HORN OF AFRICA RESILIENCE WORKSHOP

APPLICATION OF EVIDENCE FOR DECISION MAKING

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REAL Resilience Evaluation, Analysis and Learning

AfricaLead Scaling up for food security in Africa

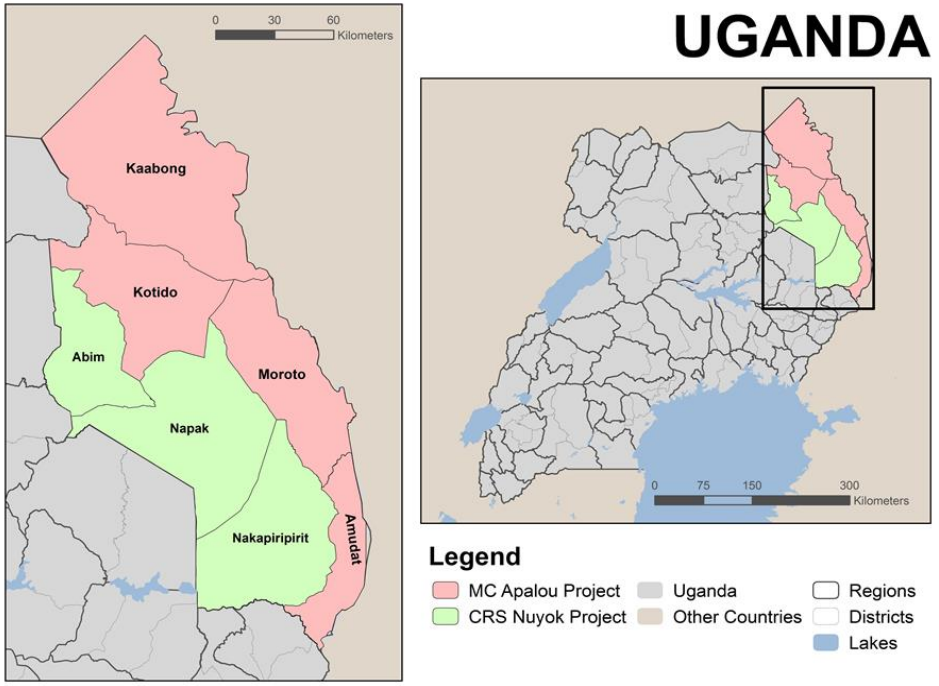
UGANDA RESILIENCE ANALYSIS

Baseline Study of the Food for Peace Development Food Security Assistance Projects

Overview

- Shocks/stresses
- Resilience capacities that positively impact perceived recovery
- Coping strategies
- Contextual issues

