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Working Towards A Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Programs



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Outline

- What is M&E?
- Overview of M&E Guidance Document process
- Logical framework
- Selected Indicators
- Lessons Learned
- Next Steps



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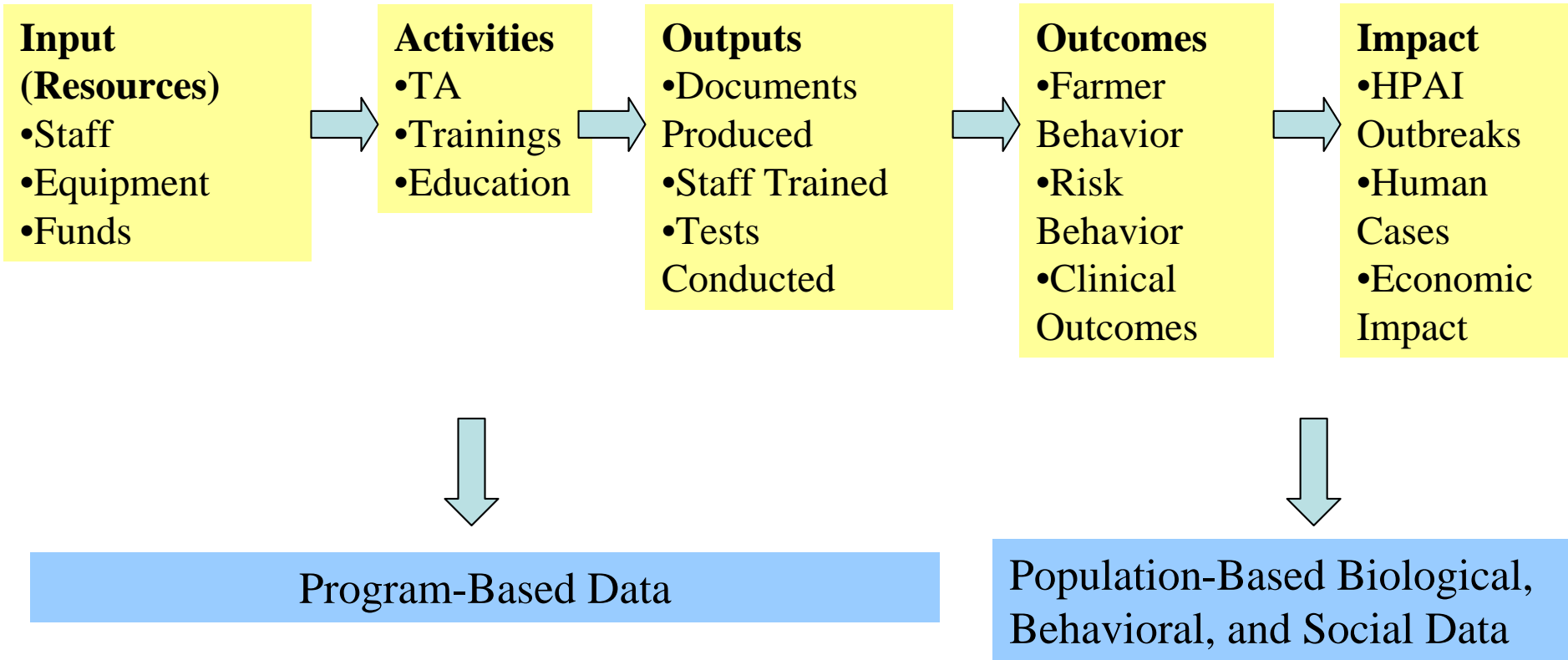
Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitoring: routine tracking of key elements of a program and its intended outcomes.
- Evaluation: rigorous, scientifically-based collection of information about a program and its outcomes
 - Process evaluation: program implementation, mostly qualitative methods, early implementation stages
 - Outcome evaluation: determining if and by how much programs achieved intended outcomes, requires comparative element
 - Impact evaluation: rise and fall of disease incidence and prevalence



