



Key Resilience Evidence from the Horn of Africa Workshop

September 12, 2019

9:00 am – 4:30 pm



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PARTNERSHIP FOR RESILIENCE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (PREG) INITIATIVE IMPACT EVALUATION

*Key Findings from the PREG I Endline Survey and the
PREG II Impact Evaluation Baseline Survey*

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TANGO International
August 2019



The PREG Initiative

- PREG Initiative brings together humanitarian and development partners to build resilience among vulnerable pastoralist communities in northern Kenya
- PREG Initiative works with Government of Kenya (NDMA) and County governments to coordinate resilience and economic growth activities
- PREG Initiative targets 9 arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) counties, building on community-identified strengths and priorities, tapping into the remarkable survival abilities of the local populations



Photo: Juozas Cernius / Save the Children

PREG I ENDLINE SURVEY

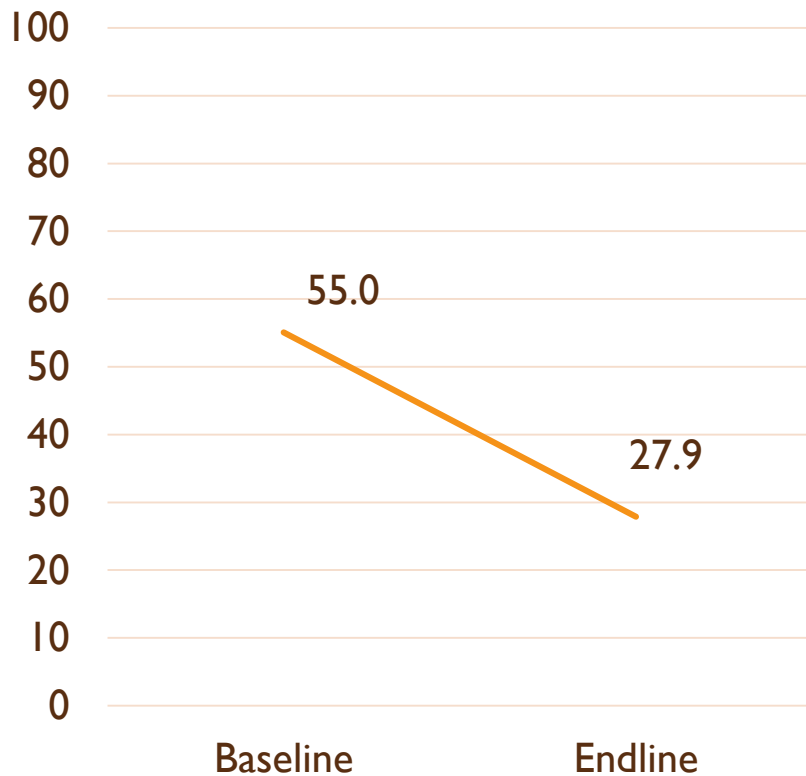
PREG I ENDLINE: Main Takeaways

Significant changes have taken place within the PREG I intervention areas since 2013:

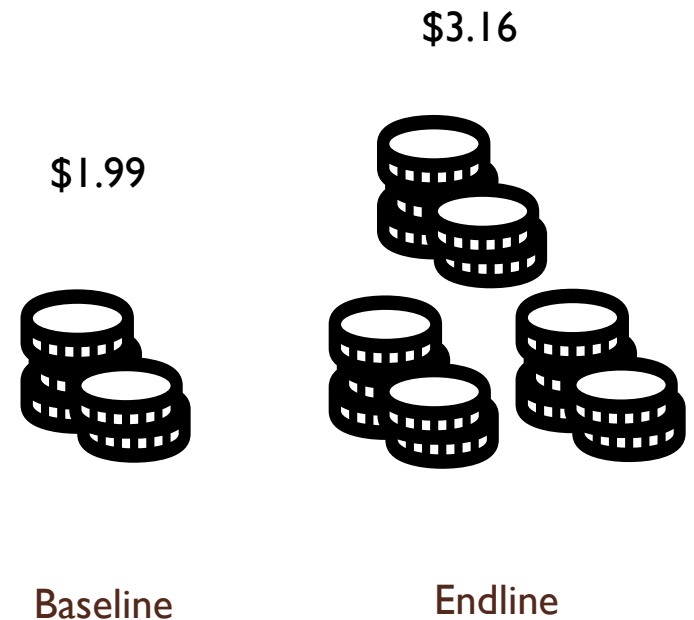
1. Outcomes have improved, in the face of recurring droughts
 - Large increases in per-capita income, reduction in poverty rate
 - Improvement in rates of stunting and wasting in children
 - Increase in perceived resilience (ability to cope with future shocks), particularly through increased savings, ability to rely on others, agency, and assets
2. Some key resilience capacities have improved
 - Dramatic growth in % HH reporting increased savings
 - Increase in ability to rely on non-relatives outside of tribe/ethnic groups
 - Large shift in attitudes from destiny to agency

PREG I ENDLINE Results: Well-being Outcomes

Significant decline in HHs living below poverty level (\$1.25)

