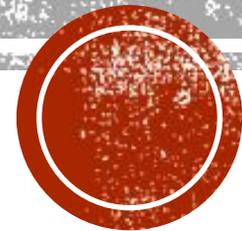


# **MONITORING AND EVALUATION: DEFINITION AND SCOPE**

Dr Margarate Munakampe



# OUTLINE

1. Basic concepts and differences
2. Applications and how they complement



# **BASIC CONCEPTS & DIFFERENCES**

- Monitoring
- Evaluation
- Goal
- Objective
- Indicator

- Input
- Processes
- Output
- Outcome
- Baseline
- Impact



# DEFINITIONS

- **MONITORING:** Continuous internal management activity; Ensures that project is on track; Measures progress towards objectives; Identifies problems
- **EVALUATION:** Assessing whether a project is achieving its intended objectives; Conducted periodically; Internal or external; Focuses on outcomes and impacts
- **GOAL:** program's goal is a broad statement about the desired long-term outcome of the program. For example, improvement in the reproductive health of adolescents or a reduction in unwanted pregnancies in X population would be goals



# DEFINITIONS

- **OBJECTIVES:** are statements of desired specific and measurable program results.
  - Descriptions of the specific interventions to be implemented and their duration, geographic scope and target population; the list of resources needed, including financial, human, and those related to the infrastructure.
- **INDICATORS/ targets:** are clues, signs or markers that measure one aspect of a program and show how close a program is to its desired path and outcomes.
  - They are used to provide benchmarks for demonstrating the achievements of a program



# DEFINITIONS

- **INPUT:** the resources invested in a program, for example, technical assistance, computers, condoms or training
- **PROCESSES:** the activities carried out to achieve the program's objectives;
- **OUTPUT:** the immediate results achieved at the program level through the execution of activities
- **OUTCOME:** the set of short-term or intermediate results at the population level achieved by the program through the execution of activities



# DEFINITIONS

- **BASELINE:** The first measurement of a performance indicator is the baseline.
  - A performance baseline is information – quantitative and qualitative – that provides data on the outcome indicators directly affected by the programme at the beginning of the monitoring period.
  - Baseline information needs to be collected and analysed for each of the indicators selected.
- **MIDLINE:** A mid-term evaluation is conducted for an ongoing programme or project.
  - It serves two immediate purposes: decision-making and taking stock of initial lessons from experience.
- **ENDLINE:** End-line evaluation to assess the extent to which the project outputs have been achieved taking into account the indicators given in the project document.
  - To evaluate the level of contribution of the outputs towards the achievement of the expected project objectives, goal and impact.



# DEFINITIONS

- **IMPACT:** The long-term effects, or end results, of the program, for example, changes in health status
  - the term “impact” refers to the health status or conditions that the program is intended ultimately to influence
  - E.g. mortality, morbidity, fertility, etc.
- **IMPACT EVALUATION:** Which is a specific type of evaluation activity that focuses on examining how much of an observed change in outcomes or “impact” can be attributed to the program





## **INPUT**

Develop clinical training curriculum

## **PROCESS**

Conduct training events

## **OUTPUT**

Practitioners trained in new clinical techniques

## **OUTCOME**

Increase in clients served by (newly) trained providers

## **IMPACT**

Declining morbidity levels in target population

# **EXAMPLE:**

**A PROJECT ON IMPROVING TRAINING CURRICULUM FOR CLINICIANS TO INCREASE PROVISION OF SERVICES.**

