



Panelists

- Ibrahim Daibes, Director of Metrics (CanWaCH)
- Abena Thomas, Grant Manager/ M&E Advisor, ENRICH (World Vision Canada)
- **Rudy Broers**, Director, Monitoring and Evaluation (Plan International Canada)
- Peter Berti, Deputy Director/Nutrition Advisor (HealthBridge Foundation of Canada)
- Vaughn Lantz, Director, Program Effectiveness and Coherence (Global Affairs Canada)





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An Agenda for Canadian Leadership in Women and Children's Health APRÈS-2020:

un programme pour le leadership canadien en santé des femmes et des enfants Ibrahim Daibes

Director of Metrics
CanWaCH



Global Affairs Canada Affaires mondiales Canada





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Abena Thomas

Grant Manager/ M&E Advisor, ENRICH World Vision Canada



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Annual Outcome Monitoring:

Setting Up Results Based Monitoring Systems using LQAS

Affaires mondiales





Enhancing Nutrition Services to Improve Maternal and Child Health in Africa and Asia (ENRICH)



Where: Bangladesh, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan,

Tanzania

When: March 2016 – September 2020

Direct Beneficiaries:

2 million people including:

740,000 Children U2

835,000 Pregnant & Lactating Women

Consortium Partner: Nutrition International

Implementation Partners: Harvest Plus, Canadian Society for International Health, University of Toronto







Traditional M&E Timeline

Affaires mondiales



Project Implementation: Observations, Challenges and Solutions

- Changes in contexts, circumstances, needs/priorities
- Donor required monitoring and reporting of Immediate Outcomes semiannually and Intermediate Outcomes annually
- Output and Activity monitoring identifies "what was accomplished" does not point to whether "we have done the RIGHT things" or "if what we are doing has resulted in change"
- Lack of cost effective tools / platforms necessary to gather data for decision making and Annual Work Planning

- Frequent data collection is necessary for dynamic results based management
- Negotiation of Annual Outcome Monitoring and reporting
- Cost effective survey methodology required for knowledge + behavior change measurement



Lot Quality Assurance
Sampling (LQAS) is a
simple, low cost
random
sampling methodology

Can help identify the level of coverage of the program area as a whole, AND

- Identify low coverage Supervision Areas (SAs):
 - learn causes of low coverage.
 - focus efforts and resources on SAs with low coverage
 - improve coverage of the whole program area by improving coverage in these SAs.
- Identify high coverage SAs:
 - study and learn what is working well.
 - identify strategies that can be applied to other SAs.

Valadez, J., Weiss, W., Leeburg, C., Davis, R. 2003. Assessing Community Health Programs: A Trainer's Guide Using LQAS for Baseline Surveys and Regular Monitoring.



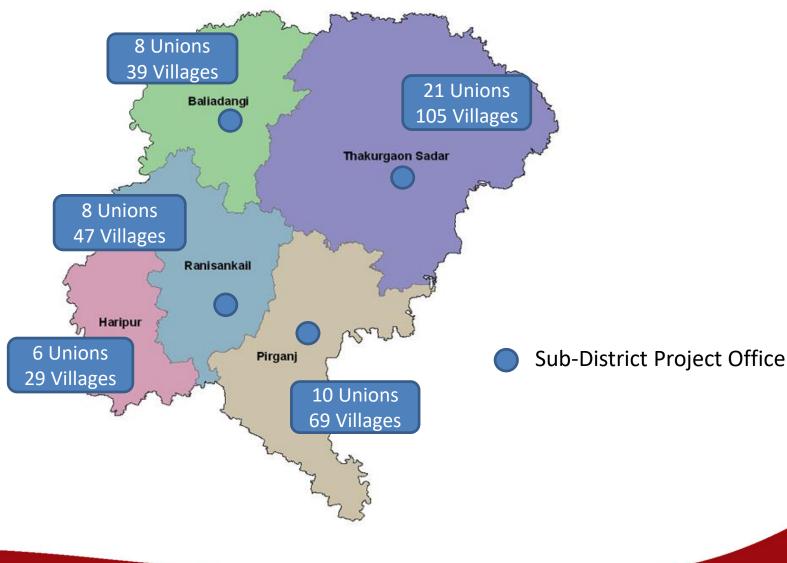


ENRICH Primary Focus Areas - Thakurgaon District, Bangladesh

Primary Focus Areas were identified and clustered into manageable implementation sites

