84

NEW

84. Resilience Capacity Score (RCS) [NEW]

VERSION	V1 – 2023.04
INDICATOR CODE	84
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	**Type:** Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF) Reported in ACR 4. Livelihoods
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	**Mandatory (if relevant):** Under any relevant SO if WFP is implementing resilience building programmes (for programmes using the Integrated Resilience Programme thematic marker). **Recommended:** Under any SO if the programmes/CSP activities contribute to the building of household capacity to manage shocks and stressors. **This indicator is particularly relevant for multi-year interventions (with panel sampling).**
TECHNICAL OWNER	Livelihoods, Asset Creation and Resilience (PROR-L)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) *Food Assistance for Training (FFT) *Smallholder agricultural market support Activities (SMS) *Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CAR) *Nutrition (NUT) *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR, SP)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of targeted households with a low RCS – Household level Percentage of targeted households with a medium RCS – Household level Percentage of targeted households with a high RCS – Household level
DEFINITION	This indicator measures households' perception of their resilience capacities to generic or country-specific shocks and stressors. **Resilience**: Resilience is the capacity that ensures adverse stressors and shocks do not have long-lasting adverse consequences for development. As WFP's activities can contribute to build/restore/maintain key capitals and capacities in vulnerable communities, this indicator specifically refers to four kinds of resilience capacities (anticipatory, absorptive, adaptive, transformative) and five kinds of livelihood capitals

(human, financial, social, political, and informational) that support the different resilience capacities.

Resilience Capacities

- **Anticipatory capacity**: Ability to minimize exposure to shocks and stresses by preventive measures.
- **Absorptive capacity**: Ability to reduce, and cope with, the immediate impact of shocks on people's livelihoods and basic needs, during and after the shock.
- **Adaptive capacity**: Ability to make proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies based on an understanding of changing conditions.
- **Transformative capacity**: Ability to reduce the impact of shock through empowerment, improved governance and an enabling environment, leading to positive changes in systems, structures and livelihoods.

Livelihood Capital

- **Human capital**: skills, knowledge, and practices useful in adapting livelihoods to future shocks.
- **Financial capital**: savings, access to financial services, and regular income or inflows of money that act as a buffer absorbing the effects of shocks or enabling households to invest in adaptive measures.
- **Social capital**: relationships of trust, reciprocity, and exchange that households can draw upon in times of need.
- **Institutional capital**: capacity of households to rely on external support received from the government and other institutions in case of shock.
- **Informational capital**: access to information needed for appropriate decisions to protect the household and livelihoods from shocks.

RATIONALE

This indicator is based on the Subjectively Evaluated Resilience Score (SERS) designed by L. Jones (2019). As aligned to the corporate resilience monitoring and measurement approach,[21] this indicator measures household resilience to adverse events based on the perception of their capacities to anticipate, absorb, adapt, and transform livelihoods in a way that ensures that shocks and stressors will not have long-lasting adverse development consequences.

Subjective approaches to resilience measurement start from the premise that people have a valid understanding of their own ability to deal with current and future risks. They therefore seek to factor people into the measurement process directly for bottom-up insights (Jones, 2019:2). WFP can rely on the self-perception of target households in measuring the relevance and effectiveness of its activities aimed at building/restoring/maintaining livelihood capital and resilience capacities in vulnerable communities.

In other words, the perception by beneficiaries of the usefulness of these capacities and capital in preparing for and/or coping with shocks helps WFP assess whether an intervention has achieved the expected results and it can be regarded as needs based.

It is expected that the percentage of targeted households with a high level of RCS increases over time in multi-year interventions. The disaggregated analysis of the RCS variables is also expected to point to possible programme improvements/adjustments with special attention to resilience capacities and/or livelihood capital, in the case of a lower RCS.

DATA SOURCE

The main data sources for this indicator are face-to face baseline and outcome monitoring surveys (or Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) conducted at household level. It is recommended to include the indicator statements as early as possible in the household survey to avoid survey fatigue and ensure meaningful responses. Consideration should also be given to which questions precede the indicator to avoid priming effects (psychological effects of question order).