DFSA Implementation Areas



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 endline evaluations

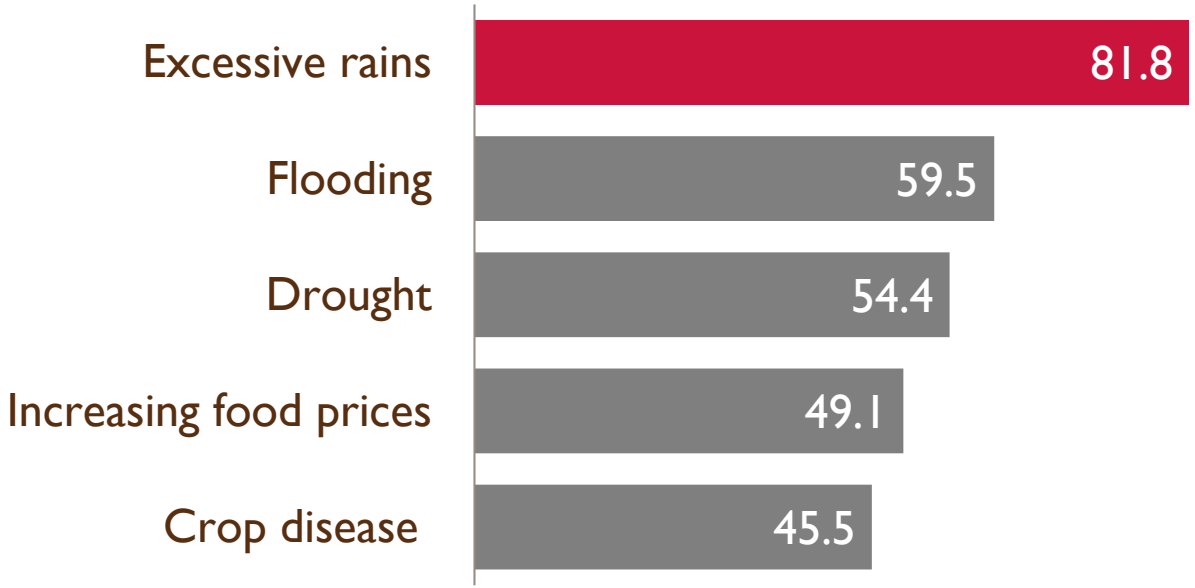

Photo: Guilhem Alandry/ Save the Children

Household Exposure to Shock

Overall sample results

HHs experienced an average of 5 shocks in past 12 months

- Most common shock: **excessive rains**
- More of the HHs in the CRS area were affected by 7 out of 8 top shocks



Household Exposure to Shock

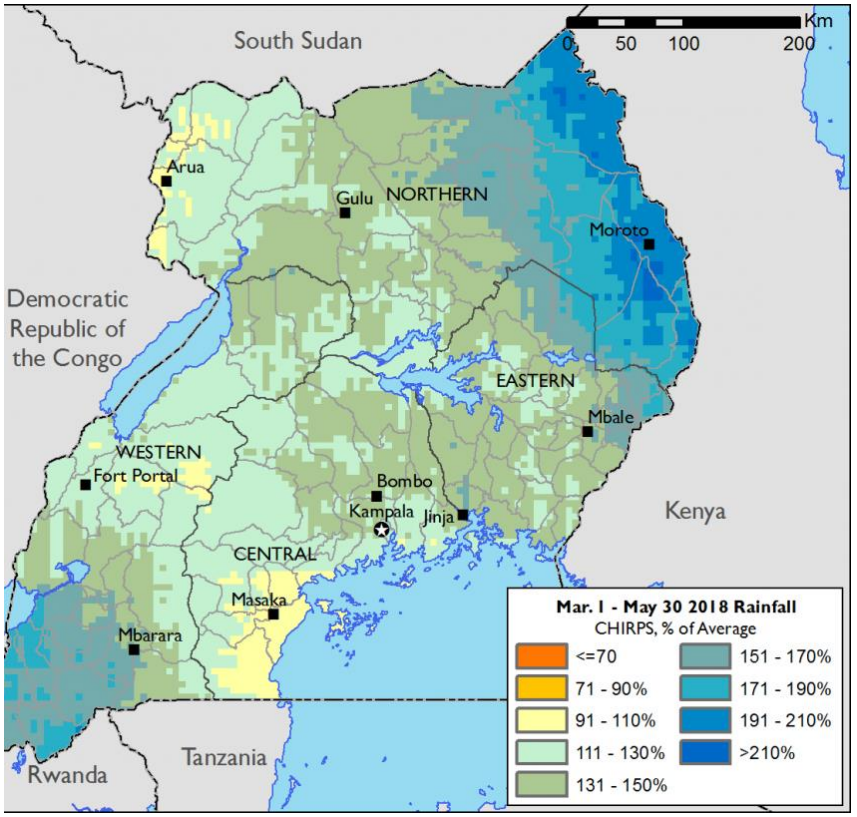
Subjective data

- Unreliable weather conditions do not support many highly nutritious food crops
- Karamoja experiences long dry spells (food crops dry up) and heavy rains that wash away planted crops

Objective data

- Above-av. rainfall (e.g., 200%, blue areas in map)
- Little detail in baseline report