Together, sub-Districts represent the Catchment Area

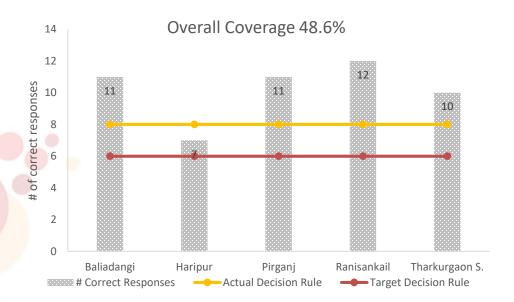
*Individually represent the*5 Supervision Areas

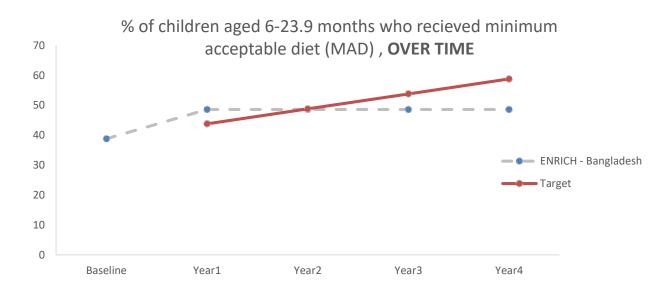






			Supervision Areas					_		ACTUAL						TARGET						
Indicator	Survey Question	baliadangi	haripur	pirganj	ranisankail	thakurgaon _sadar	Total	Sample Size	Overall percentage	Decision rule	baliadangi	haripur	pirganj		thakurgaon _sadar	Percentage	Decision Rule	baliadangi	haripur	pirganj	ranisankail	thakurgaon _sadar
% of children 6-23.9 months of age, who received minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency (Minimum Acceptable Diet)	Continued Breast Feeding	20	21	. 20	21	21	103	105	98.1	18	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ							
	Dietary Diversity	13	9	13	13	11	59	105	56.2	10	Υ	N	Y	Υ	Υ							
	Meal Frequency	18	19	18	16	16	87	105	82.9	16	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ							
	Minimum Acceptable Diet	11	7	11	12	10	51	105	48.6	8	Υ	N	Υ	Υ	Υ	43.8	6	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ





Using LQAS for programmatic decision making





Data Collection Tools / Platforms



Monitoring Database

- Excel based (digital format in development)
- Tracks
 Activities/SubActivities
- Includes sex disaggregation

Output Tracker

- Consolidation of monitoring data
- Reported semiannually
- Includes sex disaggregation

Annual Outcome Monitoring

- Lot Quality
 Assurance
 Sample (HH
 Survey)
- Qualitative Assessment
- Reported annually
- Age (not sex)
 disaggregation

Evaluation

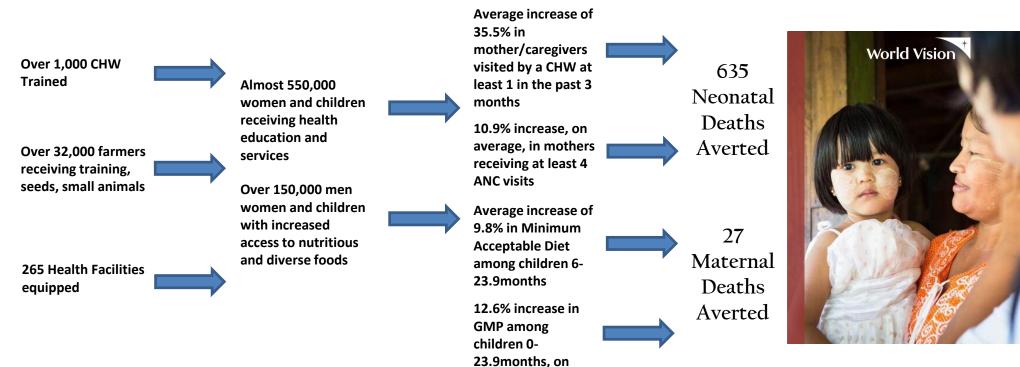
- Cluster Survey
- Qualitative
 Assessment
- Age and sex disaggregation
- External evaluator / Academic
 Partner











average







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Rudy Broers

Director, Monitoring and Evaluation
Plan International Canada









The Context: UN SDGs 2016-2030)



