



METRICS FOR MANAGEMENT



Defining Key Monitoring Indicators for Targeting Resources and Actions

Global Fund Indicator Landscaping Update

SMERG Meeting

May 23, 2023



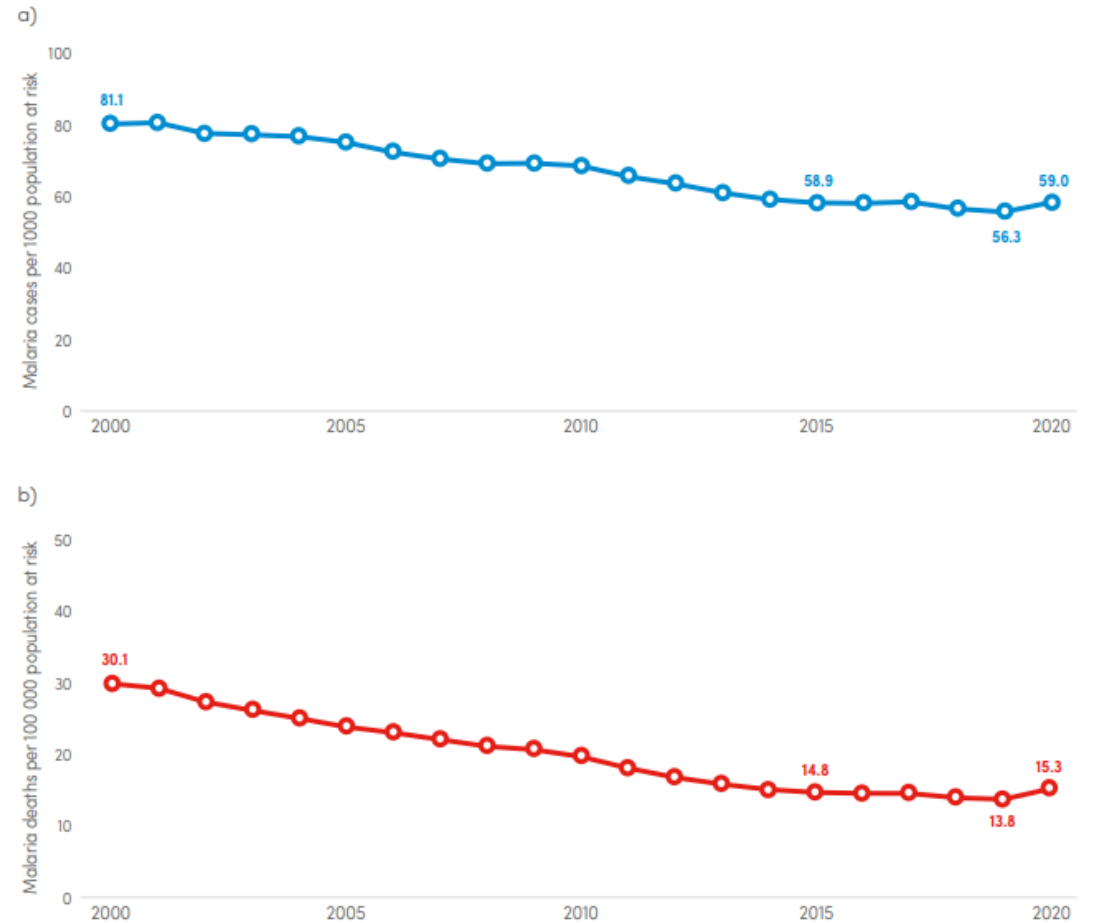


OVERVIEW

Project Rationale

- From 2000-2015 global funding for malaria from Global Fund, PMI and other donors increased each year and the cost of core interventions such as LLINs decreased
- This led to rapid increases in coverage and reductions in cases and deaths
- However, in the past few years, several challenges including insecticide resistance, malaria funding plateaus and COVID-19 have led to increased cases in many countries
- A more tailored approach is now needed to get the right interventions to the right places with the limited funds available and indicators need to be adapted to measure sub-national tailoring

Global trends in a) malaria case incidence (cases per 1000 population at risk) and b) mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 population at risk), 2000–2020; and c) distribution of malaria cases and d) deaths by country, 2020 Source: WHO estimates.



