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Resilience in Nepal: Preliminary results from an analysis of FFP Nepal baseline survey data

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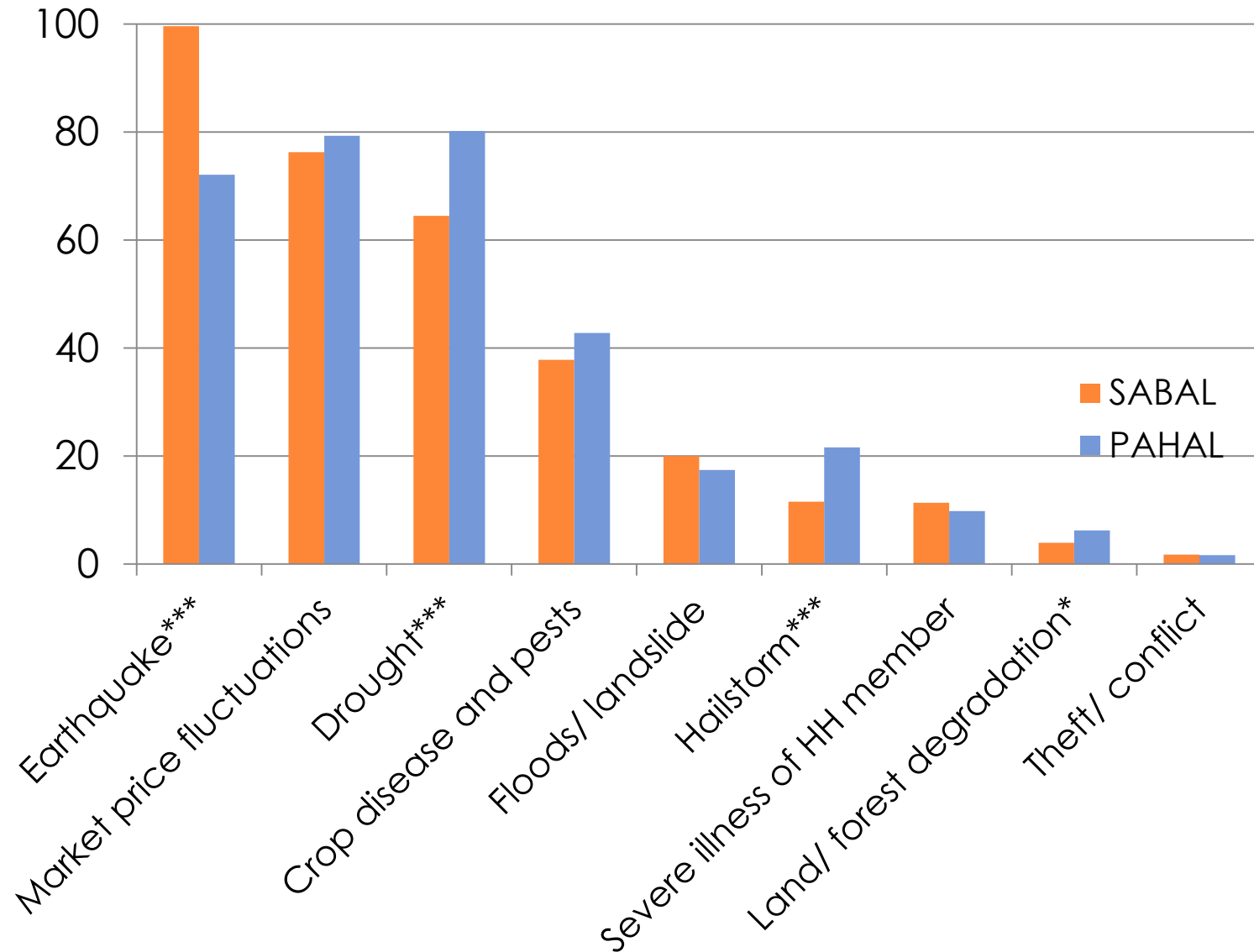
Research questions

- Which resilience capacities are associated with positive well-being outcomes, including recovery from shock, in the combined program areas?
- Are there coping strategies that households use to deal with shocks that lead to better – or, conversely, act as barriers to – well-being outcomes?
- How do planned SABAL/PAHAL programming activities enhance resilience and lead to better well-being outcomes?

