



ATOIFI  
ADVENTIST  
HOSPITAL

**Tropical Health  
Solutions**



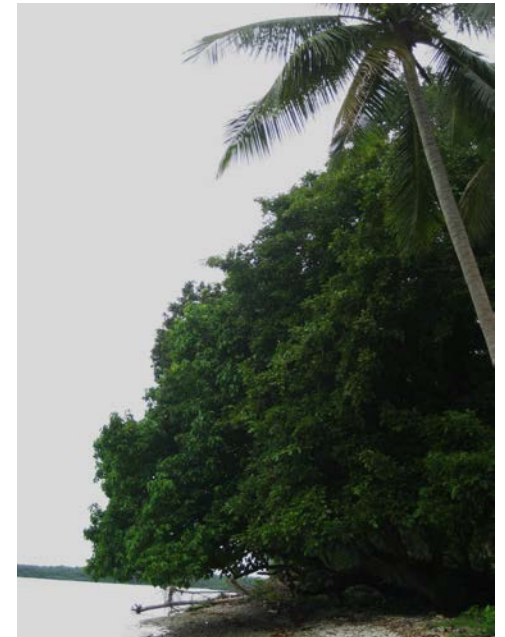
## Day Four: Working in research teams, monitoring & evaluation and evaluation of workshop



# Outline

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- Review of feedback
- Working in research teams
- Monitoring and evaluation for research projects
- Evaluation of workshop



# Your feedback from yesterday

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[..\M&E of Workshop\OMRs\OMRs 20140319.docx](#)



# Working in research teams

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- A **research team** is two or more people working together on a research project
- Right mix of skills and personalities increases chance of operating smoothly

## **Research teams are formed in a number of ways:**

- Already know each other and decide to work together
- Organisation invites interested people to join research
- Formal advertisement/tender for people with specific skills

# Why work as a team in research?

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- Share specialist knowledge and skills
- Cross-fertilisation ideas from other disciplines/research fields
- Share equipment and resources
- Enhanced productivity
- Training opportunity for new researchers (apprentice model)
- Colleagues to keep you to account
- Enhanced professional networks
- Intellectual stimulation and camaraderie
- Greater chance of success with competitive grants

# Negatives of working in a team

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- Requires more effort as energy expended in relationships
- People can steal your ideas (if they are unethical)
- Not as many opportunities to lead research (and be first author)
- Less nimble and responsive

# Successful research teams

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- Get to know each other - have a shared vision/expectation for research project (incl design)
- Have people from different backgrounds – these people can have different views about how to do research project (may also cause friction)
- Have an experienced researcher (or two) to act as mediator between approaches/ideas
- Agree on roles and tasks early in research project (incl timetable for tasks, who will be responsible for these tasks etc)
- Decide how the team meets to make decisions and how the team records decisions (e.g. minutes)

# Trouble in the team?

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- Any team can get upset with each other
- Resolving team conflict is time consuming and costly to the research project
- Be sensitive to early signs and take steps early

## **Signs of possible breakdown in teams:**

- Slower than expected responses to requests
- Not attending research project meetings
- Reluctance to share crucial information for research
- Increase in frequency and seriousness of disputes
- Some creative tension might be OK 😊

