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Frontiers and Future Pathways for Resilience Analysis

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Frontiers and pathways: objectives

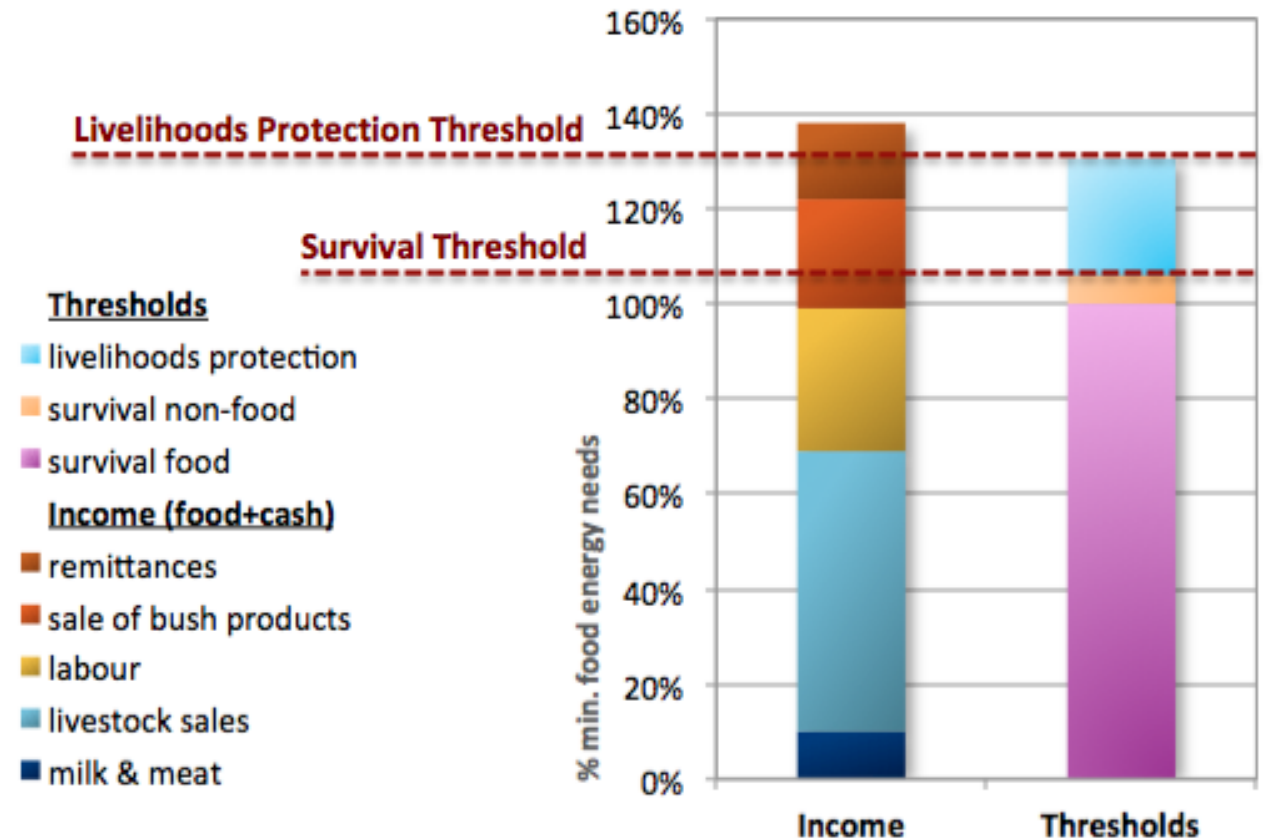
- Identify and prioritize knowledge gaps in resilience analysis: emerging research questions
 - Value for money
 - Strengthening resilience in fragile contexts
 - Social and cognitive factors
 - Gender
 - Others?
- Identify opportunities to address knowledge gaps, specifically in Asia context

Value for money: analysis approaches

The Economics of Early Response and Resilience (DFID/Cabot Venton et al.)

