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ITN campaign planning in a resource constrained context: Training, data, supervision and monitoring

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Mute your microphone when not speaking to minimize background noise

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Chat function: For quick questions or comments, please use the chat

Menti: We will have Menti questions throughout the presentation — kindly participate!

Recording notice: This meeting will be recorded. The recordings will be made available shortly after the session on the Alliance for Malaria Prevention website and accessible to its visitors for the purpose of disseminating AMP technical guidance to relevant stakeholders.

Technical support

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Training

Personnel selection – Community-level

- Use workers previously engaged (where possible) or leverage existing structures (community health workers or other structures/organizations) already engaged in health service delivery
  - People with previous experience may perform better in a context of limited training/oversight
  - May facilitate payment planning and implementation where systems are already in place for routine activities
- Assess the implications of bring your own device (BYOD) strategies in terms of who will be able to participate in the campaign (gender, age, etc.)

Personnel selection – Supervisors

- Combine roles and adjust criteria for selection (e.g. ensure that supervisors have skills to cover all areas, including digitalization) to avoid multiple different supervisors working at the same level
- In all communities, there are people who have campaign-relevant skills - communication, mathematics, inventory or leadership experience - that can be used to improve the quality of implementation
    - Leveraging existing skills of teachers, treasurers of religious organizations, small business owners, community and religious leaders, etc. could help mitigate risks linked to less training or limited supervision
- Identify (an) individual(s) in each community to support data verification prior to it being sent for further compilation and analysis

Training is still needed

- Training is a necessary activity → expensive and time/labour intensive
- Training remains necessary, but needs to be aligned to a resource constrained environment
  - Will not be one size fits all in terms of what is possible/feasible where
- Training also needs to be aligned with strategies adopted and accelerating ITN distribution timelines:
  - Increased emphasis on community-level actors
  - Shorter periods of time for training
- Where possible, e-learning can be used
  - Anticipate the need for detailed standard operating procedures (SOPs) due to insufficient or inadequate training (can be electronic where digital systems in use)
- Consider combining with other planned training if appropriate – for example, where SMC campaigns are planned around the same time, even if campaign activities are not integrated
- Develop standard operating procedures and/or job aids to:
  - Remind personnel of the definition of a household and how ITNs should be allocated
  - Describe steps for filling in data collection forms
  - Remind personnel of key messages to communicate to households

E-training and virtual learning

- Use digital technologies to build knowledge and develop skills
  - e-learning platforms, interactive webinars, virtual classrooms and mobile apps
- Seeing more efforts but programs that are digitalizing data collection for years are not fully adopting this approach to reduce the need for in-person presence from all levels at training session

Why e-training for ITN campaigns?

- Reduces costs related to travel, venue rental, and trainer per diems
- Allows flexible scheduling, repeat access, and self-paced learning
- Useful when training time is limited or when local gatherings are not feasible
- Promotes standardization of content across geographic areas
- Promotes standardized messaging and rapid content updates

Design considerations

- When considering e-training, it may be necessary to budget for data/internet access
- Keep platforms simple and provide easy to understand materials to orient people on how to join sessions
- Share key reminders via voice notes, videos, and SOPs
- Track participation through quizzes, supervisor verification, or logs
- e-Training is not one-size-fits-all: adapt based on local infrastructure and audience
- Plan for connectivity challenges: offer offline materials (job aids, SOPs) or blended options

What are the challenges with e-learning that have been identified as reasons for NOT moving from in-person trainings?

More challenging to monitor completeness, effectiveness etc

Need time to process all modules in an online platform

Lack of expertise to design the e-learning platform

Couverture de la connexion internet

Conexao internet,

Participants not familiar so may not engage

Connectivity issues

Not able to monitor who tick or actually learned the courses

What are the challenges with e-learning that have been identified as reasons for NOT moving from in-person trainings?

Design of e-platform

engagement

resitance to change

Concentration of paricipant

Needs IT support continuously to deal with participants potential issues

Online trainings need ms updates

Pas possible d'utiliser les méthodes de formation active : jeux de roles

No active participation

What challenges did you face during the COVID period with virtual learning?

making time for virtual learning amongst other competing priorities

At the time of Covid virtual platforms where not that much used by participants

Easy at central level. But more complex at regional, community level with challenges of connectivity.

Les participants qui ne maitrisaient pas l'usage des plateforme, Cas des plateforme gratuites qui s'arretent à 60 min

Internet connectivity

Instabilité de la connexion

At which levels of the health system do you think e-learning is most appropriate for supporting ITN campaign training?

