



HORN OF AFRICA **RESILIENCE**  
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APPLICATION OF EVIDENCE FOR DECISION MAKING



# SOMALIA RESILIENCE

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## Recurrent Monitoring System

# Overview

- Context
- Shock exposure
- Well-being outcomes
- Resilience capacities vs well-being outcomes



Photo: Tom Arup/ Save the Children

# Context: Drought and Flooding

- Drought lasted ~ 18 months
- Flooding started late 2017
- Downstream shocks related to drought continued
- Flooding set off its own series of downstream shocks

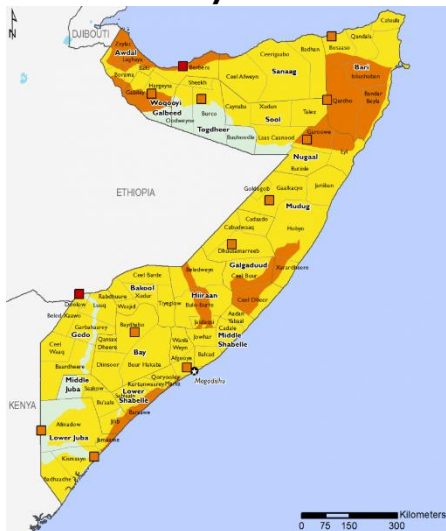


Photo: Mohamed Osman Save the Children

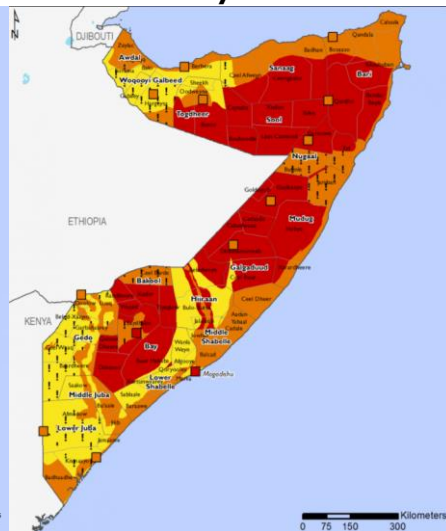
# Context: Food Security

## Shifting food security across survey rounds

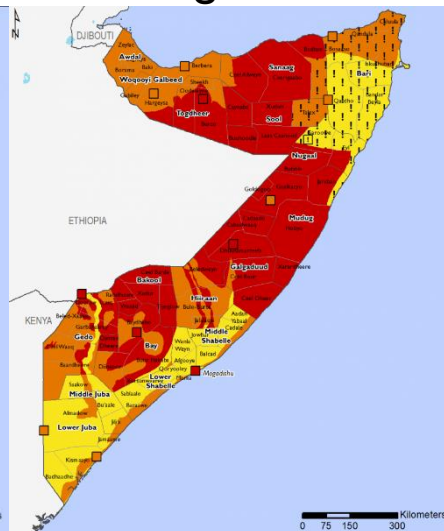
Baseline  
May 2016



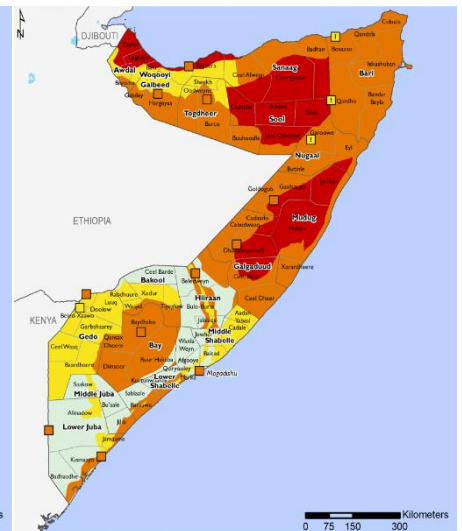
Round 1  
May 2017



Round 2  
Aug 2017



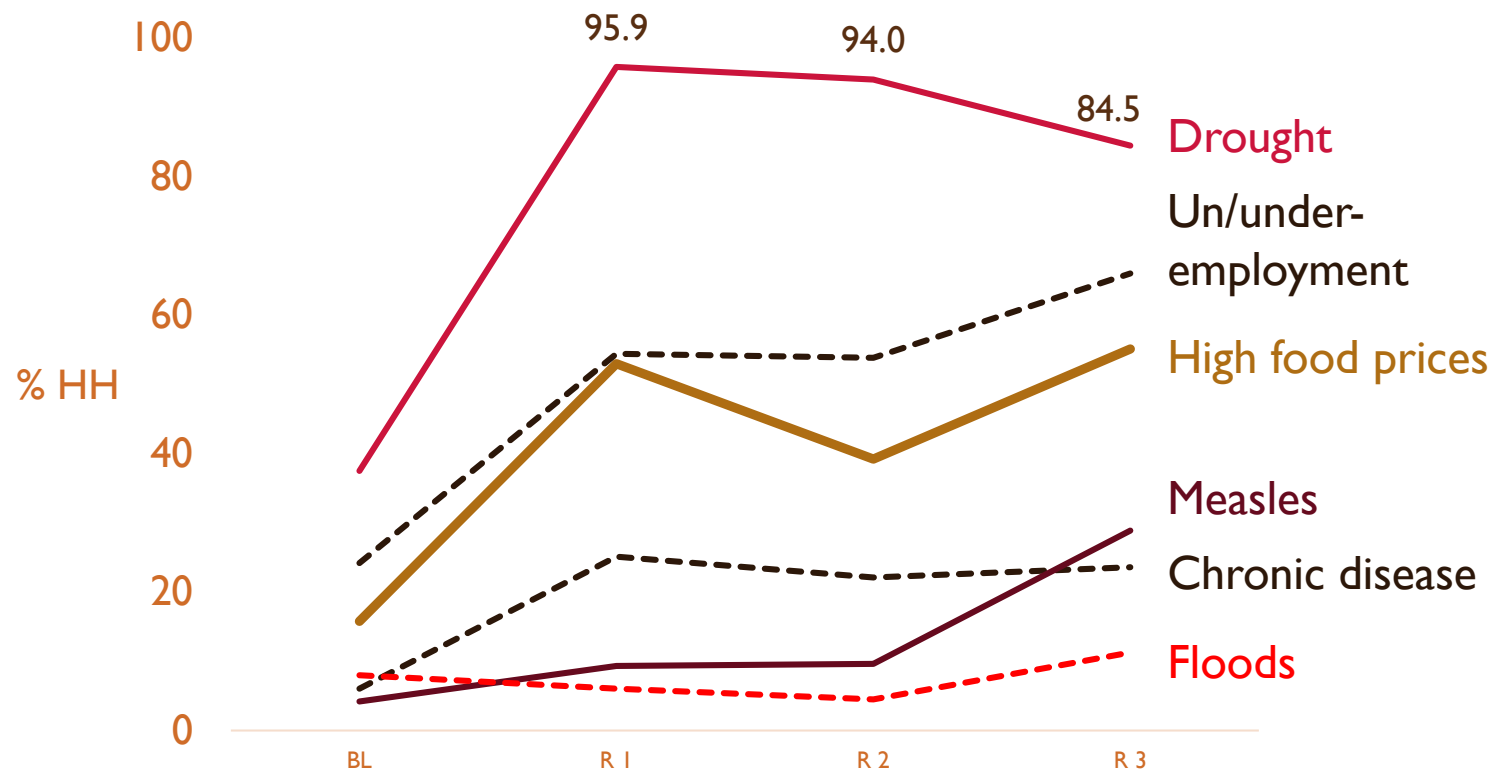
Round 3  
Dec 2017





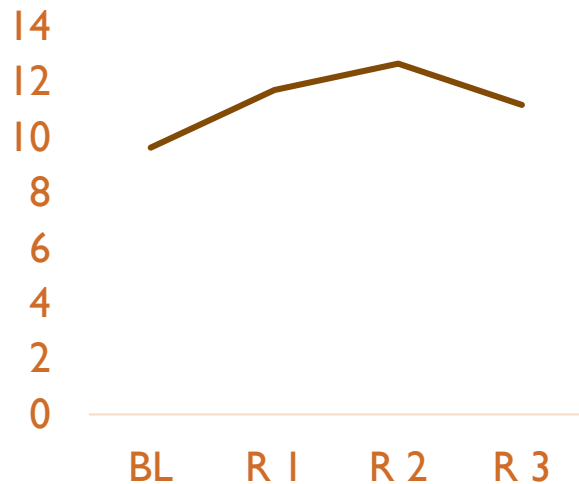
# Household Exposure to Shock

## Drought and downstream shocks

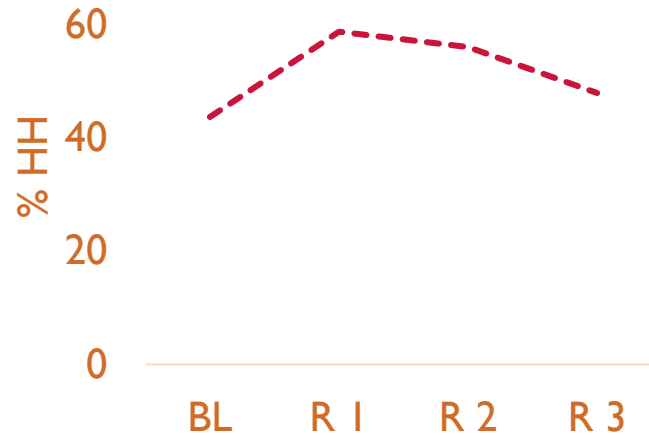


