

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



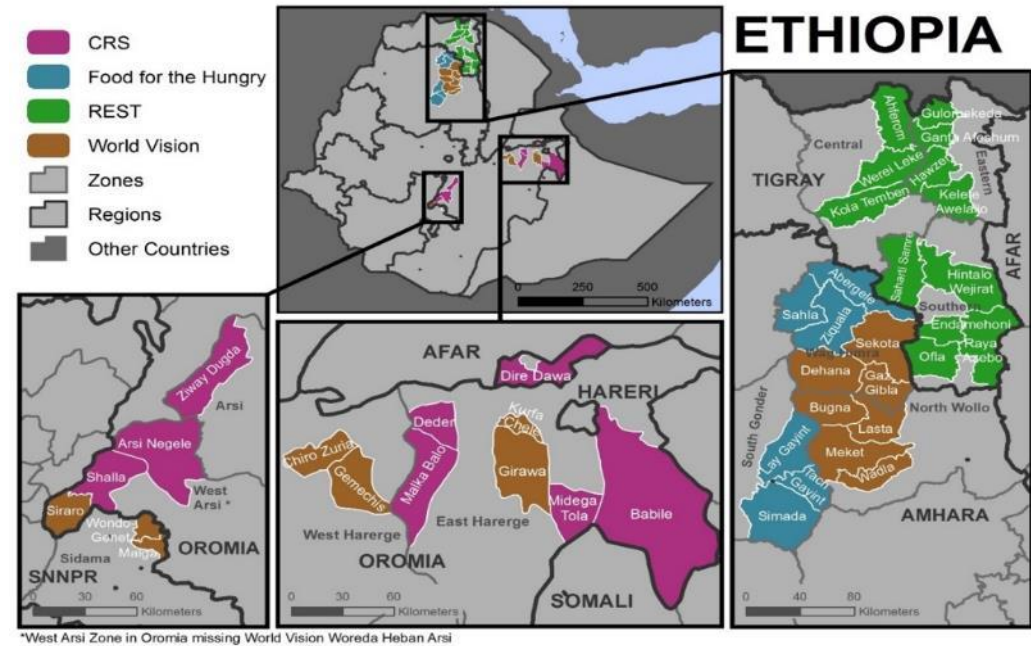
# **ETHIOPIA LIVELIHOODS FOR RESILIENCE (L4R) RESILIENCE ANALYSIS**

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**Feed the Future Ethiopia L4R Learning Activity  
Baseline Study**

# Overview

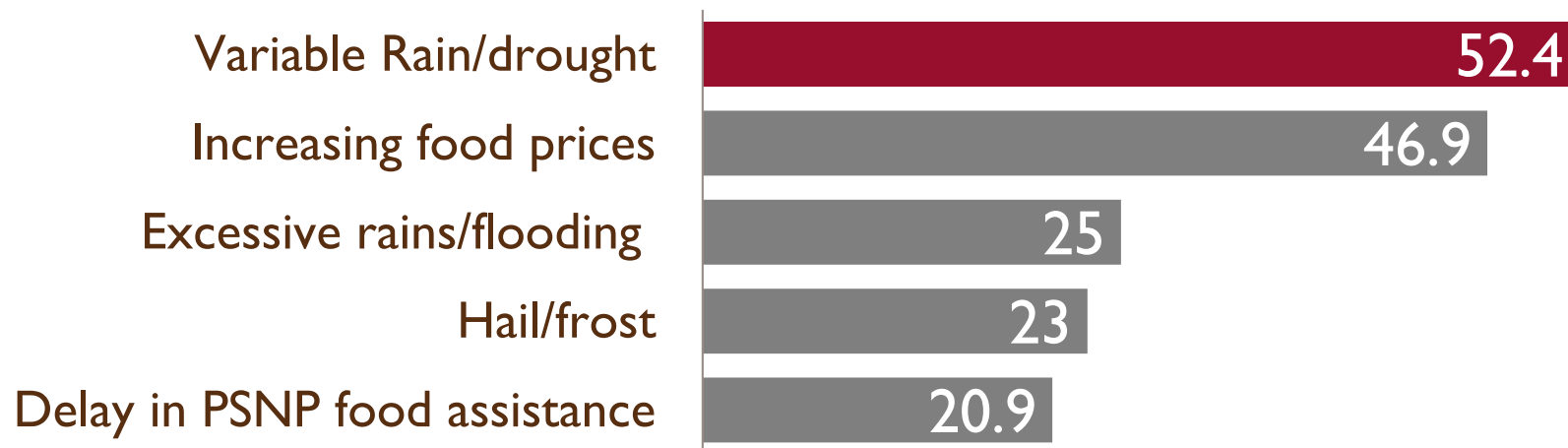
- Shock/stresses
- Resilience capacities that positively impact perceived recovery
- Responses and resilience
- Context