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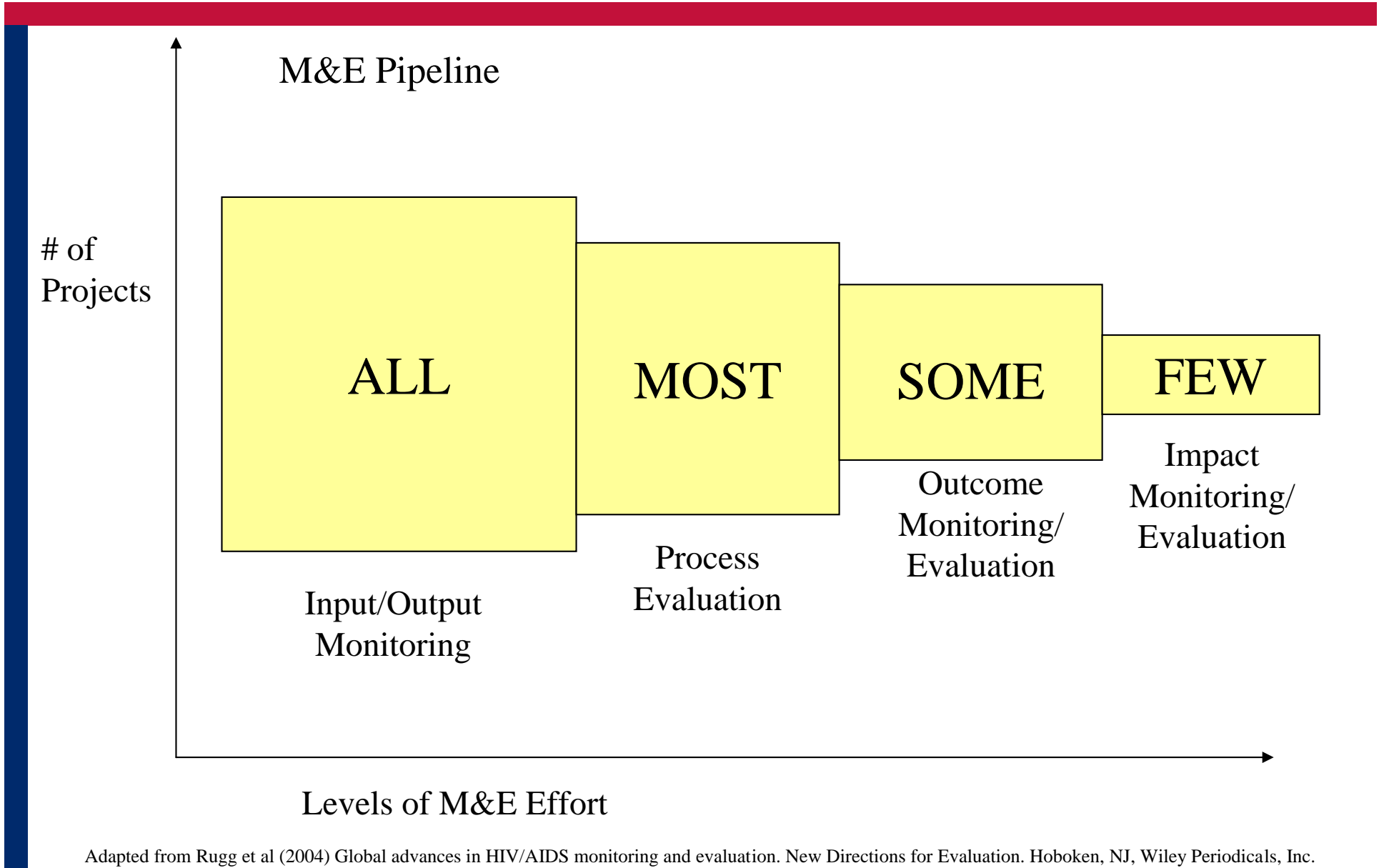
Indicator Framework





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Strategic Planning for M&E





Guide for M&E of highly pathogenic avian influenza programs in Southeast Asia



The Guide for Monitoring and Evaluating Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Programs in Southeast Asia is a tool to support national efforts in monitoring and evaluating HPAI programs in Southeast Asia.



