

Measuring impact of rural development measures on resilience of rural livelihoods – what does it mean?

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Meissner-Germerode, 17 Oktober 2013

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Resilience - Introduction

The appearance of droughts coupled with humanitarian catastrophies in the last years at the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region lead to a debate on how politics and development could contribute to strenghten the resilience of concerned populations.

Households should persist in crises and „bounce back better“ – they should learn from crises and adapt their coping strategies on new challenges.



Resilience - Definition

The most common definition of resilience is the one of DFID:

The ability of countries, communities, and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses – such as drought or violent conflict – without compromising their long-term prospects.”

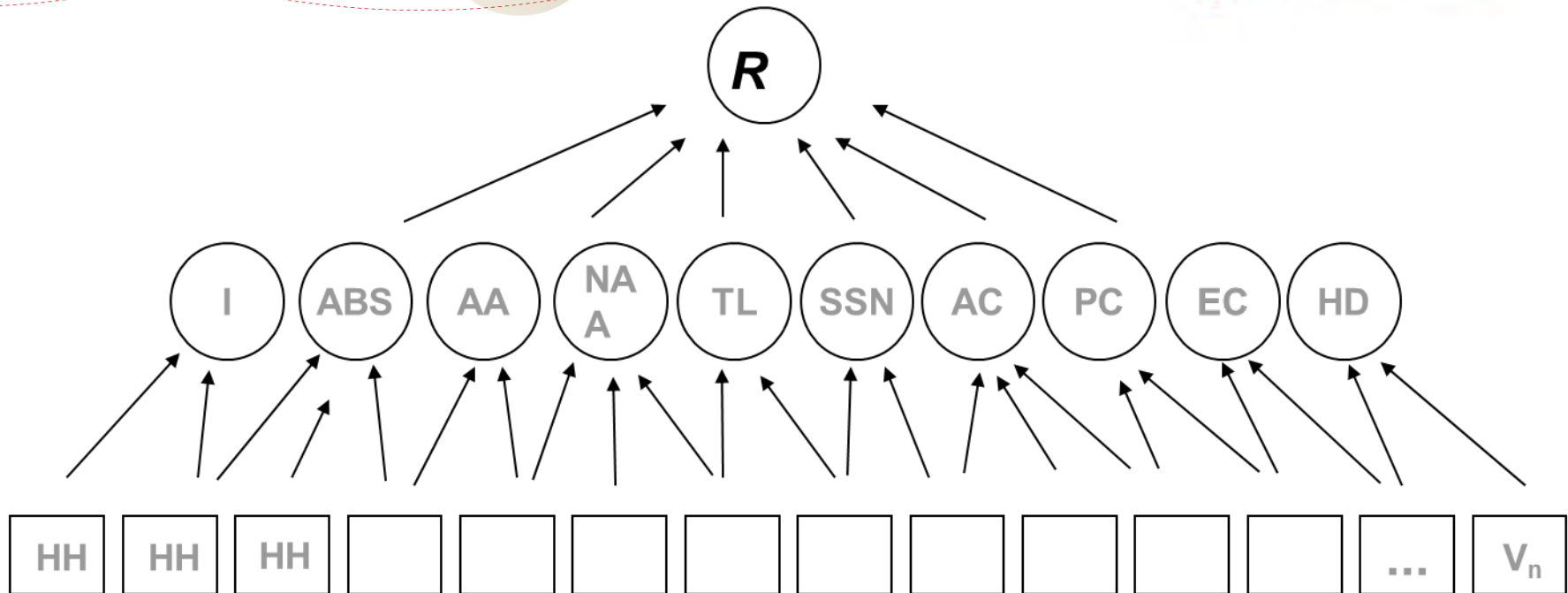
Department for International Development (DfID). 2011. Defining Disaster Resilience. London; DFID.



