	Resilience Capacity Score
Acronym	**RCS**
Technical Unit	*Asset Creation, Livelihoods and Resilience Unit (PROR-L) & Climate & Disaster Risk Reduction(PRO-C)*
Exact wording	Resilience Capacity Score
Unit	Percentage of targeted households with a low RCS Percentage of targeted households with a medium RCS Percentage of targeted households with a high RCS
Definition	This indicator measures household's 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 (Food Security Information Network – FSIN-, 2014). 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 shocks by major changes/investments in livelihoods/food systems. **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.

	This indicator is based on the SERS (Subjectively Evaluated Resilience Score) designed by L. Jones (2019)
Rationale	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.
Applicability	This indicator applies to all CSP activities that contribute to the building/restoring/maintaining of household capacity to anticipate, absorb and/or adapt to shocks and stressors. It also applies to interventions aiming to build livelihood capitals in target communities. For climate-sensitive interventions in particular, the above includes, but it is not limited to all CSP activities with "Climate Adaptation and risk management" objectives or measuring any of the following output indicators: G1, G2*, G3, G.4, G5*, G6*, G8, G10, G11, G12. This indicator is particularly relevant for multi-year interventions and, for that reason, panel sampling is recommended when feasible and can yield valuable insights.
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). This indicator could be collected through mobile voice calls and 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.

	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. The statements in it can be adapted to the country context and information needs. 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.
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 control groups are strongly recommended for the follow-up of this indicator. Detailed guidance on sampling options is available here.
Disaggregation	**Mandatory**: - Total - Resilience capacities - Livelihood capital - Cohort/Target Group - Sex of household head 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 control groups are strongly 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.

	Optional: - WFP Activity - Type of Shock - Geographical Area - Transfer modality - Disability
Baseline establishment	In line with business rules, baseline values should be established within 3 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.
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.
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.
Frequency of data collection	Frequency of measurement depends on programme objectives and timeline. Annual monitoring is, however, mandatory and should be repeated at the same time of the year or season for the sake of 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

Data collection tool (if relevant)	To measure and properly analyze the RCS, when applicable, outcome surveys should include the following questions (the survey takes about 10 minutes to complete): **Note:** Ensure that the data collection tool, including definitions of shock/stressors, 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 control group. If the household is not part of the control 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. Basic context or general information** **Notes:** This section is not mandatory, but it collects useful information on which shocks (highlighted in orange) or stressors (highlighted in blue) households experience. **The shocks/stressors are clustered by type and it may be decided to select only particular categories of shocks/stressors or individual shocks/stressors that are pertinent to the context/environment**. Collecting this information will allow for analysis on how household's resilience capacities evolve according to the shock/stressor experienced and the geographical distribution of shocks/stressors. 2.1 In the past 'X months' was your household affected by any of the following shocks/stressors? **Note:** The number of months should be adjusted according to the duration between the last data collection. If at baseline, ask about the duration that the indicator is expected to be collected (i.e., if annual data collection is expected, ask in the past 12 months). If the household answers yes that they were affected by any shock/stressor immediately ask: 2.2 Please indicate how much your household's livelihood or income was affected: **If yes (affected) ....**

Shock/Stressor	Yes (Affected)	N/A (Not affected / Non-applicable)	Low (Barely affected)	Medium (Moderately affected)	High (Severely affected)
COVARIATE SHOCKS/STRESSORS					
CLIMATE					
Floods					
Droughts					
Storms/Cyclone					
Heatwave					
Rising sea levels					
Rising temperatures					
Changing rainfall patterns					
Early or late onset agricultural seasons					
ECONOMIC					
Price spike Currency Crisis Debt Crisis Economic Recession Hyperinflation Market Collapse					
CONFLICT					
Armed conflict Communal violence (conflicts, riots and other forms of violence between communities of different religious faith or ethnic origin) Crime (e.g., gang violence) Indirect violence (intimidation, verbal abuse) Structural violence (systems of discrimination and exclusion, including those opposed by the state, e.g., rights denial, exploitative practices)					
GEOPHYSICAL					
Earthquake Tsunami Environmental degradation					
HEALTH/DISEASE					
Epidemic Pandemic Crop or livestock disease					
SOCIAL					
Demographic change					

Population growth Increasing urbanization Growing inequality (in capacities)	
TECHNOLOGICAL	
Accelerating technological progress (automation, AI, 3D printing Widening digital gap (differential ability to access data and digital technologies)	
IDIOSYNCRATIC SHOCKS	
Illness Injury/Disability Death in the household Job or income loss in the household Other	

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/ neighborhood when you need help. Your household can reply on the support of people or groups outside your community/neighborhood 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.