Project Activities



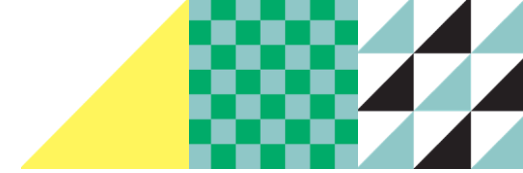
This project sets out to review the current data sources, collection methods and indicators used by the Global Fund to track country progress on Malaria and Malaria-relevant RSSH indicators and to assess opportunities for a) reduction in current indicators, b) refinement of current indicators, and c) addition of new indicators and data collection methods, where such changes could improve Global Fund programming, alignment with national malaria control program work, or both.

- **PHASE 1: CURRENT INDICATORS (Oct-Dec 2022)**
 - Conduct a landscaping of current data sources, interview key informants at global and national levels, and categorize current indicators
- **PHASE 2: INDICATOR UTILITY (Jan-Mar 2023)**
 - Develop a decision-making framework and flowchart to identify intended use and context for indicator application.
 - Identify possible refinements and/or new indicators
- **PHASE 3: INDICATOR REFINEMENT (Mar-Jun 2023)**
 - Assess indicators for useability & feasibility
 - Conduct pilot studies in Madagascar and Tanzania



Methods

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)



Objectives

- Primary objective: To explore strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in current Global Fund indicator reporting and performance measurement processes
- Secondary objective: To provide a set of recommendations for improving indicator reporting and performance measurement processes for how to improve Global Fund indicator processes and use

Participants

- Sample size: 11 individual interviews, 3 focus group discussion (n=8)
- Backgrounds: Direct and indirect users of GF indicators (M&E experts, surveillance experts, technical staff, country program teams)
- Interview length: 30 minutes to 1 hour

Comparison of Global Malaria Frameworks

Objectives

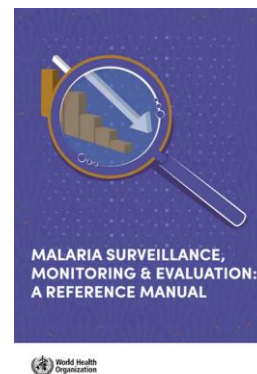
- To compare and contrast Global Fund malaria indicators with other key malaria indicator lists used by partners and country programmes
- To identify areas of alignment and misalignment between lists to help partners and country programmes more efficiently measure and report on indicators

Indicator Lists

Global Fund Indicator
Guidance Sheet (2022)



WHO Core Indicators for
Surveillance, Monitoring, and
Evaluation



PMI Key Indicators from an
example Malaria Operational
Plan (Cameroon)



*For the PMI lists, only the indicator wording was compared as other metadata was not available in the source list

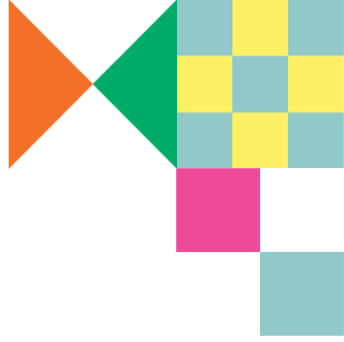
Indicator Review and Preliminary Categorization Exercise



Objectives

- Identify and assess all current Global Fund malaria and malaria-relevant RSSH indicators*
- Categorize indicators based upon qualitative and quantitative assessment of indicator clarity, data source appropriateness and availability, usefulness of indicator to different levels of decision makers, and possibility of sub-national reporting
- Use expert review and consensus

*Indicator names, definitions, and data sources defined from most recent Indicator Guidance Sheet available.



