

## Unit IV: Monitoring and Evaluating Community Health Diagnosis

*Rajesh K. Yadav*  
Assistant Professor  
School of Health and Allied Sciences,  
Punjab University

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## Monitoring and Evaluation

• Monitoring and evaluation are essential management tools which help to ensure that health activities are implemented as planned and to assess whether desired results are being achieved.

### • Monitoring:

1. To provide concurrent feedback on the progress of activities
2. To identify the problems in their implementation
3. To take corrective action

### • Evaluation:

To assess whether the desired results of a programme have been achieved if not how it should be redesigned

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## Monitoring

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## What is Monitoring?

- Monitoring is the process of **continuous observation of activities and correction of deviation** if any to run the **programme** smoothly and successfully.
- It is the systematic collection and analysis of information as a program progresses. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the program or organization.
- It is the day to day follow up of activities during their implementation to ensure that they are proceeding as planned and are on schedule

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## Monitoring Involves

- Establishment of **indicators** of effectiveness, efficiency and impact.
- Setting up **systems to collect information** relating to these indicators.
- **Collecting and recording** of information.
- **Analyzing the information.**
- Using the **information to inform day to day management.**

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## Features of Monitoring

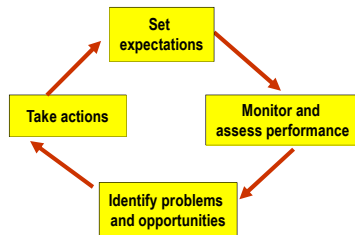
- **Day to day activities/ routine activities.**
- **Internal function** of an organization or programme,
- **Regular collection and analysis of data** on selected indicators.
- Determines whether **key activities are being carried out as planned**, and **identifies corrections needed.**
- Early indication of **progress, or a lack of progress.**
- Provides **periodic oversight** of activity implementation.
- Can be **carried out by any staff**, not a specific evaluation staff person.
- Informs a project about **strengths & weaknesses of the strategies**: do we need to refine them?

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## Problem Solving Cycle



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## Methods of Monitoring

- Continuously observing the **work progress, staff performance and service achievements**.
- **Checking the supplies** against inventories and stock lists.
- **Examine records and reports**.
- **Discussing the progress and problems** with staffs and stockholders.

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## Techniques of Monitoring

- Observation
- Rapid survey
- Exist Interview
- Interview with organizational staffs

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## Steps Involved in Monitoring

- Planning and scheduling: **Objective of monitoring**
- Determining what and how monitor: **Area and Approaches**
- **Conducting monitoring**: observation of activities, identification of deviations and correction of deviations.
- **Submitting the reports** with suggestion and recommendations

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## Types of Monitoring

- **Routine Monitoring**: involves **compiling information on the regular ongoing basis** for a core set of indicators.
- Used to identify whether programme **implementation is or is not proceeding as planned**.
- **Short term Monitoring**: done **for a limited period of time** and usually **for a specific activity**
- Often when **new activities** are implemented, managers need to know **implementation is going on planned way or not**.

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## Different levels of Monitoring

### Managers at top level

- They have to develop health plans based on objectives, goals, devise strategy and allocate necessary resources

### Managers at the middle level

- They are more concerned with whether they are getting desired output from the inputs that are being utilized

### Managers at the operational level

- They have to supervise actual operations and to ensure that planned activities are being carried out as per schedule

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## Monitoring Indicators

- Monitoring indicators can be used to:
  - To measure the achievement of programme target.
  - To assess the changes/trained in programme and identify solutions

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## Monitoring Indicators

- **Input indicators:** resources needed to carryout the programme.
- **Output indicators:** the services or good produced by a programme.
- **Effects:** change in knowledge, attitude and behavior including coverage.
- **Impacts:** changes in health or fertility status or environment due to the effects,

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## Evaluation

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## Evaluation

- “Evaluation is the **process of determining the amount of success** in achieving the predetermined objectives”  
- American Public Health Association
- Evaluation is **the process of relating the actual achievements of a programme** to the results predicted in the plan. It also measures the **effectiveness** of the programme.”
- “Evaluation is the **systematic way of learning from experience and using the lesson learnt to improve current activities and promote better planning** by careful selection of alternatives for future action.”  
- World Health Organization

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## Evaluation

- Evaluation examines three aspects

- Designs

- Implementation

- Results

Process Evaluation

Out come Evaluation

Impact Evaluation

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## Phase of Evaluation

- **Process Evaluation:** determines the degree to which a project has achieved its planned activities and overall objectives.
- **Out come Evaluation:** determines the degree to which changes in outcomes, such as changes in behavior; can be attributed to the intervention or programme.
- **Impact Evaluation:** determines the degree to which **long term changes** ( e.g. changes in population trend, changes in lifestyle, HIV infection rates) can be attributed to the intervention or programme.

