

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

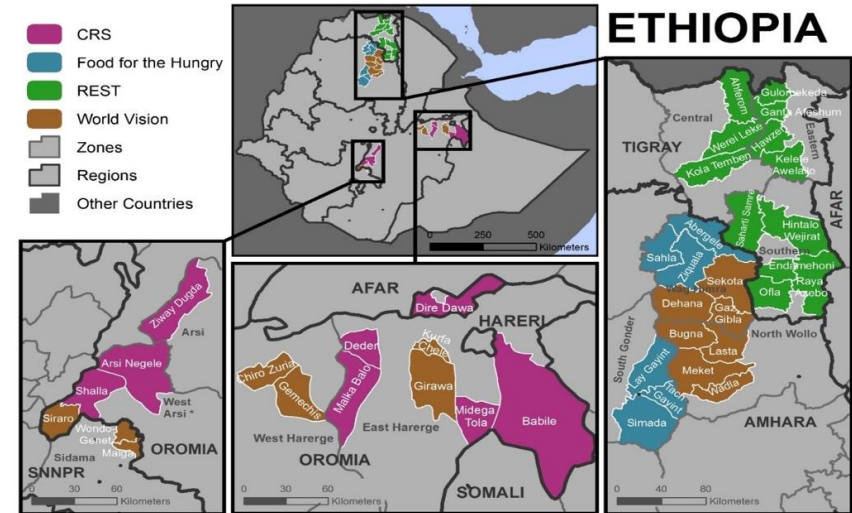


ETHIOPIA RESILIENCE ANALYSIS

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

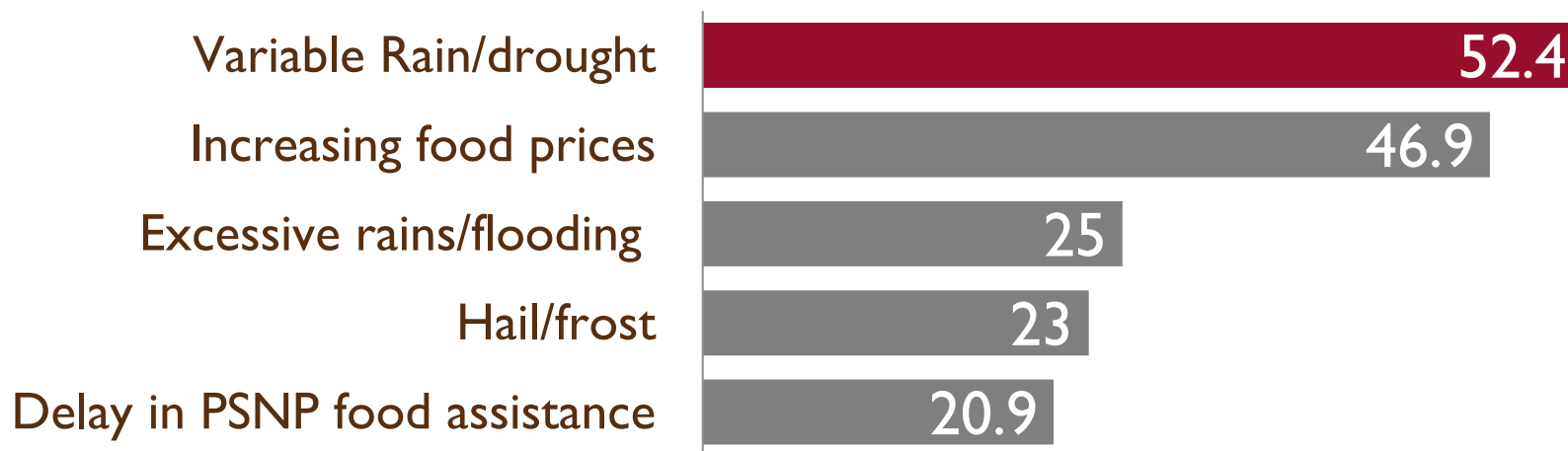
- Baseline study presents
 - descriptive findings
 - interrelationships between shocks, capacities, responses and well-being at baseline
 - data to compare to later (midline, endline)
- Baseline study cannot
 - show recovery over time like the PRIME/PREG endlines



