

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



SHOCKS



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	
Climate shocks (%)								
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
Economic shocks (%)								
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
Conflict shocks (%)								
Insecurity/violence/inter-tribal conflict								2
Looting/theft (e.g, of animals, crops)								1
Loss of land/rental property								1
Household (idiosyncratic) shocks (%)								
Illness, death, unusual health expenses (incl. measles, cholera)								3
Disruption of assistance (%)								
Delay in PSNP food assistance								2

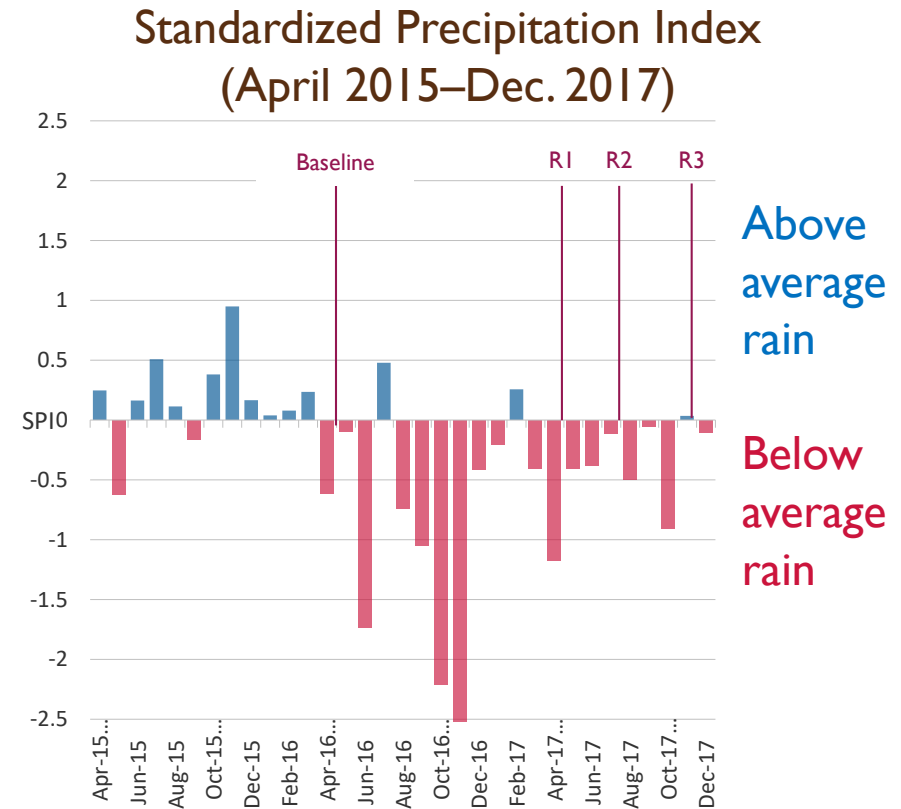
Types of shocks

- **Covariate**
 - Widespread effects
 - drought
- **Idiosyncratic**
 - Household level events
 - E.g., illness, death
 - families migrate, “abandoning” elderly, leaving them dependent on the community (PRIME EL)
 - “rich men” who lost large herds (e.g., 100-300 cattle) suffered deeply, in some cases resulting in desperate acts or attempts of suicide (PRIME EL)
 - Conflict arose when Tigray kebele stopped selling long grass for roofing (L4R)



Objective data from Somalia

- African Flood and Drought Monitoring data
- Data shows severity and duration of drought
 - erratic rainfall in 12 months prior to the baseline (BL)
 - HHs experienced severe drought for almost a year prior to the start of RMS



Subjective data from PRIME, Ethiopia

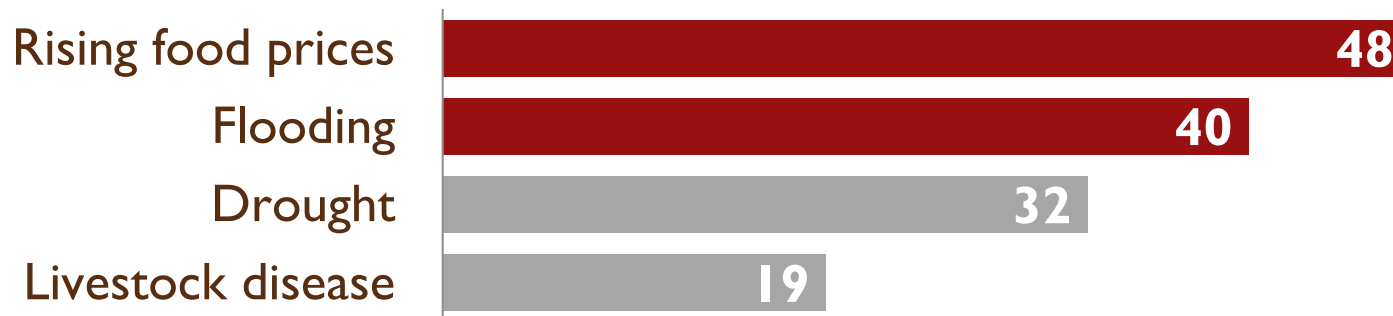
- E.g., interviews and focus group data
- Helps explain quantitative data
- Example:
 - “There have been 3 recent droughts. The 1st drought exposed us to losing cattle and short-term [hunger]. Last year was more severe. In previous years, when we were sowing [seed] and getting a little rain that enabled us to store residue for the cattle, even if there was no production. But last year we had no rain at all and nothing for the livestock.”
 - women’s FGD in Borena, Ethiopia (PRIME EL)