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Features of and Audience for the M&E Guide

- **Features**

- Provides standard, well-defined measures for progress in HPAI prevention and control and the reduction of the risk of pandemic influenza
- Appropriate for countries in phases 3–5 of WHO's pandemic alert
- Allows for flexibility as new knowledge about the disease emerges
- Can be modified for country-specific circumstances

- **Intended audience**

- Members of national HPAI coordinating committees
- Program managers and technical staff of HPAI programs in the region
- International partners and consultants responsible for planning and implementing M&E of HPAI programs in collaboration with host-country organizations



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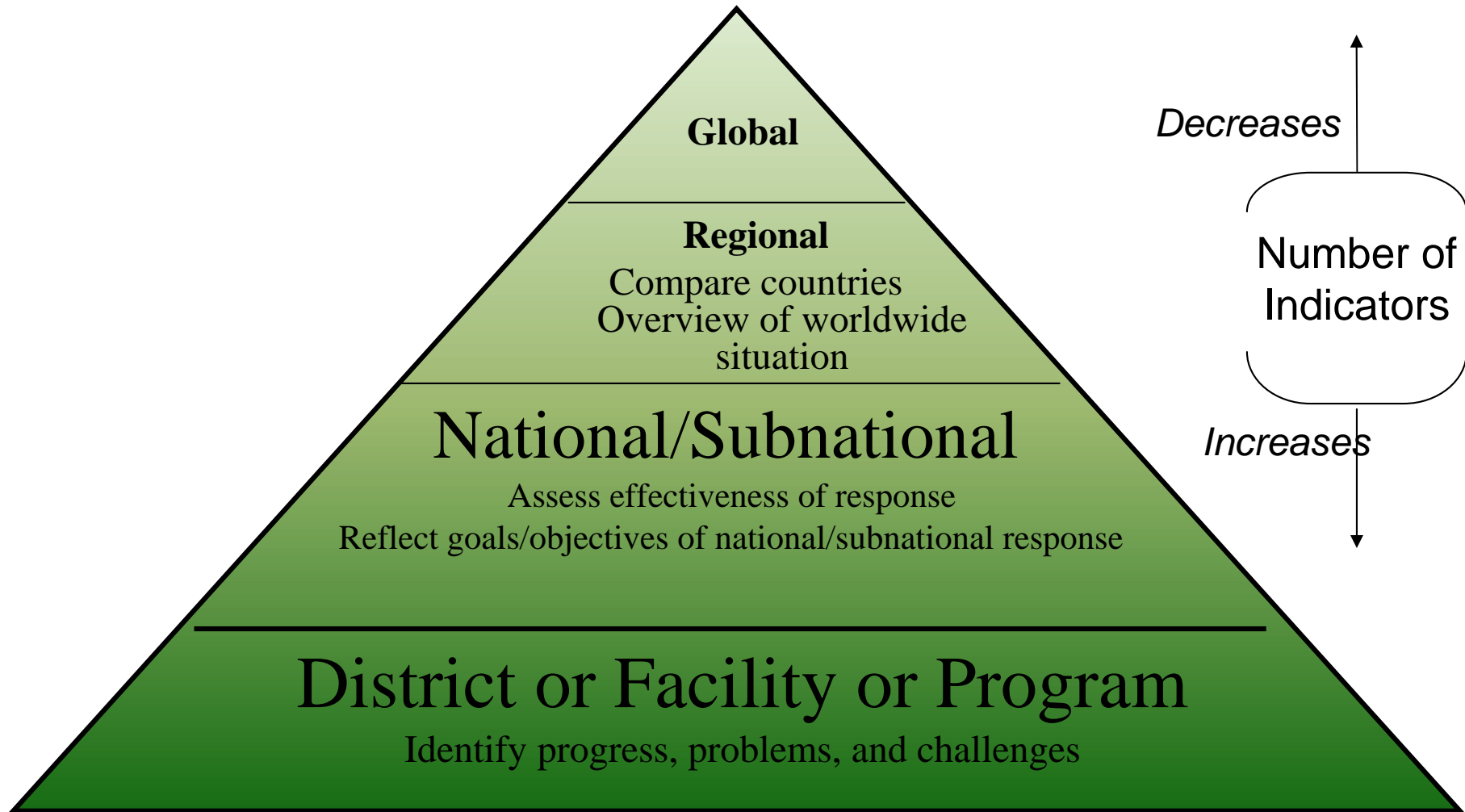
Background of This Effort

