EDE MTP Pillars	<b>PROJECT ACTIONS</b>	MID-TERM OUTCOMES	SYSTEMS	Impact of investment to enhanced resilience is reflected over a longer timescale	
PEACE AND SECURITY	<ul> <li>PEACE AND HUMAN SECURITY</li> <li>Adopt + implement the Draft Policy on Small Arms +Light Weapons</li> <li>Build presence + capacity of police service + law enforcement agencies</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reduction in violent conflicts in all regions within ASALs</li> <li>Improvement in police/population ratio to UN standards</li> </ul>		LOWER RESOLUTON Unit of measurement: coarser	HIGHER RESOLUTON Unit of measurement: household
<b>V CAPITAL</b> on (b) Health	<ul> <li>EDUCATION</li> <li>Recruit + deploy more teachers to schools in APCs and improve pupil/teacher ratio</li> <li>Maintain scholarship places for girls' education in APCs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>NER at all levels, disaggregated by gender</li> <li>Quality grade at KCSE (C+ and above), disaggregated by gender</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>SOCIAL</li> <li>Land use support</li> <li>Community support</li> </ul>	SYSTEMS-LEVEL INDICATORS	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IMPACT INDICATORS         EMPOWERMENT         • Educational attainment
HUMAN CA (a) Education (	<ul> <li>HEALTH</li> <li>Equip all health facilities with basic medical equipment, strengthen outreach/mobile clinics among nomadic communities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Proportion of fully immunized children</li> <li>Proportion of mothers delivering with skilled provider and/or Maternal mortality rate</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Information</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Governance</li> <li>Social shocks</li> </ul> <ul> <li>Infrastructure</li> <li>Trade access</li> <li>Financial services</li> <li>Wealth</li> </ul>	Indicators of herd dynamics - condition and size	<ul> <li>Educational attainment (secondary and above)</li> <li>Parliamentary representation</li> <li>EDUCATION</li> <li>Children enrolled</li> </ul>
NFRASTRUCTURE	<ul> <li>INFRASTRUCTURE</li> <li>Construct + upgrade/rehabilitate 2,209 of priority roads to enhance connectivity and market access</li> <li>Construct 20 solar-powered ICT centres</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Proportion of priority roads within the target regions that are paved and maintained</li> <li>Rate of connection of social infrastructure, community infrastructure, small businesses &amp; households (both grid &amp; off-grid)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Financial conditions</li> <li>Livelihood / Income diversification</li> <li>Economic shocks</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Indicators of trade</li> <li>volume, price,</li> <li>terms of trade</li> <li>Indicators of peace</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Years of schooling</li> <li>Mean years of schooling</li> <li>Expected years of schooling</li> </ul> <b>HEALTH</b> <ul> <li>Nutrition</li> </ul>
IVELIHOODS	<ul> <li>LIVELIHOODS</li> <li>Establish and/or rehabilitate meat- processing factories</li> <li>Strengthen disease control + surveillance systems along stock routes &amp; trade markets</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved post-drought</li> <li>Long-term investments in safety-nets provide sustained protection of household assets</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ecosystem services</li> <li>Population and per capita resources</li> <li>Climate</li> <li>Natural resource shocks</li> </ul>	and security - conflict, access to resources, mobility, etc. MEASURING ↑↓ IN	<ul> <li>Child mortality</li> <li>Life expectancy at birth</li> <li>REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</li> <li>Adolescent fertility</li> </ul>
JGHT RISK AGEMENT		<ul> <li>Response time for drought contingency fund</li> <li>National and county plans and budgets mainstream drought risk reduction, climate change adaptation, social protection &amp; EDE</li> </ul>		INDICATORS These system-	<ul> <li>Maternal mortality</li> <li>LIVING STANDARDS</li> <li>Assets</li> <li>Gross national income per capital</li> </ul>



