



WHO Collaborating Centre for HIV Surveillance
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Training course in HIV Programme Evaluation and Data Triangulation

4 - 8 March 2013

Background

The global epidemic of HIV/AIDS has led to unprecedented attention and commitment from governments and the international community to improve access to HIV prevention and treatment. The need to better document the effectiveness of HIV prevention programmes and to do this with the most robust methods possible is widely recognized. The analyses of district-level or national HIV prevention programmes targeted at various groups at-risk are often based on listing prevention interventions with little indication about their scale, reach, coverage and quality.

Learning Objectives

The aim of this course is to provide participants with practical guidance on how to design and carry out evaluation of HIV programmes in groups at higher risk of HIV, and how to conduct the evaluation of larger-scale HIV prevention interventions.

The course starts with introductory presentations on HIV monitoring and evaluation (M&E) which describe the key concepts such as M&E framework, components of the M&E system and indicators used to assess performance of HIV programmes.

The course will further outline through case examples how to conduct monitoring and evaluation of specific programmes such as anti-retroviral treatment (ART) programmes, and HIV prevention in injecting drug users (IDUs) and female sex workers (FSW) and their clients. Presentations on evaluation of HIV interventions in IDUs, FSW and clients will start with an outline of the components of the comprehensive package for HIV prevention in these groups, which are consequently the subject of the evaluation through assessment of their availability, coverage, quality and potential impact. Documenting the types of programme components that were provided and their coverage and quality gives information not only on whether the interventions had an impact, but also about how the effect was obtained. Therefore, constructing a clear programme impact pathways is not only a part of the programme design but also provides the basis for strong evaluation.

Participants will also learn the principles of conducting HIV data triangulation, which is defined as a synthesis and integration of data from multiple data sources in order to answer different question, ranging from explaining the trends and the levels of the HIV epidemic to assessing the population impact of HIV prevention and treatment programmes.

Key Topics of the Course

- Basic principles and concepts of M&E
- Input, process, output, outcome and impact indicators
- Methods used to design monitoring and evaluation studies (routine data collection, cross-sectional studies, cohort studies, randomized control trials, stepped-wedge design)
- Monitoring and evaluation of ART programmes, including core pre-ART and ART patient monitoring indicators, simple cohort analysis, HIV drug resistance early warning indicators
- Components of comprehensive HIV prevention programmes in IDUs, and monitoring and evaluation of HIV prevention in IDUs (with case studies)
- Components of comprehensive HIV prevention programmes in FSW and clients of FSW, , and monitoring and evaluation of HIV prevention (with case studies)
- Using HIV data triangulation to evaluate HIV prevention programmes at regional and national level (data collection and principles of data analysis)

Teaching Methods

The course consists of lectures, exercises and case studies. It is designed to provide participants with practical skills and knowledge in monitoring and evaluation of various components of comprehensive HIV prevention programmes at the service delivery and regional/ national level.

An important part of the course is a group or individual work during which participants will develop protocols for evaluation of HIV programmes or projects. Participants are encouraged to work on a protocol which they can later on use in their countries. The protocols will be presented by participants during the final day of the workshop.

Target Audience

Professionals working on planning, implementation and evaluation of HIV prevention and treatment programmes.

Duration and site

The course takes place in five days, from 4-8 March 2013 at the WHO Collaborating Centre for HIV Surveillance in Zagreb, Croatia.

Lecturers

Ivana Bozicevic, MD, DrPH, WHO Collaborating Centre for HIV Surveillance, School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Aleksandar Štulhofer. PhD, Department of Sociology, University of Zagreb

Jurja-Ivana Cakalo, MD, WHO Collaborating Centre for HIV Surveillance, School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Senad Handanagić, MD WHO Collaborating Centre for HIV Surveillance, School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, Croatia

To apply for the course please contact Ms Lucija Sikic at: training@snz.hr or apply on-line at <http://www.whohub-zagreb.org>

