



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



# REAL

## Resource Guide

DECEMBER 2022

## **PHOTOGRAPHY AND DESIGN CREDITS**

### **Front Cover Photos:**

Hamida Jahish / Save the Children, Yagazie Emezi / Save the Children, Allison Joyce / Save the Children, and Charlie Forgham-Bailey / Save the Children

### **Back Cover Photo:**

Yagazie Emezi / Save the Children

### **Design and layout:**

TM Design

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

[www.fsnnetwork.org/REAL](http://www.fsnnetwork.org/REAL)

[REAL@savechildren.org](mailto:REAL@savechildren.org)

This resource guide is made possible by the generous support and contribution of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of the materials produced through the REAL Award do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

## WELCOME FROM THE REAL TEAM

Dear Colleagues,

Since its inception in 2016, the Resilience Evaluation, Analysis and Learning (REAL) consortium has been fortunate to work directly with a wide range of USAID counterparts, host governments, implementers, and research partners to generate extensive evidence and learning to inform resilience programming in shock-prone areas of the world.

The REAL team is proud to share the following research reports, technical briefs, guidance materials, and other learning products generated over the life of the award to date. It is our sincere hope that these resources will be of practical use to you and your colleagues.

We'll continue to generate and share additional resources to support ongoing efforts to design, implement and analyze programming to effectively strengthen the resilience of households and communities facing a complex and growing array of shocks and stresses.

Sincerely,

Tom Spangler

Chief of Party – Research and Learning for Livelihood Security and Resilience

## THE GUIDE

Resilience Evaluation, Analysis and Learning (REAL) promotes best practice in resilience program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and learning. Through a broad range of activities, REAL seeks to respond to emerging needs in the field of resilience among the implementer and donor community. In this guide, you will find links and descriptions to all the resources produced by REAL since its inception in 2016. These include a suite of technical guidance notes, evaluative research reports, practitioner-focused capacity-strengthening activities, and webinars. We have organized the resources under the following categories:



**Evidence Generation  
and Research**



**Thought Leadership**



**Technical Guidance and  
Capacity Strengthening**



**Knowledge Sharing  
and Application**

## WHO WE ARE

REAL is an initiative funded by the USAID Center for Resilience to respond to the growing demand among USAID missions, host governments, implementing organizations, and other key stakeholders for rigorous yet practical monitoring, evaluation, strategic analysis, and capacity-building support related to resilience. REAL is implemented by a consortium consisting of Save the Children, Mercy Corps, TANGO International, and Food for the Hungry (until 2021). The first iteration of REAL ran from 2016 to 2022 with a follow-on award starting in 2020 and going until 2025.

# OUR REACH

## PROGRAM SOURCES OF REAL RESILIENCE EVIDENCE

### Niger

Resilience in the Sahel-Enhanced (RISE)

### Burkina Faso

Resilience in the Sahel-Enhanced (RISE)

### Zimbabwe

- Enhancing Nutrition, Stepping Up Resilience and Enterprise (ENSURE)
- Amalima

### Nepal

Managing Risk through Economic Development (M-RED II)

### Ethiopia

Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion (PRIME)

### Somalia

Enhancing Resilience and Economic Growth in Somalia (ERECS)

### Kenya

Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG)

### Resilience Evidence

REAL measured and analyzed the results of resilience-strengthening interventions and humanitarian assistance provided to households in these program areas. This evidence provides practical insights into the role of strengthened resilience capacities in protecting the wellbeing of populations exposed to recurrent shocks and stresses.

## GLOBAL REACH

**20+**

Learning and knowledge sharing events



2,600+ attendees

**65+**

Resilience products developed and adapted by REAL



19,000+ unique views of resources

**20+**

Resilience products translated into other languages



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## ACRONYMS

<b>ASAL</b>	Arid and Semi Arid Land
<b>CBA</b>	Cost-Benefit Analysis
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning Systems
<b>FEWS NET</b>	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
<b>LSMS</b>	Living Standards Measurement Study
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MEL</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
<b>PREG</b>	Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth
<b>PRIME</b>	Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion
<b>REAL</b>	Resilience Evaluation, Analysis and Learning Award
<b>REF</b>	Resilience Evidence Forum
<b>RISE</b>	Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced
<b>RMS</b>	Recurrent Monitoring Survey
<b>SHG</b>	Self Help Group
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development

## THE RESOURCES

Each resource includes the name, a brief description, publication year, and the hyperlink to the online source (including hyperlinks to the resource in other languages, if applicable). Below is the key for languages.

### Language Key

All resources are in English and many are available in other languages. You can access the other language versions by clicking on the language icon next to each resource.