[21] Guidance available here: https://newgo.wfp.org/collection/resilience-draft-toolkit

This indicator could be collected through mobile voice calls; a reduced survey module (3-4 statements) could be used for this purpose. Live operators (as opposed to recorded or SMS messages) are recommended for mobile data collection. If Country Offices are interested in mobile data collection, please contact HQ Field Monitoring team (hq.ramfieldmonitoring@wfp.org) for further guidance. All statements suggested in the data collection tool below should be asked of the household head or the household member participating in WFP supported activities.

It is highly recommended that this indicator is complemented with qualitative data collection (detailed below).

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The survey takes about 10 minutes to complete and the module is available on Survey Designer. To measure and properly analyse the RCS, when applicable, surveys should include the following questions.

Note: Ensure that the data collection tool, including preambles and statements, is appropriately translated in local languages and enumerators have a common understanding of the definitions and data that the tool aims to collect. Before the data collection tool is finalized and piloted, it is recommended to conduct a FGD with community members to understand how the statements could be best phrased and translated to local languages.

1. Precondition:

Note: Please check if household surveys already have a similar precondition/filtering question at the start of the questionnaire. If so, this question may not be needed.

1.1. Are you or any member of your household participating in ('name of WFP programme or activity')?

(Yes or No)

If the answer is no, check if the household is part of the comparison group. If the household is not part of the comparison group, end the survey and replace this household in your sampling, or if the household is taking part in WFP's activities explain to the respondent why the answer should be yes.

2. Shock Exposure Index

Note: It is **highly recommended** to collect the Shock Exposure Index as a complementary module within surveys collecting the RCS. This short module consists of 6 questions providing useful information on which shocks and/or stressors households experience and their perceived severity. Collecting this information will can support the interpretation of the RCS allow for analysis on how household's resilience capacities evolve according to the shock/stressor experienced and the geographical distribution of shocks/stressors.

3. Resilience Capacities and Capitals

The generic preamble focuses on global or generic shocks/stressors. It should be used when the household's ability to build resilience to a variety of shocks/stressors is the focus of study. When this preamble is used, select one of the 'generic statement' options in the data collection tool.

Generic Preamble: *'I am going to read out a series of statements asking about your perception of the current capacities of your household to face a potential shock* ***in the immediate future****.*

The shock-specific preamble is contextualized to focus on a category of shocks (i.e., climatic, economic or conflict) or other country specific shocks or stressors. It should be used when the household's ability to build resilience to a specific shock or stressor is the focus of study. When this preamble is used, select the 'shock/stressors-specific statements' in the data collection tool. The shock/stressor-specific preamble and statements enable understanding WFP's response to specific shocks/stressors in a country.

Shock/stressor-specific Preamble: *'I am going to read out a series of statements asking about your perception of the current capacities of your household to face a potential climatic (drought,*

*flood, cyclone…) OR economic (price spike economic recession…) OR conflict (armed conflict, civil war…) event/shock **in the immediate future**).*

Note: The Generic or shock/stressor-specific preamble should enable the respondent to understand that the survey module consists of statements and not questions.

*3.1 Please tell me to what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements.' [*Read out each statement and ask] *'Would you say that you strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree or neither agree nor disagree that:*

Note: When translating the Likert scale to local languages, ensure that respondents understand the difference between 'strongly agree' and 'agree', and 'strongly disagree' and 'disagree'. It is also recommended to randomize the order of the statements.

