



Effect of households' psycho-social capacities on their resilience to shocks and shock coping strategies

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Psychosocial measures that are posited to influence adaptive capacity

– **risk perception**

- perceived risk of experiencing a slow-onset or sudden shock
- perceived risk associated with employing certain strategies to maintain or improve wellbeing after a shock

– **self-efficacy/confidence to adapt**

- "belief in one's own ability to perform a task and to manage prospective situations"

– **aspirations**

- To aspire means to seek to attain or accomplish a particular goal

Ethiopia Prime Baseline

- **Setting:** Lowland pastoral and agro-pastoral areas
- **Shock:** 2014/2015 drought
- the importance of psychosocial factors is derived from a pastoralist household survey that was conducted in the Jijiga and Borena regions of Ethiopia (Smith et al. 2015).
- People with a higher sense of control over their own life seem to be less likely to engage in negative coping strategies such as dropping children from school, getting into debt and reducing consumption



Ethiopia Prime Baseline

- the level of self-efficacy has a positive and statistically significant relation with the recovery index ($p < 0.01$)
- This suggests that the perception that people have of their level of control over their own life is positively correlated with their ability to recover from shocks/stressors.



PRIME Recurrent Monitoring Survey 1: Ethiopia

- **Evidence that aspirations/confidence to adapt**
 - Boosted households' resilience to the drought ($p < 0.10$)
 - Helped prevent them from selling or slaughtering their livestock and consuming seed stock ($p < 0.05$)
 - Helped them seek out formal assistance—food aid and food/cash-for-work ($p < 0.05$)



PRIME Recurrent Monitoring Survey 2: Ethiopia

- **Shock: 2016/2017 EL Niño and Indian Ocean Dipole drought**
- Evidence that aspirations/confidence to adapt
 - Helped prevent households from selling or slaughtering their livestock ($p < 0.05$)
 - Reduced their need for food aid ($p < 0.10$)



RISE Baseline: Burkina Faso and Niger

- **Setting: Agro-pastoral and marginal agriculture livelihood zones of the Sahel**
- **Shocks: Drought, erratic rainfall, and insect and bird invasions**
- Evidence that households' aspirations and confidence to adapt has a positive association with their food security and ability to recover from shocks ($p < 0.01$)



Thank You!

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