



# Key Resilience Evidence from the Horn of Africa Workshop

September 12, 2019  
9:00 am – 4:30 pm



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# **RESILIENCE TRENDS AND THEMES**

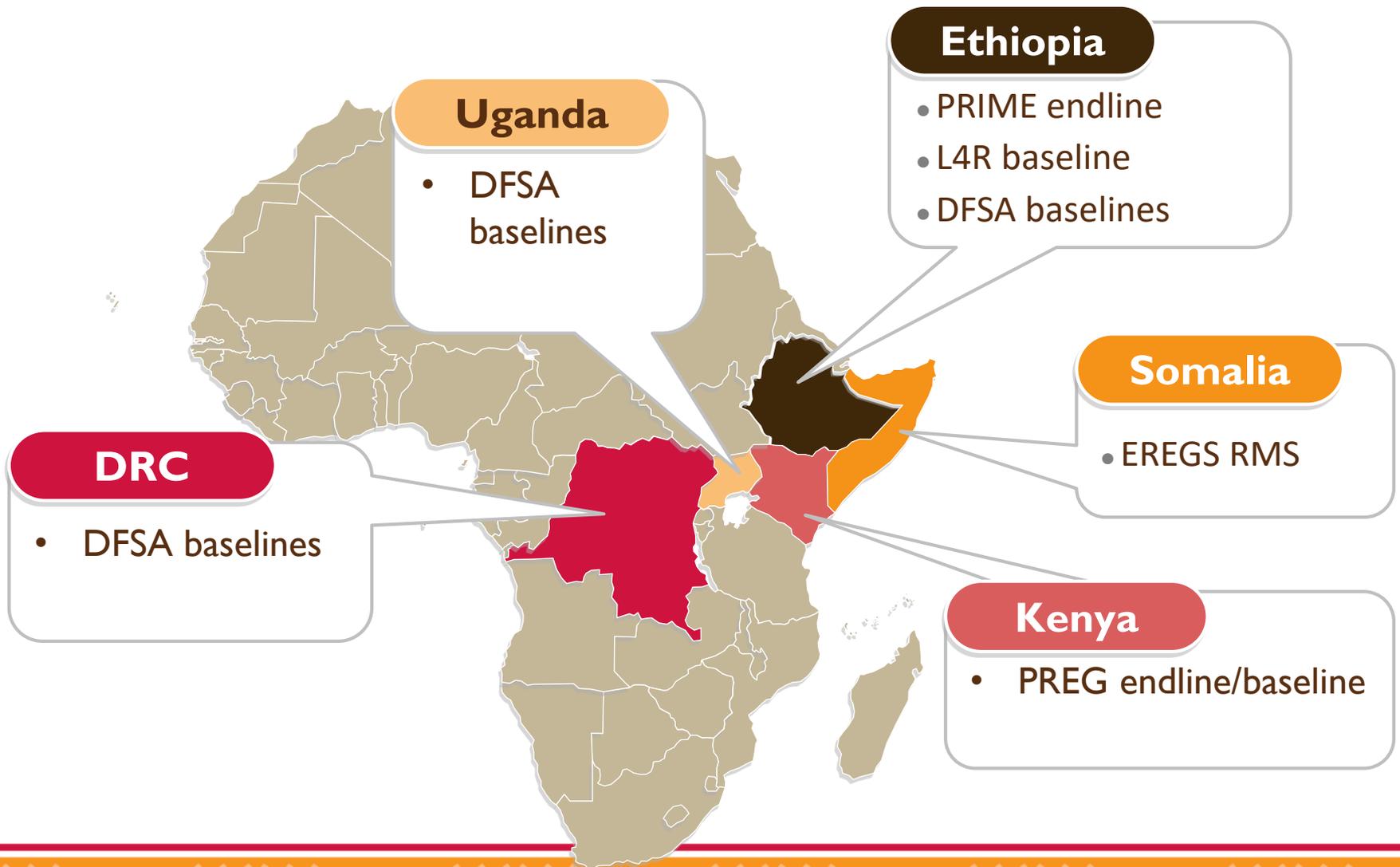
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Emerging from the Horn of Africa Region

9/13/2019



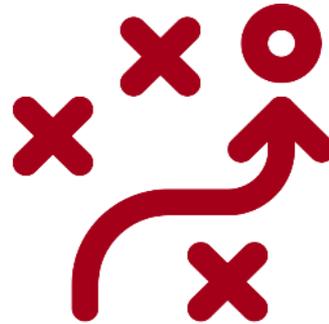
# HoA Sources of Resilience Evidence



# Overview



Shocks



Created by + Shmidt Sergey +  
from Noun Project

Coping &  
Adaptive  
Strategies



Resilience  
Capacities

# Shocks Reported in Surveys

- Shocks reported in all 7 activity areas:
  - Drought
  - Food price increases
- Shocks reported in 5 or more activity 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