Resilience related capacity	**Statement**	**Likert scale**
Anticipatory capacity	**Generic:** Your household is fully prepared for any future natural disasters that may occur in your area. Your household is fully prepared for any future challenges or threats that life throws at it. **Shock/stressor-specific:** Your household is fully prepared for any future (climate OR economic OR conflict OR other) event/shock/stressor that may occur in your area	Strongly agree = 1, Disagree=2, Neutral =3, Agree=4, Strongly disagree = 5
Absorptive capacity	**Generic:** Your household can bounce back from any challenge that life throws at it. **Shock/stressor-specific:** Your household is able to bounce back from any (climatic OR economic OR conflict OR other) event/shock/stressor affecting your livelihoods or incomes	
Transformative capacity	**Generic:** During times of hardship your household can change its primary income or source of livelihood if needed. **Shock/stressor-specific:** If affected by a (climatic OR economic OR conflict OR other) event/shock/stressor, your household can change or adapt its primary income or source of livelihood without major difficulties	
Adaptive capacity	**Generic:** If threats to your household became more frequent and intense, you would still find a way to get by. **Shock/stressor-specific:**	

	If threatening (climatic variability OR economic OR conflict OR other) shocks/stressors became more frequent and intense, your household would still find a way to get by.
Financial capital	**Generic:** During times of hardship your household can access the financial support you need. Your household can afford all of the things that it needs to survive and thrive. **Shock/stressor-specific:** Your household has easy access to the financial support that would be required if (climatic OR economic OR conflict OR other) events/shocks/stressors caused hardship in your area.
Social capital	**Generic:** Your household can rely on the support of family or friends when you need help. Your household can rely on the support of family, friends or groups within your community/ neighbourhood when you need help. Your household can reply on the support of people or groups outside your community/neighbourhood with you need help. (**Note:** The first two statements refer to bonding and forming connections to ones own group (*Social capital – internal),* while the third statement refers to forming connections to outside groups (*Social capital – external*). These are two different types of social capital. Please consider asking about both types of social capital by adding a tenth statement to the survey and adjusting indicator calculation and analysis appropriately. **Shock/stressor-specific:** In case of unsatisfied essential needs because of (climatic OR economic OR conflict OR other) events/shocks/stressors your household can rely on the support of family and friends.
Institutional capital	**Generic:** Your household can rely on the support of politicians and government when you need help. Your household can rely on the support from public administration/government or other institutions when you need help. **Shock/stressor-specific:**

	In case of unsatisfied essential needs due to (climatic OR economic OR conflict OR other) events/ shocks/stressors, your household can rely on support from public administration/government or other institutions	
Human capital/Learning	**Generic:** Your household has learned important lessons from past hardships that will help you better prepare for future threats. Your household has learned important lessons from past hardships that will help you to better prepare for the future. Your household has learned important lessons from past hardships that will help you to better prepare for future challenges. **Shock/stressor-specific:** Your household has learned important lessons from past hardships caused by (climatic OR economic OR conflict OR other) events/shocks/stressor that help you better prepare for similar threats in the near future.	
Information capital	**Generic:** Your household receives useful information warning you about future risks in advance. Your household frequently receives information warning you about future extreme weather events in advance. **Shock/stressor-specific:** Your household receives in advance information warning about future (climate OR economic OR conflict OR other) related variability and weather risks that help your household to prepare for and protect from future shocks/stressors.	

Statements can be adapted to the context and framed in different ways while maintaining the core elements. For example, they can be posed indirectly: i.e. **'Your household can bounce back from any challenge that life throws at it'**; or directly: i.e. **'My household can bounce back from any challenge that life throws at it'.** Framing the statement should depend on how individuals best understand them and any cultural preferences.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Sampling requirements are the same as for PDMs or monitoring surveys, where the statements of the RCS data collection tool will be included.

To the extent possible, sampling should include an equal number of men and women respondents, be representative of WFP's activities that aim to build resilience capacities and follow the same beneficiaries over time. This will allow tracking the effects of individual programmes over time and enable attributions between a population's resilience capacities and the activities they participate in.

Panel sampling and the use of comparison groups are strongly recommended for the follow-up of this indicator.

