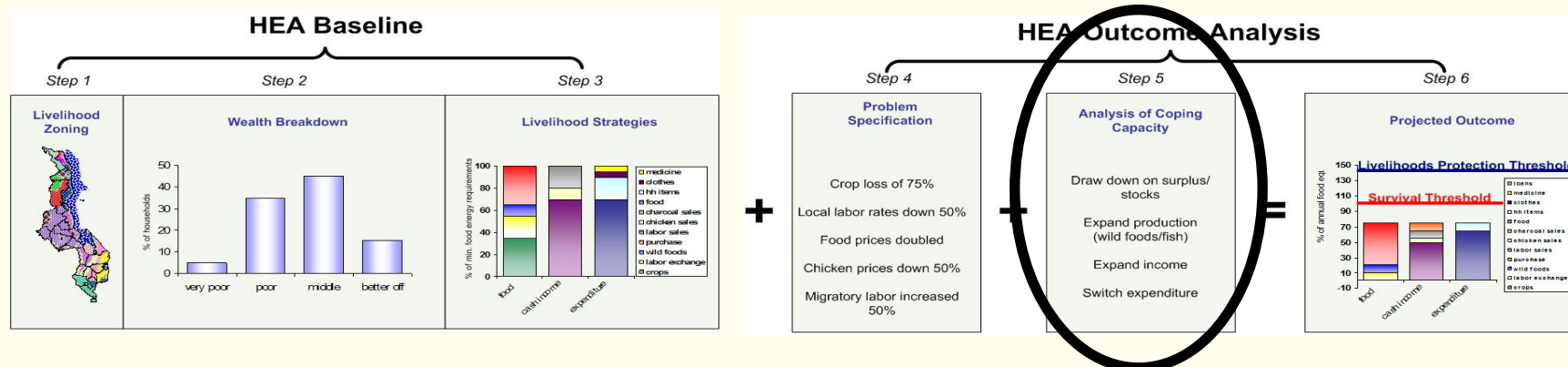


# **MODULE 2: BASELINE ASSESSMENT**

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## **Session 12: Coping Strategies**

# Where do Coping Strategies fit?



The analysis of coping capacity is Step 5 in the Framework. It is necessary to conduct this analysis before carrying out the projected outcome analysis.

# What are Coping Strategies?

Coping strategies are the things that households do to try to increase their food and cash income after a shock or hazard

# Some Typical Coping Strategies

Examples include:

- Increasing livestock sales
- Collecting more wild foods
- Sending more household members to work in town or in the fields of richer households

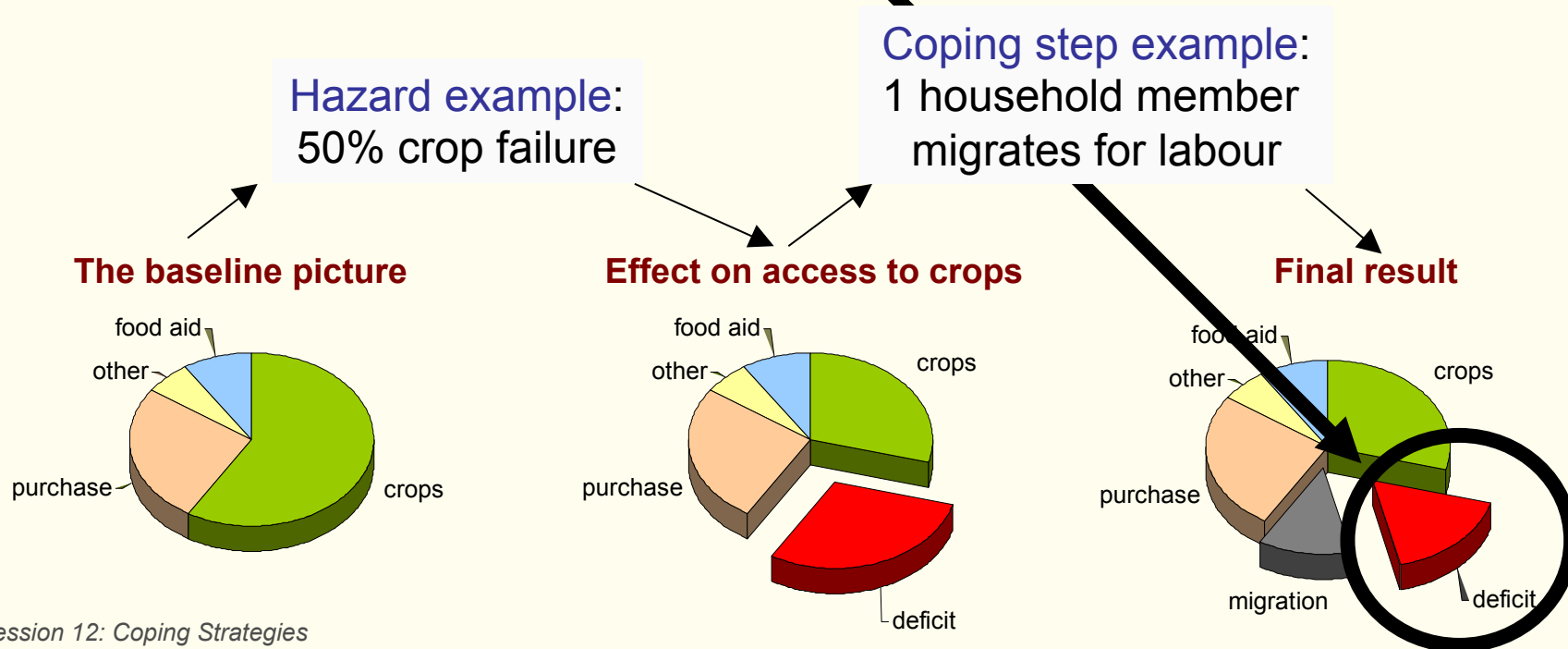
# Why are Coping Strategies Important in HEA?