Interventions to strengthen resilience:

Resilience has to show impacts on the household level, but interventions have to be oriented on systems:

- Political systems (early warning systems, response capacities)
- Social safety systems (multi-level approach: individual or community based initiatives but also state-headed systems)
- Agro-ecological systems
- Livelihoodsystems



I = Income

ABS = Access to basic services

AA = Agricultural Assets

NAA = Non Agricultural Assets

TL = Technical Level (Household)

SSN = Social Safety Networks

AC = Adaptive Capacities

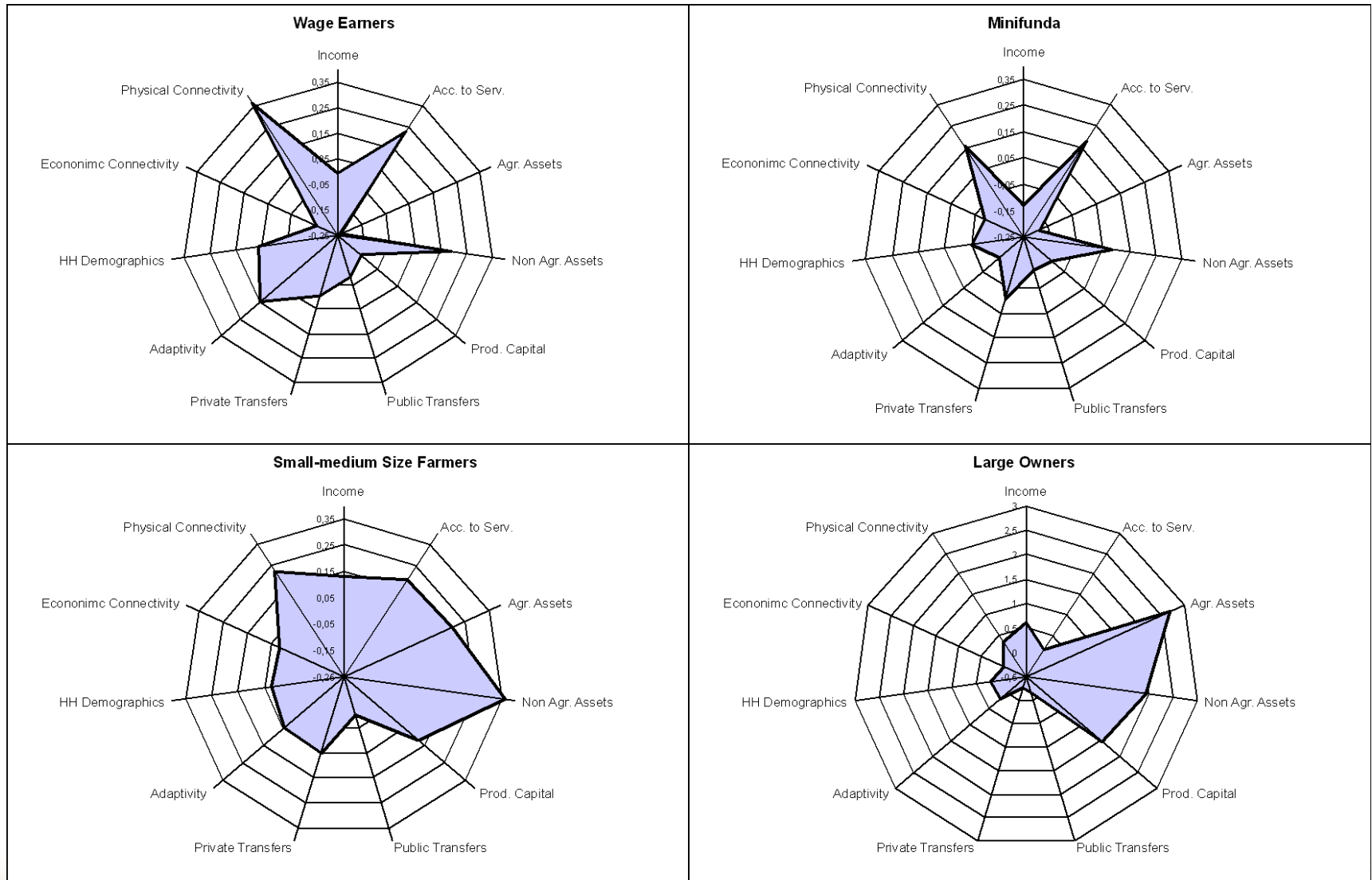
PC = Physical Connectivity

EC = Economic Connectivity

HD = Household Demography



Resilience of different livelihood groups



BASIC FRAMEWORK

Assets or
Capitals

- Five “*capitals*”:
Financial, Physical,
Environmental,
Human, Social

Hazard!