Detailed guidance on sampling options is available here.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The RCS is calculated from 9 sub-statements (Statement 1 to Statement 9 - question 3.1) using a five-point Likert scale (ranging from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree') to capture the household perception of existing resilience capacities or livelihood capital.

a) The Resilience Capacity Score aggregates the unweighted answers to the nine statements and is normalized to provide a score ranging from 0 to 100.

b) This result is used to classify households in three groups (low, medium, or high). The percentages at each level are used later in following the changes over time in these percentages for a specific target group of households.

c) Progress achieved or change over time in any of the 9 items is also calculated to understand which capacities or capitals contribute the most to the final score and which need to be reinforced to enhance future climate resilience.

Detailed calculations

Being:

i= each household included in the sampling of the relevant target group

n = number of households in the sampling of the relevant target group

a) Standardizing the score.

Once answers to each of the statements have been gathered, they are numerically converted (Strongly disagree = 1, Disagree=2, Neutral =3, Agree=4, Strongly agree = 5). Individual answers are then used to compute an overall resilience score for each household as an equally weighted average of the nine answers.

The resilience score is standardized by minmax normalization,[22] transforming the results in a score that ranges from 0 (not at all resilient) to 100 (fully resilient).

RCS_i = {{[(Q1_i+Q2_i+Q3_i +Q4_i +Q5_i +Q6_i +Q7_i +Q8_i +Q9_i)/**9**]-1} /(5-1)}x100

b) Categorization of the RCS:

Once the RCS is calculated, households are divided in terciles (low-medium-high) to show the distribution of the RCS within the target population. Therefore:

- if RCS<33 the household is categorized as reporting a **low** RCS,
- if 33=<RCS<66 the household is categorized as reporting a **medium** RCS and
- if RCS>=66 then the household is categorized as reporting a **high** RCS.

Once all households are categorized into terciles, the percentage of households within each tercile are reported.

These key results to be reported in COMET are shown in the following table:

RCS	RCS Levels		
	Low	Medium	High
Total	%	%	%

As each figure represents the percentage of households at each level, the sum of the row must be 100% in all cases.

c) Individual statement score calculation:

[22] Minmax normalization formula: $X_{normal}=\frac{(X-\min(X))}{\max(X)-\min(X)}$. In this case the maximum value of the average answer is 5 and the minimum is 1.

The calculation of the average score for each statement is recommended for use in the narrative and in the further analysis of elements with higher incidence in the RCS calculation and/or for picking out the major variations over time of the elements of the score.

Therefore, using answers coded as values from 1 to 5, the sum of all values for each statement(S), divided by the sample size (n) will yield 9 values (one for each Q) that could be compared over time and used as shown in the visualization section.

