

UC Davis Global Affairs Global Conversations Series

“Promoting Women’s Resilience in Africa’s Arid Regions in the Age of Covid-19”
November 17th 2020 9am PT, 8pm EAT

Questions & Answers

For Sam Owilly: How does targeting occur? Targeting using an asset-based index such as progress out of poverty index is typically done at the household level. Are you able to target by men versus women within the household?

⇒ Sam’s written response: We conduct the targeting at Household level using two methodologies; PRA and a Participant Targeting Tool - custom made inclusion exclusion criteria build out of PPI. Once a household is identified, we enroll the woman from that household

Watson Lepariyo, do the three groups(REAP,IBLI and REAP +IBLI) of RCT have the same number of participants?

⇒ Nathan wrote: Yes, the sample size in each group is similar. There is also a control arm.

Watson, how are the extension services/outreaches done? or rather through which channels?

⇒ Watson written response: For the first round, extension was done by enumerators during interviews, for the second round we did more focused that involved gathering participants and having discussions, for the third round we created videos that were translated to the local language and embedded to the survey, the videos were showed to the participants by enumerators during interviews.

To Watson: How are insurance payouts made? In areas with low connectivity, it must be very expensive to deliver payouts in-person. Will this undermine commercial viability after the research program is complete?

⇒ Nathan wrote: As much as possible, mobile money is used. Premium payments are made by mobile account, so the payout is sent to the account that made the premium payment. In cases where the mobile money account is no longer active, then we go to plan B.

Sarah Sitts asked: Thank you for the very interesting presentation. I’m curious if you’ve considered, as an additional resilience-building strategy, trying to encourage smaller herds? Given herds’ significant vulnerability to shocks (compared to storing wealth in a bank, etc.) and in many rangelands these large herds are creating unsustainable environmental impacts due to overgrazing. It would not be easy, culturally of course.

⇒ Answered live – please see video recording

To Michael Carter: In the introduction, you stated the importance of understanding risk dynamics WITHIN the household. Can you expand on this? Do you mean that a given shock -- such as drought -- may have very different impacts on consumption or work of husband versus wife? Or do you mean that husbands and wives have quite different attitudes towards risk and insurance? Tell us what you have found! [Answered live]

Erin Hughes asked: I'm sorry I may have missed this as I had to step away for a moment, but I'd like to learn more about the "shift of risk" within the household among men and women. Can you provide an example and the impact?

⇒ Answered live – please see video recording

Lesuuda Lmeriae: Sam, what happen when a participant fail to meet the set threshold after a period of 2 years?

⇒ Sam’s written response: For the few cases (between 2-4%) that fail to meet the graduation threshold and are still active in the program, we extend the mentorship period or re-enroll them into follow on cohorts depending on the performance rate. For such we offer more targeted and dedicated support in the form of trainings, coaching and market and financial linkages to augment their efforts.

For Nathan Jensen: Sam mentioned that women disproportionately bear the brunt of climate change. Why is this the case in these pastoralist settings? If the direct impact is livestock morbidity/mortality, wouldn't the owners of the animals be most adversely impacted?

⇒ Unanswered