

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





SETTING THE STAGE

Workshop framing and overview.

What this workshop isn't

- Litigation of the definition of resilience
- Measurement/ methodological focus
- Conference
- Comprehensive
- Silo-fest
- A competition
- Quantitative only
- Anecdotes only
- The end



What this workshop is



Photo: Tom Pilston / Save the Children

- A point in time—analyses are on-going
- Focus on use and application
 - Requires translation
- Broad definition of evidence
 - Quant, Qual
 - Your field-based wisdom
- Honoring the diversity of attendees
- Action-focused and positive
- A chance to raise issues/gaps
- Celebration of progress
- The beginning

ANYTHING TO ADD?

Add it to a stickie and we'll update the list, and the group.

KEY TERMINOLOGY

Ensuring conceptual clarity.

Key Concepts

- Resilience
 - The ability to manage adversity and change without compromising future well-being.
- Resilience capacity
 - Strategies, resources, and conditions that help create and sustain resilience.
- Resilience response
 - Behaviors individuals, households, and communities take to leverage/use their resilience capacities.
- Evidence
 - A body of information indicating whether a belief/hypothesis is true. Evidence can be quantitatively or qualitatively derived.
- Recurrent Monitoring Survey (RMS)
 - A shock-triggered, panel survey designed to capture resilience dynamics in real-time.

Key Concepts (for your reference)

- Adaptive Management
 - Iterative process of evidence-based learning, decision making, and pivoting when deemed necessary.
- Shocks
 - External short term deviations from long term trends that have potentially negative effects on people's well-being.
- Stresses
 - Long-term pressures that potentially increase vulnerability.
- Well-being
 - Development outcomes reflecting positive states of thriving
- Psychosocial factors
 - Thoughts, feelings, worldviews, perspectives, and behaviors that have the potential to influence all aspects of the resilience framework. (Aspirations are just one example of psychosocial factors).

PRINCIPLES OF RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS

Brief methodological discussion.

Resilience Does Not Equal Resilience Capacity

Resilience Principles

- **Multidimensional capacity:** Resilience capacity draws on a wide array of resources including:
 - human
 - social
 - economic
 - physical
 - programmatic
 - ecological resources

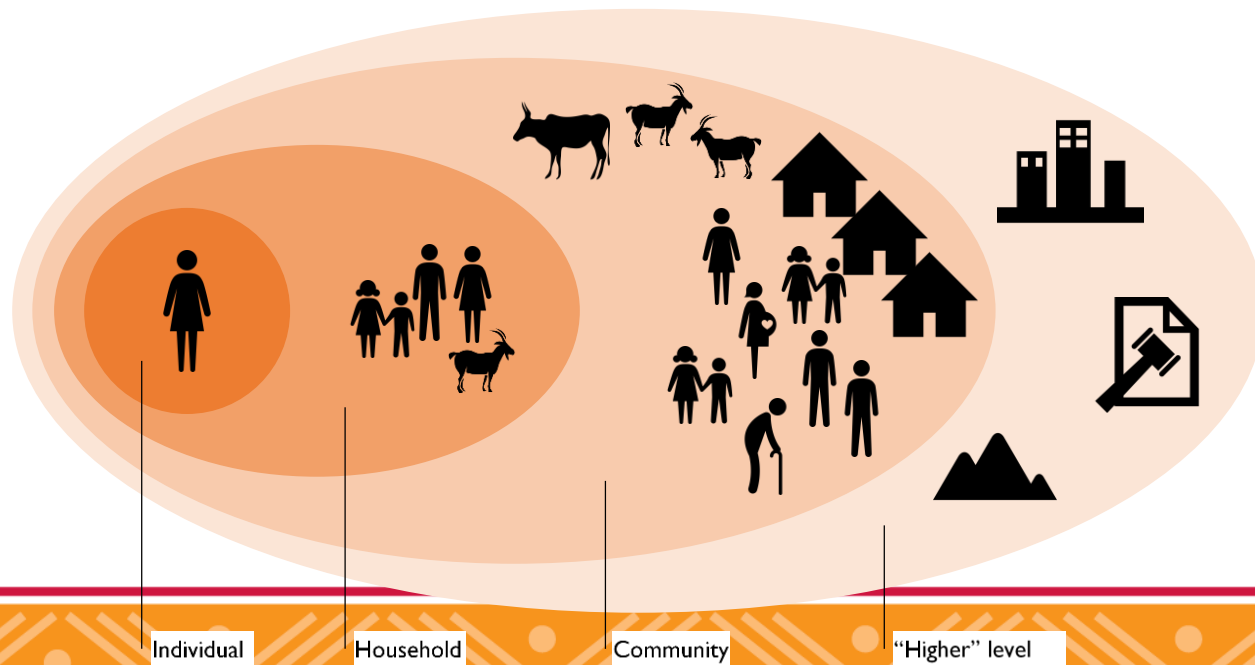
Resilience Principles

- **Multi-level**

- observed at a given level (e.g., HH, community) but understood as a multi-level construct.

- **Systems-based**

- Interventions should be sensitive to nested dependencies between households, communities, systems and regions.



Resilience Principles

Key features

- Shock dynamics
 - In preparation for and in response to disturbances
 - Covariate/idiosyncratic disturbances
- Capacities
 - Ability to absorb, adapt to, and if bad enough to transform in order to deal with shocks

Outcome-indexed Capacities

- Resilience capacity should be indexed to a given well-being outcome such as:
 - basic health
 - food and nutrition security
 - poverty status



Operationalizing Resilience Principles

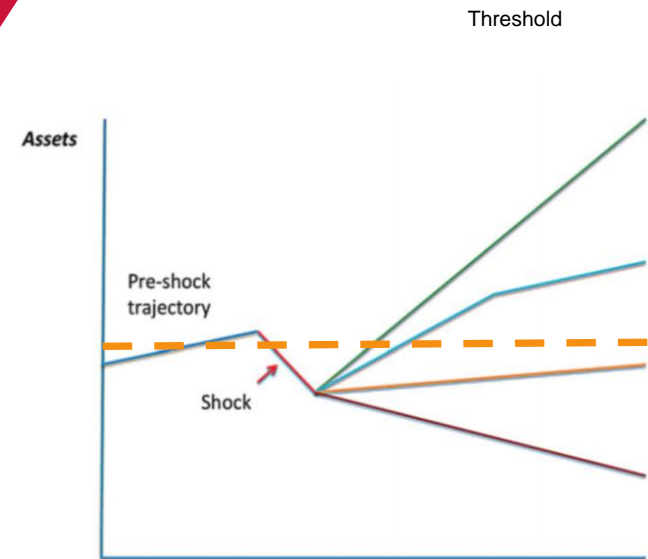
A set of capacities



Realized in connection with some disturbance



Indexed to an outcome



Capturing Resilience Requires Analysis



Analysis is Maximized When It Includes
Qualitative and Quantitative Data



Resilience Analysis is Iterative, Consisting of
Multiple Rounds of High Level and Deep Dive
Inquiries



DISCUSSION

Bringing it all together.

Thank You

