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

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Research questions

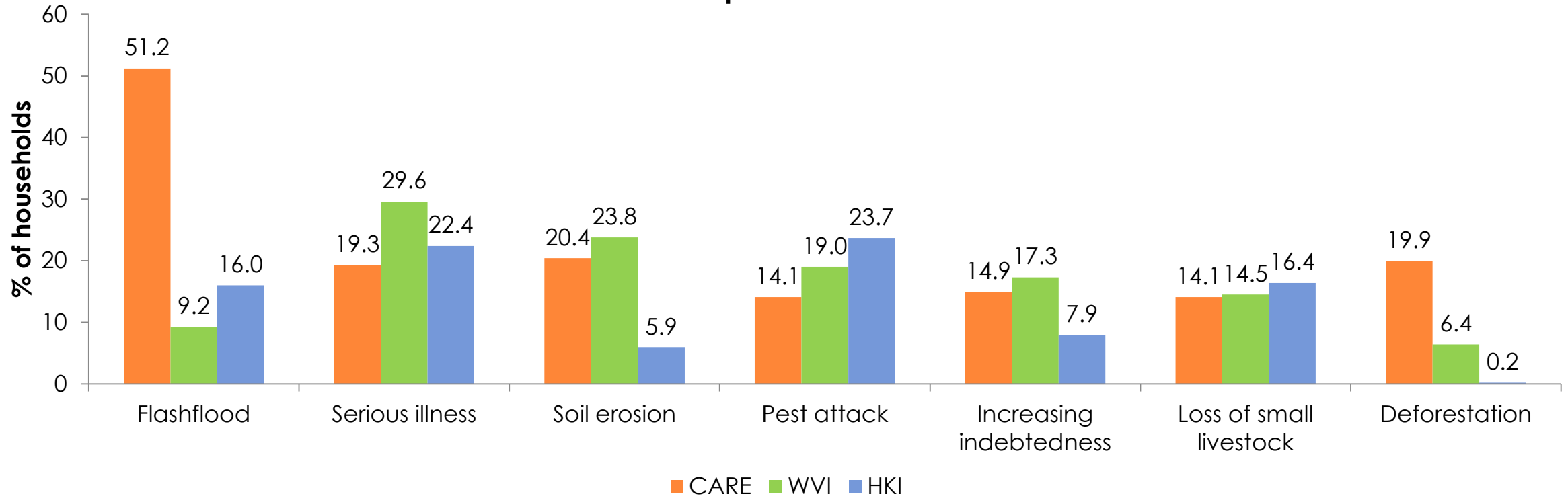
- Which resilience capacities are associated with positive well-being outcomes, including recovery from shock, in the combined program areas?
- Are there coping strategies that households use to deal with shocks that lead to better – or, conversely, act as barriers to – well-being outcomes?

Methods

- Apply TANGO/USAID resilience analysis methods to FFP-Bangladesh survey data
- TANGO/USAID methods use community and household surveys
 - However, for Bangladesh, sourced community-level capacities from household survey
- Population-based survey in 3 program areas
 - *SHOUHARDO3* (Care)
 - *Nobo Jatra* (World Vision)
 - *SAPLING* (Helen Keller International)
- Data collected by ICF International from April to June, 2015
- TANGO performed descriptive (univariate) and multivariate (regression) analysis performed on resilience module

