

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

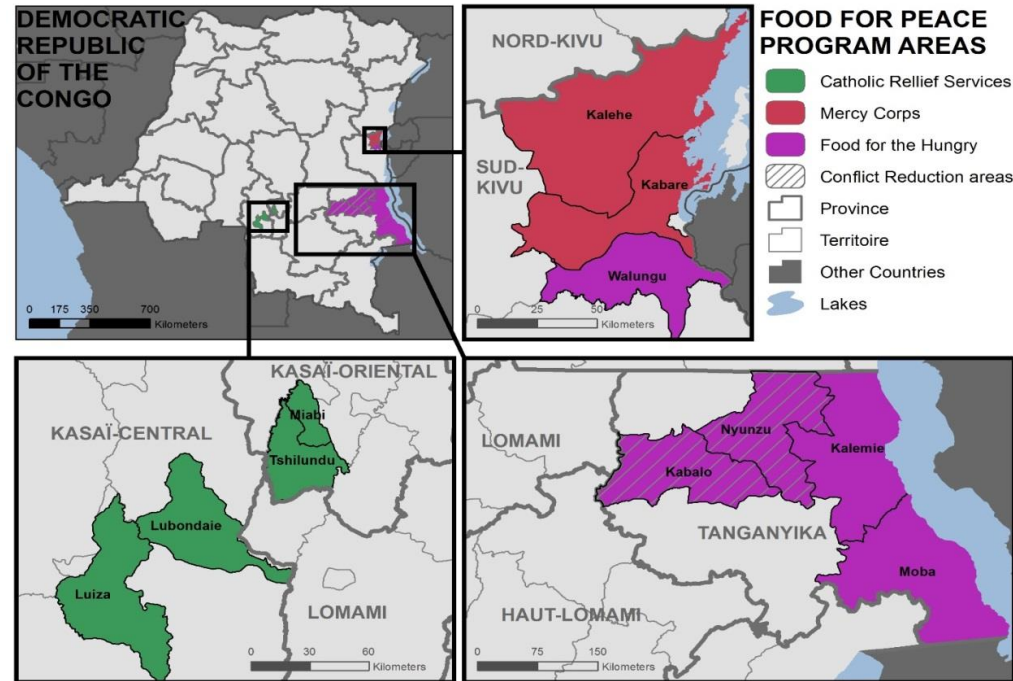


DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO RESILIENCE ANALYSIS

Baseline Study of the Food for Peace-funded
Development Food Security Activities (DFSAs)

Overview

- Shock/stresses
- Resilience capacities that positively impact perceived recovery
- Coping strategies
- Contextual issues



Note

- Baseline study presents
 - descriptive findings
 - interrelationships between shocks, capacities, responses and well-being at baseline
 - data to compare to later (midline, endline)
- Baseline study cannot
 - show recovery over time like the PRIME/PREG endlines

