



# Resilience Marking: how to classify projects for more resilient livelihoods

## What?

Resilience Marking is a **participatory methodology**. It employs empirical evidence to highlight the **expected impact of a set of projects** on the resilience of beneficiary households in a specific context.

The methodology can be applied to different countries, where the prerequisites – a household survey and a set of projects – are available.

## Why?

The purpose of the marking is to put into operation the resilience concept in programming.

- ▶ It allows prioritizing those interventions that are expected to better contribute on building resilience; and
- ▶ It can be used by project designers in order to identify the most relevant activities that help strengthening resilience.

## Final output

The final output - the Resilience Mark - combines the consolidated experts' scores with the weights coming from the resilience analysis. The final output of the process synthesizes the contribution of each project to the resilience of beneficiary households.

The final results of the Resilience Marking are available for dissemination, circulation or further analysis.

### Pilot in West Bank and Gaza Strip

A pilot test of the Resilience Marking has been implemented in West Bank and Gaza Strip with the participation of different actors involved in the Food Security Sector (FSS).

The process that generated the Resilience Marking started in 2015 and mainly involved FAO, the partners of the FSS and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. A precondition was the revision of the Socio-Economic and Food Security SEFSec survey. As part of the process, the list of variables included in RIMA was also discussed and approved. A dedicated process was necessary for reaching a common understanding on the definition of the variables included in the tool.

The participants to the process agreed on the estimation of three separated models: one for the West Bank non-camp localization; one for the West Bank camp localization; and one for Gaza Strip. The rationale behind was the necessity of taking into consideration relevant differences among the households' living conditions in these three areas.

The Resilience Marking process is applied within the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for the 2017, after the vetting phase of the FSS projects.

### Resilience Index and Measurement Analysis (RIMA)

Since 2008 FAO has been measuring resilience through its RIMA. The tool allows to estimate household resilience to food insecurity through the calculation of the Resilience Capacity Index (RCI) and the Resilience Structure Matrix (RSM).

The Resilience Index is a number that expresses household capacity to cope with shocks and stressors. It is made up of four pillars called Access to Basic Services, Assets, Social Safety Nets and Adaptive Capacity. The pillars themselves are made up of a variety of factors that are considered during the analysis. Examples of the factors are: distance to school, hectares of cultivated land, level of education, etc. The RSM is a way to weight each factor inside each pillar in order to determine the actual resilience capacity. The result can be used to rank and target households from the most to the least resilient. It allows drawing policy indications informed by the most relevant variables contributing to household resilience to food insecurity.

# Resilience Marking - Steps and timeline

## 1. Building the scoring tool

The scoring Excel template is created.

The scoring Excel template employs the list of projects and the Weights Matrix. The latter can be estimated through the FAO Resilience Index and Measurement Analysis (RIMA) methodology, as in the case of West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Matrix provides the contribution of each variable to resilience. The list of variables come from a household survey (the SEFSec in the West Bank and Gaza Strip case) and it is validated by a panel of experts. Finally, the statistical properties of the selected variables are tested.

## 2. Training

The panel of experts that will undertake the scoring receives a training. The aim of the training is to familiarize them with the use of the tool.

The main topics of the training are the scoring process and the scoring Excel template. The panel of experts agree on the interpretation of the identified variables, and on the approach towards projects screening.

## 3. Individual scoring

The experts are provided with the documentation on the projects and attribute scores using the scoring Excel template.

The experts are informed about all the projects' contents. Each of them fills the Excel template in order to provide individual scores for the projects.

## 4. Consolidation of individual scores

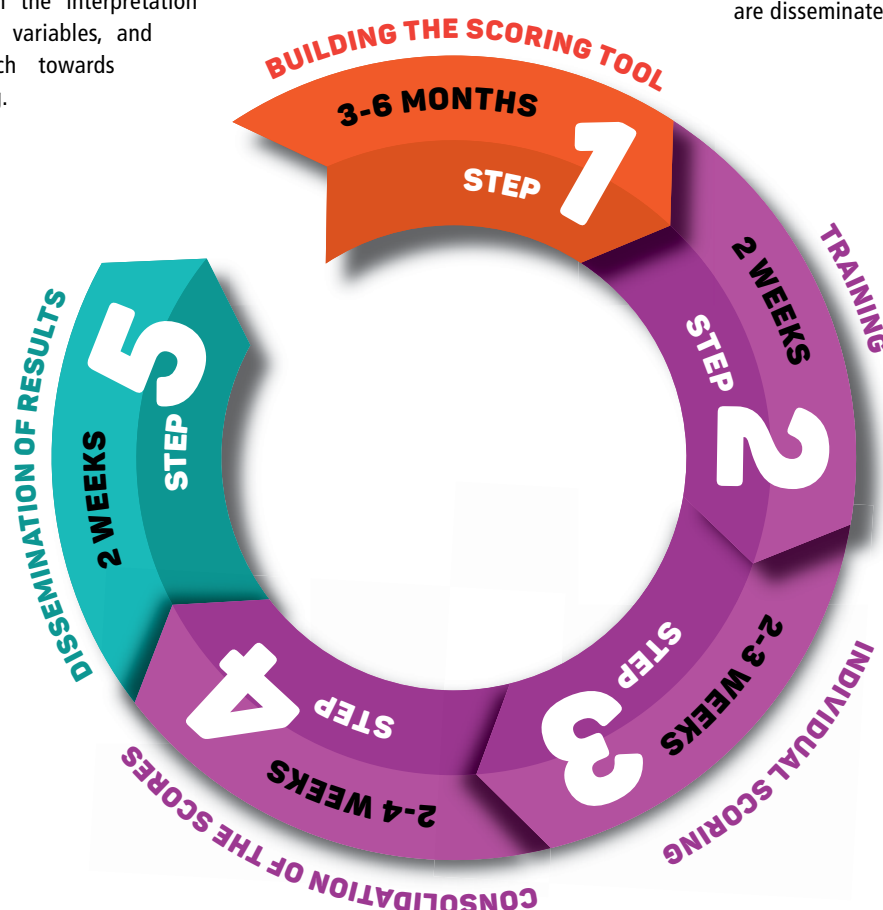
Individual scores are consolidated through discussion.

A discussion among the experts is organized to consolidate their scores. The final Resilience Mark sums up the contribution of a project over all the variables by taking into account the different weights of the variables.

## 5. Dissemination of results

Final Resilience Marks are disseminated.

The final Resilience Mark for each project are disseminated.



## TO KNOW MORE

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