Methods

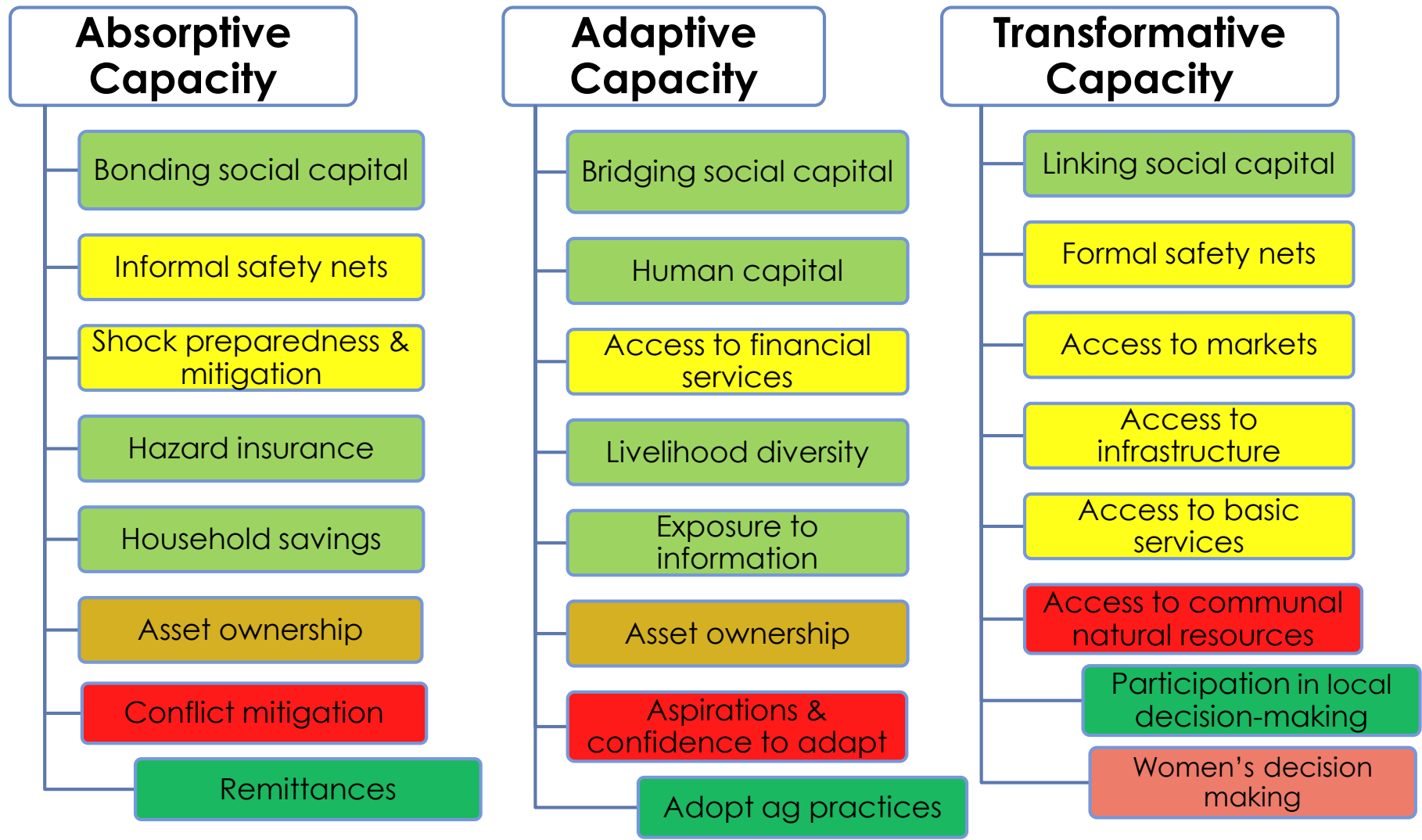
- Apply TANGO/USAID resilience analysis methods to FFP-Nepal survey data
- TANGO/USAID methods use community and household surveys
 - However, for Nepal, sourced community-level capacities from household survey
- Population-based survey in 2 program areas
 - *SABAL* (Save the Children)
 - *PAHAL* (Mercy Corps)
- Data collected by ICF Macro from Dec' 15 to Feb' 16
- TANGO performed descriptive (univariate) and multivariate (regression) analysis performed on resilience module

Shock exposure



- Over 90% of all households experienced the April'15 Gorkha earthquake – SABAL disproportionately affected
- Drought and market interruptions also significant events
- Households experiencing earthquake were more likely to have multiple shocks – particularly, market price and landslide/flood

Capacity components



Elements of resilience capacities in FFP Nepal at baseline

High levels at baseline

- Absorptive:
 - Access to ISN (avg: 5 sources)
 - Bonding social capital (avg: 4/6)
 - Access to remittances (24-34% of HH)
- Adaptive:
 - Livelihood diversity (avg: 3)
- Transformative
 - Basic services (~2.5/3)

Low levels at baseline

- Absorptive:
 - Access to FSN (avg: ~0.3/3)
 - Hazard insurance (2.5% of HH)
- Adaptive:
 - Bridging social capital (3/6)
- Transformative
 - Access to markets/infra (avg: 33%, HH with markets < 10 km, infra: avg. 2/4)
 - Access to FSN (6% of HH)
 - Participation in local decision (avg: 5/42)

Resilience capacity: Nepal (baseline) context

○ Differential access by caste:

- Savings (Brahmin/Newar ↑, Dalit ↓)
- Assets (Brahmin/Newar ↑, Dalit ↓)
- Education (Brahmin/Newar ↑, Dalit/Janajati ↓)
- Linking SC (Brahmin ↑, all others ↓)
- Ag extension (Newar ↑, all others ↓)