- June/July 2006: USAID Regional Development Mission/Asia—Bangkok
- Technical Working Group convened:
 - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
 - World Health Organization (WHO)
 - United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
 - United Nations System Influenza Coordinator (UNSIC)
 - Academy for Educational Development (AED)
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 - USAID
 - Monitoring and Evaluation to Assess and Use Results (MEASURE) program
- Technical Working Group meetings held in June, August, and October 2006
- M&E guidance developed in consultation with country-level program managers and key government officials from the Ministries of Health and Agriculture: January 2007 workshops in Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos



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Information Pyramid: National, Regional and Global





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Conceptual Framework

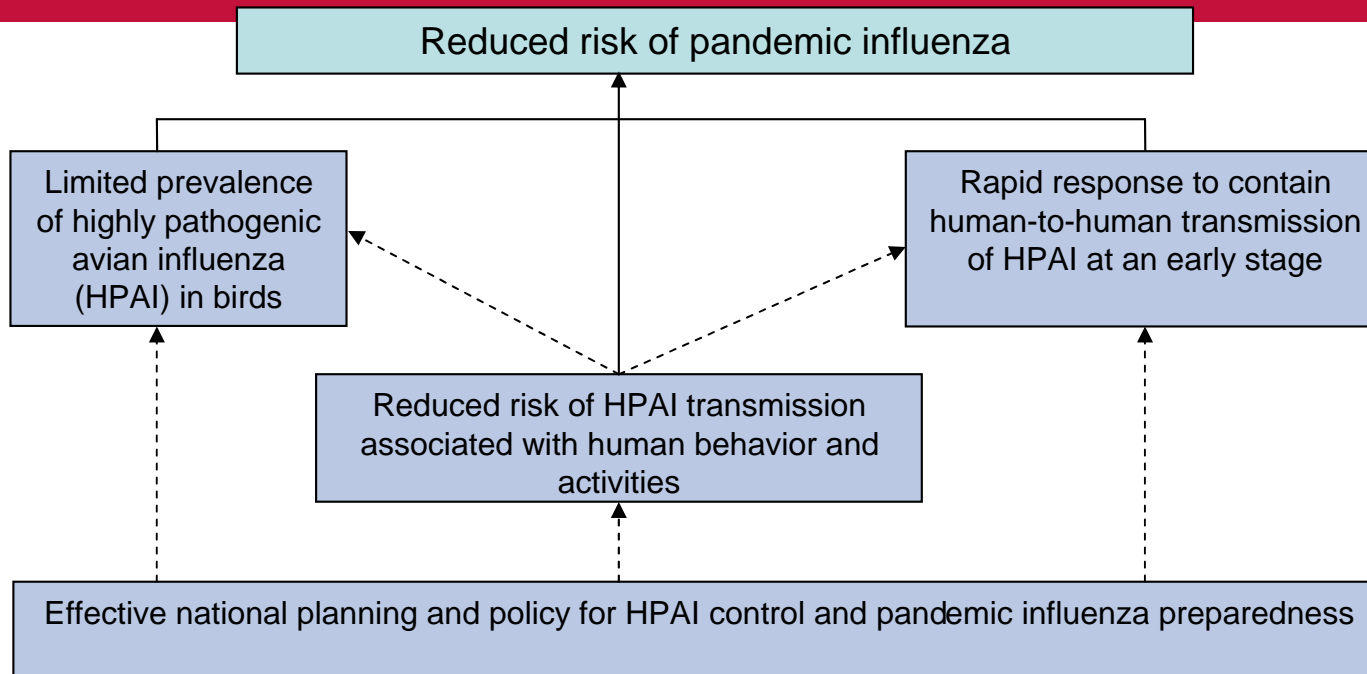


Figure 1. Avian influenza program framework (outcomes and impact).

Four outcomes are expected from HPAI programming. These outcomes progress logically.

1. National planning and policy for HPAI control and pandemic influenza form the basis of programming to achieve the other three outcomes:
2. Limited prevalence of HPAI in domestic poultry.
3. Reduced risk associated with human behavior and activities to reduce bird-to-human transmission and support reductions in bird-to-bird transmission and human-to-human transmission of HPAI virus.
4. Rapid response to contain human-to-human transmission of HPAI virus at an early stage to prevent pandemic influenza

The combination of these four outcomes is expected to impact the risk of pandemic influenza.

IMPACT

Reduced risk of pandemic influenza

OUTCOME

Effective national planning and policy for HPAI control and pandemic influenza preparedness

Limited prevalence of HPAI in birds

Rapid response to contain human-to-human transmission of HPAI at an early stage

Reduced risk of HPAI transmission associated with human behavior and activities

OUTPUT

Primarily measured at the national level

- Government leadership
- Improved multisectoral coordination/collaboration at the international, regional, and national levels
- National pandemic influenza preparedness and response plan(s)
- National avian influenza prevention and containment plan(s)

- Financial compensation for affected farmers
- Rapid response to HPAI outbreaks
- Improved HPAI surveillance system
