Session 1 Objectives

• To introduce Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)- what is M&E and why is it important.
• To describe the NTD M&E Results Frameworks.
• To identify key indicators used to measure NTDPs.
  – To identify NTDP coverage goals
Monitoring and Evaluation

• What is ‘monitoring’?
• What is ‘evaluation’?
Monitoring

• The routine process of data collection (monthly, quarterly, annually) intended to measure whether the program is doing what is set out to do.

Evaluation

• The systematic investigation of whether a program is effective: whether the activities implemented are having the desired effect.
• Evaluations are carried out periodically (mid project/end of project).
The NTDP Road Map

1. Where are you going?
2. How will you get there?
3. What will tell you that you are going in the right direction?
4. What will tell you that you have arrived?

ALL M&E PLANS MUST START WITH UNDERSTANDING THE PROGRAMME – IT’S GOALS AND ACTIVITIES.
Results Framework

• The **Results Framework** is your NTDP roadmap.
• It links the intervention (programme activities) to programme goals and objectives.
  – Where you are going and how you will get there
• Based on this you chose measures that will tell you if you have achieved the programme goals and objectives.
  – Measures of whether you are going in the right direction and have you arrived
FIRST – DESCRIBE THE PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES, OBJECTIVES AND GOALS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUTS</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>OUTPUTS</th>
<th>OUTCOMES</th>
<th>IMPACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What we invest</td>
<td>What we do</td>
<td>The results</td>
<td>Short term</td>
<td>Long term</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Module 6. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)*

*Session 1. Introduction*
### Example: Public Health Interventions for Control of Type 2 Diabetes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUTS</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church groups</td>
<td>Community outreach, exercise classes, and cooking groups</td>
<td>Outputs Knowledge and awareness for diabetes dietary risk factors, skills for healthy cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health workers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Outcomes Healthy eating and exercise habits formed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Impact Reduced incidence of diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Group Exercise: 15 Minutes

What are the following in an NTD programme?

• Inputs
• Activities
• Short/Medium term results (Output/Outcome)
• Long term results (Impact)
  – Write these up on flip chart pages and stick to the wall
Example: AFRO NTD Results Framework
SECOND – DECIDE HOW YOU WILL MEASURE YOUR PROGRAMME
Indicators

- Indicators are what we use to measure our programme – to tell us if we are going in the right direction and whether we have arrived.

What indicators do we use to measure NTD programmes?

Think of indicators that measure:
1. If you got your inputs
2. If you did the activities as planned?
3. If you are seeing the expected short term results?
4. If you are seeing the expected impact?
How Do We Collect the Data to Measure the Indicators?

• Different types of data:
  – Quantitative
  – Qualitative
  – Secondary
• Programme routine records
  – Treatment reporting forms
  – Drug reporting forms
  – etc
• Interviews with district/community level
• Survey protocols – diagnostic tools, sampling strategies
Three Main Categories of Indicators for Monitoring Preventive Chemotherapy

A: Process Indicators
- funding
- logistics
- policy
- guidelines
- training
- others

B: Performance Indicators
- Prevalence/intensity of infection
- morbidity
- mortality
- incidence
- Others

C: Impact Indicators

Monitoring

Evaluation
Implementing a Programme

Managing MDAs

- Planning
- Drug management
- Data management system
- PC safety
- Social mobilization, advocacy, IEC materials
- Training & supervision
- MDA implementation

Key M&E Indicators

- Process/performance indicators
- Drug efficacy
- Number of SAEs
- Reported Treatment Coverage
- Survey Coverage
- Data quality indicators
TREATMENT COVERAGE IS A KEY INDICATOR OF SUCCESS DURING MDA IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

WE MEASURE AND COMPARE TO TARGETS
### What Are the Target Coverage Goals for NTDP?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NTD</th>
<th>National coverage goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LF</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncho</td>
<td>65% (80%)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STH and Schisto for SAC</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachoma</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 80% target set by researchers (in peer reviewed journals), and being updated for Oncho elimination targeting 2020.
INFECTION/DISEASE PREVALENCE IS THE KEY INDICATOR TO MEASURE WHETHER WE HAVE REACHED OUR GOAL
Ending the Programme

Setting Up

Managing MDAs

Surveillance

Deciding to scale down or stop MDA

Surveillance

Other non-PC activities

Key M&E Indicators

Infection prevalence

Disease Prevalence
## What Are the Disease Specific Goals?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>GOALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LF</td>
<td>Global Elimination by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinding Trachoma</td>
<td>Global Elimination by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncho</td>
<td>Regional and country elimination where possible, otherwise control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schisto</td>
<td>Control to low burden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STH</td>
<td>Control to low burden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Image](image_url)
What do you think are the key messages from this session?
Key Messages

• Important to have a national M&E plan for NTDP.
• M&E plan should contain the results framework related to your national NTD Plan of Action.
• Indicators are used to measure progress against the results framework.
  – Coverage is the core performance indicator common to all NTDPs
  – Infection/disease prevalence/disease-specific indicators measure program impact