

# Two hypotheses about social capital in relation to resilience

- H<sub>1</sub>: Households with greater levels of social capital achieve **greater levels of food security** than those with less social capital, all else equal.
- H<sub>2</sub>: **Wealthier households** have greater levels of social capital and are better able to both receive and give assistance (in the form of money or food) than those of poorer households.

# H1: Food security results summary

- PRIME - Ethiopia:
  - Bonding and bridging social capital are significantly associated with increased food security in Borena but *not* in Jijiga (ethnic Somali)
- BRACED – Uganda (Karamoja) and Kenya (Wajir):
  - Bonding and bridging social capital are significantly associated with increased food security in Karamoja but not in Wajir (ethnic Somali)
- RISE – Niger and Burkina Faso:
  - All 3 types of social capital have a positive impact on food security

## H2: Social capital and wealth status

General findings:

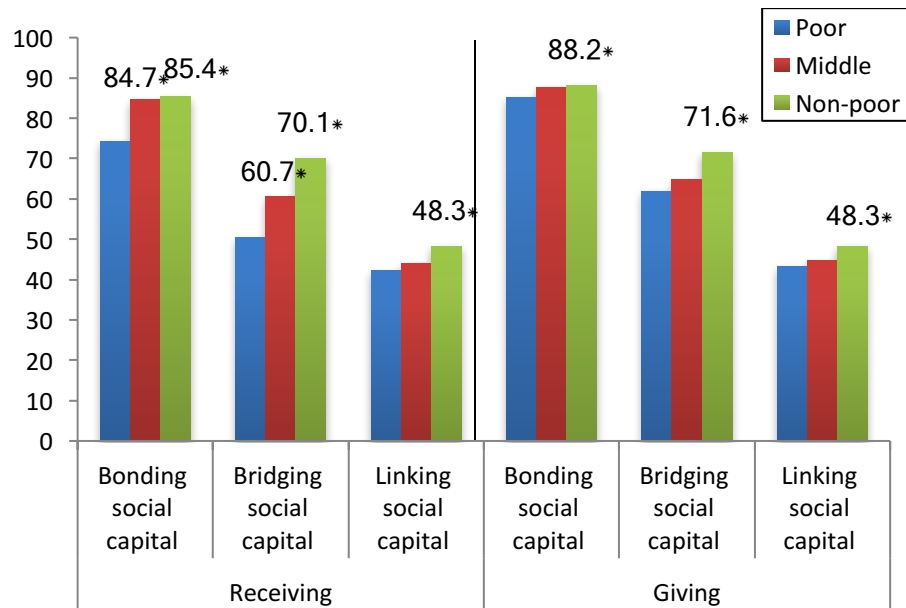
- Positive association of wealth with expectation to **receive** assistance through social networks

*BUT*

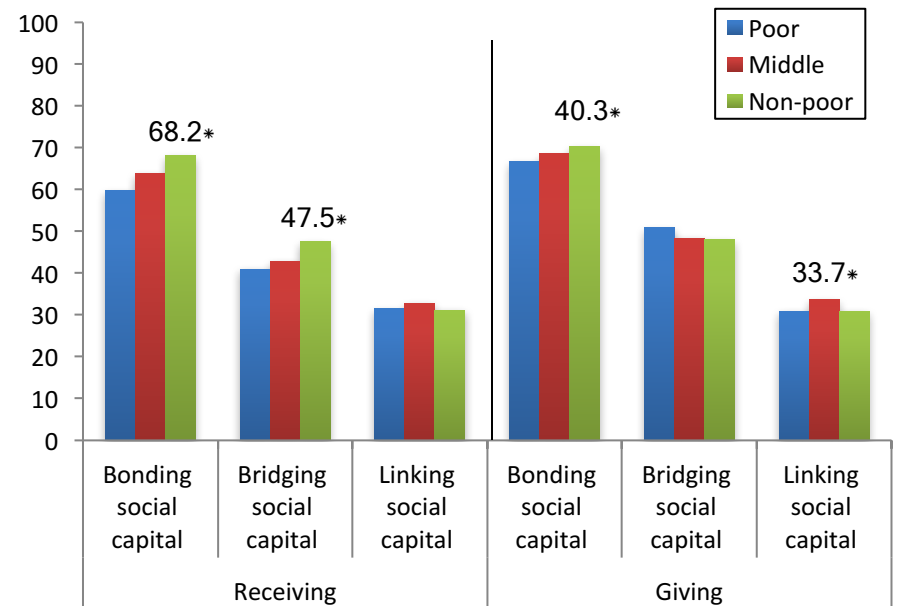
- Less clear association of wealth with expectation to **give** assistance through social networks