## Analysing coping strategies

1. determines how much of a gap is left to be filled by external assistance, and
2. provides monitoring guidance to test and revise a predicted outcome

# Why are Coping Strategies Important in HEA?

Analysing coping strategies determines how much of a **gap** is left to be filled by external assistance



# Why are Coping Strategies Important in HEA?

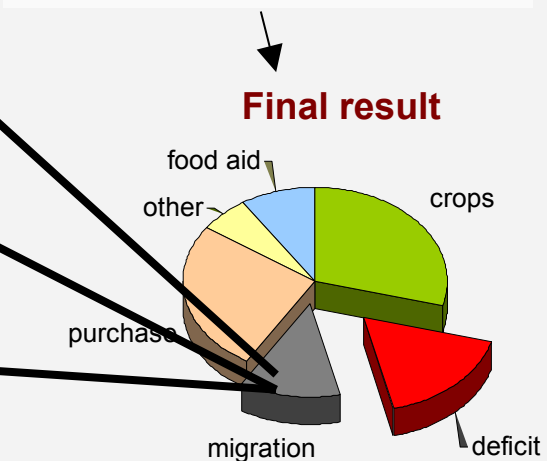
Provides monitoring guidance to test and revise a predicted outcome

Are people migrating?

What is happening to daily wages?

What is happening to food prices?

Coping step example:  
1 household member  
migrates for labour





# How are Coping Strategies Analysed in HEA?

Each coping strategy has a  
cost attached to it

High cost strategies are discussed  
in the text of a report, but left out  
of the projected outcome analysis