# Well-being Outcomes

## HFIAS



## Hunger



## Recovery from drought



# Assets and Outcomes

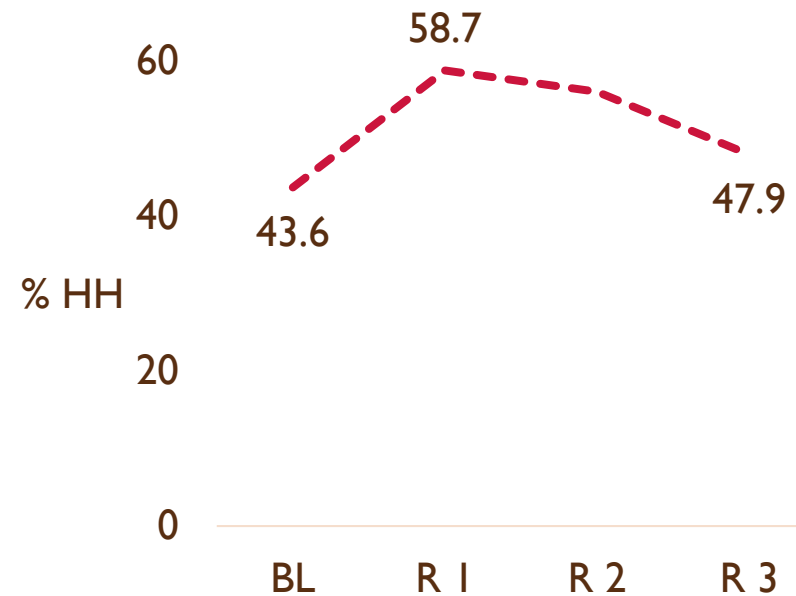
- All three resilience capacities increased from baseline (early stages of drought) well into the drought
- Capacities increased even though HHs drew down assets
- Household assets were the most important predictor of outcomes
  - Statistically significant in equations estimating all outcomes in all rounds
  - HH assets decreased over time but were still important