 Arabic

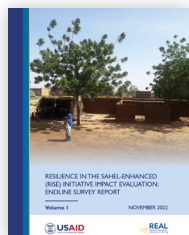
 Spanish

 French



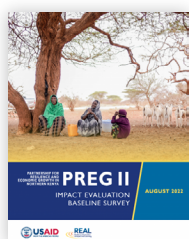
# Evidence Generation and Research

## EVALUATION REPORTS



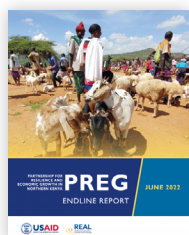
### Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) Endline Evaluation

The RISE I project was implemented from 2014 to 2019 to increase the resilience to shocks of chronically vulnerable populations in the West African Sahel. This report documents an impact evaluation of the project using data from the RISE Endline survey conducted in September 2020. 2022



### Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG) II Impact Evaluation: Baseline Survey

This report presents the baseline resilience analysis of the second phase of the USAID-funded PREG II project in northern Kenya and provides estimates against which to monitor and assess the effectiveness of activities. This impact evaluation provides insight into how household resilience capacities affect income and food security outcomes and perceived recovery in the face of shocks that the households experience in the arid and semi-arid lands counties covered by PREG. 2022



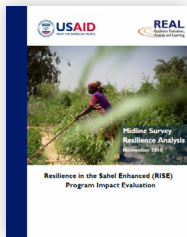
### Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG) Initiative in Northern Kenya Endline Report

USAID's PREG initiative brings together multiple humanitarian and resilience partners that work with the Kenya National Drought Management Authority and county governments to coordinate resilience and economic growth activities to strengthen resilience among the vulnerable pastoralist communities in nine arid and semi arid land (ASAL) counties. This report presents findings from a pre-post analysis of PREG resilience programming activities for its first 5-year phase. 2022



### Ethiopia Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion (PRIME) Project Impact Evaluation Endline Survey Report

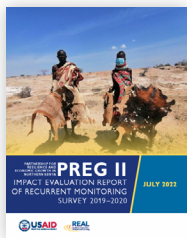
The PRIME project was implemented from October 2012 to September 2017 in the drylands of Ethiopia. To improve future programming, this study examined which resilience capacities enabled households to recover from the 2014–15 drought. 2019



## Midline Survey Resilience Analysis: Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) Program Impact Evaluation

The overarching goal of RISE is to increase the resilience of chronically vulnerable populations in agro-pastoral and marginal agriculture livelihood zones of the Sahel. This report documents trends since the baseline in the four key variables—shocks, household coping strategies, household resilience, and household resilience capacities; it also explores how households’ resilience capacities and the RISE program have affected households’ resilience. 2018

## RECURRENT MONITORING SURVEYS



## Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG) Initiative in Northern Kenya II: Impact Evaluation Report of Recurrent Monitoring Survey 2019–2020 (PREG II, RMS I)

Kenya’s ASALs region has been adversely impacted by a legacy of drought emergencies, human conflict, marginalization by the government, and poverty. As part of the impact evaluation for the PREG II initiative, this report analyzes data from the first year of the Recurrent Monitoring Survey (RMS) in nine ASAL counties to provide real-time data on household resilience capacity to understand the nature of the shock, how households cope, and the degree of their resilience. 2022



## Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) Program Impact Evaluation: Report of Recurrent Monitoring Survey **FR**

The overarching goal of the RISE program is to increase the resilience to shocks of chronically vulnerable populations in agro-pastoral and marginal agriculture livelihood zones of the Sahel. This RMS collected real-time data from 2018–2019 during a period of shock in order to understand the nature and evolution of shocks, how they affected households’ well-being, how households coped with them, and what helped them recover. The related webinar is also in the [Knowledge Sharing and Application](#) section. 2022

Brief: [Key Findings and Program Implications](#) **FR**

Webinar: [Strengthening Resilience in Niger and Burkina Faso](#)



## Somalia Resilience Recurrent Monitoring Survey (RMS) Report

This report presents findings from a recurrent monitoring survey that was conducted during a severe drought in Somalia. The report discusses several factors that helped household resilience during the drought, including informal social networks and access to information. It also lays out several programmatic recommendations for how resilience programming could be more effective, given the complex and shifting array of shocks to which Somalia is vulnerable. 2019

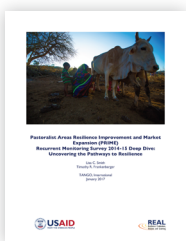




## PRIME Project Impact Evaluation: Report of Recurrent Monitoring Survey 2 (RMS-2)

The PRIME project aims to enable pastoralist households to withstand and recover from recurrent shocks such as droughts and floods. Halfway through the project implementation period, in 2015, Ethiopia was affected by what is considered the country's worst drought in more than 50 years. The RMS-2 was launched in October 2015 to collect real-time data during the drought's progression to provide key information for understanding household resilience dynamics. 2018

Brief: [Key Findings and Program Implications](#)

