



Systematically Applying Evaluation Results to Health Programming

USAID-Developed Software-Based
Modeling and Management Tools



IPEN Conference Themes

- Using the results of monitoring and evaluation when developing state policy
- Existing practices of using monitoring and evaluation results to make management decisions;
- Available techniques for evaluation specialists to initiate the use of monitoring and evaluation results;
- Approaches to establish a culture of continuous organizational learning, ensuring the integration of monitoring and evaluation into the decision-making process;
- Create of a training system for personnel and decision-makers to employ the monitoring and evaluation results



USAID's Evaluation Policy

- Evaluation is a priority for the agency
 - Evaluation Policy
- Increasing capacity and demand for data use among partners
 - Worldwide
 - Central Asia
 - TB
 - HIV
- Initiating the use of monitoring and evaluation results



Why Aren't Data Used?

- A 2010 report prepared by the USAID-supported MEASURE Evaluation group identified reasons for missed opportunities in applying evaluation data in six diverse settings.
- They identified four common barriers to data use:
 - Poor data quality
 - Insufficient skills to analyze, interpret and use data
 - Insufficient institutional support for data collection and use
 - Insufficient access to data



Harrison T, Nutley T. A Review of Constraints to Using Data for Decision Making. 2010. MEASURE Evaluation project.



Addressing Recommendations of the Report

1. Advocate for increased M&E staff
2. Implement a supervision system to support M&E activities
3. Provide training to ensure managers understand the meaning of results
4. Develop a formal feedback system including results graphically represented
5. Sensitize staff, including organizational leaders, to the benefits of using data for decision making
6. Share success stories across departments, organizations
7. Ensure data is in a format that users can understand (graphical representation, summary reports, etc.)



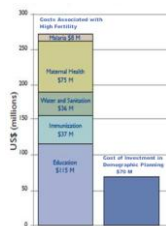
Software Tools to Apply Data

- POLICY project
 - Demography
 - RAPID
 - HIV/AIDS
 - GOALS
- Strengthening Pharmaceutical Systems
 - Tuberculosis
 - E-TB Manager



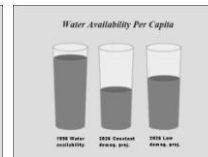
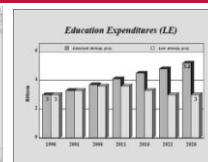
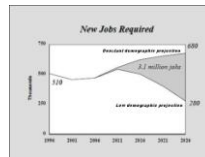
RAPID

- Developed by USAID
 - Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development
 - Projects the social and economic results of various levels of population growth
 - Results are easily understandable



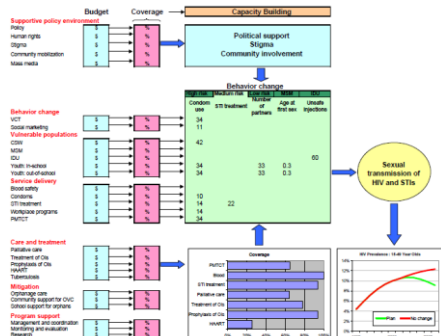
RAPID

Variable	Year	Value
Population	2000	100
Population	2010	120
Population	2020	140
Population	2030	160
Population	2040	180
Population	2050	200





GOALS

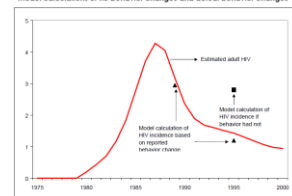


GOALS: Accuracy of Model

- Retrospective tests of the model have demonstrated its accuracy

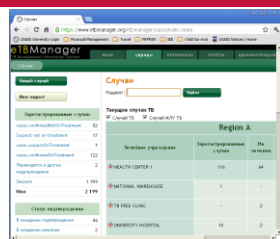
- Uganda:
 - ▲ = Model calculation
 - = HIV incidence

Figure 1. Adult HIV incidence in Uganda: actual experience compared with model calculations of no behavior changes and actual behavior changes



e-TB

- e-TB Manager is a system strengthening electronic web-based tool that addresses all management information needs of TB programs.
- Compiles large amounts of data into easily understandable and user-friendly graphical interfaces

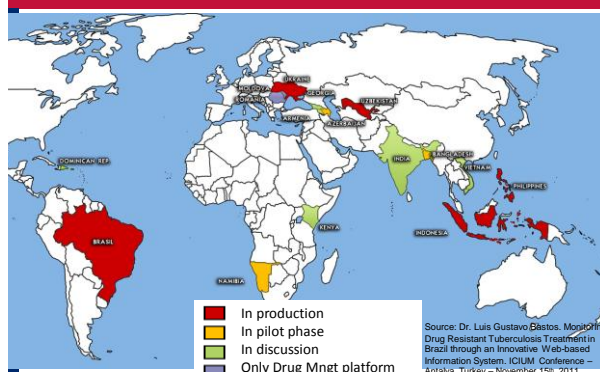


ODT (Directly Observed Therapy) Summary

Program	Start date	End date	Number of patients	Number of ODTs	Number of ODTs completed
1. e-TB Manager (Pilot)	01/01/2011	01/01/2012	10,000	10,000	10,000
2. e-TB Manager (Pilot)	01/01/2011	01/01/2012	10,000	10,000	10,000
3. e-TB Manager (Pilot)	01/01/2011	01/01/2012	10,000	10,000	10,000
4. e-TB Manager (Pilot)	01/01/2011	01/01/2012	10,000	10,000	10,000
5. e-TB Manager (Pilot)	01/01/2011	01/01/2012	10,000	10,000	10,000



e-TB Manager Around the World





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Other Tools

- Prevention of Mother-to-Child-Transmission of HIV
- Family Planning
- Child Survival
- Safe Motherhood
- Geographic Information Systems
 - Applications in multiple topical areas



Creating Buy-In

Rogers' Diffusion of Innovations Model:



5 Characteristics of Innovations:

- Relative advantage
- Compatibility
- Complexity
- Trialability
- Observability

Characteristics of Modeling Tools:

- Relative advantage
 - Simpler than diverse manual calculations
 - Display simple, elegant results
- Compatibility
 - Compatible with decision-makers' goals
 - Can be instituted without major changes
- Complexity
 - Setup may require technical assistance, but operation is more simple
- Trialability
 - Models may be tested at relatively low cost before permanent adoption
- Observability
 - Results are immediately visible and understandable to decision-makers



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Further Resources

- <http://www.usaid.gov>
- <http://futuresgroup.com/>
- <http://www.msh.org/>



References

- Harrison T. Nutley T. *A Review of Constraints to Using Data for Decision Making*. 2010. MEASURE Evaluation project.
- Management Sciences for Health. *e-TB Manager: A Comprehensive Web-Based Tool for Programmatic Management of TB and Drug-Resistant TB*.
- Rogers, Everett. *Diffusion of Innovations*. 4th edition. New York: The Free Press. 1995.
- The Futures Group. *HIV/AIDS Resource Allocation and the GOALS Model: Improving Decision Making, Expanding Participation*.
- The Futures Group. *The RAPID Model: An Evidence-based Advocacy Tool to Help Renew Commitment to Family Planning Programs*.
- The Futures Group. *Goals Model for Estimating the Effects of Resource Allocation Decisions on the Achievement of the Goals of the HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan*. Version 3.0 March 2003