

Scaling up and Expanding out PHE through Resilience Framing



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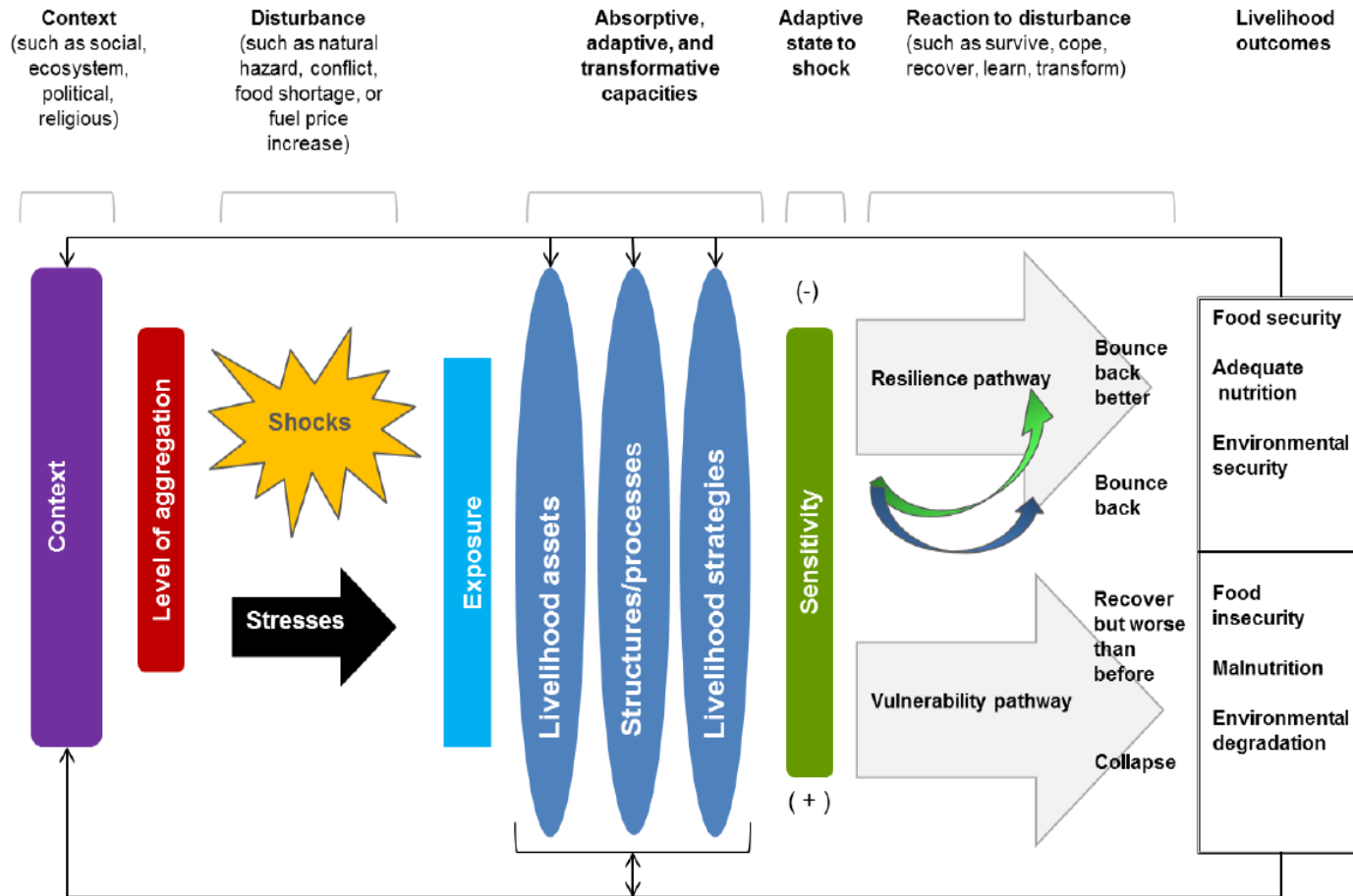


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Resilience Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.1 Resilience conceptual framework



What are Resilience Programs?