# Household Exposure to Shock

HHs experienced an average of 2.6 shocks in past 12 months

- The most common shock: **Variable rain/drought (52%)**
  - reported by 86% of HHs in the CRS project area
- For HHs that experienced 1 or more shocks, the mean cumulative impact of shock exposure index is 15.5 (0-144)



# Household Exposure to Shock

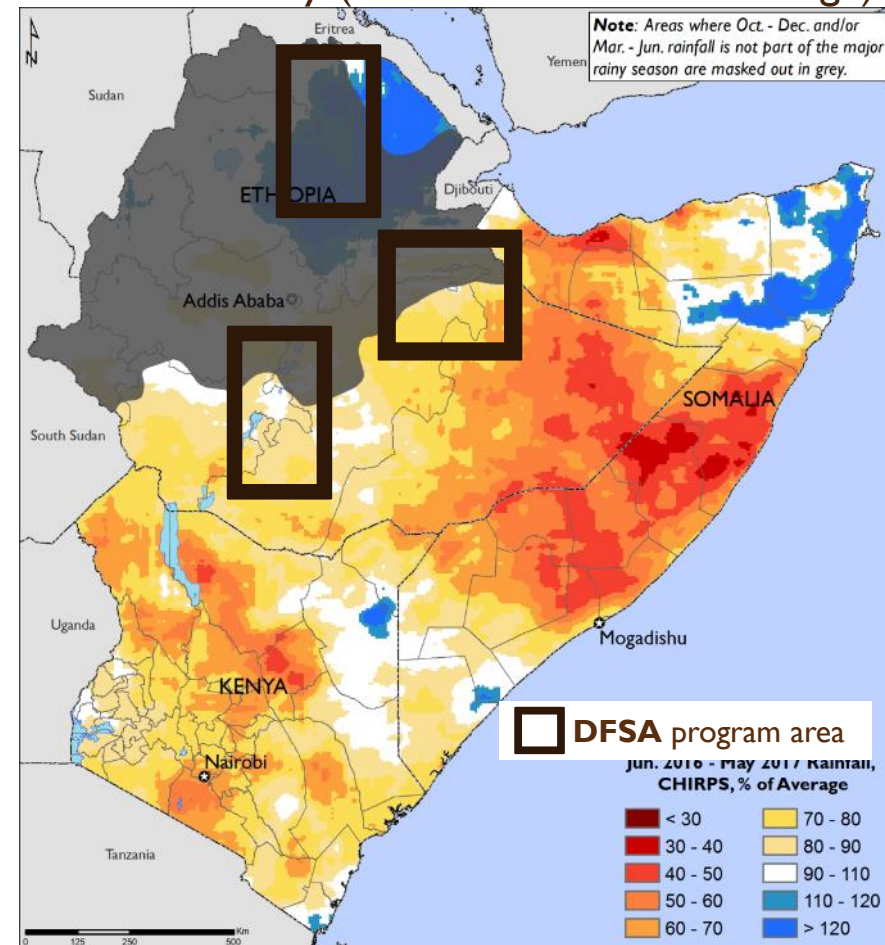
## Objective data

Baseline report does not include objective measures of drought, food price changes

FEWS NET reports:

- From mid-2016 to mid-2017, a severe drought occurred across the Horn of Africa. Rainfall was erratic and significantly below-average during the Oct-Dec 2016 and March-May 2017 seasons
- Some program areas (**black squares, approx.**) were affected by drought

