A guide to monitoring and evaluation for collaborative TB/HIV activities







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Stop TB Department and Department of HIV/AIDS, World Health Organization

United States President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

2009

WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

A guide to monitoring and evaluation for collaborative TB/HIV activities – 2009 revision.

WHO/HTM/TB/2009.414 WHO/HTM/HIV/09.01

1.HIV infections. 2.Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome - prevention and control. 3.AIDSrelated opportunistic infections - prevention and control. 4.Tuberculosis, Pulmonary prevention and control. 5.Guidelines. 6.Delivery of health care, Integrated - organization and administration. 7.Program evaluation - methods. I.World Health Organization. Stop TB Dept. II.UNAIDS. III.PEPFAR.

ISBN 978 92 4 159819 4

(NLM classification: WC 503.5)

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ACSM	advocacy, communication and social mobilization
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	antiretroviral therapy
СВО	community-based organization
CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CPT	co-trimoxazole preventive therapy
DOTS	the basic package that underpins the Stop TB Strategy
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HMIS	health management information systems
IEC	information, education and communication
IPT	isoniazid preventive therapy
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDR-TB	multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
NACP	national AIDS control programme
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NTP	national TB control programme
PEPFAR	United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
ТВ	tuberculosis
TB/HIV	the intersecting epidemics of TB and HIV
TBPT	tuberculosis preventive therapy
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	voluntary counselling and HIV testing
WHO	World Health Organization

Acknowledgements

This document was produced in collaboration with the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), and UNAIDS. The indicators presented here were developed in collaboration with PEPFAR and UNAIDS and harmonized with their indicators.

This document was also reviewed by the TB/HIV core group of the Stop TB Partnership TB/HIV working group. Many valuable suggestions were also received in an e-mail consultation of a wide circle of stakeholders, including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (IUATLD), the Royal Netherlands Tuberculosis Association (KNCV), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), staff of the World Health Organization (WHO) working on control of HIV and TB at headquarters and regional and country offices, and HIV and TB control programme managers.

The following people reviewed the document and provide valuable comments: William Coggin, Puneet Dewan, Riitta Dlodlo, Cornelia Hennig, Paul Nunn, Obatunde Oladapo, Victor Ombeka, Fabio Scano, Jean Michel Tassie, Igor Toskin, Arnaud Trébucq, Jeroen van Gorkom, Michael Voniatis, Eliud Wandwalo and Irum Zaidi

Guide review methodology

The first version of this monitoring and evaluation guide for collaborative TB/HIV activities was published in 2004. WHO decided to revise this guide to reflect further field experience in monitoring TB/HIV activities and to harmonize the indicators with revisions of the Organization's recommended TB and HIV recording and reporting formats, which now capture data on TB/HIV activities.

The initial review draft of this document benefited from valuable input from the PEPFAR TB/HIV indicator revision process and the Stop TB Partnership TB/HIV core group, and its TB/HIV monitoring task force. A monitoring and evaluation guide expert revision group was constituted at a two-day meeting held in Geneva (Switzerland) in September 2008, and this group reviewed the draft and guided the revision process both at this meeting and through a subsequent wider e-mail consultation. The e-mail-based consultation incorporated a wide range of stakeholders, including PEPFAR, CDC, USAID, IUATLD, KNCV, UNAIDS, WHO HIV and TB control staff at headquarters and regional and country offices, as well as HIV and TB control programme managers.

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Glossary

The definitions provided below refer to the use of terms contained in this guide and are not necessarily valid in other contexts.¹

evaluation

the rigorous, scientifically-based collection of information about program/intervention activities, characteristics, and outcomes that determine the merit or worth of the program/ intervention. Evaluation studies provide credible information for use in improving programs/ interventions, identifying lessons learned, and informing decisions about future resource allocation.

Related terms: Economic evaluation; Formative evaluation; Impact evaluation; Outcome evaluation, Process evaluation; Operational research; Summative evaluation

impact

the long-term, cumulative effect of programs/interventions over time on what they ultimately aim to change, such as a change in HIV infection, AIDS-related morbidity and mortality.

Note: Impacts at a population-level are rarely attributable to a single program/intervention, but a specific program/intervention may, together with other programs/interventions, contribute to impacts on a population.

impact evaluation

a type of evaluation that assesses the rise and fall of impacts, such as disease prevalence and incidence, as a function of HIV programs/interventions. Impacts on a population seldom can be attributed to a single program/intervention; therefore, an evaluation of impacts on a population generally entails a rigorous design that assesses the combined effects of a number of programs/interventions for at-risk populations.

Related terms: Economic evaluation; Outcome evaluation; Summative evaluation

inputs

the financial, human, and material resources used in a program/intervention.

Synonym: Resources

monitoring

routine tracking and reporting of priority information about a program / project, its inputs

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