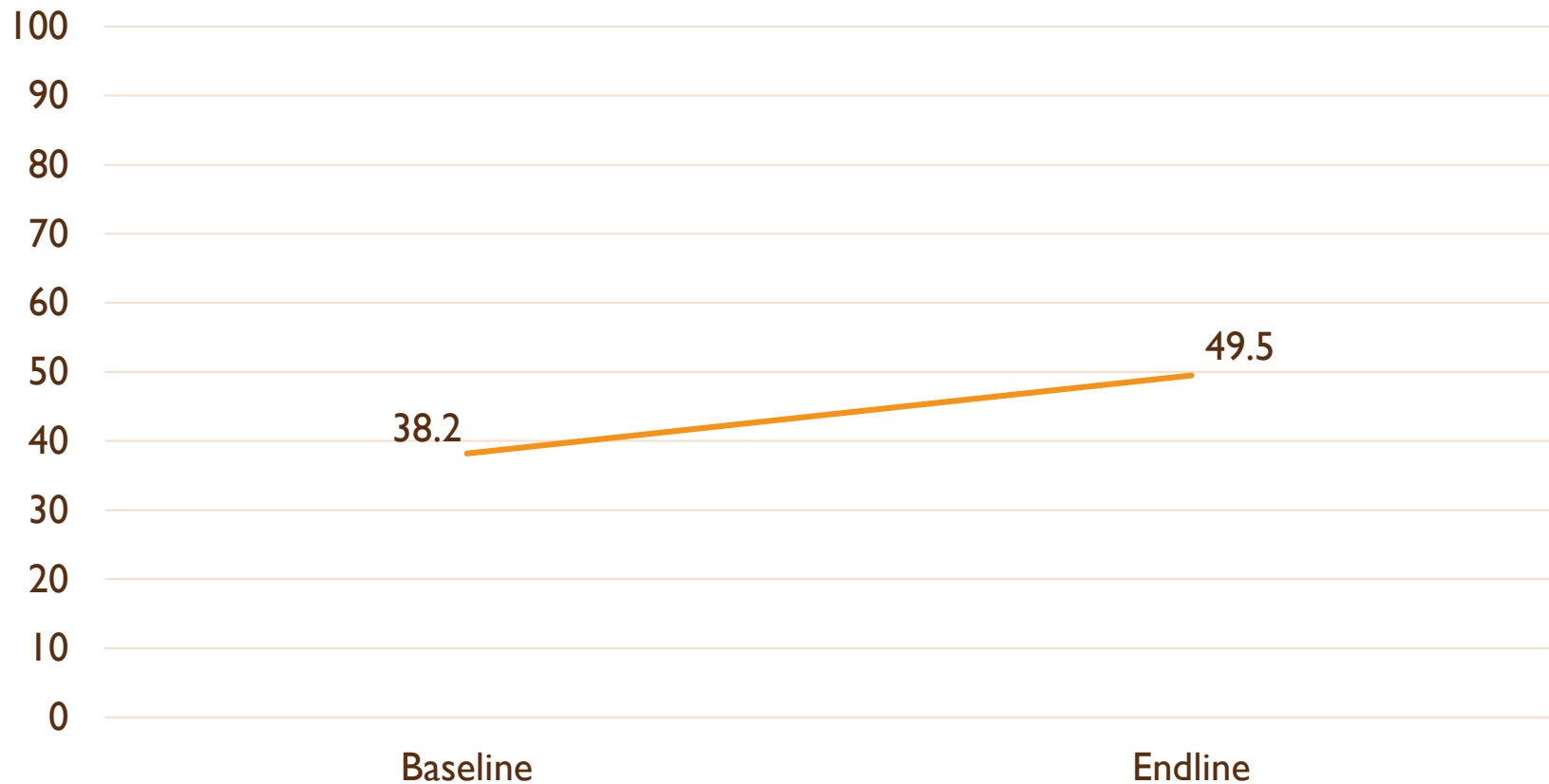


Significant increase in expenditures



PREG I ENDLINE Results: Well-being Outcomes

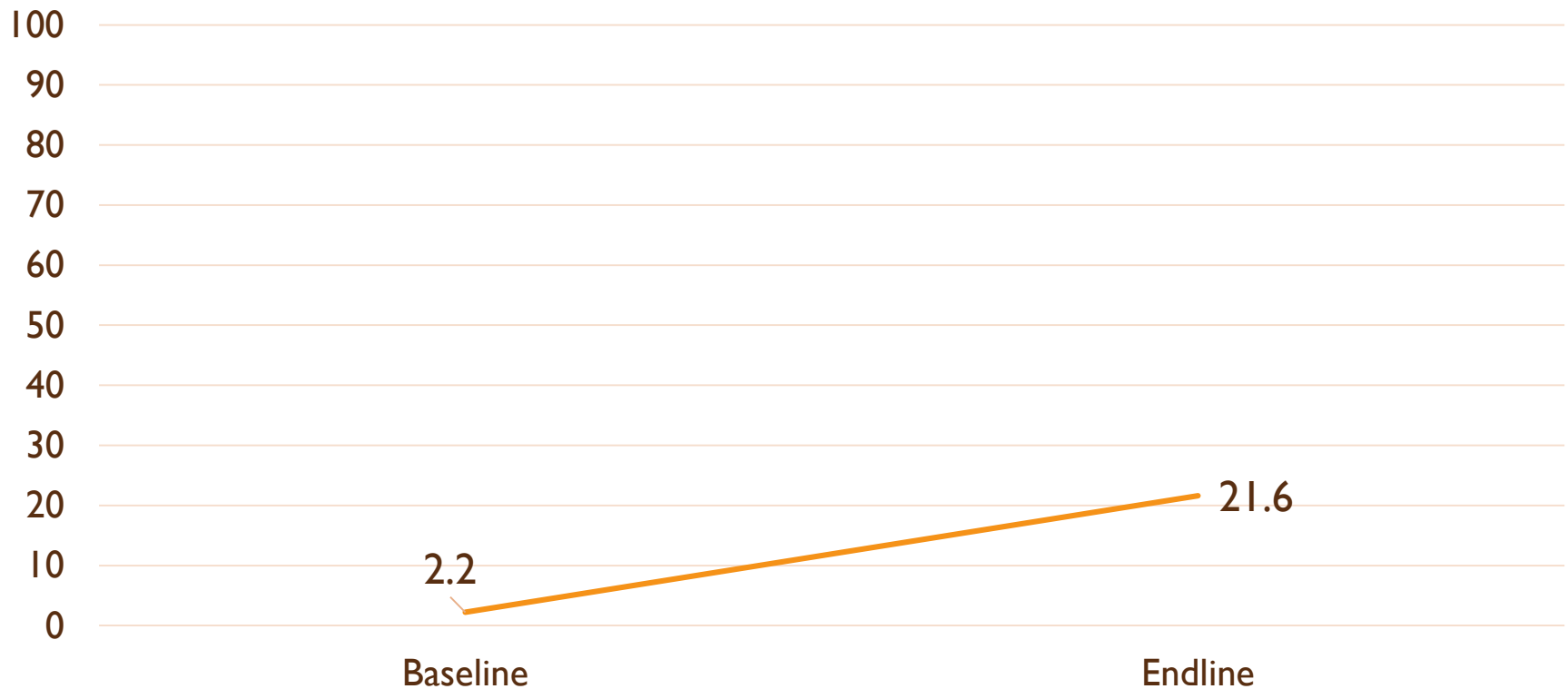
Significant increase in perceived resilience (ability to cope with future shock)



PREG I ENDLINE Results: Resilience Capacities

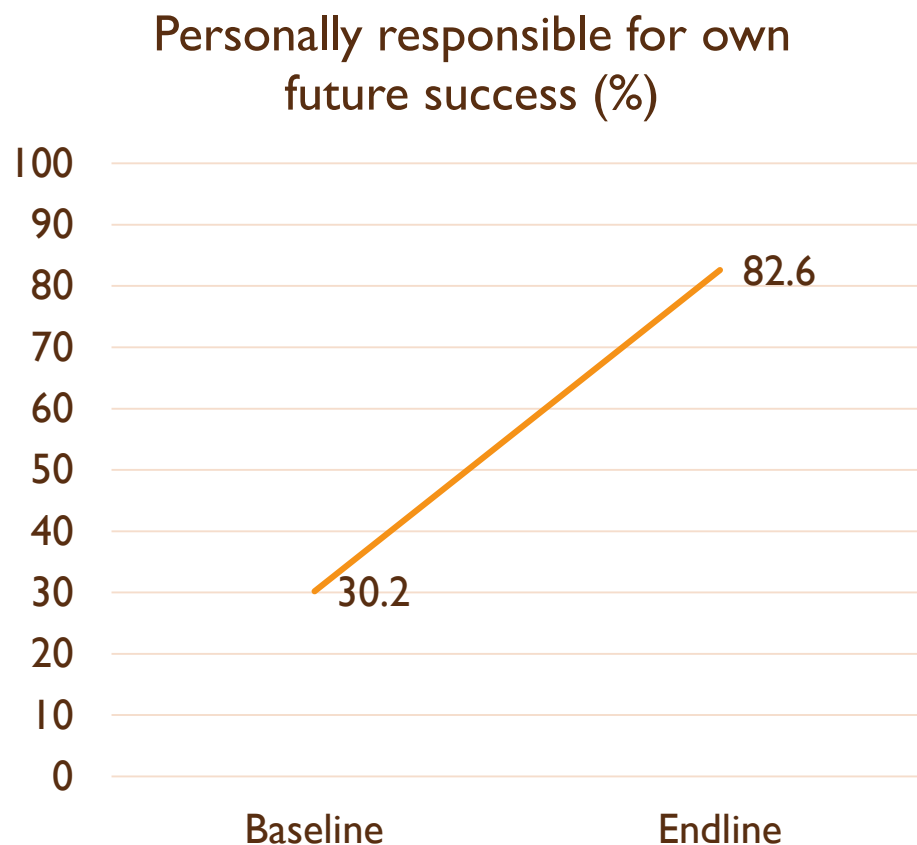
Significant gain in HH increasing savings