COURSE PROGRAMME

04 March 2012	INTRODUCTION AND METHODS
9:00-9:30	Welcome and Introductions
9:30-10:30	Basic concepts and principles of M&E Main components of an effective M&E system
10.30-10.45	<i>Break</i>
10:45-11:15	Input, process and output indicators
11:15-11:45	Outcome and impact indicators
11:45-13:00	Presentation of participants on the HIV programme evaluation in their countries
13:00-14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00-15:00	Design and methods of HIV programme monitoring
15:00-15:15	<i>Break</i>
15:15-16:30	Design and methods of HIV programme evaluation
05 March 2012	M&E OF SPECIFIC HIV PROGRAMME AREAS
9:00-10:00	Monitoring and evaluation of HIV treatment (1)
10:00-11:00	Monitoring and evaluation of HIV treatment (2)
11:00-11:15	<i>Break</i>
11:15-12:15	Exercise: Evaluation of HIV treatment programmes
12.15-13.00	Monitoring and evaluation of HIV prevention in IDUs (measuring availability and coverage)
13:00-14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00-15:00	Exercise: Measuring coverage of HIV interventions
15:00-15.15	<i>Break</i>
15:15-16:30	Monitoring and evaluation of HIV prevention in IDUs (measuring outcomes and impact)
06 March 2012	M&E OF SPECIFIC HIV PROGRAMME AREAS, CONT.
9:00-10:00	Monitoring and evaluation of HIV prevention in FSW and clients of FSW (measuring availability and coverage)
10:00-11:00	Exercise: Measuring effectiveness of HIV interventions in FSW
11:00-11:15	Break
11:15-12:30	Monitoring and evaluation of HIV prevention in FSW and clients of FSW (measuring outcomes and impact)
12:30-13:30	<i>Lunch</i>
13:30-14:00	Introduction to evaluation protocols
14:00-15:15	Group/ individual work on evaluation protocols

15:15-15:30	<i>Break</i>
15:30-16:30	Using HIV data triangulation as an evaluation tool Steps 1-4 1. <i>Identify key question(s) for triangulation</i> 2. <i>Ensure the questions are important, answerable and have actionable answers</i> 3. <i>Identify data sources and gather background information</i> 4. <i>Refine the investigation question</i>
<i>07 March 2012</i>	SYNTHESIS OF HIV DATA
9:00-10:00	Group/ individual work on evaluation protocols
10:00-10:15	<i>Break</i>
10:15-11:15	HIV data triangulation, cont. Steps 5-6 5. <i>Gather data and reports</i> 6. <i>Make observations from data sets</i> 7. <i>Note trends across datasets and hypothesize</i> 8. <i>Check hypothesis</i> 9. <i>Identify additional data and return to step 5</i> 10. <i>Summarize findings and draw conclusions</i>
11:15-13:00	Exercise: case study in HIV data triangulation
13:00-14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00-14:45	Obstacles to an effective evaluation of HIV programmes and ways to overcome them
14:45-16:30	Group work on evaluation of HIV interventions/ programmes
<i>08 March 2012</i>	PRESENTATIONS OF EVALUATION PROTOCOLS
9:00-10:00	Group/ individual work on evaluation protocols
10:00-10:15	<i>Break</i>
10:15-12:30	Presentations of evaluation protocols
12:30-13:00	Course evaluation and closure
13:00-14:00	<i>Lunch</i>

Key references

Guidelines on construction of core indicators. Monitoring the declaration of commitment on HIV/AIDS. UNGASS, 2010 reporting. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2009.

http://data.unaids.org/pub/manual/2009/jc1676_core_indicators_2009_en.pdf

A Framework for Monitoring and Evaluating HIV Prevention Programmes for Most-at-Risk Populations. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2008.

http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/dataimport/pub/manual/2008/jc1519_framework_for_me_en.pdf

Organizing Framework for a Functional National HIV Monitoring and Evaluation System. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2008.

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTHIVAIDS/Resources/375798-1132695455908/GROrganizingFrameworkforHIVMESystem.pdf>

A guide on indicators for monitoring and reporting on the health sector response to HIV/AIDS. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2012.

http://www.who.int/hiv/data/UA2012_indicator_guide_en.pdf

Measuring the impact of national PMTCT programmes: Towards the elimination of new HIV infections among children by 2015 and keeping their mothers alive. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2012.

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Guide for monitoring and evaluating national HIV testing and counselling (HTC) programmes. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2011.

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WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2009.

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Laga M, Rugg D, Peersman G, Ainsworth M. Evaluating HIV prevention effectiveness: the perfect as the enemy of the good. AIDS 2012; 26:779–783.

Hankins CA, De Zaluondo BO. Combination prevention: a deeper understanding of effective HIV prevention. AIDS 2010; 24 (Suppl4):S70–S80.

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Chandrasekaran P, Dallabetta G, Loo V, Mills S, Saidel T, Adhikary R, et al. Evaluation Design For Large-Scale Hiv Prevention Programmes: the case of AVAHAN, the India AIDS initiative. AIDS 2008; 22:S1–S15.

Verma R, Shekhar A, Khobragade S, Adhikary R, George B, Ramesh BM, et al. Scale-up and coverage of AVAHAN: a largescale HIV-prevention programme among female sex workers and men who have sex with men in four Indian states. Sex Transm Infect 2010; 86(Suppl 1):i76–i82.