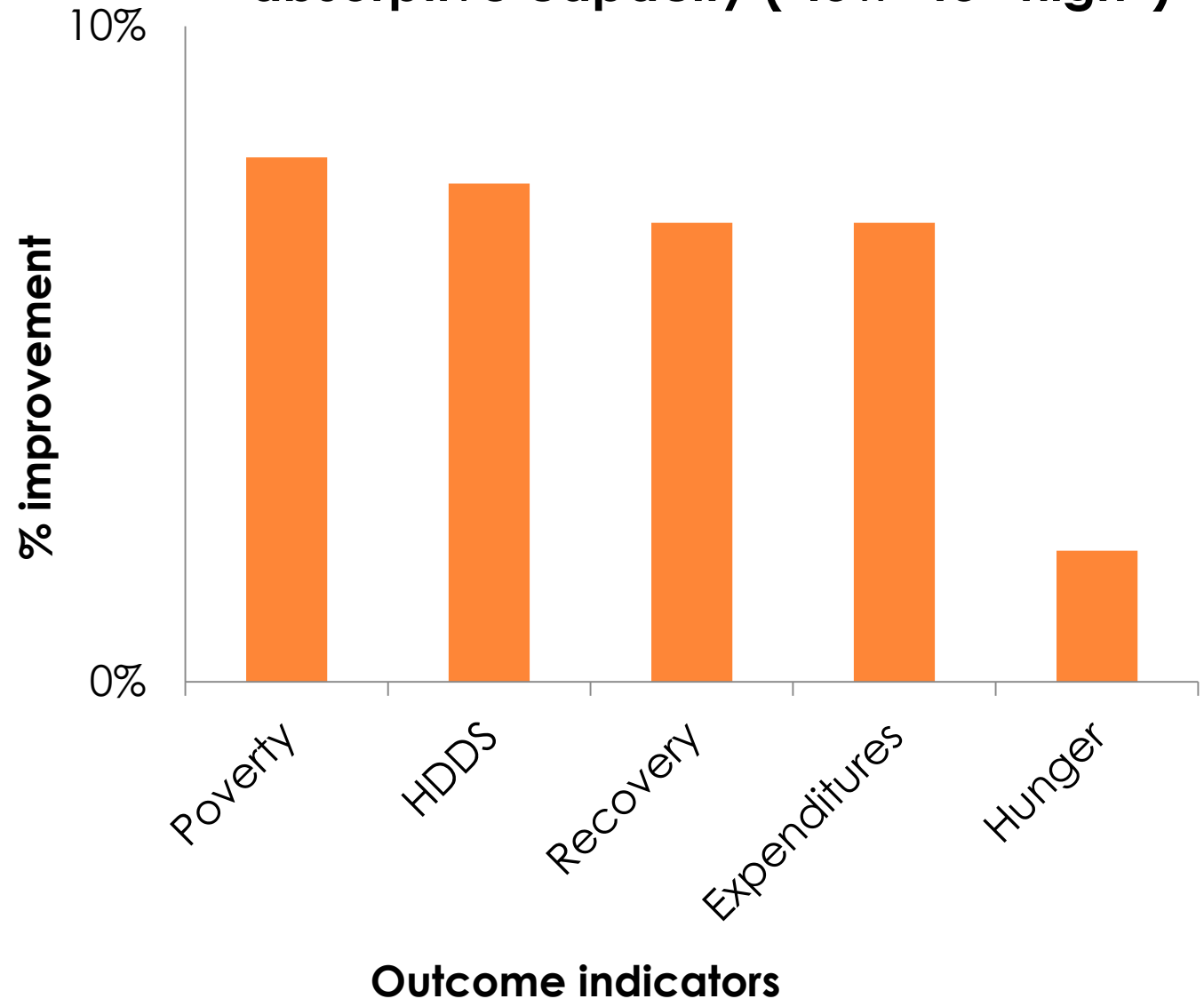
Outcomes

- Per capita daily expenditures
- Poverty
- Household dietary diversity score (HDDS)
- Household hunger (moderate to severe hunger)
- Coping strategy index (CSI)
- Recovery from shock
 - Household considered 'recovered' if recovered to the same level or better for all shocks experienced
 - Using this definition, 57.5% of households 'recovered'

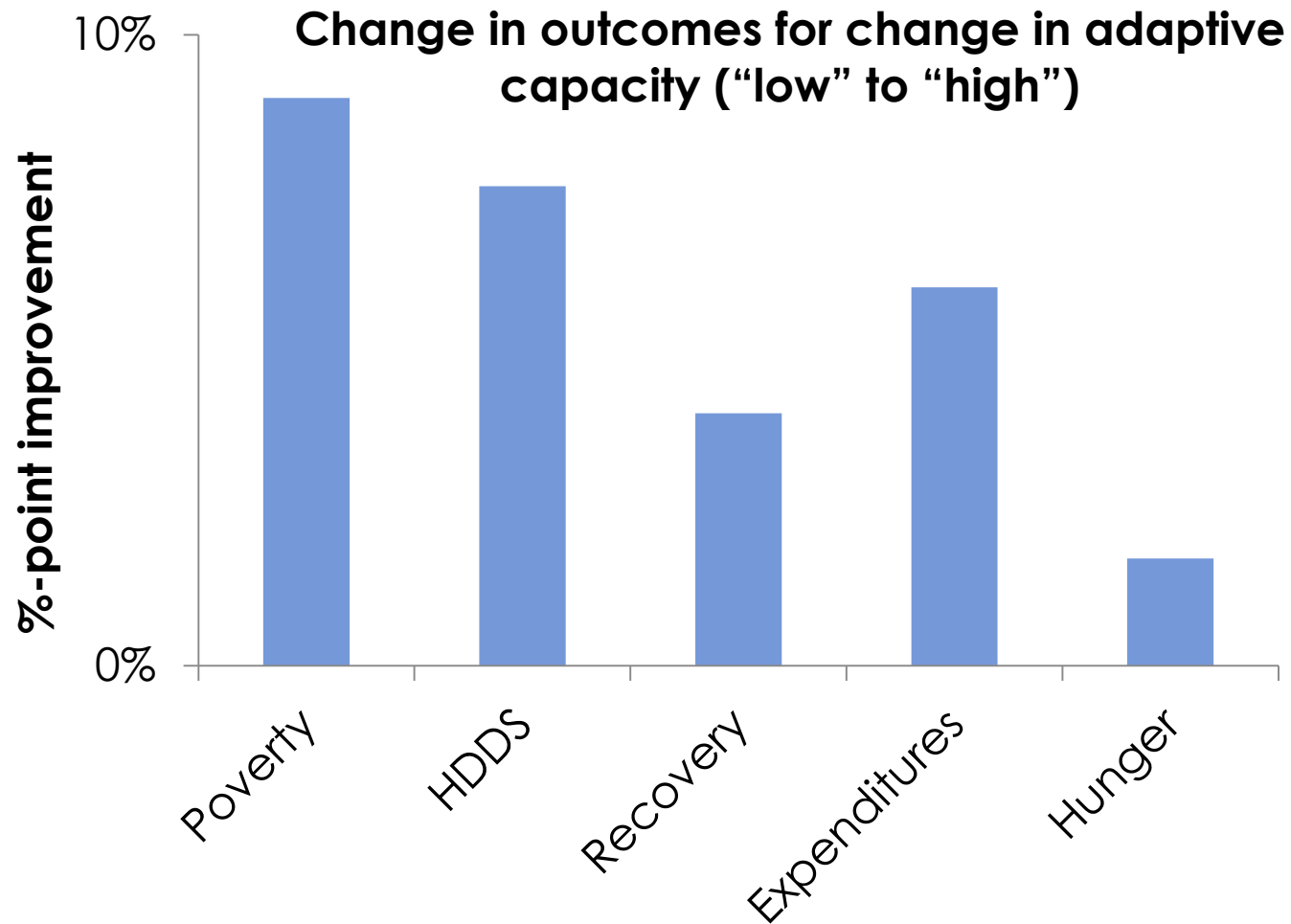
Absorptive capacity

- Absorptive capacity is associated with:
 - Higher income
 - Lower poverty
 - Better dietary diversity
 - Lower likelihood of household hunger
 - Better recovery from shock

Change in outcomes for change in absorptive capacity (“low” to “high”)

