

Program Impact Pathways

bridging the gap between clinical
efficacy and program effectiveness at
scale

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The problem: gap between the
concept of an intervention and
reality of its impact

- Problems in the delivery of the
intervention
- Problems in the utilization by the
intended beneficiaries

Reasons that impact is blunted

- Inadequate Resources
 - economic, physical, personnel,
household constraints to access
program
- Inadequate motivation
- Inadequate skills
- Inappropriate implementation for the specific population.

Examples of motivation-related problems

- Lack of commitment from high-level management
- Front-line workers: high staff turnover, inconsistent education sessions, casual or condescending attitudes toward beneficiaries
- Beneficiaries: low uptake, poor adherence

The good news:

- The list of issues is significant,
but it is not infinite
- The factors are potentially modifiable

The more difficult news:

- The immediate causes are context-specific

Sources of tools and techniques for improving interventions

- Management Sciences
- Health Education and Promotion
- Evaluation Sciences
- Clinical Sciences
- Anthropology
- Sociology
- Epidemiology

Types of approaches

Planning tools

- Community Assessment Protocols
 - RAP, FES, PAR

Program management tools

- Log frames, operations research

Evaluation tools

- Quantitative, Qualitative

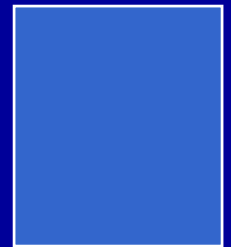
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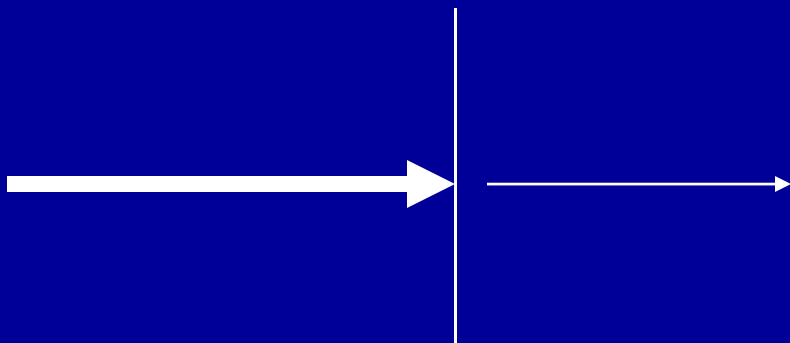
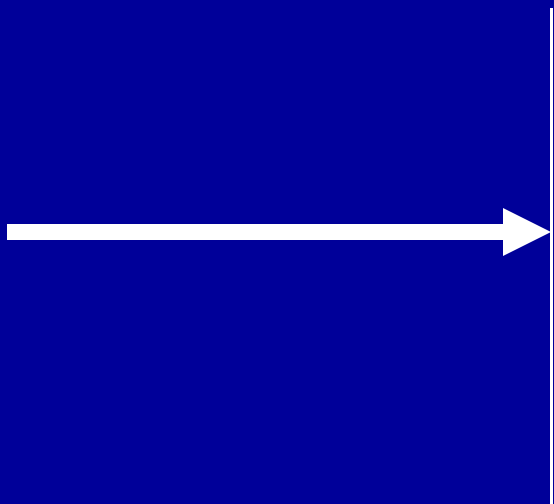
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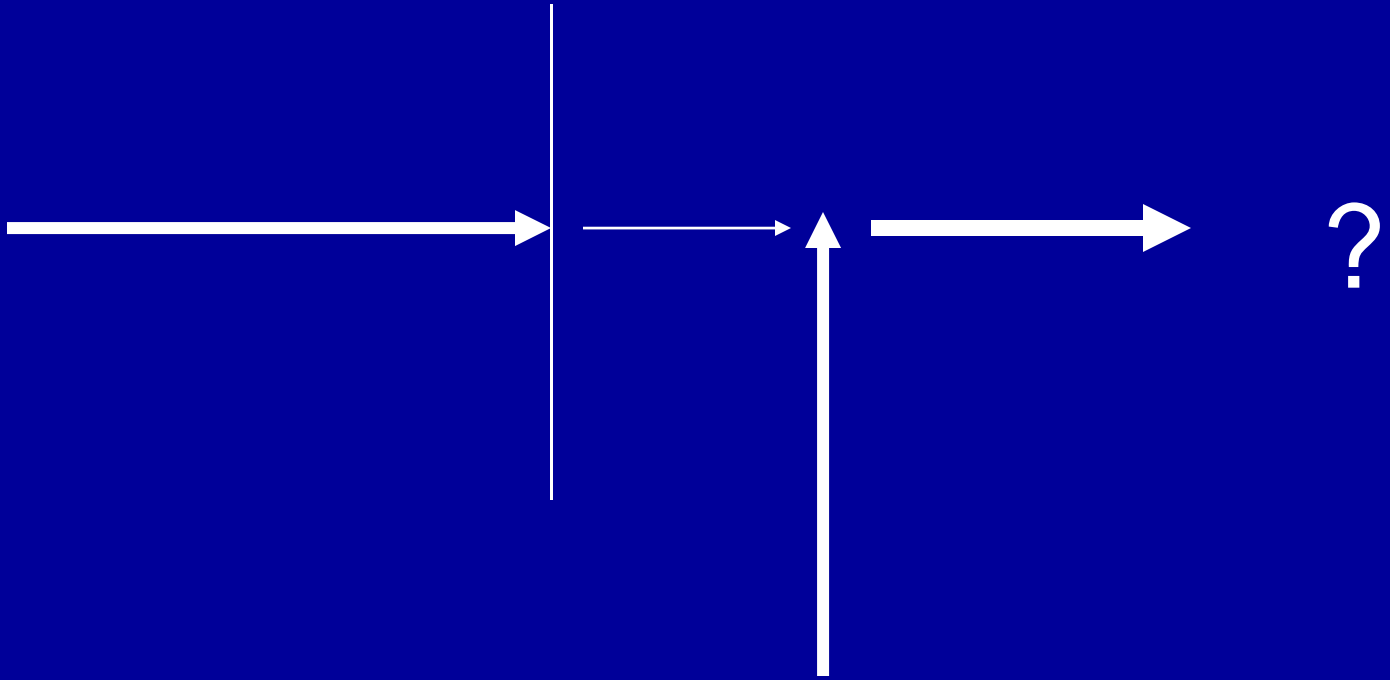
- Program Impact Pathway (PIP) is the pathway from an intervention input through programmatic delivery, household and individual utilization to its desired impact. Analysis of the process from input to impact is the basis for planning, training, monitoring (including supervision), and evaluation.