- For j=1 to j=9 calculate $\overline{Q_j}$

*The **SPSS syntax** is available here: GitHub Indicator Repository*

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is entered into COMET in the logframe
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	**Mandatory**: • Sex of household head **Optional**: • Location • Target Group • Activity Type • Transfer Modality • Disability For each of the mandatory disaggregation, further disaggregate by the RCS levels: Low, Medium, High. Disaggregation of the indicator by resilience capacities and livelihood capital helps identify which resilience capacities or capitals WFP's activities are helping to improve. This information can be used for designing more robust integrated programmes to build people's resilience capacities. Panel sampling and the use of comparison groups are recommended. Therefore, it is particularly important when entering information into COMET, that the sampling size of each data collection exercise is entered into the corresponding COMET field of the outcome data entry module, and that the field for "notes" is used to register the type of shocks to which each of the target groups was exposed during the previous data collection period.
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Frequency of measurement depends on programme objectives and timeline. Annual monitoring is, however, strongly recommended and should be repeated at the same time of the year or season to ensure comparability across surveys. If the intervention is focused on resilience to seasonal weather events such as storms, floods or droughts, it is recommended to collect follow-up data for this indicator as close as possible to the expected regular occurrence of these types of shocks. Given the subjective nature of this indicator, with the possibility for perceptions to change on a regular or seasonal basis, bi-annual or quarterly data collection is recommended to help capture the short-term benefits of WFP's activities, along with other insights on the context and outcomes. Recognizing that resilience building takes time and variation in resilience capacities might not be observable at high frequencies, in some cases measuring this indicator on an annual basis is sufficient. In any case, the Country Office can adapt the data collection frequency to align with planned PDM or other outcome surveys and conduct remote data collection in the interim if more frequent data collection is needed.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	In line with business rules, baseline values should be established within three months before and after the start date of the activity implementation. However, it is highly preferable to collect baseline values before the start of the activity implementation.
TARGET SETTING	**Annual target:** The annual target for medium and high categories should be at least equal and ideally higher than the latest follow-up or than the baseline figure if there is no previous follow-up. While upward trends in resilience capacities are expected over time, data should be interpreted in light of shocks and stressors that might hinger expected improvements and implementation of programme activities. For example, if there was a cessation of transfers in a multi-year programme. **End of CSP target:** This is country specific and depends mostly on baseline figures, context, CSP duration and programme design (i.e., transfer modality, transfer value, duration of assistance, complementary activities, etc.). In any case, for multi-year interventions with the same beneficiary group, annual targets of the category "low" are expected to decrease towards the end of the CSP.
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Monitoring Officer, VAM Officer and/or implementing partners
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	This indicator could be measured together with any other CRF indicator, but normally the CSP activities for this indicator also rely on, as relevant, output indicators in category G (for climate interventions) and other CRF outcome indicators such as: • LCSI (Livelihood-based Coping Strategies index), • rCSI (Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index), • FCS (Food Consumption Score), • FCS-N (Food Consumption Score (Nutrition)), • SEI (Shock Exposure Index), • ABI (targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base), and • EBI (targeted communities reporting environmental benefits) • PIC (Potential Investment Capacity)
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	Complementing this indicator with qualitative data collection is highly recommended. Following analysis of the indicator data, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) or qualitative interviews can be organized to better understand communities' perceptions of their resilience capacities, including how they have changed over time as a result of WFP's activities. A guide for collecting qualitative data to complement this indicator is available here: RCS VAM Resource Center. The statements in it can be adapted to the country context and information needs.
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	Analysis of the RCS over time (specifically its individual component scores) can provide insight into the relationship between specific resilience capacities and livelihood capitals and programme implementation (as described in the interpretation section below). As such, the RCS can be used in conjunction with other data points to inform decision-making around: the type of response (design or programme implementation), information (gathering or sharing) as well as communication/advocacy on resilience programming.

INTERPRETATION

The RCS provides a score ranging from 0 to 100 with 0 indicating no resilience and 100 indicating fully resilient. The average RCS for the population analysed (e.g., programme participants or comparison group) indicates the overall resilience status of the population and is useful for comparison over time. Variation (positive or negative) on the indicator reflects a variation (positive or negative) over time of overall household resilience to shocks.

To analyse the distribution of the RCS resilience capacity and its change over time, the analysis of this indicator uses terciles to classify households reporting low-medium-high scores. An increase in the frequency of households in the high and medium categories and a reduction of the proportion of households in the low resilience capacity can be understood as a positive change over time.

An increase in or majority of households with a high RCS may prompt the question if these households are resilient and may no longer need resilience building programmes or assistance. However, recalling that the RCS is a perception-based indicator, one should not assume that households with a high RCS no longer need or could benefit from WFP or partner's assistance. The decision to transition beneficiaries in and out of programmes (inclusion/exclusion decisions) or change the modality/amount of assistance should not be taken based on RCS results alone and without further analyzing households' food security and nutrition status by complementing the RCS with other quantitative and qualitative measures.

