

# ENDLINE RESULTS FOR PRIME

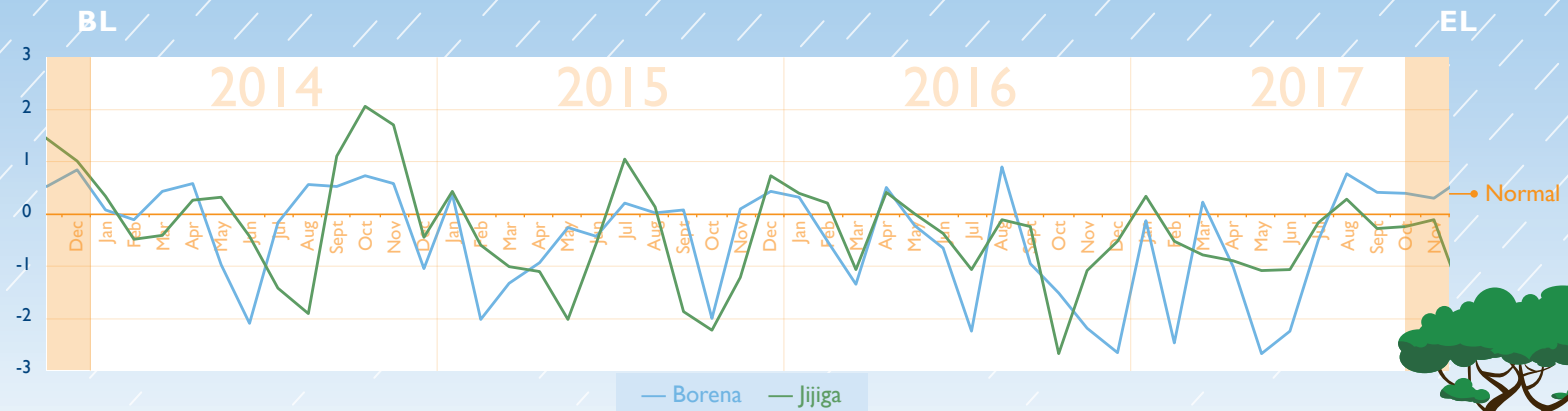
## IMPROVING RESILIENCE IN ETHIOPIA'S PASTORALIST AREA

The Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion (PRIME) project included four types of interventions to help households recover from climate-related shocks. Comprehensive Resilience Programming (CRP) included three of the four interventions. The endline impact evaluation found that **CRP strengthened household resilience to shocks.**

### SHOCKS

#### SATELLITE DATA FOR RAINFALL

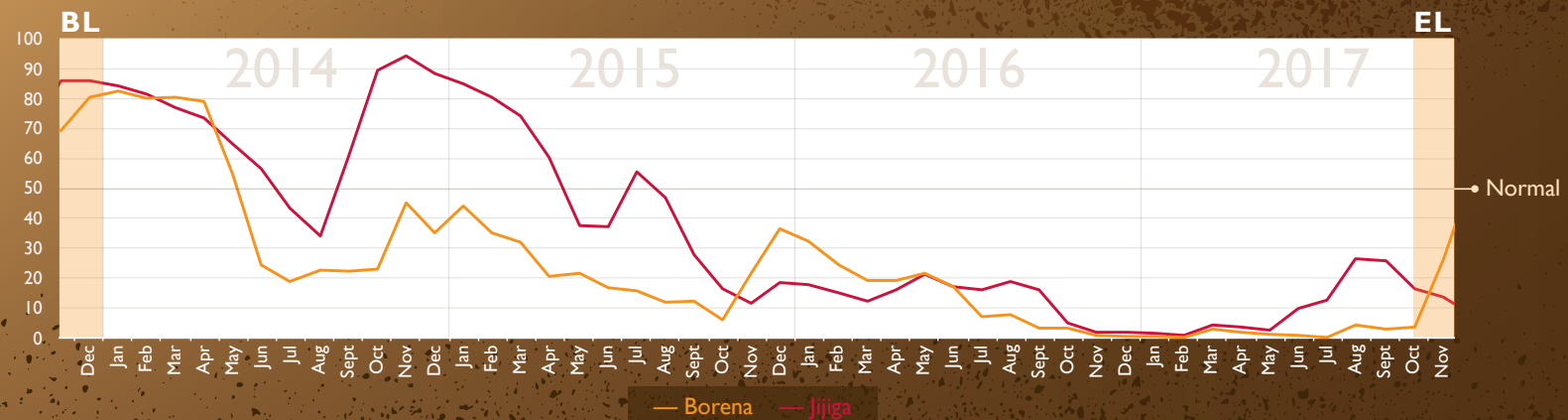
in the two PRIME areas (Borena, Jijiga) show that rain was often below normal between baseline and endline.



### SHOCKS

#### SOIL MOISTURE CHART

from PRIME shows that soil moisture was far below normal between baseline and endline.