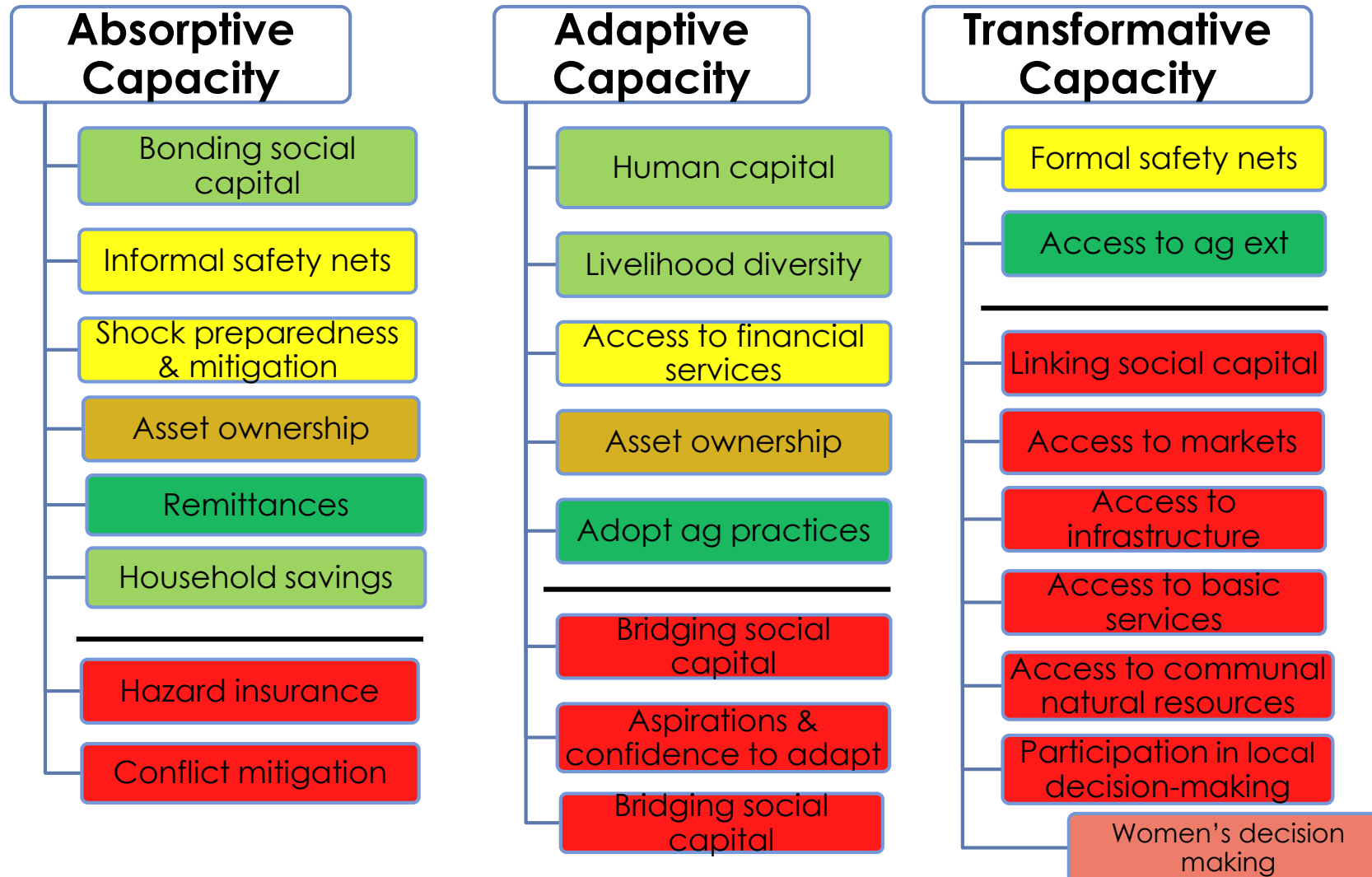
Shock Exposure

Top 7 Shocks



- Shock exposure varies widely across 3 program areas
- However, severity and average number of shocks did not differ across program areas

Capacity components



Elements of resilience capacity in FFP Bangladesh at baseline

High levels at baseline

- Absorptive:
 - Bonding social capital (avg: 3.4/5)
- Adaptive:
 - Improved ag practices (66% of HH)
 - Education (82% HH w/ basic education)
 - Livelihood diversification (avg: 2.7)

Low levels at baseline

- Absorptive:
 - Access to IFSN (avg: 0.4/5)
 - Shock preparedness (7% of HH)
 - Assets (avg: 3.7/18)
 - Savings (23% of HH)
- Adaptive:
 - Access to financial services (38% of HH)
- Transformative
 - Access to ag extension (12% of HH)
 - Access to FSN (avg: 0.1/2)