- 17 Sustainable Development Goals (Global Goals) to 'end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all'
- Goals such as: no poverty; no hunger; good health; quality education; gender equality.
- Overall promise to **'Leave no one behind**' highlights a global responsibilty to improve the situation of the poorest and most marginalized
- Clear need for data that highlights the situation of vulnerable groups



Project Targeting: An explicit focus on the most vulnerable



- **Bauchi Opportunities for Responsive Neonatal and** Maternal Health (BORN) Ultimate Outcome:
- Contribute to the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality in targeted regions among the most marginalized and vulnerable women and newborns.
- Strengthening Health Outcomes for Women and Children (SHOW) Intermediate Outcomes:
- Improved utilization of essential health services by women of child bearing age (WCBA), adolescent girls, newborns & children under 5 living in poverty, with high vulnerability.
- Improved delivery of quality essential health services to WCBA, adolescent girls, newborns and children under 5 living in poverty, with high vulnerability.



Considerations on Assessing Poverty and Vulnerability in Programming and Evaluation

- Defining vulnerability: vulnerability defined broadly as risk to future well being of the household due to shocks etc.
- During design, we may know some elements of both poverty and vulnerability from existing data sources and analysis
- However, during implementation, how can we better understand the progress being made by poor and vulnerable groups, and to understand if our programmes are being well targeted to the poor and vulnerable populations?





Reaching the most marginalized: Poverty and Vulnerability Indices:

- **Poverty Index** Poverty Probability Index (PPI) 10 countryspecific questions which are administered to assess likelihood that household falls below the poverty line.
- Vulnerability Index was created by Plan International Canada to create a variable that would capture level of vulnerability through roughly 15 socio-economic questions asked about respondent as an individual as well as the household and then scored and categorized.



Poverty Probability Index



When:

- Like the vulnerability index, the PPI questions were integrated into the baseline survey and will be assessed again at midterm and endline
- Categorization was necessary in order to group respondants for analysis

Scoring:

- 10 country-specific questions
- HHs classified as: very poor, poor, vulnerability non-poor, rich
- Types of variables vary by country
 Examples: ownership of land, televisions, mobile phones, vehicles, bicycles, livestock; education level; type of fuel, material used for floors, walls; location; remittances



Vulnerability Methodology



When:

- The variables were collected as part of the baseline household survey and will be collected again at midline and endline
- While the baseline was administered to women with children under 2 and their spouses, these
 questions were only asked of women
- 15 socio-demographic questions

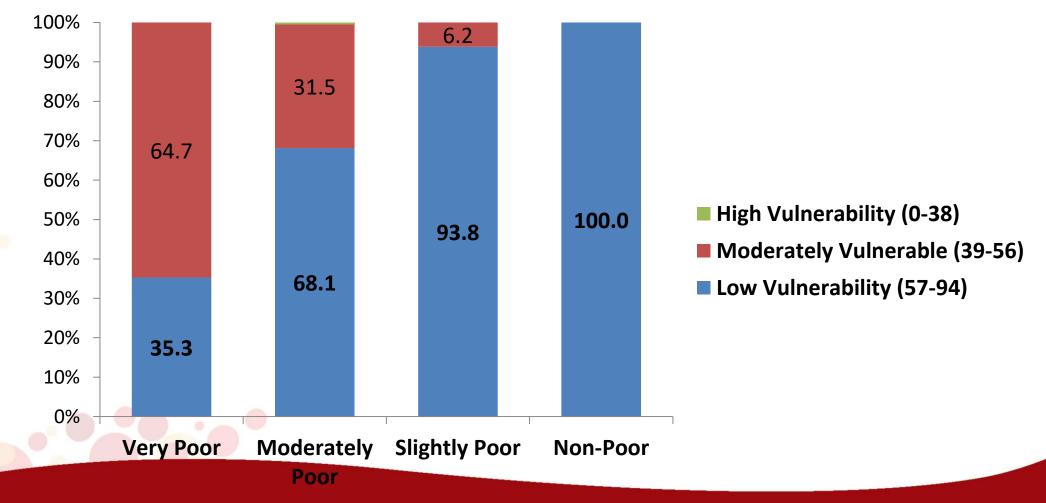
Scoring:

- Each response received between 0 and 7 points (low scores for high vulnerability)
- No multiple-response or qualitative questions
- While the questions were consistent across the 6 contexts (5 countries, 2 projects), scoring was tailored to the local context
- Based on their scores, female respondents were categorized into three levels of vulnerability: low; moderate; and high



