

SMRU.



Tools for Malaria Elimination

The importance of monitoring and evaluation

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Why monitoring and evaluation is important



The METF program relies on continued access to community-based early treatment and diagnosis

To show the public health impact

To provide surveillance

To ensure everything is running well there are two key responsibilities:

In the field from malaria post supervisors

From a central team to oversee all program outputs

What types of data do we use for monitoring and evaluation?



1. *Weekly data monitoring*
2. *Individual consultation data*
3. *Field visits (targeted and random)*
4. *Knowledge of case management*
5. *RDT quality control*

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How monitoring and evaluation is used at METF

From 2016, monitoring and evaluation has taken place across the METF network of malaria posts

The M&E team obtain information on:

- *Stock management (observed and reported)*
- *Training of malaria post workers*
- *Frequency of malaria post supervisor visits*
- *MP closure*

The M&E team administers a treatment quiz to identify knowledge gaps



Monitoring and Evaluation of Malaria Post Performance

Indicator	Proportion	Percentage (%)
MP operated by at least 1 METF trained MP worker	487/547	89.03
Supervisor visit frequency in past 2 months		
0	141/534	26.40
1	87/534	16.29
2-3	121/534	22.66
>4	185/534	34.64
Forms on site	541/547	98.90
Manual on site	531/548	96.90
Regular salary received	534/547	97.62
Observed stock outs		
ACT or RDT	44/551	7.99
ACT and RDT	3/551	0.54
Reported stock outs for >2 days in the past month	37/541	6.84
MP closure for >24 hours in the past 2 months	144/549	26.23
MP fully stocked	467/545	85.69
MPs classified as fully functioning	354/548	64.60
MPs classified as having no dysfunction	256/551	46.50

Overall the standard of MP functionality was high.

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Malaria Post Worker Treatment Quiz

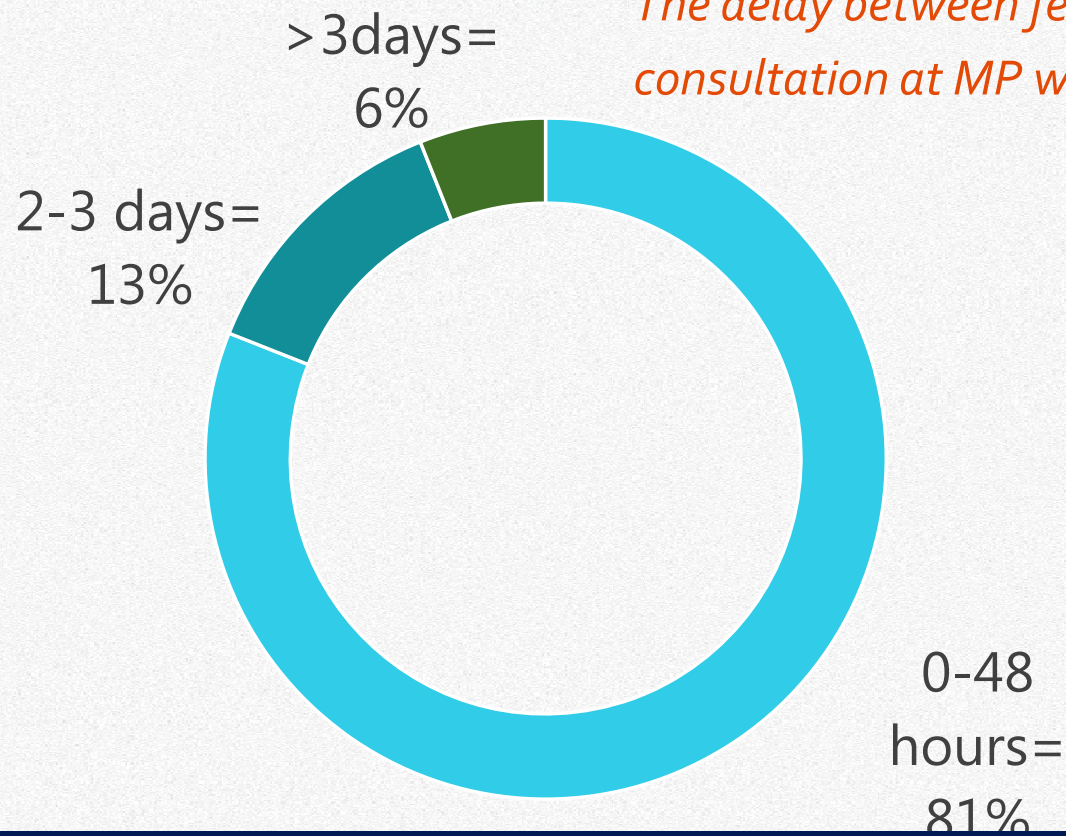
Treatment quiz category	Correct response rate	Areas of improvement
Treatment for <i>P.f</i>	63%	Treatment in patient who cannot eat or drink (43%) Treatment in patient treated 1 week prior (41%) Treatment for mixed infection (52%)
Treatment for <i>P.f</i> in pregnancy	64%	Treatment in 2 nd and 3 rd trimester (47%) Treatment in breast-feeding mother (50%)
Treatment or <i>P.v</i>	67%	
Treatment for complications	53%	Response to vomiting >1hr after drug taken (43%) Treatment for <i>P.f</i> if coartem allergy (42%)

The level of MP worker knowledge was high. Improvements mainly in the knowledge of special care case treatment is required through re-training of malaria post workers.

Availability of Malaria Post Services

Average consultation rate was 4.1 consultations per week per 100 households

The delay between fever onset and consultation at MP was:



The use of targeted monitoring and evaluation



From 2017 malaria posts with indicators of possible dysfunction were targeted

- *Late report*
- *Missing report*
- *Reported stock outs of ACTs and/or RDTs*
- *Possibility of RDT not used*
- *Possibility of treatment not given*
- *Possibility of invalid RDTs not repeated*

These 'alerts' were defined using weekly collected data

Each month a new list of MPs for targeted and random visits was created

Associations between alerts and monitoring and evaluation results

M&E measured variable	Weekly alert	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value
ACT not in stock	Report 0 ACT	6.33	3.40, 11.79	<0.001
ACT not in stock	Late report	2.12	1.27, 3.53	0.004
Manual not on site	Report 0 ACT	5.49	2.42, 12.45	<0.001
Manual not on site	Report 0 RDT	9.64	4.08, 22.79	<0.001
Regular salary not received	Report 0 ACT	4.94	1.92, 12.72	0.001
Regular salary not received	Late report	3.90	2.03, 7.46	<0.001
MPW not trained by METF	Report 0 RDT	10.99	5.30, 22.77	<0.001

Reported stock outs in weekly reports were associated with ACT stock outs at time of M&E visit, manual not onsite, regular salary not received.

Late reports in weekly were also associated with ACT stock outs during M&E visit, as well as regular salary not received.

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Discussion

There is a high standard of MP performance

The number of malaria posts that are fully functioning remains high

Improvements brought by supervision of malaria posts lead to improved reporting, stock levels, and receiving of regular salary

Monitoring and evaluation continues to be carried out in this region



Thanks to



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Aye Bee, Win Cho Cho, Bway
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