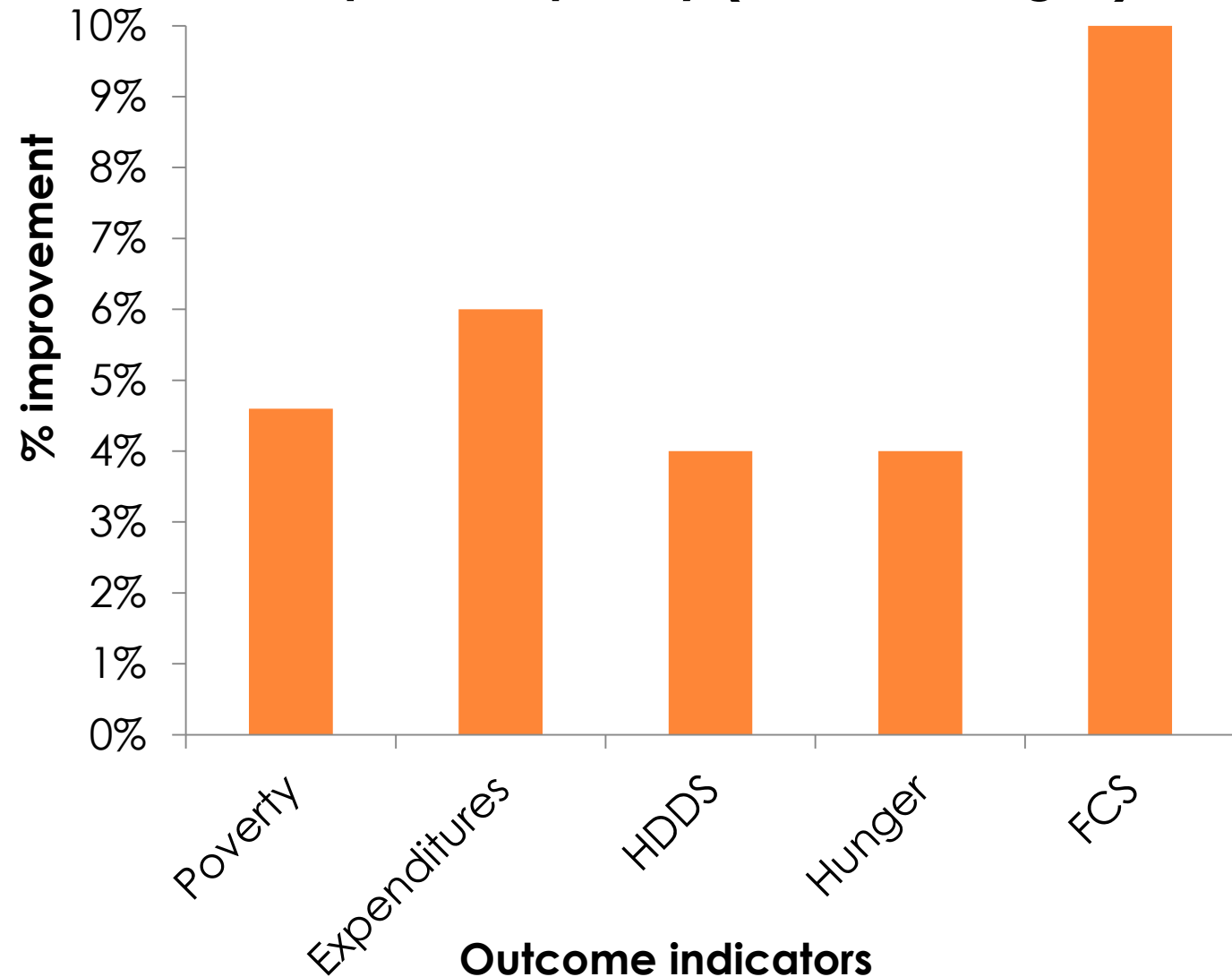
Outcomes

- Per capita daily expenditures
- Poverty
- Household dietary diversity score (HDDS)
- Household hunger (moderate to severe hunger)
- Food consumption score (FCS)
- Coping strategies
- Recovery from shock
 - Household considered 'recovered' if recovered to the same level or better for all shocks experienced
 - Using this definition, 25.0% of households 'recovered'