National	nivel Regional	Trainings at central and districts levels	Regional
Niveau central et régional	Central levels	District	Regional level

At which levels of the health system do you think e-learning is most appropriate for supporting ITN campaign training?

central level

Central et régional

National and regional levels

National, regional, district

CHWs

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Training: Areas for cost savings

- Venues:
  - Use religious/community structures, etc.; advocate with public and private partners for use of venues for trainings
- Methods:
  - Which trainings are critical for in-person participation (vs virtual)?
- Days:
  - If content is focused on the specific roles and responsibilities of the campaign personnel, how long do you need for training?
- Participants:
  - Who needs to be trained, who can be “briefed” by people trained and provided with an SOP?
- Quality control :
  - Can you put in place measures to address potential issues linked to “insufficient” training?

Agendas

Focus
- Keep the agenda tight and focused on the roles that the person being trained is responsible for
- Avoid providing extra information

Timing
- For virtual/online trainings (facilitated), set an early start time to allow people to get online and familiarized with the platform
- For virtual/online trainings, build in breaks to avoid people dropping at critical points

Practical exercises
- Maintain focus on practical exercises whether virtual or in-person
- For e-learning/virtual training, develop practical exercises that can be done online to ensure familiarity with content, consider using virtual meeting tools (Miro, Zoom polling, Menti, etc.)

Payments
- Ensure that training agendas include information on who, how, how much, when, etc. to avoid problems during implementation

What additional elements can be considered for cost-savings for training?

impressao de suporte

Repurposing existing training materials

Combining trainings (Registration and distribution)

Number of days

Hard-to-reach communities

Integrated trainings with other programs You don t always need a full day.

printings

impressao de suportes

What additional elements can be considered for cost-savings for training?

Number of participants or levels of people who are included eg. Crowd control people

Niveaux de formation (central, régional et district)

uso de video tutoriais

Printing only essential training materials

Moving from in person training to online will reduce perdiem....

utilizar a lingua local durante as formacoes

What considerations are missing?

The time and cost to develop a good e learning modules as they need interactive

Uso de lingua local

Moving from in person to online training will reduce perdiem, and motivation.

Reuse previous training tools- printing only essentials.

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Considerations for pre-recorded training sessions

- Pre-recorded training sessions can:
  - Have 1 facilitator (or 1 from each thematic groups – implementation, logistics and SBC)
  - Have no facilitators – just slides with a scripted voice-over

- Considerations:
  - Participant access to way of viewing pre-recorded sessions
  - Level of existing knowledge and learning motivation of participants
  - How to ensure that participants have watched/followed the videos
  - **What else do we need to consider?**

What else do we need to consider?

Considerations for virtual training sessions

- PowerPoint presentations:
  - Screen share on Zoom, Teams, Google Meet and other applications

- Considerations:
  - Familiarity with different IT tools
  - Level of IT support needed / available
  - Facilitation of online workshops – challenges, recommendations?
  - Identifying people with existing knowledge/experience
  - Share clear instructions on how people should join calls days before the trainings
  - **What else do we need to consider?**

What else do we need to consider?

Considerations for face-to-face training/orientation

- Sometimes face to face trainings and orientations are the only options, particularly true as you go down towards the community level

- Considerations
  - Use of schools, religious structures and other venues with sufficient space that could be offered free of charge
  - Limit facilitation to one person, even considering that you may have larger groups of participants (ensure materials are detailed and clear for participants due to lack of quality of training)

Hybrid training/orientation options?

- Conduct in-person training for a core group at the provincial/district level (or the level directly below the NMCP)
  - Core individuals would then cascade training at the sub-national levels through either virtual sessions or, preferably, a system of roving trainers
- Pay transport costs for participants to come to a central location (training venue) in very poor internet coverage areas but with training/facilitation done online (no in-person facilitation) or with limited in-person training/facilitation (one person + others online)
- **What other options do we have?**

What other options do we have?

Distance training with books or electronic

Data, supervision and monitoring

- Prioritize collection of data for decision-making and not for reporting
- Ensure that the indicators you are measuring and the methods for data collection will allow you to take programmatic action (vs write a report)
  - If you won't have money to take an action, you probably don't need to collect the data

"need to know" information

"nice to know" information

Data needs and use of data

- Focus on need to know versus nice to know data and simplify the registration process (in line with an increased number of HHs to reach per day)
  - Note that in a context where large-scale surveys may not be taking place, there may be interest in using ITN campaigns (particularly digital) to collect additional programmatic data so this should be discussed and decided by the NMP

- Simplify data collection tools as much as possible given training time and supervision may be limited

- Develop standard operating procedures and/or job aids for community level campaign personnel to:
  - Remind of the definition of a household and how ITNs should be allocated
  - Describe steps for filling in data collection forms
  - Remind of key messages to communicate to households

SOPs

- Given potential challenges with delivering quality training and/or limited higher level supervision and monitoring, community supervisors should be provided with SOPs that include:
  - Integrated checklists for all activities (logistics, SBC, M&E, digitalization)
  - Data verification procedures
  - A communication list for different purposes (e.g. number to send data to, number to call in case of serious incident, etc.)

