.65***	***78.51***	***70.47***	***69.85***	***75.50***	***59.90***
Other benefits	3.14	2.58	4.15	0.92	0.86	1.01
No. of observations		**542**			**545**	

Source: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table A10.2*: Access to CBT and challenges*

	Kakuma			**Kalobeyei**		
	Full sample	*Female headed*	*Male headed*	*Full sample*	*Female headed*	*Male headed*
Access and regularity						
Received CBT in previous month (%)	98.15	98.28	97.92	98.53	98.27	98.98
More than 1 week delay (%)	3.32	3.15	3.63	49.36	50.43	47.47
No CBT in last 3 months (%)	0.92	0.29	2.07	1.65	1.15	2.53
CBT is easy to use (%)	64.02	64.18	63.73	68.07	68.88	66.67
Owns mobile phone (%)	32.28	30.95	34.72	28.62	23.63	37.38
Technical and non-technical challenges						
Do not know how to redeem CBT (%)	0.55	0.57	0.52	1.47	0.58	3.03
Lost SIM card/technical problems (%)	4.61	3.44	6.74	0.37	0.29	0.51
Lost SIM card (since CBT began) (%)	15.71	12.61	21.35	6.24	5.76	7.07
Theft/robbery (%)	8.12	8.88	6.74	8.07	6.92	10.10
Sexual violence (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discrimination (%)	38.74	37.82	40.41	48.44	48.99	47.98
No. of observations	**542**	**349**	**193**	**545**	**347**	**198**

Source: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table A10.3. *Household food security and consumption outcomes*

Outcomes	Full sample			Female-headed households			Male-headed households		
	KAK[a]	KAL[b]	Diff[c]	KAK	KAL	Diff	KAK	KAL	Diff
DDS	3.20	4.10	-0.90***	3.12	4.14	-1.01***	3.37	4.03	-0.66**
FCS	27.49	36.20	-8.72***	27.03	36.54	-9.51***	28.48	35.48	-6.99***
Acceptable diet (%)	30.4	48	-17.6***	29.6	49.2	-19.6***	32.0	45.4	-13.4*
Poor diet (%)	37	18.2	18.9***	38.6	16.7	21.9***	33.6	21.3	-12.3*
CSI	15.96	14.7	1.27	16.88	14.90	1.98*	13.96	14.24	-0.28
HHS	2.54	2.11	0.43***	2.61	2.02	0.59***	2.41	2.31	0.10
Severe hunger (%)	7.1	13.2	-6.1**	7.3	11.8	-4.4	6.7	16.3	-9.6*
PC[d] cereal consumption	381.16	826.85	-445.69***	362.22	709.14	-346.92***	420.45	1081.03	-660.58***
PC food consumption	606.59	1489.60	-883.01***	568.66	1325.79	-757.13***	686.63	1845.10	-1158.5***
PC non-food consumption	414.44	569.04	-154.60	263.56	544.88	-281.32***	749.87	621.53	128.34
PC total consumption	960.28	2051.00	-1090.7***	797.33	1863.55	-1066.2***	1304.17	2457.82	-1153.65**
No. of obs.	**423**	**447**		**287**	**306**		**136**	**141**	

Notes: a)KAK stands for Kakuma; b)KAL for Kalobeyei; c)Diff stands for difference in averages. d)PC stands for per capita. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

Table A10.4. *Food security outcomes disaggregated by household size*

Outcomes	*Single person HH*			*Larger HH*		
	Kakuma	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*	*Kakuma*	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*
Household dietary diversity	2.9	3.9	-0.9*	3.2	4.1	-0.9***
Food consumption score	24.8	30.3	-5.5	27.7	36.7	-8.9***
Acceptable diet (FCS > 35)	16.1	40.6	-24.5*	0.3	0.5	-0.2***
Poor diet (FCS < 21)	41.9	25.0	16.9	36.6	17.6	19.0***
Coping Strategies Index	8.5	12.0	-3.5	16.7	14.9	1.8*
Severe hunger	8.6	12.5	-3.9	7.0	13.3	-6.3**
Per capita cereal consumption expenditure	793.7	1761.9	-968.3	343.1	755.3	-412.1***
Per capita food consumption	1442.4	2815.9	-1373.5	531.2	1387.3	-856.1***
Per capita non-food consumption expenditure	1940.5	689.8	1250.7	271.1	559.6	-288.5***
Per capita total consumption	3161.1	3505.7	-344.6	761.8	1938.8	-1177.1***
Per capita market value per transfer	959.6	1544.0	-584.4	812.3	1544.0	-731.8
Per capita multiplier effect	3.3	2.3	1.02	0.9	1.3	-0.3***
No. of observations	**35**	**32**		**388**	**415**	

Note: Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

Table A10.5. *Individual Coping strategies*

Outcomes	*Full sample*			*Female headed households*			*Male headed households*		
	Kakuma	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*	*Kakuma*	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*	*Kakuma*	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*
Food rationing (%)	75.18	64.65	10.52***	78.75	65.03	13.71***	67.65	63.83	3.82
Borrow food or rely on help (%)	29.31	28.41	0.90	29.27	29.41	-0.14	29.41	26.24	3.17
Purchased food on credit or borrowed (%)	10.87	25.95	-15.08***	12.54	27.45	-14.91***	7.35	22.69	-15.34***
No. of obs	**423**	**447**		**287**	**306**		**136**	**141**	

Notes: Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table A10.6. *Livelihood outcomes*

Outcomes	***Full sample***			***Female-headed households***			***Male-headed households***		
	KAK[a]	***KAL[b]***	***Diff[c]***	***KAK***	***KAL***	***Diff***	***KAK***	***KAL***	***Diff***
At least 1 income source (%)	33.3	13.6	19.7***	32.4	13.4	19.0***	35.3	14.2	21.1***
Any HH member employed (%)	17.3	10.5	6.7***	10.5	8.5	2.0	31.6	14.9	16.7***
Any member regularly employed (%)	11.1	6.5	4.6**	6.3	6.2	0.1	21.3	7.1	14.2***
Any HH member casually employed (%)	5.0	2.0	3.0**	3.1	1.0	2.2*	8.8	4.3	4.6
Asset poor (=1) (%)	38.8	73.4	-34.6***	39.0	70.6	-31.6***	38.2	79.4	-41.2***
No. of obs.	**423**	**447**	**870**	**287**	**306**		**136**	**141**	

Notes: a) KAK stands for Kakuma; b) KAL for Kalobeyei; c) Diff stands for difference in averages. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).***Table A10.7.*** *Livelihood outcomes by household size*

Outcomes	***Single person HH***			***Larger HH***		
	Kakuma	***Kalobeyei***	***Diff***	***Kakuma***	***Kalobeyei***	***Diff***
Livelihood diversification						
At least 1 income source	37.1%	15.6%	21.5*	33.0%	13.5%	19.5***
Any HH member employed (%)	26%	9%	16%	17%	11%	5.9*
Any HH member with regular employment (%)	20%	6%	14%	10%	7%	4%
Any HH member casually employed	9%	6%	2%	5%	2%	3.0*

(%)						
Asset poor (=1)	57%	88%	-31**	37%	72%	35.2***
No. of observation	**542**	**545**		**542**	**545**	

Notes: Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table A10.8. *Food security and livelihoods outcomes by time of arrival*

Outcomes	***Recent arrivals***			***Early arrivals***		
	Kakuma	***Kalobeyei***	***Diff***	***Kakuma***	***Kalobeyei***	***Diff***
Household dietary diversity	2.67	4.06	-1.39***	3.303	4.924	-1.622***
Food consumption score	25.33	36.05	-10.719***	27.901	39.182	-11.280***
Acceptable diet (FCS > 35)	0.246	0.481	-0.235***	0.315	0.455	-0.140
Poor diet (FCS < 21)	0.415	0.182	0.234***	0.362	0.182	0.180
Coping Strategies Index	15.791	14.953	0.838	16.000	10.048	5.952*
Severe hunger	0.074	0.132	-0.058	0.071	0.136	-0.066
Months of food shortage	2.703	3.935	-1.233*	3.177	4.800	-1.623**
Per capita cereal consumption expenditure	413.199	835.28	-422.08**	375.21	660.18	-284.97*
Per capita food consumption	575.285	1496.137	-920.852***	612.586	1363.32	-750.73***
Per capita non-food consumption expenditure	282.575	538.727	-256.152*	441.251	1146.34	-705.09
Per capita total consumption	828.771	2027.258	-1198.487***	985.474	2509.66	-1524.18**
Per capita market value per transfer	823.085	1544.000	-720.915***	824.702	1544.00	-719.29***
Per capita total consumption	828.771	2027.258	-1198.487***	985.474	2509.66	-1524.18**
Per capita multiplier effect	0.986	1.313	-0.327	1.161	1.625	-0.464
At least 1 income source	20.6%	13.6%	6.9	35.8%	13.6%	22.1*
Any HH member employed (%)	6%	11%	-5.0	19%	5%	15.0
Any HH member with regular employment (%)	3%	7%	-4.0	13%	0%	13.0
Any HH member casually employed (%)	0%	2%	-2.0	6%	0%	6.0
Asset poor (=1)	53%	73%	-19.5**	36%	91%	-54.9***
No. of observation	**68**	**425**		**355**	**22**	

Notes: Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table A10.9. *Men making decisions alone in the households.*

Outcomes	*Full sample*			*Female headed households*			*Male headed households*		
	Kakuma	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*	*Kakuma*	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*	*Kakuma*	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*
Men make decisions alone									
In-kind use	17.7	17.4	0.3	2.1	2.3	-0.2	50.7	50.4	0.4
Voucher use	18.4	17.7	0.8	3.5	2.3	1.2	50	51.1	-1.1
HH resources	21.1	20.4	1.4	5.2	3.6	1.6	56.6	56.7	-0.1
Large food purchase	21.3	15.2	6.1*	5.2	2.6	2.6	55.1	42.6	12.6*
Large asset purchase (%)	24.4	19.2	5.1	8	3.6	4.4*	58.8	53.2	5.6
No. of	**423**	**447**		**287**	**306**		**136**	**141**	

observation

Suurce: Evaluation survey (2017).

A10.10 CEM algorithm and matching results

51. CEM algorithm is applied using the 'cem' stata command. To determine matches from Kakuma and Kalobeyei, the CEMP algorithm performs exact matching on coarsened data. Then, causal effects (Sample Average Treatment Effect – SATT) are estimated on the coarsened data from observations that were matched. To run the CEM algorithm, a fully automated type of coarsening is used for the categorical variables or covariates. Continuous covariates are coarsened and collapsed to categories to create the matches. After a series of trails, Table 10.8 presents the output which contains useful information about the matching. The table also shows the quality of the matched data. Since cem bounds the imbalance ex ante, the most important information is the number of observations matched. See Blackwell *et al. (*2009) for details of CEM.