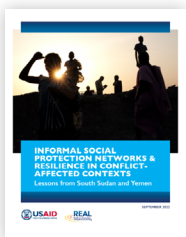


## Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion (PRIME) Recurrent Monitoring Survey 2014–15 Deep Dive: Uncovering the Pathways to Resilience

From March 2014 to March 2015, households in Borena and Jijiga in Ethiopia experienced unusually severe drought. This study examines which resilience capacities enabled households to recover from the 2014–15 drought in ways that can help inform future programming for the PRIME project using baseline and RMS data. 2017

Presentation: [Webinar Slides](#)

## CASE STUDIES



## Informal Social Protection Networks & Resilience in Conflict-Affected Contexts: Lessons from South Sudan and Yemen

This synthesis draws on research from South Sudan and Yemen to offer lessons and recommendations for aid actors to better account for and help strengthen informal social protection networks in conflict-affected contexts. 2022

Fact Sheet: [Supporting Informal Social Protection Networks During Protracted Crises](#)



## Sharing to Survive: Investigating the Role of Social Networks During Yemen's Humanitarian Crisis **AR**

After more than seven years of conflict, over 20 million Yemenis—66% of the population—are in need of assistance. Nonetheless, the humanitarian response in Yemen remains severely underfunded. So how are Yemenis coping? Drawing on in-depth interviews with nearly 150 households in Taiz, Yemen and global subject matter experts, this study examines the ways in which Yemenis have relied on their social networks to survive. The related webinar is also in the [Knowledge Sharing and Application](#) section. 2022

Brief: [Executive Summary \*\*AR\*\*](#)

Webinar: [Sharing to Survive: The Role of Social Networks during the Yemen Crisis](#)



## PREG Partnerships Case Study

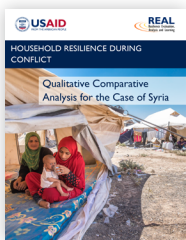
This case study explores factors that enable effective collaboration and coordination in northern Kenya. Focusing on 2016–2019, this study provides lessons on the opportunities and challenges for achieving greater stakeholder collaboration, activity sustainability, and institutionalization. For operational contexts facing recurrent crises, it offers insights into the emergent practice of building resilience as a partnership and as a complex adaptive system. 2021



## What Facilitates Integration in Resilience Programs? A Case Study on Nepal

This report synthesizes the experiences of two programs which both sought to facilitate resilience of rural communities in Nepal through their integrated resilience programming. While these two programs employed different sectors and approaches in their resilience programming and integration, evaluations of both highlight the benefit of investing the time and effort to design, implement, and manage integrated resilience programming. The related webinar is also in the Knowledge Sharing and Application section. 2020

Webinar: [Integrated Resilience Programming: Lessons from Uganda, Nepal, and Ethiopia](#)



## Household Resilience during Conflict: Qualitative Comparative Analysis for the Case of Syria

Typically, resilience has been measured predominantly through probabilistic methods using regression analysis to identify statistical relationships between independent variables and various well-being outcomes. This paper explores the utility of applying Qualitative Comparative Analysis using fuzzy sets for understanding complex causality and the conditions that support resilience in humanitarian contexts using secondary data collected from a 2017 Mercy Corps study on how Syrians cope with conflict and adapt their lives and livelihoods amidst the Syrian civil war. 2020

Study: [FSQCA Calibration Guide](#)



## Risk and Resilience Assessment Case Study Series Overview

This case study series is taking a closer look at risk and resilience assessments—any process aimed at deepening understanding of risk and vulnerability within a given context—to reflect on where and how these processes have positively impacted strategy and programs. The series ends with lessons learned and recommendations for humanitarian and development practitioners who are considering conducting a risk and resilience assessment. 2019



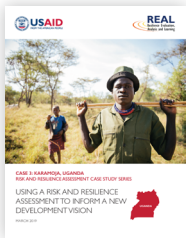
### Case Study 1: Nepal Risk and Resilience Assessment

This case study focuses on the use of a risk and resilience assessment to inform a complex program start-up of the USAID Food for Peace-funded activity PAHAL, in mid and far west Nepal. 2019



### Case Study 2: Niger Risk and Resilience Assessment

This case study focuses on the use of a risk and resilience assessment to inform a country-level strategy in Niger. 2019



### Case Study 3: Uganda Risk and Resilience Assessment

This case study focuses on the use of a risk and resilience assessment to inform a new development vision in Karamoja, Uganda. 2019



### Case Study 4: Northeast Nigeria Risk and Resilience Assessment

This case study focuses on an assessment conducted in Borno State, Nigeria. 2019

## OTHER RESEARCH



### Building Resilience through Self Help Groups: Evidence Review

This report synthesizes the state of knowledge on the linkages between psychosocial factors and resilience through the lens of Self Help Groups (SHGs). This report explains how psychosocial factors contribute to resilience through SHGs and highlights the gaps in the current evidence base to inform a learning agenda. The related webinar is also in the [Knowledge Sharing and Application](#) section. 2021

