A Framework for National M&E Systems Focusing on Harm Reduction Programs in the Region Countries

2017-01-24
Presentation Highlights

- Basics of M&E
- Conceptual framework
- Multi-level pyramid
- Organizational structure
- Program monitoring

Presentation Format:
Questions & Answers
Diagrams
Examples
Discussion
What is Monitoring & Evaluation?

... the systematic collection of information about program interventions, activities, characteristics and outcomes that provide credible information for use in raising program efficacy and informing decisions about future resource allocation.

(Patton, Utilization Focused Evaluation, 1997)
Why is M&E necessary?

PLANNUNG

• PLANNING What, When and How to respond to the current situation

IMPLEMENTATION

• Interventions
• Services provided
• Materials supplied

OUTCOMES

• Situation Change:
  • In target groups,
  • In program areas
Why is M&E necessary?

- **PLANNING** What, When and How to respond to the current situation
- **IMPLEMENTATION** Interventions, Services provided, Materials supplied
- **OUTCOMES** Situation Change: In target groups, In program areas
Conceptual Framework

United Nations „The Three Ones“ Principles

• *One framework for action* – country programs that run a common 4 – 5 year strategy to fight HIV/AIDS

• *One Country Coordinating Mechanism in each country* that coordinates and oversees the country program implementation

• *One agency to coordinate Monitoring & Evaluation of HIV/AIDS programs*
Belarus

- *One framework for action*— A separate chapter in the 2016 – 2020 State Program „Health and Demographic Safety of the Republic of Belarus“ (Appendix 5)
- *One coordinating mechanism* – The Republican Multisectoral Council on Prevention of HIV and sexually-transmitted infections (acting as CCM for the Global Fund)
- *One M&E agency* – the Consultative Council on HIV/AIDS Monitoring and Evaluation (at national and local levels)
Conceptual Framework
Legislation (examples)

Moldova

• *One framework for action* – the 2016 – 2020 National Programme on Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections

• *One coordinating mechanism* – the National Coordinating Council on HIV and TB (CCM) (under the Ministry of Health Programme)

• *One M&E agency* – the National Centre for Health Management
A Public Health Questions Approach to Unifying Monitoring and Evaluation

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ВКЛАД INPUT</th>
<th>Objects: costs for implementation of HIV/AIDS country programs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Questions: What interventions can work? What interventions and resources are needed?</td>
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<td>System Components: financial monitoring, program monitoring (needs, resource and response analysis)</td>
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<tr>
<th>МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ АКТИВITIES</th>
<th>Objects: intervention types, service range, operational issues, quality</th>
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<th>ПРОДУКТЫ OUTPUTS</th>
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<th>ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ IMPACT</th>
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Key Questions: What interventions can work? What interventions and resources are needed?

- **Who collects data:** the agency responsible for routine monitoring of the national program
- **Methods/tools:** NASA, OPTIMA, SPECTRUM, special studies, including formative and operations research
- **Frequency:** annually, biennially, by the national program development
- **Through which systems:** financial monitoring, M&E of programs and projects (program monitoring) – needs, resource and response analysis
- **Indicators:** composite policy index, amounts of allocations for HIV/AIDS in health care by funding sources
МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ/ ACTIVITIES

Questions: What are we doing? Are we doing it right?

- **Who collects data:** program managers
- **Methods/tools:** routine reporting on the process, quality assessments
- **Frequency:** quarterly, semi annually and annually
- **Through which systems:** M&E of programs and projects (program monitoring) – process and quality analysis
- **Indicators:** number of performed activities, volumes of provided services, percentage of organizations offering service standards, rates/quality assessments (standard conformance)
Questions: Are we implementing the program as planned?

- Who collects data: program managers, organization responsible for routine monitoring of the national program
- Methods/tools: routine reporting, data base on coverage (Syrex, MIS)
- Frequency: quarterly, semi annually and annually
- Through which systems: M&E of programs and projects (program monitoring) – output analysis
- Indicators: amounts of distributed materials per one client, percentage of target group representatives who have used the services
Questions: Are interventions working or making a difference?

- **Who collects data:** organization responsible for M&E of the national program and surveillance services, program managers.
- **Methods/tools:** bio-behavioural studies, behaviour monitoring.
- **Frequency:** once every 2-3 years, annually (routine).
- **Through which systems:** M&E of programs and projects (program monitoring) – outcome analysis.
- **Indicators:** percentage of PWID using disposables syringes at last injection, percentage of SW using condoms, etc.
Questions: What is collective effectiveness on the epidemics?