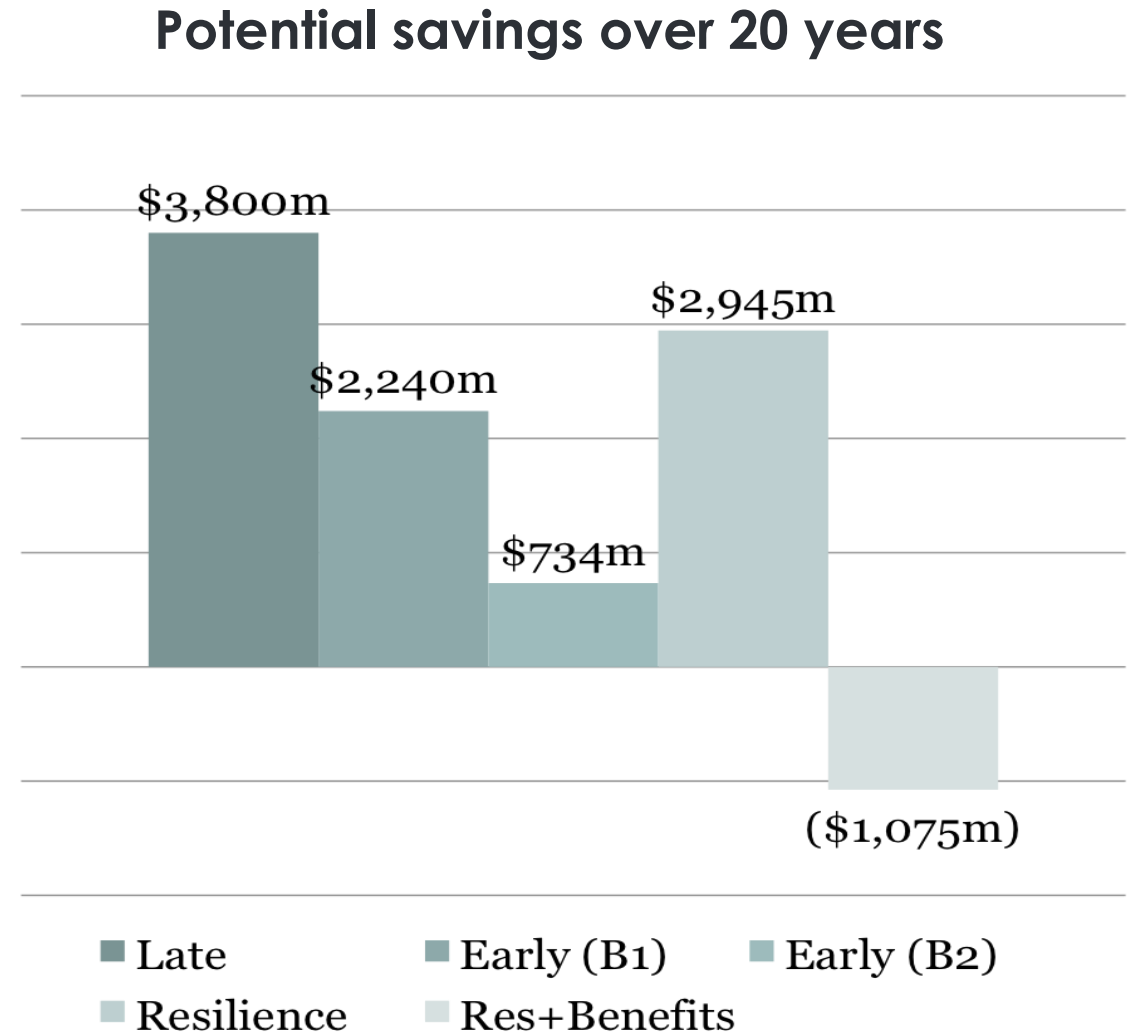
- **Household Economy Approach** applied to multi-year dynamic modeling to estimate food deficits

