



HORN OF AFRICA **RESILIENCE**  
W • O • R • K • S • H • O • P  
APPLICATION OF EVIDENCE FOR DECISION MAKING





# TRENDS AND THEMES

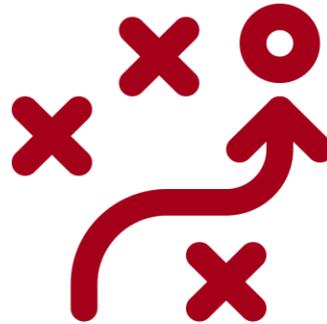
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Related to Resilience in the Horn of Africa Region

# Overview



Shocks



Created by + Shmidt Sergey +  
from Noun Project

Coping &  
adaptive  
strategies



Resilience  
capacities

# Shocks Reported in Surveys

- Shocks reported in all 7 programs:
  - Drought
  - Food price increases
- Shocks reported in 5 or more program areas:
  - Climate shocks
    - Crop disease/pests
    - Excessive rains
    - Flooding
    - Livestock disease
    - Variable rain (early/late)

Shock	Ethiopia						Uganda	# of programs reporting shock
	DRC FFP	FFP	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	FFP	
	DFSA	DFSA	PRIME	L4R	PREG	EREGS	DFSA	
<b>Climate shocks (%)</b>								
Drought								7
Crop disease/pests								6
Excessive rains								5
Flooding								5
Livestock disease								5
Variable rain (early/late)								5
Hail/frost								1
Reduced soil productivity								1
Weeds (e.g, associated with Strega)								1
Very bad harvest								1
<b>Economic shocks (%)</b>								
Food price increases								7
Variable price of ag/livestock inputs								3
Drop in price of ag or livestock products								2
Unavailability of ag/livestock inputs								2
Unemployment/ underemployment								2
Exchange rate fluctuation								1
No demand for ag or livestock products								1
<b>Conflict shocks (%)</b>								
Insecurity/violence/inter-tribal conflict								2
Looting/theft (e.g, of animals, crops)								1
Loss of land/rental property								1
<b>Household (idiosyncratic) shocks (%)</b>								
Illness, death, unusual health expenses (incl. measles, cholera)								3
<b>Disruption of assistance (%)</b>								
Delay in PSNP food assistance								2



Photo: Pedro Armestre / Save the Children

# SHOCKS REPORTED IN SURVEYS

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In the year before the survey, HHs experienced an average of

