Programme Monitoring and Evaluation

PacMOSSI Strategic Planning Online Workshop for Vector Control and Surveillance in the Pacific

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Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring
• Routine observing, gathering and use of data and reporting on programme implementation.
• Ensure that programmes are working satisfactorily and to adjust if necessary.

Evaluation
• A more comprehensive assessment of a programme
• Normally undertaken at discrete points in time and is focused on the longer-term outcomes and impacts of programmes.

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategic Plan

A description of the agreed monitoring process and reporting frequency and the people who will compile and collate the required information should be included.

To ensure that programmes are working satisfactorily and to determine whether adjustments are necessary

Data Sources, Indicators and Data Dissemination
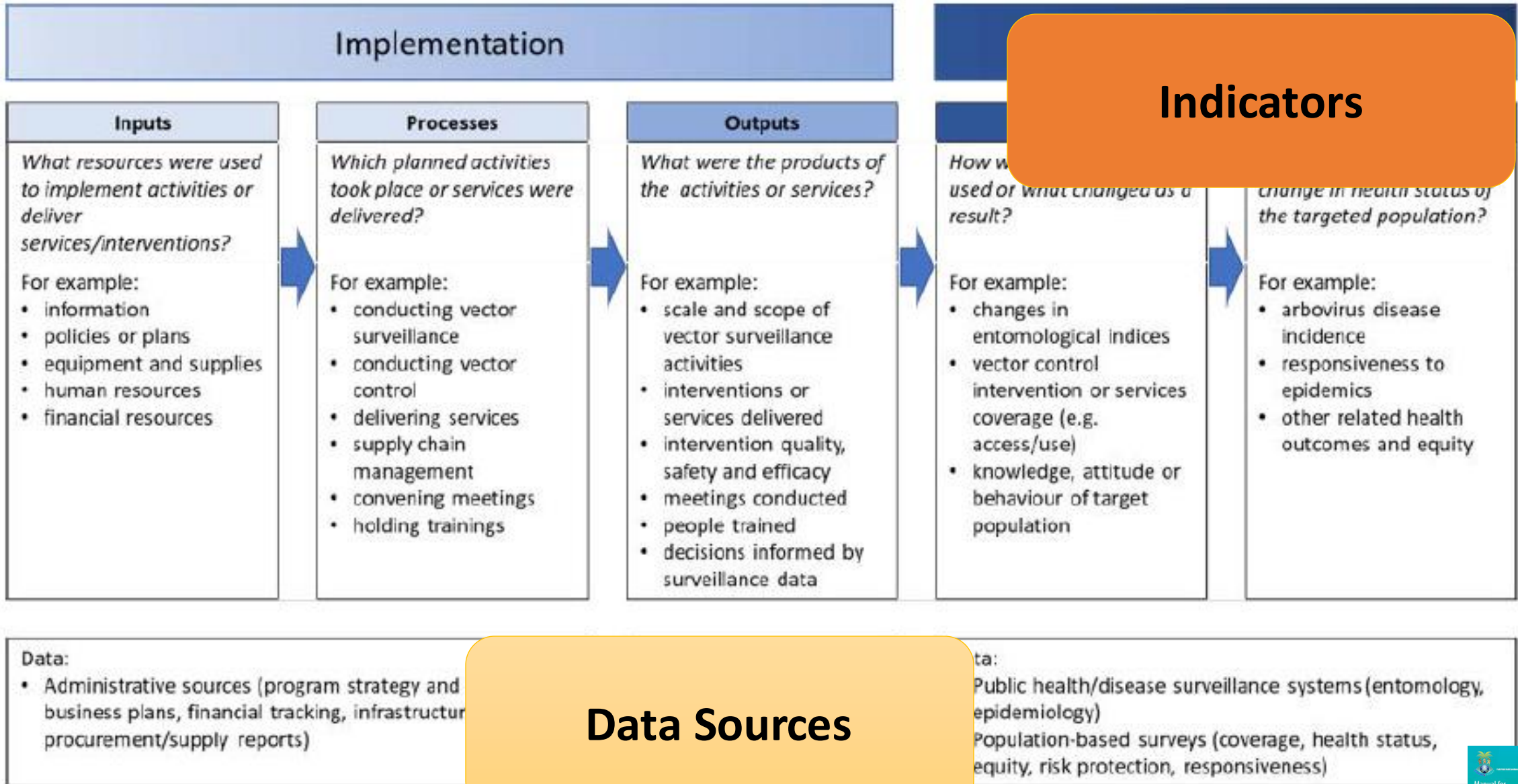
Activities, targets and indicators

