



# Resilience Measurement

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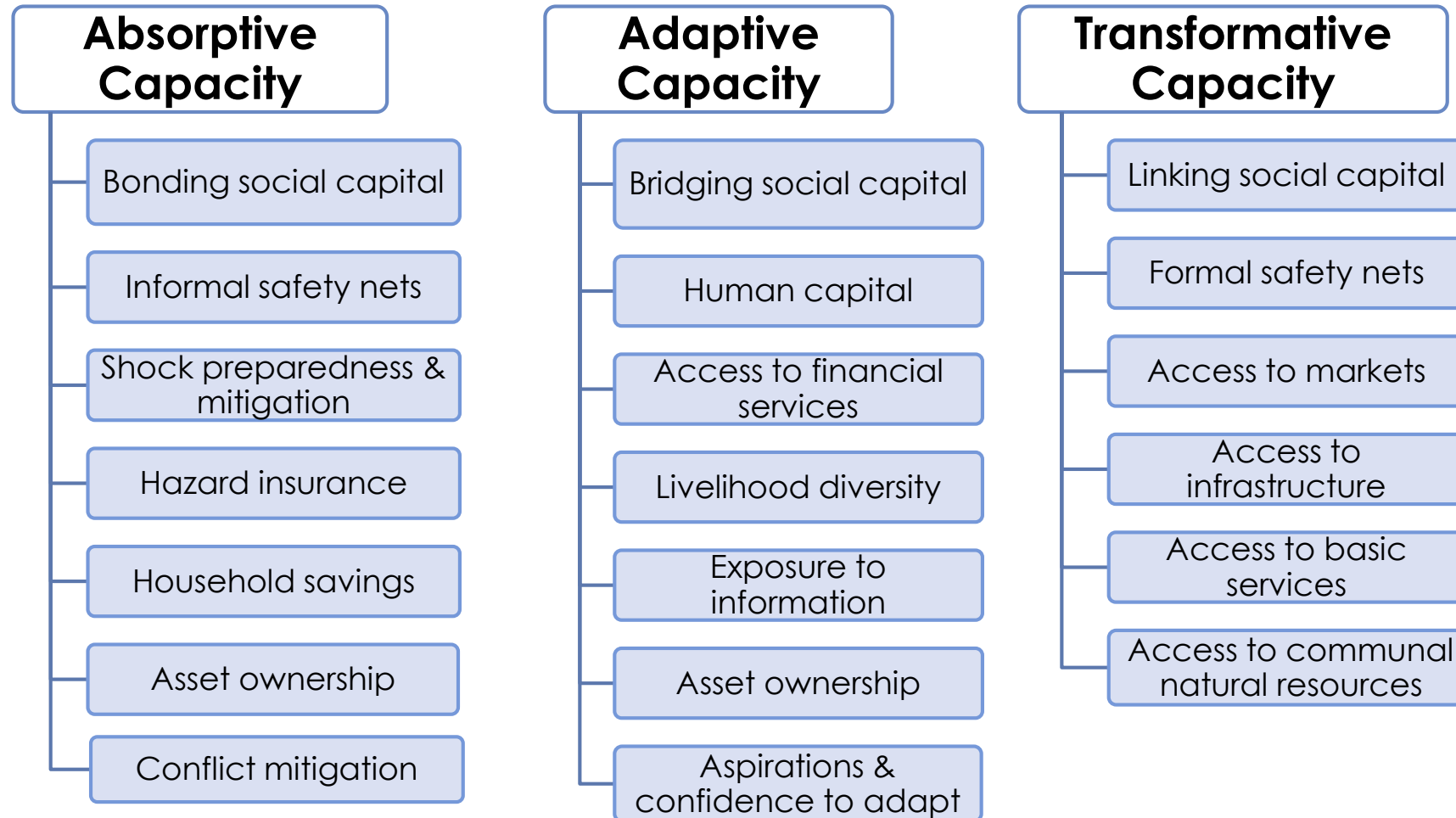
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# Resilience Measurement

- Indicators may be single or composite, and represent some level or state of well-being/condition.
- Indicators may be measured at the household, inter-household, community and higher systems levels.
- These same indicators may be part of a performance monitoring system.
- Data may come from surveys, interviews/focus groups, monitoring activities and other secondary sources.

