

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation

- “The gathering of evidence to show what progress has been made in the implementation of programs over time.” **Focuses on inputs and outputs.**
- “Measuring changes in outcomes and evaluating the impact of specific interventions on those outcomes.” **Focuses on outcomes and impact.**

Monitoring

- Identifying deviations from the established plan and finding quick practical solutions

Supervision

Supervision is the process of guiding, supporting and assisting staff to perform well in carrying out their assigned tasks

What is to be supervised

- Required resources are available
- Manpower is competent to perform
- Staff is motivated
- Staff performs

Methods of Monitoring & Supervision

- Observation
- Communication with staff
- Communication with clients and community
- Review of records

Steps in Monitoring

- Select Indicators
- Develop Standards
- Collect data/ information to measure
- Analyze to measure performance
- Compare against established plan
- Take corrective actions- decisions

Indicator

- Indicators are standardized measures to compare health status or health system performance
- Can identify change in situation

Standard

Expected level of achievement

Benchmark

Standards that some one has achieved

Different ways of Selecting Indicators

Input, Activities, Outcome, Impact Indicators

Key Success Variables

Activities that need special attention

“Complaint” Variables

Input

- Infrastructure- building, water, electricity
- Organization- hierarchy, line of control, accountability and authority, policies and procedures
- Manpower
- Equipment
- Materials- drugs, disposables

Process

- Screening
- Outpatient clinics
- Vision correction
- Surgeries
- School health checkup
- Vitamin A supplementation

Output

- People who got their vision restored
- Post-operative Infections, complications

Developing Indicators

Input

- No of centers with full staff in position
- No of centers with functional OT
- No of centers with uninterrupted supply of electricity

Process

Diagnosis

- Number of people screened
- Number of people identified with visual impairment
- Number of people found fit for surgery

Treatment

- Number of people treated
- Number of people operated

Individual's Performance

- Number of people screened / worker
- Number of people diagnosed/ worker
- Number of people operated/ surgeon
- Number of complications/ surgeon

Equipment utilization

- No of procedures/ OT
- No of procedures/ machine
- No of patients transported/ vehicle

Outcome

- Number of people got vision corrected/ restored
- Number of complications/ surgeon
- Number of complications/ center
- Client satisfaction

Principles to Remember

- What you measure gets done and visa versa
- What is important one must measure
- What you monitor will usually improve

Why monitor and evaluate?

- To improve performance
- To improve day-to-day decision-making
- To enhance impact
- To provide early warning of problems
- To empower stakeholders
- To build understanding and capacity
- To stimulate learning
- To demonstrate & strengthen accountability

Evaluation

- Evaluation is the process to judge the value of a program
- One time activity
- May result in reformulation of plan
- Change in priorities, strategy and reallocation of funds
- By external agency

Ultimate aim of Evaluation

- To what extent the mission, goal and objectives of a program are fulfilled
- Do we need to continue or change the strategy

Complementary Roles for Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring

- Routine collection of information
- Tracking implementation progress
- Measuring efficiency

Evaluation

- Analyzing information
- Ex-post assessment of effectiveness and impact
- Confirming project expectations
- Measuring impacts