- Community supervisors should collect daily data from teams, not just to verify numbers of ITNs distributed against the plan but to feed back immediately regarding areas where campaign workers need to adapt or improve implementation
  - Help to avoid prolonging days due to missed areas, poor quality work, etc.

For HHR, what are "need to have" data?

Number of house hold members

Name of Head of HH. Total number of HH members.

household size

Location of the HH

Location

Household identifier

Nombre de membres du ménage et besoin en MII

Name,contact,location,nber of person in HH

For HHR, what are "need to have" data?

Numero de membros da familia

numero de membros no agregado

Numero de agregados

nome de chefe de familia

Nome de chefe de familia

Number of people in HH

Community

Géolocalisation des ménages

For HHR, what are “need to have” data?

Para quem usa a digitalizacao, há que obter a localizacao por gpS

Le nombre d'espaces de couchages

For HHR, what are "nice to have" data?

Age

ages of those in the household

Number of people according to risk groups: under 5, pregnant women

Names of other individuals?

Mobile phone numbers (allows SMS messaging post campaign).

Under 5 and PW

Femmes enceintes et enfants de moins de 5ans

Age, gender

For HHR, what are “nice to have” data?

People eligible for other interventions (SMC)

Supervision

- Review and revise roles and responsibilities for supervisors at different levels and align to programmatic needs
  - Combine roles/tasks/focus per supervisor and avoid multiple supervisors at the same level
  - Quantify supervisors for each level using clear parameters (rather than fixed by level)
  - Consider making in or end process monitoring an integrated part of TORs/R&R for supervisors at certain levels vs paying for independent monitoring

- Planned supervision vs blanket supervision:
  - Everyone doesn't have to be everywhere
  - Prioritize community supervisors, involve local leaders for support on data verification
  - Limit upper-level supervision and monitoring (rely on technology where possible) and improve the quality of supervision that is done in-person (including feedback mechanisms, follow up on actions, etc.)
  - Make supervision plans, focus on the areas known to be problematic

What supervision tasks cannot be performed virtually (e.g. must have a physical presence in the field)?

Ensuring that SBC messages are being passed to HHs

on sit observation

Spot checks

Débriefing

HHs are being marked as registered

Verify registers. Verify storage conditions.

Site de distribuition

Corrective measures while HHR teams interacting with households

What supervision tasks cannot be performed virtually (e.g. must have a physical presence in the field)?