Incomes

- Conversion of all
income into
“*common currency*”—
can be food energy or
cash value
- Number of different
sources—as poor hhs
spread risk

Hazard!

Consumption
of Food, Goods
and Services

- Goods and services
can be divided into
three levels: *Basic
Survival, Livelihoods
Protection,
Discretionary*

When a household experiences a hazard, their income can fall dramatically, as can their access to food, goods and services (due to However...
worsening rates of exchange)
By drawing on their Assets, and switching expenditure, the household can expand both its incomes and its consumption
Recovery?



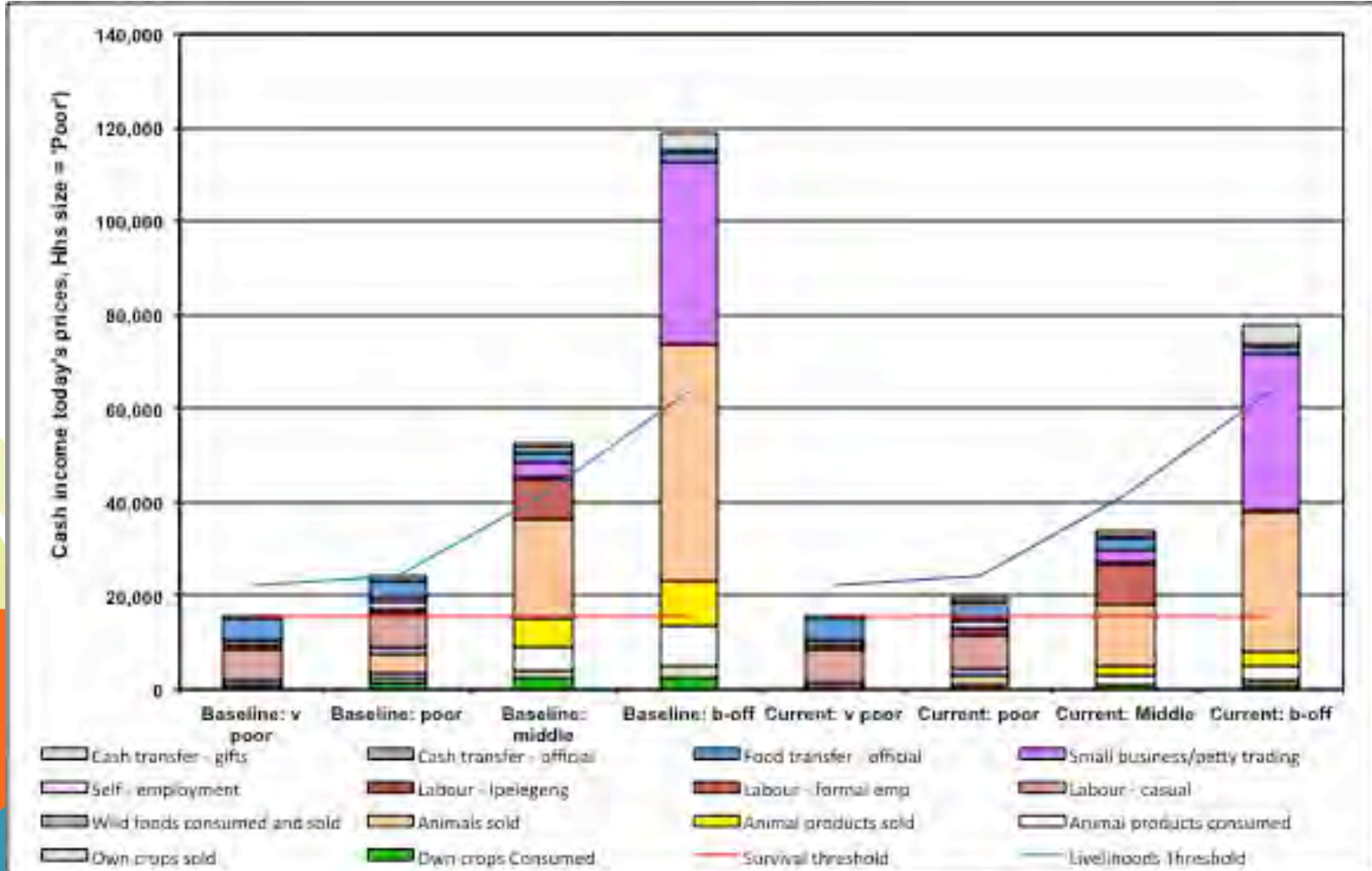


SIMPLE SINGLE-YEAR HAZARD ANALYSIS:

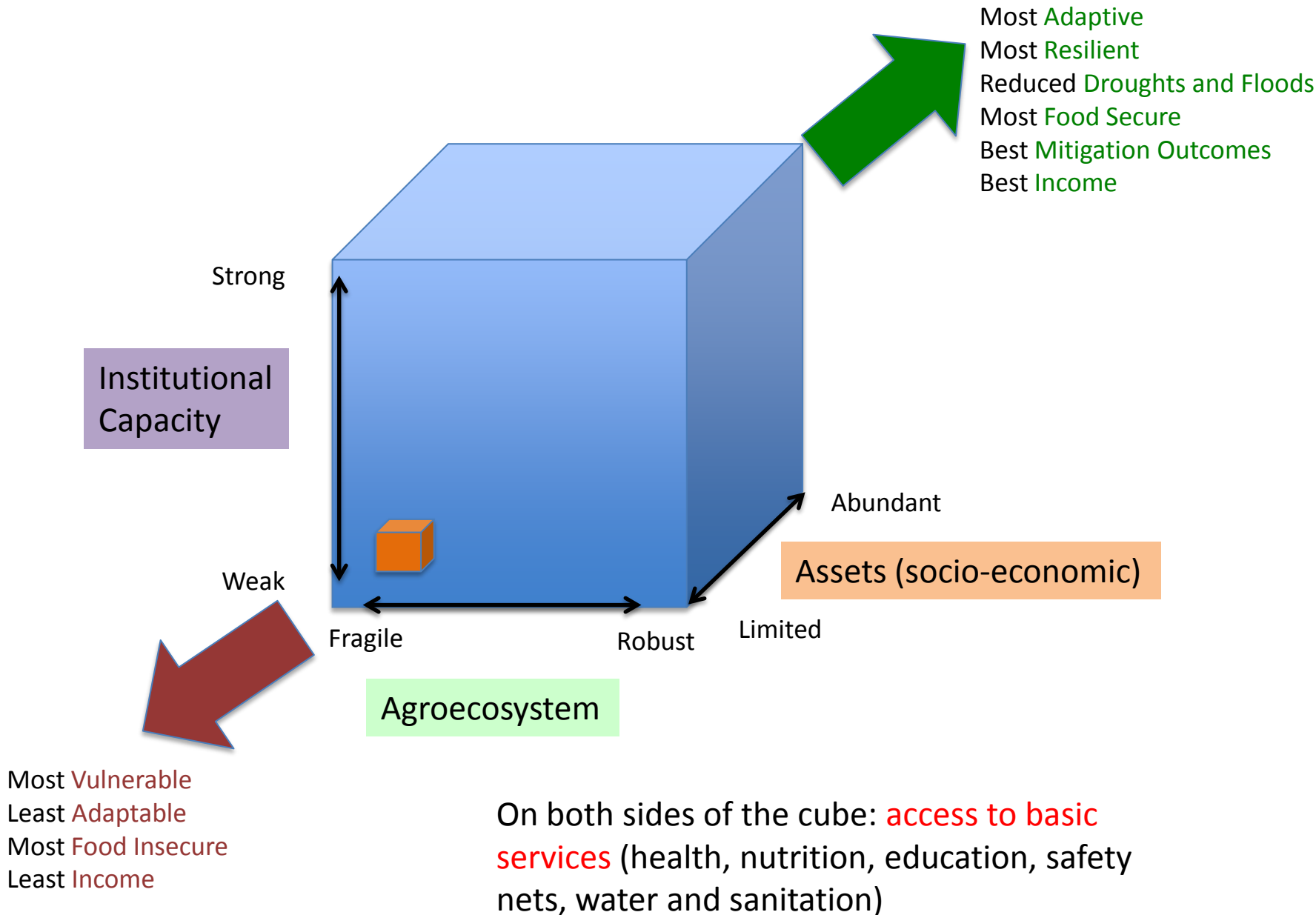
50% Loss of livestock productivity

90% Loss of crops

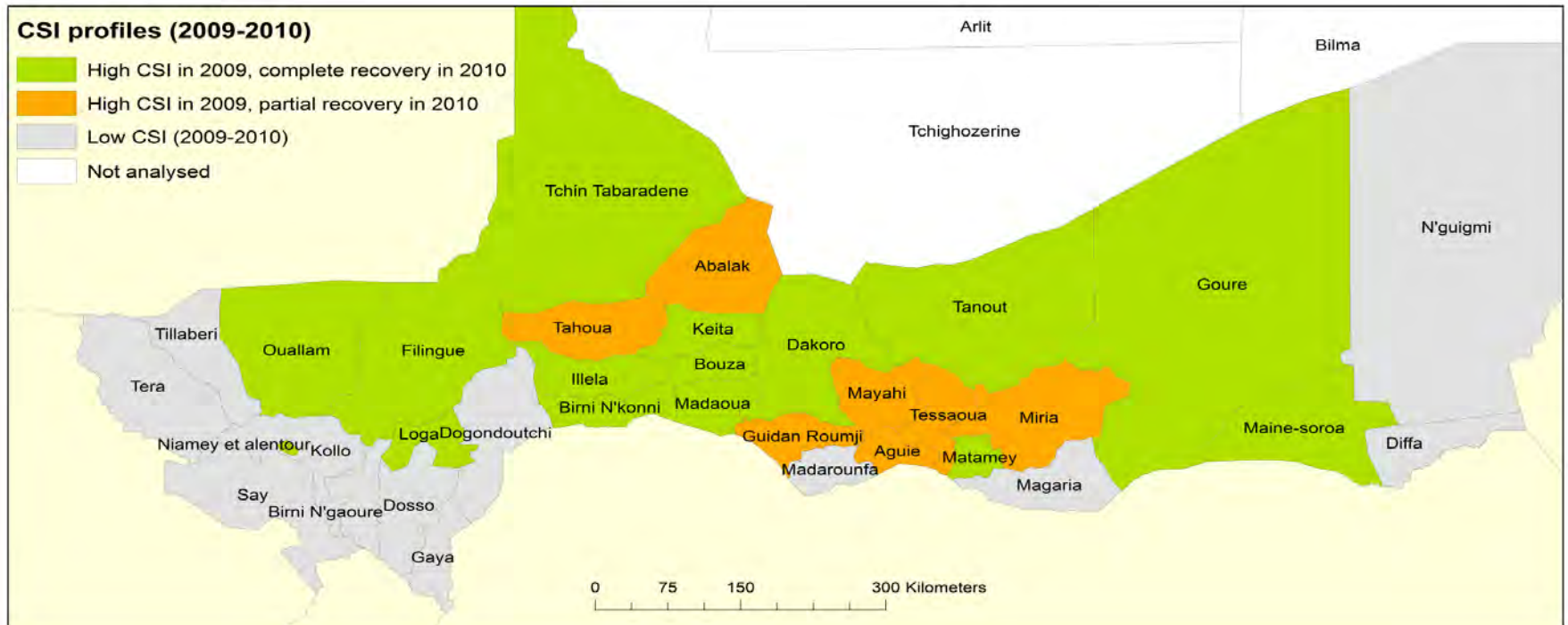
18% Rise in Staple Price

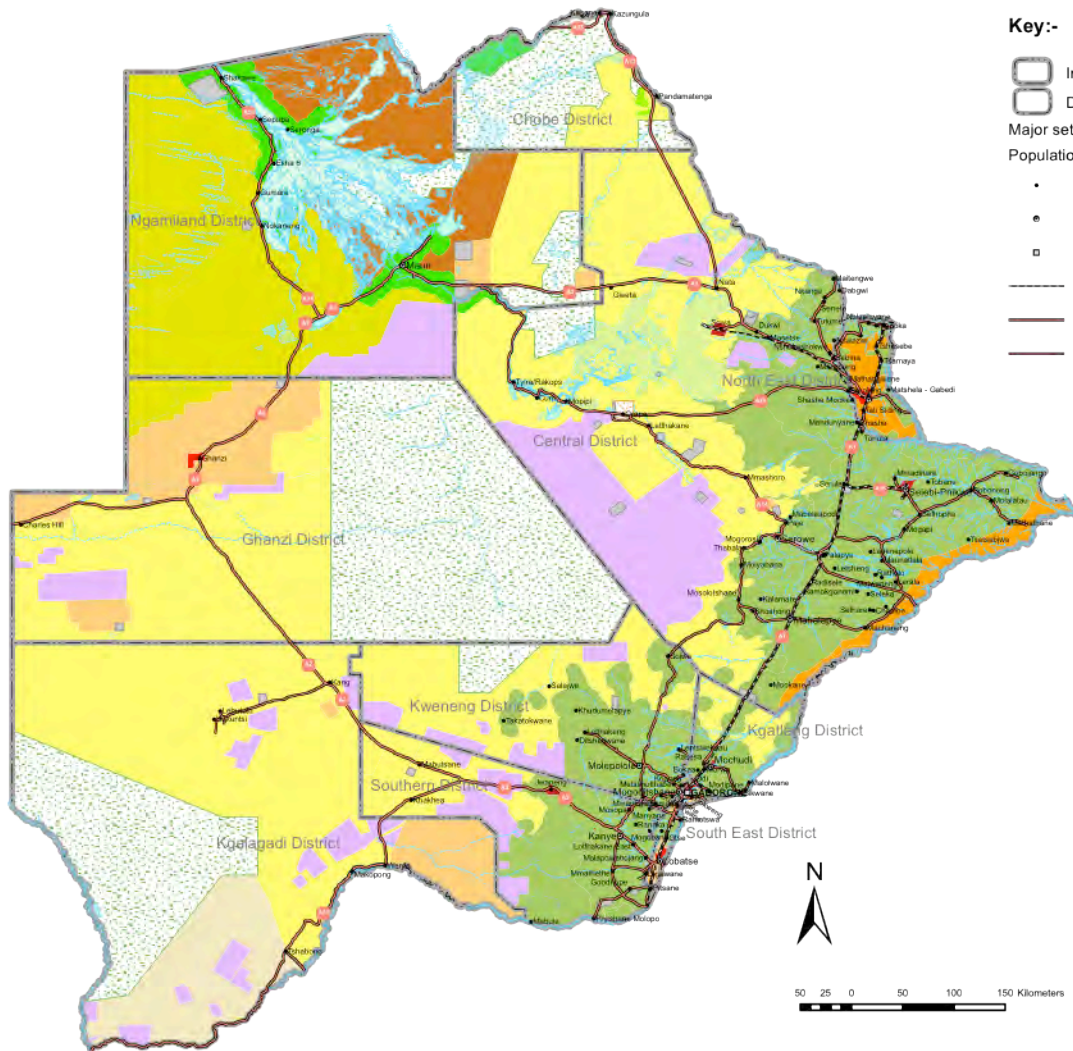


Resilience Framework adapted from Fraser et al 2011



Resilience Mapping



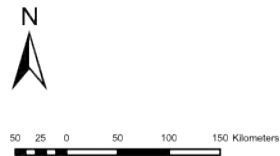


Key:-

- International boundary
 - District boundaries
 - Major settlements
 - Population (2001 Census)**
 - Up to 25,000 people
 - 25,000 to 150,000 people
 - Capital City
 - Railway
 - Primary road
 - Secondary road
- Hydrology**
- River, large
 - River, small
 - Stream
 - Non-perennial streams and river
 - Underground courses
 - Lakes and dams
 - Non-perennial lakes
 - Flood plains
 - Pans and occasional flooding
 - Swamp
 - Islands
 - Underground water bodies

Livelihood Zones

- Government areas
- Restricted area
- Protected parks and reserves
- Tuli and Tati Blocks exclusive access
- Ghanzi-Kgalagadi exclusive access grazing
- Pandamatenga exclusive access cropping
- Communal exclusive grazing