Photo: Harrison Thane/Save the Children

Household Exposure to Shock

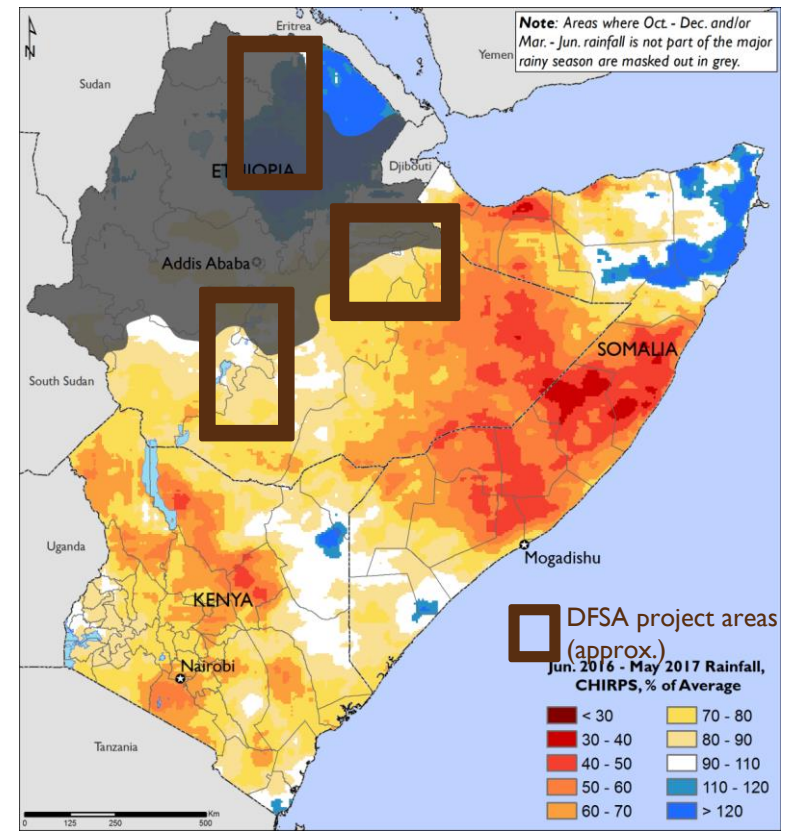
- Households (HHs) experienced an average of 2.6 shocks in past year
- Most common shock: **variable rain/drought**
 - 52% HHs reporting drought is surprisingly low



Household Exposure to Shock

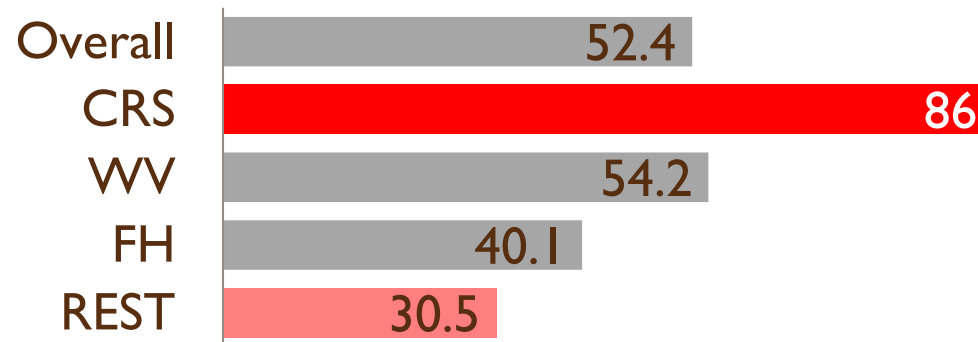
- Baseline report
 - cites FEWS NET
 - does not include objective measures of main shocks (drought, food prices)
- FEWS NET reports:
 - **severe drought** across HoA, mid-2016 to mid-2017
 - **Erratic, far below-average rainfall** in Oct-Dec 2016 and March-May 2017 seasons
 - Some project areas were affected by **drought, flooding**

Map: Map 1. June 1, 2016 – May 31, 2017 rainfall anomaly (% of the 1981-2010 average)



