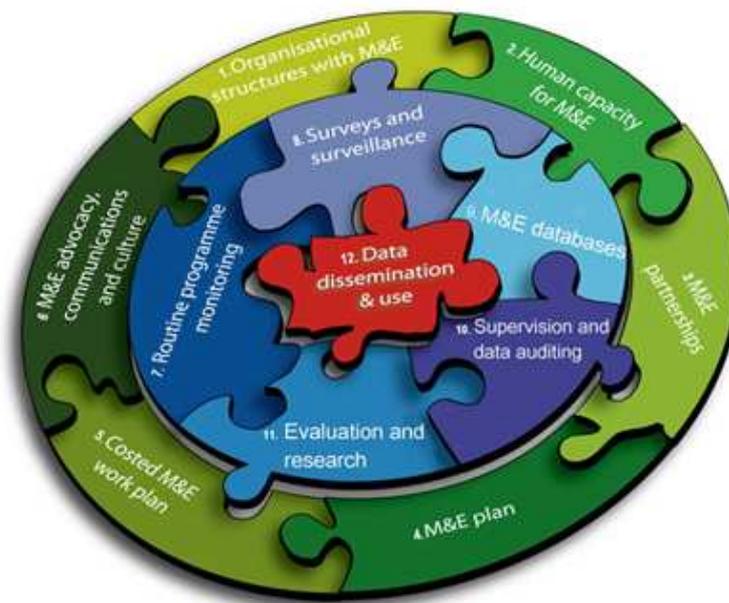


## Monitoring and Evaluation of Community Health Programmes

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Monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of each phase of the project life cycle of community-based health programmes. It is essential to define measurable milestones in the project plan. Continuous and periodic monitoring helps to establish to what extent the programmes have achieved the set goals and targets. Upon completion of the project, a final evaluation is carried out to measure the outcome of the project in terms of predetermined targets and articulate the accomplished goals. In the recent days, many health and development organisations have been using logical framework analysis.



The logical framework approach (LFA) is a management tool mainly used in the design, monitoring and evaluation of health and development programmes. LFA was first developed by USAID during the 1970s but now it is widely used by bilateral and multilateral development agencies and most recently by NGOs as well. It provides clear, concise and systematic information about a project. The framework helps in connecting all the project components including goal, purpose, outputs/results, inputs/activities and indicators, in one framework, presenting the relationship between them and leading to the achievement of the anticipated project outcomes. Please refer the link below as for an example of a guideline for preparing a logical framework developed by AusAid.

An evaluation framework for community health programmes developed by the Center for the Advancement of Community Based Public Health is found to be useful tool for the evaluation of community health programmes (see link below). The evaluation framework emphasizes programme evaluation as a practical and ongoing process that involves various stakeholders including programme staff, community members, partners, clients, donors and evaluation experts. The framework consists of six steps namely, engage stakeholders, describe the programme, focus the evaluation design, gather and analyze evidence, justify conclusions and ensure use, and share lessons learned.

Tearfund UK has developed a Capacity Self-Assessment (CASA), a tool to assess an overall impression of an organisation, identify the stage of its development and provide insight into its current and potential impact. A pilot study of this tool was carried out involving

partner organisations from Cambodia, Haiti and UK. This is a quality assessment tool, which is found beneficial to help organisations to improve their standard of service and their overall results. Further, this tool helps to identify both positive and negative aspects of organisations so that organisations are aware of their strengths to be retained and weaknesses to be improved. The CASA tool is divided into three assessment modules: International Organisation, External Linkages and Projects. Please refer to the link given below for the full version of CASA manual.

**References & Links:**

- <http://www.usaid.gov/ausguide/pdf/ausguideline3.3.pdf>
- <http://www.cdc.gov/eval/evalcbph.pdf>
- [http://tilz.tearfund.org/webdocs/Tilz/Roots/English/CASA/CASA\\_E-%20full%20document.pdf](http://tilz.tearfund.org/webdocs/Tilz/Roots/English/CASA/CASA_E-%20full%20document.pdf)