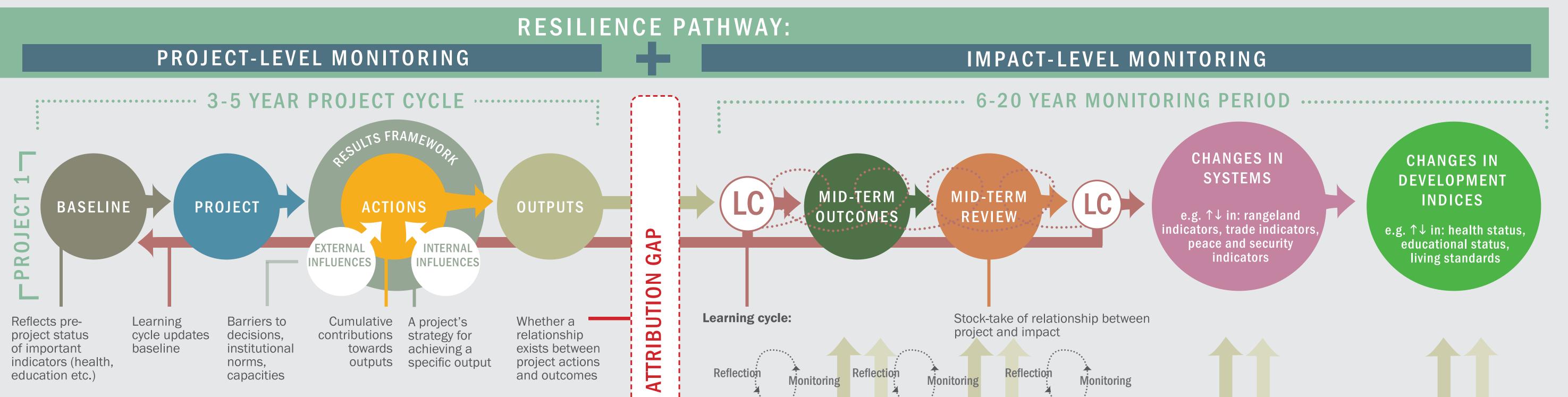
## AN APPROACH TO applied resilience

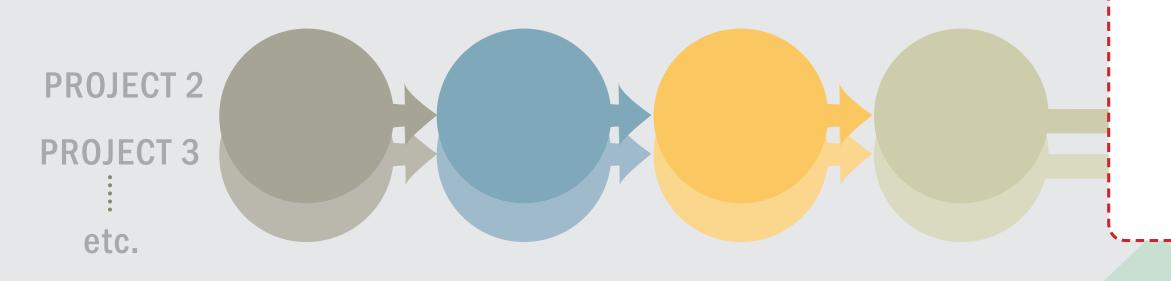
## **HOW DO WE DEFINE RESILIENCE?**

Resilience is defined as a capacity that ensures stressors and shocks do not have long-lasting adverse development consequences and enables support to trajectories enhancing growth and prosperity.

Resilience pathways facilitate the development of long-term strategies and interventions. Monitoring and evaluation efforts focus on the causal relationship between investment and impact; whether the indicators that are assumed to reflect progress along a trajectory, both qualitatively and quantitatively, manifest change towards enhanced resilience and growth. This is not a linear process; instead there are multiple feedbacks which occur, and this methodology incorporates the dynamic change in behavior, relationships, networks, activities, people and organizations along the timescale of the resilience pathway.









## What is an attribution gap?

It is critical that both **attribution** and **contribution** of individual projects, actions and processes are understood in their role toward achieving outcomes along designated impact pathways. The conceiving of these pathways needs to be supported by clear processes, actions and projects that can show **verified contributions** toward the pathway and **transparent attribution** in enhancing resilience. An *ex post* impact assessment, once an individual project is completed, allows an understanding and 'plausible' bridge linking a project's direct benefits with wider level impacts. This requires a 'persuasive case', requiring triangulation with multiple data sources, quantitative analysis, qualitative data and verbal testimony to illustrate **attribution** toward resilience.

> For any queries, please contact Dr Katie Downie, Coordinator of the Technical Consortium for Building Resilience in the Horn of Africa. Direct line: +254 20 422 3066 Mobile: +254 708 985 664 Email: k.downie@cgiar.org Skype: kdowniengini



**Building Resilience in the Horn of Africa** 

## www.technicalconsortium.org