- Open access livestock
- Open access livestock and crops
- Kgalagadi open access small stock
- Central-Southern open access livestock and upland c
- Okavango-Botete riverine crops and other income
- Okavango-Chobe natural resources
- Urban and peri-urban exclusive
- Urban and peri-urban open-access





Resilience - buzzword or new guiding framework?

GIZ Cross-Sectoral Workshop, Sept 30 – October 1, 2013

Resilience is ...

- A dynamic concept
- Not everywhere and any time the same
- Oriented on systems

Resilience should always been development-oriented and focus on a change of the status quo

Resilience offers options to ...

- multi-sectoral action
- Multi-level approaches
- Better linkage between short-, middle and longterm measures
- A better coordination and cooperation between programs and donors

Everything new?

- Many programs are already focusing on the strengthening of resilience on different levels.
- First experiences exist, we do not start by ‚0‘.
- The approaches do not follow (yet) a concrete resilience strategy.

Some ideas and thoughts on „What does resilience mean“:

- Resilience means Creation of **Capacity to act**.
- Capacity to act is always based on the precondition to take informed decisions
- To be able to take informed decisions, mechanisms on articulation and aggregation of interests have to be strengthened on local, regional and national level.



Resilience - buzzword or new guiding framework?

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Resilienz ist ...

- ein dynamisches Konzept
- nicht überall und jederzeit das Selbe
- systemorientiert.

Anspruch: Resilienz sollte immer entwicklungsorientiert sein und darauf abzielen, den Status Quo zu verändern.

Resilienz bietet Optionen zur ...

- Gestaltung multi-sektoraler Maßnahmen
- Gestaltung von Mehr-Ebenen-Ansätzen
- verbesserten Verzahnung von kurz-, mittel- und langfristigen Maßnahmen
- verbesserten Koordination und Kooperation zwischen Programmen und Gebern

Alles neu?

- Viele laufende Projekte zielen bereits auf die Stärkung von Resilienz auf unterschiedlichen Ebenen ab.
- Erste Erfahrungswerte sind bereits vorhanden, wir beginnen nicht bei ‚0‘.
- Die Ansätze folgen (bisher) jedoch noch keiner konkreten „Resilienz-Strategie“.

Gedankenspiele zu ‚Was bedeutet Resilienz?‘

- Resilienz bedeutet, **Handlungsfähigkeit** herzustellen.
- Handlungsfähigkeit basiert auf der Voraussetzung, informierte Entscheidungen zu treffen.
- Um informierte Entscheidungen treffen zu können, müssen Mechanismen zur Interessenartikulation und –aggregation auf lokaler, regionaler und nationaler Ebene in verschiedenen Sektoren gefördert werden.



Deutsche Welthungerhilfe / Worldhungerindex 2013 (launched 14th octobere in Berlin)

- „Resilience cannot be measured but has to be illustrated“
- „It is not the shock itself which is important, but it is the response on it.“
 - Weak shocks: absorptive capacity.
 - Stronger shocks: adaptive capacity
 - Strong shocks: transformative capacity
- People do not like change, they always try to stay as long as possible in the adaptive logic