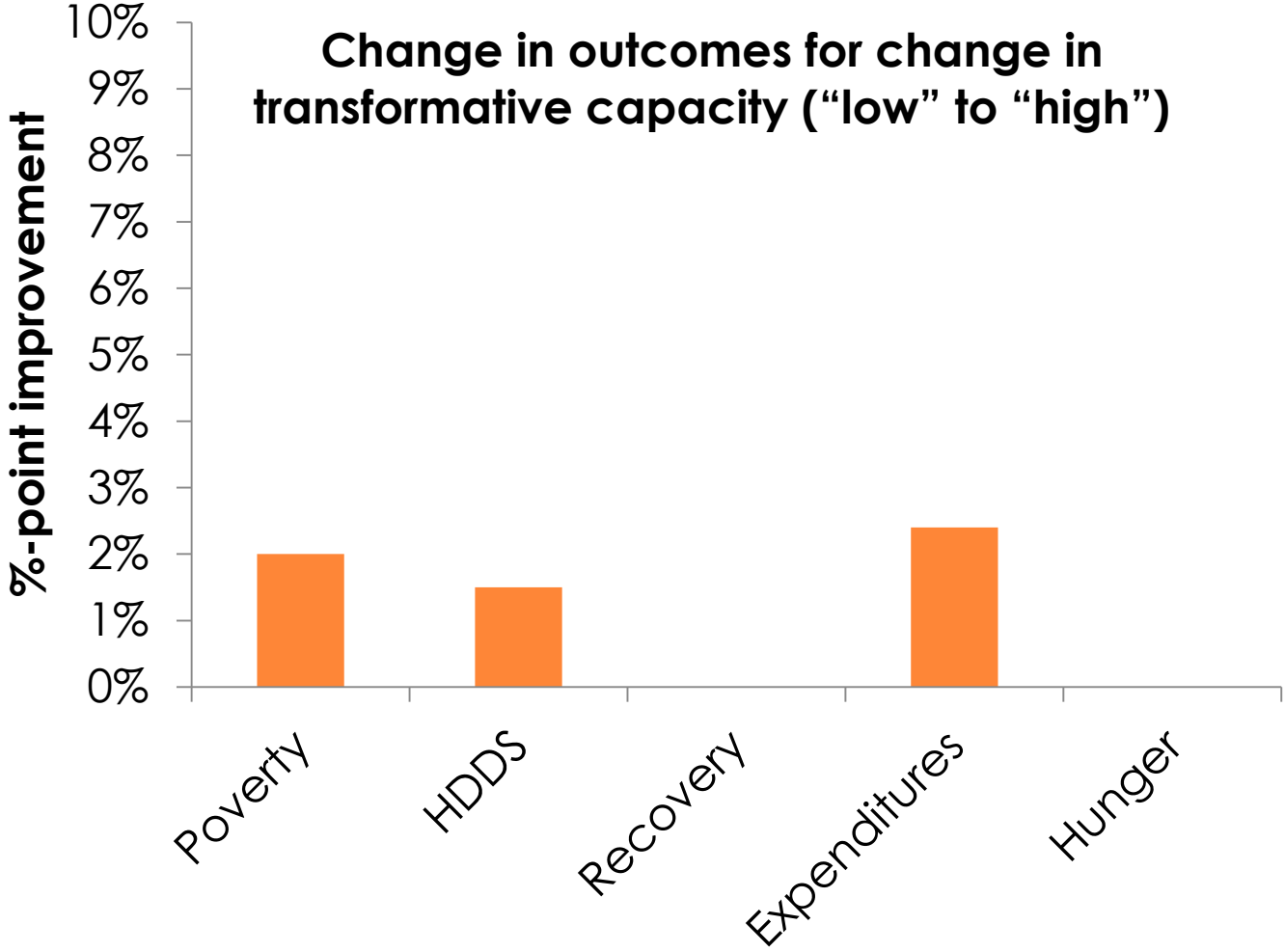


Adaptive capacity



- Adaptive capacity is also associated with:
 - Higher income
 - Lower poverty
 - Better dietary diversity
 - Lower likelihood of household hunger
 - Better recovery from shock