Data Source Review Exercise

Objectives

- Conduct an initial landscaping of existing data sources used to report Global Fund malaria, and RSSH data elements and indicators
- Elicit user perspectives on the methods used to measure the updated indicators
- Summarize the strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in available global and country data
- Summarize the existing data sources' robustness, current use, and ability to inform malaria risk stratification and sub-national tailoring of interventions

Pilot Studies

Pilot studies

- Madagascar: March 20-31
- Tanzania: April 17-28

Methods

- Qualitative interviews in capital regions and in low and high endemicity zones
- Examine data availability and flow at various levels of the health system

Pilot goals:

- Elucidate the indicator data that local decision makers use when making decisions
- Determine the feasibility of instituting changes recommended in Phase 1 to existing Global Fund malaria and RSSH indicators
- Determine the feasibility of collecting data to fill information gaps identified in Phase 1 and Phase 2.



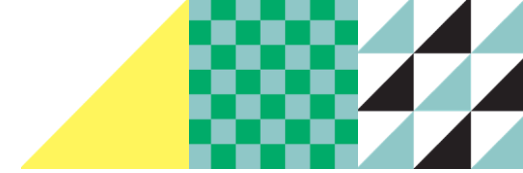
*Phase 3 Pilot Countries:
Madagascar
Tanzania*





Preliminary Findings

Emerging Themes: Core Activities



Emerging themes from the qualitative KIIs, comparison exercise, and indicator review/ categorization exercise included:

Robustness



Some indicators need to be revised or dropped in each thematic area



Certain data elements and indicators need to be better standardized



Indicators for new interventions need to be added



Some indicators important but hard to report on time

Current Use



Many indicators being used for sub-national analyses and monitoring and evaluation



Tracer drug and lab indicators most used
RSSH indicators

However, priorities for country use differ from priorities for GF use

Sub-national Tailoring



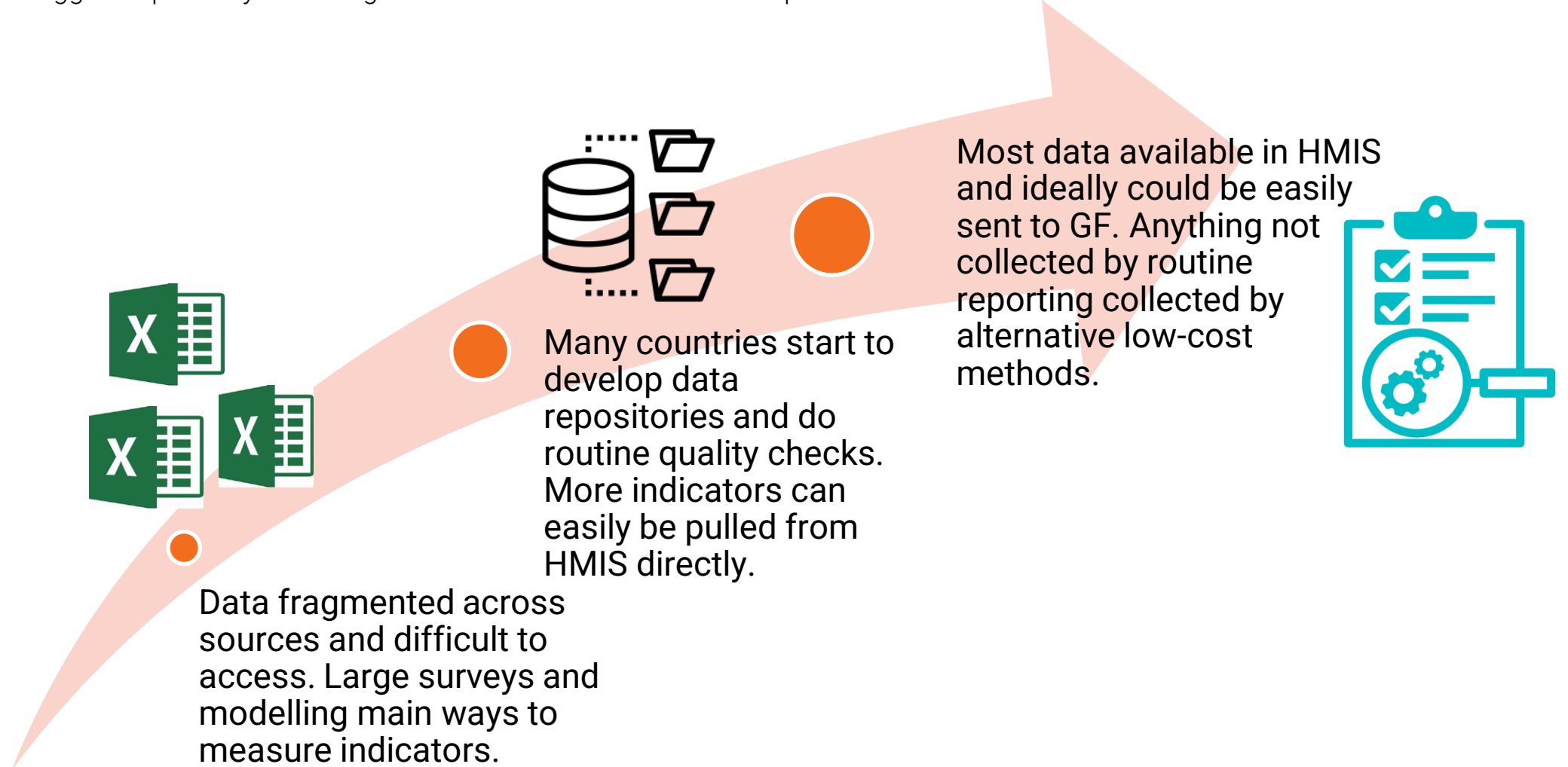
Feasibility of measuring indicators sub nationally varies across countries, but easier in countries with malaria data repositories