Correlation between Likelihood of Poverty and Vulnerability

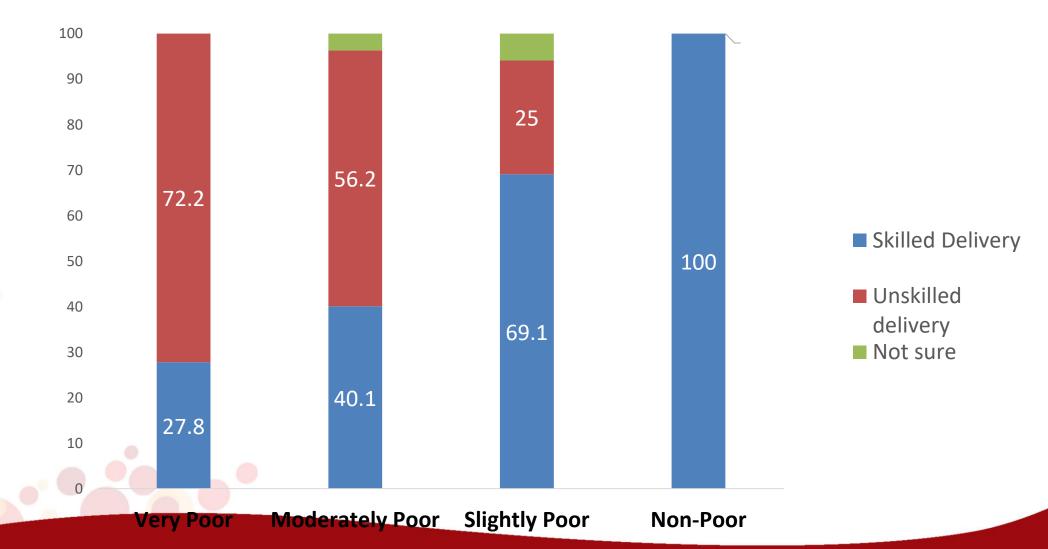
About 65% of the very poor are also moderately vulnerable, 32% of those who are moderately poor are also moderately vulnerable.







Skilled Delivery at Birth by Poverty level

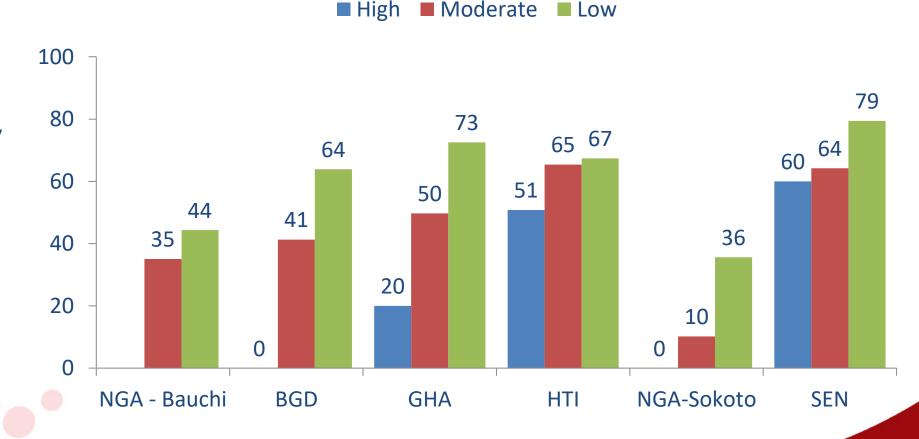






Percentage of mothers 20-49 delivered with a skilled birth attendant (by vulnerability level)