Indicator calculation and SPSS syntax	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[1], 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, counting the number of households in each tercile (low-

[1] 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.

medium-high) divided by the sample size (n) is the percentage to be reported in COMET.

Steps a and b must be repeated with the first four statements separated. In other words, including only answers to statements S1 to S4 produce the scores of resilience capacities as follows:

- S.1 Anticipatory capacity $_i$ = {{[(Q1_i] - 1} / (5-1)} x 100
- S.2. Absorptive capacity $_i$ = {{[(Q2_i] - 1} / (5-1)} x 100
- S.3. Transformative capacity $_i$ = {{[(Q3_i] - 1} / (5-1)} x 100
- S.4. Adaptive capacity $_i$ = {{[(Q4_i] - 1} / (5-1)} x 100

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

RCS - Components	RCS Levels		
	Low	Medium	High
S.1 Anticipatory capacity	%	%	%
S.2. Absorptive capacity	%	%	%
S.3. Transformative capacity	%	%	%
S.4. Adaptive capacity	%	%	%
Total RCS	%	%	%

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

c) Individual statement score calculation:

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 $\acute{Q}_j$

Link to SPSS syntax to be inserted here

Other Indicators collected 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)),
- FES (Food Expenditure Share),
- ABI (targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base),

	and • EBI (targeted communities reporting environmental benefits) • PIC (Potential Investment Capacity) • Social capital • Social cohesion • Social Network index • DRR, preparedness
Interpretation	The RCS provides a score ranging from 0 to 100 with 0 indicating no resilience and 100 fully resilient. The average RCS for the population analyzed (participants, control 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 analyze 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 household's 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 analyzed. 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 trainings and 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

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>cohesion, integration and/or coexistence.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Limitations</td><td>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</td></tr>
<tr><td>Examples</td><td>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 control group in the area of intervention.

From the analysis of the average RCS, we observe that at the baseline stage participants and the control group shared similar resilience capacity, with scores of 31.8 and 29 respectively. (See figure below)

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Baseline</td><td colspan="2">Outcome 1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Participants</td><td>Control Group</td><td>Participants</td><td>Control Group</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCS Mean</td><td>31.81</td><td>29.02</td><td>44.40</td><td>31.64</td></tr>
</table>

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 control 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:</td></tr>
</table>

	Baseline		Outcome 1	
	Participants	Control Group	Participants	Control 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 control group transitioned from a low to medium RCS and none to the high RCS category. (see graphs in the section Visualization)

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 this topics.

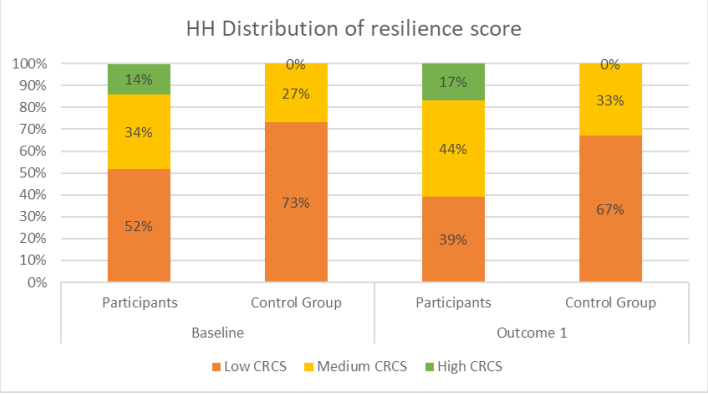
To better understand the elements causing this change in beneficiaries' perception of climate resilience capacity, we suggested analyzing the change in the answers to each of the nine statements grouped per resilience capacity and capitals. (see spider graphs in the Visualization section)

The factors explaining the increase in the RCS are related to an improved perception of households' capacity to absorb and adapt to climatic shocks with a minimal improvement in their anticipatory capacity. Therefore, adjustment to the programme should be made to enhance the anticipatory capacity of households.

