

LONG TERM IMPACTS OF SHELTER PROGRAMMES

Workshop 14 March Oxford Brookes University

WHY ARE THEY NEEDED?

Encourage institutional learning

Need to see long term consequences

Ownership, how do people take over?

Safety, how is this enhanced or damaged over time?

Public education

Institutionalise some form of follow up

Prevention

Sustainability

Resilience

Cost efficiency

WHY ARE THEY NEEDED?

Underfunding is the biggest challenge for shelter agencies

If we can justify the long term effects of shelter programmes it may encourage shelter funding

WHY ARE LONG TERM STUDIES
NOT ROUTINE?

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Agency staff turnover
Fear of making failures public
No funding route
Lack of accountability.

WHO IS THE AUDIENCE FOR
LONGITUDINAL STUDIES?

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Funders showing that money is well spent,
agencies lessons learned,
government lessons learnt,
future humanitarians education and university
courses,
populations at risk information,
commercial sector for product development

WHAT DO WE MEASURE?

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Defensible space, beauty, sphere standards, right to adequate housing, peaceful resolution, health, sector principles, community integration, privacy, strategic objectives, thermal comfort, improved resilience, enabling environment, livelihoods, timeliness, resourcefulness, happiness, safe shelters and safe settlement, protection, assets retained, equity, uninterrupted sleep, user satisfaction, enabling informed decisions, empowerment, maintainability, value for money, innovation, saving lives, reducing suffering, sense of ownership, replication, adaptability, privacy

WHAT DO WE MEASURE?

safe shelter and settlements

user satisfaction

enabling informed decisions

adaptability

saving lives

value for money

security of tenure

RESEARCH PROCESS

Unit of analysis can be person, shelter, household or community.

Most important for methodology is to be able to compare, so work with the same method.

Time is the best test of viability effectiveness and sustainability.

3-4 years after is a good time to go back.

Need to be able to see the process.

Perhaps it is residents who document their own recovery.

Causal comparative design proposed as a method.

Social media study is now possible.

Participation has to continue to institutionalise the process of learning.

RESEARCH PROCESS

HYPOTHESIS

The best value for money incorporates life-saving measures and long-term resilience

HYPOTHESIS

Projects are best continued or maintained until the desired behavioural change has been achieved sustainably

NEXT STEPS

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Format for long term case study for Shelter Projects

Use the data we have already for example IOM and UNHCR data sets

Pilot to demonstrate the link between shelter projects and long-term impact

Funding sought to source existing long term impact knowledge and commission further studies.

A CHALLENGE

Evaluations are at the boundaries of our sector. Where is the development funding which follows after a handover? There is no credible capacity to take this on amongst government actors or other civil society groups and the affected population are unaware that humanitarian intervention is all that is going to be provided