Brief: [Building Resilience Through Self Help Groups: Evidence Review Summary Brief](#) **FR** **ES**

Webinar: [Strengthening Resilience in Niger and Burkina Faso](#)



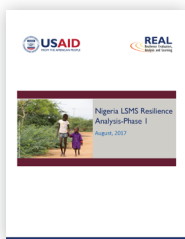
## Zimbabwe Resilience Research Report

This study documents the detrimental effects of prolonged drought in four provinces of Zimbabwe covering 2013–2016. The study describes the relationships between resilience capacity and well-being outcomes in the face of a drought, to empirically test whether resilience capacity mitigates the effects of shocks on well-being outcomes, and to better understand the relationships between programming, resilience capacity, and well-being outcomes. 2018



## Mali Resilience Research Report

This report provides insights into factors that strengthen household and community resilience in Mali. The research examines factors, in the context of resilience and mitigation of the negative effects of shocks and stresses on well-being, which can serve as the foundation for an evidence base for improving resilience programming. 2018



## Nigeria LSMS Resilience Analysis — Phase I

Recurrent humanitarian crises and conflict in the Niger Delta and the North East continue to disrupt lives and livelihoods. This analysis examines secondary data to study what household and community characteristics are important sources of resilience when confronted by conflict and other shocks. 2017



## Bangladesh Resilience Research Report

The objective of this research is to provide implementing partners, the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (formerly Food for Peace), and USAID with insights into factors that strengthen household and community resilience in Bangladesh. 2017



## Nepal Resilience Research Report

The objective of this research is to provide implementing partners, the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (formerly Food for Peace), and USAID with insights into factors that strengthen household and community resilience in Nepal. 2017



# Thought Leadership

## RESILIENCE IN ACTION SERIES



### Resilience in Action Series

This series aims to bring development practitioners one step closer to bridging the gap between theory and practice for integrating a resilience lens in programming, answering questions such as: How does a resilience lens change the design of interventions in key sectors? How do we shift design and implementation of interventions to promote resilience-building within programs? 2019



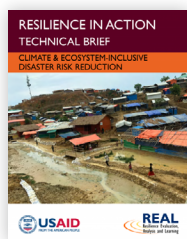
### Resilience in Action Series: Financial Services

This brief aims to better equip practitioners and financial service providers in considering risk and resilience in financial service program design, as well as considering which meso- and macro-level mechanisms can help support financial systems resilience. 2019



### Resilience in Action Series: Gender Equity & Social Inclusion

This brief focuses on programmatic shifts at the intersection of resilience, gender equity, and social inclusion, which are essential in situations like the 2004 tsunami or extreme drought conditions. 2019



### Resilience in Action Technical Brief: Climate & Ecosystem-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction

This brief examines what is required to integrate a resilience approach to promoting climate and environmental sensitivity, risk reduction, and resilience capacity-building. The framework and accompanying case studies demonstrate how a focus on resilience can promote “win-win nexus strategies,” address risk, support healthy ecosystems, and sustainable livelihoods. 2019

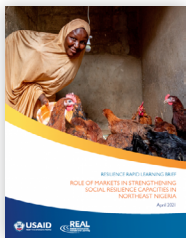
# RAPID RESILIENCE LEARNING BRIEFS



## Rapid Resilience Learning Brief: Leveraging Crisis Analysis Towards Resilience-building Responses

The need for continuous, granular, real-time risk analysis motivated inquiry into the relevance and applicability of rapid situational analysis tools—typically reserved for humanitarian settings—to resilience investments in protracted crises. This brief provides a case study in one such analytical method, Crisis Analytics at Mercy Corps, and its application to protracted crises in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The related webinar is also in the [Knowledge Sharing and Application](#) section. 2021

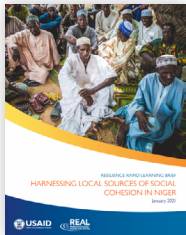
Webinar: [Risk Analysis for Resilience Programming in Protracted Crises](#)



## Rapid Resilience Learning Brief: Role of Markets in Strengthening Social Resilience Capacities in Northeast Nigeria FR ES

This brief documents how a combination of livelihood support and economic collectives like village savings and loan associations can develop financial and social sources of resilience in crisis contexts. The related webinar is also in the [Knowledge Sharing and Application](#) section. 2021

Webinar: [How Livelihoods Support is Bolstered by Social Sources of Resilience](#)

