

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 50895

Date: 03/04/2025

Title: Monitoring and Evaluation System and Health Service Delivery in Public Health Institutions in Juba, South Sudan

Recommendation:

- Accept as it is
 Accept after minor revision.....
 Accept after major revision
 Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		✓		
Techn. Quality		✓		
Clarity		✓		
Significance		✓		

Reviewer Name: Dr. S. K. Nath

Date: 03/04/2025

Reviewer's Comment for Publication:

The study effectively analyzes the role of M&E in public health institutions and its impact on service delivery. It provides valuable insights into how organizational structure, human capacity, and data utilization influence healthcare performance. However, the study would benefit from a broader scope, a longitudinal perspective, and stronger policy recommendations. Overall, it is a well-structured and relevant research paper, contributing to the field of public health system evaluation.

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Strengths of the Paper

Relevant and Timely Topic: The study focuses on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in public health institutions, which is crucial for healthcare system improvement. It highlights policy changes and their impact on service delivery, an essential aspect of health system strengthening in developing nations like South Sudan.

Clear Research Objectives: The study aims to examine the influence of organizational structure, human capacity, and data utilization on health service delivery. It provides a structured approach to understanding the effectiveness of M&E systems.

Methodological Strengths: The use of a descriptive cross-sectional survey allows for a broad understanding of the current M&E landscape. The combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods strengthens the reliability and depth of the findings.

Practical Implications: The research has real-world applications in policy development and health system improvements. The findings can be useful for government agencies, NGOs, and healthcare administrators in South Sudan.

Weaknesses of the Paper

Limited Geographical Scope: The study is restricted to public health institutions in Juba, which may not fully represent the healthcare situation in the entire country. Expanding the study to rural areas could provide a more comprehensive analysis.

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Potential Bias in Data Collection: The study relies on self-reported data, which can introduce bias and limit objectivity. The research would be stronger with triangulated data sources (e.g., interviews, case studies, or official reports).

Lack of Longitudinal Analysis: A cross-sectional approach captures data at one point in time, making it difficult to assess long-term trends in M&E effectiveness. A longitudinal study could provide insights into progress and impact over time.

Limited Discussion on Policy Recommendations: While the study highlights problems and challenges, it could offer more concrete solutions and policy recommendations. Addressing how M&E practices can be improved would enhance the study's practical value.