Increased Savings



Results: Resilience Capacities

Significant increase in people's perceived agency

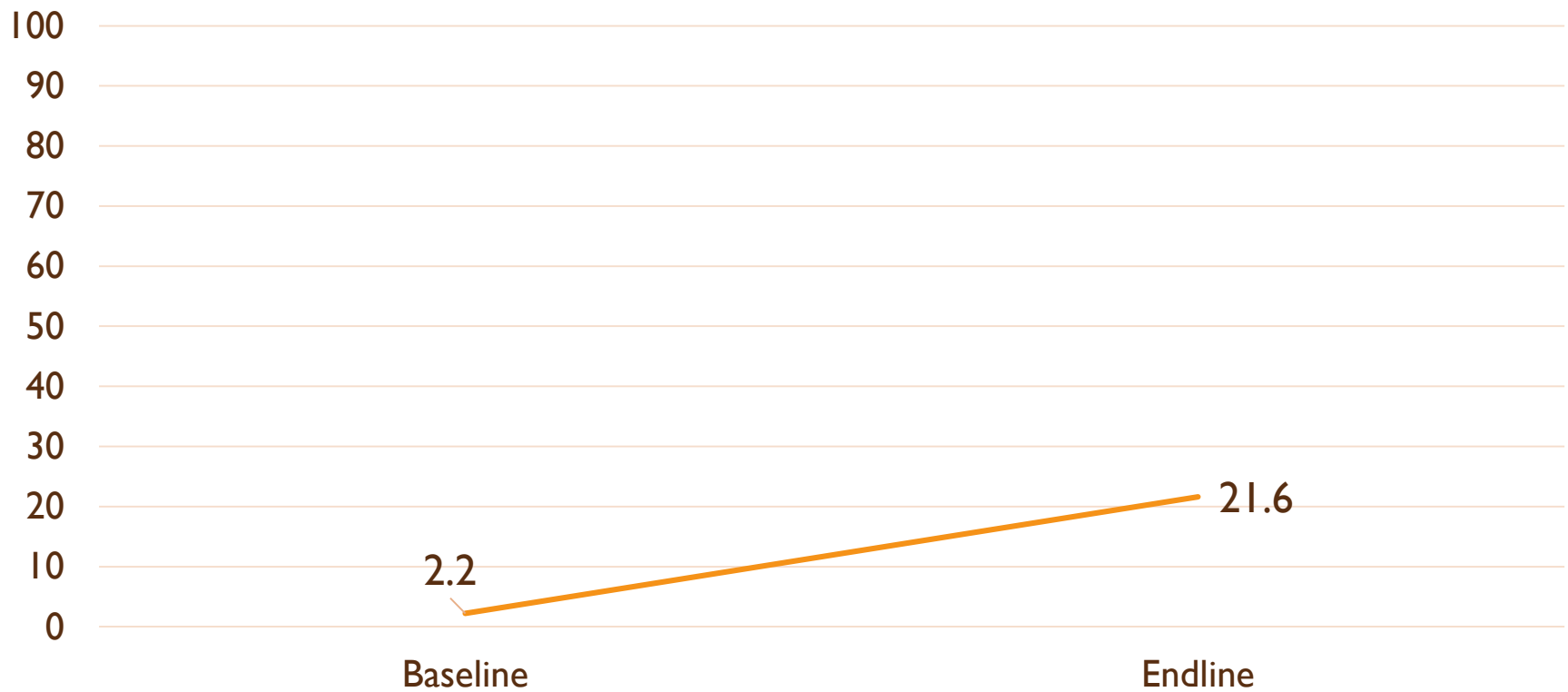


Qualitative data indicate agency more common when communities have higher levels of external contacts and collective action

Results: Resilience Capacities

Significant gain in HH increasing savings

Increased Savings



PREG II BASELINE SURVEY

Key Takeaways

- Main reported shocks: **rising food prices, flooding, drought, livestock disease**
- Reducing food consumption is the most common coping strategy for all shocks
- Resilience capacities are strongly associated with better well-being outcomes, including recovery from drought



Photo: Juozas Cernius/Save the Children

Key Takeaways

Specific resilience components most strongly associated with improved outcomes and recovery include:

Household level

Assets

Savings

Shock preparedness

Remittances

Social capital

Education

Aspirations

Community level

Infrastructure

Markets

The PREG II IE Baseline – Objective

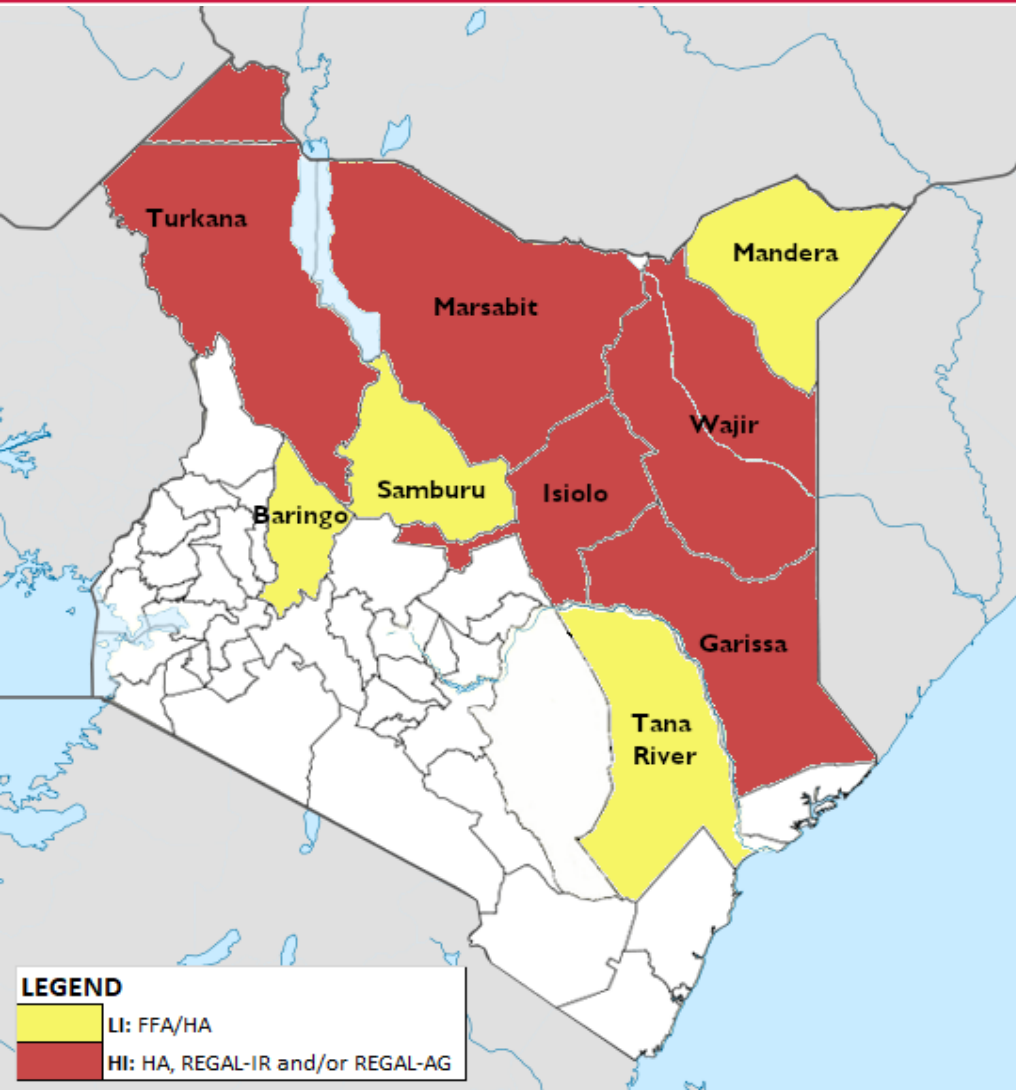
Establish baseline dataset against which to determine whether and to what extent PREG II resilience programming increased households' **resilience capacities and outcomes** from baseline to endline.