***Table A10.10**: CEM matching results*

Matching Summary:
Number of strata: 242
Number of matched strata: 107

	Kalobeyei	Kakuma
All	545	542
Matched	447	423
Unmatched	98	119

Multivariate L1 distance: 0.4897
Univariate imbalance:

	L1	mean	min	25%	50%	75%	max
Male headed	3.6e-16	-2.8e-16	0	0	0	0	0
Head education	1.2e-16	-1.4e-16	0	0	0	0	0
Age of household head	0.07384	0.15347	0	0	0	0	-2
Dependency ratio	0.11222	-1.434	0	0	-1.5873	0	-10
Transfered from dadaab	1.7e-16	-1.2e-16	0	0	0	0	0
Social network	2.1e-16	-3.1e-16	0	0	0	0	0
Number of female adults	1.2e-16	-1.1e-16	0	0	0	0	0

***Table A10.11**. Calculation of market values of CBT and in-kind ration and multiplier effects*

Kakuma camp	KES per kg	KES/grams (household size=1)	KES /grams (household old size > 1)
Sorghum *(from WFP)*	32.50	3.71	5.46
Maize *(from WFP)*	54.00	1.67	1.67
Wheat flour *(from WFP)*	71.88	1.65	1.65
Wheat grain*	58.04	1.33	1.33
Split peas *(from WFP)*	50.00	2.00	2.00
Cow peas *(from our data)*	89.85	3.59	3.59
Beans *(from WFP)*	98.75	3.95	3.95

Veg oil *(from WFP)*	188.75	6.61	6.61
Total per day (w/ beans)		17.27	19.03
Total per day (w/ split peas)		15.32	17.08
Total per day (w/ cow peas)		16.91	18.67
Total per month (w/ beans)		518.11	570.76
Total per month (w/ split peas)		459.61	512.26
Total per month (w/ cow peas)		507.43	560.08
CBT value (KES)		500	300
Total market value (food +cash)		959.61	812.26

* Estimated by reducing the wheat flour price by 20%, which is the difference between maize flour and maize grain

Kalobeyei: Calculation per person

	Grams per day	Calories	Price per kilo	value /day	Value per month	Cash per month	Total market value
CSB	40	152	120	4.8	144	1400	1544

Source: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table A10.12. *Beneficiary satisfaction with prices and products*

	Full sample			*Female-headed households*			*Male-headed households*		
	Kakuma	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*	*Kakuma*	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*	*Kakuma*	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*
Not satisfied with quality of products (%)	33.4	33.9	-0.55	35.0	32.0	2.969	30.6	37.4	-6.8
Not satisfied with variety of products (%)	29.7	43.5	-13.8***	29.5	42.1	-12.6***	30.1	46.0	-15.9***
Not satisfied with prices of products (%)	62.7	82.0	-19.3***	63.0	80.1	-17.1***	62.2	85.4	-23.2***
No. of observations	**542**	**545**		**349**	**347**		**193**	**198**	

NotesStars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table A10.13*. Informal credit and beneficiary dissatisfaction with prices*

	Female-headed households			*Male-headed households*		
	Kakuma	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff.*	*Kakuma*	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff.*
Not satisfied with prices while having informal credit with the trader (%)	80.69	86.45	-5.76**	80.31	88.38	-8.07**
Not satisfied with prices while NOT having informal credit with trader (%)	82.80	93.66	-10.85***	81.86	96.97	-15.10***
No. of observations	**349**	**347**		**193**	**198**	

Notes: Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Part B: Disaggregation within camps

Table B1. *Comparing outcomes within camps by gender of head*

Outcomes	Kakuma			Kalobeyei		
	Male headed	*Female headed*	*Diff*	*Male headed*	*Female headed*	*Diff*
Food security and consumption						
Household dietary diversity	3.366	3.123	0.243	4.028	4.137	-0.109
Food consumption score	28.484	27.029	1.455	35.479	36.539	-1.061
Acceptable diet (FCS > 35)	32.0	29.6	2.4	45.4	49.2	-3.8
Poor diet (FCS < 21)	33.6	38.6	-5.0	21.3	16.7	4.6
Coping Strategies Index	13.960	16.877	-2.917**	14.242	14.899	-0.657
Household hunger score	2.407	2.608	-0.201	2.305	2.020	0.285*
Severe hunger	6.7	7.3	-0.7	16.3	11.8	4.5
Months of food shortage	3.000	3.157	-0.157	3.837	4.043	-0.206
Per capita cereal consumption expenditure	420.448	362.216	58.232	1081.030	709.137	371.893***
Per capita food consumption	686.629	568.661	117.967	1845.104	1325.790	519.314***
Per capita non-food consumption expenditure	749.869	263.562	486.307**	621.529	544.879	76.649
Per capita total consumption	1304.168	797.327	506.841**	2457.816	1863.546	594.270**
Per capita market value per transfer	843.670	815.330	28.340***	1544.000	1544.000	0.000
Per capita multiplier effect	1.475	0.971	0.504*	1.592	1.207	0.385**
Livelihood diversification						
At least 1 income source	35.3%	32.4%	2.9	14.2%	13.4%	0.8
Any HH member employed (%)	32%	11%	21.2***	15%	9%	6.4**
Any HH member with regular employment (%)	21%	6%	15.1***	7%	6%	1%
Any HH member casually employed (%)	9%	3%	5.7**	4%	1%	3.3**
Asset poor (=1)	38%	39%	-1.0	79%	71%	8.8**
Women decision making						
Women decide alone						
In-kind use	29%	90%	-60.9***	26%	86%	-59.4***
Voucher use	27%	90%	-62.3***	22%	85%	-63.0***
HH resources	12%	82%	-69.8***	9%	78%	-69.6***
Large food purchase	13%	82%	-69.4***	19%	75%	-55.7***
Large asset purchase	7%	79%	-71.7***	2%	65%	-62.9***
Women decide jointly						
In-kind use	19%	7%	11.8***	22%	10%	12.5***
Voucher use	21%	6%	15.1***	26%	11%	14.7***
HH resources	31%	13%	18.3***	33%	16%	17.0***
Large food purchase	31%	12%	18.7***	36%	22%	14.6***
Large asset purchase	29%	11%	18.3***	35%	20%	14.8***
Men decide alone						
In-kind use	51%	2%	48.6***	50%	2%	48.1***
Voucher use	50%	4%	46.5***	51%	2%	48.8***
HH resources	57%	5%	51.4***	57%	4%	53.1***
Large food purchase	55%	5%	49.9***	43%	3%	39.9***
Large asset purchase	59%	8%	50.8***	53%	4%	49.6***
Tensions and conflict						
Tensions within household decreased	47%	58%	-10.4**	23%	25%	-2.0
Tensions in camp decreased	43%	52%	-9.6*	14%	18%	-5.0

Relations with host improved	24%	28%	-4.0	39%	39%	0.0
Conflict with host over firewood (=1)	29%	36%	-6.0	78%	86%	-7.9**
Any violence	12%	19%	-7.1*	18%	21%	-3.0
Gender roles and relations						
Female generally redeems CBT (%)	88.85	35.29	53.56***	83.99	23.40	60.58***
Female generally collects voucher (%)	79.65	39.26	40.39***	81.05	21.98	59.06***
Female generally collects in-kind food (%)	87.46	22.79	64.66***	82.68	20.57	62.11***
No. of observations	**136**	**287**		**141**	**306**	

Notes: Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table B2. *Comparison of outcomes within camps by household size*

Outcome	*Kakuma*			*Kalobeyei*		
	Single person HH	*Larger HH*	*Diff*	*Single person HH*	*Larger HH*	*Diff*
Household dietary diversity	2.998	3.220	0.222	3.987	4.111	0.124
Food consumption score	24.823	27.710	2.887	30.344	36.657	6.313*
Acceptable diet (FCS > 35)	16.1	31.6	15.4	40.6	48.6	7.9
Poor diet (FCS < 21)	41.9	36.6	-5.3	25.0	17.6	-7.4
Coping Strategies Index	8.529	16.650	8.121***	12.034	14.903	2.869
Household hunger score	2.486	2.549	0.064	2.531	2.077	-0.454
Severe hunger	0.086	0.070	-0.016	0.125	0.133	0.008
Months of food shortage	3.292	3.088	-0.204	4.409	3.944	-0.465
Per capita cereal consumption expenditure	793.653	343.166	-450.487***	1761.947	755.270	-1006.677***
Per capita non-cereal consumption expenditure	648.735	199.212	-449.522***	1144.770	664.676	-480.093**
Per capita food consumption	1442.388	531.195	-911.193***	2815.882	1387.333	-1428.549***
Per capita non-food consumption expenditure	1940.516	271.080	-1669.437***	689.813	559.589	-130.223
Per capita total consumption	3161.131	761.753	-2399.378***	3505.694	1938.831	-1566.863***
Per capita market value per transfer	959.600	812.250	-147.350	1544.000	1544.000	0.000
Per capita multiplier effect	3.294	0.938	-2.356***	2.271	1.256	-1.015***
Livelihood diversification						
At least 1 income source	37.1%	33.0%	-4.2	15.6%	13.5%	-2.1
Any HH member employed (%)	26%	17%	-9.0	9%	11%	1.0
Any HH member with regular employment (%)	20%	10%	-10.0	6%	7%	0.0
Any HH member casually employed (%)	9%	5%	-4.0	6%	2%	-5.0
Asset poor (=1)	57%	37%	-20.0*	88%	72%	-15.0.0
No. of observations	**35**	**388**		**32**	**415**	

Note: Mean difference calculations are using the larger household as a reference. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source:** Evaluation survey (2017).

Table B3. *Within camp comparison of outcomes by time of arrival*

Outcomes	*Kakuma*			*Kalobeyei*		
	Recent arrivals	*Non recent arrivals*	*Diff*	*Recent arrivals*	*Non recent arrivals*	*Diff*
Household dietary diversity	2.667	3.303	0.636**	4.060	4.924	0.865*
Food consumption score	25.331	27.901	2.571	36.050	39.182	3.132
Acceptable diet (FCS > 35)	24.6	31.5	6.9	48.1	45.5	-2.7
Poor diet (FCS < 21)	41.5	36.2	-5.4	18.2	18.2	0.00
Coping Strategies Index	15.791	16.000	0.209	14.953	10.048	-4.905*
Household hunger score	2.809	2.493	-0.316	2.082	2.636	0.554
Severe hunger	0.074	0.071	-0.003	0.132	0.136	0.005
Months of food shortage	2.703	3.177	0.474	3.935	4.800	0.865
Per capita cereal consumption expenditure	413.199	375.209	-37.991	835.280	660.177	-175.103
Per capita non-cereal consumption expenditure	188.637	246.128	57.491	695.233	768.062	72.829
Per capita food consumption	575.285	612.586	37.301	1496.137	1363.319	-132.818
Per capita non-food consumption expenditure	282.575	441.251	158.676	538.727	1146.341	607.614**
Per capita total consumption	828.771	985.474	156.702	2027.258	2509.660	482.401
Per capita market value per transfer	823.085	824.702	1.618	1544.000	1544.000	0.000
Per capita multiplier effect	0.986	1.161	0.175	1.313	1.625	0.312
Livelihood diversification						
At least 1 income source	20.6%	35.8%	15.2*	13.6%	1.6%	0.0
Any HH member employed (%)	6%	19%	13.6**	11%	5%	-6.0
Any HH member with regular employment (%)	3%	13%	9.7*	7%	0%	-7.0
Any HH member casually employed (%)	0%	6%	5.9*	2%	0%	-2.0
Asset poor (=1)	53%	36%	-16.9**	73%	91%	18.0
No. of obs.	**68**	**355**		**425**	**22**	

Note: Mean difference calculations are using the n*on recent arrivals as a reference.* **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Part C: Methodology for calculating change in purchasing power.