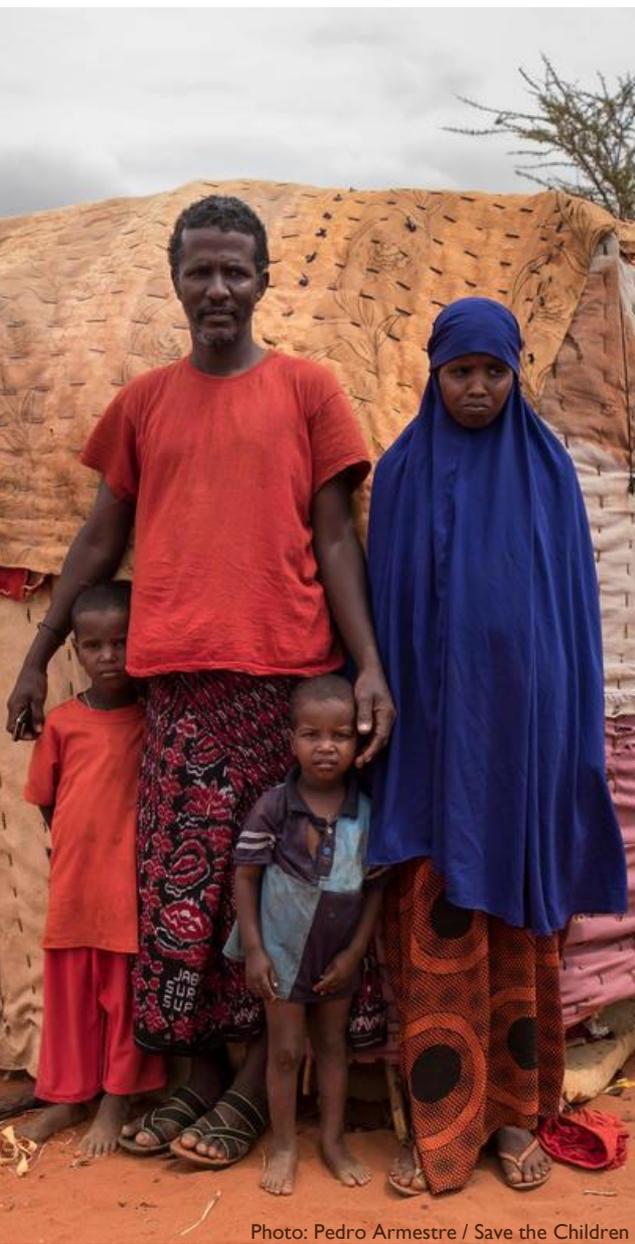


Photo: Pedro Armestre / Save the Children

# SHOCKS REPORTED IN SURVEYS

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

- **5.4 shocks** in the **DRC** DFSAs
- **5 shocks** in **Uganda** DFSAs & Somalia
- **2.6 shocks** in **Ethiopia** DFSAs
- **2 shocks** in **Kenya**

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# Complex Risk Environments

- HoA residents are exposed to concurrent shocks
  - Drought, conflict, price increases
- Workshop participants noted additional causally related shocks such as
  - Degraded infrastructure
  - Water stress
  - Ineffective governance
  - Hyper-inflation
  - Forced displacement
  - Conflict/violent extremism
  - Domestic violence
- Programming needs:
  - Robust evidence, tracking intermediate outcomes
  - Shock-responsive design



Photo: Stuart Sia / Save the Children



# Coping & Adaptive Strategies

- Main coping strategies
  - Limit food consumption
  - Participate in Food/Cash for Work
  - Sell livestock
    - distress sales
  - Reduce household expenses
    - school fees, water, health care



Photo: Juozas Cernius / Save the Children



# 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 is 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



# 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)

\* based on regression analysis of resilience capacity components & well-being outcomes (DRC FFP DFSA BL resilience analysis)



# Financial Services & Savings



- 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





# 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



# Key Takeaways

## INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

- USAID Mission-led resilience policies, portfolios and cross-border initiatives need to be coherent and strategically coordinated at national and regional levels
  - should be supported by the updated Horn of Africa Resilience Network (HoRN) Regional Resilience Framework (*forthcoming*)



# Key Takeaways

## ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

- HoA's complex risk environment requires flexible and responsive resilience programming
  - Need to adapt as priorities shift
- Decision makers need specific types of resilience analysis to inform decisions
  - E.g., how to coordinate multiple programs to strengthen systems level resilience vs. activity design to strengthen individual/HH level resilience

# Key Takeaways

## ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

- Practitioners want to know:
  - What are the most effective and cost-efficient investments and combinations of interventions to build resilience capacities in the context of specific shocks
    - E.g., drought, conflict, price increases



# Key Takeaways

## ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

- Resilience evidence from impact evaluations helps inform USAID resilience policies and strategies, BUT
  - often does not adequately reflect *contextual differences* within program areas or
  - provide insight into the *combination of interventions* that most effectively strengthens resilience capacities



# Key Takeaways

## CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

- Practitioner engagement in resilience monitoring depends on improving the analytical capacity of field-level M&E and technical staff
- Workshop participants want to know more about approaches to measuring stresses (in addition to shocks)



# Key Takeaways

## EVOLVING ANALYSIS NEEDS

- Methods to capture system-level changes (e.g. markets, governance) and their influence on community- and household-level resilience
- More evidence on the contribution of “exposure” to improved wellbeing outcomes (vs. “participation”)
- Analysis of resilience dynamics in HoA including
  - gender
  - influence of health, education and nutrition on resilience at multiple levels
  - resilience analysis to inform emergency & early recovery activities

# Questions & Answers



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Photo: Mustafa Saeed / Save the Children

# Thank You