PREG BL: HH Exposure to Shock

PREG

- Most common shocks: **rising food prices, flooding**
 - Rising food prices could be a downstream shock from flooding and drought
- To be assessed in future RMS and analysis

% HHs reporting shocks in the last 12 months



Quant. + qualitative data: L4R, Ethiopia

- Main shocks reported in survey:
 - Increased food prices (73% of HHs)
 - Delay of PSNP transfer
 - Drought (30%)
- Qualitative data
 - FGD, KIIs in all regions said variable rainfall/drought was the main shock
 - Difference between survey and FGDs may reflect normalization of drought and underreporting in survey
 - Increased food prices is likely a downstream shock from drought



Photo: Stuart Sia / Save the Children

Recurrent Monitoring Survey (RMS)

- RMS captures info about downstream effects
- RMS is characterized by
 - real-time data collection after predetermined shock trigger
 - high-frequency, panel data collections of short duration
 - small sample sizes
- PRIME (Ethiopia) RMS-2 was administered to a panel of 400 HHs every 2 months for 6 rounds (for one year)



Photo: Karyn Fox / TANGO International

Downstream effects: PRIME RMS

- Drought creates other conditions that become shocks



– Low/late rainfall leads to...



– low fodder



– livestock disease



– declining livestock prices



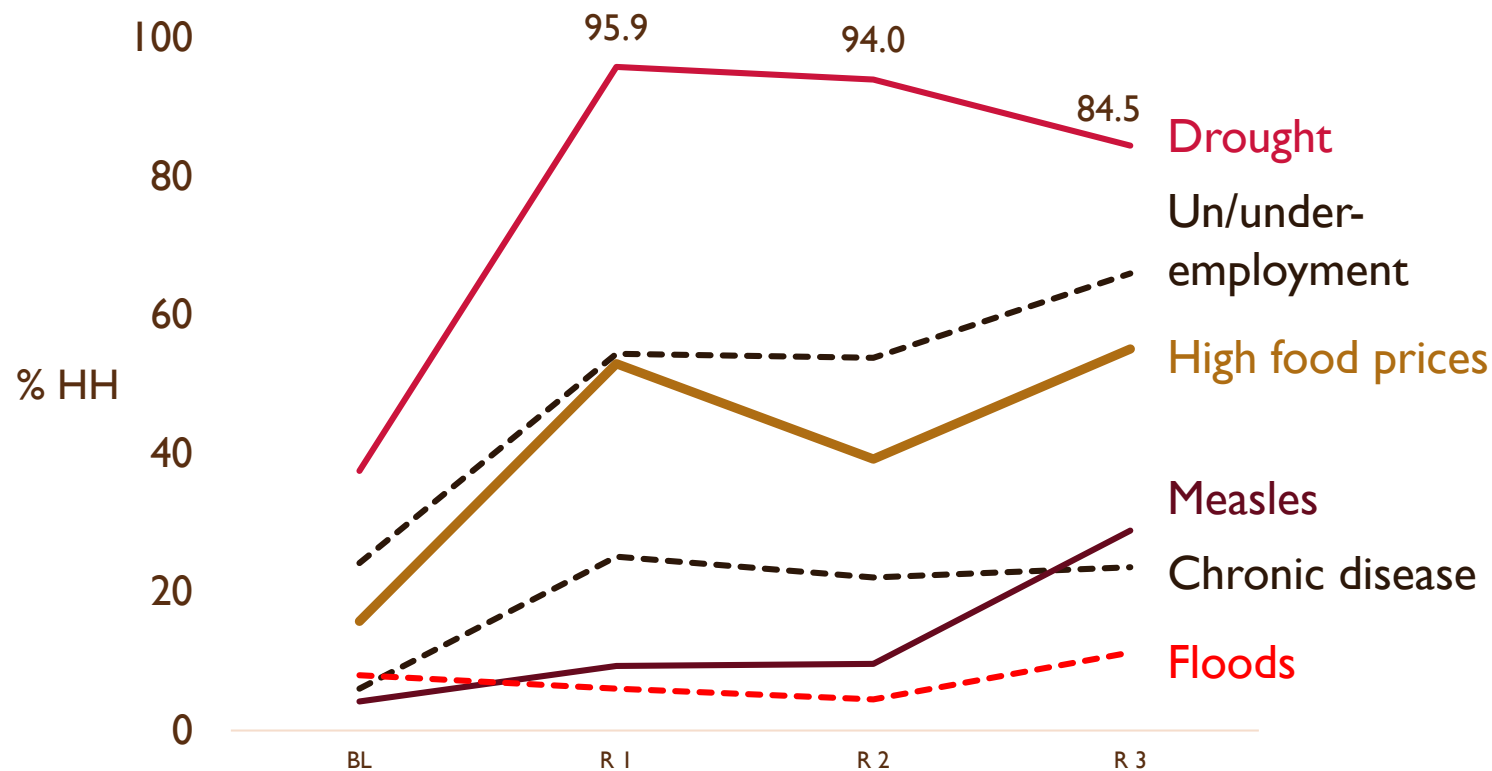
– migration to urban areas, other countries



– removal of children from school to work

Downstream effects: EREGS RMS

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



Programming considerations

RMS...

