

How PATH measures performance and impact

ASSESSING OUR PROGRESS IN IMPROVING HEALTH

As resources for tackling HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other global health challenges have grown, so has the need for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to measure the impact of interventions. Effective M&E is essential to:

- Provide funders with evidence that their investments are improving programs and health.
- Compare cost-effectiveness of interventions.
- Allocate resources most effectively.

At PATH, we are working to identify and track indicators to assess our performance across five primary innovation platforms: vaccines, drugs, diagnostics, devices, and system and service innovations. Over time, our M&E efforts help us:

- Increase the effectiveness of our programs.
- Link PATH's work to specific improvements in health.

STRATEGIC INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

PATH has evaluated the success of individual projects for many years—for example, you can read more about our work and impact with the Japanese Encephalitis Project, the Meningitis Vaccine Project, and the Infant & Young Child Nutrition Project.

To get a broader picture of the organization's performance as a whole over time, we have developed a set of strategic indicators—measurable steps toward interventions that improve health. Our indicators include:

- Quantity and movement of products and technologies through PATH's development pipeline through introduction and scale-up.
- Number of new or expanded geographic areas where PATH works.
- Number of health workers trained.
- Number of beneficiaries served by PATH projects.
- Percentage of targeted technologies that are discontinued in pre-proof of concept (POC) stage.
- Percentage of targeted technologies that are discontinued in post-POC stage.
- Percentage of targeted technologies that achieve key milestones on time.
- Percentage of targeted technologies that have viable plans that include impact model, financing model, partner hand-off plan.

- Percentage of targeted technologies supported by a strategy, policy, or implementation guidance at the global or country level in a PATH-targeted geography.
- Percentage of scale innovations/technologies that have documented contributions toward global or national targets to reduce morbidity or mortality of women, newborns, or children.
- Percentage of projects that meet the project management quality threshold.
- Percentage of projects with positive donor feedback.

SOME 2013 RESULTS

After collecting data on these indicators, PATH project teams used an online tool to enter results, which were aggregated by phase of development. For example, a team developing a malaria vaccine reported the completion of clinical trials with children in Mozambique. These results were aggregated with data from other teams conducting clinical trials of other products.

Top-level 2013 findings include the following:

- PATH had 206 technologies and products in the development pipeline across five platforms: vaccines, drugs, diagnostics, devices, and system and service innovations. Twenty-five products were in the introduction or scale-up stage, 16 were either registered or licensed, and 5 were prequalified by the World Health Organization.
- PATH had activities in 67 developing countries. We trained more than 185,000 people and worked on 196 policies, strategies, and guidelines. At the global level, 16 guidelines and 9 strategies supported by PATH's work were approved by global decision-making bodies. At the national level, 58 policies, strategies, and guidelines supported by PATH's work were approved.
- More than 13.5 million lives were directly touched by PATH's work.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Institutional Indicators Support Team: iisupport@path.org