52. In order to compare the change in the average individual's food spend score and food diversity over the years we employ propensity score matching (PSM). PSM helps in identifying individuals with the similar characteristics over the years in the absence of an experimental set up, where we would have been able to construct counterfactuals. After these counterfactuals are identified we can then use them to evaluate the changes over the years

for similar households. This would capture the effect that the forms of transfer had on food spend score. Using the potential of the data for 2015 and 2017 we can evaluate how these changes evolved between these two years.

53. We assume Y_{ti} to be the outcome in terms of food spend score for household i when this household is observed in year 2015 and Y_{0i} when the household is observed in year 2015. The treatment effect (here referring to difference between the two years) is:

$$\gamma_i = Y_{1i} - Y_{0i} \quad (1)$$

and population treatment effect can therefore be defined as

$$\gamma_i = E(Y_{1i}|T_i = 1) - E(Y_{0i}|T_i = 1) \quad (2)$$

where T indicates the treatment, and T_i is equal to 1 if individual i participates in the treatment and 0 if not (see also Deheija and Wahba 2002; Dabalen, Kilic et al. 2008). As the treatment here refers to the consecutive year of the survey we do not observe outcomes that would have materialized if corresponding individuals had not participated in the treatment $E(Y_{0i}|T_i = 1$. In our case the treatment involves entire population and therefore the participation is independent of potential outcomes $y_{1i}, y_{0i} \perp T_i$. The average treatment effect for the population treated is:

$$\gamma_i = E(Y_1|T_i = 1) - E(Y_i|T_i = 1) \quad (3)$$

54. The main reason for employing the PSM technique is that (in the absence of a panel survey) it is one of the few effective ways to match individuals with the same characteristics over the years. The variables used for the matching correspond to observable characteristics of individuals that are stable over time. Thus PSM creates a situation equivalent to an experiment where everyone has the same probability of participating in the consecutive year, and this probability is balance among the treated and not treated and conditional on observed variables. The randomization makes sure that the qualities of the treated and not treated are identical in terms of the distribution of the observed characteristics. We have reason to believe that given that both surveys were region representative households had the same probability of participating in the consecutive survey, and that both treated and not treated came from the same economic environment. Both the randomization and the similarities in the background (HIT, 1997) are fulfilled in our study

Table C1. *Financial access and inclusion*

	Camp/Settlement		*Diff*
	Kakuma	*Kalobeyei*	
Loan attempt past 12 months (%)	4.2	9.2	-5.0**
Loan secured past 12 months (%)	39.1	52.0	-12.9
Total sum of loan taken (KES)	238.10	227.52	10.58
Total loan currently owed (KES)	147.69	196.05	-48.36
Savings account (formal institution) (%)	3.1	4.6	-1.5
Savings account (informal institution) (%)	0.6	4.0	-3.4***
Saving accounts (any) (%)	3.3	7.7	-4.4**
Household savings (KES)	359.26	1451.64	-1092.38
Mobile banking (%)	11.8	7.5	4.3*
Membership in savings groups (%)	0.4	4.6	-4.2***
No. of observations	**542**	**545**	

Note: *, **, *** means the difference between the two groups is significant at 10%, 5% and 1%, respectively. Only (less than) 2 households report the months since they were members, loan taken

from social groups in Kakuma. For Kalobeyei, the numbers are 25 and less. **Source**: Evaluation Survey (2017).

Table C2. *CBT use pattern by camp*

Items	*Per capita KES*		
	Kakuma	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*
Food			
Cereals	196.210	677.394	-481.184***
Roots	0.617	1.265	-0.648
Fruits	0.013	0.000	0.013
Vegetables	4.587	15.052	-10.465***
Pulses	23.077	183.385	-160.308***
Oil	21.410	153.448	-132.038***
Meat	1.036	0.345	0.691
Fish	1.642	39.440	-37.797***
Dairy	4.998	16.279	-11.281**
Sugar	17.165	53.077	-35.912***
Condiment	5.129	12.829	-7.701***
Drink	1.416	0.379	1.037
Non food			
School	0.291	0.000	0.291*
House	0.151	0.148	0.003
Hygiene	9.067	1.558	7.509***
Clothes	1.514	0.000	1.514**
Other items	2.062	1.703	0.359
Aggregates			
Spent on food	277.301	1152.894	-875.593***
Spent on food and non-food	288.871	1156.594	-867.723***
Proportion spent on food (%)	95.647	99.657	-4.011***
No. of observations	**542**	**545**	

Notes: Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017)

Table C3. *Consumption expenditures among those with informal credit and without*

	Kakuma			*Kalobeyei*		
	With credit	*Without credit*	*Diff.*	*With credit*	*Without credit*	*Diff.*
Average food expenditure	392.97	527.20	-134.23*	1396.06	1529.32	-133.26
Average total expenditure	517.71	650.58	-132.87	1386.28	1552.73	-166.44
No. of observations	**325**	**216**		**367**	**178**	

Source: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table C4. *CBT collector by camp and gender*

	Full sample		*Female headed*		*Male headed*	
	Kakuma	Kalobeyei	Kakuma	Kalobeyei	Kakuma	Kalobeyei
Male collects CBT	15%	23%	4%	5%	33%	55%
Female collects CBT	66%	59%	78%	79%	44%	24%
Female collects CBT	64%	59%	86%	82%	23%	19%
Male collects CBT	21%	26%	2%	4%	56%	64%
No. of observations	**542**	**545**	**349**	**347**	**193**	**198**

Source: Evaluation survey (2017).

Part D Results from unmatched sample

Table D1. *Food security and welfare of the sample refugee households –unmatched sample*

	Kakuma	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*
Household dietary diversity	3.251	4.161	-0.910***
Food consumption score	27.780	35.956	-8.176***
Acceptable diet (FCS > 35)	31.3	47.9	-16.5***
Poor diet (FCS < 21)	37.7	19.2	18.5***
Coping Strategies Index	15.094	14.324	-0.769
Household hunger score	2.395	2.068	0.327***
Severe hunger	0.065	0.132	-0.067***
Months of food shortage	3.119	3.873	-0.754***
Per capita cereal consumption expenditure	400.81	835.35	-434.54***
Per capita non-cereal consumption expenditure	248.18	735.83	-487.65***
Per capita food consumption	639.39	1532.10	-892.71***
Per capita non-food consumption expenditure	411.32	697.11	-285.79***
Per capita total consumption	990.65	2221.52	-1230.87***
Per capita market value per transfer	823.145	1544.000	-720.855***
Per capita multiplier effect	1.178	1.439	-0.261**
At least 1 income source (%)	39.5	15.0	21.9***
Any HH member employed (%)	19.0	12.5	6.5***
Any HH member with regular employment (%)	11.6	7.7	3.9**
Any HH member casually employed (%)	5.0	2.4	2.6**
Asset poor (=1)	36.0	69.9	-33.9***
No. of obs.	**542**	**545**	

Notes: * , **, *** means the difference between the two groups is significant at 10%, 5% and 1%, respectively. Households with more than 1 income source are less than 1.5%. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table D2. *Women's decision making and control over household resources*

Women decide alone	*Kakuma*	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*
In-kind use	69.7%	64.6%	5.2*
Voucher use	69.2%	62.8%	6.4**
HH resources	58.5%	53.6%	4.9
Large food purchase	57.6%	55.2%	2.3
Large asset purchase	54.2%	42.8%	11.5***
Women decide jointly			
In-kind use	12.2%	13.2%	-1.0
Voucher use	11.6%	15.0%	-3.4*
HH resources	18.6%	20.9%	-2.3
Large food purchase	20.1%	24.8%	-4.7*
Large asset purchase	17.9%	24.4%	-6.5***
Men decide alone			
In-kind use	16.8%	20.2%	-3.4
Voucher use	18.1%	20.6%	-2.5
HH resources	22.1%	23.9%	-1.7
Large food purchase	21.4%	18.5%	2.9
Large asset purchase	25.5%	21.7%	3.8
No. of obs	**542**	**545**	

Source: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table D3. *Gender roles and relations, tensions, social cohesions, conflicts and violence*

Gender roles and relations within refugee households	*Kakuma*	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*
Female generally redeems CBT (%)	71.631	64.877	6.754**
Female generally collects voucher (%)	66.667	62.416	4.251
Female generally collects in-kind food	66.667	63.087	3.579
Equal treatment of boys and girls (%)	92.6%	89.8%	02.7
Tensions within household decreased	54.6%	24.8%	29.8***
Woman experienced any physical/sexual or emotional violence in HH (%)	16.2%	19.3%	3.0
Tensions, social cohesions, conflicts and violence			
Experience no safety problem (%)	65.68	18.72	46.97***
Tensions in camp decreased (%)	48.9%	16.5%	32.3***
Relations with host improved (%)	25.3%	38.5%	13.2***
Conflict with host over firewood (%)	31.4%	80.6%	49.2***
Theft (%)	8.12	8.07	-0.05
Discrimination (%)	31.36	11.93	19.44***
No. of obs	**542**	**545**	

Source: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table D4. *Intra-household transfers*

	Kakuma	*Kalobeyei*	*Diff*
Receipt of transfers (%)	4.2	4.8	-0.5
Value of receipts (KSh)	1244.926	1055.396	-189.530
No. of obs.	**542**	**545**	

Source: Evaluation survey (2017).

Part E: Findings on trader performance and effects on local markets

E1. Estimation model for trader performance outcomes

The following regression equation is used to analyze the association between being a contracted trader and traders' performance:

$$y_i = \sigma + \phi B_i + \rho Z_i + \varepsilon$$

Where y_i is measure or performance (turnover, employment, commodity diversification), B_i is an indicator whether the trader is contracted (Bamba chakula trader) or not, and Z is a vector of trader characteristics and other control variables including age, sex, education, the religion of the trader, trading experience, citizenship, trade license ownership, number and location of shops owned; and ε is the regression error term. ϕ is the parameter of interest to be estimated. The model is estimated using probit model for binary outcomes (turnover, employment and ability to meet demand) and OLS for the continuous outcome (number of commodities traded).