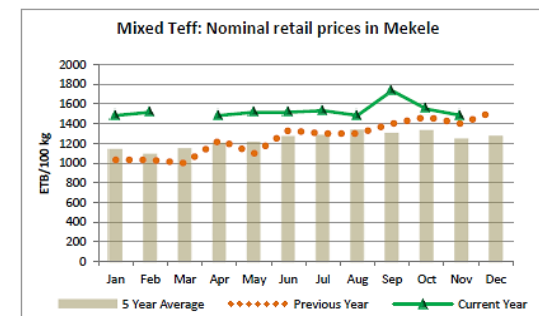
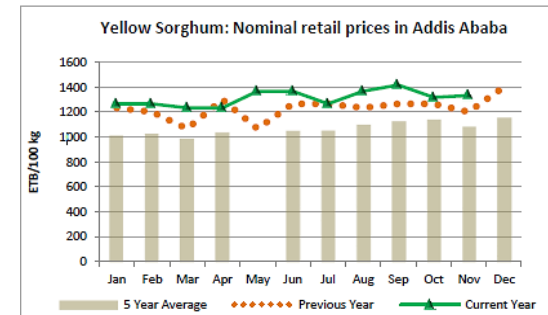
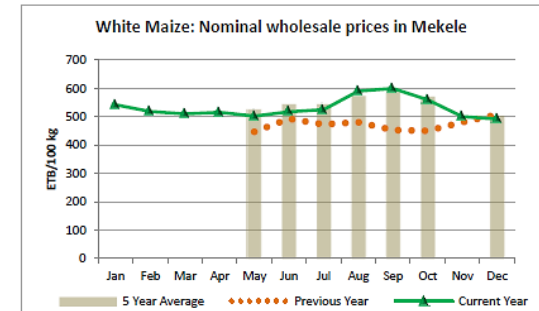
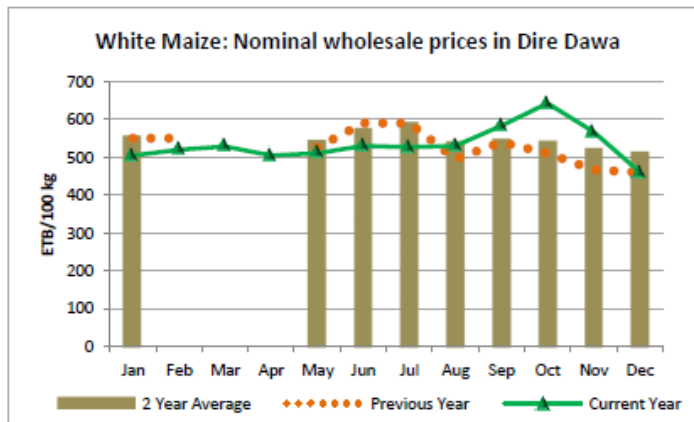
**Map:** Map 1. June 1, 2016 – May 31, 2017 rainfall anomaly (% of the 1981-2010 average)



# Household Exposure to Shock

## Objective data (FEWS NET)

- Above-average staple food prices in 2016 for:
  - white maize
  - sorghum
  - teff



# Resilience Capacities & Perceived Recovery



Created by Anna T. Kang  
from Noun Project

**Absorptive** and **adaptive** capacities account for the largest improvements

- HHs with greater resilience capacity are 7-22% more likely to recover than HHs with low resilience capacity
- Shock exposure is significant and negatively associated with recovery (expected)
  - HHs that experience more shocks are less likely to recover

# Resilience Capacities & Perceived Recovery



Created by Anna T. Kang  
from Noun Project

Resilience capacity components that **INCREASE** likelihood of recovery

- Access to remittances (14% change)
- Cash savings, aspirations/confidence to adapt, education/training, availability of formal safety nets, equitable gender norms and exposure to info

Also important:

- Productive and livestock asset holdings, shock preparedness and mitigation, bridging social capital