## Why?



# How are Coping Strategies Analysed in HEA?

Because HEA does not model  
household behaviour

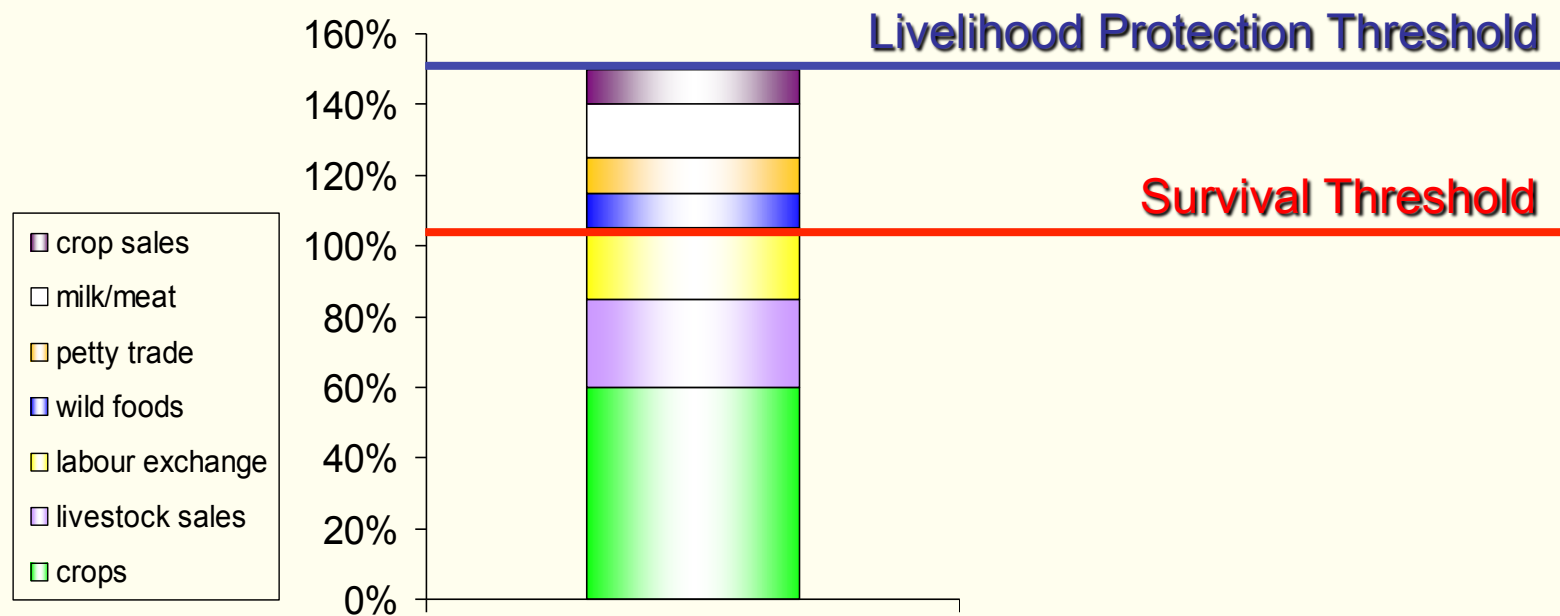
It helps identify appropriate  
points of intervention

# How are Coping Strategies Analysed in HEA?

By leaving a coping strategy out of the projected outcome analysis, we are saying that an intervention should occur before households have to revert to that option (e.g. prostitution, reduced consumption, child labour, etc.)

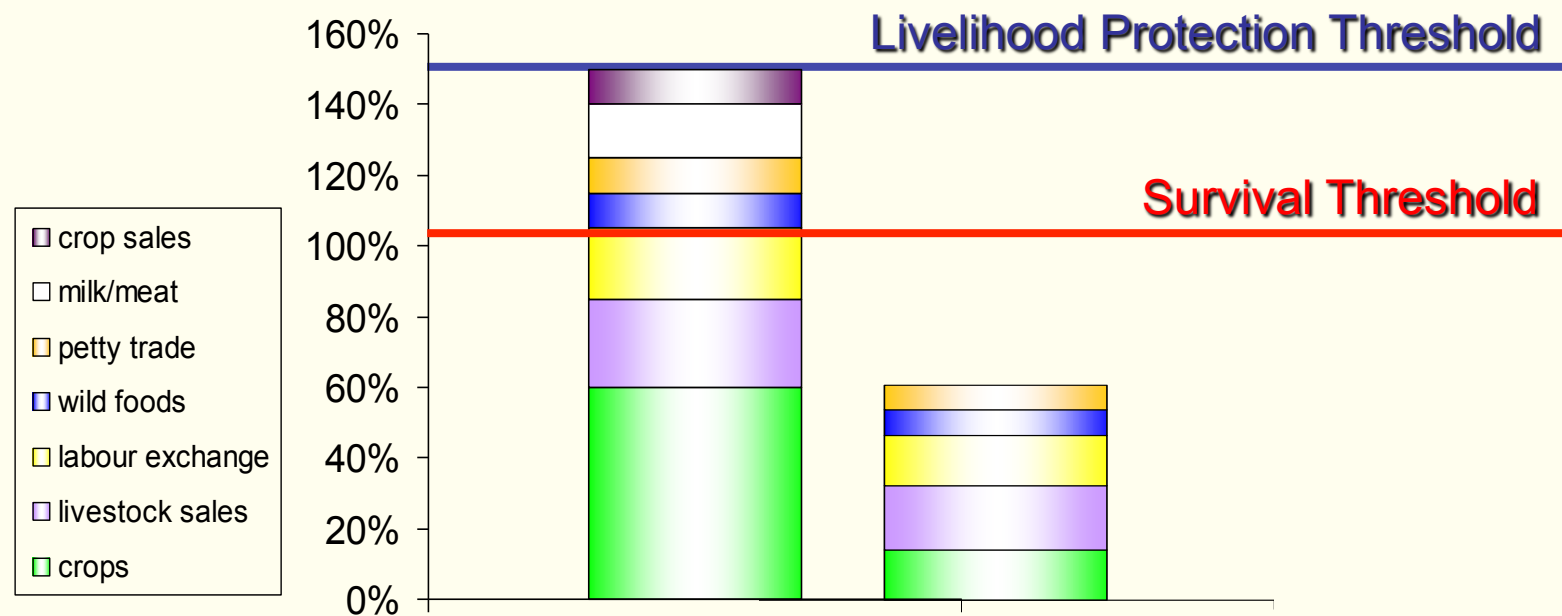
# How are Coping Strategies Analysed in HEA?