**5.4 shocks** in the **DRC** DFSAs

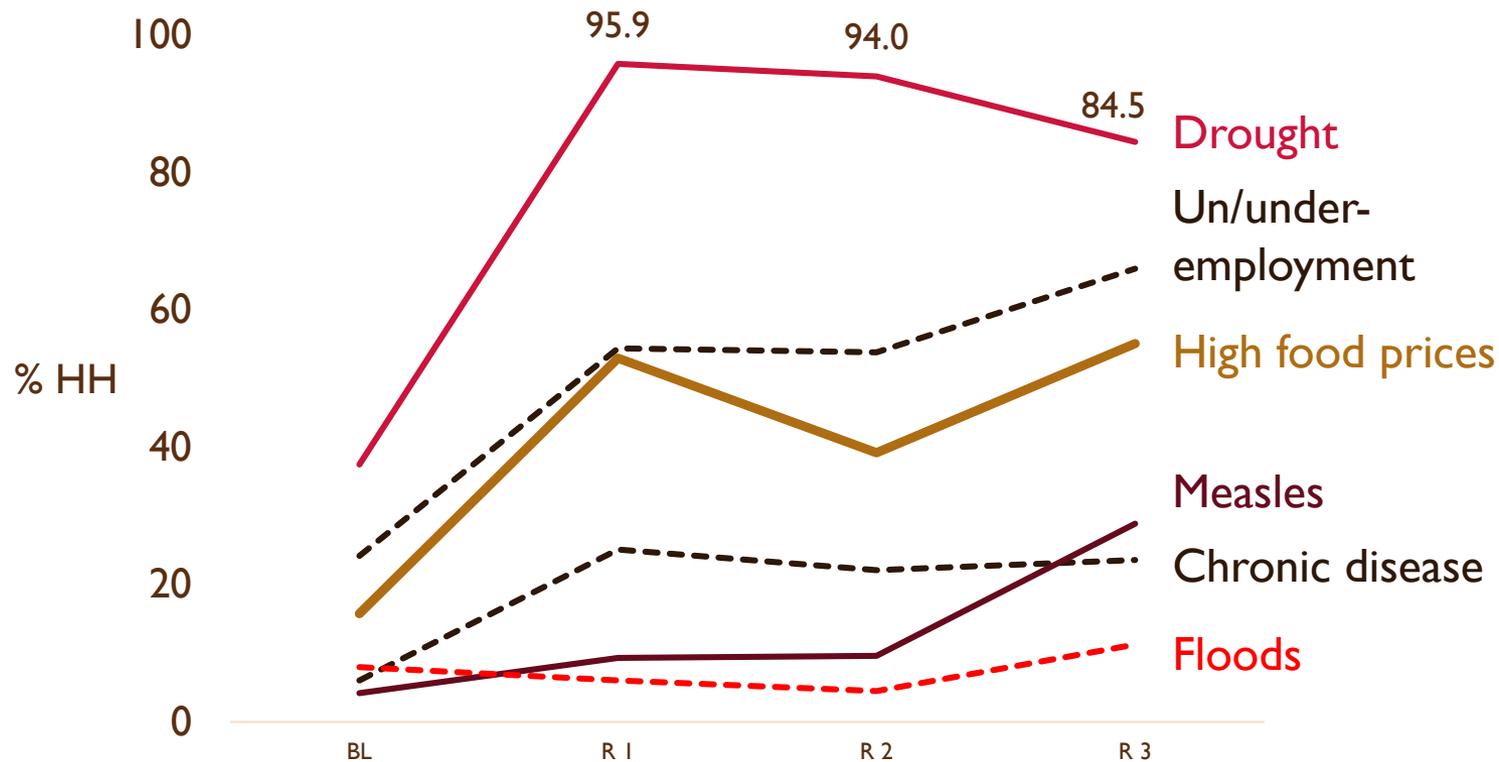
**5 shocks** in **Uganda** DFSAs

**2.6 shocks** in **Ethiopia** DFSAs

5/10/2019

# Shocks can lead to downstream effects

Drought and downstream shocks in Somalia, EREGS RMS (April 2016-Dec 2017)



# Coping & Adaptive Strategies

- Main coping strategies
  - Limit food consumption
  - Participate in Food/Cash for Work
  - Sell livestock
  - Reduce household expenses



Photo: Juozas Cernius / Save the Children

# Coping & Adaptive Strategies

## Adaptive strategies examples

- L4R
  - HHs with **higher** levels of resilience capacity are...
    - MORE likely to use money from savings, receive remittances
    - LESS likely to reduce child-related expenses
- In DRC DFSAs, HHs with greater absorptive and adaptive capacities are
  - less likely to
    - Reduce child-related expenses
    - Take a loan from friends/relatives outside the community
  - more likely to
    - Receive money or food from within or outside the community

# Resilience Capacity Components

- Components that are associated with **recovery** across multiple programs in the region:



Asset index (productive, livestock, and/or durable goods)



Access to cash savings



Shock preparedness & mitigation



Exposure to information



Social capital (bonding, bridging, linking)



