

## Chapter 4.15 Monitoring and evaluation

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### Further reading

1. Health in Humanitarian Crisis. *Lancet*. June 8, 2017: Vol. 390: No.10109.

**Summary of this document:** This reading provides readers with an overview of the latest evidence on health interventions in emergency situations and possible options for research design.

In this journal series, *The Lancet* evaluates the evidence base on humanitarian health interventions in the disaster context. This *Lancet* Series of four papers and accompanying Comments assesses the evidence base for health interventions in humanitarian crises and finds significant variations in the quantity and quality of evidence. It brings together lessons learned from recent failures in humanitarian crises to provide recommendations to improve a broken system. It calls for action to put the protection of humanitarian workers front and centre, to align humanitarian interventions with development programmes, to improve leadership and coordination, to ensure timely and robust health information, and to make interventions more efficient, effective, and sustainable.

2. Scott Z, Wooster K, Few R, Thomson A, Tarazona M. Monitoring and evaluating disaster risk management capacity. *Disaster Prevention and Management*. 2016: 25(3): 412–22.

**Summary of this document:** This reading outline key monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks in Health Emergency and Disaster Response Management (EDRM).

In this short article, the authors describe improvements to current M&E frameworks for Health EDRM capacity. It begins with observations from current literature, particularly on the challenges of developing sustainable and inclusive M&E systems. It then outlines current M&E practices as observed through fieldwork in Ethiopia, Haiti, Mozambique, Myanmar, Pakistan, and the Philippines. The authors conclude that incentives for more robust M&E frameworks are needed, as current frameworks are often characterized by inattention towards outcomes and a lack of inclusiveness.

3. Shek DT, Wu J. Quasi-experimental Designs. In: Frey BB, editor. *The SAGE encyclopedia of educational research, measurement, and evaluation*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications. 2018: pp.1353-6.

**Summary of this document:** This reading outline research designs and monitoring and evaluations frameworks in Health Emergency and Disaster Response Management (EDRM).

In this encyclopedia entry, the authors introduce quasi-experimental designs as an intervention study method in the educational sector. It describes non-equivalent groups design, time-series design, and regression discontinuity design as three forms of quasi-experimental studies where the random selection and assignment of subjects to groups is not necessary. The authors conclude that quasi-experimental designs are rigorous ways of evaluating interventions when there are barriers to

other experimental methods, though the internal validity of quasi-experimental studies can occasionally be subpar.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. 2015. <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/49324> (accessed 22 February 2022).

**Summary of this document:** This reading outline key monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks in Health Emergency and Disaster Response Management (EDRM).

In this guidance document, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) offers a M&E framework for evaluating UNISDR initiatives. The purpose of this framework is to provide a consistent approach to the monitoring and evaluation of the UNISDR' Programmes and Projects, so that sufficient data and information is captured to review the progress and impact of UNISDR Work Programme. The guidance describes criteria for selecting M&E indicators, establishing performance monitoring plans, and questions for program managers to consider (e.g., cost). The guidance document concludes with frameworks and methods for reporting, such as report templates and a description of the UNISDR's e-management tool.