# H3: Social capital and wealth status, PRIME

**Borena** social capital indices (mean values) for households receiving/giving assistance by wealth tercile,



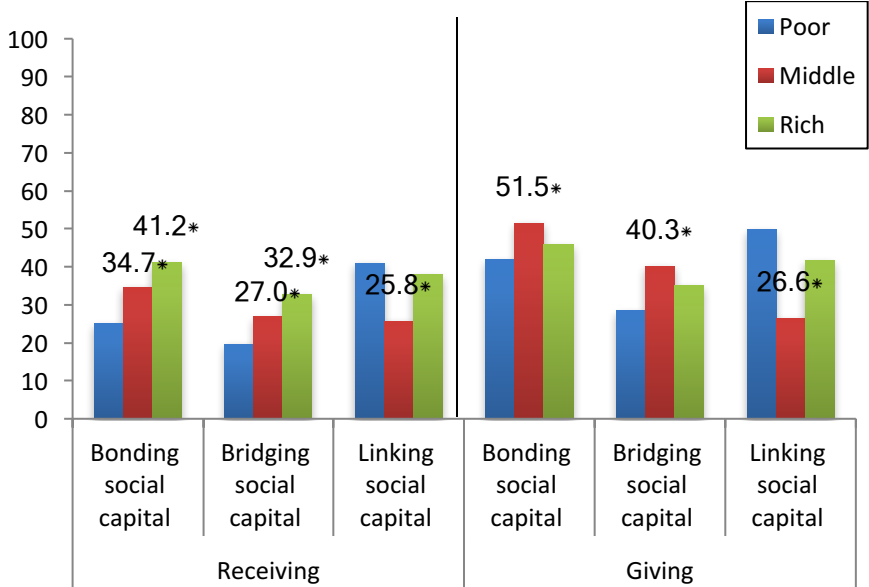
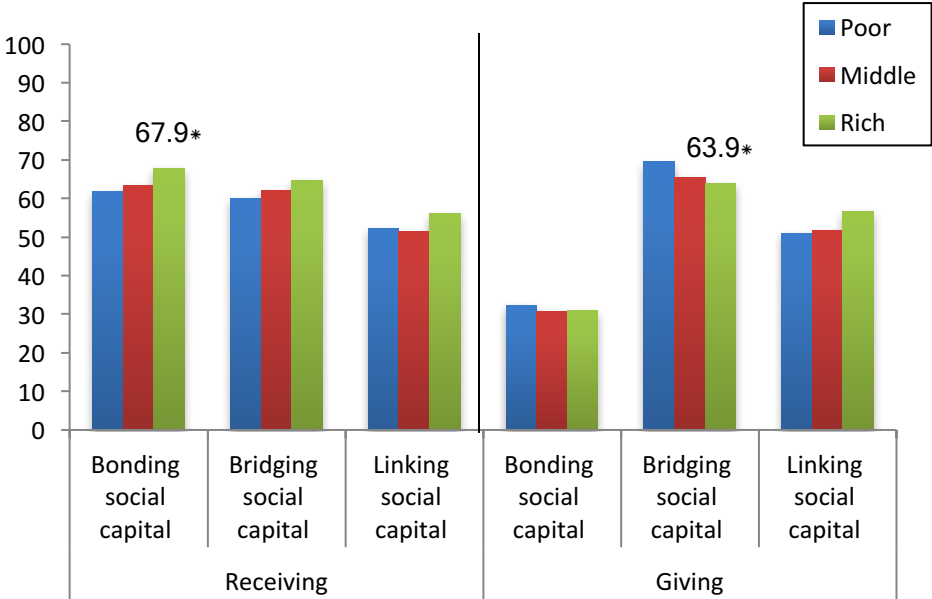
**Jijiga** social capital indices (mean values) for households receiving/giving assistance by wealth tercile,



# H4: Social capital and wealth status, BRACED

**Karamoja** social capital indices (mean values) for households receiving/giving assistance by wealth tercile,

**Wajir** social capital indices (mean values) for households receiving/giving assistance by wealth tercile,



# Summary of findings

- Evidence that social capital contributes to household resilience
  - Generally, social capital has a positive effect on food security, helps households recover
- Wealthier households have greater expectation to receive assistance through social networks, but not always more likely to provide assistance

# Ongoing work in social capital measurement

- Challenges with measuring social capital in quantitative survey
  - Low values of social capital in ethnic Somali areas (Somalia, Jijiga, Wajir), compared with non-Somali areas
- Revised social capital module in follow-up surveys in Somalia-
  - Lead-in questions referencing recent drought, and specific reference to clan networks, followed by general questions
  - With these changes, the social capital index has increased in relation to the baseline survey