CIET social audits

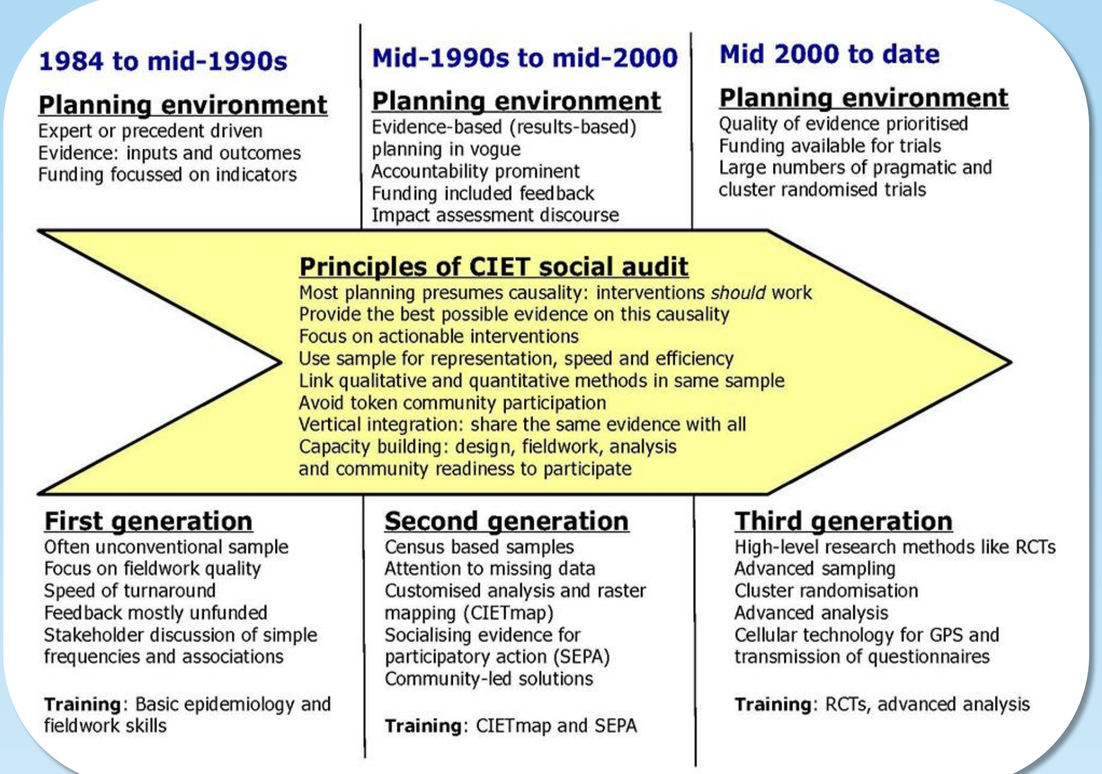
Building the community voice into planning

Origins and principles

Social audits use community based mixed methods to get better evidence on how health services work.

Originating in the follow-up of Bhopal survivors in the 1980s, CIET surveys cover a sample of households (so far 504,057 households in 27 countries). Teams return results to communities to discuss solutions in meetings and focus groups.

Central concerns are equity and universal coverage, with evidence from people who reach health services *and* those who do not.



Social audit directions

Cluster randomized controlled trials:

- Pakistan: Lady health workers, immunization
- Mexico: Safe birth, dengue prevention
- Nicaragua: Dengue prevention
- Southern Africa: HIV prevention.

Pipeline planning: Botswana HIV prevention trial (INSTRUCT).

Cellular technology and data integration (Nigeria).

Linked with higher level capacity building.

Phase 1: design and data collection

- clarify the strategic focus
- analyse existing data: gaps, operational questions
- design sample, instruments and conduct pilot test
- collect information: households, institutions, key informants, in representative communities
- link service and household data, analyse to point to actions

Phase 2: socialising evidence for participatory action

- share findings with communities; get views on how to improve the situation
- summarise information for policy and management
- evidence-based training: planners, service providers
- partnerships with civil society

Two phases of social audits

45 social audits in 27 countries

Afghanistan 1994, 1997, 2009
Baltic states 2002
Bosnia & Herzegovina 1994-7
Cambodia 1994
Ethiopia 2001
Mali 1995
Mozambique 1994-5
Nicaragua 1998-2014
Pakistan 1996-9, 2001-04
Swaziland 2005-06, 2008-13
West Bank & Gaza 1998
Angola 1999
Bangladesh 1999-2003
Botswana 2006-2018
Canada 1998 -2001
Maldives 1999, 2004
Mexico 1986 -ongoing
Namibia 2008-13
Nigeria 2006-2014
South Africa 1997-2013
Uganda 1995, 1998

Participatory Research at McGill
CIET
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Dried blood spots to measure HIV status trial endpoint

For more information:

BMC Hlth Serv Res 2011; 11(suppl 2): S1
http://cietresearch.org