Continuing with M & E

2 perspectives for evaluation

* M&E framework
* Economic Evaluation framework

Types of evaluation

1. Formative Evaluation (needs assessment), assess the situation before a project begins
2. Project Appraisal, assess plans for a project. Is the program appropriate for the assessed needs?
3. Summative evaluation. Occurs at the end or at a defined stage of a project

M&E framwework

In healthcare

1. What was intended to happen? (objectives)
2. What has actually been achieved so far compared with objectives?
3. In light of (2), what value should be placed on the methods used (process)
4. What use can be made of the information gained from question 1-3? (feedback)
5. What is the whole exercise teaching us about managing future health activities?

Economic Evaluation Framework

* compares the ratio of costs and effects of atleast 2 alternatives
* Cost analysis: Financial costs represent the actual expenditure on goods and services purchased (\*Opportunity cost- the next best use of a particular resource)
* Cost utility analysis: expresses outcomes in terms of utilities such as Quality adjusted life years (QALY) or DALY (Disability Adjusted years)
* Cost effectiveness analysis compares 2 health strategies to see which is better
* Cost benefit analysis expresses outcomes in terms of monetary terms therefore enables intersectoral comparisons and hence assesses allocative efficiency.

Public health intervention

* Defined as a set of actions with a coherent objective to bring about change or produce identifiable outcomes intended to promote or protect health or prevent ill health in communities or populations
* E.g. – policy, regulatory initiative, single strategy projects or multi-component programs
* Different from clinical interventions, which are intended to prevent or treat illness in individuals

Context of a public health intervention is key part…

* Context refers to the social, political and/or organizational setting in which an intervention was evaluated, or in which it is to be implemented. E.g. political and organizational environment and socioeconomic or demographic features of the population