# Resilience Capacities and Hunger

- BL absorptive and adaptive capacities helped lower moderate to severe hunger in R1 and R2
- BL capacity levels were not enough to affect hunger in R3
- Higher levels of absorptive and adaptive, measured in R1 and R2, reduced hunger in R3

Moderate to severe hunger, by survey round



# Capacity Components and Hunger

Components of capacities and food aid reduce hunger

## Household level

- HH assets
- Productive assets
- Humanitarian assistance (food aid)

## Community level

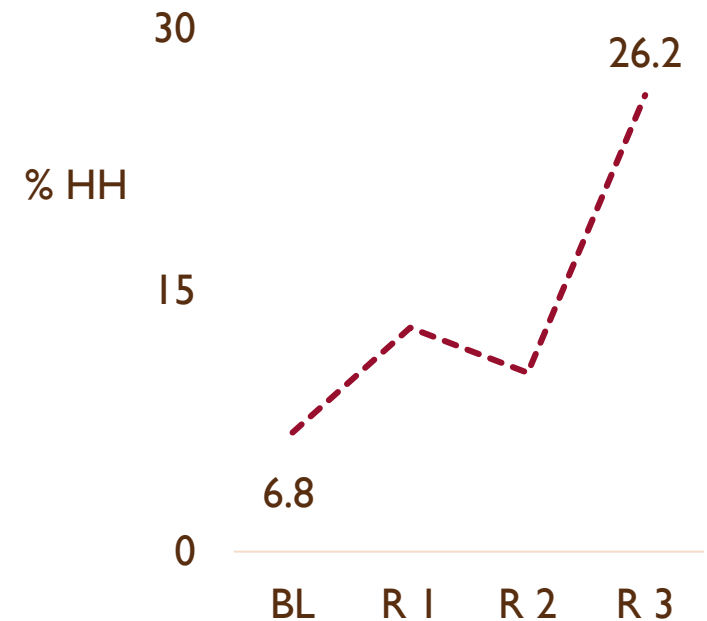
- Formal financial services
- Disaster management planning
- Conflict mitigation planning
- Informal safety nets (esp.VSLA)
- Health services
- Communal natural resources

# Resilience Capacities and Recovery

## Capacities before drought affect recovery from drought

- BL absorptive capacity increased recovery in R1 and R2
- Neither BL adaptive nor transformative capacity predicted recovery in subsequent rounds
- Sharp rise in recovery R3 due to absorptive and adaptive capacities post-baseline
- Higher RC levels in R1 and R2 predicted outcomes in R3
  - Higher levels of capacities are because elements increased
  - Much of the increase is linked to programming

Recovery from drought, by survey round



# Capacity Components and Recovery

Baseline capacity components that improve recovery

## Household level

- HH assets
- Livestock assets
- Exposure to information

## Community level

- Disaster risk
- Conflict mitigation
- Informal safety nets (VSLAs)
- Formal safety nets
- Governance



Photo: Mustafa Saeed / Save the Children

# Exposure to information

- A count of whether a HH received information about any of 13 topics related to:
  - Climate and weather
  - Agriculture and livestock practices, grazing access
  - Market prices, business opportunities
  - Health and nutrition; gender
  - Gov't services/responsibilities/processes
  - Safe migration opportunities
- Baseline: very low (mean score of 0.2)
- RMS round 1: still low but increased to 1.7
  - climate and weather, animal husbandry, and child nutrition and health – all USAID program areas

# Summary

- Widespread shocks (prolonged drought, flooding) triggered downstream shocks
  - exacerbated food insecurity
  - reduced households' ability to recover
- Resilience capacity levels (absorptive, adaptive, and transformative) **INCREASED** after baseline, driven by:
  - productive asset ownership, informal safety nets, exposure to information, disaster preparedness, conflict mitigation, access to communal resources, ag extension, & livestock services
- Continued development programming during a drought supports resilience capacities and improves well-being outcomes



# Thank You