Targets

- Goal or objective that the programme plans to achieve by certain date

Indicators

- Measurable or tangible variables for assessing the goals, objectives, targets and changes over time
- SMART-**Specific, Measurable, Attainable and action-oriented, Relevant, and Time-bound**

Monitoring and evaluation framework for an arbovirus vector control programme

Implementation

Inputs	Processes	Outputs		
What resources were used to implement activities or deliver services/interventions?	Which planned activities took place or services were delivered?	What were the products of the activities or services?	How w... used or what changed as a result?	change in health status of the targeted population?
For example:	For example:	For example:	For example:	For example:
• information • policies or plans • equipment and supplies • human resources • financial resources	• conducting vector surveillance • conducting vector control • delivering services • supply chain management • convening meetings • holding trainings	• scale and scope of vector surveillance activities • interventions or services delivered • intervention quality, safety and efficacy • meetings conducted • people trained • decisions informed by surveillance data	• changes in entomological indices • vector control intervention or services coverage (e.g. access/use) • knowledge, attitude or behaviour of target population	• arbovirus disease incidence • responsiveness to epidemics • other related health outcomes and equity

Indicators

Data:
• Administrative sources (program strategy and business plans, financial tracking, infrastructur... procurement/supply reports)

Data Sources

...ta:
Public health/disease surveillance systems (entomology, epidemiology)
Population-based surveys (coverage, health status, equity, risk protection, responsiveness)

Manual for
Surveillance and Control
of Aedes Vectors in the Pacific

Prepared by the Pacific Community
and the World Health Organization
Division of Pacific Technical Support

Examples core indicators for monitoring

	Category	Explanation	Example
Input	Financing	What resources were used?	ITN procured
Process	Vector Surveillance	What is being done?	Implement ITN campaign
Output	Vector surveillance	What is being produced?	Number of ITN distributed
Outcome	Vector surveillance	How were the outputs used?	Number of ITN own/used (Coverage)
Impact	Vector surveillance	What is the long-term impact?	Number of malaria cases

Annex 4. Recommended indicators for monitoring dengue, Zika and chikungunya programmes

◆ High priority; ○ moderate priority

Indicator	Indicator	Transmission intensity		
		High	Moderate	Low
Inputs				
Policy	National *Aedes* vector surveillance and control strategic plan in place	◆	◆	◆
Policy	National public health pesticide management policy in place, with interagency participation	◆	◆	◆
Policy	Risk communication strategy in place	◆	◆	◆
Financing	Expenditure per capita for arbovirus control	◆	◆	◆
Institutional	National coordinating team or unit for vector control in place	◆	◆	◆
Outputs				
Vector surveillance	Number of sentinel sites with functional routine vector surveillance	◆	◆	◆
Vector surveillance	Number of sentinel sites having assessed vector resistance profiles to insecticides	◆	◆	
Community engagement	Number of villages at which campaigns on behavioural change on vector control were conducted	◆	◆	○
Community engagement	Number of villages at which communities have been mobilised for clean-up campaigns	◆	◆	○
Larval control	Number of aquatic habitats that are treated (include source reduction and larviciding)	◆	◆	○
T-IRS	Number of households that are sprayed	◆		
T-ORS	Number of peridomestic areas that are sprayed	◆		
Outcome				
Personal protection	Number of viraemic patients that were issued with a bed net or topical repellent	◆	◆	
Case detection	Proportion of children <5 years with fever in the previous 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought	◆	○	