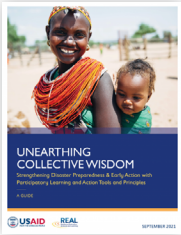


## Rapid Resilience Learning Brief: Harnessing Local Sources of Social Cohesion in Niger FR ES

This brief examines factors that contribute to local-level variation in social cohesion in order to improve programming. Hypothesized to reduce violence, social cohesion is a necessary component for building resilience and improving long-term well-being outcomes in areas prone to ongoing conflicts, natural disasters, and other shocks and stresses. The related webinar is also in the [Knowledge Sharing and Application](#) section. 2021

Webinar: [Social Cohesion Lays the Foundation for Peace and Resilience](#)

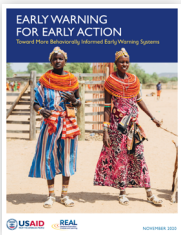
## EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS



### Unearthing Collective Wisdom: Strengthening Disaster Preparedness & Early Action with Participatory Learning and Action Tools and Principles **FR**

The purpose of this set of tools and resources is to equip early warning systems designers, implementers, and stakeholders with a simple methodology to identify behaviors that are potentially impactful and feasible for the affected populations and to identify the determinants that support or inhibit the adoption of these behaviors. These tools include customizable documents and presentations. The related webinar is also in the [Knowledge Sharing and Application](#) section. 2021

Webinar: [Tools to Identify Impactful, Feasible Behaviors for Increasing Resilience](#)



### Early Warning for Early Action: Toward More Behaviorally Informed Early Warning Systems **FR ES**

This paper builds on decades of psychology and social and behavioral change theory and practice to propose a social and behaviorally informed approach to early warning system design, development, and implementation. The approach focuses on identifying proper early actions and the determinants of those behaviors to improve the likelihood that affected populations heed early warnings and take proper action to protect themselves and the resources they may require for recovery. The related webinar is also in the [Knowledge Sharing and Application](#) section. 2020

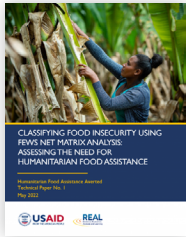
Webinar: [Tools to Identify Impactful, Feasible Behaviors for Increasing Resilience](#)

## OTHER



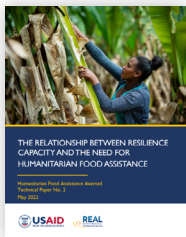
### Nutrition and Resilience: Discussion Brief on Better Integration of Nutrition into Resilience-Strengthening Programs

This discussion brief intends to promote a greater understanding of the relationships between nutrition and resilience and inform debate among policymakers, technical advisors, and practitioners responsible for designing, implementing, or evaluating program approaches to strengthening both. 2022



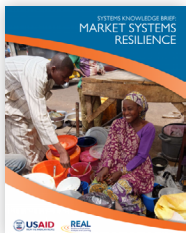
## Humanitarian Food Assistance Averted Technical Report No. 1 Classifying Food Insecurity Using FEWS NET Matrix Analysis: Assessing the Need for Humanitarian Food Assistance

This paper explores using different food security indicators in Famine Early Warning Systems Network's (FEWS NET) Matrix Analysis approach to measure the need for humanitarian food assistance at the household level. 2022



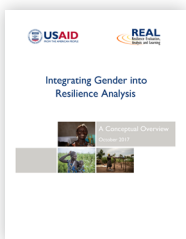
## Humanitarian Food Assistance Averted Technical Report No. 2 The Relationship between Resilience Capacity and the Need for Humanitarian Food Assistance

This paper explores various analytical models to identify a theoretically optimal approach for measuring the extent to which resilience programming reduces the need for humanitarian food assistance in the face of shocks. 2022



## Systems Knowledge Brief: Market Systems Resilience

Mercy Corps has piloted measurement and analysis of market systems resilience, drawing on a framework developed by USAID, in four fragile and conflict affected contexts since 2020. This brief presents the key findings from each and overall reflections and recommendations from the experience. 2022



## Integrating Gender into Resilience Analysis: A Conceptual Overview

This concept note outlines proposed gender-related considerations when leveraging resilience conceptual frameworks. In doing so, it highlights significant factors related to gender that can inform resilience strategy, program design, monitoring, evaluation, learning, and adaptive management. 2017





# Technical Guidance and Capacity Strengthening

## PRACTICAL GUIDANCE NOTE SERIES

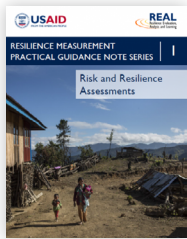


### Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Note Series: An Overview

The Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Note Series synthesizes existing technical documents into pragmatic guidance to assist practitioners in integrating core aspects of resilience measurement into their program assessments, design, monitoring, evaluation, and learning. In seven parts, the series introduces key concepts and guides practitioners through the process of resilience measurement, from assessment to analysis. 2018

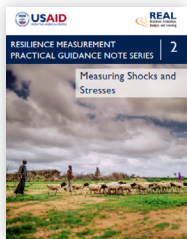
Webinar: [USAID Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Note Series Launch](#)