Income and Thresholds



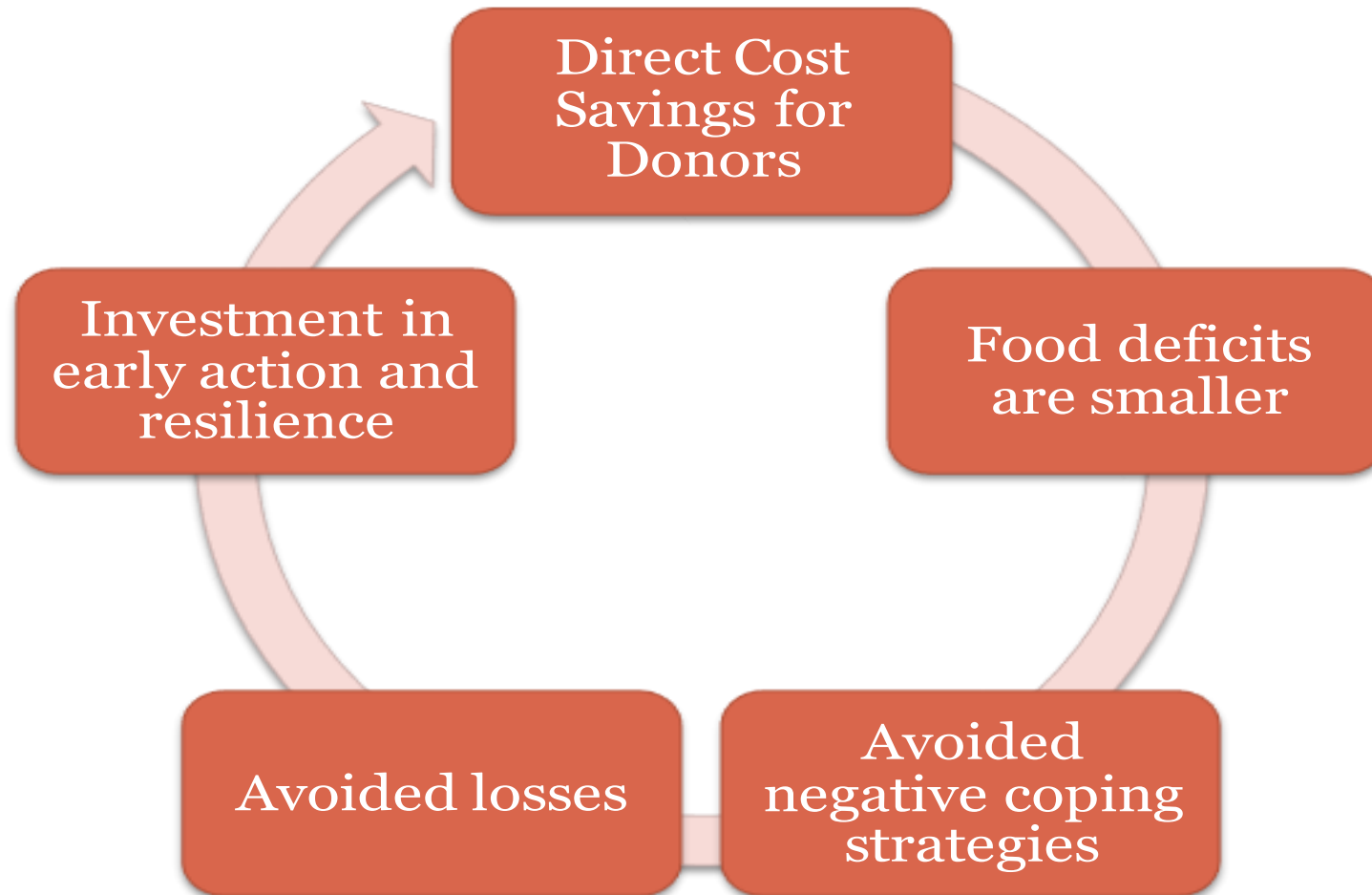
Value for money: analysis approaches

- **Scenario analysis** attempts to model effects of:
 - Droughts of different severity
 - Early and late response (e.g., commodity procurement)
 - Different intervention packages



Value for money: analysis approaches

Benefits of Early Response



Value for money: analysis approaches

PRIME Recurrent Monitoring Survey (RMS) II (*TANGO International*)

○ **Methodology**

- *Growth regressions*: using project intervention intensity as a predictor of changes in food security and asset ownership over time.
- *Positive Deviant analysis*: Analysis of households that fared far better than average over drought episode and whether PRIME interventions contributed.

