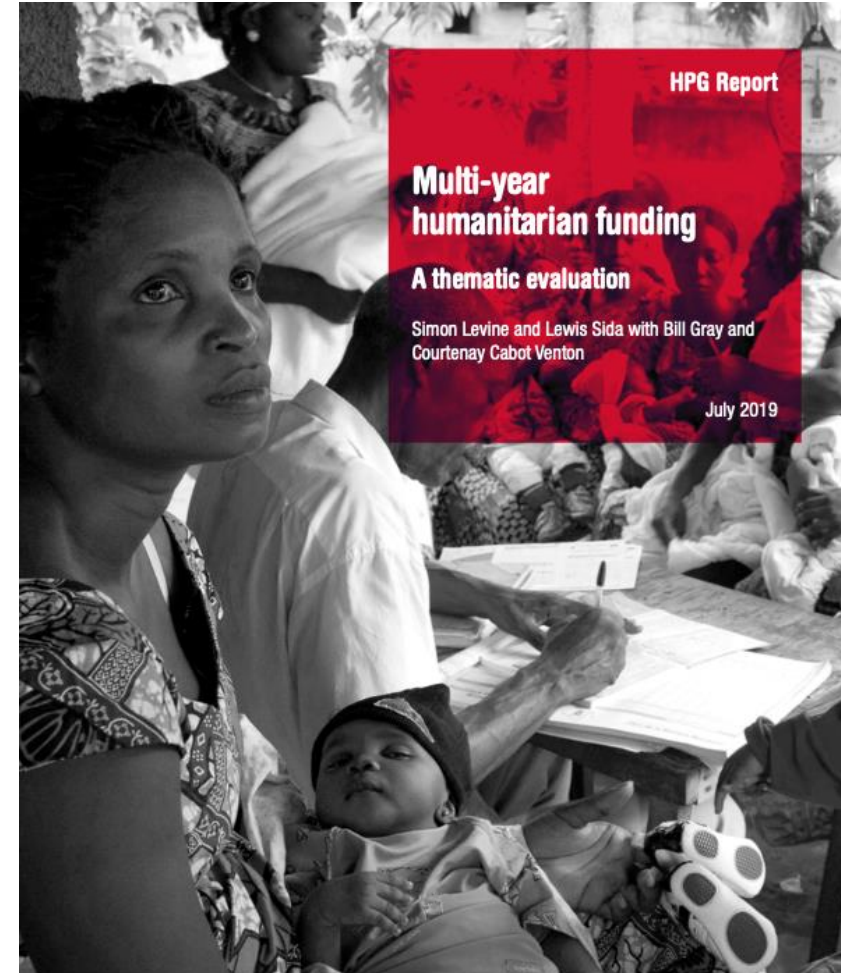
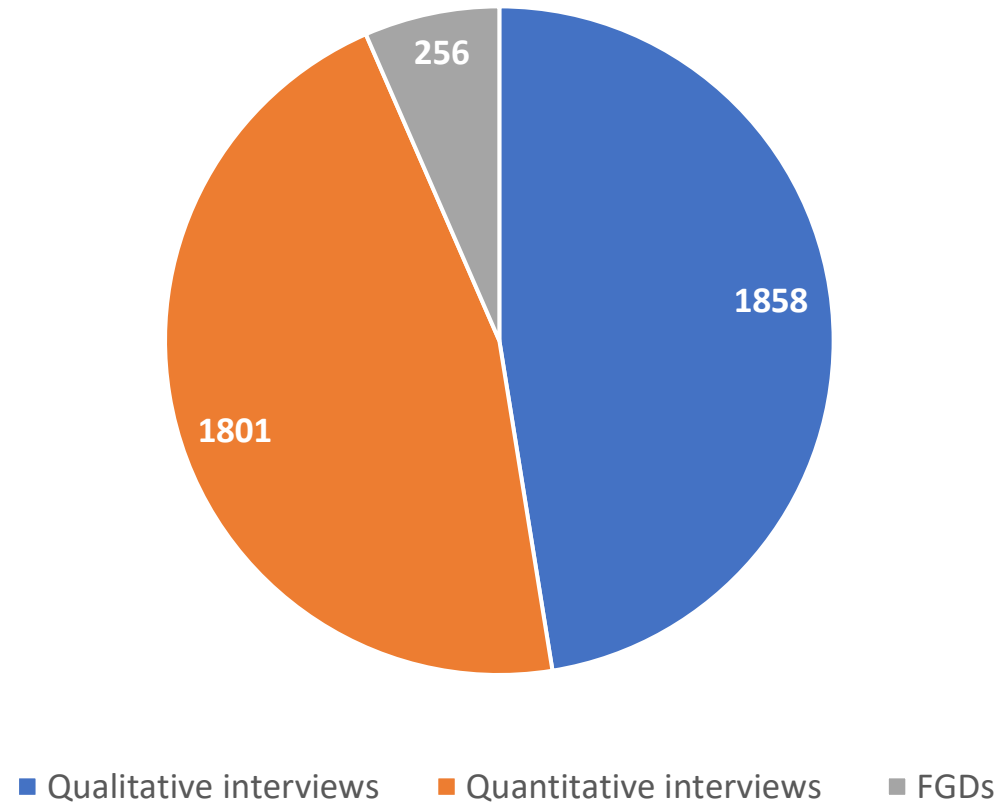