Ability to drive SNT seen as more feasible for vector control indicators than case management ones currently

Emerging Themes: Data Source Reviews

Emerging themes from the qualitative KIIs and FGDs, indicator review exercise and data source review suggest a pathway from fragmented data collection to data repositories and new data collection methods



Potential New Data Sources

The interviews and indicator review discussions also identified potential new data sources that will be explored further in Phase 2:

- Data sources commonly used by other programs such as NTDs
 - Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS)
 - Health Facility Surveys
- Existing sources that can be improved and better utilized
 - Supervision checklists
 - Campaign data collection (including from other programs that are trying to measure same denominators)
- Innovative new data sources
 - Mobile phone surveys
 - Community data collection by community members





Preliminary Indicator Categorization

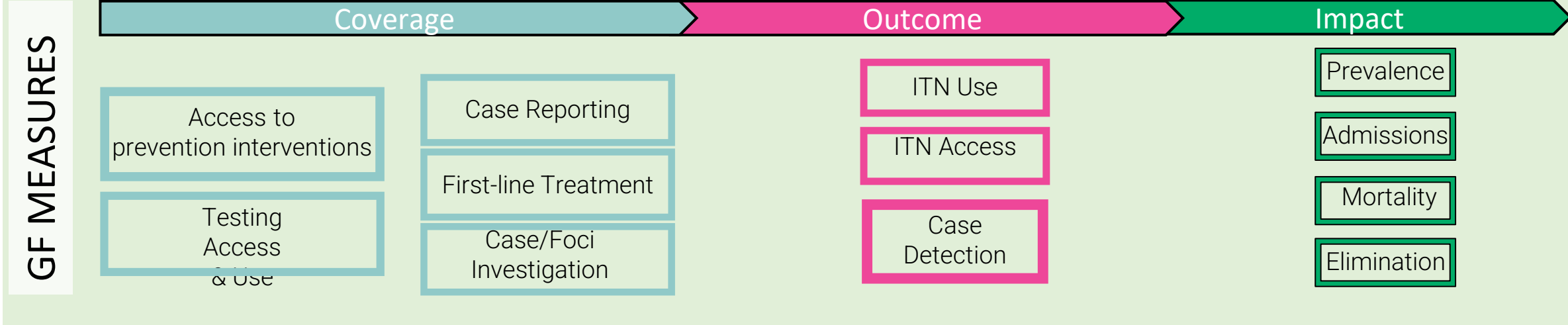
Indicator Categorization



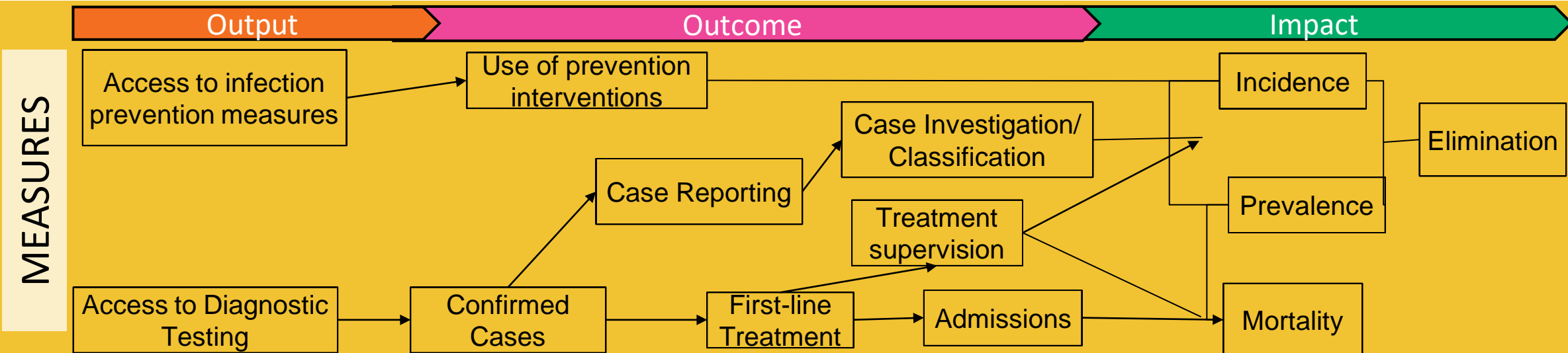
		Indicator Quality	
		High	Low