Table E1. *Trader characteristics by type of trader*

Variables	*Contracted trader*	*Non-contracted trader*	*Diff*
Age of the trader	36.72	31.73	4.994***
Sex of trader (1= Male)	0.708	0.636	0.072
Pre-primary/primary	0.381	0.458	-0.077
Secondary/vocational	0.327	0.290	0.038
Higher education	0.088	0.065	0.023
Other/religious education	0.204	0.187	0.017
Retailer	0.788	0.953	-0.166***
Trading experience (months)	56.73	47.18	9.553
Kakuma	0.761	0.748	0.013
Kenyan national	0.133	0.355	-0.222***
Trading license	1.000	0.673	0.327***
Multiple shops	0.301	0.093	0.207***
No. of obs	**113**	**107**	

Source: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table E2. *Impact of CBT on traders: Full regression results*

	Annual turnover >100,000	*Employ at least one person*	*Commodity diversity*	*Meet 20% demand increase*
Contracted trader	0.131**	0.131**	1.067****	0.228****
	(0.059)	(0.057)	(0.171)	(0.059)
Shop in Kakuma	0.233****	-0.151**	0.015	0.107
	(0.070)	(0.068)	(0.237)	(0.066)
Age	-0.008**	-0.001	0.005	-0.001
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.008)	(0.003)
Sex	-0.132**	-0.213***	0.299	-0.091
	(0.064)	(0.066)	(0.255)	(0.062)
Secondary/vocational+	0.136*	0.012	0.256	-0.139**
	(0.071)	(0.068)	(0.239)	(0.070)
Higher education	0.001	-0.133	1.164**	-0.125
	(0.107)	(0.090)	(0.458)	(0.133)
Religious	0.111	-0.087	-0.455**	-0.043
	(0.087)	(0.079)	(0.212)	(0.069)
Retail shop	-0.223**	-0.183**	-0.735**	-0.072
	(0.088)	(0.079)	(0.356)	(0.100)
Trade experience (years)	0.002**	0.001	0.004	-0.002***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.001)

Kenyan citizen	-0.037	0.005	-0.144	-0.117*
	(0.077)	(0.078)	(0.295)	(0.069)
Has a trading license	-0.302**	-0.441****	-0.166	-0.176**
	(0.120)	(0.131)	(0.221)	(0.081)
Owns multiple shops	-0.250****	-0.294****	-0.158	0.030
	(0.070)	(0.063)	(0.274)	(0.078)
N	210	213	212	213
pseudo R^2	0.3028	0.2820	0.2954	0.1654

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. Reference group for education is p*re-primary/primary*. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table E3. *Prevalence (%) of respondents reporting commodities' availability*

Commodity	*Refugees*		*Turkana population*	
	Kakuma	*Kalobeyei*	*Host (≤ 50 Km)*	*Non-host (> 50 Km)*
Cereal (%)	97	95.8	92.6	92.9
Root crops (%)	14.8	4.2	13.5	17,4
Pulses (%)	77.5	84.6	67.9	84.8
Vegetable (%)	18.6	43.7	17.6	20.1
Fruit (%)	5	1.1	10.2	18.8
Meat (%)	15.7	1.8	26.2	35.7
Fish (%)	9	16.7	4.8	5.8
Milk (%)	14.9	16.3	25.2	28.1
No. of observations	**542**	**545**	**393**	**224**

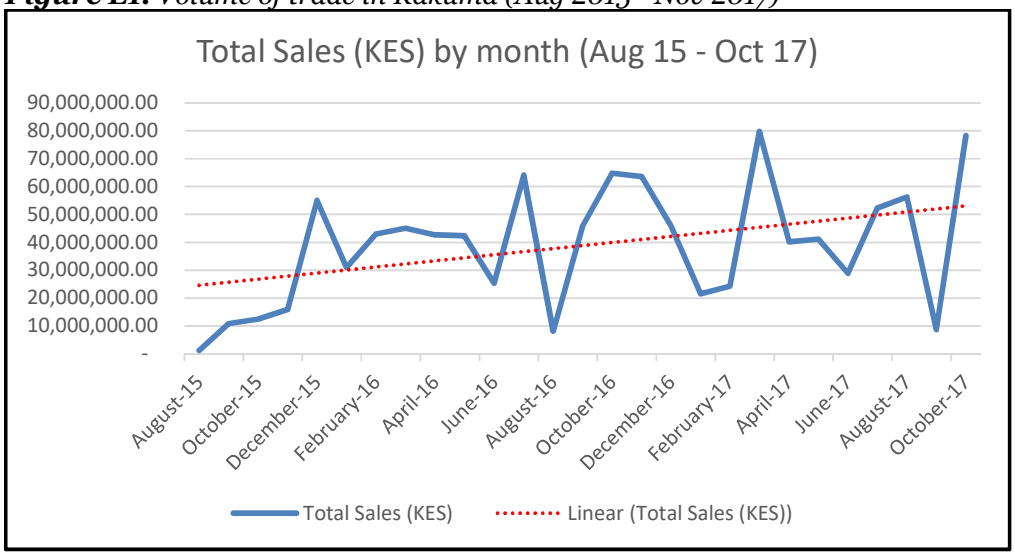
Source: Evaluation Survey (2017).

Table E4. *Perceived communal benefit from to Bamba Chakula*

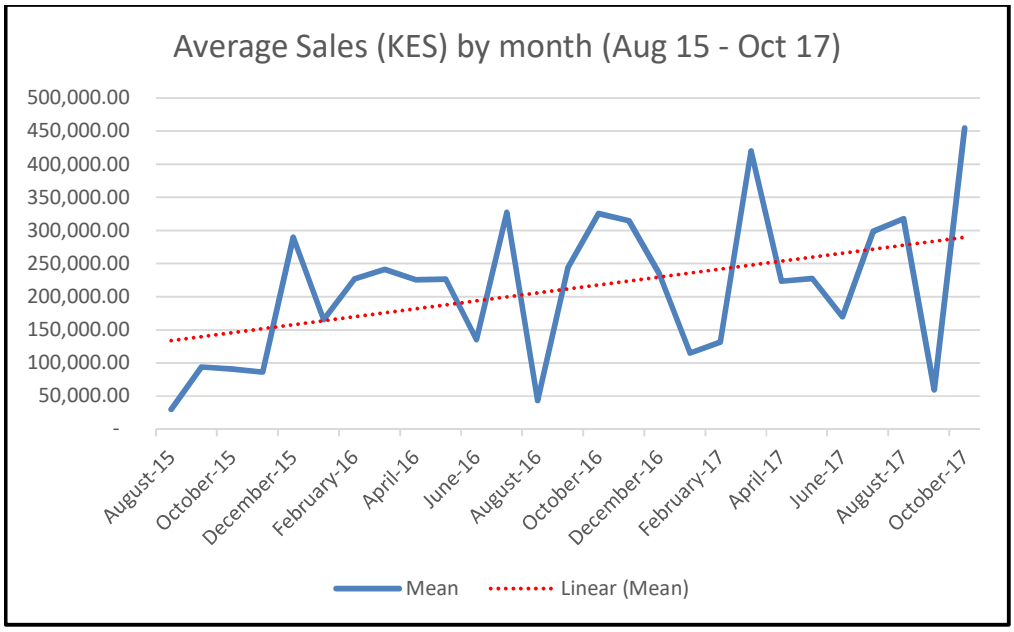
	Total	*Host*	*Non-host*
More goods traded (%)	2.4	3.8	0
Cheaper food items (%)	2.9	4.3	0.4
Cheaper non-food items (%)	0.2	0.3	0
More food choice (%)	3.7	5.3	0.9
Other benefits (%)	5.4	8.4	0
No. of observations	**617**	**393**	**224**

Source: Evaluation Survey (2017).

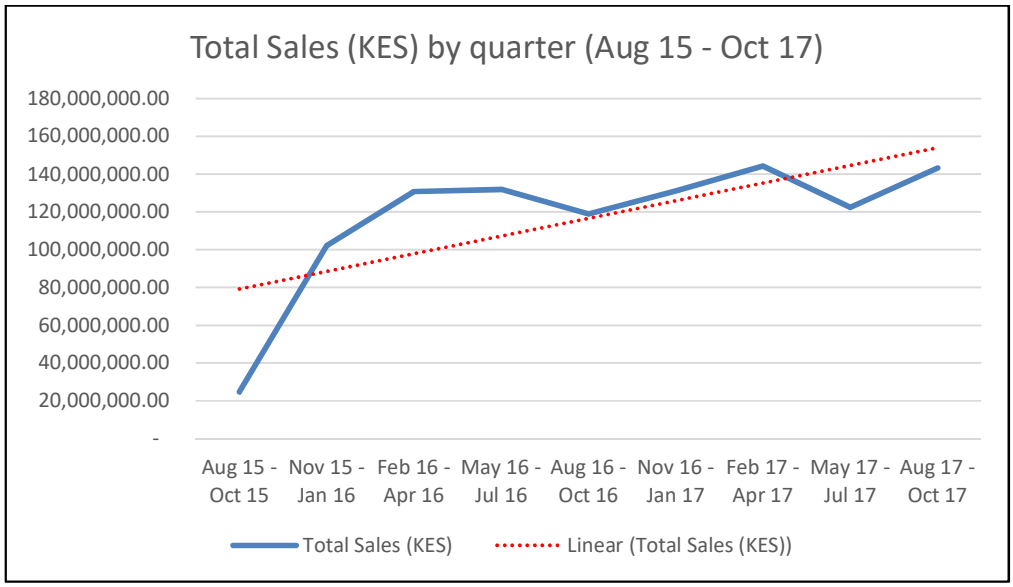
Figure E1. *Volume of trade in Kakuma (Aug 2015 - Nov 2017)*



(a) Total monthly volume of sales in Kakuma



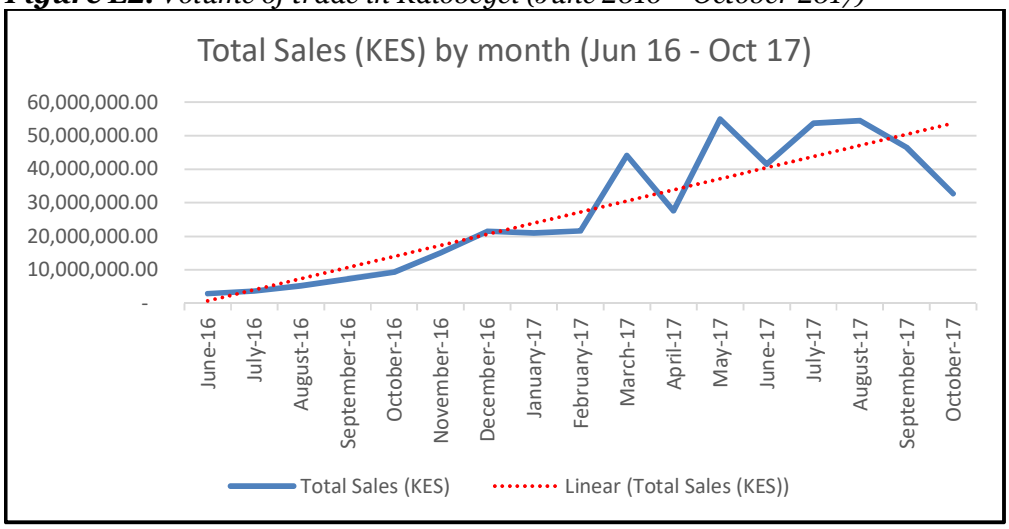
(b) Average monthly volume of sales in Kakuma (average based on number of traders)