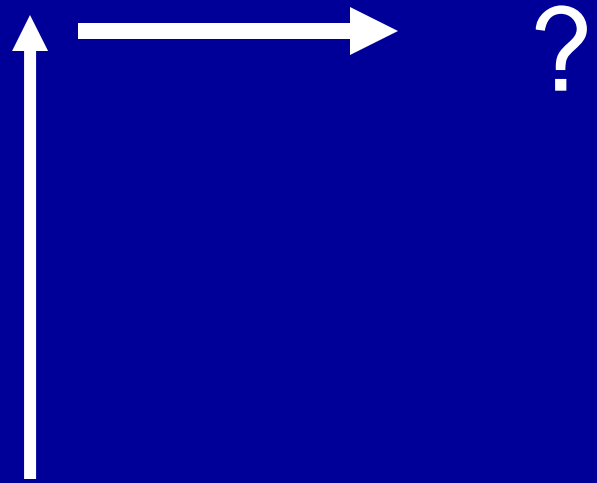
Conceptualizing an intervention as a flow

- What is happening as the intervention moves along the pathway from initial input to impact?









PIP = On-going
Information Collection
and Analysis

Generic Components of PIP

Formative Research

- Broad-based assessment of the delivery system and the beneficiary “system “
- Identifying gaps between best-practice recommendations and current situation,
- facilitators and barriers to change

Process evaluation/ Operations research

- Repeated probes along the intervention pathway to identify emerging bottle-necks and ways to resolve them

Outcome and impact evaluation

- Quantitative assessments, as needed for decision-making, internal and external to the intervention system

Making PIP feasible

- Invest in development of tools and techniques to support the three information collection and analysis sectors: formative research, process evaluation, and impact evaluation
- Invest in developing the human resources to support the process