

# Ethiopia PRIME Recurrent Monitoring Survey 2: Value for Money analysis (Preliminary results)



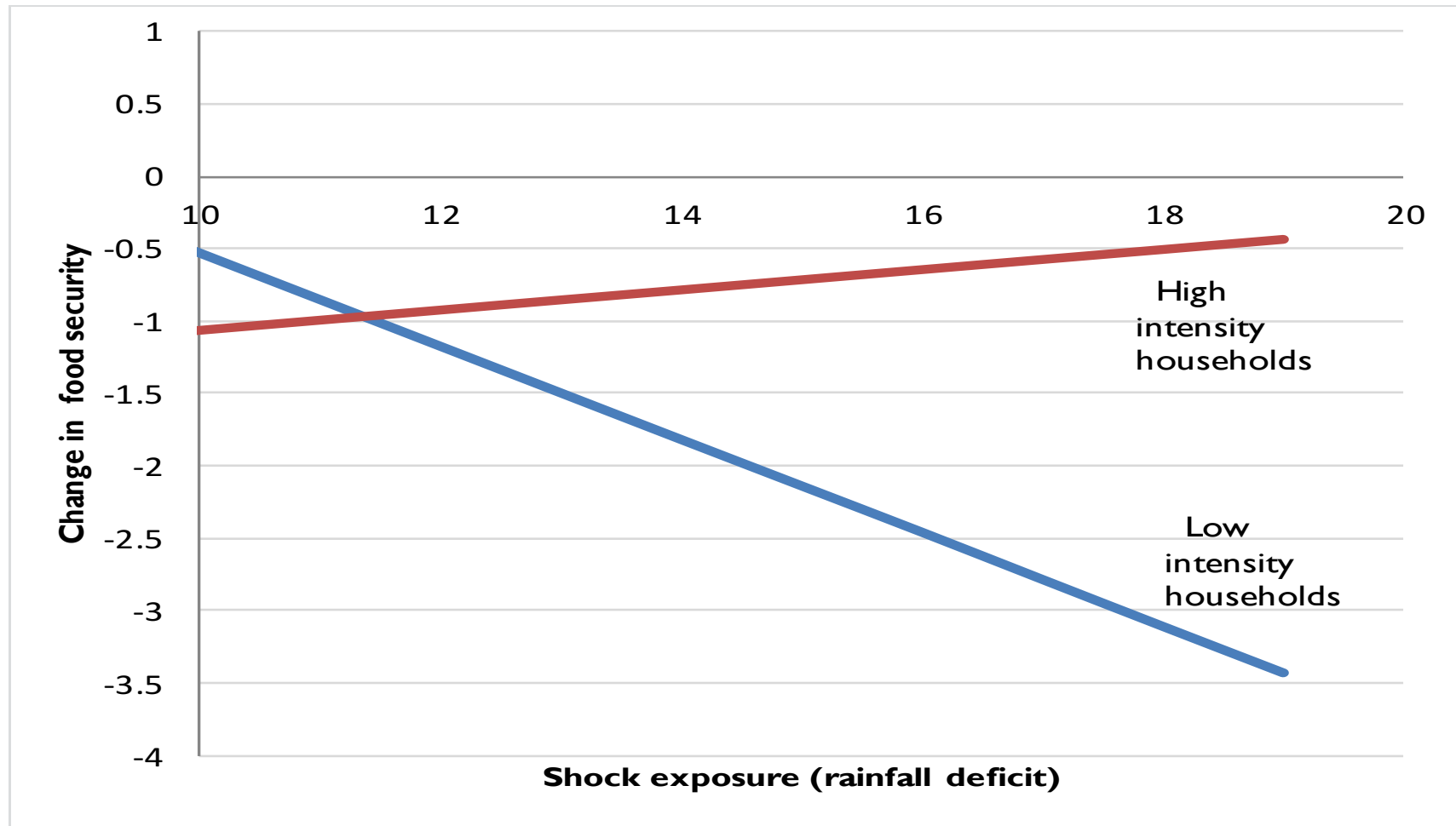
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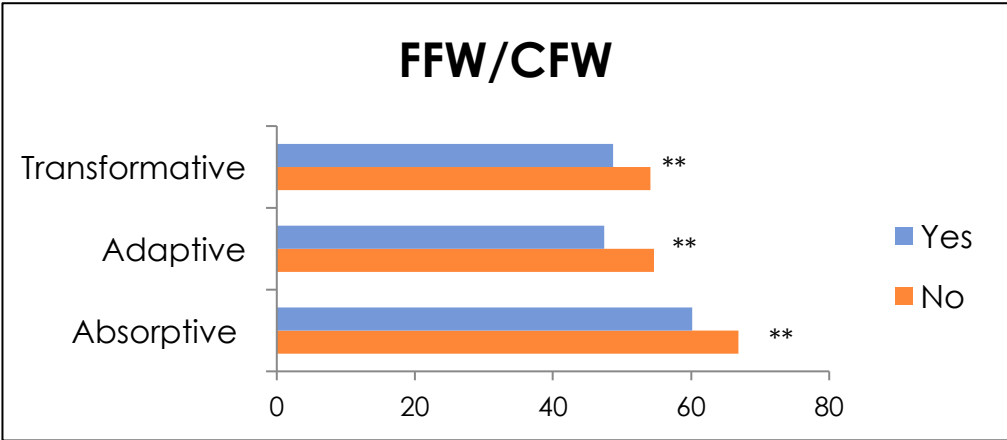
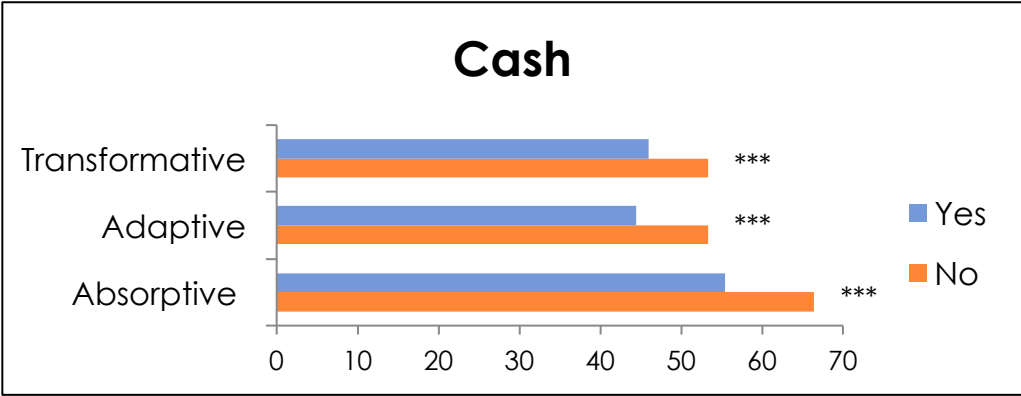
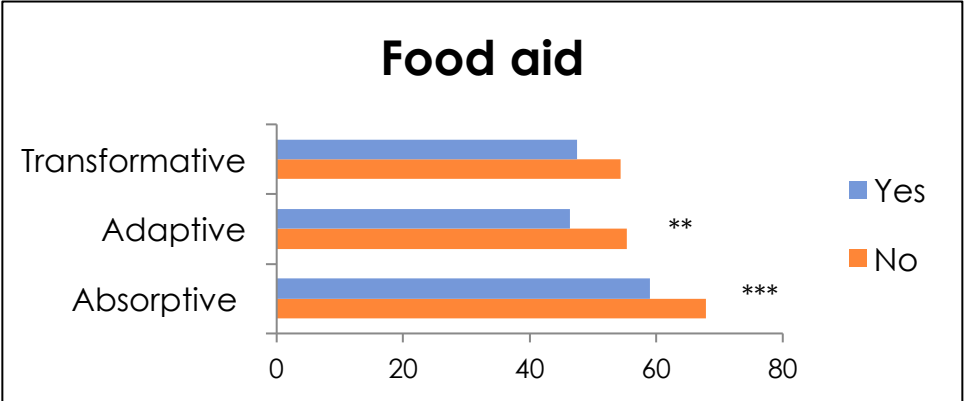
# Purpose and research questions

- **Purpose**: Use the data from the Recurrent Monitoring Survey-2 to examine whether the PRIME project's interventions and early humanitarian assistance (HA) enhanced households' resilience to recent drought episodes through protecting assets.
- **Two questions related to VfM**
  1. Have PRIME interventions increased households' resilience to drought, and thus reduced need for HA?
  2. Do households with higher levels of resilience capacities rely less on HA?

*Estimated recovery trajectory as shock exposure increases for low- and high-intensity PRIME project households*



# Resilience capacities of recipients and non-recipients of HA



# Conclusions

- **Resilience:** PRIME project's interventions have likely increased households' resilience to drought
- **Investment in resilience capacities vs. HA:** Evidence that investments in resilience capacities reduce reliance on HA
- **Early food aid:** Early food aid helped Borena households recover from the drought, but no relationship found with productive asset retention or livestock retention.