Depending on programme objectives and/or context-specific need, the average value and variation of each of the nine items can also be analysed. Each statement relates to a specific resilience capacity (S1=anticipatory, S2=absorptive, S3=adaptive, S4=transformative and) or capital (S5=financial, S6= social, S7=institutional, S8=human and S9=information). This development and its analysis can be visualized in a spider graph of capacities and of capitals. (see visualization section)

Capitals represent potential immediate and medium-term effects of WFP's and its partner's interventions to promote resilience. For instance:

- **Financial capital** is expected to reflect the outcome results of initiatives aiming to improve financial access of target communities (i.e., microinsurance, village savings and loans associations, etc.).
- **Human capital** reflects the achievements reached by training sand the promotion of climate adapted practices.
- **Informational capital** is expected to increase because of climate services, seasonal and forecast weather information made accessible and tailored to target communities.
- **Institutional capital** is increased by WFP support of government strategies and programmes, including social protection systems.
- **Social capital** variations are attributable to interventions oriented to promote community cohesion, integration and/or coexistence.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Generic example:

An integrated risk management intervention providing access to microinsurance, climate services and training on climate adapted agricultural practices has conducted a baseline and a follow-up survey (Outcome 1) one year later, asking the statements to a representative sample of beneficiaries and a comparison group in the area of intervention. From the analysis of the average RCS, we observe that at the baseline stage participants and the comparison group shared similar resilience capacity, with scores of 31.8 and 29 respectively. (See figure below)

Baseline		Outcome 1	
Participants	Comparison Group	Participants	Comparison Group

RCS Mean	31.81	29.02	44.4	31.64

One year later (Outcome 1), we observe a 12.6-point increase in the RCS of beneficiaries of the integrated risk management intervention, while households in the comparison group have increased their perception of their resilience capacities by only 2.6 points. The calculation of the RCS and the distribution of households per resilience capacity terciles is as follows:

	Baseline		Outcome 1	
	Participants	Comparison Group	Participants	Comparison Group
Low RCS	52%	73%	39%	67%
Medium RCS	34%	27%	44%	33%
High RCS	14%	0%	17%	0%

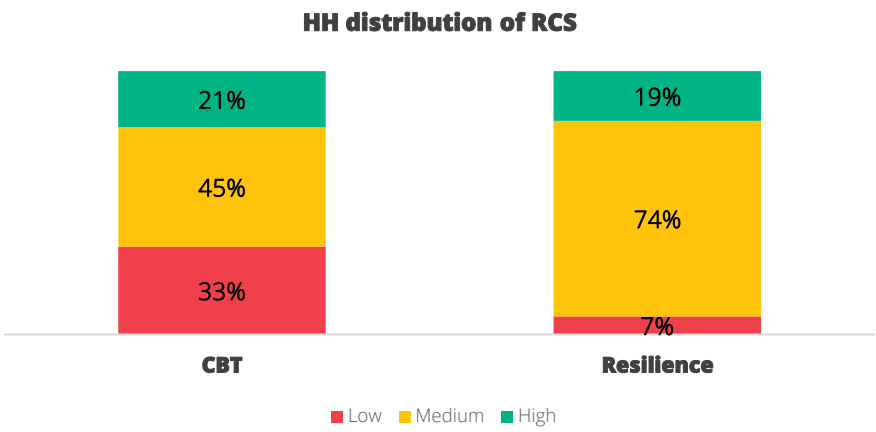
In line with the improvement observed in the average RCS, the distribution of households among the three resilience terciles shows a 13% reduction in the proportion of participants with low resilience capacity and a 10% increase of households with medium resilience and a 3% increase in the share of households with higher resilience. During the same period, only 6% of households in the comparison group transitioned from a low to medium RCS and none to the high RCS category.

As part of the analysis of the RCS, the average value and variation of each of the nine statements (i.e., 4 resilience capacities and 5 capitals) can be examined. Resilience capacities or capitals with particularly low or high averages or variation could be selected as themes to explore through qualitative research to better understand household's perceptions on these topics.