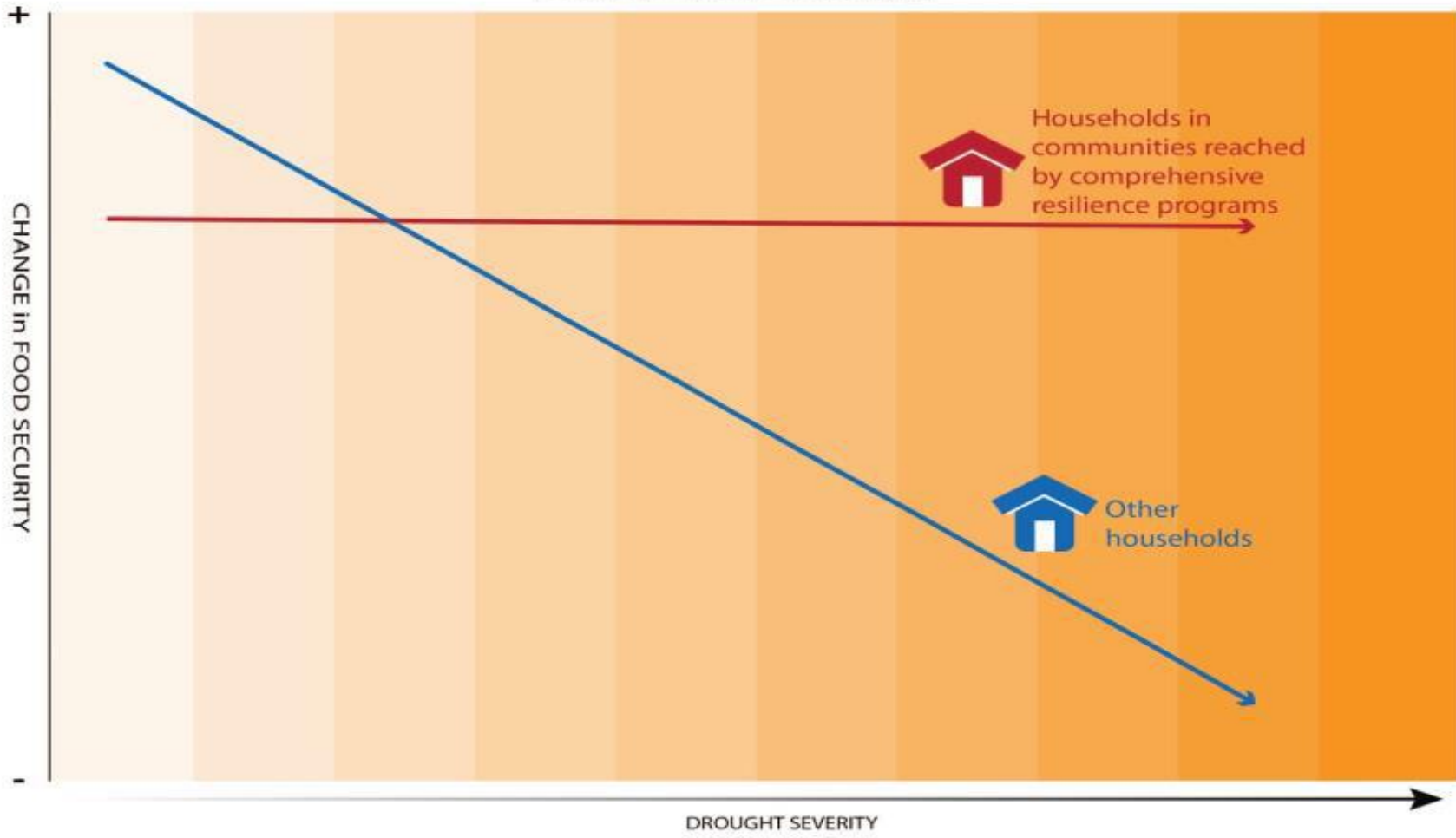
○ **Analysis** of coefficients on intervention intensity and shock exposure suggests a clear difference among intervention groups. This indicates a resilience-enhancing impact of PRIME's interventions.

○ **However**, results on early receipt of humanitarian assistance is mixed.

○ **In summary**: the moderating effect of project interventions is pronounced in the face of shock events. The worse the shock, the more pronounced the moderating effect.

Value for money analysis: PRIME RMS II

Change in Food Security in Ethiopia Lowlands During El Nino Drought



USAID / TANGO Intl,
2017: PRIME RMS2 data,
Oct 2015-Nov 2016

Value for money: methodological issues

Approaches are complementary: EERR as a model for national level investments and RMS for empirical analysis of household level outcomes

- **EERR approach:**

- Need to further articulate assumptions of HEA
- Need greater clarity on dynamics of hh choice regarding coping strategies
- Need for representative samples
- Need for empirical evidence of change in humanitarian case load/averted losses
- Better cost-benefit analysis of investments/ combinations of interventions in multiple contexts

Value for money: methodological issues

- **RMS analysis:** Helps us identify critical questions and additional data needs for endline studies, centered on hh and community levels, namely:
 - Decision making, especially for assets
 - Better costing of “high” and “low” intensity intervention packages
 - Include non-intervention households
 - Integrate iterative qualitative component

Strengthening resilience in fragile contexts

- Increasing proportion of the poorest, most vulnerable households live in fragile contexts:
 - Political instability, conflict, and violence;
 - Often compounded by natural hazards (droughts, floods, natural resource depletion); and
 - Socio-economic risks (population growth, displacement, and economic instability).

It is critical to more fully understand the specific drivers of conflict and instability to effectively and sustainably strengthen resilience at the household, community and system levels.