**SEEK HELP OUTSIDE OF THE TEAM IF YOU NEED TO**



# Discuss scenario in small groups

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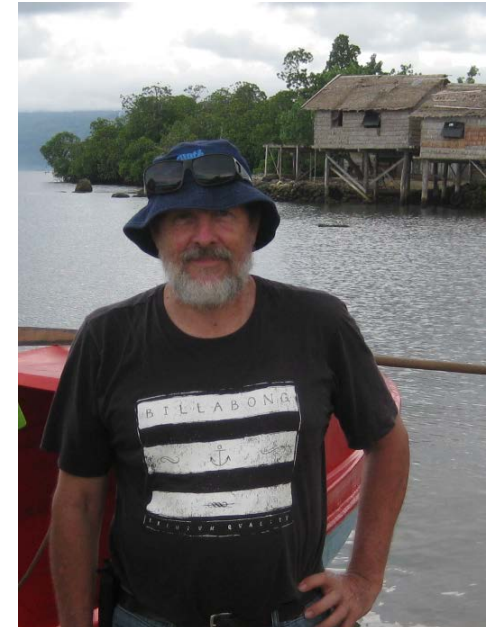
You and three other nurses are undertaking research to better understand why people do not come to the Outpatients Department until their wounds are very advanced. You have noticed a fellow researcher, who had expressed interest at the beginning of the research project, is no longer attending your fortnightly research team meetings and is not sending through the data he promised to collect. Your research leader is very busy and doesn't seem to have noticed. Your research report is due to the funding body in four months.

***What steps will you take to address this situation?***

# Interview: Professor Rick Speare

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- 33 years research experience
- Human and animal health research
- Led over 20 research projects
- Researched and taught research in 12 countries
- 279 Publications



# Monitoring and Evaluation

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**MONITORING:** Systematic collection and analysis of information as the research project progresses.

- It is based on targets set and activities in research proposal (may adapt/change as need to, with justification)
- It helps to keep research on track, and can let research leaders know when things are going wrong

# Monitoring and Evaluation

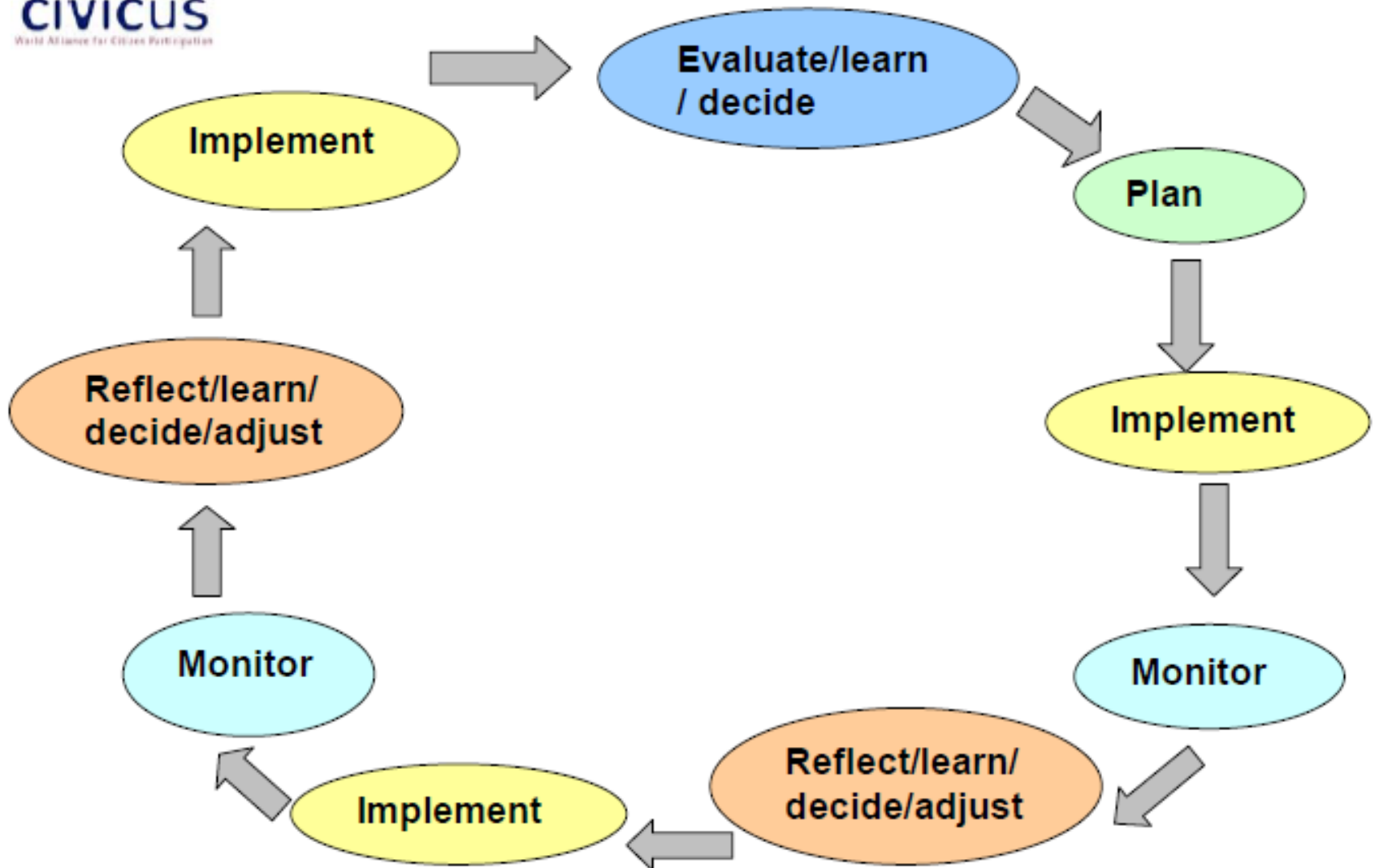
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**EVALUATION:** compares actual impacts from research project against the proposal/agreed plan. At the end of the project look at:

- What has changed
- How the project has made changes

**OUTCOMES** are harder to attribute to specific research projects as usually long-term

# Monitoring and Evaluation



# Commonalities monitoring and evaluation

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**Both Monitoring and Evaluation are designed to track:**

- Effectiveness (doing right things)
- Efficiency (doing things right)
- Impact (what has changed in short term)

# Why do monitoring and evaluation?

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## **Accountability**

- Reporting
- Assessing impact

## **Decision making**

- Improving implementation of activities
- Periodic review
- Improving planning

**Guidance for researchers:** what should be our next steps?

# What do we need to know for M&E?

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**Indicators** help us measure and/or monitor. Using indicators you can ask and answer questions such as:

- Who?
- How many?
- How often?
- How much?

**NOTICE ANYTHING? SMART objectives and activities will help us here!**



# Plan to monitor and evaluate

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- Review project proposal and identify key dates
- Set aside regular time to monitor: are we doing the **right thing** and are we **doing it right?** (weekly, fortnightly review research project activities/Gantt Chart...)
- Plan to write reports (e.g. fortnightly reports to research manager, TB mid-term report required for 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche of funds)
- Evaluate your research project (did it make a difference?)

# Activities from TB Project 2013

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The activities to be undertaken:

- Governance and funding arrangements agreed and commenced (January 2013)
- Recruitment into the TB Special Projects Coordinator position (Feb 2013)
- Translation of the ARC TB Flipchart into Solomon's Pijin and East Kwaio languages (Mar 2013)
- Develop evaluation methods. (Mar 2013)
- Write scripts based on the Flipcharts and trial skit-based education about TB (April 2013)
- Purchase portable DVD players & cameras (April 2013)
- Record, edit and produce a series of up to 5 short DVDs in Pijin and East Kwaio. (May-June 2013)

# How do we **know** we made a difference?

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Identify **outputs** from research project

- List these outputs

Identify **impact** of research project (+ve & -ve)