- Network of laboratories with HPAI diagnostic capabilities
- Improved biosecurity in production and markets
- Improved HPAI control capacity at national level

- Influenza containment system
- Standard influenza case management
- Network of laboratories with influenza diagnostic capabilities
- Functional influenza early warning system

- Improved care-seeking behaviors
- Appropriate protective behaviors undertaken by individuals and communities
- Improved knowledge of HPAI risk and preventive measures
- Coverage of HPAI IEC activities

PROCESS

Primarily measured at the program level

- Develop policies
- Conduct HPAI control and emergency preparedness simulation exercises
- Build government capacity in crisis management
- Improve animal and human influenza coordination

- Build capacity to detect and control HPAI
- Improve biosecurity in production and markets
- Train laboratory staff, surveillance staff, and rapid response teams

- Build isolation and treatment capacity
- Develop national capacity for outbreak investigation and early containment
- Improve rapid detection and verification of human influenza cases
- Train laboratory staff, surveillance staff, and rapid response teams

- Build capacity to communicate HPAI IEC messages
- Develop HPAI IEC messages in line with targeted audiences
- Coordinate government, donors, NGOs around HPAI IEC messages

INPUT

- Personnel and TA for plan/policy development
- Financial resources
- Preparedness supplies stockpiled (PPEs, drugs, etc.)

- Personnel, equipment, supplies and TA for labs, response, and surveillance
- Research

- Personnel, equipment, supplies and TA for labs, response, and surveillance
- Personnel, equipment, supplies and TA for clinical response
- Research

- Personnel and TA for IEC
- Research

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Conduct HPAI control and emergency preparedness simulation exercises

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Policy and Planning Sample Indicator

Testing of national HPAI prevention and control plans by simulation exercises

- Definition: Yes, if the government has conducted tabletop exercises, drills, full-scale exercises or other means to test the national HPAI plan. State date(s) of testing.
 - Includes if tested in provincial or country-wide exercises.
- Data Source: Government documents
- Frequency: Annually
- Considerations: Doesn't judge quality of testing procedure or outcomes of the tests

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Improve biosecurity in production and markets