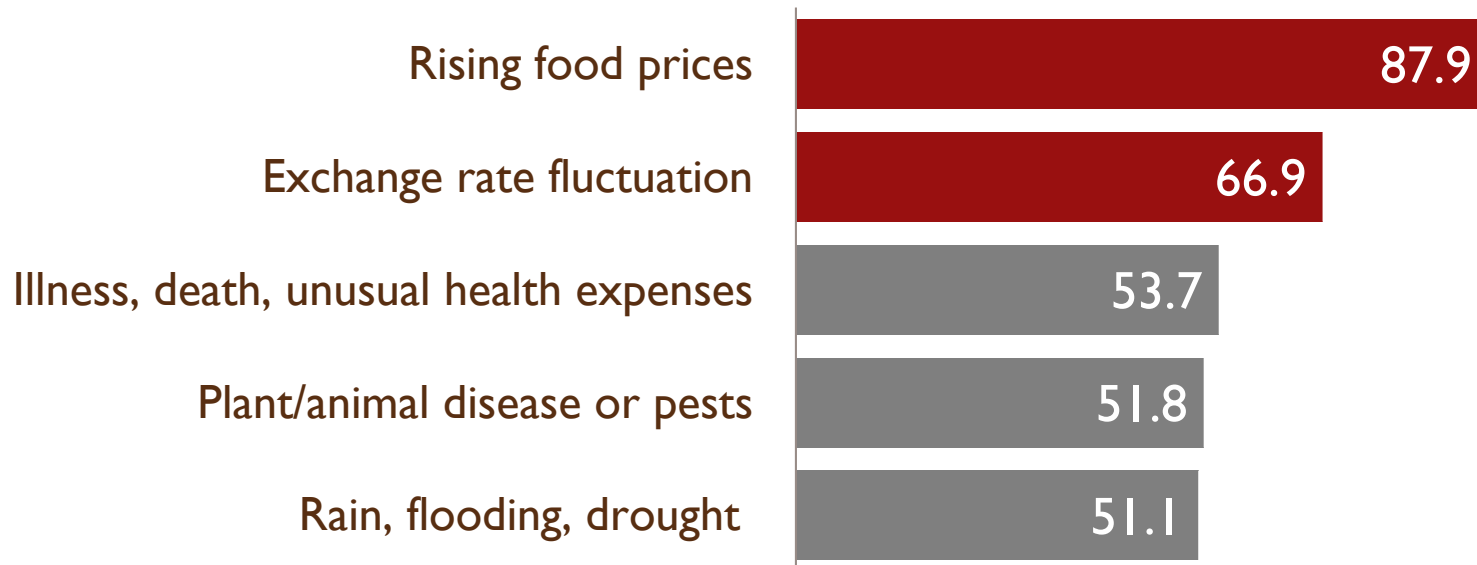


Photo: Fredrik Lerneryd/Save The Children

Household Exposure to Shock

HHs experienced an average of 5.4 shocks in past 12 months

- 2 most common shocks: **Rising food prices & exchange rate fluctuation**
- In MC area, almost all HHs reported these 2 shocks
 - South Kivu Province (Kalehe and Kabare)



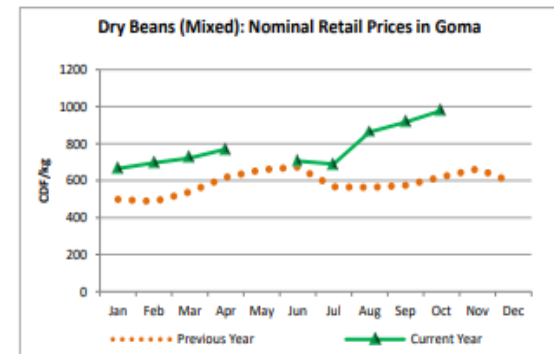
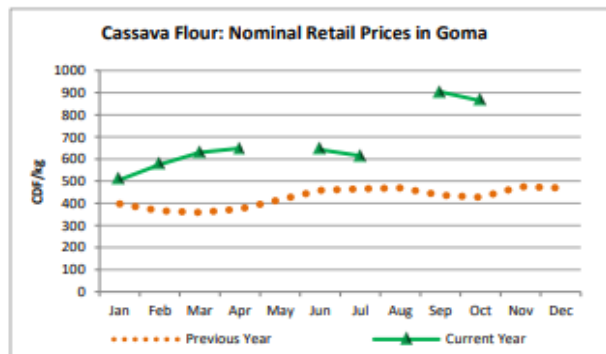
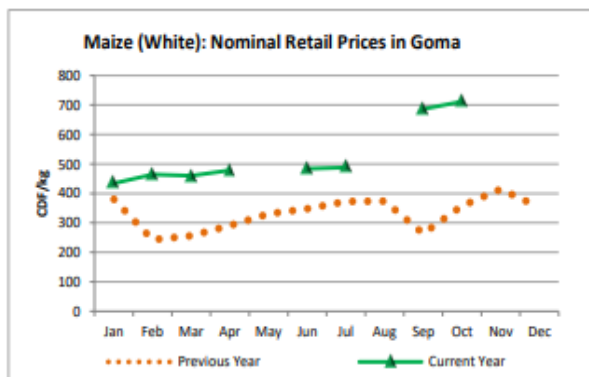
Household Exposure to Shock

Perceived severity index

- For HHs that experienced 1 or more shocks, the mean cumulative impact of shock exposure is 31.9 (0-200)
 - corresponds to a decrease in food, income

Objective data

- above-average staple food prices (FEWS NET)



Resilience Capacities & Perceived Recovery



Created by Anna T. Kang
from Noun Project

Absorptive and **transformative** capacities account for the largest improvements

- HHs with higher levels of absorptive capacity have a more than 20% higher likelihood of recovery compared to those with low levels
- HHs with higher transformative capacity are 14 % more likely to recover
- HHs with higher adaptive capacity are 10.5 % more likely to recover