Absorptive capacity

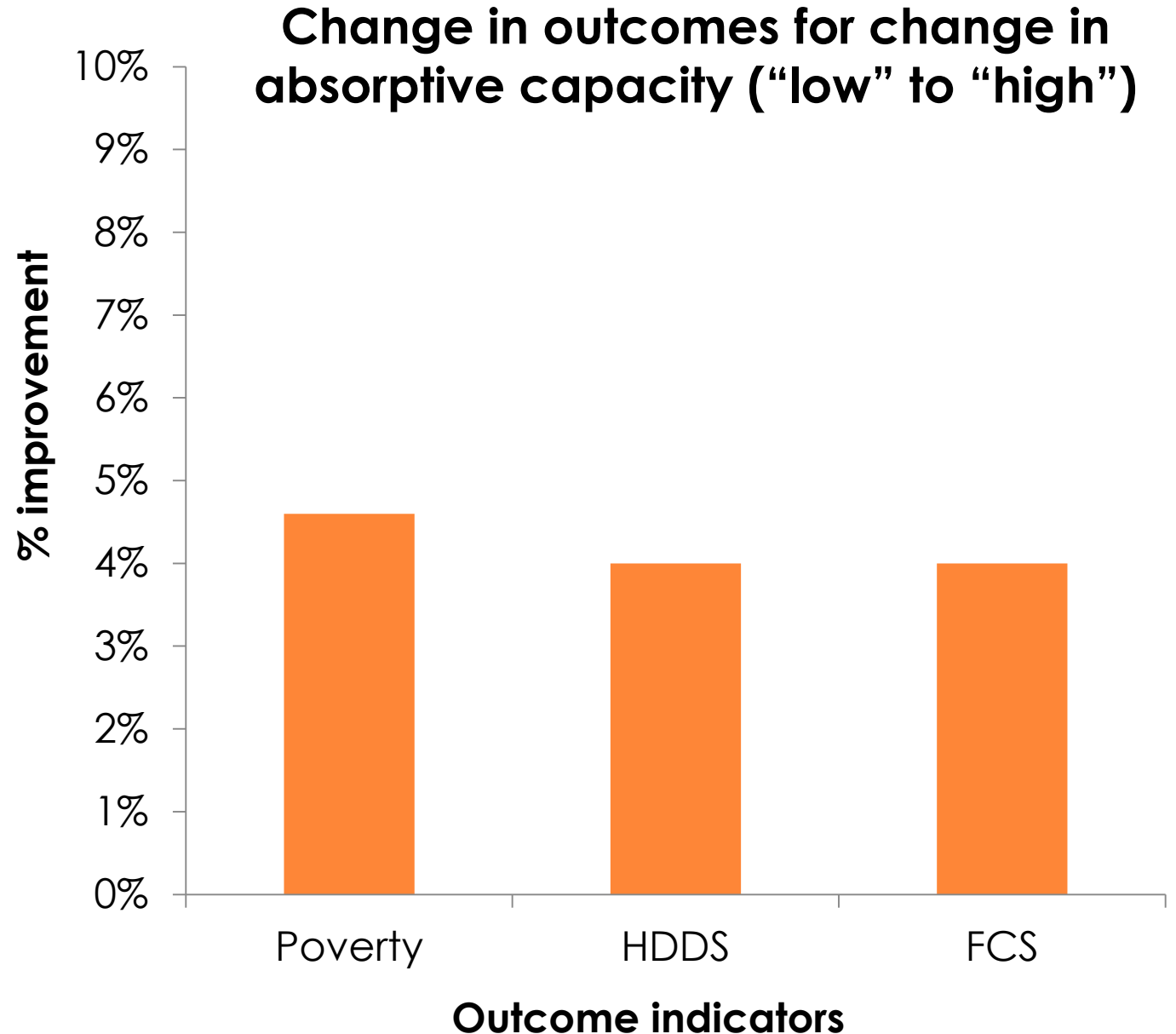
- Absorptive capacity is associated with:
 - Higher income
 - Lower poverty
 - Better dietary diversity
 - Lower likelihood of household hunger
 - Higher food consumption