RAINFALL ANOMALY, MAR.-MAY 2018, (mm)



http://fews.net/east-africa/uganda/food-security-outlook/june-2018

Resilience Capacities & Perceived Recovery

Created by Anna T. Kang
from Noun Project

- HHs with higher **adaptive capacity** are more likely to recover from all 5 most common shocks (27-51% change)
- HHs with more **absorptive capacity** are more likely to recover from excessive rain, flooding, and increased food prices compared to HHs with less absorptive capacity (32-37% change)
- **Transformative capacity**, conversely, is negatively associated with recovery from drought (-67% change)
  - *may be a result of program targeting HHs considered less able to recover*

Resilience Capacity Components & Perceived Recovery

Recovery from different shocks is driven by different resilience capacity components

- For 4 out of 5 most common shocks, recovery is driven by
  - *Access to ag insurance* (59-69% change)
  - *Exposure to info* (50-72% change)
- *Access to cash savings* is associated with recovery from flooding
  - 59% change
- *Durable assets* associated with recovery from increased food prices
  - 13% change

Resilience Capacity Components & Perceived Recovery

Mixed results for local gov't responsiveness

- HHs with more local gov't responsiveness are…
  - ***More*** likely to recover from excessive rain; flooding (52, 56% change)

but

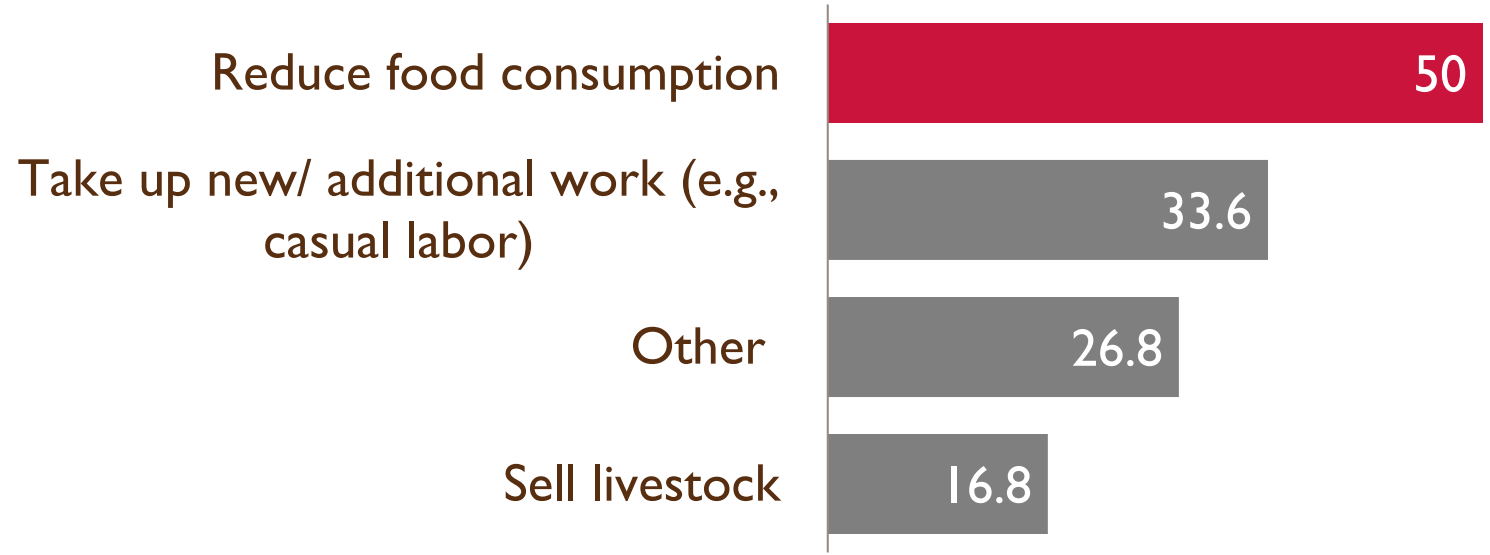
- ***Less*** likely to recover from increased food prices; crop disease (-128, -211% change)
  - *Negative relationship may be a result of program targeting HHs considered less able to recover*

Hannah Maule-ffinch / Save the Children

Coping Strategies

Coping strategies use to recover from any shock (%HH)