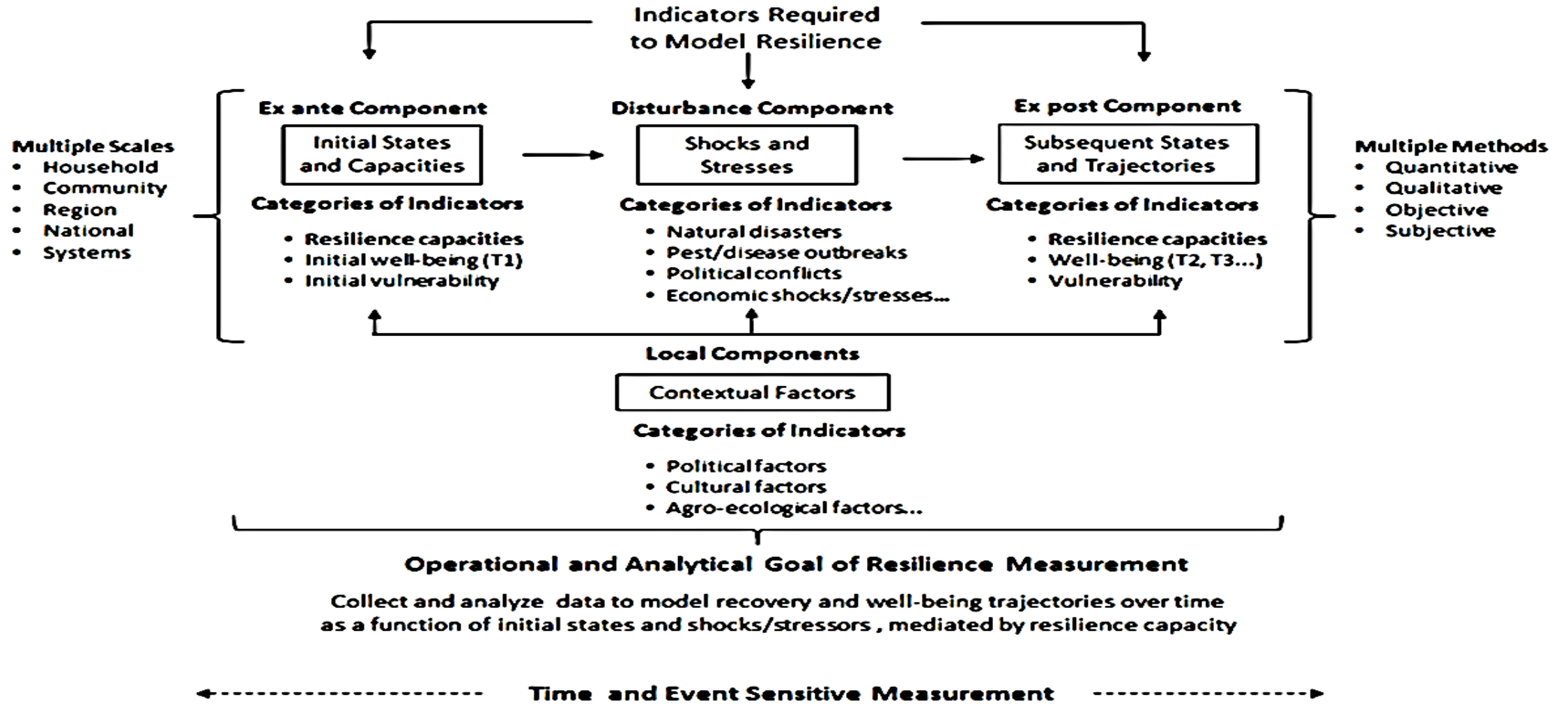
# Example Resilience Indicators



# Analytical Framework

- To measure improvements in resilience, there is a need for empirical evidence of what factors contribute to resilience, under what contexts, and for what types of shocks.
- Analytical frameworks are useful because they:
  - Focus measurement activities
  - Provide a potential link between the logic of interventions and the organization of data analysis that follows measurement

# Analytical Framework



# Review: Resilience Definition

- A **set of capacities** that enable households and communities to effectively **function in the face of shocks and stresses** and still meet a set of **well-being outcomes**.
- Three resilience capacities:
  - Absorptive capacity
  - Adaptive capacity
  - Transformative capacity