# VALID EVALUATIONS

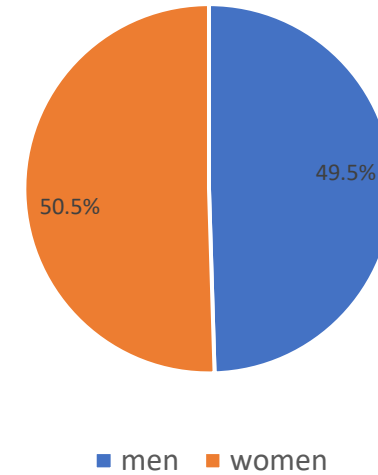


# Data collection overview

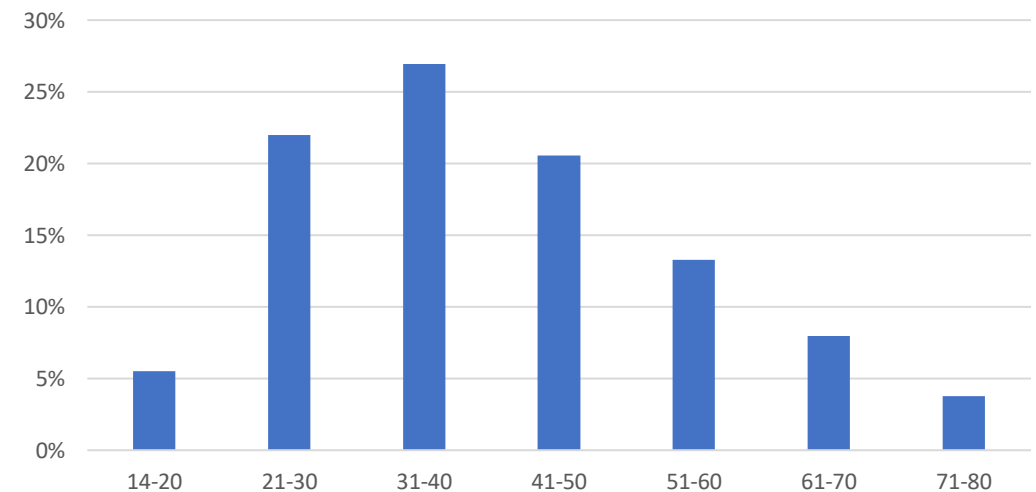
Interviewing method



Gender division



Age range all qualitative interviews



# Research outputs

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Evaluability, formative reports: Ethiopia, DR Congo, Sudan & Pakistan.

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The economic case for early humanitarian response to the Ethiopia 2015/2016 drought.

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The economic case for Multi-Year Humanitarian Funding: Emerging Findings.

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The contributions of early emergency response and resilience investment: A study of the 2014-2016 drought in Sitti and West Hararghe Zones, Ethiopia.

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The impact of displacement on gender relations and the roles of women: the case of Afridi IDPs from FATA, Pakistan.

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Counting the cost: assessing the full economic cost of ill-health in West Darfur, Sudan.

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Can't afford to be sick. Assessing the full cost of ill-health in North Kivu, Eastern DR Congo.

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Summative reports: Ethiopia, DR Congo, Sudan & Pakistan.


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Synthesis report.



The resilience challenge is greater than commonly assumed, and the factors influencing this are multi-dimensional

- Gender was the single biggest determinant of a person's agency, in and out of crisis.
- Social connections *outside* people's locality were an important contribution to coping, especially where these were with people in urban areas.
- The 'meso-economy' was the most important in determining livelihood opportunities. This refers to the local economy, but covering a much larger, and typically a combined rural-urban, population than their very immediate, local economy.
- Asset accumulation and business investment played a surprisingly limited role in creating resilience, perhaps because people could not get to significant levels of either.
- Personal adaptive capacity is a critical skill but was comparatively rare. People's individual ability – part skill, part mindset – to take advantage of opportunities that are available is largely neglected in resilience thinking.
- Ill-health is a major impediment to people's progress towards resilience. It typically robs households of over a quarter of their potential income.
- Access to basic services was critical but was largely determined by political status, and the ability of people to overcome marginalisation.



Humanitarian assistance targets the issues that shape resilience but not in ways that can impact them.

Multi-year humanitarian funding must be actively managed to achieve improved quality, predictability and cost-effectiveness

Contingency funds must be linked to planning and, where possible, triggers

Multi-year humanitarian funding has the potential to support transformative change

Multi-year humanitarian funding cannot – in the short term – reduce the humanitarian caseload

## Summary of the evidence from the evaluation

- MYHF can help improve the **quality** of humanitarian programming.
- **Long-term presence** in crises and in crisis-prone situations leads to **faster and more effective response**.
- There is limited evidence that agencies have used MYHF to develop **better context and problem analysis**.
- The existence of **contingency funding** did not lead to better contingency planning or preparedness.
- The **cost-efficiency** benefits of MYHF are more modest than had been hoped.

## How MYHF could be transformative

1. At a project level, a MY timeframe gives more **opportunity to address the acute symptoms of crises** in ways that may also engage with some underlying factors behind vulnerabilities
  - If longer-term planning of humanitarian interventions becomes the norm in areas with protracted or recurrent crises, it may help agencies – and particularly donors – to **deepen how they use individual projects as part of a broader strategy**.
  - MYHF can blur the lines between development and humanitarian assistance, and can help raise questions about **which instruments are used in different situations**.

Role of international aid