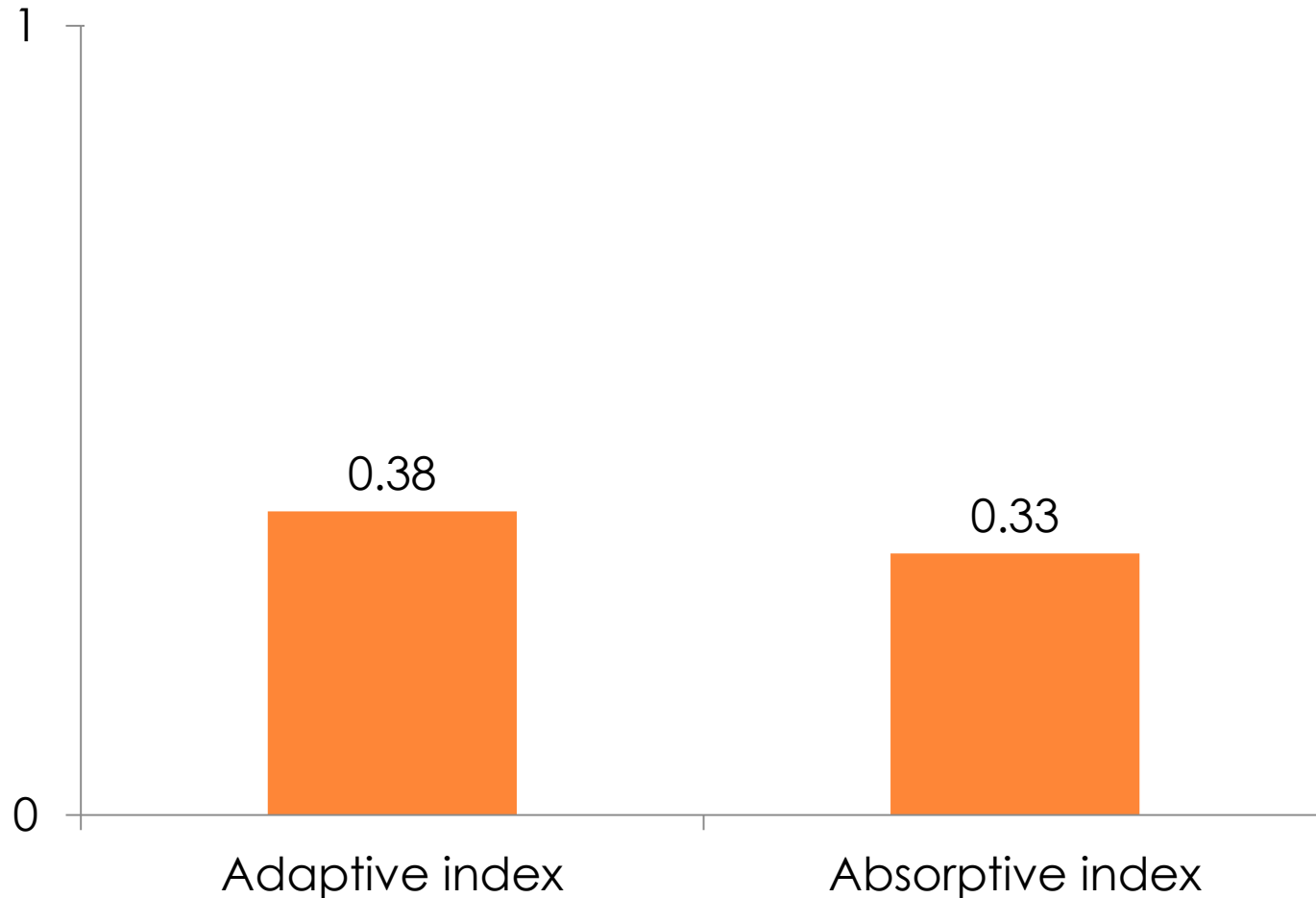
Transformative capacity



- Does not have a strong relationship with household outcomes

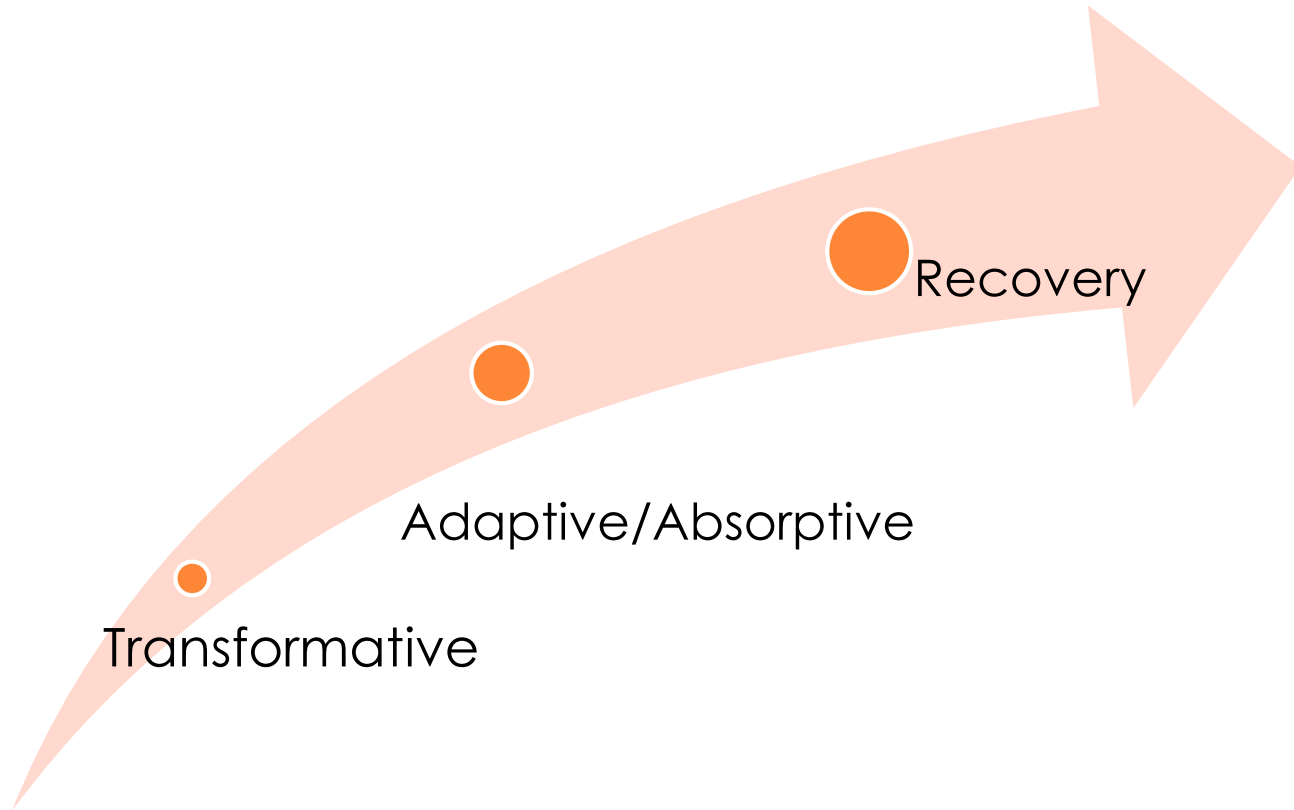
Transformative capacity

% changes in absorptive and adaptive capacities associated with 1% change in transformative capacity



- However, transformative capacity is positively related to absorptive and adaptive capacities

