Module 6: EBS Monitoring and Evaluation

Introduction

The implementation of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan for event-based surveillance (EBS) systems provides timely information on whether a system is functioning properly and meeting targets, while providing data to guide continuous performance improvement. An EBS M&E plan should ideally describe why, how, and when changes towards a desired public health surveillance goal.

Module content:

This module consists of following sessions:

Session 1: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in EBS
Session 2: Indicators used in EBS
Session 3: Conduction of EBS Monitoring and Evaluation

Module Duration: This module will take xxx minutes to complete

Learning Objectives

By the end of this module you will be able to:

- Explain Logical Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in EBS
- Describe indicators used in EBS Monitoring and Evaluation
- Explain how EBS Monitoring, and Evaluation can be conducted

Definition of terms

EBS Monitoring is the continuous tracking of planned surveillance activities. Monitoring the performance of the surveillance system involves identifying areas that require strengthening, acting for improvement and monitoring progress

Evaluation is a periodic assessment of whether the objectives have been achieved. Perform evaluation of event-based surveillance system annually, to measure progress against selected program targets

Indicators: An indicator is a specific, observable and measurable characteristic that can be used to show changes or progress a programme is making toward achieving a specific outcome.

Session 1: Logical Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in EBS

There are different models that can be used to assess different programmes.

It is suggested to the use a logical framework termed the results chain, or pipeline, model (figure 1) to track inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts of a system. EBS programmes can be assessed routinely on how they are conducted