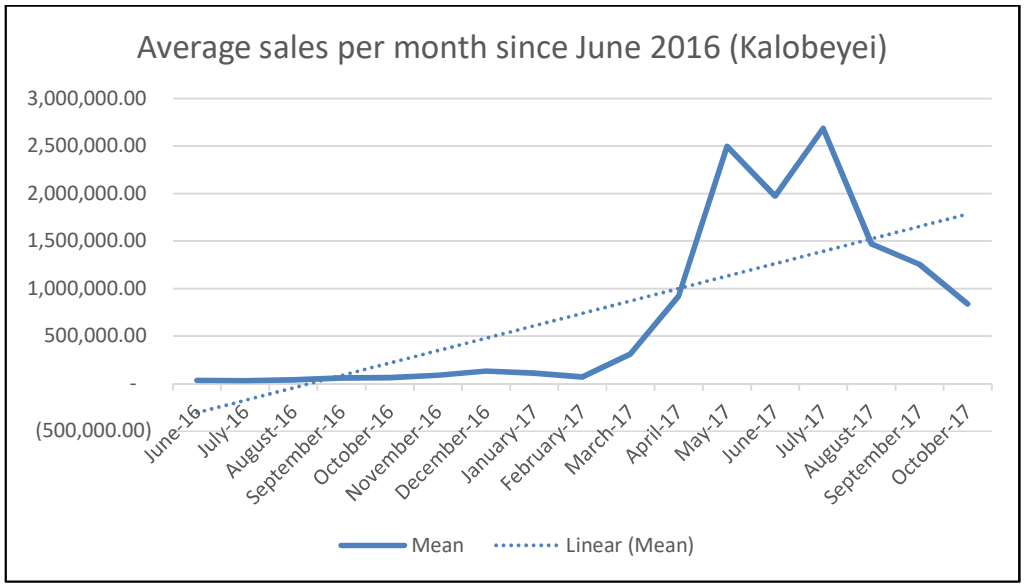
(c) Cummulative quarterly volume of sales in Kakuma

Source: Surepay data

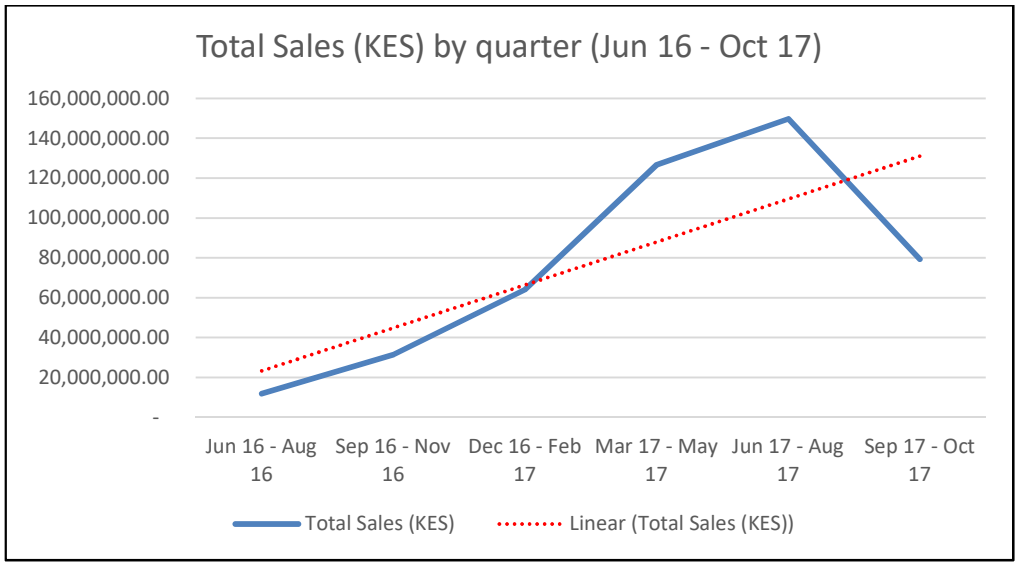
Figure E2. *Volume of trade in Kalobeyei (June 2016 – October 2017)*



(a) Total monthly volume of sales in Kalobeyei



(b) Average monthly volume of sales in Kalobeyei (average based on number of traders)



(c) Cummulative quarterly volume of sales in Kalobeyei

Source: SurePay data

Part F: Host community analysis

F1. Estimation model for host community outcomes

The empirical link between Cash-based Transfers (CBT) and food and livelihood outcomes for the host community is represented using the following reduced form regression equation:

$$y_i = \alpha + \beta T_i + \gamma X_i + \epsilon$$

Where y_i is a measure or food security or livelihood outcomes, T_i is proximity to refugee camps (in Km or being in a 50 Km radius of the camp) used as proxy for CBT, and X is a vector of other covariates including the gender, age and education of the household head, dependency ratio, proportion of dependents in the household, number of adult females in the household, years in the community, presence of relatives/friends in the village, in Kenya or outside Kenya that can provide support, whether the household benefits from any safety net program, and location of the household; and ϵ is the regression error term. β is the parameter of interest to be estimated. The model is estimated using ordinary least squares (OLS) for continuous outcome variables, and probit model is used for binary outcome variables where marginal effects are estimated.

Table F1. *Mean differences in livelihood, welfare, and food security among host and non-host community households*

Outcomes	*Host (≤ 50 Km)*	*Non-host (> 50 Km)*	Total (*pooled*)	Diff
Livelihood options and sources of income				
Number of income sources	1.12	0.92	1.04	0.195***
At least one income source (%)	91.1	82.6	88.0	8.5***
More than one income source (%)	17.0	8.9	14.1	8.1***
Any farming (%)	50.1	48.7	49.6	1.5
Any HH member employed (%)	16.0	7.6	13.0	8.4***
Any HH member formally employed (%)	4.8	4.5	4.7	0.04
Any HH member casually employed (%)	9.2	1.8	6.5	7.4***
Asset poor (=1)				
Food consumption				
Cereal consumption (%)	91.3	80.4	87.4	11***
Root crops consumption (%)	5.6	0.9	3.9	4.7***
Pulses consumption (%)	51.7	59.8	54.6	-8.2*
Vegetable consumption (%)	7.1	6.3	6.8	0.9
Meat consumption (%)	13.5	17.4	14.9	-3.9
Food security				
Little or no hunger (%)	9.5	3.6	7.3	5.9***
Severe hunger (%)	25.6	26.3	25.8	0.8
Household dietary diversity score	3.00	3.15	3.05	-0.14
Food consumptions core				
Acceptable consumption (FCS > 35) (%)	16	21	17.5	-5
Poor consumption (FCS < 21) (%)	60	50	56.5	10**
Coping Strategy Index	18.45	17.82	18.23	0.629
Expenditures and wealth				
Per capita cereal expenditure KES	331.398	308.729	326.5	22.669
Per capita non-cereal food expenditure KES	220.425	281.403	252.5	-60.978
Per capita food expenditure KES	551.823	590.132	579.1	-38.309
Per capita non-food expenditure KES	285.121	98.042	216.4	187.079*

Per capita total expenditure KES	833.929	721.372	795.4	112.557
No. of obs.	**393**	**224**	**617**	

Note: Consumption values are scaled to monthly bases; Diff is based on host (≤ 50 Km) and non-host (> 50 Km) groups. **Source:** Evaluation Survey (2017).

Table F2. *Dietary diversity in host community households: OLS estimates*

	Distance (Km)	*<40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	-0.023***	0.84***	0.98***	0.58**
	(0.0065)	(0.20)	(0.26)	(0.29)
Age of household head	-0.00018	-0.00087	-0.000044	-0.00037
	(0.0055)	(0.0056)	(0.0056)	(0.0056)
Male headed	0.089	0.088	0.055	0.068
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.17)
Household size	0.087**	0.087**	0.085**	0.082**
	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.037)
Proportion of dependents	-0.0047	-0.0042	-0.0044	-0.0042
	(0.0042)	(0.0042)	(0.0042)	(0.0042)
Number of adult females	0.0016	0.016	0.0089	-0.0070
	(0.091)	(0.092)	(0.091)	(0.093)
Head attends school	1.06***	1.06***	1.12***	1.11***
	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.28)
Years in the community	-0.0090*	-0.0076	-0.0075	-0.0064
	(0.0052)	(0.0053)	(0.0052)	(0.0053)
Village network	0.52***	0.52***	0.50***	0.50***
	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)
Kenya/outside network	0.072	0.075	0.046	0.089
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)
Safety nets received	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.26*
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Constant	2.65***	1.23***	1.22***	1.21**
	(0.51)	(0.43)	(0.43)	(0.48)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of observations	**561**	**561**	**561**	**561**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source:** Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F3. *Food consumption score in host community households: OLS estimates*

	Distance(Km)	*<40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	-0.096*	0.78	4.02	9.81***
	(0.053)	(2.14)	(2.64)	(2.56)
Age of household head	-0.071*	-0.073*	-0.070*	-0.069*
	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.042)
Male headed	-0.44	-0.42	-0.58	-0.86
	(1.35)	(1.35)	(1.35)	(1.34)
Household size	0.72**	0.71**	0.71**	0.70**
	(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.29)
Proportion of dependents	0.0052	0.0077	0.0066	0.0058
	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.032)
Number of adult females	0.43	0.36	0.46	0.60
	(0.88)	(0.90)	(0.89)	(0.86)
Head attends school	7.72***	7.82***	7.96***	8.15***
	(2.20)	(2.21)	(2.20)	(2.20)

Years in the community	-0.015	-0.0051	-0.0091	-0.0078
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.039)
Village network	2.27	2.17	2.17	2.36*
	(1.41)	(1.41)	(1.41)	(1.38)
Kenya/outside network	2.53*	2.69*	2.43*	2.18
	(1.43)	(1.44)	(1.45)	(1.41)
Safety nets received	0.18	0.22	0.20	0.43
	(1.29)	(1.29)	(1.29)	(1.28)
Constant	24.6***	20.1***	18.7***	13.1***
	(4.40)	(4.45)	(4.52)	(4.36)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of obs.	**560**	**560**	**560**	**560**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F4. *Acceptable diet in host community households: Probit estimates marginal effects*

	Distance (Km)	*<40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	-0.0013	-0.028	0.090	0.17**
	(0.0015)	(0.056)	(0.067)	(0.078)
Age of household head	-0.0025*	-0.0025*	-0.0024*	-0.0024*
	(0.0014)	(0.0014)	(0.0013)	(0.0013)
Male headed	0.050	0.051	0.047	0.046
	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.035)
Household size	0.017**	0.017**	0.017**	0.017**
	(0.0083)	(0.0084)	(0.0084)	(0.0084)
Proportion of dependents	0.00024	0.00031	0.00023	0.00023
	(0.00099)	(0.00099)	(0.00099)	(0.00099)
Number of adult females	0.017	0.014	0.017	0.019
	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Head attends school	0.097**	0.10**	0.10**	0.10**
	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.046)
Years in the community	0.00027	0.00050	0.00027	0.00030
	(0.0011)	(0.0011)	(0.0011)	(0.0011)
Village network	0.092**	0.088**	0.091**	0.095**
	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.039)
Kenya/outside network	0.043	0.047	0.039	0.038
	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.036)
Safety nets received	0.012	0.014	0.012	0.017
	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.034)	(0.034)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of obs	**543**	**543**	**543**	**543**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F5. *Poor diet in host community households: Probit estimates marginal effects*

	Distance	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	0.0023	0.0022	-0.055	-0.20**
	(0.0020)	(0.072)	(0.088)	(0.091)
Age of household head	0.00093	0.00094	0.00091	0.00089
	(0.0015)	(0.0015)	(0.0015)	(0.0015)