# Resilience: General Findings

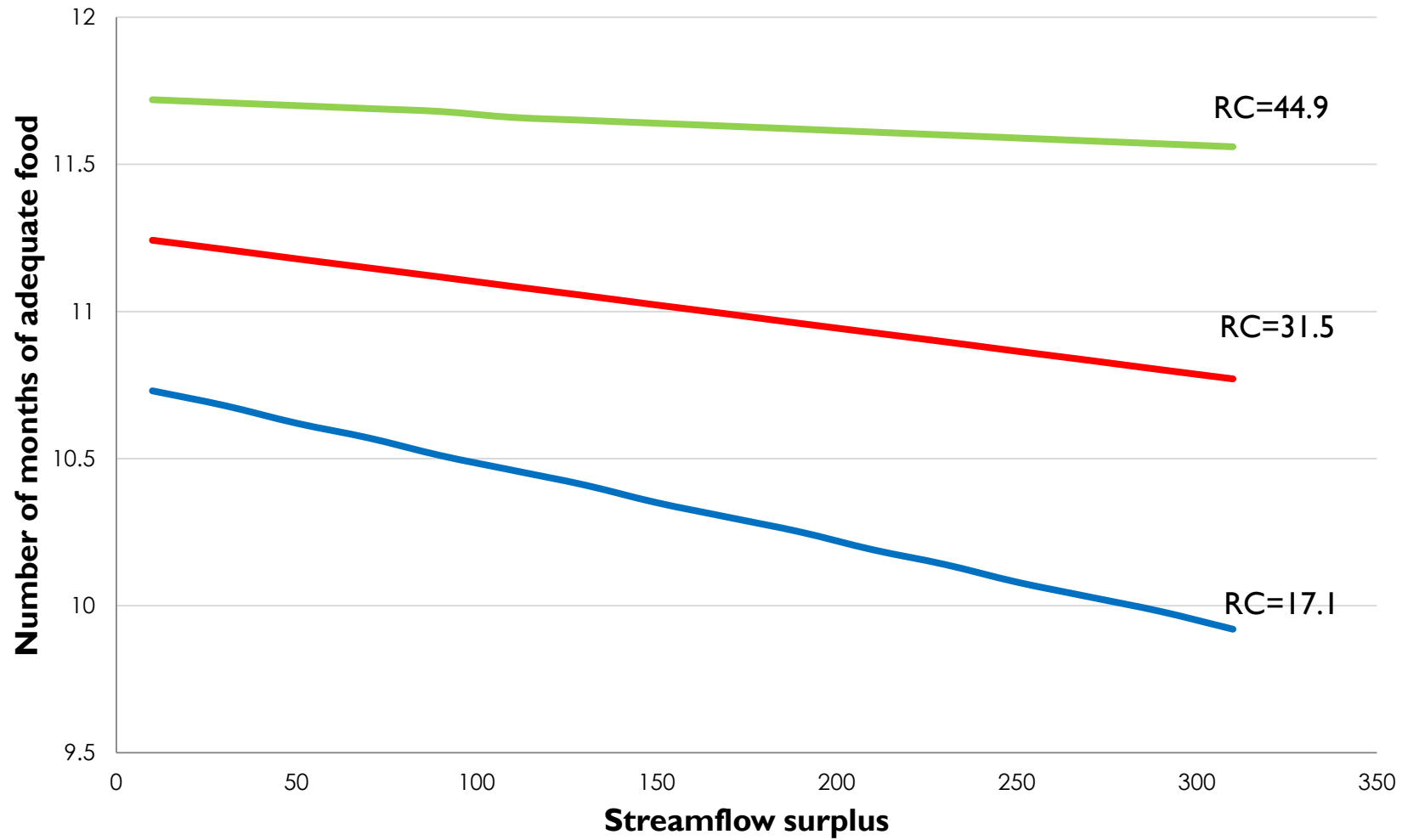
- Resilience capacity mitigates the impact of shocks
- Social Capital (bonding, bridging and linking)
- Livelihood Diversification
- Psycho-social factors (e.g., aspirations and confidence to adapt)

# Resilience Capacity Mitigates Shocks

- Resilience capacity (i.e., absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacity) contributes to household resilience to shocks.



# Bangladesh: SHOUHARDO II



# Social Capital

Social capital can be described as:

- The quantity and quality of social resources (networks, membership in groups, social relations, and access to wider institutions in society) upon which people draw in pursuit of livelihoods.

# Social Capital

- **Bonding** social capital is seen in the bonds between community or group members.
- **Bridging** social capital connects members of one community or group to members of other communities/groups.
- **Linking** social capital is often conceived of as a vertical link between a network and some form of authority.

# Social Capital

- Signs of well-developed social capital include:
  - Close interactions between people through tight-knit communities
  - The ability to rely on others in times of crisis
  - Open communication between stakeholder groups
- Previous research demonstrates that social capital strongly influences community-level resilience
  - Communities with high social capital rally together

# Social Capital

- Social capital appears to have a positive effect on food security, helps households recover, and mitigates the effect of shocks across the different data sets.
  - **i.e., social capital appears to be critical to resilience**
- Wealthier households appear to receive the benefits of social capital more than poorer households.
- Social capital can be used up in the early phases of a prolonged covariate shock and its downstream effects.

# Livelihood diversity

- Livelihood
  - Activities in which households engage their skills, capacities, and physical resources to create income or otherwise improve their way of life.
- Rural livelihood diversification
  - The process by which households construct an increasingly varied portfolio of activities, social support capabilities, and assets for survival or to improve their standard of living.

# Livelihood diversity

- Livelihood diversification as a mechanism to better cope with shocks and stresses needs to be better understood in the context in which programs are being implemented.
  - Diversification can work where there are opportunities to engage in high return activities and in areas where significant non-climate sensitive options exist.
  - Livelihood diversification in areas where such opportunities do not exist will not necessarily lead to better adaptation.

# Psycho-social factors

- Psychosocial measures that are posited to influence adaptive capacity:
  - **Risk perception**
    - Perceived risk of experiencing a slow-onset or sudden shock.
    - Perceived risk associated with employing certain strategies to maintain or improve wellbeing after a shock.
  - **Self-efficacy**
    - “Belief in one’s own ability to perform a task and to manage prospective situations.”
  - **Aspirations**
    - Fatalism is “the sense of being powerless to enact change and having no control over life’s events.”



# Psycho-social factors

- Psycho-social factors
  - People's perceived level of control over their own life positively influences their ability to recover from shocks/stressors.
  - The higher the sense of control people have over their lives and the more positive the perception about their own ability to handle (future) shocks/stressors, the lower the likelihood that these households will engage in detrimental short-term responses.

**Thank You**