For example, if this is the baseline picture



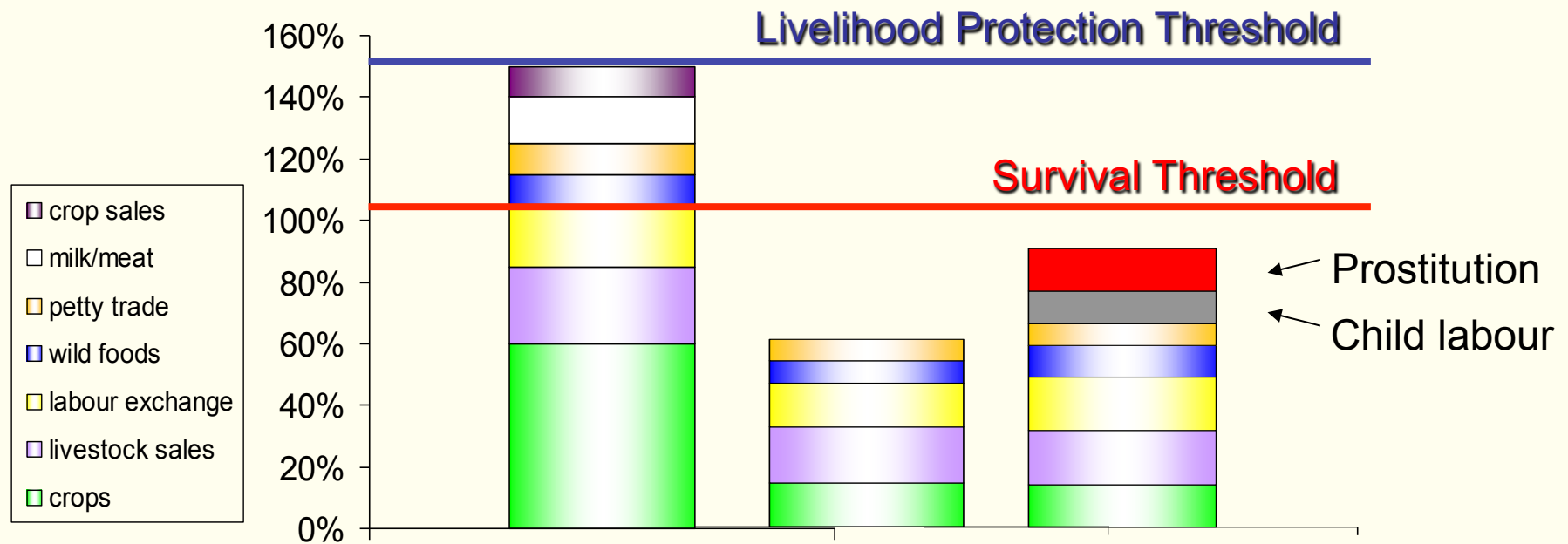
# How are Coping Strategies Analysed in HEA?

And this was the initial result of a shock...