Household Exposure to Shock

- Quantitative data: drought exposure varied by location



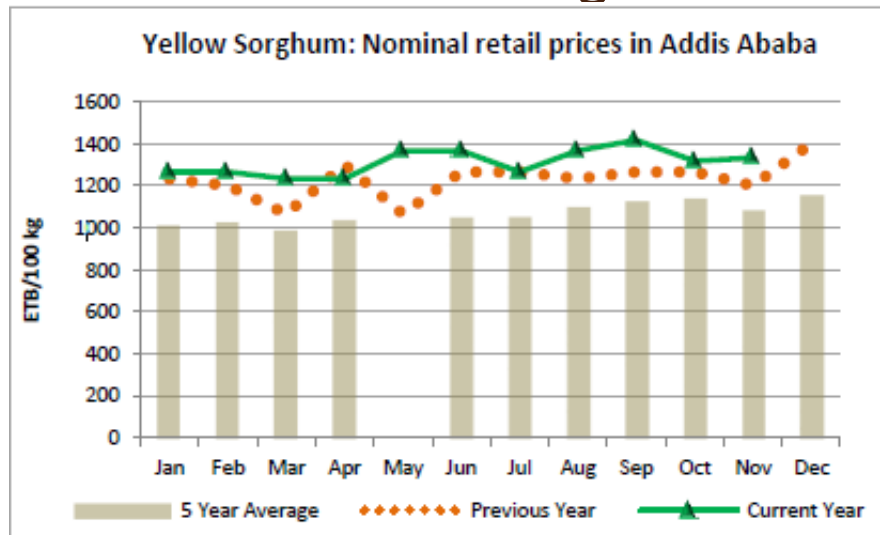
- Qualitative data (baseline report)
 - recurrent drought is widespread in CRS Project areas
 - all 8 data collection sites reported
 - low yields and/or crop failure
 - increasingly unpredictable and erratic seasonal rain patterns
 - more frequent drought and severe weather events e.g., hail, flooding

Household Exposure to Shock

2nd most common shock: food prices

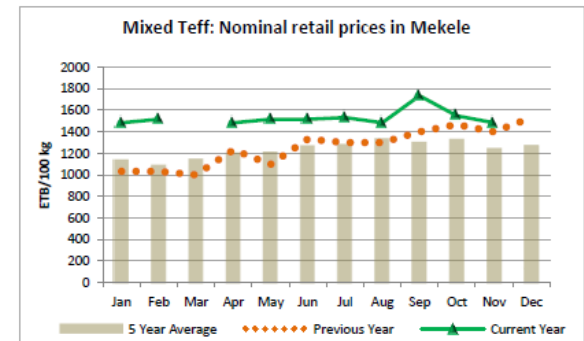
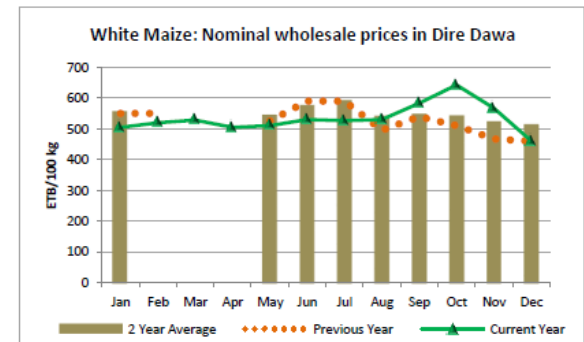
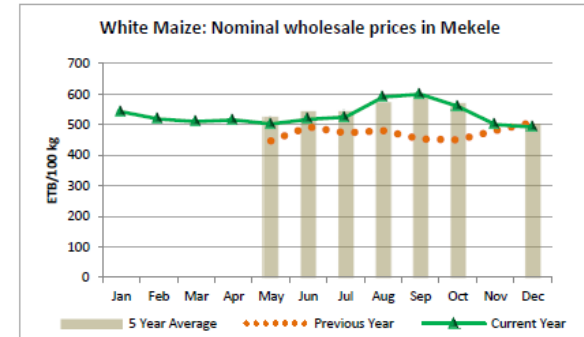
- FEWS NET data confirms above-average prices in 2016

— white maize, sorghum, teff



Source: ETHIOPIA Price Bulletin January 2017

5/13/2019



Resilience Capacities & Perceived Recovery



Created by Anna T. Kang
from Noun Project

- HHs with greater resilience capacity are 7-22% more likely to recover than HHs with lower resilience capacity
 - Adaptive and absorptive capacities account for the largest improvements
 - (22% and 19% change, respectively)
- Shock exposure is significant and negatively associated with recovery (expected)
 - HHs that experience more shocks are less likely to recover

Resilience Capacity Components & Perceived Recovery



Created by Anna T. Kang
from Noun Project

Components that **INCREASE** likelihood of recovery

- Access to remittances, 14% change
- Exposure to info, 9%
- Cash savings, 7%
- Aspirations/confidence to adapt, 7%
- Education/ training, 6%
- Availability of formal safety nets, 6%
- Equitable gender norms, 5%

