

POTENTIAL EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY PUBLIC  
HEALTH SELF-RELIANCE : CASE STUDY OF BAN NONGLUP, MOO2,  
NAPHO TAMBON, MUANG DISTRICT, ROI-ET PROVINCE



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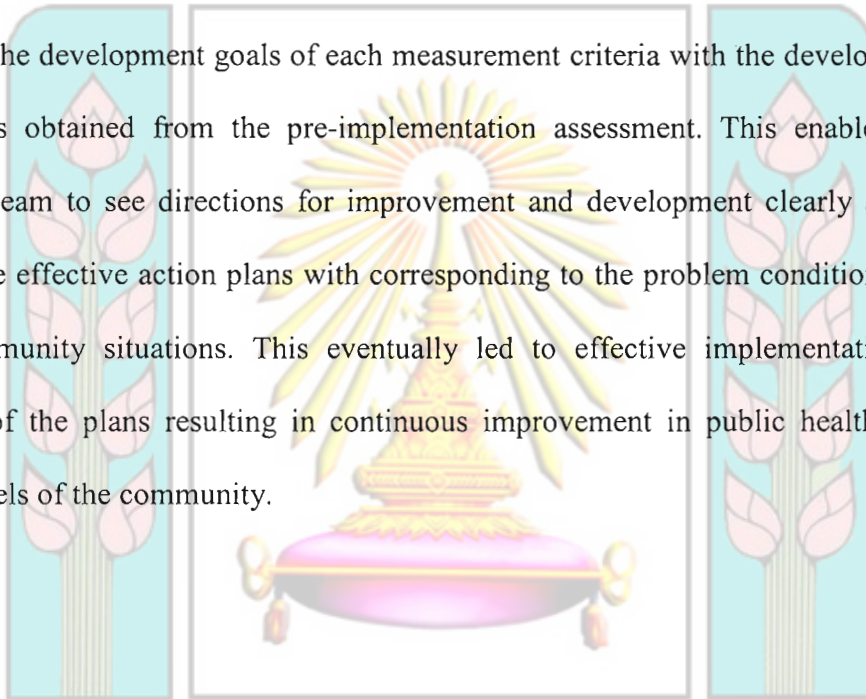
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## ABSTRACT

The pilot project of “Potential Evaluation and Development of Community Public Health Self-reliance: Case Study of Ban Nonglup, Moo 2, Napho Tambon, Muang District, Roi-Et Province” aimed to study an evaluation and development model for assessment of community public health self-reliance. The specific objectives included to promote participation of the community in the evaluation and development process and to study an application of the outcome data, from the evaluation process using the public health self-reliance measurement criteria, in the community public health development process. Operational model of this project adopted Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation method, which comprised of 4 operational steps including formation of the evaluation team, identification of community potential level in public health self-reliance, establishment of the action plans, and implementation of the action plans. The instruments used for evaluation of the community public health self-reliance were the questionnaires for evaluation of community public health self-reliance potential, developed by the Office of the Primary Health Care, Ministry of Public Health in 1999. The evaluation questionnaires were to be employed in assessment of community public health self-reliance potentials from the 2000 financial year onwards. The duration for monitoring the implementation and reassessment was 8 month period during May-December 2000. The process outcome indicated that there were total of 35 members containing various community leaders, Village Health Volunteers (VHVs), representatives from various local organizations including personnel from governmental and non governmental sectors, involved as evaluation team members and development activity organizers in the community. By using of the evaluation data in the community development process, it was found that

the operational procedure using the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation method, which comprised of the 4 steps mentioned above, allowed and promoted opportunities for community development related groups to involve throughout the process. That included participation in problem identification and evaluation according to the community public health self-reliance measurement criteria, and seeking for alternatives in solving problems and developing the community by analyzing and comparing the development goals of each measurement criteria with the development weak points obtained from the pre-implementation assessment. This enabled the evaluation team to see directions for improvement and development clearly and to establish the effective action plans with corresponding to the problem conditions and actual community situations. This eventually led to effective implementation of majorities of the plans resulting in continuous improvement in public health self-reliance levels of the community.



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