To better understand the elements causing this change in beneficiaries' perception of resilience, we suggested analyzing the change in the answers to each of the nine statements grouped per resilience capacity and capitals. The factors explaining the increase in the RCS are related to an improved perception of households' capacity to absorb and adapt to shocks with a minimal improvement in their anticipatory capacity. Therefore, adjustment to the programme should be made to enhance the anticipatory capacity of households. All the different capitals analysed show an increase, with major variations observed in human and informational capitals. The training activities on adaptive practices as well as the access to climate services may have had a positive effect on households' resilience perception.

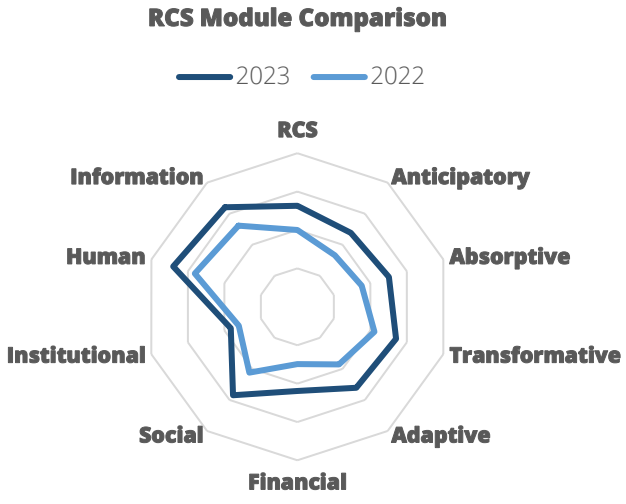
Country-specific example:

Once classified into terciles, participants of the resilience programme show greater perceptions of their resilience – with only 7% of participants classed as having a low resilience perception. Comparatively, the comparison group who only received cash-based transfers (CBT) has a higher proportion of participants classed as having a low resilience perception at 33%.



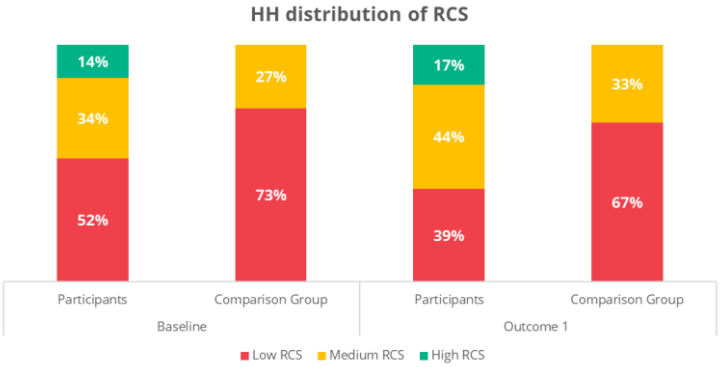
Resilience programme participants have a significantly higher RCS score (52.6) compared to the CBT group. Whilst all groups have a higher RCS score from the previous year (40.03), the Resilience group have a greatest level of change (MD = 12.57) compared to the group only receiving CBT (MD = 5.56). This pattern of results suggests that participants in the Resilience project have a better perception of their resilience capacities and that this stronger sense of self-reliance improves over time.

When evaluating the individual modules of the RCS, improvement is seen in the mean scores for each resilience capacity and capital. A similar pattern of results is seen from the previous year as Human capital has the highest score whereas Financial capital has the lowest score. This suggests that participants see their skills, knowledge and learning from previous hardships as a key part of their resilience to future shocks. Contrarily, participants see limited access to savings, regular income, and financial services to help buffer against future effects of shocks. When assessing the change over time, the highest change is observed in Absorptive capacity (MD = 11.8), Adaptive capacity (MD = 10.4) and Anticipatory Capacity (MD = 10.1). This suggests the intervention has promoted households' ability to bounce back following shocks, their sense of sense of preparedness to future shocks and their ability to make proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies based on an understanding of changing conditions. The lowest change is observed in the Human (MD = 3.4) and Information (MD =2.4) capitals. As such, the programme has done less to promote changes to how households receive useful information about future risks in advance and learning from past hardships – however, noting that these capitals were and remain the highest for participants in which case future trend analysis will be able to suggest if the result is approaching an attenuation effect.