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## Stages of Evaluation

- Diagnostic evaluation
- Formative evaluation
- Summative evaluation

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Evaluation	Phase	What?
Diagnostic (Process)	During Planning phase of an intervention	Objectives, resources, Methodology etc.
Formative (Progress)	During Implementation	Programme activates.
Summative (Out come)	After completion of the programme	Change in morbidity, mortality, life style etc.

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## Evaluation Criteria

- **Effort** - quantity and quality of inputs
- **Performance** - quantity and quality of outputs
- **Adequacy** - meet needs?
- **Efficiency** - benefits/costs
- **Equity** - distributional issues

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## Methods of Evaluation

- Interview
- Observation
- Study of official records and reports
- Meeting and discussion

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## Tools of Evaluation

- Review of Records
- Monitoring
- Case studies
- Qualitative studies
- Controlled experiments and intervention studies
- Sample surveys

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## Who is performing Evaluation?

- The planner
- Investigation group
- Those accountable for health development
- Those in control for implementation
- By the Community

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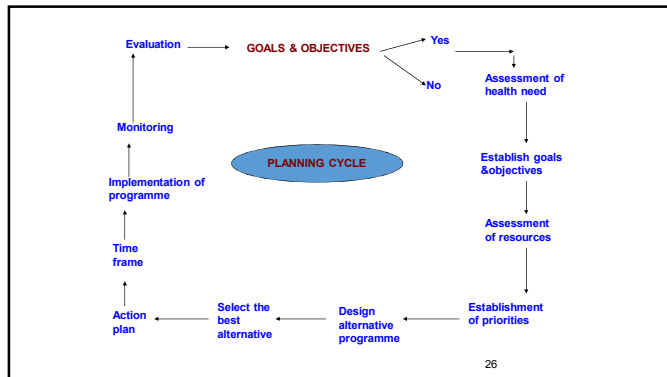
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### Basic steps of Evaluation

1. Establishing standards and criteria
2. Planning and methodology
3. Collecting data
4. Analyzing the data
5. Taking action
6. Re-evaluation

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### Importance of Evaluation

- Helpful in measuring **outcomes and impacts** of an intervention or programme.
- Helpful in determining **appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency** of the programme or project.
- Helpful in finding the **strength and weakness** (problems and constraints) of an interventions.
- Helpful in **comparing the effectiveness of various alternative** interventions.
- **Strengthening the accountability** for results.
- **Sharing of findings** with stockholders, employees and external parties including donor.
- **Feedback for future planning.**

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### Monitoring and Evaluation

<b>Monitoring</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
Is the <b>regular collection and analysis</b> of selected indicators,	Done at <b>longer intervals</b> than monitoring,
Conducted to determine whether key activities are being <b>carried out as planned, and identify corrections needed.</b>	Conducted to provide an indication of <b>success of a program, and identify problem areas.</b>
Undertaken by those responsible for implementing the programme or project.	Undertaken by people external to the project.

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### Monitoring and Evaluation

<b>Monitoring</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
Normally an <b>internal</b> process.	Normally <b>external</b> process.
Carried out at regular intervals	Similar to a "snapshot"
Answers the question "what"	Answers the question "why"
For day to day management	For lesson learning and accountability

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### Monitoring and Evaluation of CHD

**Every CHD steps need to be evaluated.**

- Data collection
- Data analysis
- First community Presentation
- Prioritization of need and planning MHP
- Implementation of MHP
- Final Community Presentation

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### Contd..

- After conducting the MHP, we will convey question the community people and the children to make sure that they were understood the message we were trying to convey.
- We will also conducted competitions and observations to know how much of the learnt knowledge were being implemented by the people.
- Also, we were understood that the sudden change.

### MHP Planning and Evaluation Framework

S.N	Health Needs/ Objective	Activities	Target Group & Number	Venue, date, time & Episodes	Methods & Materials	Evaluation indicators	Remarks

### Evaluation of MHP

- Define the objective of MHP
- Determining the Criteria for Evaluation Technique
- Identifying the evaluation Technique
- Resource Preparedness for Evaluation
- Collecting the information, analyzing and interpreting the information
- Recording and reporting

### Stages of evaluation in community health diagnosis

S.N	Stage of Evaluation	CHD Process	Evaluation
1.	Program Planning stage	Preparation workshop/Orientation	Early/ Formative
		Departure and arrival at the community site; subdivided as (draft report writing should progress as the program progresses)	
2.	Program Monitoring Stage	Contacting local leaders of communities, transit walk and Preparation of 1st Community Assembly (rapport building and social mapping);	Ongoing/ Interim
		1st Community Assembly;	
		Data collection	
		Data entry and analysis and interpretation; findings);	
		Preparation of 2nd Community Assembly (Presentation)	
		2nd Community Assembly	
3.	Program Completion Stage	Prioritization/selection of health problem	Summative/ Terminal/ Final
		Conduction and monitoring of MHPs	
		Preparation of 3rd Community Assembly	
		Conduction of 3rd Community Assembly	
		Departure from the community and arrival at school/college	
		Final exhibition on community health diagnosis process and oral presentation in college	

Thank You !!