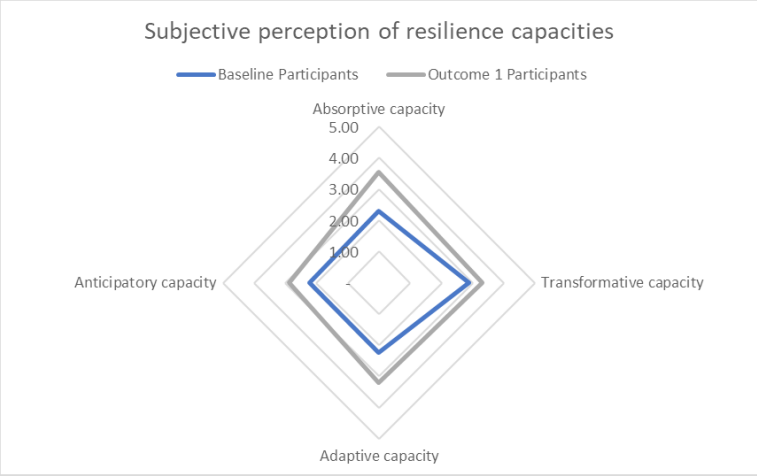
All the different capitals analyzed show an increase, with major variations observed in human and informational capitals. The training activities on adaptive practices as well as the access to climate services may have had a positive effect on households' resilience capacity perception.

Visualization

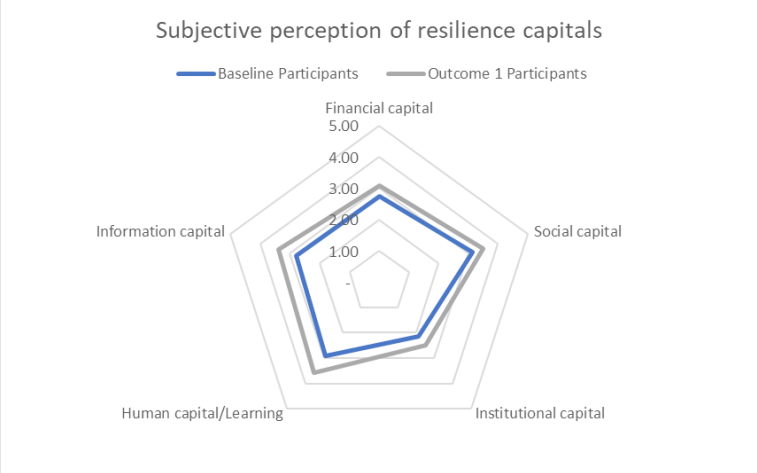
(Evolution of) **proportion of HH per RCS categories** (100% stacked column)



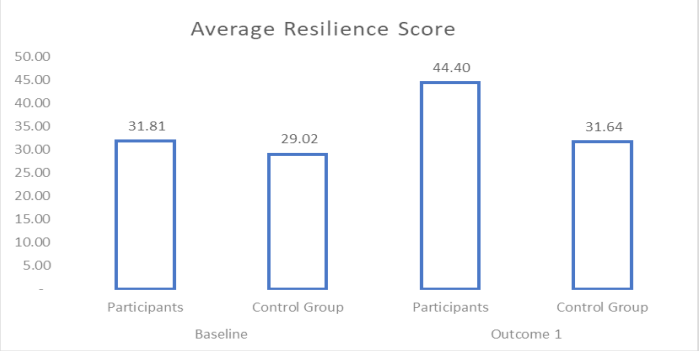
(Evolution of) **Resilience capacities** (S1, S2, S3, S4) (Spider graph)



(Evolution of) **Livelihood Capital** (S5, S6, S7, S8, S9) (Spider graph)



(Evolution of) Average RCS (stacked column)



Responsible for data collection	Monitoring Officer, VAM Officer and/or implementing partners
Further Information	Collins 2004. *Sampling guidelines for vulnerability analysis*. Rome: World Food Programme

	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.* Guidance - Planning and Reporting on Climate Action