Fragility and resilience

Fragility: the extent to which state-society relations produce outcomes that are perceived by citizens to be ineffective and illegitimate

Resilience	Fragility
Multi-dimensional: comprised of absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacity.	Multi-dimensional: comprised of political, economic, social, and security dimensions
Multi-level: operates at individual, household, community, country, and system levels.	Multi-level: operates at local/community and national levels.
Focus: opportunities/capacities of individuals, households, communities, countries and systems to withstand change and adversity	Focus: deficits/deficiencies of state-society relationships
Characterized by stability or improvement in well-being outcomes over time, in the face of shocks and stresses.	Characterized by illegitimate and/or ineffective state-society relations.

Strengthening resilience in fragile contexts

- Diverse and interrelated contributors to fragility increase the complexity of resilience analysis.
- Indicators of resilience capacity (e.g., assets, human capital, social capital) must be considered in light of other factors that are **fluid, highly context specific, and difficult-to-measure**:
 - informal economic opportunity
 - gender equity
 - inclusivity and stability of governance institutions
 - latent potential for violent conflict

Resilience analysis in fragile contexts

- What specific factors directly support or hinder household and community resilience in fragile contexts?
 - How can contextual and systems analysis inform policy and programming in fragile contexts?
 - How can we integrate drivers of conflict into our resilience frameworks?
 - Are certain capacities correlated to maintained or improved well-being outcomes in the face of conflict? Are these unique to fragile contexts?
 - What helps households/communities mitigate the occurrence and effects of conflict?
 - What methods are most well-suited to resilience research in fragile contexts?

Social and cognitive factors

- Few measurement frameworks fully consider resilience at the individual level.
- Emerging research on subjective and psychological resilience is generating evidence of:
 - Cognitive factors that influence wellbeing outcomes.
 - Psychosocial factors that influence individual burden, psychosocial behavior, perceptions of risks, aspirations, self-efficacy and cognitive resilience.
 - These factors not only influence resilience capacities at the individual level, but also household, community and higher levels.

Social and cognitive factors

- Requires capturing less tangible and more subjective factors, such as aspirations, expectations and motivations.
- Issues related to social networks, social relations, social capital, and psychosocial factors are inherently difficult for researchers to understand and accurately measure.
- In addition to the methodological challenge of capturing subjective dimensions of resilience, is the challenge of interpretation.

Social and cognitive factors

○ Key questions:

- What factors most directly determine the aspirations and perceptions of self-efficacy of vulnerable populations? What is effect on resilience capacities?
- How does empowerment of vulnerable groups contribute to resilience capacities at individual and household levels?
- How do specific factors (e.g., access to financial services, livelihood diversification, access to information) influence the ability and confidence to adapt to shocks and stresses in various contexts?
- How do we refine our frameworks and analysis to better account for cognitive and psychosocial aspects of resilience?

Integrating gender into resilience analysis

- **Gender differences in resilience analysis:**
 - Differential exposure and sensitivity to shocks and stresses
 - There are gender differences in perceptions of shocks and stresses
 - Gender influences skills, knowledge, strategies and assets used to cope and adapt (e.g., differential effect of asset loss: cattle/shoat/chicken)
- Analysis is often “**gender blind**”, with a focus on differences in agroecological zone, livelihood profile, wealth category
- There is a need to focus on gender dynamics, household decision-making, and gender-specific resilience capacities at multiple levels.

Integrating gender into resilience analysis

○ RISE Deep Dive Nutrition Analysis

- Resilience capacities, particularly **informal safety nets, preparedness activities and aspirations of care takers are potentially powerful** and yet not well explored links between resilience investments and child well-being (women must feel empowered to take care of their children).
- **Empowerment** may be a critical link between interventions and child nutrition. This needs to be reviewed more closely.

Integrating gender into resilience analysis

○ Key questions:

- How do gender differences and dynamics influence willingness and capacity to adapt livelihood strategies, aspirations, and different types of social capital?
- What differences in resilience capacities exist between men and women? What factors contribute to these differences?
- How do resilience capacities differ within gender groups (e.g., among elderly, productive age, teen, pre-teen males and females)?
- What (if any) adverse gender outcomes have resulted from resilience building efforts?
- How does women's empowerment affect household resilience capacities and outcomes? What differences are there across contexts?

Other knowledge gaps and emerging research questions?

- Shock-specific analysis of resilience capacities at multiple levels
- Strengthening resilience among urban, peri-urban and mobile (e.g., migrant) populations
- Adapting the RMS methodology for Asia context
- Others?

Prioritize and identify opportunities to address knowledge gaps

- Prioritize thematic research areas for resilience analysis.

Group work → **plenary** → **research questions**

- For each of the thematic areas, consider ongoing initiatives or new **opportunities** to address knowledge gaps.
- What are some **challenges** to addressing these gaps / questions?

Thank You