Male headed	0.023	0.022	0.024	0.032
	(0.042)	(0.043)	(0.043)	(0.042)
Household size	-0.033***	-0.032***	-0.032***	-0.032***
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Proportion of dependents	0.0010	0.00099	0.00100	0.0010
	(0.0011)	(0.0011)	(0.0011)	(0.0011)
Number of adult females	0.024	0.027	0.025	0.022
	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)
Head attends school	-0.22***	-0.23***	-0.23***	-0.23***
	(0.060)	(0.060)	(0.060)	(0.060)
Years in the community	-0.00011	-0.00040	-0.00031	-0.00033
	(0.0014)	(0.0014)	(0.0014)	(0.0014)
Village network	-0.071	-0.068	-0.068	-0.071
	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.046)
Kenya/outside network	-0.080*	-0.084*	-0.080*	-0.073*
	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.044)
Safety nets received	0.039	0.036	0.038	0.033
	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.042)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of observations	**559**	**559**	**559**	**559**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source:** Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F6. *Household hunger in host community households: OLS estimates*

	Distance	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	0.011**	-0.23	-0.51**	-0.10
	(0.0055)	(0.17)	(0.22)	(0.24)
Age of household head	-0.000100	0.00018	-0.00015	0.00021
	(0.0042)	(0.0042)	(0.0042)	(0.0042)
Male headed	-0.28**	-0.28**	-0.26**	-0.28**
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Household size	0.036	0.036	0.037	0.037
	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.030)
Proportion of dependents	0.0056*	0.0053*	0.0054*	0.0053*
	(0.0031)	(0.0031)	(0.0031)	(0.0031)
Number of adult females	0.033	0.038	0.028	0.045
	(0.069)	(0.069)	(0.069)	(0.069)
Head attends school	-0.52***	-0.52***	-0.55***	-0.54***
	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)
Years in the community	-0.0053	-0.0061*	-0.0059*	-0.0065*
	(0.0035)	(0.0035)	(0.0035)	(0.0035)
Village network	-0.14	-0.14	-0.13	-0.13
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Kenya/outside network	-0.19	-0.20	-0.17	-0.20*
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Safety nets received	0.025	0.023	0.024	0.012
	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Constant	3.34***	3.95***	4.04***	3.92***
	(0.40)	(0.35)	(0.35)	(0.38)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of obs.	**585**	**585**	**585**	**585**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F7. *Severe hunger in host community households: Probit estimates marginal effects*

	Distance	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	0.0010	0.020	-0.087	0.085
	(0.0017)	(0.060)	(0.071)	(0.074)
Age of household head	0.00059	0.00063	0.00055	0.00068
	(0.0013)	(0.0013)	(0.0013)	(0.0013)
Male headed	-0.083**	-0.082**	-0.080**	-0.086**
	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)
Household size	0.0029	0.0029	0.0032	0.0024
	(0.0091)	(0.0091)	(0.0091)	(0.0092)
Proportion of dependents	0.00099	0.00097	0.00099	0.00096
	(0.0010)	(0.0010)	(0.0010)	(0.0010)
Number of adult females	0.0060	0.0088	0.0038	0.011
	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)
Head attends school	-0.048	-0.050	-0.052	-0.046
	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.057)	(0.058)
Years in the community	-0.0019	-0.0021*	-0.0019	-0.0021*
	(0.0012)	(0.0012)	(0.0012)	(0.0012)
Village network	-0.029	-0.027	-0.027	-0.026
	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.042)
Kenya/outside network	-0.022	-0.025	-0.017	-0.029
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)
Safety nets received	-0.012	-0.014	-0.011	-0.012
	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of observations	**584**	**584**	**584**	**584**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017)

Table F9. *Months of food shortage in host community households: OLS estimates*

	Distance (Km)	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	0.050**	-1.96**	-1.42	-0.41
	(0.022)	(0.85)	(0.93)	(0.86)
Age of household head	-0.039	-0.038	-0.039	-0.039
	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.047)
Male headed	-1.48	-1.49	-1.43	-1.46
	(1.31)	(1.31)	(1.31)	(1.32)
Household size	-0.42	-0.42	-0.41	-0.41
	(0.32)	(0.32)	(0.32)	(0.32)
Proportion of dependents	0.046**	0.045**	0.045**	0.045**
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Number of adult females	0.47	0.44	0.49	0.54
	(0.39)	(0.39)	(0.40)	(0.41)
Head attends school	0.98	0.99	0.89	0.92
	(2.55)	(2.55)	(2.55)	(2.56)
Years in the community	-0.051*	-0.053*	-0.055**	-0.056**
	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.028)
Village network	-3.89	-3.87	-3.84	-3.85

	(2.45)	(2.44)	(2.44)	(2.44)
Kenya/outside network	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.49
	(1.76)	(1.77)	(1.78)	(1.75)
Safety nets received	1.11	1.16	1.08	1.06
	(1.71)	(1.72)	(1.71)	(1.70)
Constant	10.2***	13.3***	12.9***	12.6***
	(3.44)	(4.19)	(4.11)	(4.06)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of observations	**448**	**448**	**448**	**448**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source:** Evaluation survey (2017)

Table F10. *Per capita cereal consumption in host community households: OLS estimates*

	Distance (Km)	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	0.72	75.1	32.0	-32.9
	(1.70)	(54.2)	(67.4)	(63.8)
Age of household head	-2.30	-2.29	-2.26	-2.30
	(1.70)	(1.68)	(1.69)	(1.68)
Male headed	-86.1	-85.6	-86.8	-84.7
	(76.0)	(75.9)	(75.3)	(75.6)
Household size	-19.2*	-19.1*	-19.3*	-19.0*
	(10.7)	(10.6)	(10.7)	(10.7)
Proportion of dependents	-0.29	-0.30	-0.31	-0.30
	(1.14)	(1.14)	(1.14)	(1.14)
Number of adult females	-9.48	-4.33	-6.98	-9.60
	(32.5)	(32.7)	(32.2)	(31.9)
Head attends school	277.6*	274.4*	277.9*	275.5*
	(145.4)	(145.4)	(144.1)	(144.4)
Years in the community	1.54	1.35	1.43	1.46
	(1.82)	(1.79)	(1.77)	(1.76)
Village network	26.9	29.6	27.6	27.4
	(37.1)	(37.1)	(37.6)	(37.5)
Kenya/outside network	96.0**	90.4**	92.0**	96.2**
	(41.2)	(40.7)	(40.7)	(40.6)
Safety nets received	-7.03	-10.5	-8.14	-8.33
	(47.2)	(46.9)	(47.4)	(47.7)
Constant	373.4***	369.0***	391.1***	429.0***
	(128.5)	(135.5)	(133.3)	(140.3)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of obs.	**572**	**572**	**572**	**572**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source:** Evaluation survey (2017)

Table F11. *Per capita non-cereal consumption in host community households: OLS estimates*

	Distance (Km)	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	4.36	-60.6	-235.3	28.2
	(4.59)	(165.3)	(235.5)	(54.0)
Age of household head	-0.28	-0.16	-0.35	-0.15
	(1.28)	(1.36)	(1.22)	(1.34)
Male headed	-35.4	-34.2	-27.3	-34.9
	(37.4)	(37.6)	(40.7)	(38.2)

Household size	-6.43	-6.58	-5.80	-6.65
	(7.50)	(7.45)	(7.65)	(7.68)
Proportion of dependents	-1.62	-1.69	-1.66	-1.69
	(1.24)	(1.21)	(1.22)	(1.21)
Number of adult females	-27.6	-24.2	-31.3	-19.9
	(27.2)	(28.5)	(29.1)	(24.9)
Head attends school	293.6***	290.5***	280.7***	289.7***
	(98.5)	(97.9)	(100.6)	(99.1)
Years in the community	-1.68	-2.01	-1.85	-2.10
	(1.18)	(1.34)	(1.32)	(1.54)
Village network	22.8	26.1	28.8	27.9
	(48.8)	(48.4)	(44.7)	(45.9)
Kenya/outside network	4.13	-1.82	13.0	-6.61
	(36.3)	(35.4)	(37.9)	(36.1)
Safety nets received	-28.0	-29.3	-27.8	-31.0
	(48.3)	(46.4)	(47.7)	(51.0)
Constant	150.5	367.5**	437.9***	317.8**
	(248.5)	(148.9)	(157.4)	(126.7)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of observations	**572**	**572**	**572**	**572**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source:** Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F12. *Per capita food consumption in host community housheolds: OLS estimates*

	Distance (Km)	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	5.08	14.5	-203.3	-4.70
	(4.91)	(174.7)	(243.5)	(90.2)
Age of household head	-2.57	-2.45	-2.61	-2.45
	(2.21)	(2.24)	(2.18)	(2.24)
Male headed	-121.5	-119.7	-114.1	-119.6
	(85.3)	(85.3)	(86.2)	(85.5)
Household size	-25.6*	-25.6*	-25.1*	-25.6*
	(14.3)	(14.3)	(14.4)	(14.5)
Proportion of dependents	-1.91	-2.00	-1.97	-2.00
	(1.81)	(1.79)	(1.80)	(1.79)
Number of adult females	-37.0	-28.6	-38.3	-29.5
	(45.7)	(46.7)	(46.9)	(44.0)
Head attends school	571.2***	564.9***	558.6***	565.2***
	(185.2)	(184.8)	(185.3)	(184.9)
Years in the community	-0.14	-0.66	-0.42	-0.64
	(2.22)	(2.28)	(2.25)	(2.37)
Village network	49.8	55.7	56.4	55.3
	(67.1)	(67.0)	(64.9)	(65.4)
Kenya/outside network	100.1	88.5	105.0*	89.6
	(61.9)	(60.7)	(62.5)	(61.2)
Safety nets received	-35.0	-39.8	-36.0	-39.3
	(72.1)	(70.7)	(71.8)	(74.0)
Constant	523.9*	736.4***	829.0***	746.8***
	(294.0)	(214.7)	(218.5)	(203.5)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of observations	**572**	**572**	**572**	**572**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017)

Table F13. *Per capita non-food consumption in host community households: OLS estimates*

	Distance (Km)	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	-11.5**	369.1**	318.7**	267.9**
	(5.19)	(145.6)	(141.1)	(118.1)
Age of household head	2.80	2.41	2.75	2.60
	(4.76)	(4.68)	(4.69)	(4.70)
Male headed	-122.9	-121.4	-133.5	-139.8
	(101.6)	(102.2)	(102.7)	(104.1)
Household size	-22.6	-23.5	-24.3	-24.4
	(23.0)	(23.2)	(23.4)	(23.5)
Proportion of dependents	-1.45	-1.15	-1.19	-1.23
	(2.30)	(2.30)	(2.32)	(2.33)
Number of adult females	72.7	78.8	71.5	66.0
	(49.6)	(50.6)	(48.4)	(48.0)
Head attends school	299.7**	303.8**	327.1**	326.5**
	(147.6)	(149.2)	(149.0)	(149.4)
Years in the community	0.18	0.98	1.20	1.54
	(2.39)	(2.29)	(2.28)	(2.33)
Village network	207.4*	206.5*	195.2*	202.7*
	(113.4)	(112.5)	(110.6)	(112.2)
Kenya/outside network	-98.9	-95.6	-99.5	-91.5
	(111.7)	(111.5)	(112.6)	(112.6)
Safety nets received	46.0	44.7	51.8	61.8
	(98.4)	(98.9)	(99.8)	(101.9)
Constant	688.8*	2.74	43.4	11.4
	(393.1)	(387.6)	(353.9)	(366.9)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of obs.	**526**	**526**	**526**	**526**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F14. *Per capita total consumption in host community households: OLS estimates*