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



Adaptive capacity

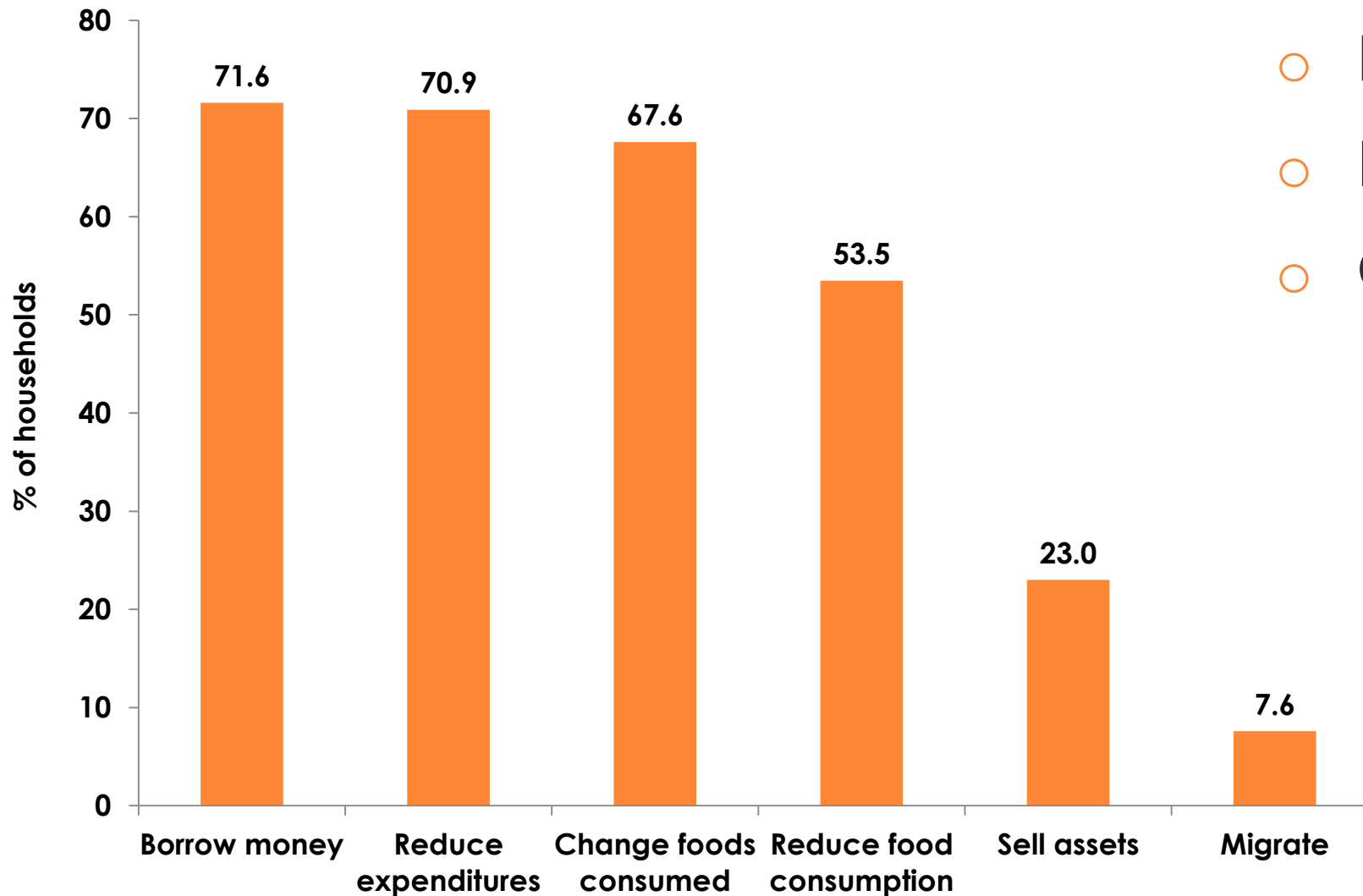
- Adaptive capacity is also associated with:
 - Lower poverty
 - Better dietary diversity
 - Higher food consumption



Transformative capacity

- Only two elements of transformative capacity index were measured at baseline:
 - HH access ag extension (12%)
 - Access to FSN (avg: 0.1/2)
- Access to markets, infrastructure, basic services, and communal natural resources, plus bridging and linking social capital would strengthen the transformative capacity index