Availability of formal safety net



Local government responsiveness

RESILIENCE CAPACITY COMPONENTS	DRC DFSAs	Ethiopia DFSAs	Ethiopia L4R	Ethiopia PRIME	Kenya PREG	Somalia EREGS	Uganda DFSAs	# of programs where component is important
<b>Absorptive capacity components</b>								
Asset index (productive, livestock, and/or durable goods)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	7
Shock preparedness & mitigation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	6
Access to cash savings		■	■	■	■	■	■	5
Availability of informal safety nets			■	■		■	■	3
Bonding social capital				■			■	2
Access to remittances		■	■				■	2
Access to insurance (agricultural, hazard)				■			■	2
Availability of humanitarian assistance	■							1
<b>Adaptive capacity components</b>								
Exposure to information		■	■	■	■	■	■	6
Aspirations/confidence to adapt		■	■	■				3
Bridging social capital		■	■	■				3
Education/training		■	■	■				3
Livelihood diversification			■	■			■	3
Social network index	■						■	2
Linking social capital				■				1
Access to financial institutions				■				1
<b>Transformative capacity components</b>								
Availability of formal safety net		■	■	■		■	■	4
Local government responsiveness/effective governance	■				■	■	■	4
Access to infrastructure			■	■			■	3
Conflict mitigation				■		■		2
Participation in local decision making			■		■			2
Availability of markets							■	1
Access to communal natural resources					■			1
Access to livestock services				■				1
Collective action							■	1
Gender index (norms)		■						1
Access to basic services (e.g., roads, schools, health clinic police, banks)								0
Access to ag extension services								0
Gender equitable decision-making index								0

\*Table shows components that are statistically significant and have a "% change" in the expected direction. "% change" represents the percent change from the lowest to highest quartile (25<sup>th</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile) of the sample for indicators measured as continuous variables. For binary variables, the change is defined as the difference between 0 and 1.

# Market Access



- Proximity to markets an important predictor of food security problems and poverty in rural Ethiopia  
(Anderson 2015; Abay and Hirvone 2016 as cited in Ethiopia DFSA BL report)
- In Ethiopia DFSA baseline, HHs that are closer to markets can diversify their income
  - Grow and sell high-demand fruit and veg; barley for beer company
  - Diversification is not possible in remote, drought-affected areas
    - Villages experiencing the most severe hunger are more remote and have poor quality roads connecting to markets (Eth. DFSA BL)
- The markets presentation will highlight PREG, PRIME findings

# Government Responsiveness

- Describes the extent to which local gov't responded to community requests to improve community assets or services
  - roads, schools, health center/post, security, water, natural resource conservation, irrigation, transportation
- In the DRC, regression analyses show that local government responsiveness is associated\* with increased likelihood of
  - Recovery
  - Higher expenditures (a proxy for income)



Mats Lignell / Save the Children

# Financial Services & Savings

Colin Crowley / Save the Children

- Savings can be
  - a buffer against negative impacts of shocks, esp. multiple shocks
  - an informal safety net
  - used to diversify livelihoods
- Financial services
  - Help to increase income
  - Work better in low risk environment

# Financial Services & Savings

Regression analysis provides evidence that financial services & savings are related to **recovery** in:

- Ethiopia
  - DFSAs, L4R, PRIME
- Kenya
  - PREG
- Uganda
  - DFSAs
- Somalia
  - EREGS



Photo: Save the Children

# Social Capital



- Social capital supports recovery from shocks\* in Ethiopia & Uganda
  - DFSAs (Eth, Uganda)
  - L4R
  - PRIME

\*based on results from regression analyses of resilience capacity components and well-being outcomes

# Social Capital

- Examples of sharing of food, information, resources
  - L4R
  - PRIME
- In Uganda DFSAs, regression analyses indicate that social capital is associated with greater likelihood of
  - recovery from increased food prices
- Social capital erodes over time in protracted shocks
  - Evidence from PRIME



Jonathan Hyams / Save the Children

# Summary

- Households are exposed to numerous shocks & stresses
  - Some shocks have downstream effects
- Analyses highlight numerous resilience capacity components that promote recovery from shocks

# Thank You

