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Resilience Measurement

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Why resilience?

- Increased exposure to complex risk scenarios
- Reduce vulnerabilities
- Promote sustainable development

Contributors to vulnerability

- Recurrent economic and environmental shocks
- High levels of poverty
- Weak governance
- Scarcity of natural resources
- Food insecurity & malnutrition
- Gender inequality
- Climate change
- Population pressure
- Conflict

Defining Resilience

Resilience emerged to address chronic vulnerability of drought-prone populations in various contexts.

- *The ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth (USAID 2012)*
- *The capacity that ensures adverse stressors and shocks do not have long-lasting adverse development consequences (FSIN RM-TWG 2012)*

Resilience Principles

- **Multidimensional capacity:** Resilience capacity draws on a wide array of resources including:
 - human
 - social
 - economic
 - physical
 - programmatic
 - ecological resources

Resilience Principles

- **Multi-level:** observed at a given level (e.g., HH, community) but understood as a multi-level construct.
- **Systems-based:** Interventions should be sensitive to nested dependencies between households, communities, systems and regions.

Resilience Principles

Key features:

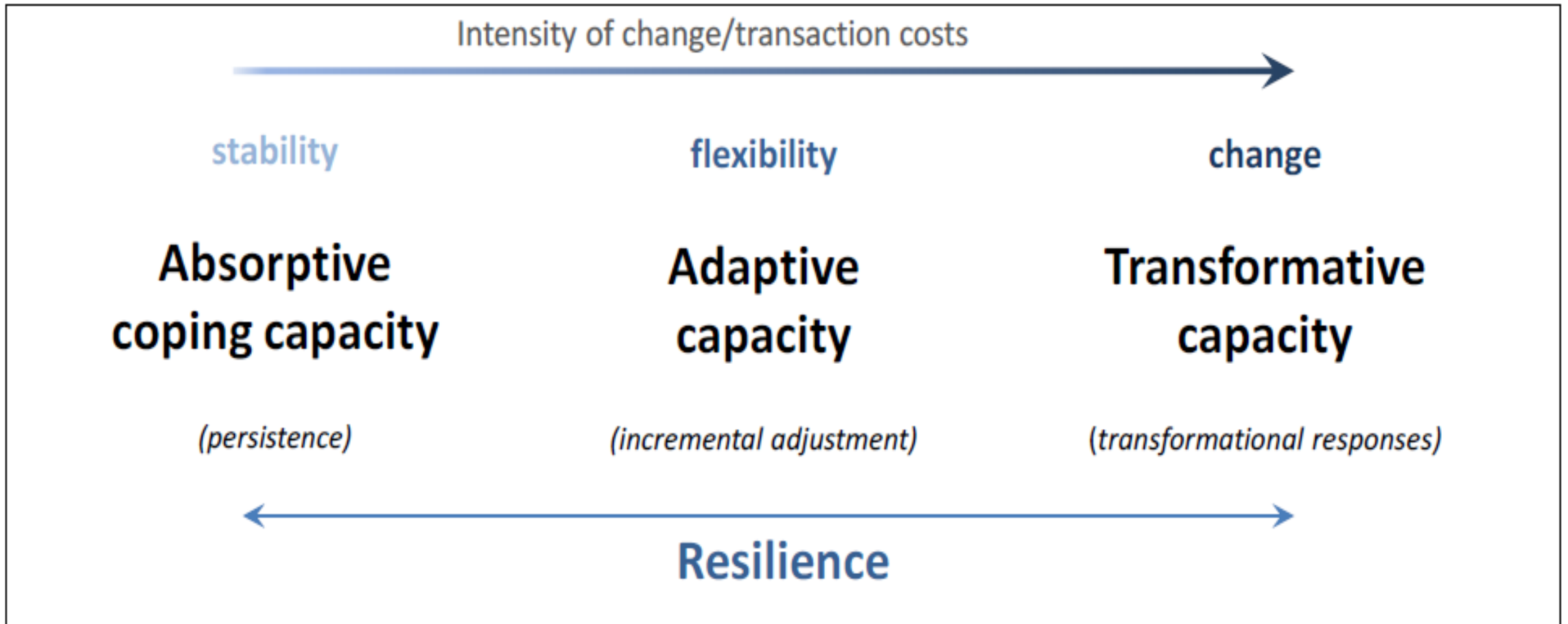
○ Shock dynamics

- In preparation for and in response to disturbances
- Covariate/idiosyncratic disturbances

○ Capacities

- Ability to absorb, adapt to, and if bad enough to transform in order to deal with shocks

Resilience Capacities



Resilience Capacities

1. Absorptive capacity

The ability to minimize exposure to shocks and stresses through preventative measures and appropriate coping strategies to avoid permanent, negative impacts.

Resilience Capacities

2. Adaptive capacity

Making proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies based on an understanding of changing conditions.

Resilience Capacities

3. Transformative capacity

The governance mechanisms, policies/ regulations, infrastructure, community networks, cultural norms and formal and informal social protection mechanisms that constitute the enabling environment for systemic change.