- Who collects data: organization responsible for surveillance
- Methods/tools: surveillance (including bio-behavioural studies)
- Frequency: one every 2 – 3 years, annually (routine)
- Through which systems: surveillance
- Indicators: HIV prevalence in target groups
Components of M&E programs for national HIV/AIDS control systems

Вклад (INPUT) → Процесс (Process) → Продукт (Output) → Результат (outcome) → Воздействие (Impact)

Monitoring of Programs and Projects (Program M&E)

Мониторинг и оценка мультисекторальной программы по СПИДу
Multisectoral AIDS programme (MAP) monitoring and evaluation

Опросы, анкетирования (Surveys)

Эпиднадзор (surveillance)

Эпиднадзор второго поколения
Second generation surveillance

Global HIV/AIDS response progress reporting
(UNGASS, Universal access, Dublin decl, etc.)
### A Public Health Questions Approach to Unifying Monitoring and Evaluation

| V克莱DВЕ оргanизацИoНe | Objects: costs for implementation of HIV/AIDS country programs  
Questions: What interventions can work? What interventions and resources are needed?  
System Components: financial monitoring, program monitoring (needs, resource and response analysis)  
Tools: NASA, OPTIMA, SPECTRUM, special studies, incl formative and operations research |
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| Результаты | Objects: target group behaviour  
Questions: Are interventions working or making a difference?  
System Components: surveillance, program monitoring (outcome evaluation)  
Tools: bio-behavioural studies, behaviour monitoring |
| Продукты | Objects: intervention types, service range, operational issues, quality  
Questions: What are we doing? Are we doing it right?  
System Components: program monitoring (process and quality evaluation)  
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| Мероприятия | Objects: coverage, implementation of plans  
Questions: Are we implementing the program as planned?  
System Components: program monitoring (outcome evaluation)  
Tools: routine reporting, database on coverage |
| Вклад | Objects: HIV prevalence  
Questions: Are collective efforts being implemented on a large enough scale to impact the epidemic?  
System Components: surveillance  
Tools: routine surveillance, bio-behavioural studies, evaluation studies |
Organizational Structure for M&E

Country Coordinating Mechanism
(coordination and management body)

M&E Group/Committee

Agencies of national M&E system
Organization authorized to perform routine M&E of the country program

Briefing notes, reports on implementation

Reports on service range and coverage

Organizations implementing the country program

Ministries and governmental agencies, governmental offices
Civil society, NGOs, grass-roots and community organizations
Projects run by international organizations and foundations

Feedback on implemented programs and decisions

Needs and their satisfaction

Target populations
PWID
SW
MSM
PLWH
At-risk adolescents and youth

Governmental decisions
Program Monitoring & Evaluation (questions and an example)

• What is it?
• Why do we need it?
• Example:
  Organization X is implementing a harm reduction program in one city. The project is supported by an international organization XXX and serves 200 clients. Organization Y is running another harm reduction project in the same city and serves 150 clients. However, this project is funded by the Ministry for Family, Youth and Sport.

Questions:
• How many clients are really served by these two projects?
• Can it happen that some clients get served by both projects?
• Which of the two projects is more effective?
Program Monitoring & Evaluation (answers)

• Program M& E aims to conduct the most complete and unbiased assessment of the progress and outcomes of a concrete project or a program.

• We need it to separate the outcomes achieved by the project and/or program from any other factors contributing to the end result.

• It provides the program staff and decision-makers with operational assessment tools to be used at the planning and implementation stages, especially helpful for selection of the implementing organizations and correction of operational plans.
Additional program level information for national M&E systems

• Needs of target groups
• Prioritization of services (based on supply and demand analysis)
• Issues of service and program quality
• Situation change (drug situation, internal and external factors for at-risk behaviour)
• ????
Thank you for your attention!

- Your questions and comments
Group Work Assignment

How are the national M&E systems organized in the region countries?

• Country group work

• Each group makes a description of the national M&E system (using a template and the materials prepared beforehand).

• Each group has 40 minutes to prepare.

• Each group gives a short talk about their national M&E systems (5 minutes per presentation).