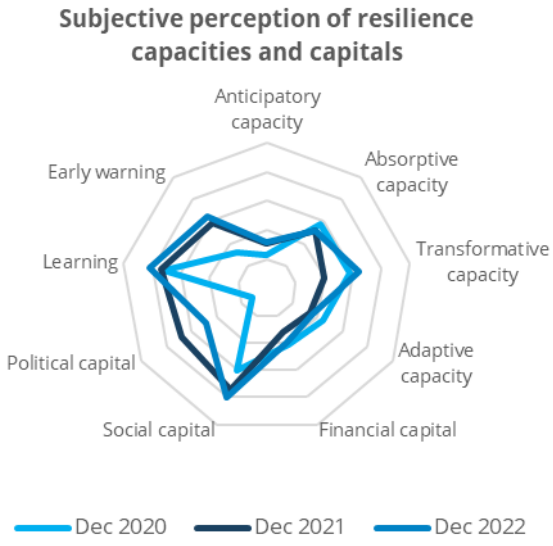


VISUALIZATION

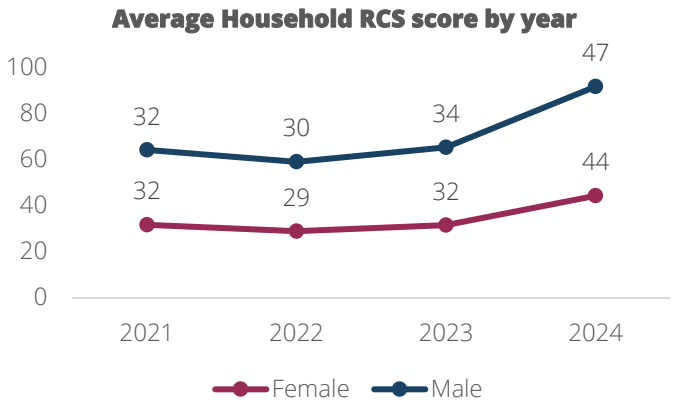
(Evolution of) **proportion of HH per RCS categories by group or time** (100% stacked column)



(Evolution of) **Capacities and Capitals** over time (Spider graph)



(Evolution of) **Average RCS** by year/group (line graph)



LIMITATIONS	This indicator refers to the subjective perception of household resilience that may not always be aligned with objective measures of resilience, given that perceptions are personal and can be influenced by a wide range of factors. These could include the respondent's character, mood, and a range of other cues as well as the local environment. Privacy, confidentiality, and trust are important aspects of the data collection conditions affecting the quality of the information obtained. This indicator refers to the perception of sets of four capacities and five capitals. It does not necessarily refer to capacities that were intentionally built with assistance or support by WFP. For this reason, a detailed analysis of specific items is required in narratives. Perception is also affected by personal experiences and exposure to shocks. The frequency, magnitude, type, duration and date of damages caused by shocks/stressors affect the perception of resilience. For that reason, it is key that narratives referring to these results also provide as much information as possible about the context of project implementation collected through section 2 of the tool.
FURTHER INFORMATION	WFP Monitoring Handbook – Sampling Guidance Jones, 2019. A *How to guide to subjective evaluations of resilience* (Resilience intel no. 1, September). London: BRACED. Jones, 2019. *Running the Subjectively evaluated resilience score* Jones & d'Errico 2019. Whose resilience matters? Like-for-like comparison of objective and subjective evaluations of resilience. *World Development (124) 104632.* Jones & Tanner 2017. Subjective resilience: Using perceptions to quantify household resilience to climate extremes and disasters. *Regional Environmental Change, 17(2017): 229-243.* *d'Errico & Basund 2022.* *Subjective and objective measures of household resilience capacity in sub-Saharan Africa* Guidance - Planning and Reporting on Climate Action **For further information and support please contact PROR-L unit:** wfp.resilience@wfp.org