Resilience: The ability to “... recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth” (USAID).

Resilience capacities: Enabling conditions for achieving resilience. Three dimensions:

- **Absorptive capacity**
The ability to minimize exposure to shocks and recover quickly if exposed
- **Adaptive capacity**
The ability to make proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies based on changing conditions
- **Transformative capacity**
State of the wider system in which households are embedded: governance mechanisms, markets, infrastructure, basic services, formal safety nets

THE PREG II IE BASELINE – PROGRAM AREAS



9 Counties in Northern Kenya

- High Intensity Counties: Humanitarian Assistance *and* PREG USAID programming in Turkana, Marsabit, Isiolo, Wajir, and Garissa
- Low Intensity Counties: Humanitarian Assistance *or* non-PREG USAID programming in Manderla, Samburu, Baringo and Tana River)

Methods – Measurement of Resilience Capacity

Multi-dimensional indicators of resilience capacity



Absorptive capacity

- Bonding social capital
- Cash savings
- Access to informal safety nets
- Availability of hazard insurance
- Disaster preparation and mitigation
- Conflict mitigation support
- Asset ownership

Adaptive capacity

- Bridging social capital
- Linking social capital
- Aspirations
- Livelihood diversity
- Access to financial resources
- Human capital
- Exposure to information
- Asset ownership

Transformative capacity

- Bridging social capital
- Linking social capital
- Access to markets
- Access to services
- Access to livestock services
- Access to infrastructure
- Access to communal natural resources
- Access to formal safety nets

The PREG II IE Baseline – Research Questions

Baseline research questions:

- How do resilience capacities and their components affect household well-being outcomes in the face of shocks?
- What coping strategies do households use to deal with shock?

Methods – Research Design

- Impact evaluation (IE)
- Panel survey
- Quasi-experimental Mixed-methods
 - Use regression analysis and propensity score matching to control for initial differences at baseline between the treatment and control groups
 - Not a true baseline because programming already taking place in sample



Methods – Sampling

Treatment Group	Resilience Programming Intensity
Low Intensity	Humanitarian Assistance <i>OR</i> non-resilience activities
High Intensity	
	Low REGAL/LMS <i>OR</i> at least 2 other USAID development activities (DEV)
	Medium REGAL/LMS <i>AND</i> 1 other DEV <i>OR</i> 3 other DEV
	High REGAL/LMS <i>AND</i> 2 DEV <i>OR</i> 4 other DEV

- Both Low and High Intensity include Humanitarian Assistance programming
- Stratified design allows for the evaluation of the impacts of the PREG interventions above and beyond the effects of humanitarian assistance.
- By further stratifying the High Intensity counties into low, medium, and high levels of PREG resilience programming, we can also compare the impacts across different combinations of PREG interventions.

Methods – Data Collection

Data collection

- August/September 2018 (lean season)
- Quantitative data: 2,820 households in 128 sublocations
 - Low Intensity HH = 1798
 - High Intensity HH = 1537
- Qualitative data: 32 FGDs (male & female) in 32 sublocations + 50 KIIs at administrative levels
- Qualitative data integrated with quantitative to better understand conditions on the ground, interpret quantitative data, and give voice to local people

Results – Livelihoods



Photo: Juozas Cernius/Save the Children

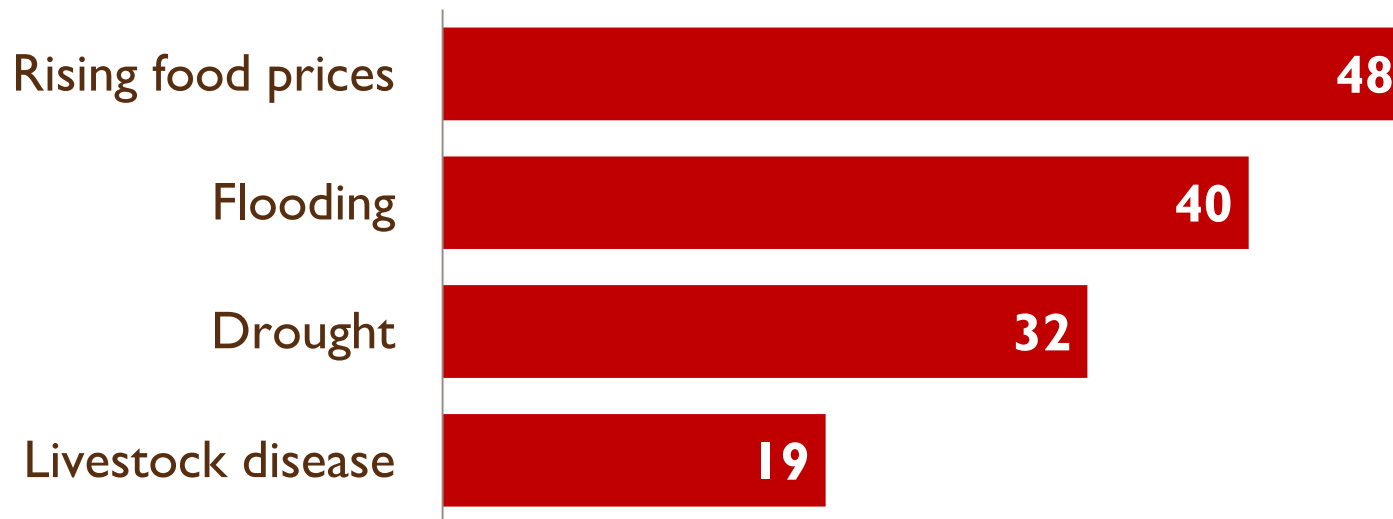
Qualitative Findings:

- Several contextual factors have reduced viability of traditional livestock-based livelihoods.
- Response Strategies:
 1. Intensify agricultural production (stepping up)
 2. Diversify livelihoods (stepping out)
 3. Sell off livestock and move to urban areas (moving out)

Results – Shock Exposure

HHs experienced on average 2 shocks in past 12 months

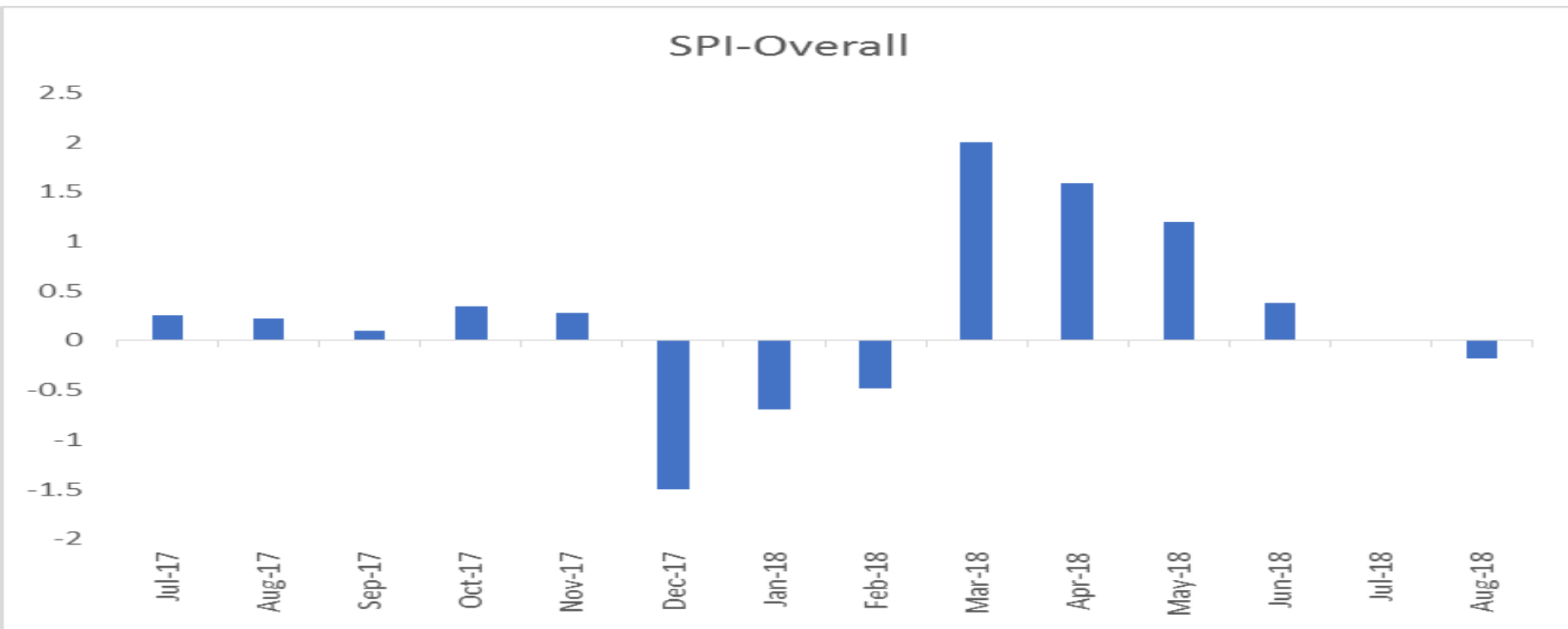
- 2 most common shocks were **rising food prices & flooding**
- Shock exposure index is 9.7 (0-184)



Background – Shock Exposure

Objective measure of precipitation helps to explain why flooding more salient than drought

Standard Precipitation Index (SPI) over 12 month period prior to baseline



Results – Coping Strategies

Reducing food consumption is the most common coping strategy

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



Results – Well-being Outcomes

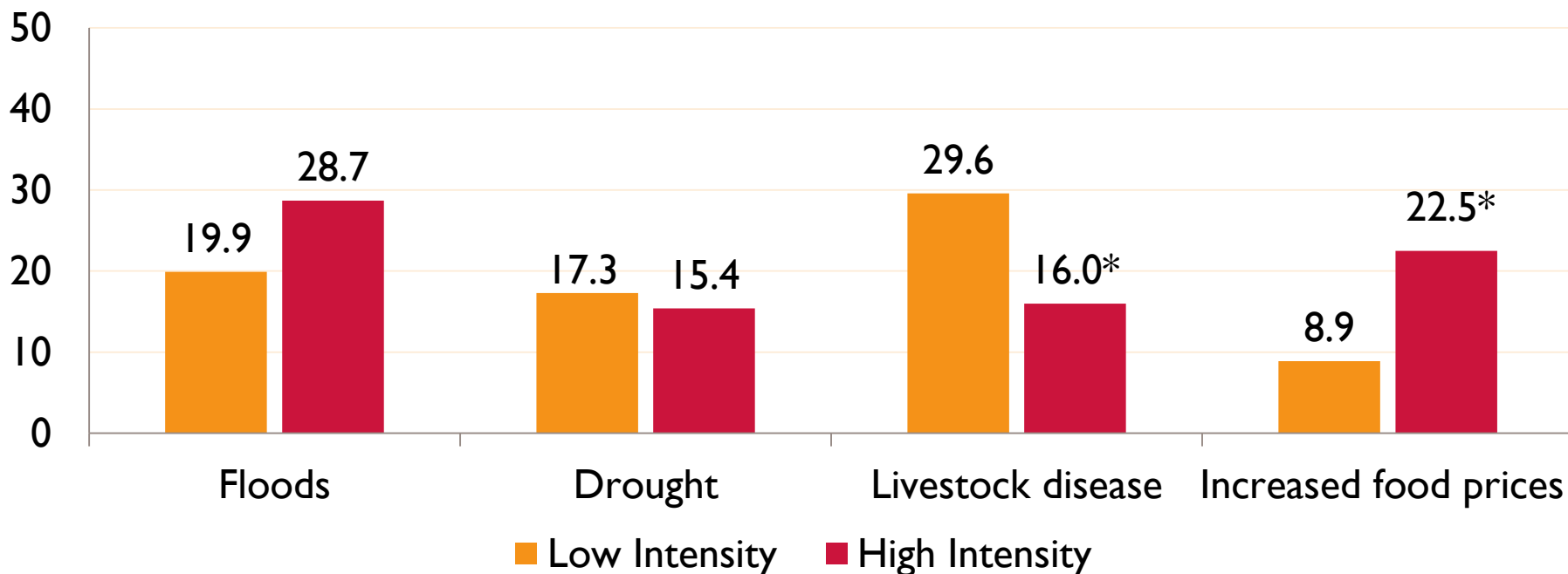
- No significant differences between low and high intensity groups at baseline
- HHs consume five out of 12 food groups in their daily meals
- Over 2/3 sample food insecure
- 1/3 sample below poverty line