Brief: [Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Note Series Brief](#)



### Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Series: Guidance Note 1 – Risk & Resilience Assessments **FR**

The purpose of this guidance note is to increase awareness and knowledge of the key elements and value of risk and resilience assessments, and to provide resources for additional, deeper learning. It does not focus on best assessment practices which are already well covered elsewhere. 2018



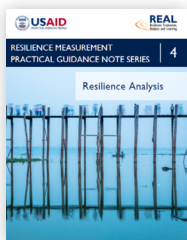
### Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Series: Guidance Note 2 – Measuring Shocks and Stresses **FR**

This short document provides tips and resources for applying MMCA skills to WASH, agriculture and This second guidance note describes how to measure and analyze shocks and stresses. 2018



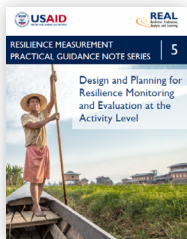
### Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Series: Guidance Note 3 – Resilience Capacity Measurement **FR**

This third guidance note describes how to measure resilience capacities. 2018



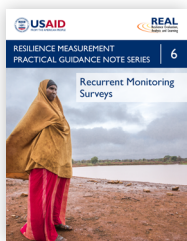
### Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Series: Guidance Note 4 – Resilience Analysis **FR**

This fourth guidance note describes approaches for conducting resilience analysis. 2018



## Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Series: Guidance Note 5 – Design and Planning for Resilience Monitoring and Evaluation at the Activity Level **FR**

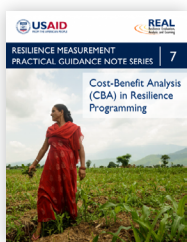
This fifth guidance note walks readers through the steps to be taken during the program cycle to plan for monitoring and evaluation—to better understand whether the resilience approach is contributing to households’ and communities’ ability to mitigate shocks and stresses. 2018



## Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Note Series: Guidance Note 6 – Recurrent Monitoring Surveys **FR**

This sixth guidance note draws on examples from multiple country and project contexts of what worked well, what challenges emerged and what solutions were developed while implementing an RMS. As such, this guidance note primarily focuses on measuring resilience at the individual, household and community level where much of this work has been done to date. The related webinar is also in the [Knowledge Sharing and Application](#) section. 2018

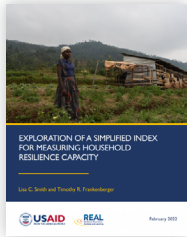
Webinar: [Insights into Implementing Recurrent Monitoring Surveys in USAID-funded Activities](#)



## Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Note Series: Guidance Note 7 – Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) in Resilience Programming **FR**

The seventh guidance note provides a resource for policymakers and implementing organizations looking to identify cost-effective resilience interventions and to prioritize development resources using an economic analysis tool called, CBA. 2020

# EXPANDED RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT GUIDANCE



## Exploration of a Simplified Index for Measuring Household Resilience Capacity

The purpose of this note is to explore the possibility of calculating a simplified index of resilience capacity to reduce the time and financial costs of administering surveys. 2022



## Resilience and Resilience Capacities Measurement Options **FR**

Given the range of USAID programs trying to capture changes in resilience promoted through their investments, there is a need for measurement options that better reflect the goals and available resources of these different programs. This guidance presents Light, Intermediate, and Full approaches for analyzing resilience, each of which reflects a different level of effort—and budget—in terms of the survey instrument and analysis used. 2018

Webinar: [Launch Event](#)

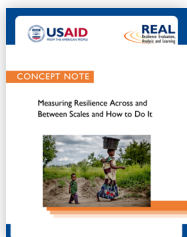
Brief: [Overview Postcard](#) **FR**

[Resilience and Resilience Capacities Measurement Options Household Questionnaire](#) **FR**

[Resilience and Resilience Capacities Measurement Options Full Approach Community Questionnaire](#) **FR**

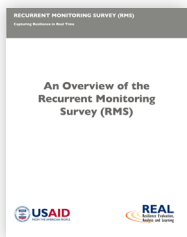
[Resilience and Resilience Capacities Measurement Options Full Approach Enumerator Guidance](#) **FR**

[Resilience and Resilience Capacities Measurement Options Full Approach Methodological Guide](#) **FR**



## Measuring Resilience Across and Between Scales and How to Do It

This concept note discusses the importance and the challenges related to measuring resilience across and between scales. “Scales” are “natural levels of observation or analysis,” such as individual, household, and community. The note provides practical guidance for why it is important to measure resilience on multiple scales and how to do it. 2018



## An Overview of the Recurrent Monitoring Survey (RMS)

Following on initial analysis of the RMS data, this analysis seeks to undertake a deeper investigation to understand which resilience capacities enabled households to recover from the drought in order to provide future programming recommendations for the PRIME project. 2017

# RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT COURSE

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## **REAL Short Course in Resilience Measurement**

These interactive webinar sessions show how to apply the learnings from the USAID Resilience Measurement Guidance Note Series. This resource is also in the [Knowledge Sharing and Application](#) section. 2018–2019

Video: [Session 1. Risk and Resilience Assessments](#)

Presentation: [Session 1. Risk and Resilience Assessments](#)

Video: [Session 2. Design and Planning for Resilience Monitoring & Evaluation at the Activity Level](#)

Presentation: [Session 2. Design and Planning for Resilience Monitoring & Evaluation at the Activity Level](#)

Video: [Session 3. Measuring Shocks, Stresses, and Resilience Capacities & Analyzing Resilience](#)

Presentation: [Session 3. Measuring Shocks, Stresses, and Resilience Capacities & Analyzing Resilience](#)

Video: [Session 4. Recurrent Monitoring Surveys](#)

Presentation: [Session 4. Recurrent Monitoring Surveys](#)

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# Knowledge Sharing and Application

## WEBINARS



### Synthesis of Evidence from Resilience Programming — Interactive Dashboard Webinar

Interactive dashboard synthesizing quantitative and qualitative data generated through REAL's resilience research. The dashboard is intended to summarize learnings from resilience programming and measurement in a practical and accessible format. 2022

Dashboard: [Synthesis of Evidence from Resilience Programming](#)



### Sharing to Survive: The Role of Social Networks during the Yemen Crisis AR

Webinar exploring the findings from the report on the role of social connections and social networks during Yemen's humanitarian crisis. The related resource is also in the [Evidence Generation and Research](#) section. 2022

Resource: [Sharing to Survive: Investigating the Role of Social Networks During Yemen's Humanitarian Crisis](#)



### Resilience in Protracted Crises Discussion Series

A series of three online events based on REAL's Resilience Rapid Learning Series and lessons learned for building resilience in protracted crises and conflict affected settings. This series examines promising program approaches in Niger, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Northeast Nigeria. 2021–2022

Session 1: [Risk Analysis for Resilience Programming in Protracted Crises](#) FR

Session 2: [Social Cohesion Lays the Foundation for Peace and Resilience](#) FR

Session 3: [How Livelihoods Support is Bolstered by Social Sources of Resilience](#) FR

Resource: [Resilience Rapid Learning Series: Lessons for Building Resilience in Protracted Crises and Conflict-affected Settings](#)



### Tools to Identify Impactful, Feasible Behaviors for Increasing Resilience FR

In this event, Food for the Hungry shared key takeaways from the literature review and the pilot study. The event was an opportunity to explore these tools and discuss potential future applications in various contexts. The related resources are also in the [Thought Leadership](#) section. 2021

Resource: [Early Warning for Early Action: Toward More Behaviorally Informed Early Warning Systems](#)

Resource: [Unearthing Collective Wisdom: Strengthening Disaster Preparedness & Early Action with Participatory Learning and Action Tools and Principles](#)



## Building Resilience through Women's Groups: A Discussion on Why Psychosocial Factors are Critical for Their Success <sup>FR</sup>

This event created space and time for practitioners, researchers, and donors to think critically about the role women's groups may play to build resilience. The related resource is in the [Evidence Generation and Research](#) section. 2021

Resource: [Building Resilience through Self Help Groups: Evidence Review](#)



## Insights into Implementing Recurrent Monitoring Surveys in USAID-funded Activities <sup>FR</sup>

This event was a discussion on the practical aspects of planning and implementing a recurrent monitoring survey (RMS), featuring panelists from Mercy Corps and TANGO International with first-hand experience of completing an RMS. The panelists discussed considerations for setting up an RMS and lessons learned from using the findings for management decisions and learning. The related resource is also in the [Technical Guidance and Capacity Strengthening](#) section. 2021

Video: [Insights into Implementing Recurrent Monitoring Surveys in USAID-funded Activities Webinar](#) <sup>FR</sup>

Presentation: [Insights into Implementing Recurrent Monitoring Surveys in USAID-funded Activities](#) <sup>FR</sup>

Brief: [Summary](#)

Resource: [Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Note Series: Guidance Note 6 – Recurrent Monitoring Surveys](#)



## Strengthening Resilience in Niger and Burkina Faso: Results from the RISE I Recurrent Monitoring Surveys 2018–2019 <sup>FR</sup>

Panelists from TANGO International and USAID presented key findings from the RISE I RMS. Around 90 resilience practitioners, representing both implementing organizations and USAID Mission and headquarters staff attended the webinar. The related resource is also in the [Evidence Generation and Research](#) section. 2020

Video: [Strengthening Resilience in Niger and Burkina Faso: Results from the RISE I RMS](#) <sup>FR</sup>