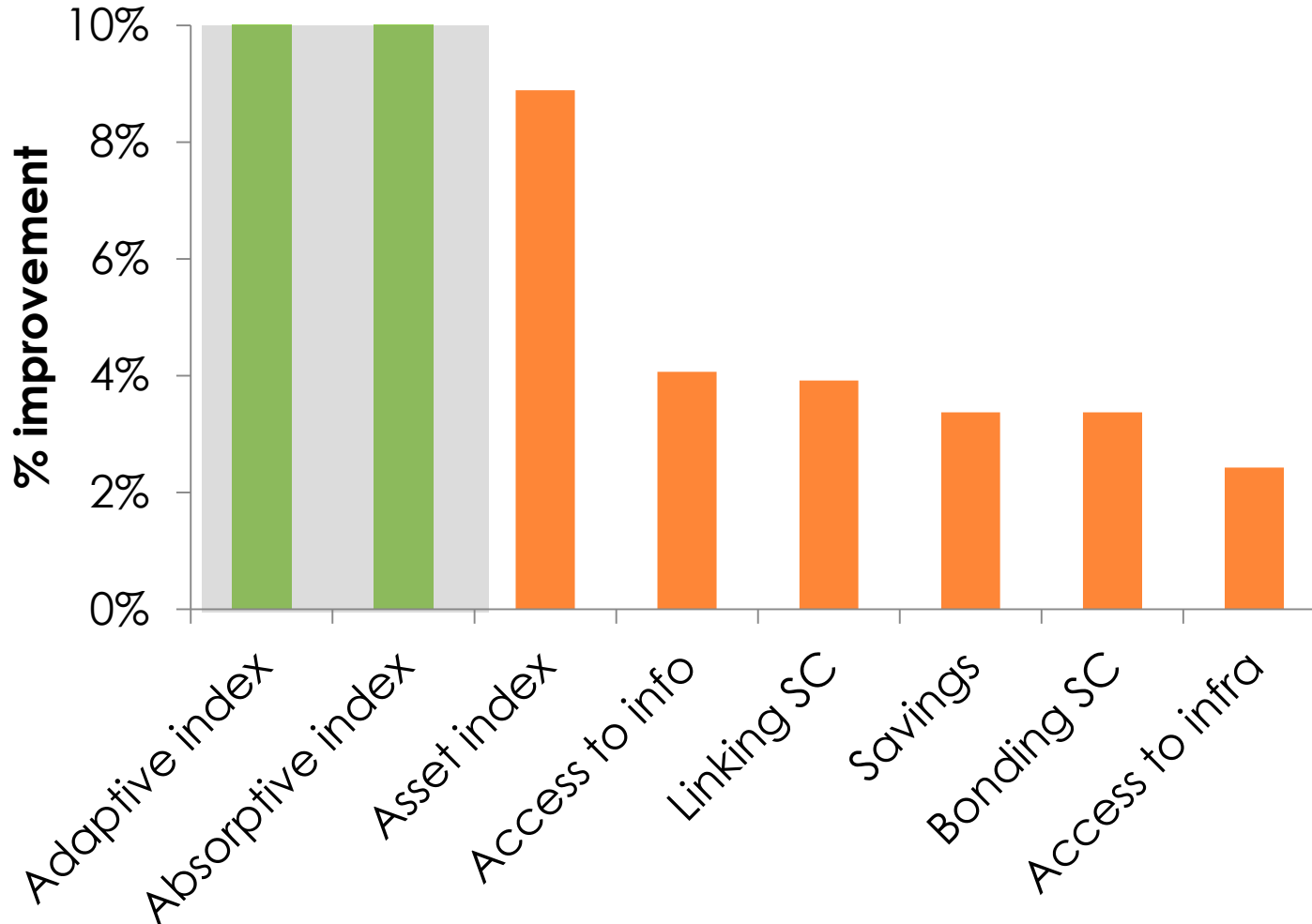
Transformative capacity



- However, transformative capacity is positively related to absorptive and adaptive capacities

Drivers of Poverty

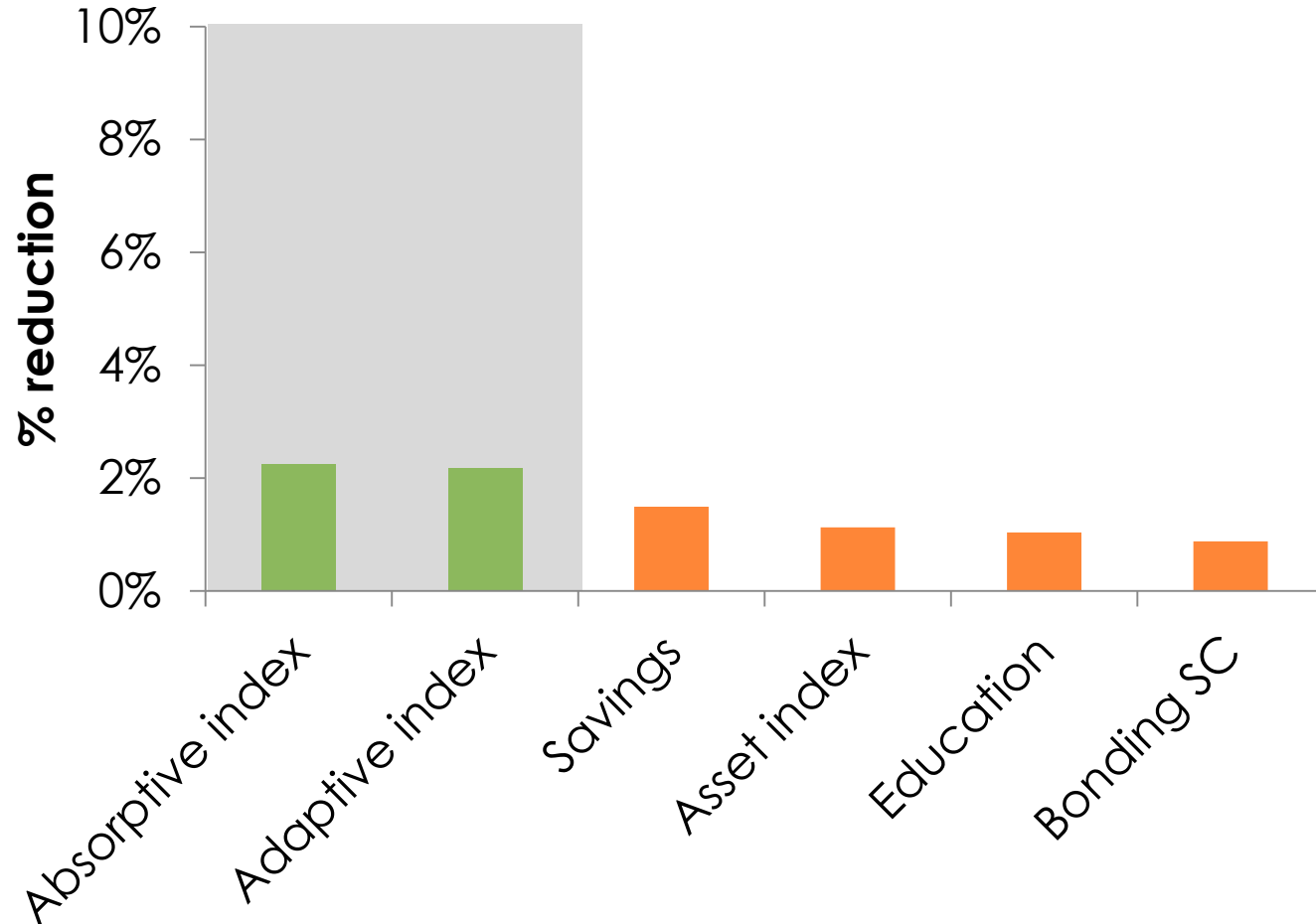
Reduction in Poverty associated with changes in resilience capacities and individual factors from 'low' to 'high' values