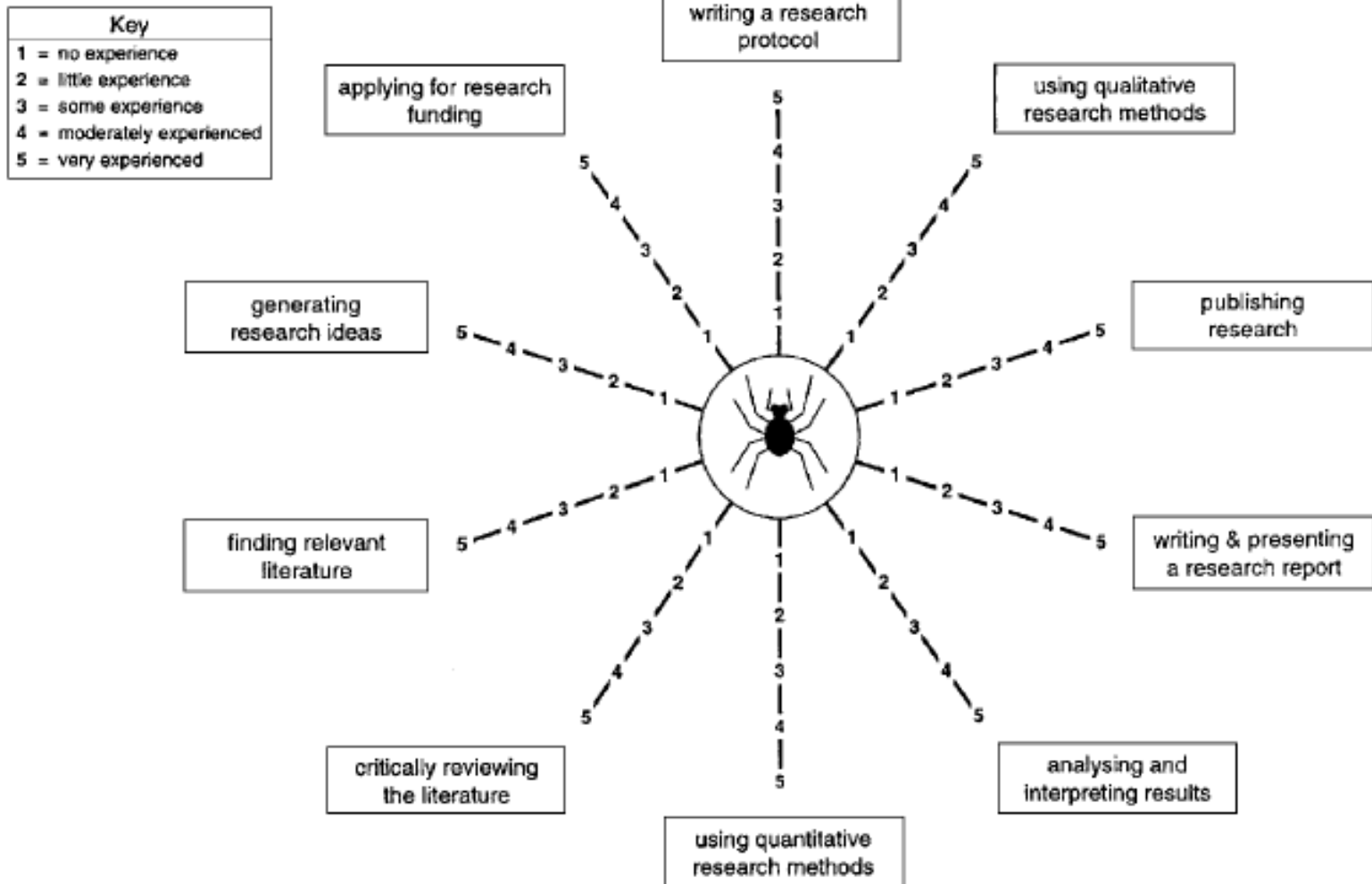
- Ask people (interviews, focus groups) how research has changed things
- Review medical records (eg TB ward number of patients completed treatment)
- Many other methods

# Key outputs from M&E

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- **Regular reports** to research leaders and research partners: what you have done; how much have you done; what equipment has been used (eg specimen bottles); how often etc
- **Formal reports** to funders: mid-term and final research project reports
- **Peer-reviewed publications:** report research results

# Research Spider: Evaluate your skills



# Evaluation of workshop

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- Formal evaluation (1 page)
- Final stones 😊
- Questions/comments/Endings