Presentation: [Key Findings](#) <sup>FR</sup>

Resource: [Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced \(RISE\) Program Impact Evaluation: Report of Recurrent Monitoring Survey](#)



## Integrated Resilience Programming: Lessons from Uganda, Nepal, and Ethiopia

REAL and team members from USAID-funded programs in Uganda, Nepal, and Ethiopia discuss the successes and challenges of implementing integrated resilience programming in food security activities. The related resource is in the [Evidence Generation and Research](#) section. 2020

Resource: [What Facilitates Integration in Resilience Programs? A Case Study on Nepal](#)

## MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, AND CONSULTATIONS



### The Resilience Evidence Forum (REF)

The REF provided a forum for attendees to share and consolidate the emergent evidence and methodological approaches to resilience analysis; discuss ramifications of evidence for resilience policy and programming; and identify future directions and priorities for the resilience community of practice. 2017

Brief: [Agenda and Objectives](#)

Booklet: [Resilience Evidence Forum](#)

Report: [Resilience Evidence Forum Report](#)



### Asia Resilience Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Workshop

This review builds on learnings from the Asia MEL workshop held in Bangkok, Thailand in July 2017. 2017

Resource: [Asia Resilience Review](#)

Resource: [Asia Resilience Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning \(MEL\) Workshop Final Report](#)

## TRAININGS AND WORKSHOPS



### REAL Short Course in Resilience Measurement

These interactive webinar sessions show how to apply the learnings from the USAID Resilience Measurement Guidance Note Series. This resource is also in the [Technical Guidance](#) section. 2018–2019

Resource: [Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Note Series: An Overview](#)



### Workshop: Key Resilience Evidence from the Horn of Africa

REAL partners, USAID staff, implementing organizations, analysts and policy makers gathered in a day-long workshop to discuss unique resilience evidence emerging from the Horn of Africa and how the findings can be applied for programming. 2019



## Horn of Africa Resilience Workshop

This in-person event convened approximately 100 stakeholders in Kampala, Uganda to understand emerging resilience research in the Horn of Africa and explore trends and themes across countries. A follow-up event (online and in person) was held in Washington, DC that presented key findings for audiences not present in Uganda. Take a look at the infographics, summary video, photos, recordings, and materials from the event. 2019

Brief: [Background & Overview](#)

Brief: [Summary](#)

Video: [Summary](#)

Infographic: [Resilience Capacities in the Horn of Africa Region](#)

Infographic: [Building Resilience to Shocks and Stresses](#)

Infographic: [Endline Results for PRIME for Improving Resilience in Ethiopia's Pastoralist Area](#)

Video: [Session Recordings](#)

Resource: [Uganda Development Food Security Activities: Baseline Resilience Analysis Brief](#)

Resource: [Somalia Resilience: Recurrent Monitoring Survey Brief](#)

Resource: [Ethiopia Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion \(PRIME\) Project: Impact Evaluation Brief](#)

Resource: [Ethiopia Livelihoods for Resilience Learning Activity: Baseline Survey Brief](#)

Resource: [Ethiopia Development Food Security Activities: Baseline Resilience Analysis Brief](#)

Resource: [Democratic Republic of Congo Development Food Security Activities \(DFSAs\): Resilience Analysis Brief](#)



## USAID Resilience and Resilience Capacities Measurement Options Launch

This event launched the USAID Resilience and Resilience Capacities Measurement Options—a guide for USAID Missions and implementing partners on measuring and analyzing resilience outcomes in their programs and activities. 2018

Video: [Recording](#)

Presentation: [Slides](#)



## USAID Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Note Series Launch

A presentation and panel discussion gave an inside look into the five guidance notes along with examples of how practitioners can apply the different methods described. See the related resource in the [Technical Guidance](#) section. 2018

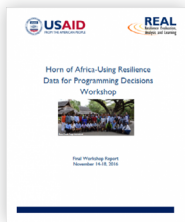
Resource: [Resilience Measurement Practical Guidance Note Series: An Overview](#)



## Asia Resilience Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Workshop

The workshop provided practical monitoring and evaluation (M&) training to participants and facilitated exchange of context-specific learning among USAID staff, implementing agencies and technical specialists in the field of resilience analysis, with a focus on the Asia region. 2017





## Horn of Africa — Using Resilience Data for Programming Decisions Workshop Final Report

The “Horn of Africa – Using Resilience Data for Programming Decisions Workshop” was developed to promote the use of M&E information for programmatic decision making. 2016

## OTHER



## Interactive Dashboard: Synthesis of Evidence from Resilience Programming

Interactive dashboard synthesizing quantitative and qualitative data generated through REAL’s resilience research. The dashboard is intended to summarize learnings from resilience programming and measurement in a practical and accessible format. 2022

Event: [Synthesis of Evidence from Resilience Programming - Interactive Dashboard Webinar](#)