Coping Strategies

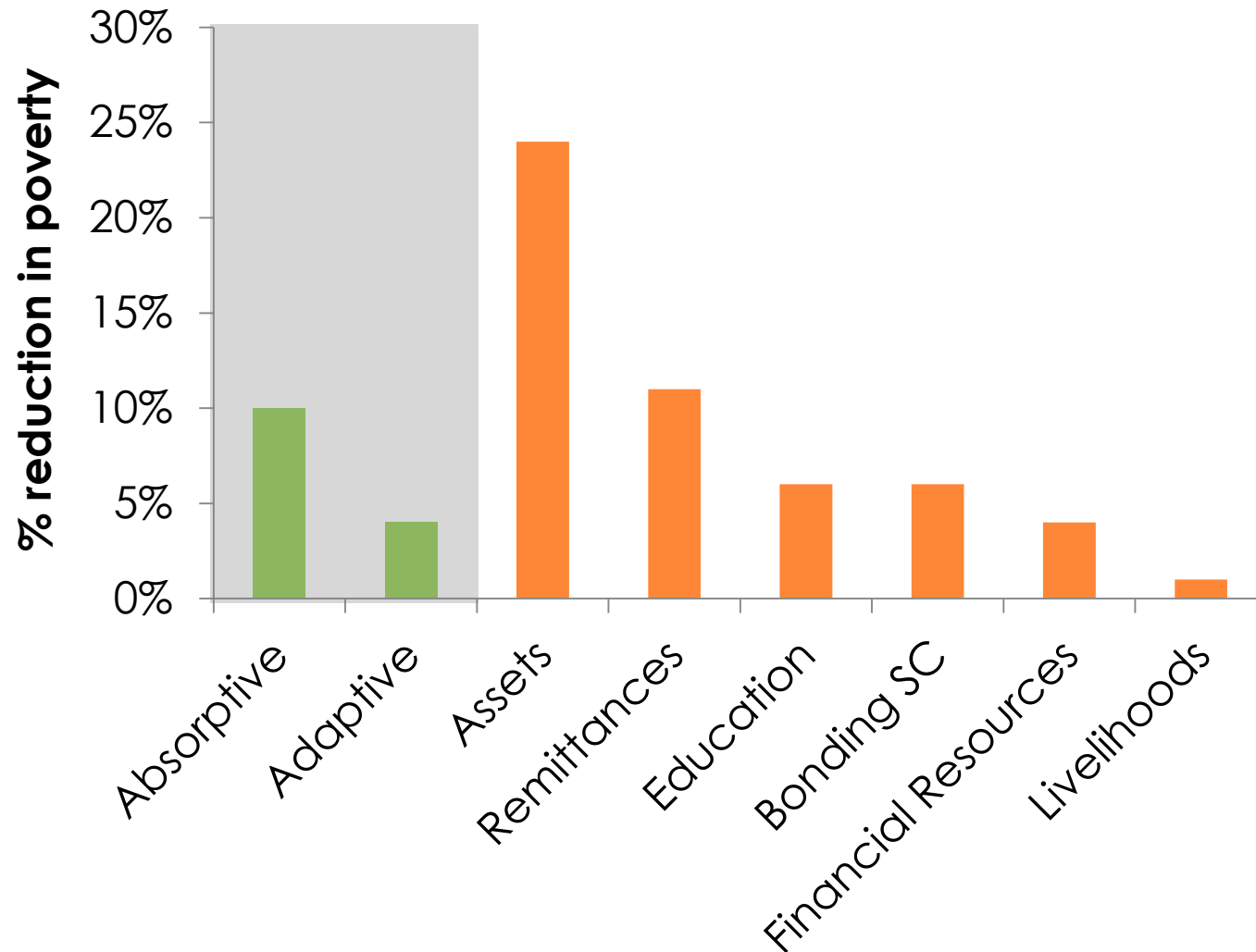


Primary response to shock:

- Borrow money
- Reduce expenditures
- Change type of food

Drivers of Poverty

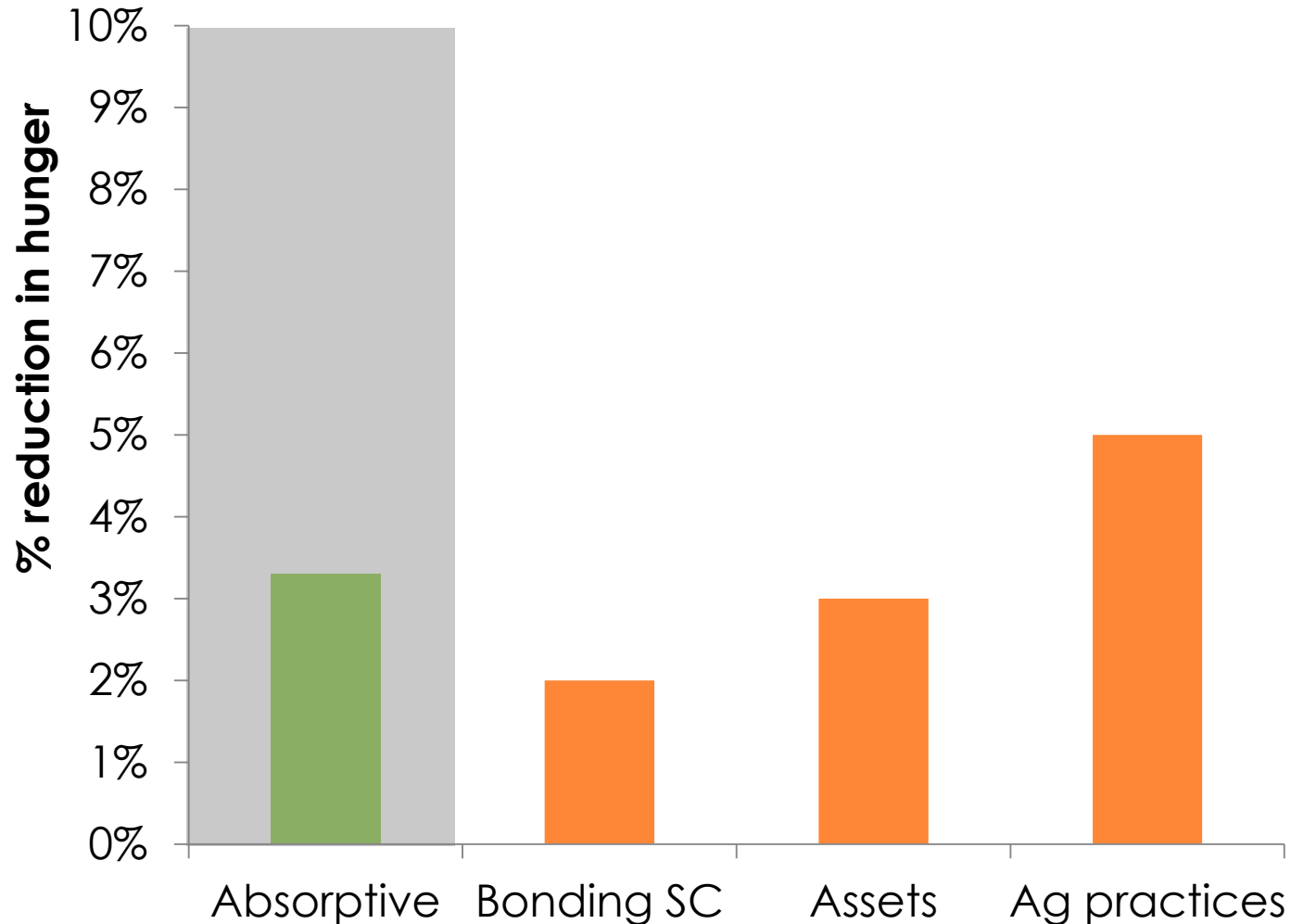
Reduction in poverty associated with changes in resilience capacities and individual factors



- Absorptive capacity is stronger than adaptive capacity in reducing poverty
- Assets most influential on poverty
- Access to remittances buffers household against poverty
- Higher education and bonding social capital have same relative (positive) effect on reducing poverty
- Having access to financial resources provides protection against poverty
- Households with more livelihoods tend to not experience poverty

Drivers of Hunger

Reduction in hunger associated with changes in resilience capacities and individual factors



- Households with more absorptive capacity have less hunger
- Adopting at least one improved agricultural practice is the strongest driver to reduce hunger
- Assets also serve as protective factor against hunger
- Being able to rely on others (bonding social capital) buffers against hunger

Summary

- Improvements in absorptive and/or adaptive capacity drive meaningful improvements in levels of expenditures, poverty, hunger, HDDS and FCS
- Measurement of transformative capacity needs strengthening
- When unpacked, several resilience capacity elements have direct, positive effects on well-being outcomes