

## Step 6: Plan for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Illustrative indicators for measuring inputs, outputs, outcomes and impact are provided below:

### ***Facilities/providers (by place of birth/type of provider, as appropriate):***

- Number of doses of misoprostol ordered (Monitoring)
- Number of doses of misoprostol used (Monitoring)
- Number of doses of misoprostol distributed through ANC clinics (Monitoring)
- Number of doses of misoprostol provided to community-based workers (Monitoring)
- Number of PPH referrals made (Monitoring)
- Number of PPH referrals received (Monitoring)
- Number of pharmacies that stock misoprostol in appropriate packaging (Evaluation)
- Proportion of providers trained to use misoprostol for PPH (Monitoring)
- Number of copies of updated clinical guidelines disseminated (Monitoring)
- Proportion of providers who have seen guidelines for the use of misoprostol to prevent and treat PPH (Evaluation)
- Proportion of providers who say they believe community-based misoprostol for PPH is safe and effective (Evaluation)
- Proportion of providers who say they support community-based distribution of misoprostol for PPH (Evaluation)
- Proportion of providers who say they counsel pregnant women to obtain misoprostol for PPH during home deliveries (Evaluation)
- Proportion of providers who know how to administer misoprostol to prevent and treat PPH (Evaluation)
- Proportion of providers who report using misoprostol (Evaluation)
- Proportion of births where misoprostol is used correctly (Evaluation)
- Number of reported cases of PPH (Evaluation)
- Proportion of maternal deaths attributed to PPH (Evaluation)

### ***Women:***

- Number of individual education/counseling sessions held with pregnant women (Monitoring)

- Proportion of women who report that they know where to access PPH information and services (Evaluation)
- Proportion of women who know that excessive bleeding after childbirth is dangerous but preventable (Evaluation)
- Proportion of women who know that taking misoprostol after birth can prevent excessive bleeding (Evaluation)
- Proportion of women who report they have been given misoprostol to prevent excessive bleeding (Evaluation)
- Proportion of women who report having excessive bleeding after birth (Evaluation)
- Proportion of new mothers who report using misoprostol correctly (Evaluation)
- Proportion of women who report being satisfied with misoprostol use after birth (Evaluation)
- Proportion of women who report they would be willing to use misoprostol in their next pregnancies (Evaluation)
- Proportion of women who report they would recommend misoprostol to a relative or friend to prevent excessive bleeding after childbirth (Evaluation)

***Male partners/Gatekeepers/Communities:***

- Number of individual education/counseling sessions held with men/gatekeepers (Monitoring)
- Number of community education/sensitization sessions held (Monitoring)
- Proportion of male partners/gatekeepers/community members who know that excessive bleeding during childbirth is a leading cause of maternal deaths (Evaluation)
- Proportion of male partners/gatekeepers/community members who have heard of misoprostol (Evaluation)
- Proportion of male partners/gatekeepers/community members who know that misoprostol can prevent excessive bleeding after childbirth (Evaluation)

***Communication channels:***

- Main sources of information about misoprostol, by channel (Evaluation)
- Number of spots aired on radio or other media (Monitoring)
- Proportion of intended audience who report hearing radio (or other) spots related to safe birth and misoprostol (Monitoring)