# IMPACT of Comprehensive Resilience Programming

## INTERVENTION AREAS

### COMPONENTS STRENGTHENED

### RESILIENCE CAPACITIES

#### Livestock productivity and competitiveness

Establishment of veterinary pharmacies, support for community animal health workers, improving access to commercial animal feed and fodder seed, supporting livestock and livestock product (milk) businesses, and dissemination of information on animal health and feeding topics, livestock market prices.

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#### Financial services

Establishing or supporting existing Village Savings and Loan groups (VSLAs), Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives (RuSACOs), mobile banking services, and microfinance/savings groups.

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#### Climate change adaptation

Supporting disaster planning and response programs and community groups, helping communities develop plans to respond to shocks, and disseminating information about early warning and climate change adaptation topics.

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#### Pastoral natural resource management

Assisting communities in mapping their natural resources, making natural resource management plans, supporting improvements in water sources for animals, and supporting improvements in rangeland management.

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### ABSORPTIVE

### ADAPTIVE

### TRANSFORMATIVE

Ability to prepare for and respond to shocks

Climate, economic, and conflict SHOCKS

### FOOD SECURITY\*

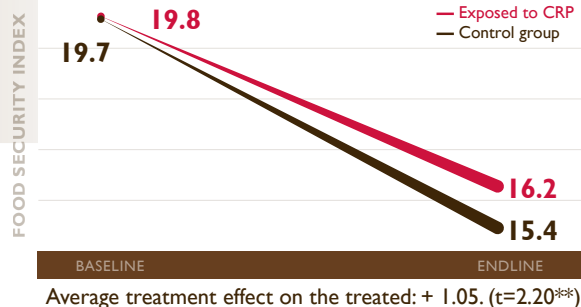


\*Food security is one indicator of well-being

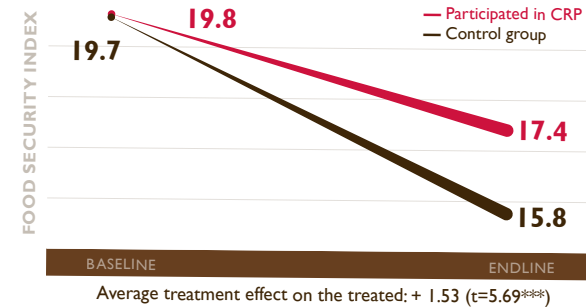
The measure of food security employed in this report is the inverse of an experiential indicator of food insecurity, the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) (Coates, Swindale and Bilinsky 2007). The inverse of the index is taken for this analysis so that the measure increases with increasing food security. The resulting food security index ranges from 0 to 27.

Food security declined for households that received resilience interventions (CRP treatment group) and those that did not (control group), but the decline in food security was less for the treatment group. This shows a positive impact on resilience to shocks.

The food security index (range 0-27) declined less for households exposed to **CRP** than households in the control group.



The food security index (range 0-27) declined less for households that participated in **CRP** compared to households in the control group.



# STUDY BACKGROUND

The objective of the endline impact evaluation was to evaluate impact of household exposure to and participation in **4 intervention areas**:

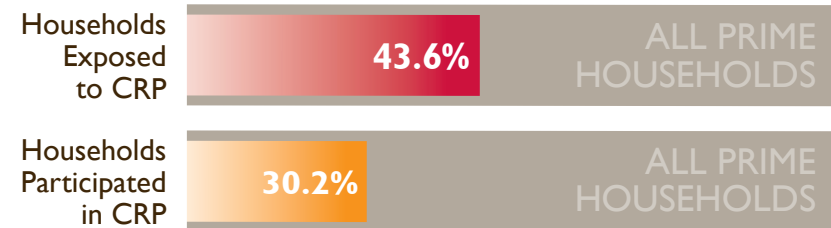
1. **Livestock productivity (IR1)**
2. **Pastoral natural resource management (IR1, IR2)**
3. **Financial services (IR1, IR2, IR3)**
4. **Climate change adaptation (IR2)**

The study assesses the impact of **Exposure** to systems-level interventions (e.g., veterinary services, improved rangeland in kebele) and **Participation** in interventions (e.g., used veterinary services, used improved rangeland).

The study includes one overall intervention measure: Comprehensive Resilience Programming (CRP).

**Defined as exposure to (or participation in) 3 out of 4 of the intervention areas.**

About half of PRIME households were **exposed** to CRP. Nearly one third **participated** in CRP.



## PRIME Background

The Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion (PRIME) project, funded under the United States Government's Feed the Future initiative,<sup>1</sup> was implemented from October 2012 to September 2017 in one of the most shock-prone areas of the world, the drylands of Ethiopia. A key objective of the project was to enhance the resilience of households to shocks. In particular, it aimed to enable households to withstand and recover from the recurrent climate-related shocks—mainly drought—which are common in the area.

<sup>1</sup> Feed the Future seeks to address global food insecurity in 19 focus countries by accelerating growth of the agricultural sector, addressing the root causes of undernutrition, and reducing gender inequality. USAID is responsible for leading the government-wide effort to implement the Feed the Future initiative, whose high-level target is: "to reduce by 20 percent the prevalence of poverty and the prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age in the areas where we work." (USAID 2013).

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