Indicators

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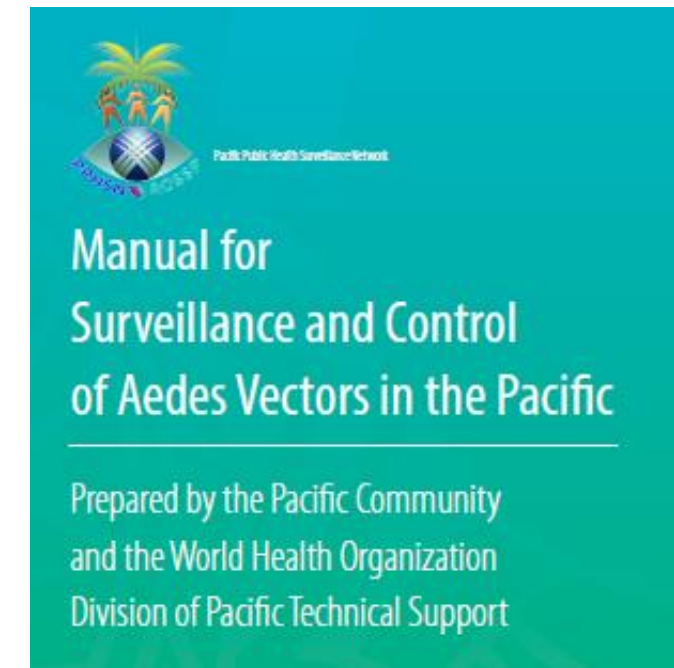
Data sources

- Routine health information systems
- Health facility surveys
- Household surveys
- Sentinel sites
- Special data collection
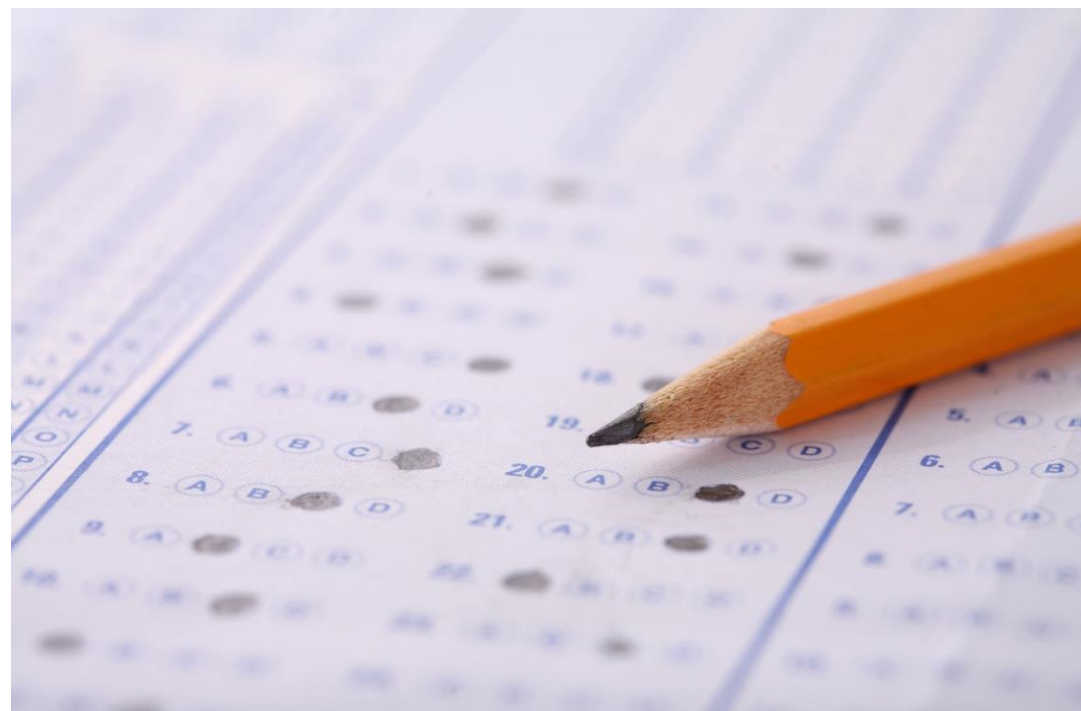
M & E Framework

Goal

Indicator type and category

Indicator

Definition

Baseline

Target

Data Source

Frequency

Responsible

Example

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Performance/ Results Framework of National Dengue Control Programme