For the overall sample, the most common coping strategy was to **reduce food consumption** in response to all five most salient shocks



Resilience and Coping Strategies

Coping strategies as a function of resilience

- HHs with **higher resilience capacities** are more likely to
  - use money from savings
  - get food on credit
  - take out a loan from MFI or village savings groups
- HHs with more **absorptive** & **adaptive** capacity are ***more*** likely to
  - Slaughter livestock, reduce non-essential expenses, sell livestock
  - Reduce HH food consumption (*unexpected*)
    - intuitively harmful strategy with negative impact on HH well-being
- HHs with high **transformative** capacity are ***less*** likely to
  - Sell livestock, lease out land, migrate for work
    - (No need) HHs with high transformative capacity have community resources

Contextual issues

Regional instability

- Conflicts in South Sudan, DRC contribute to # of refugees, could negatively affect the growth of Uganda's exports

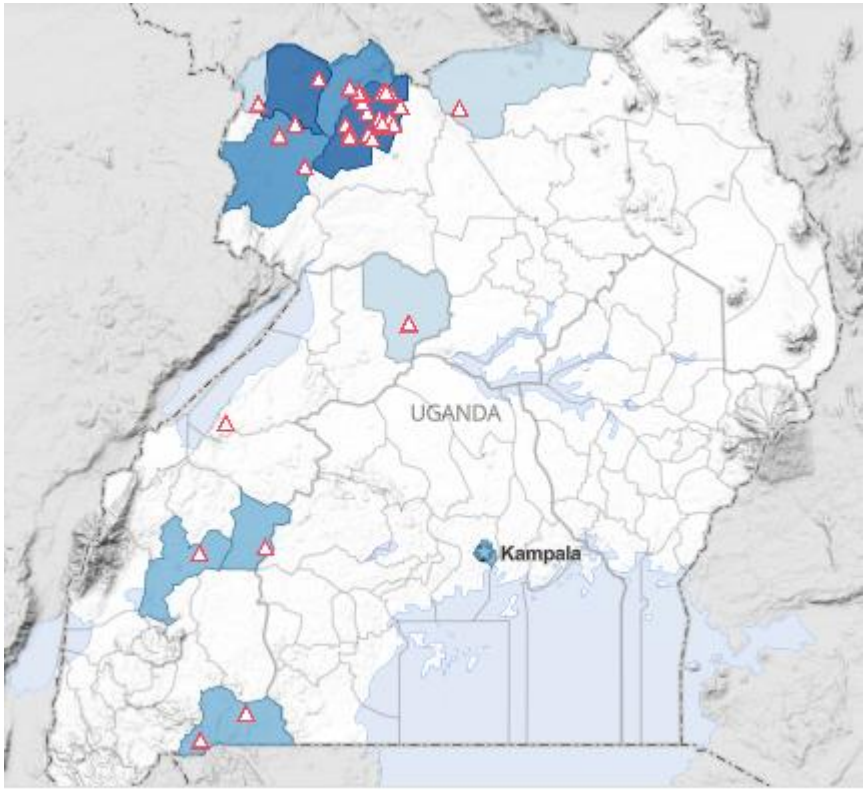
1.2 million refugees in Uganda in 2019

- Mainly from DRC, S. Sudan, Burundi

Low development indicators in Karamoja (noted in BL report)

- Higher poverty, fertility, child mortality rates; lower literacy, low use of WASH practices

Refugee-hosting areas in Uganda



https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/uga

Summary

- Main shock: excessive rains
  - HHs experienced a lot of shocks: 5 in past 12 months (average)
- **Adaptive capacity** is associated with recovery from all 5 most common shocks (27-51% change)
- Recovery from 4 out of 5 most common shocks is driven by
  - Access to ag insurance (59-69% change)
  - Exposure to info (50-72% change)
- Most common coping strategy: reducing food consumption
- HHs with higher resilience capacities are more likely to
  - use money from savings
  - get food on credit
  - Get a loan from MFI or village savings groups

Thank You

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