Also important:

- Livestock asset holdings, shock preparedness and mitigation, bridging social capital (4-5% change)

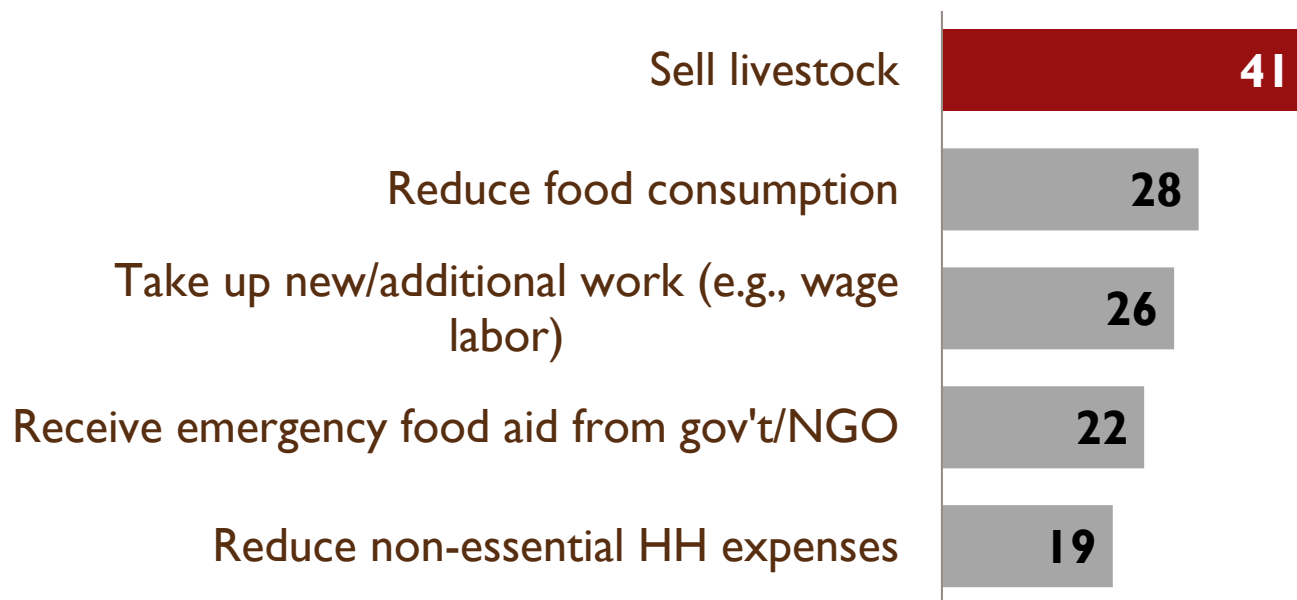
Components that **DECREASE** likelihood of recovery

- LESS access to humanitarian assistance, smaller social networks, and less collective action (5-6% change)

Coping strategies

- **Selling livestock** is the most common coping strategy, used by 41% of HHs in the overall sample

Coping strategies used to recover from ANY shock (% HH)



Coping Strategies and expenditures

Richer HHs adopt coping strategies that have fewer direct negative impacts on current or future well-being:

- 32% more likely to use money from savings
- 21% more likely to receive remittances
- 9% more likely to sell livestock
- More likely to rely on remittances
- Can afford sending family member to other locations in search of work

Poorer HHs are more likely to adopt coping mechanisms with longer term consequences:

- 25% more likely to reduce child-related expenses
- 22% more likely to take out loans from friends or relatives outside the community
- 15% more likely to take out loans from friends/relatives within the community
- 11% more likely to reduce food consumption



Photo:Emnet Dereje / Save the Children

Coping strategies & resilience

HHs with higher levels of resilience capacity are...

- MORE likely to use money from savings, receive remittances
- LESS likely to reduce child-related expenses

Surprisingly -

- Taking out loans from friends or family within or outside the community are considered negative strategies
- HHs with increased resilience capacity are associated with a lower likelihood of taking out loans



Summary

- Main shock: variable rain/drought
- Resilience capacities are associated with well-being outcomes
- Adaptive capacity has the strongest influence on perceived recovery (22% change)
- Significant drivers of recovery:
 - Access to remittances
 - Exposure to info
 - Cash savings
 - Aspirations/confidence to adapt
 - Education/ training
 - Availability of formal safety nets
 - Equitable gender norms



Photo: Kyle Degraw/Save the Children

Thank You