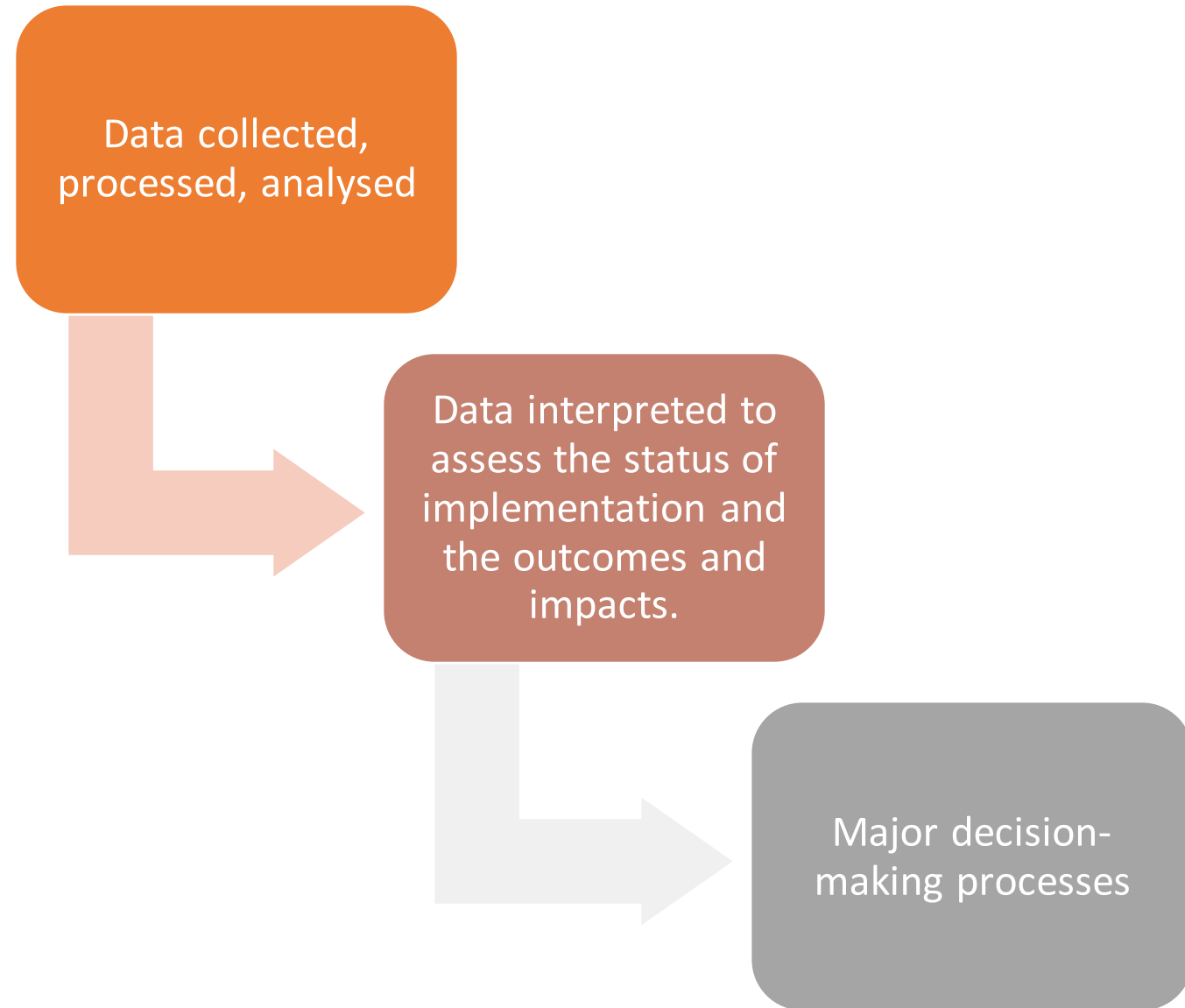| Key Indicators	Baseline			Target
	Value	**Year**	**Source**	
Impact Indicators				
Reduce the incidence of dengue below 100/100,000 by the year 2023	198.22	2013 – 2016	Routine Surveillance	below 100/100,000 by 2023
Reduce case fatality of Dengue < 0.1% in by the year 2023	0.21	2013 - 2016	Death Reviews	case fatality of Dengue < 0.1% by 2023
Outcome Indicators				
Percentage reduction of larval vector indices • Breteau index (BI) • Premises index (PI)	8.8/2016 12.3/2017 5.0/2016 9.6/2017	2016 – 2017	Entomological surveys	<1 BI <1 PI
Reduction of *Aedes* positive discarded items to <10% in urban settings by the year 2023	40%	2017-2018	Entomological surveys	<10%
Output Indicators				
Incidence of dengue	198.22	2013 – 2016	Routine Surveillance	below 100/100,000 by 2023
Case fatality rate due to Dengue	0.21	2013 - 2016	Death Reviews	case fatality of Dengue < 0.1% by 2023
Reduction of larval vector indices compared to baseline value • Breteau index (BI) • Premises index (PI)	8.8/2016 12.3/2017 5.0/2016 9.6/2017	2016 – 2017	Entomological surveys	<1 BI <1 PI
Percentage reduction of discarded items in urban settings	40%	2017-2018	Entomological surveys	<10%