Well-being Outcome	Low Intensity	High Intensity
HDDS (mean, 0-12)	5.3	5.7
FIES (% moderate to severe food insecure)	68.9	68.1
Daily expenditures (mean/median, USD)	4.07/2.61	4.34/2.66
Poverty (%)	31.4	35.2

Results – Well-being Outcomes

- Frequent, persistent and compounding nature of shock context
- Intense flooding, drought and livestock disease during 2017, compounded by erosion of assets and resources, reducing ability to recover

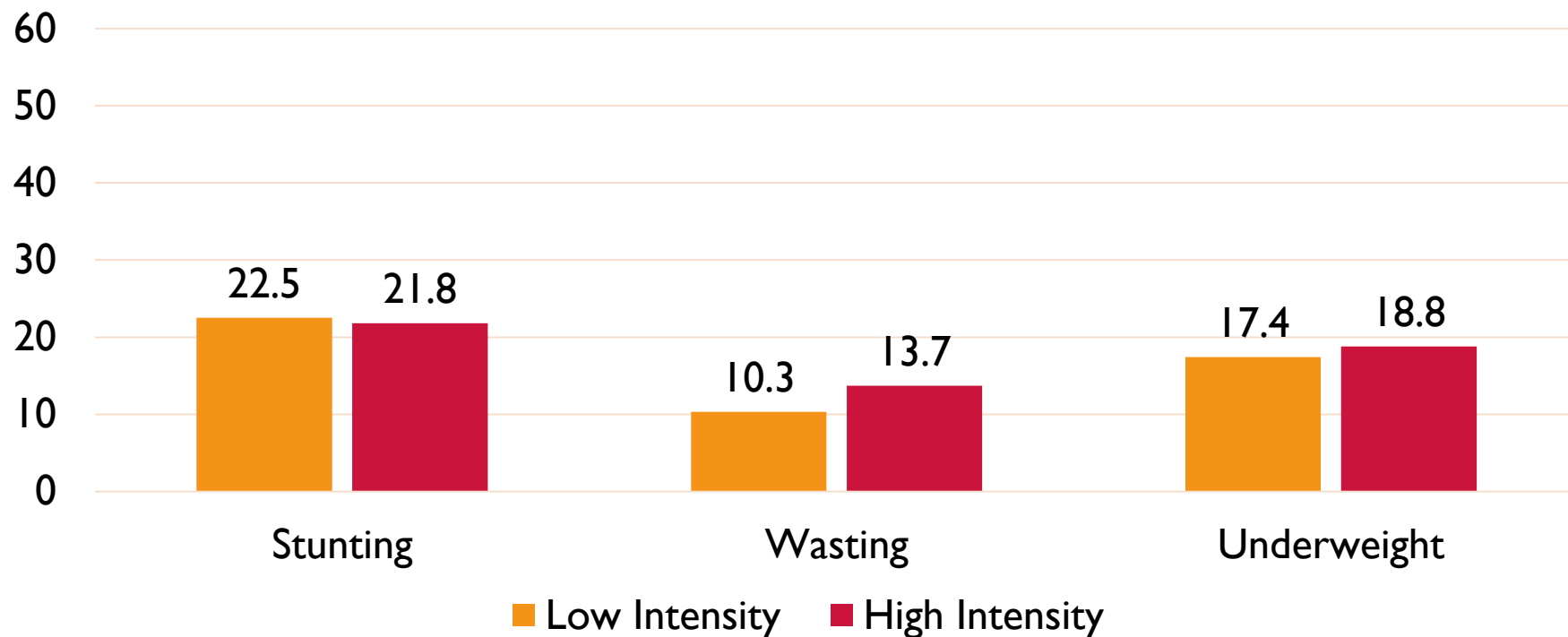
Recovery from Shock



Results – Well-being Outcomes

No significant differences between treatment and control groups

Child Nutrition



Results – Resilience Capacities

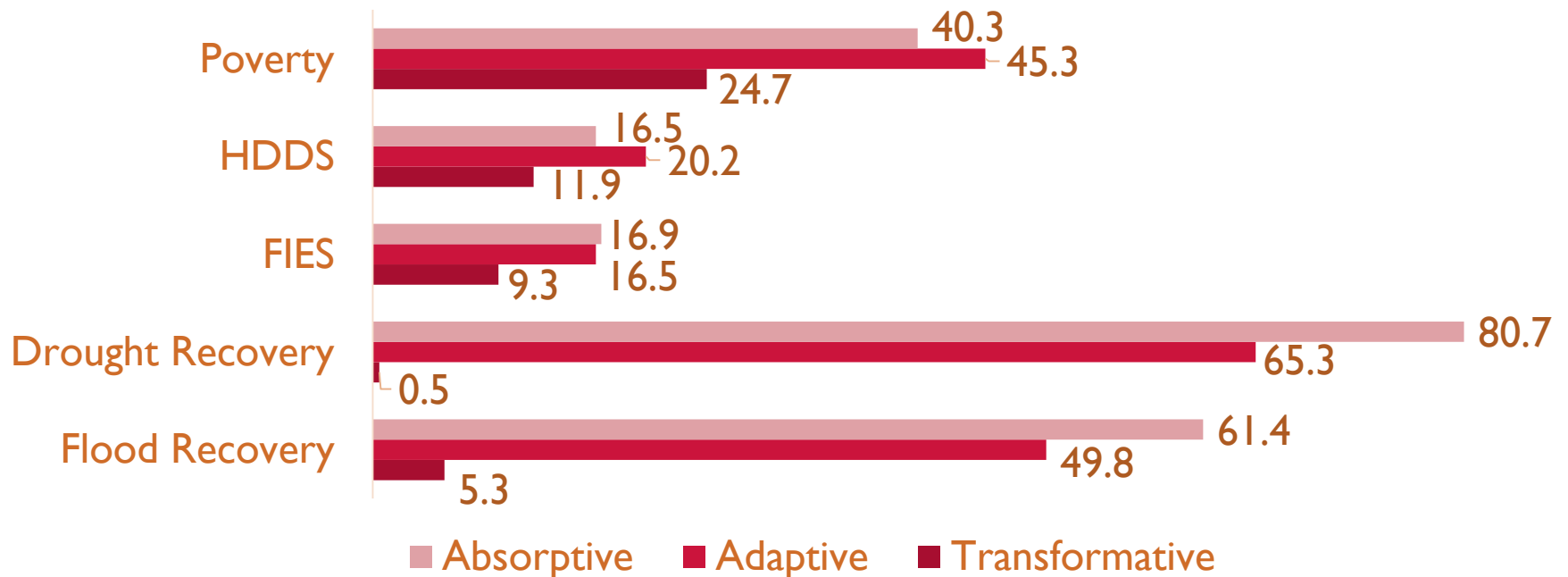
Resilience Capacity (mean; 0-100)	Low Intensity	High Intensity
Absorptive	29.9	28.5
Adaptive	31.6	31.3
Transformative	26.2	26.7