Data Source Quality	High	Malaria Indicators: 15 RSSH Indicators: 7	Malaria Indicators: 11 RSSH Indicators: 3
	Low	Malaria Indicators: 9 RSSH Indicators: 0	Malaria Indicators: 10 RSSH Indicators: 3

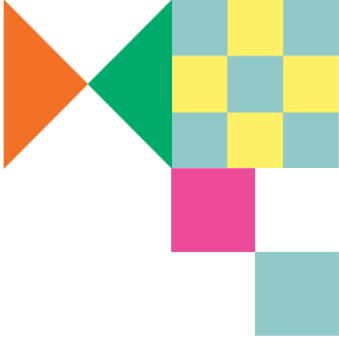
Comparing the measures in each of the frameworks raises the possibility that some Global Fund indicators could be recategorized

Current Global Fund measures and categorization



WHO measures and categorization





4 thematic areas of inquiry were identified for the pilot studies

Theme 1:	More Frequent Data Collection	Number of pilot indicators: 8
Theme 2:	Improved Population Estimates	Number of pilot indicators: 10
Theme 3:	Verify Data Availability	Number of pilot indicators: 21
Theme 4:	Verify Data Quality	Number of pilot indicators: 12

1
8



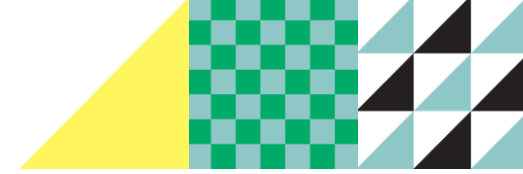
NEXT STEPS

Next steps

- Analyze findings from all phases and produce a final report with recommendations for improving the quality and timeliness of Global Fund malaria and malaria-relevant RSSH indicators
- Disseminate findings to the Global Fund
 - Week of June 26th



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