Resilience capacity components & recovery



Created by Anna T. Kang
from Noun Project

Components that INCREASE likelihood of recovery

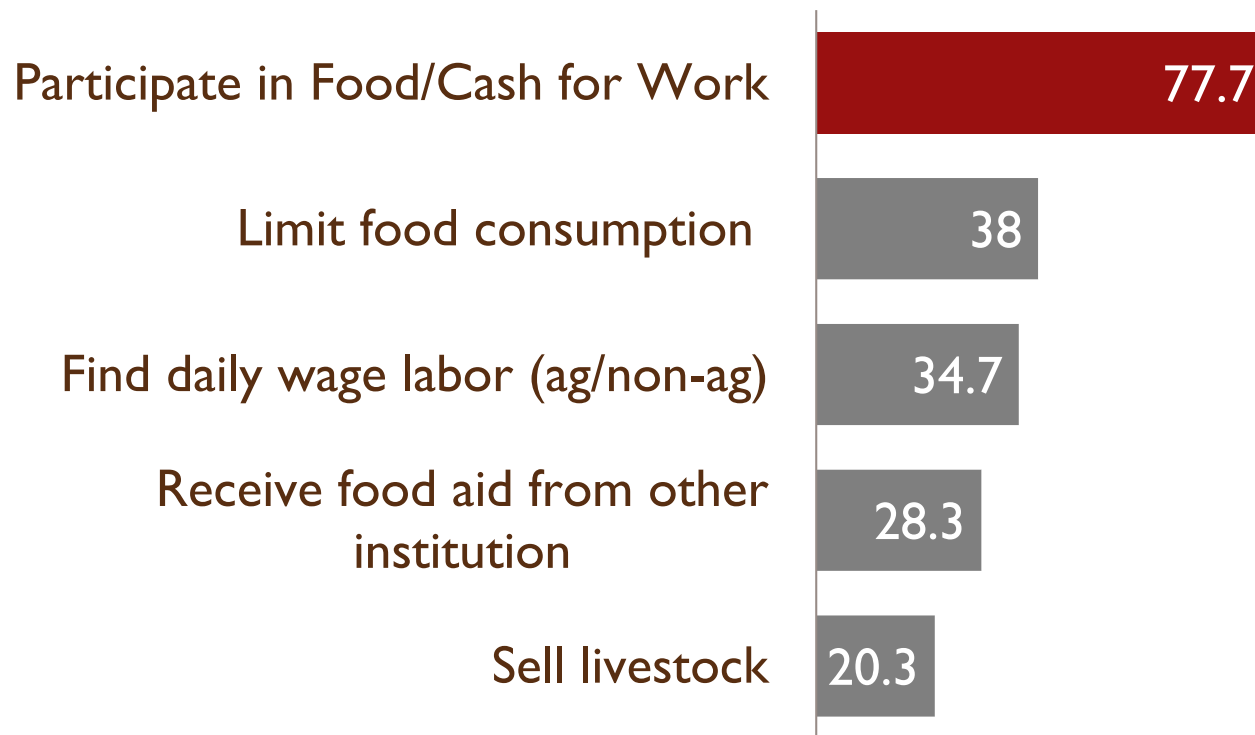
- Availability of humanitarian assistance (37%)
- Shock preparation & mitigation (32%)
- Local government responsiveness (29%)
- Social network (7%)

Components that DECREASE likelihood of recovery

- Lack of access to ag insurance (35%)
- Lower bonding social capital, fewer livelihoods, less education, less collective action (4-8%)

Coping Strategies

- For the overall sample, the most common coping strategy was **participating in Food/Cash for Work**



Coping strategies & resilience

- Households 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
- Higher levels of adaptive or transformative capacity are associated with a **LOWER** likelihood of receiving formal assistance

Contextual issues

- **Drivers:** conflict, displacement, high dependence on ag for income and food
 - Disrupted livelihoods
 - Damaged infrastructure, public services



In 2018

- 811,300 REFUGEES from DRC hosted mainly in Angola, Burundi, Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia
- 4.5 million IDPs

In 2019:

- DRC hosted 530,954 refugees + 7,314 asylum-seekers from Rwanda, CAR, S Sudan, other

Summary

- Main shock: rising food prices affected 88% HHs
- Absorptive and adaptive resilience capacity index scores are quite low
 - transformative capacity is slightly higher.
- Resilience capacities are associated with 4 well-being outcomes
- Absorptive capacity has the strongest relationship with perceived recovery (20% change)
- To cope with shocks, HHs with more resilience capacity are
 - less likely to migrate
 - more likely to purchase livestock when crops are threatened or to sell or slaughter livestock

Thank You