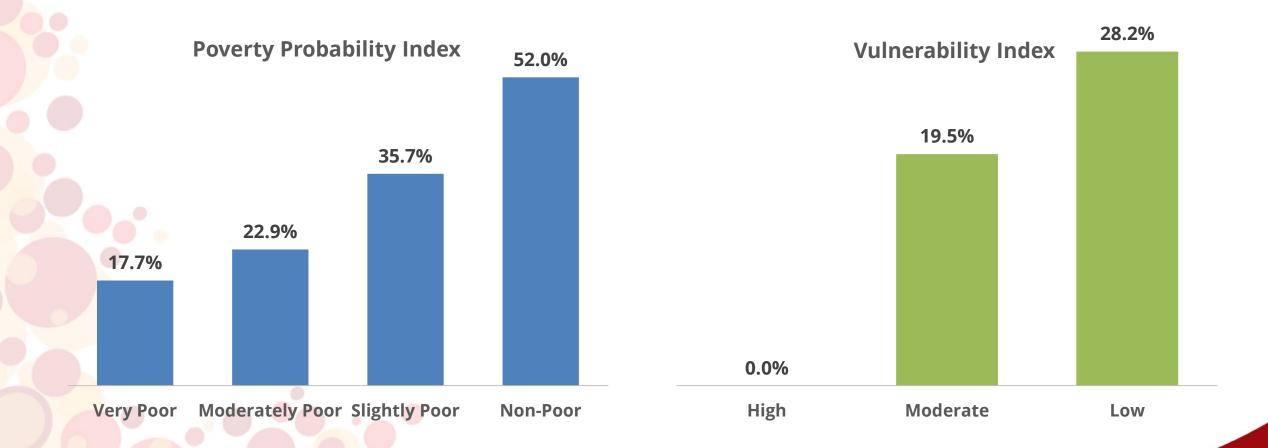
Vulnerability was statistically associated with skilled delivery among women aged 20-49 in Bangladesh, Ghana, Nigeria (Sokoto) and Senegal (Pearson Chi Square test based on a p-value of <0.05)







Percentage of women 20-49 currently using any modern family planning method by PPI and Vulnerability, Senegal

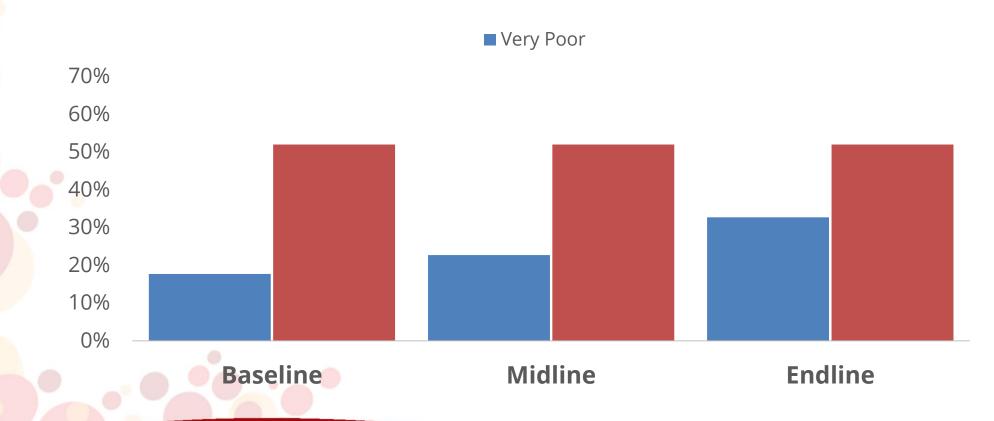






Using PPI for Project Evaluation (illustrative example)

% of women 20-49 currently using any modern FP method







Lessons Learned on integrating Poverty and Vulnerability in Questionnaires

- Little additional time required in survey, and commonly asked socio-economic questions
- Exploring correlations between poverty and vulnerability allow us
 to eventually test and learn about the beneficiary population
- Testing vulnerability linkages in other sectors (education, protection etc)
- Keeping the focus on programming implications!





Recommendations for use of these tools in evaluation

Targeting: Allows for improved, targeted interventions and can be used to measure change in poverty incidence through time.

PPI enables projects to show distribution of poverty status of beneficiaries PPI is particularly useful where projects seek to achieve high impact for poorer households but have limited resources

Evaluation: Can be used to create a baseline and assess the effectiveness of interventions among the poorest and most vulnerable at midline and endline

To explore connections between level of poverty and vulnerability and key outcomes





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Peter R. Berti





Global Affairs

Affaires mondiales Canada



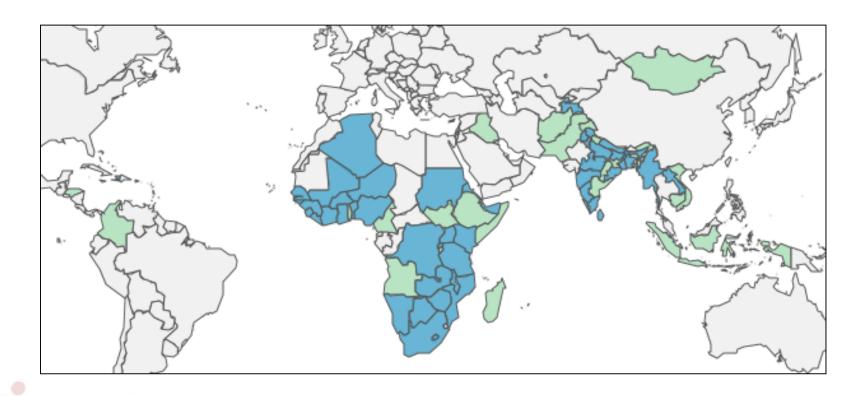
Data management is hard





dhis2

"DHIS2 is an open source software platform enabling governments and organizations to collect, manage and analyse data in the health domain and beyond."