- Gathers real-time information about responses to shocks
- Can help programs ID
 - Whether interventions are building resilience
 - When to start early action responses, contingency response so people don't use negative coping strategies
 - How long contingency response is needed



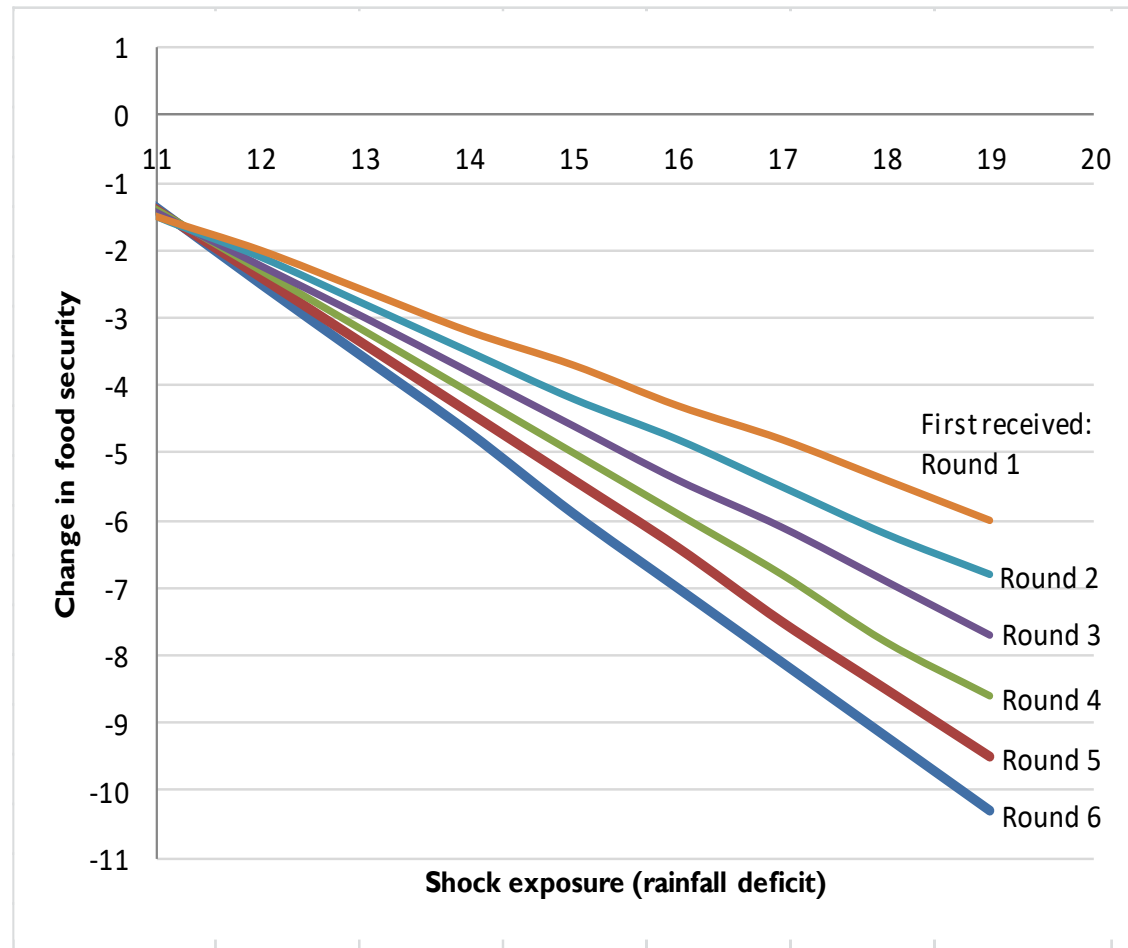
Photo: Sean Sheridan / Mercy Corps

Contingency planning

- Linking humanitarian and development programming can help people cope with downstream shocks
- In PRIME RMS, humanitarian assistance
 - improved HHs' ability to recover from drought
 - reduced HH use of coping strategies
 - selling or slaughtering livestock
 - consuming seed stock
 - relying on help from friends and family members
 - drawing down on savings
 - buying food on credit
 - reducing food consumption
 - Receiving food aid **early** had a positive impact on recovery (beyond receipt of food aid), esp. for Jijiga

Contingency planning - timing

In Jijiga, the earlier a household received food aid, the less precipitously its food security appears to have deteriorated as shock exposure increased.



Thank You