- Resilience programs integrate livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation approaches into a single framework
- Build resilience of individuals, households, communities, or higher-level systems to deal with shocks and stresses
- Focus on capacity-building (absorptive, adaptive, and transformative) which are mutually reinforcing and exist at multiple levels

Some Examples of Resilience Programs

- Mercy Corps' micro-insurance Catastrophe Risk Organization (MiCRO) in Haiti provides insurance payouts explicitly linked to shocks
- Provides opportunity to observe the effect of shocks mediated by an intervention that is meant to enable absorptive capacity as part of enhanced resilience capacity
- Catholic Relief Services worked in Garissa County, Kenya, with the Fafi Integrated Development Association and the Relief, Reconstruction and Development Organization, to assess impact of droughts on livestock and its related effects on livelihoods
- Restoration of goat herds lost as a consequence of drought was a major focus of the project and represents an example of how strengthening absorptive capacity can lead to positive results
- CARE's Pathways to Empowerment program works to build resilient livelihoods among women smallholder farmers
- Exemplifies how investing in human capital, with a special focus on women, is a key dimension of resilience capacity

Source: Frankenberger et al, 2014

Why Does PHE Make Sense for Building Resilience?

Resilient Pathways From PHE Programs

Strengthen community resilience by:

- Reducing risks
- Maximizing livelihood diversification opportunities
- Creating community involvement and trust
- Improving governance structures
- Strengthening women's involvement in decision-making and positioning them as agents of change

How Does this Relate to Scaling Up?

- Cooley and Kohl's (2006) scaling up framework:
 - Expansion = an approach is scaled up by increasing scope of operations of organization that originally developed and piloted it
 - Replication = increasing use of particular process, technology or model of service delivery by getting others, including the public sector, to take up and implement the model.
 - Collaboration = formal partnerships and strategic alliances

What is Expanding Out?

- Cooley and Kohl's 5 dimensions of extension:
 1. Geographic coverage (extending to new locations)
 2. Breadth of coverage (extending to more people in the currently served categories and localities)
 3. Depth of services (extending additional services to current clients)
 4. Client type (extending to new categories of clients)
 5. Problem definition (extending current methods to new problems)

1st Key Point: PHE and Resiliency: A Shared Basis

- There is enough of a shared basis conceptually and in terms of points of intervention for resilience approaches and PHE to make the case for scaling up and expanding out PHE as a resiliency approach



2nd Key Point: PHE Can Help Fill Resiliency Gaps

- PHE can make a contribution to filling the critiques about resiliency approaches



Resilience

The Courage to Come Back

Resilience Critique

- Poor treatment of power, politics and “the social”
 - Power to build/reduce resilience
 - How do groups use framing to further their ends?
 - Gender dynamics
- Resilience is incremental
 - Doesn't consider step changes/transformational
- Lack of normativity
 - Direction or goal
 - Whose vision of resilience, for whom?
 - Winners or losers?
 - Are there trade offs across scales/systems, sectors

3d Key Point: Resiliency Can Build PHE

- The PHE field can learn about M&E approaches from the resiliency field



Community Based-Resilience Assessment (CoBRA)

Baseline Situation

| | |
|--|-----------|
| T₀ – Normal Period % households resilience | |
| Capital and capacity | Human |
| | Natural |
| | Financial |
| | Social |
| | Physical |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| T₀ – Crisis Period % households resilience | |
| Capital and capacity | Human |
| | Natural |
| | Financial |
| | Social |
| | Physical |