	Distance (Km)	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	-5.23	362.0	42.3	254.2
	(7.61)	(251.5)	(319.1)	(172.6)
Age of household head	0.57	0.40	0.44	0.58
	(5.37)	(5.31)	(5.27)	(5.33)
Male headed	-266.1*	-261.8*	-269.8*	-279.4*
	(142.4)	(143.2)	(143.8)	(144.7)
Household size	-50.7*	-50.7*	-51.1*	-51.8*
	(29.4)	(29.3)	(29.7)	(29.7)
Proportion of dependents	-2.58	-2.41	-2.48	-2.48
	(3.17)	(3.13)	(3.15)	(3.16)
Number of adult females	50.1	63.8	45.1	50.6
	(70.2)	(72.2)	(70.5)	(66.9)
Head attends school	891.3***	885.1***	900.9***	907.0***
	(243.8)	(243.2)	(243.3)	(243.3)
Years in the	-0.36	-0.40	0.25	0.19

community				
	(3.62)	(3.62)	(3.56)	(3.71)
Village network	291.1**	294.7**	286.4**	291.8**
	(135.3)	(134.5)	(131.8)	(133.3)
Kenya/outside network	-8.08	-16.3	-1.52	-11.5
	(132.6)	(131.5)	(133.5)	(133.0)
Safety nets received	21.5	15.2	25.3	32.0
	(129.5)	(128.7)	(130.5)	(132.8)
Constant	1169.7**	749.4	931.6**	764.5*
	(524.0)	(472.3)	(453.8)	(446.6)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of obs.	**518**	**518**	**518**	**518**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F15. *Having at least one income source in host community households: Marginal effects after probit*

	Distance	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	-0.0038***	0.079*	0.12**	0.20***
	(0.0012)	(0.044)	(0.050)	(0.053)
Age of household head	-0.000094	-0.00026	-0.00018	-0.000062
	(0.00100)	(0.0010)	(0.0010)	(0.00099)
Male headed	-0.041	-0.040	-0.045	-0.052*
	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Household size	0.0041	0.0046	0.0041	0.0035
	(0.0072)	(0.0072)	(0.0071)	(0.0070)
Proportion of dependents	-0.00024	-0.00018	-0.00021	-0.00019
	(0.00077)	(0.00078)	(0.00078)	(0.00077)
Number of adult females	-0.0072	-0.0100	-0.0089	-0.0061
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)
Head attends school	-0.041	-0.040	-0.032	-0.024
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.039)	(0.038)
Years in the community	-0.000064	0.00022	0.00021	0.00029
	(0.00090)	(0.00093)	(0.00092)	(0.00091)
Village network	-0.031	-0.034	-0.035	-0.033
	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Kenya/outside network	0.040	0.047	0.041	0.038
	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Safety nets received	0.068**	0.068**	0.069**	0.073***
	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.028)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of obs	**582**	**582**	**582**	**582**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F16. *Having more than one income source in host community households: Marginal effects after probit*

	Distance	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	-0.0021	0.11**	0.18***	0.11
	(0.0015)	(0.052)	(0.066)	(0.069)
Age of household head	0.0019*	0.0019*	0.0020*	0.0019*
	(0.0011)	(0.0011)	(0.0011)	(0.0011)
Male headed	0.033	0.032	0.026	0.028

	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.031)
Household size	0.015**	0.015**	0.015**	0.015**
	(0.0069)	(0.0069)	(0.0069)	(0.0069)
Proportion of dependents	0.00055	0.00058	0.00055	0.00061
	(0.00079)	(0.00076)	(0.00076)	(0.00077)
Number of adult females	-0.026	-0.023	-0.024	-0.026
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Head attends school	0.029	0.028	0.036	0.036
	(0.043)	(0.043)	(0.043)	(0.043)
Years in the community	-0.0016*	-0.0016	-0.0015	-0.0014
	(0.00098)	(0.00098)	(0.00099)	(0.00098)
Village network	-0.13***	-0.13***	-0.13***	-0.13***
	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.032)
Kenya/outside network	0.075**	0.074**	0.068**	0.074**
	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Safety nets received	0.018	0.015	0.019	0.022
	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of obs.	**582**	**582**	**582**	**582**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source:** Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F17. *Participating in farming in host community households: Marginal effects after probit*

	Distance	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	0.0034*	-0.082	0.084	0.22***
	(0.0018)	(0.064)	(0.080)	(0.080)
Age of household head	0.0039***	0.0040***	0.0041***	0.0041***
	(0.0013)	(0.0013)	(0.0014)	(0.0013)
Male headed	0.12***	0.12***	0.12***	0.11***
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)
Household size	0.028***	0.028***	0.028***	0.028***
	(0.0094)	(0.0094)	(0.0093)	(0.0092)
Proportion of dependents	0.00043	0.00036	0.00031	0.00027
	(0.0010)	(0.0010)	(0.0010)	(0.0010)
Number of adult females	-0.034	-0.033	-0.026	-0.022
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Head attends school	-0.14**	-0.14**	-0.14**	-0.14**
	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.059)
Years in the community	-0.0036***	-0.0038***	-0.0041***	-0.0041***
	(0.0014)	(0.0014)	(0.0014)	(0.0013)
Village network	0.049	0.050	0.051	0.052
	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.044)
Kenya/outside network	0.086**	0.083*	0.073*	0.068
	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.043)	(0.042)
Safety nets received	0.0026	0.0023	-0.0044	0.00025
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of obs.	**586**	**586**	**586**	**586**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source:** Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F19. *Employment in host community households: Marginal effects after probit*

	Distance	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	-0.0033**	0.12**	0.15**	0.053
	(0.0015)	(0.054)	(0.061)	(0.068)
Age of household head	-0.00078	-0.00081	-0.00079	-0.00092
	(0.0010)	(0.0011)	(0.0010)	(0.0011)
Male headed	0.074***	0.073**	0.070**	0.072**
	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Household size	0.0079	0.0078	0.0076	0.0076
	(0.0059)	(0.0058)	(0.0059)	(0.0058)
Proportion of dependents	-0.00094	-0.00089	-0.00091	-0.00084
	(0.00074)	(0.00072)	(0.00073)	(0.00074)
Number of adult females	0.020	0.021	0.021	0.017
	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Head attends school	0.13***	0.14***	0.14***	0.14***
	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.034)
Years in the community	-0.00043	-0.00037	-0.00028	-0.00011
	(0.00088)	(0.00086)	(0.00086)	(0.00086)
Village network	0.00097	-0.00078	-0.00037	-0.00044
	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.031)
Kenya/outside network	-0.049*	-0.049*	-0.052*	-0.046
	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Safety nets received	0.061**	0.059**	0.063**	0.066**
	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of obs.	**562**	**562**	**562**	**562**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F20. *Regular employment in host community households: Marginal effects after probit*

	Distance	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	-0.0010	0.050	0.038	0.0048
	(0.00092)	(0.040)	(0.044)	(0.056)
Age of household head	0.00014	0.00013	0.00016	0.00016
	(0.00074)	(0.00074)	(0.00074)	(0.00074)
Male headed	-0.000041	-0.0012	-0.0015	-0.00096
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.019)
Household size	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030
	(0.0035)	(0.0035)	(0.0035)	(0.0035)
Proportion of dependents	0.00013	0.00011	0.00012	0.00013
	(0.00040)	(0.00040)	(0.00040)	(0.00040)
Number of adult females	0.015	0.016	0.015	0.014
	(0.0095)	(0.0097)	(0.0094)	(0.0092)
Head attends school	0.13***	0.13***	0.13***	0.13***
	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.027)
Years in the community	-0.000050	-0.000060	-0.000015	0.000023
	(0.00061)	(0.00061)	(0.00059)	(0.00058)
Village network	0.0028	0.0028	0.0025	0.0018
	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)

Kenya/outside network	-0.020	-0.020	-0.020	-0.019
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)
Safety nets received	0.035**	0.034**	0.035**	0.036**
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.018)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of observations	**542**	**542**	**542**	**542**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source:** Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F21. *Casual employment in host community households: Marginal effects after probit*

	Distance	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	-0.0031**	0.094**	0.063	0.040
	(0.0014)	(0.047)	(0.050)	(0.061)
Age of household head	0.00036	0.00026	0.00026	0.00024
	(0.00084)	(0.00086)	(0.00086)	(0.00086)
Male headed	0.027	0.024	0.023	0.023
	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Household size	0.00074	0.00056	0.000030	-0.00011
	(0.0047)	(0.0046)	(0.0047)	(0.0047)
Proportion of dependents	-0.00068	-0.00059	-0.00056	-0.00056
	(0.00062)	(0.00060)	(0.00060)	(0.00060)
Number of adult females	-0.015	-0.013	-0.014	-0.015
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Head attends school	0.085***	0.085***	0.088***	0.088***
	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Years in the community	-0.000092	-0.000039	-0.000012	0.0000039
	(0.00069)	(0.00069)	(0.00068)	(0.00068)
Village network	0.033	0.030	0.029	0.029
	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)
Kenya/outside network	-0.031	-0.032	-0.032	-0.031
	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)
Safety nets received	0.061**	0.059**	0.060**	0.061**
	(0.027)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of obs.	**464**	**464**	**464**	**464**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source**: Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F22. *Asset poverty in host community households: Probit estimates - marginal effects*

	Distance	*< 40 Km*	*< 50 Km*	*< 60 Km*
Impact coefficient	-0.00028	0.0028	0.062	0.20**
	(0.0018)	(0.062)	(0.077)	(0.078)
Age of household head	0.0023*	0.0022*	0.0023*	0.0024*
	(0.0013)	(0.0013)	(0.0013)	(0.0013)
Male headed	-0.012	-0.012	-0.014	-0.018
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)
Household size	-0.046***	-0.046***	-0.046***	-0.047***
	(0.0096)	(0.0096)	(0.0096)	(0.0097)
Proportion of dependents	0.0019*	0.0019*	0.0019*	0.0019*

	(0.0011)	(0.0011)	(0.0011)	(0.0011)
Number of adult females	0.060**	0.060**	0.062**	0.067***
	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Head attends school	-0.30***	-0.30***	-0.30***	-0.30***
	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.059)
Years in the community	0.00083	0.00086	0.00079	0.00077
	(0.0012)	(0.0012)	(0.0012)	(0.0012)
Village network	-0.17***	-0.17***	-0.17***	-0.16***
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)
Kenya/outside network	-0.043	-0.042	-0.047	-0.053
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)
Safety nets received	-0.12***	-0.12***	-0.12***	-0.12***
	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of obs.	**586**	**586**	**586**	**586**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source:** Evaluation survey (2017).