Example

Table 14: Outcome and higher-level output indicators, by thematic area, National Malaria Strategic Plan, Vanuatu, 2015-20
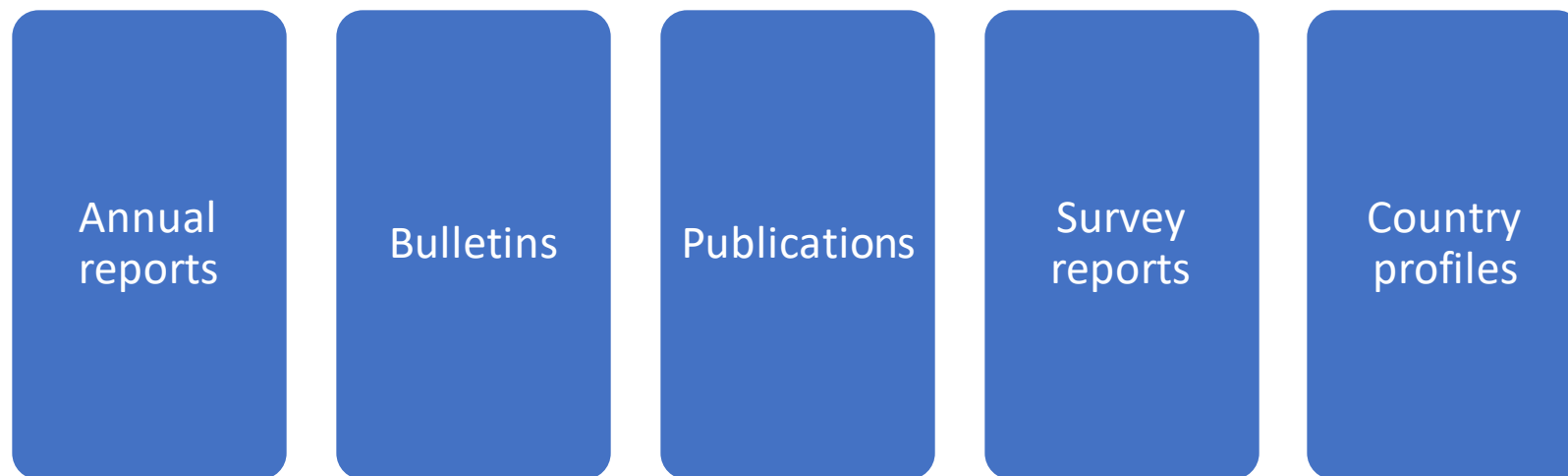
SDA	Level	Indicator (year)	Data Source	Target
Objective 1 – To maintain universal coverage with LLINs for the whole population of Vanuatu <u>and</u> accelerate reduction in malaria transmission in selected areas using IRS				
1.1	Outcome (LLIN)	% people who have access to LLINs in the household (at a coverage rate of one LLIN to 1.5 persons)	Survey	≥ 90%
1.1	Outcome (LLIN)	% people reporting having slept under an LLIN the previous night	Survey	≥ 80%
1.2	Outcome (IRS)	% of targeted population covered by IRS	Operational data (provincial and zonal MAPs)	≥ 90%
Objective 2 – To achieve 100% testing of suspected malaria cases by microscopy or RDT <u>and</u> provide prompt treatment and care for 100% of confirmed malaria cases according to the *Guidelines for Treatment of Malaria in Vanuatu*				
2.1	Outcome (Diagnosis)	% of suspected cases tested by RDT or microscopy	MMLL	100%
2.1	Output (Diagnosis)	Annual Blood Examination Rate	MIS	15%
2.2	Outcome (Treatment)	% of confirmed malaria cases receiving anti-malaria treatment as per national treatment guidelines	MMLL	100%

Data Dissemination and use

Data collected, processed, analysed

Data interpreted to assess the status of implementation and the outcomes and impacts.

Major decision-making processes

Information products and use

Use of information

Programme Planning

- Preparing a national strategic plan

Programme monitoring and evaluation

- To monitor the implementation of the strategic plan, to assess coverage of interventions and their impact and determine whether programmes are proceeding as intended or adjustments are required