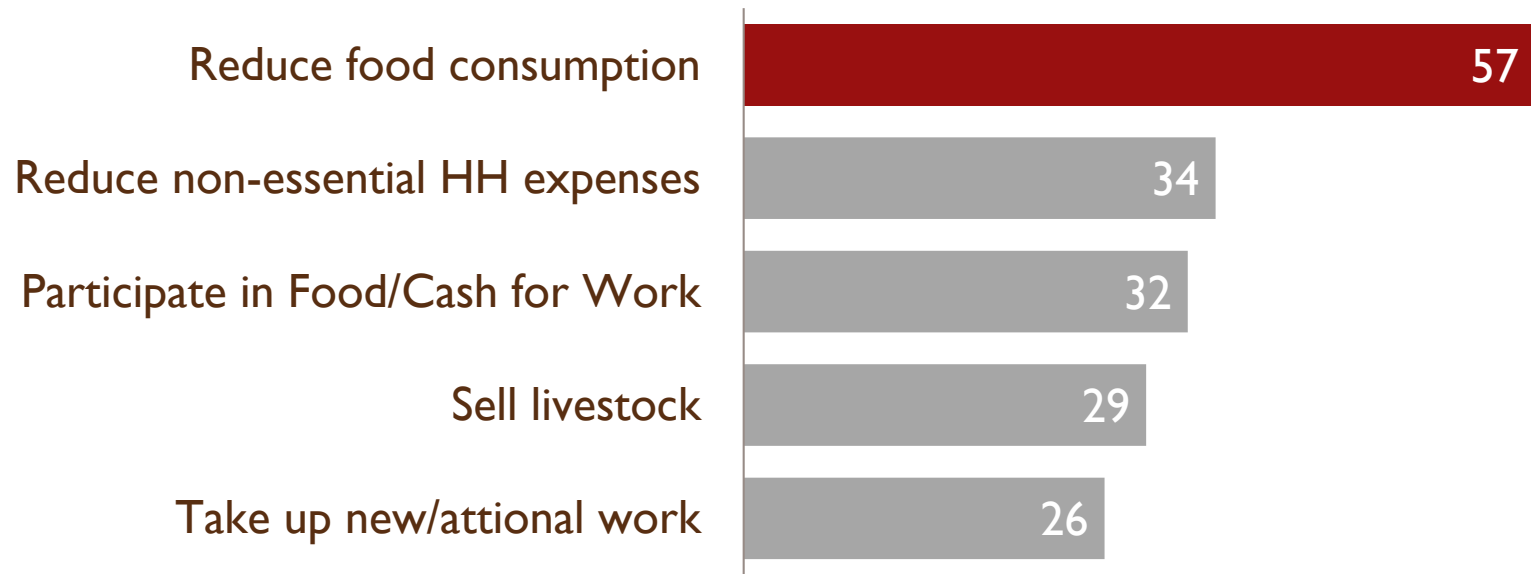
Components that **DECREASE** likelihood of recovery

- **LESS** access to humanitarian assistance, smaller social networks, and less collective action



# Coping Strategies

- **Reducing food consumption** is the most common coping strategy, used by 57% of HHs in the overall sample to recover from any shock



# Coping Strategies & 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 members to other locations in search of work



Photo: Zacharias Abubeker/ Save the Children

# Coping Strategies & Expenditures

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

- 25% more likely to reduce chil-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

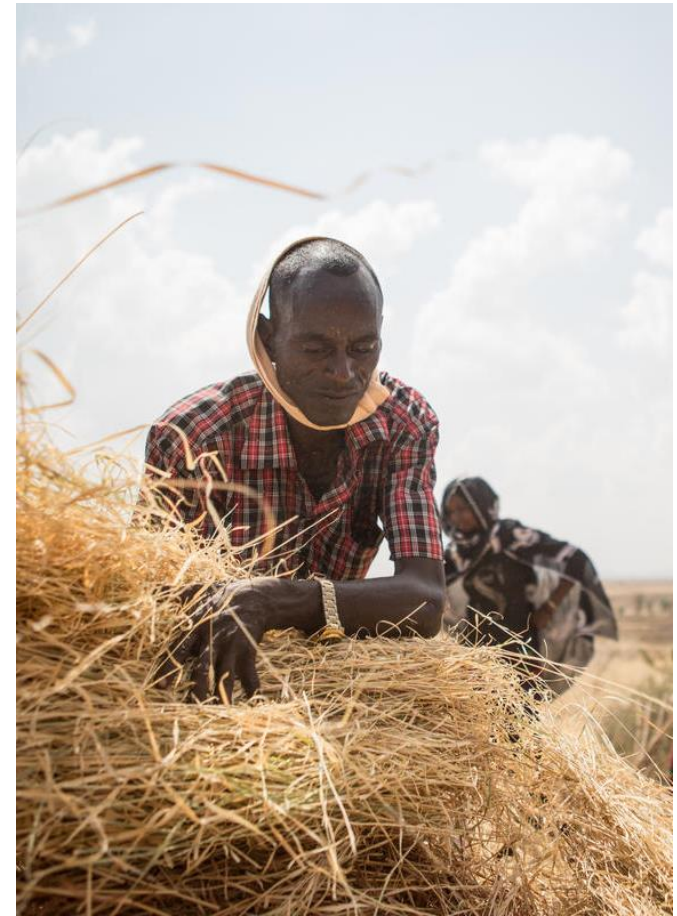


Photo: Zacharias Abubeker/ Save the Children

# 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

# Contextual Issues

- Pastoralism is in transition
- Deforestation:
  - Forests being cut to make firewood for cooking, space for crops
  - Increased erosion, lower soil fertility and moisture retention
- Climate change models predict more variability
- Conflict-induced displacement predicted to surpass drought-induced needs (FEWS NET, Feb 2019)



Photo: Zacharias Abubeker/ Save the Children

# Thank You



[www.fsnnetwork.org/REAL](http://www.fsnnetwork.org/REAL)

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