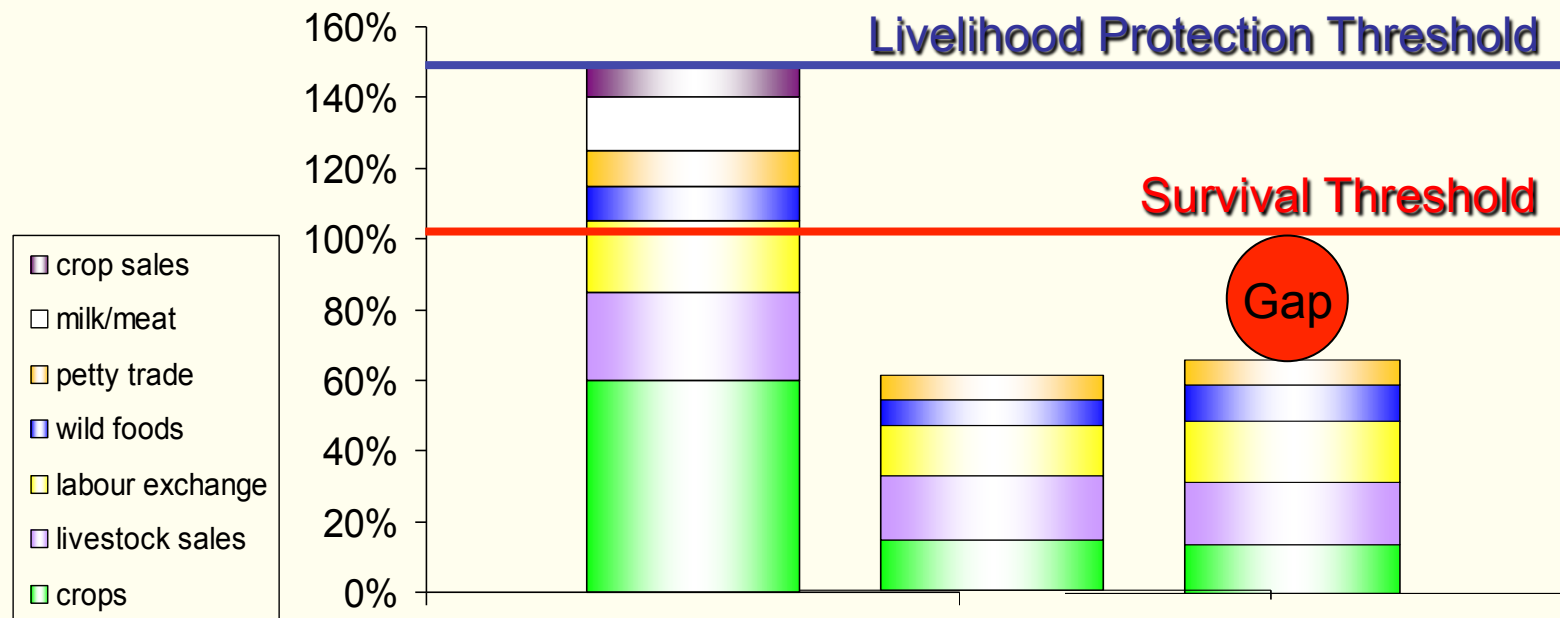
# How are Coping Strategies Analysed in HEA?

You would want an intervention to occur before households needed to revert to the last two coping strategies



# How are Coping Strategies Analysed in HEA?

So you would leave them out of the projected outcome analysis to show the gap without their inclusion.



# Coping Strategies: Cost Categories

## Low Cost

- Reduced expenditure on non-essential items
- Harvesting of reserve crops (e.g. cassava, enset)

# Coping Strategies: Cost Categories

## Medium Cost

- Increased sale/slaughter of livestock (at sustainable levels to maintain herd viability)
- Intensification of local labour activities
- Short-term/seasonal labour migration
- Intensification of self-employment activities (firewood, charcoal, building poles, etc.)
- Increased remittance income
- Increased social support/gifts
- Borrowing of food/cash
- Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)



# Coping Strategies: Cost Categories

## High Cost

Left out of HEA  
Projected  
Outcome Analysis

- Unsustainable sale/slaughter of livestock
- Long-term/permanent migration (including distress migration of whole households)
- Excessive sale of firewood/charcoal (e.g. because of its effect on the environment)
- Sale/mortgaging of productive assets (land, tools, seeds, etc.)
- Prostitution
- Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, livestock drugs etc.)
- Reduced expenditure on health and education
- Reduced expenditure on water
- Decreased food intake