- Several underlying components have direct impacts on improvements in poverty levels
- Absorptive and adaptive capacity also are strongly related to reduction of poverty, more so than any individual element

Drivers of Hunger

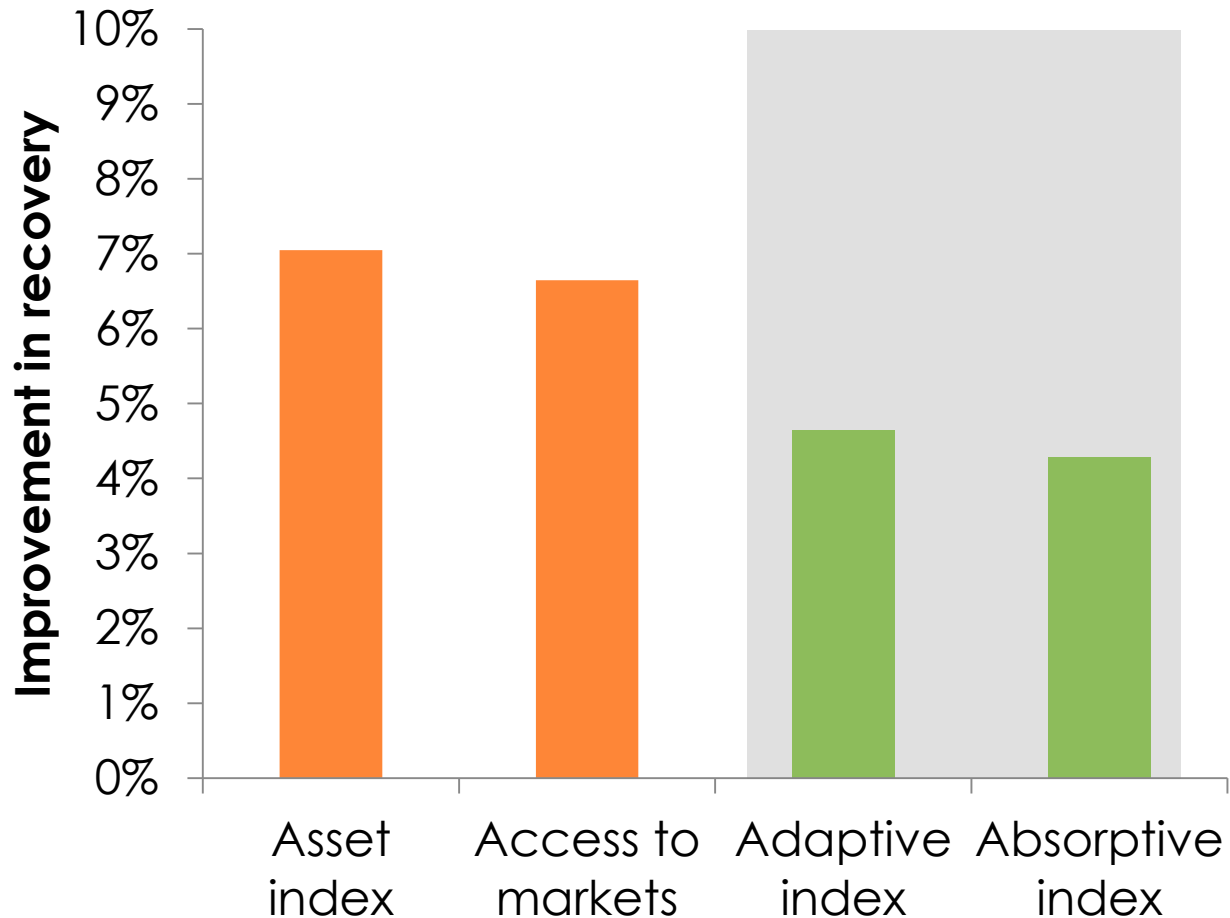
Reduction in hunger associated with changes in resilience capacities, and individual factors from 'low' to 'high' values



- Several underlying components have direct impacts on improvements in household hunger levels
- Absorptive and adaptive capacity also are related to , more reduction in hunger, more so than any individual element
- Improvements in hunger driven by resilience capacities are less pronounced than other outcomes – this is because hunger is generally low in the sample (2.5%)