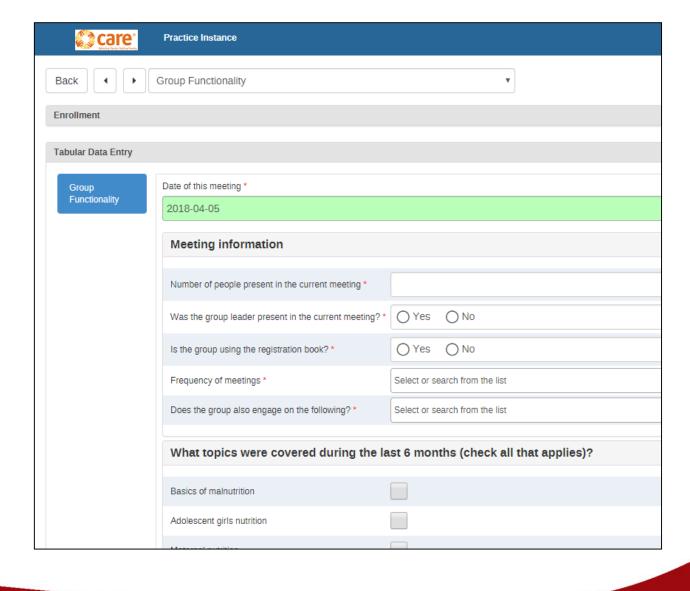


Source: https://www.dhis2.org/inaction





DHIS2 in CARE'S GROW AND SANI





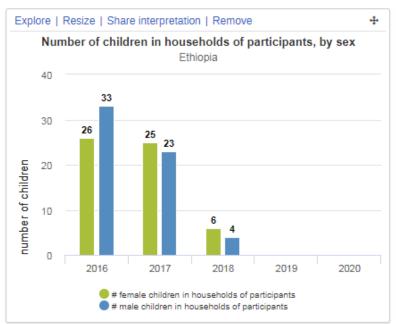


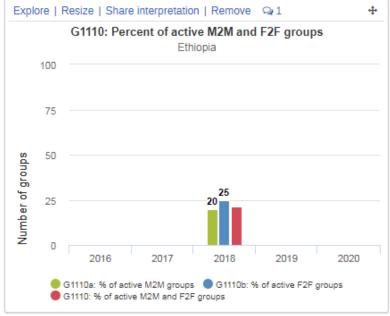


Search apps



Search for users, charts, maps, reports and resources ٥ Interpretations Search Messages SANI 2. Groups Share GROW 1. PMF GROW 2. Groups **GROW 3. Trainings** GROW 4. maps SANI 1. PMF SANI 3. Trainings SANI 4. maps Add Manage











Benefits and Challenges of DHIS2

Benefits

- Open-source
- Beautifully facilitated data management and data sharing
- Easy to report at any level in hierarchy
- Data in hands of decisionmakers
- Opportunity to contribute to and integrate with national health systems



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Challenges

- Open-source
- Very lengthy set-up
- To realize benefits:
 - Learning curve for data entry and management
 - Decision-makers must know how to interpret data





Issues not resolved by DHIS2 (or any data management system)

- Misconstrued same word, different understanding
- Misrepresentation who do data represent
- Misunderstanding





Graphical Perception and Graphical Methods for Analyzing Scientific Data

William S. Cleveland; Robert McGill

Science, New Series, Vol. 229, No. 4716 (Aug. 30, 1985), 828-833.

Rank of ability to accurately decode graphically presented data

- 1. Scatter plot
- 2. Multiple scatter plots
- 3. Bar chart
- 4. Pie chart
- 5. Bubble graph
- 6. Heatmap







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Vaughn Lantz

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CanWaCH

Canadian Partnership for Women and Children's Health

CanSFE

Thank You Merci