Table F23. *Heterogeneous effects on host community by gender of the household head*

Outcomes	*CBT X Gender of head (Female headed==1)*		*Female headed*		*Male headed*	
	Distance (Km)	*< 50 Km*	*Distance (Km)*	*< 50 Km*	*Distance (Km)*	*< 50 Km*
DDS	0.0016	-0.041	-0.023**	0.99***	-0.019**	0.80**
	(0.0050)	(0.30)	(0.0097)	(0.37)	(0.0087)	(0.33)
FCS	-0.0015	-0.036	-0.17*	5.55	0.020	0.90
	(0.042)	(2.74)	(0.096)	(4.43)	(0.071)	(3.52)
Acceptable diet	-0.0008	0.023	-0.0034	0.19*	0.0013	-0.0055
	(0.001)	(0.069)	(0.0023)	(0.099)	(0.0021)	(0.087)
Poor diet	-0.0010	0.028	0.0051	-0.15	-0.00036	0.020
	(0.0014)	(0.086)	(0.0035)	(0.14)	(0.0026)	(0.11)
Hunger score	0.0019	-0.15	0.012	-0.40	0.0056	-0.39
	(0.0037)	(0.24)	(0.0096)	(0.35)	(0.0073)	(0.31)
Severe hunger	0.0006	-0.099	0.000076	0.080	-0.00027	-0.13
	(0.001)	(0.079)	(0.0030)	(0.12)	(0.0021)	(0.091)
Months of food shortage	-0.038	-1.38	0.037	-0.50	0.064*	-2.36
	(0.051)	(3.52)	(0.052)	(1.64)	(0.036)	(1.54)
Coping strategy index	0.043	-3.07	0.073	-3.50	-0.077	1.15
	(0.042)	(2.40)	(0.076)	(3.18)	(0.058)	(2.45)
Per capita cereal consumption	-0.062	-94.6	1.56	-53.4	1.57	49.9
	(1.50)	(143.8)	(3.73)	(98.9)	(1.91)	(94.5)
Per capita food consumption	-0.31	-38.6	1.97	-65.9	7.95	-330.9
	(2.14)	(177.1)	(4.63)	(153.0)	(6.88)	(377.4)
Per capita non-food consumption	-4.72	160.4	-15.8*	131.1	-5.01	374.9*
	(3.08)	(189.0)	(9.47)	(162.6)	(3.55)	(205.9)
Per capita total consumption	-5.83	124.8	-13.7	73.4	4.05	-32.9
	(3.82)	(280.5)	(11.2)	(230.1)	(8.50)	(487.7)
At least one income source	0.0006	0.037	-0.0062***	0.14*	-0.0023	0.072
	(0.0008)	(0.056)	(0.0022)	(0.074)	(0.0018)	(0.081)

More than 1 income source	0.0002	-0.044	-0.0038	0.18	-0.0021	0.20**
	(0.001)	(0.061)	(0.0035)	(0.15)	(0.0019)	(0.092)
Any farming	-0.0015	0.032	0.0034	0.074	0.0044*	0.076
	(0.0013)	(0.080)	(0.0033)	(0.14)	(0.0024)	(0.11)
Any employment	-0.00094	0.033	0.00041	0.070	-0.0036*	0.16**
	(0.0011)	(0.063)	(0.0029)	(0.10)	(0.0019)	(0.078)
Asset poverty	0.0009	-0.11	-0.0014	0.084	-0.00044	0.047
	(0.0013)	(0.079)	(0.0034)	(0.13)	(0.0021)	(0.090)
No. of obs.	**586**	**586**	**213**	**213**	**348**	**348**

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. All regressions include the covariates included in the main regressions. Stars indicate: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. **Source:** Evaluation survey (2017).

Part G: Calculation of indicators

55. Dietary Diversity Score: calculated as the number of food groups out of a total of 12 standardized food groups that have been consumed over the previous week. The 12 groups include cereals, roots/tubers, vegetables, fruits, meat/poultry/offal, eggs, fish/seafood, pulses/legumes/nuts, milk/milk products, oils/fats, sugar/honey, miscellaneous (Kennedy, Ballard, and Dop 2011).

56. Food consumption score: The popular food (in)security measure by WFP, the food consumption score (FCS), is calculated by summing the number of days eight different food groups (staples, pulses, vegetables, fruit, meat/fish, milk/dairy, sugar/honey, oils/fats) are consumed by a household, multiplied by weighted frequencies and summing across categories to obtain a single proxy indicator. The food consumption score is used to construct two additional food security indicators: acceptable consumption (diets) where food consumption score exceeds 35 and poor consumption when the food consumption score is less than 21.

57. Coping strategy index: Coping strategies provide evidence how households cope when faced with food shortages or lack of money to purchase food. In this survey, households are asked how many times in the previous seven days they: relied on less preferred and/or less expensive food; borrowed food or relied on help from a friend or relative; reduced the number of meals eaten per day; reduced the size of meals; and/or reduced the quantity of food consumed by adults/mothers to ensure that children had enough to eat.

58. Household hunger scale: The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a new, simple indicator to measure household hunger in food insecure areas. It is different from other household food insecurity indicators in that it has been specifically developed and validated for cross-cultural use. Thus, the HHS produces valid and comparable results across cultures and settings so that the status of different population groups can be described in a meaningful and comparable way—to assess where resources and programmatic interventions are needed and to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate policy and programmatic interventions.

59. Consumption expenditures: Food consumption expenditures are computed as the total value of consumption by the household based on food purchased in the marketplace, food that is home-produced, food that is received as gifts or remittances from other households or institutions, and food that is received as payments for in-kind services. The non-food consumption expenditure focuses on non-food items (NFIs) per capita and also serves as proxy for the socio-economic vulnerability of households. The total household consumption aggregate, a measure of aggregate household welfare, is computed as the sum of the value of food and non-food consumption expenditure measured in per capita per month basis. Per capital measures are derived from dividing the consumption expenditures with household size.

Part H: Theory of change: Impact pathways

i. Alleviation of liquidity and credit constraints

60. Refugee camps are often found in rural areas. Rural areas are characterized by incomplete, poorly functioning or missing credit, savings and insurance markets (Tirivayi et al 2013, Dorward et al. 2006). Due to their remoteness and isolation, these households usually face liquidity constraints which impede their ability to effectively manage risks. CBT can potentially alleviate these constraints and affect food consumption and security. However, the food consumption effects of CBT also depend on the type of transfer modality or the form of assistance (Hidrobo *et al.*, 2014). Compared to in-kind food transfers, cash or near cash (e.g. voucher) transfers could directly alleviate the liquidity, savings and credit constraints of refugee households through increasing income. As a result, households would change their spending behaviours which could result in the greater purchase of better quality and diverse foods leading to improvements in ***food consumption and consequently food security.*** The alleviation of credit and liquidity constraints also encourages investments in ***livelihoods, productive capacities, assets, human capital development*** and makes labour allocation decisions more flexible.

ii. Predictability and risk management

61. If CBTs are provided in regular and timely intervals, they increase certainty and allow cash transfers to function as insurance against risks (Tirivayi et al 2013, Barrientos 2012). Such predictability would enable beneficiaries of CBT to better manage risks. This means that in periods of food insecurity, CBTs would improve *coping capacities* by *deterring the use of risk coping strategies* that undermine the food security and income earning potential and future livelihoods of beneficiaries. Examples of detrimental coping strategies include food rationing, distress asset sales, indebtedness, child labour, school drop-out and dangerous work (Lehmann and Masterson 2014, Asfaw et al 2011). The predictability of CBTs could also enhance *risk taking behavior* which encourages asset accumulation. Beneficiaries could *diversify their livelihoods* that would raise incomes and food security, and also accumulation of assets. However, the risk management benefits of CBT also depend on the type of transfer modality or the form of assistance.

iii. Intra-household resource allocation, decision making and gender

62. The alleviation of liquidity and credit constraints and the predictability of CBTs elicit changes in intra-household resource allocation that lead to changes in household allocation of food, investments and labour among men and women, adults and children. However there are underlying *gender dynamics*. The degree to which resources are allocated and controlled by household members, especially women, would also be influenced by the extent of their bargaining power which in turn is influenced by prevailing gender norms. Theoretical models and empirical literature predict that intra-household resource allocation is influenced by whoever is in control of household income, and that cash transfers targeted to women result in greater investments in children's schooling, health and nutrition, a reflection of women's preferences for improving child welfare (Thomas, 1990; Haddad et al., 1997; Handa and Davis, 2006). Gender differences in decision making and control over the use of CBT could also affect other household level outcomes.

iv. Local economy effects

63. At the community level, CBTs can cause or contribute to changes in local labour markets and the economy. At the aggregate level, they can reduce poverty and inequality reduction,

productivity and growth. Cash transfers involve the injection of substantial amounts of cash into the local economies which can generate significant income and consumption multipliers as beneficiary households might spend the transfers on goods and services mainly sold or produced by non-beneficiary households. CBTs can strengthen local economic growth if transfers are invested back into the local community. The resultant changes in local prices may act as incentives to local agricultural production and labor markets by stimulating the demand for local goods and services from agricultural and non-agricultural households (Taylor et al. 2013, Schneider and Gugerty 2011). However, if local food prices increase (Hidrobo *et al.*, 2014), this could be a threat to poor net buyers of food who lack purchasing power. In the worst case, it may cause a displacement to and around cash transfer receiving areas, thereby impacting livelihoods and increasing other development problems such as health and education.

v. Risk sharing and social relationships in the community

64. CBTs may allow households to increase participation in social networks of reciprocity (Asfaw et al., 2011). There is also a possibility that they may crowd out private transfers from social networks (Tirivayi et al., 2013). Cash transfers could also be shared across households in the camps. Cash transfers have also impact on social capital as people are capable of repaying debts, host others and contribute to ceremonies (Slater and Mphale, 2008). The injection of cash transfers is not only likely to increase the spending power and economic behaviour of beneficiaries but may have externalities or spillover effects in ineligible households (who adjust their economic behavior in response). The effects in this specific case could also generate benefits to the host community. Cash transfers can have a positive impact on social inclusion and cohesion through increasing the participation of and empowering the most vulnerable population groups, including female-headed households. However, they could also raise social tensions within communities, especially when non-beneficiaries feel they were unfairly excluded from receiving cash transfers (FAO 2015). Cash transfer recipients also become richer than non-beneficiaries exposing them to resentment which may have negative consequences (MacAuslan and Riemenschneider 2011). However, they could also increase the incidence of crime as beneficiaries may become targets of theft. In economic theory, in areas with high inequality poor individuals would resent/envy the success of others around of them which could encourage them to commit crimes (Loureiro 2012). In a refugee setting, cash transfers can also ignite resentment from poor host communities and therefore lead to conflicts with refugees.

vi. Program design and transfer modality

65. The effectiveness of CBTs in addressing their objectives and their cost-effectiveness is influenced by design and implementation factors, such as the level of transfers, payment systems, links to complementary interventions and social accountability mechanisms. For instance, in-kind transfers may have pernicious disincentive effects. In-kind recipients also often sell a portion of their transfers at prices below their market value, thereby reducing their value (Hidrobo *et al.*, 2014).

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Annex 12: List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

BCM	Beneficiary Contact Monitoring
CBT	Cash Based Transfer
CEM	Coarsened Exact Matching
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
CTR	Cost-Transfer Ration
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ET	Evaluation Team
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FFV	Fresh Food Voucher
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSOM	Food Security and Outcome Monitoring
GEEW	Gender equality and empowerment of women
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HHR	Household Hunger Score
IDI	In-Depth Interview
IOM	International Organization on Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
KII	Key Informant Interview
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
mVAM	Mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OEV	Office of Evaluation
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operations
RAS	Refugee Affairs Secretariat
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPR	Standard Project Report
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping

WFP	World Food Programme
WV	World Vision

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