- No significant differences between Low and High Intensity HHs at Baseline
- Qualitative information also indicate low values of resilience capacities
- Key elements of resilience capacities identified in qualitative survey:
 - Education/trainings
 - Access to financial services/capital
 - Social capital
 - Well-timed and targeted HA

Results – Resilience Capacities and Well-being Outcomes

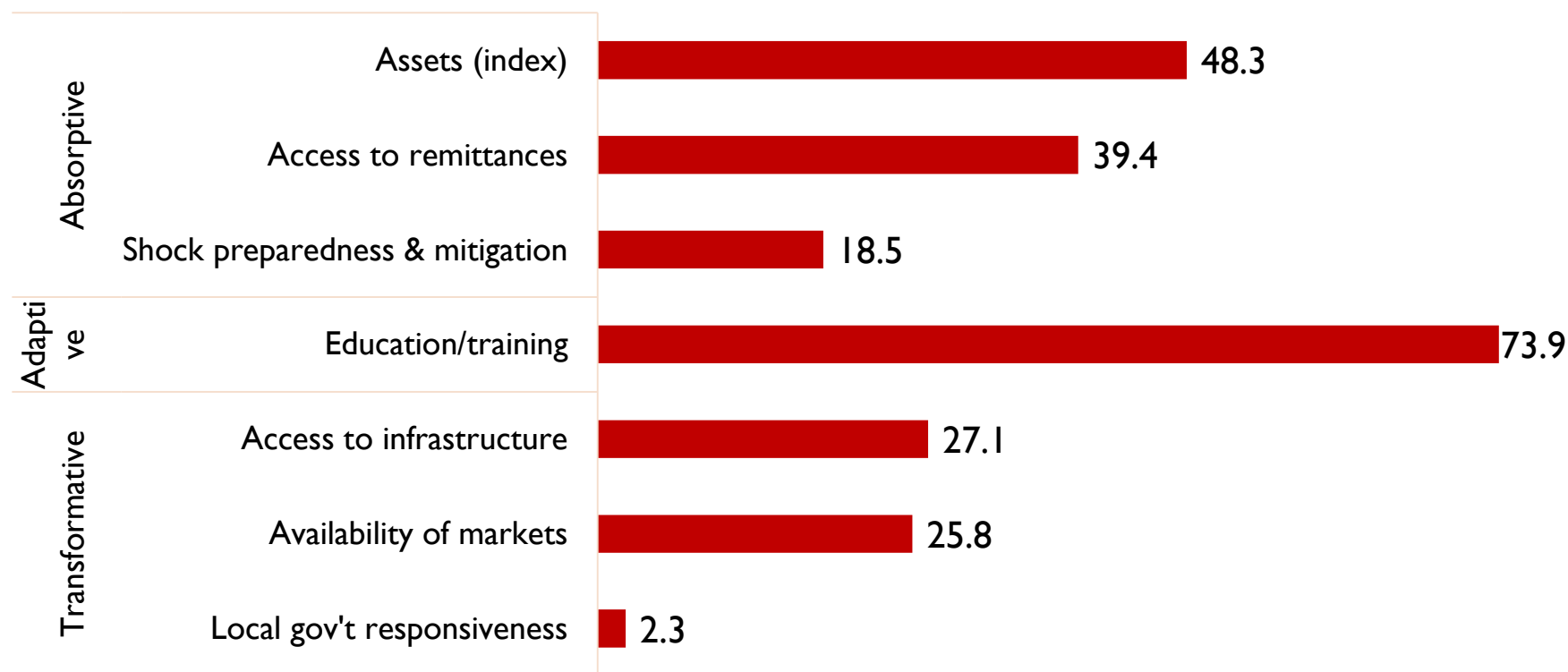
For a given level of shock exposure, higher levels of resilience capacities, especially for absorptive and adaptive capacity, are significantly associated with better well-being outcomes.

% change in outcome as capacity moves from lowest to highest quartiles



Results – Resilience Components and Poverty

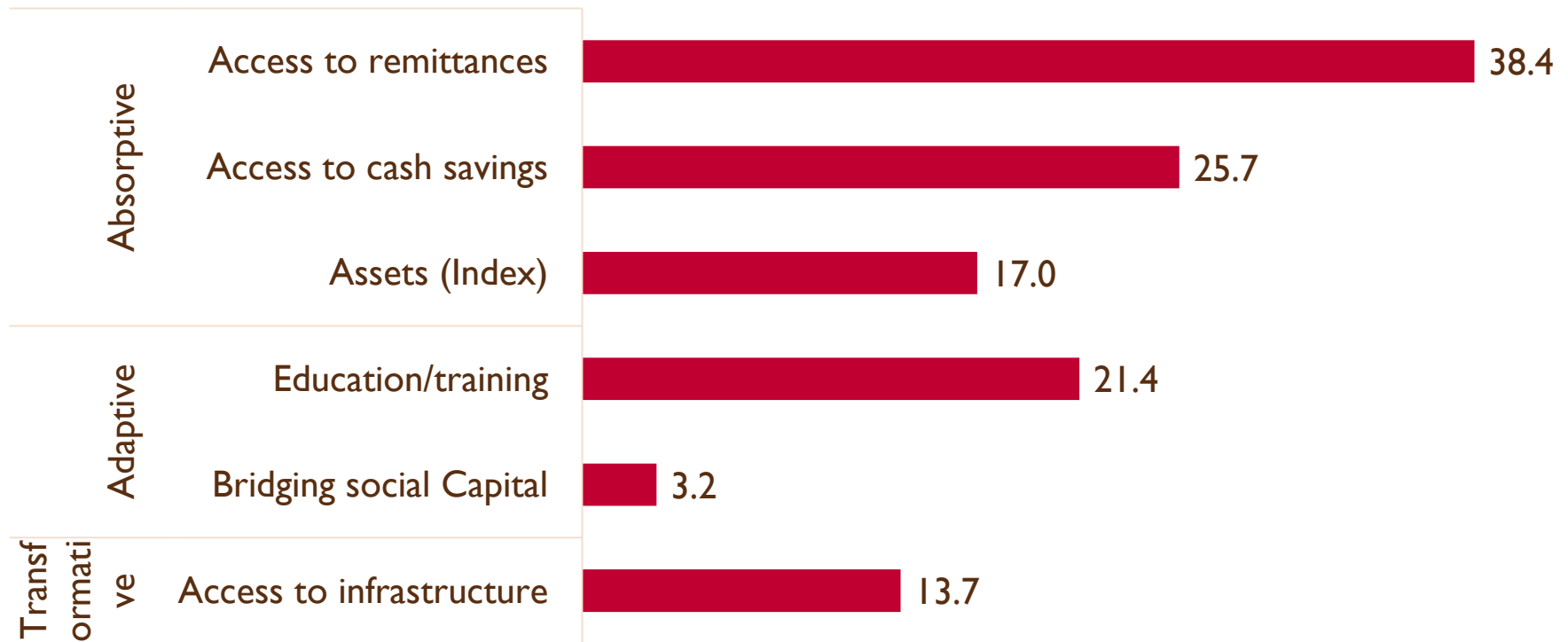
For a given level of shock exposure, HHs are less likely to experience poverty if they have more of any of the following:



% change in poverty as resilience capacities move from lowest to highest quartiles

Results – Resilience Components and Food Security

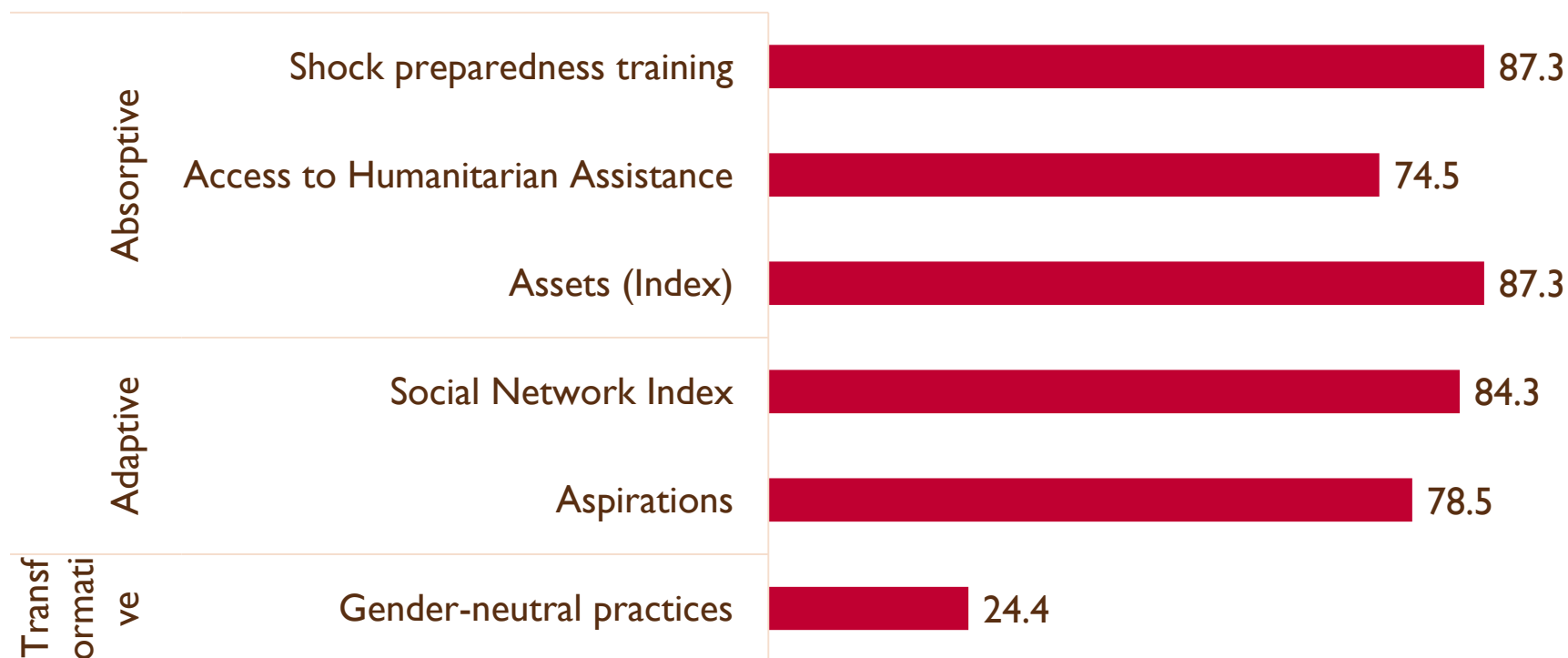
For a given level of shock exposure, HHs are less likely to experience food *in*security if they have more:



% change in food security as resilience capacities move from lowest to highest quartiles

Results – Resilience Components and Recovery from Drought

For a given level of shock exposure, HHs are more likely to recovery from **drought if they have more:**



% change in recovery from drought as resilience capacities move from lowest to highest quartiles

Results – Resilience Components and Recovery

Components that INCREASE likelihood of recovery from **flooding**

- Shock preparation & mitigation
- Social networking

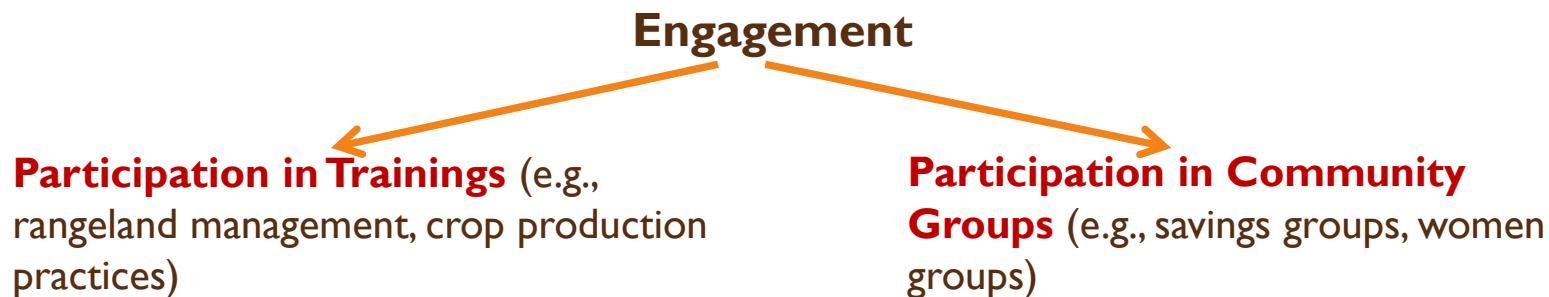
Components that INCREASE likelihood of recovery from **rising food prices**

- Shock preparation & mitigation
- Savings
- Participation in local decision making

Components that INCREASE likelihood of recovery from **livestock disease**

- Assets
- Shock preparation & mitigation
- Access to financial institutions
- Local government responsiveness

Results – Resilience Capacity and Engagement



Resilience Capacity	Participated in Trainings		Participated in Groups	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Absorptive capacity	28.2	41.8*	27.7	43.8*
Adaptive capacity	30.5	46.6*	29.9	49.2*

- HHs who are engaged have significantly more absorptive and adaptive capacity
- Regression results support these findings – both measures of engagement are significantly ($p < 0.000$) associated with absorptive and adaptive capacity

Implications for Programming

Baseline findings highlight the importance of resilience investments in the following areas:

- Education/Training
- Assets/Savings
- Aspirations
- Social Capital/Networking
- Shock preparedness
- Infrastructure
- Markets



Hannah Maule-ffinck / Save the Children

Future Research

- Focused selection of sample enables more advanced techniques to determine impact, such as PSM Difference-in-Difference analysis
- Expand analysis at endline to include exposure to system-level interventions in addition to participation
- Recurrent Monitoring Surveys
- Explore relationships between the Transformative capacity and Absorptive and Adaptive capacities (the hypothesis: HHs in contexts characterized by higher levels of transformative capacity will have higher adaptive and absorptive capacities, all else equal)
- Factors affecting livelihood diversification (positive livelihood strategy or response to shocks?)

Questions & Answers



Photo: Jordi Matas / Save the Children

Thank You



<https://www.fsnnetwork.org/REAL/HoA-Resilience>

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9/13/2019