performing task

HHR and Distribution of ITNs

Monitoring Performance of teams and where HHR or distribution has taken place

Vérification fiche de stock vs inventaire physique des MII

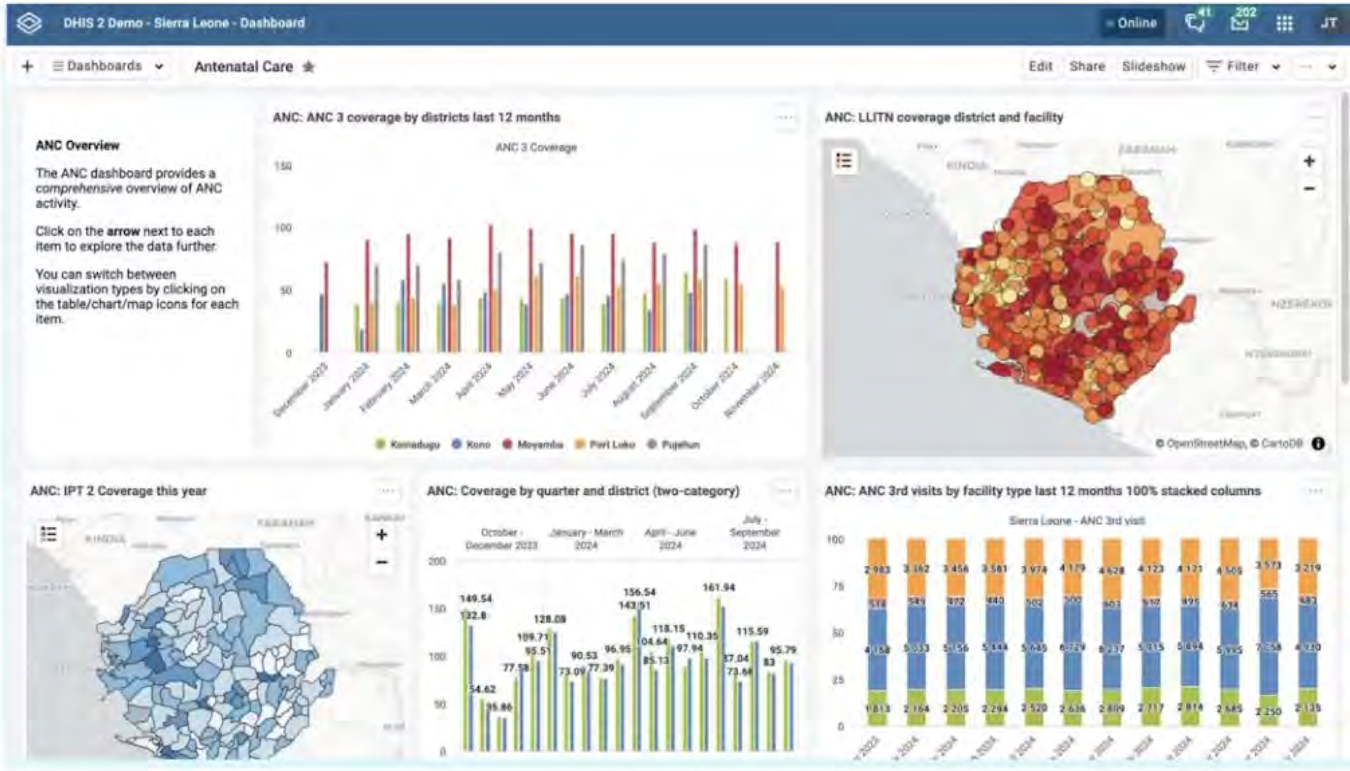
Verification

Identification des menages

La communication interpersonnelle

Supervision and monitoring

- Use digital technologies to support supervision and monitoring vs people having to be in the field
  - Photos can be important for demonstrating in/correct practice in the field
- Dashboards allow for rapid visualization of data, identification of issues (progress, inconsistencies in data, etc.)
- Using AI to generate reports for actions by supervisor based on the data and allow targeted improvements



Use technology for coordination and review meetings

- Establish WhatsApp groups or use a different established platform to ensure regular and timely sharing of information between supervisors at different levels
  - Ensure that there is a group moderator and group rules and limit non-essential communication to avoid people missing more important information being communicated, such as a serious incident.
  - Data and feedback can be sent to everyone in the group, common issues identified and resolved, and rumours and mis/disinformation reported and tracked.
  - Quick sharing of information, including training updates that can be sent out as links to address challenges

- Consider options for daily review meetings that are not face-to-face
  - In many countries, Google Meet provides a low bandwidth option for meeting with sub-national field teams to discuss daily progress.
  - Where virtual daily review meetings are organized, ensure a standing agenda, focus on data and try to keep to time recognizing the work to come the following day.
  - Data bundles may need to be provided.

What challenges have you encountered with virtual supervision and/or daily review meetings?

Monitoring

- Monitoring activities vary by program so no blanket recommendations possible
  - Review what monitoring activities are being implemented and why
  - Determine if the "need to have" monitoring tasks and outputs can be:
    - Integrated in the roles of other personnel (supervisors) and/or
    - Performed by personnel at sub-national level (e.g. end process monitoring implemented by teachers who have capacity to manage with limited, virtual training and can collect and transmit data using their own devices) and/or
    - Implemented virtually (or in a hybrid approach)

- For process monitoring, consider using online questionnaires that can be sent by email or WhatsApp or other means to campaign workers
  - As needed, virtual key informant interviews can be organized

Potential monitoring approaches (lower cost)

- Where phone numbers of HH representatives are collected as part of the registration process, these can be randomly sampled with calls to collect monitoring data based on a standard questionnaire
  - Data can be compiled by community, sub-district and district.
  - Areas not meeting the set thresholds for quality can be flagged for follow-up with community supervisors.

- Community, religious and traditional leaders, as well as representatives of civil society or non-governmental organizations, can be called and interviewed about the campaign implementation and management to identify challenges and areas for improvement

- A hotline can be set up for people to call to ask questions, make complaints, etc. and information can be relayed to the community and other supervisor(s) working in the area

What additional ideas do you have for low-cost methods for monitoring campaign activities/campaigns?

Telephonic surveys

Exit interviews at DP

Focus in-person visits on high-priority or high-risk areas

Integrating with EPI or Polio campaign monitoring

Small online questionnaires

WA group to provide feedback during implementation

Sms

Photo based evidence

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Thank you