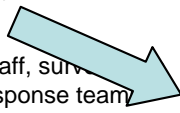
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Animal Health Sample Indicator

Proportion of Targeted Markets that are Practicing Biosecurity According to Best Practices

- Numerator: Number of targeted markets that are implementing biosecurity measures according to best practices during the reporting period
- Denominator: Total number of targeted markets in a country
 - Targeted markets: high risk ones, defined by donors or implementing partners; disaggregate by type of market
 - Best practices: measures recommended by FAO/OIE/WHO
- Data Source: Reports of on-site visits to targeted market using checklist of market biosecurity measures
- Frequency: Depends on risk of HPAI infection
- Considerations: Best practices could change over time

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- Train laboratory staff, surveillance staff, and rapid response teams

- Build isolation and treatment capacity
- Develop national capacity for outbreak investigation and early containment
- Improve rapid detection and verification of human influenza cases
- Train laboratory staff, surveillance staff, and rapid response teams

- Build capacity to communicate HPAI IEC messages
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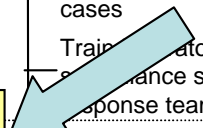
INPUT

- Personnel and TA for policy development
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Improve rapid detection and verification of human influenza cases

- Personnel, equipment, supplies and TA for labs, response, and surveillance
- Personnel, equipment, supplies and TA for clinical response
- Research

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Human Health Sample Indicator

Proportion of human cases of infection with HPAI virus that had case-based data collected according to national protocol

- Numerator: Number of cases of human infection with HPAI virus that had case-based data collected
- Denominator: Total number of cases of human infection with HPAI virus
 - Either suspected or confirmed cases
- Data Source: Review of surveillance reports
- Frequency: Semiannually or annually
- Considerations: Health staff must have case forms and understand the case definition. Doesn't measure timeliness or completeness.

IMPACT

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Primarily measured at the national level

PROCESS

Primarily measured at the program level

- Develop policies
- Conduct HPAI control and emergency preparedness simulation exercises
- Build government capacity in crisis management
- Improve animal and human influenza coordination

- Build capacity to detect HPAI
- Improve biosecurity and markets
- Train laboratory staff, and rapid response teams

Improved knowledge of HPAI risk and preventive measures

- Verification of human influenza cases
- Train laboratory staff, surveillance staff, and rapid response teams

- Build capacity to communicate HPAI IEC messages
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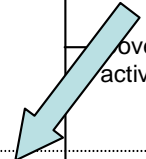
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Risk Reduction Sample Indicator

Proportion of Individuals in the Poultry Supply and Distribution Chain Who Know That Apparently Asymptomatic Ducks Can Transmit HPAI

- Numerator: Number of individuals who correctly answer the question ‘Can ducks spread HPAI even when they don’t look sick?’
- Denominator: Total number of individuals interviewed
 - Individuals include backyard farmers, commercial farmers, transporters, vendors
- Data Source: KAP survey
- Frequency: Annually



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Lessons Learned

- This guide comes at the early stage of program development and will provide a good opportunity to harmonize and standardize indicators across countries and agencies
- Lack of international technical guidelines on key programmatic interventions.
- Many indicators are brand-new and therefore have not been validated or tested.
- National HPAI M&E framework is in progress in many countries in SEA.
 - National M&E technical working group is a good starting point to move effort forward
- Fragmentation of information systems at country level. Strengthening of systematic information management is needed.
- When data do exist, often data are not analyzed
- Underutilization for program planning and improvement
- Lack of human resources is critical



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Future Plans

- May 2007: Release interim version of guidance document on MEASURE Evaluation website
<https://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure>
 - Also available on CD through USAID RDM/A
- Fall 2007: finalize guidance document, incorporating comments, updates, etc.
 - Publish and distribute printed copies
- Ongoing: Train country program and implementing partner staff on use of guidance document
- For more information contact Molly Brady, USAID Bangkok, mobrady@usaid.gov or 66 2 263 7483