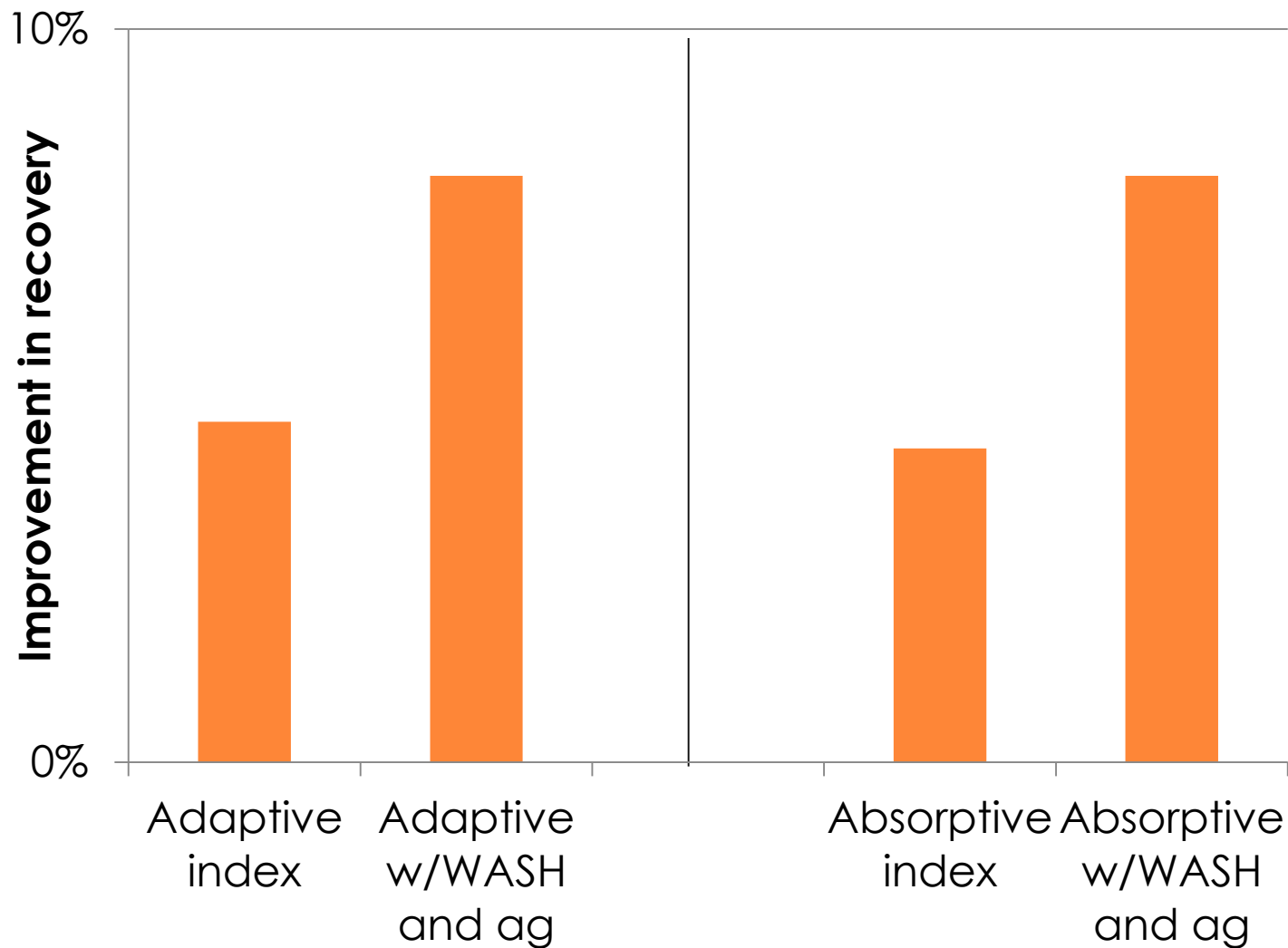
Drivers of Recovery

Improvement in recovery associated with changes in resilience capacities and individual factors

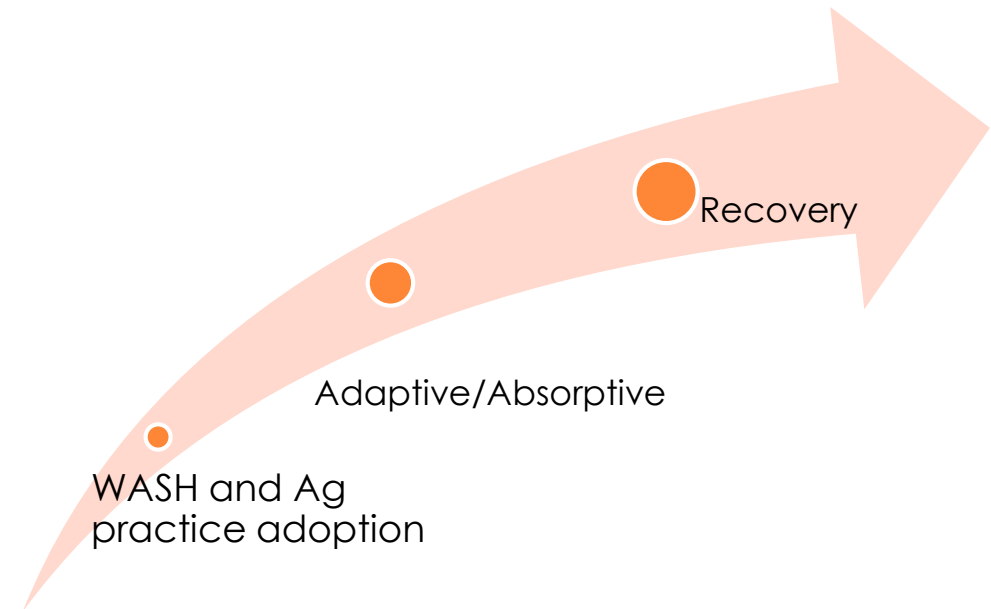


- Assets and access to markets have the strongest impact on recovery
- Absorptive and adaptive capacity also are positively related to recovery, but less so than the direct impact of assets and markets

WASH & Improved AG Practice, Resilience capacity and recovery



- WASH and improved ag practice adoption not strongly related to recovery
- However, WASH and improved ag practices are strongly related to absorptive and adaptive capacities



Summary

- Improvements in absorptive and adaptive capacity drive meaningful improvements in levels of poverty, expenditures, HDDS, household hunger, and recovery
- Transformative capacity is not frequently, nor meaningfully related to improvements in outcomes; however, there is evidence that transformative capacity is related to higher absorptive and adaptive capacities
- When unpacked, several resilience capacity elements have direct, positive effects on well-being outcomes
- WASH and adoption of improved ag practices are not related to improvements in recovery; however, there is evidence of a strong relationship in which they are related to better recovery mediated through gains in absorptive and adaptive capacity