# **Introduction**

Reporting and evaluation are part of any programme. Reporting could be for a range of reasons but often involves reporting findings, progress and results to different internal and external stakeholders. Programme evaluations of larger programmes are often but not always undertaken by external consultants for added independence and they are intended to “determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, developmental efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability”[[1]](#footnote-2)

Case studies are sometimes developed and are useful to inspire Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies and their partners to consider rental assistance as a useful programming response option and share key lessons learnt.

See [IFRC (2020) Step-by-step guide for rental assistance to people affected by crisis](https://cash-hub.org/resource/step-by-step-guide-for-rental-assistance-to-people-affected-by-crisis/) , step 4 for further concise information on Reporting and Case Studies.

# **Evaluations**

Refer to [IFRC (2021) Framework for Evaluation for further information.](https://www.ifrc.org/document/ifrc-framework-evaluation) From this framework the following is suggested related to rental assistance programming specifically.

1. Plan and budget for a final evaluation from the start of the rental assistance programme (especially one of any significant size).
2. Consider the RCRC Fundamental principles, and Code of Conduct and RC Policies – with rental assistance an example might be - were those who did not have a migration status that allowed them to rent (directly and on their own) catered for in the rental approach adopted?
3. Consider the relevance & appropriateness of the objectives and wider goal. Consider if the response option adopted (that of rental assistance) was appropriate or if there were others that were not explored and better able to meet the identified needs, or there were unintended consequences (e.g. competed with hosting assistance).
4. Consider efficiency – was the rental programme cost-effective, were their alternative approaches that could have achieved better results. Did the benefits justify the cost. For example, could there have been greater tapering of rental payment support in the final 3 months which would have allowed more people to be supported on the programme?
5. Consider effectiveness – did the programme achieve its intended results? And did this happen in a clear and effective way? Go back to the original objectives set for the programme. Where people able to access appropriate rental accommodation that met their needs? What happened when the rental payment period ended? Was the programme timely? Was it well coordinated? Were there decisions taken during the life of the of the programme that altered the priorities of the programme? How do different stakeholders feel about the rental programme?
6. Consider coverage – what groups were included or excluded in the rental assistance? Was the programme proportional to the needs?
7. Consider impact – What where the positive and negative impacts of the rental assistance programme? For example, what happened to the rental market and could it be attributable to the rental programme.
1. OECD, Development Assistance Committee – DAC, Working Party on Aid Evaluation, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002 – quoted within [IFRC (2021) Framework for Evaluation](https://www.ifrc.org/document/ifrc-framework-evaluation) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)