Outcome-indexed capacities

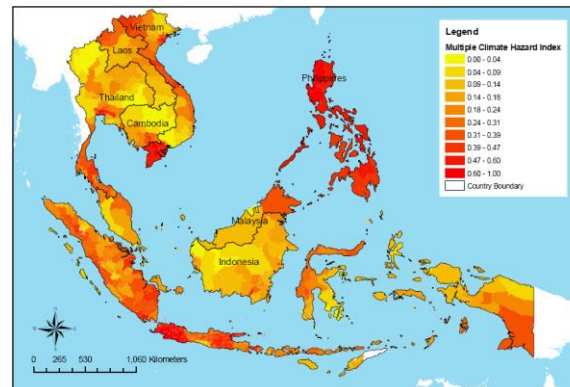
- Resilience capacity should be indexed to a given well-being outcome
- The outcome of interest may typically include some dimension of well-being such as:
 - basic health
 - food and nutrition security
 - poverty status

Operationalizing Resilience Principles

A set of
capacities

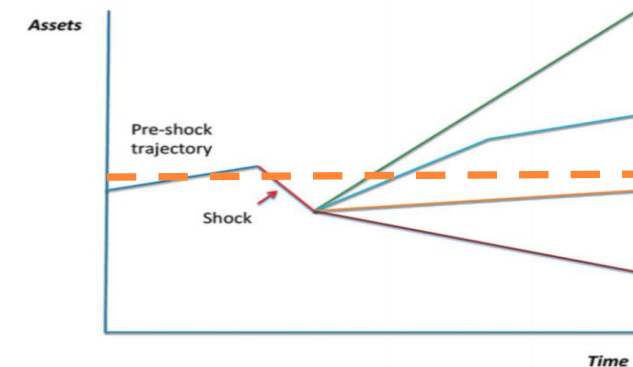


Realized in
connection
with some
disturbance



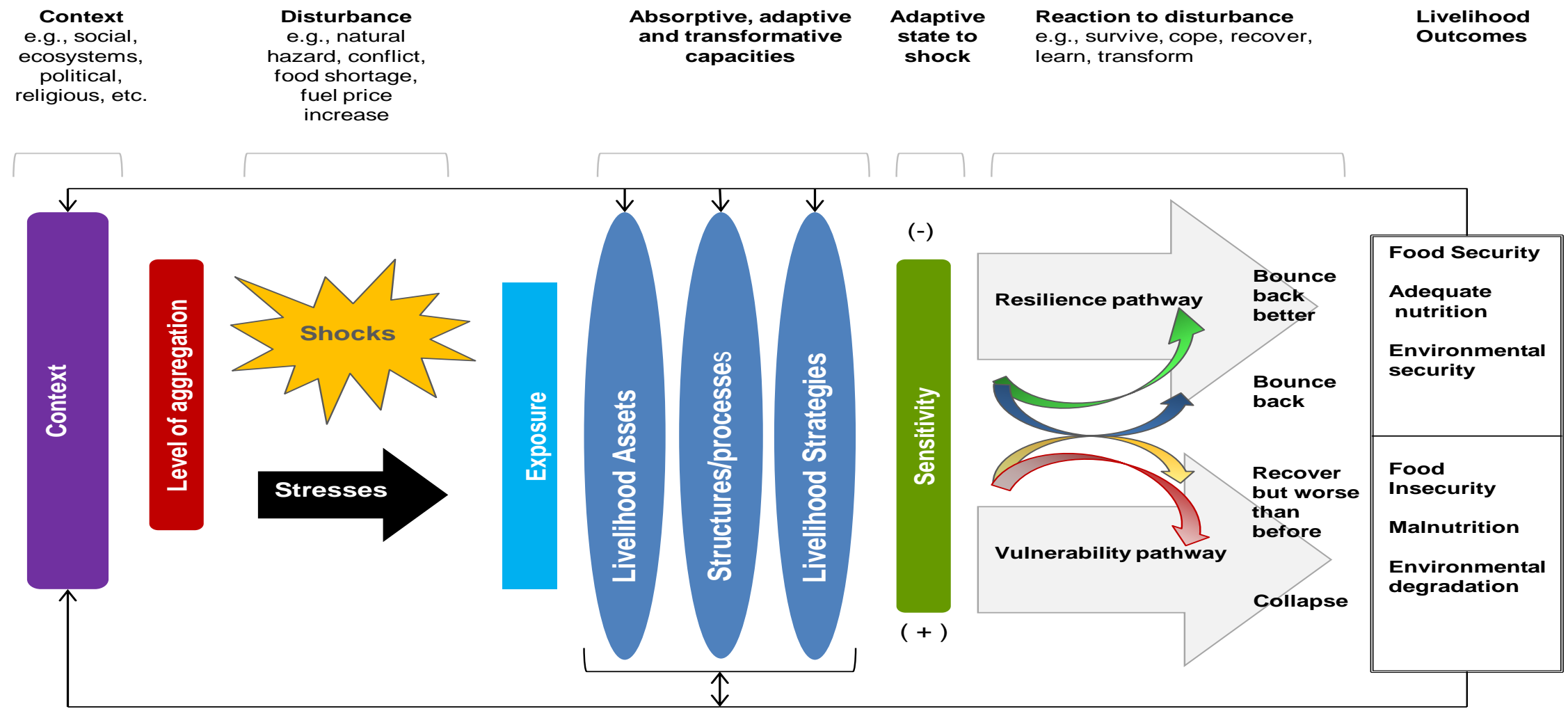
Indexed
to an
outcome

Threshold



Conceptual Framework

Resilience Framework



Thank You