Time

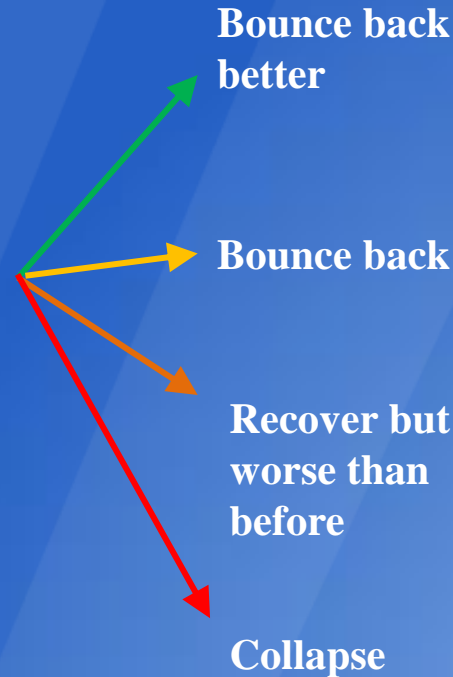


Stress and shocks

Household adaptation
and change

Direct interventions,
services, support

External policy and
political context

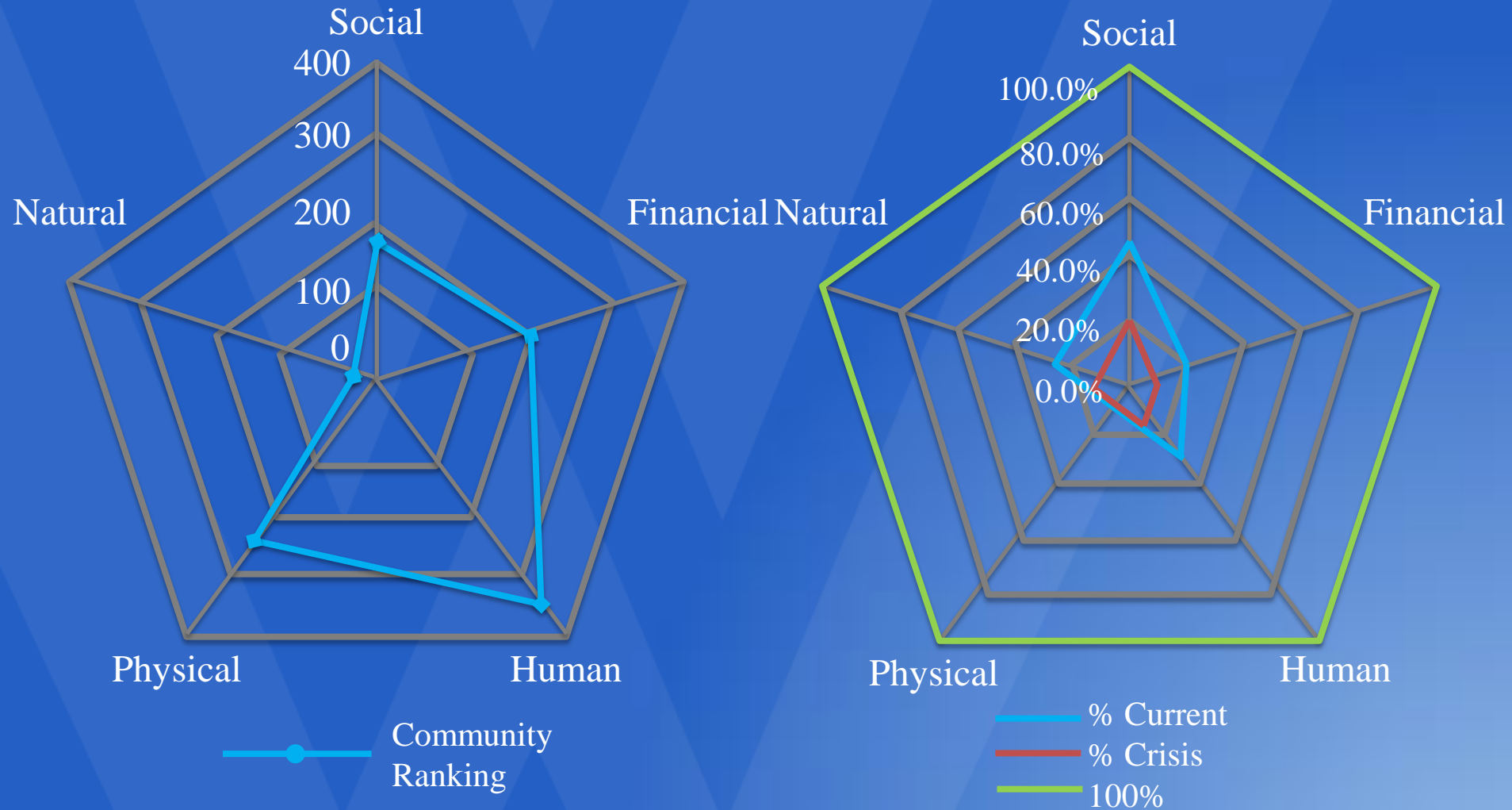


Repeat Monitoring

| | |
|--|-----------|
| T₁ – Normal Period % households resilience | |
| Capital and capacity | Human |
| | Natural |
| | Financial |
| | Social |
| | Physical |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| T₁ – Crisis Period % households resilience | |
| Capital and capacity | Human |
| | Natural |
| | Financial |
| | Social |
| | Physical |

Community Ranking and Scoring



Implications

1. Framing PHE as a resiliency strategy could help scale up and expand out the PHE approach and help advance resiliency approaches of major donors and actors such as DFID and USAID
2. Positioning PHE within the resilience frame can also help advance the resiliency field and make a positive contribution to that field
3. Looking at approaches to key program monitoring mechanisms from other cross sectoral approaches such as resiliency can help advance and inform PHE

Recommendations

1. Draw parallels between different resiliency systems and PHE to position PHE as a resiliency strategy
1. Explore the ways that PHE programs help deal with issues that resiliency frameworks address or miss such as gender and social/power dimensions or areas that both programs miss such as conflict
2. Position PHE as having co-benefits in the resiliency and sustainability spheres

