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Evaluation for action

FAO Surveillance Evaluation Tool (SET)

SET in Action

January 2018

- External evaluation
- Internal evaluation
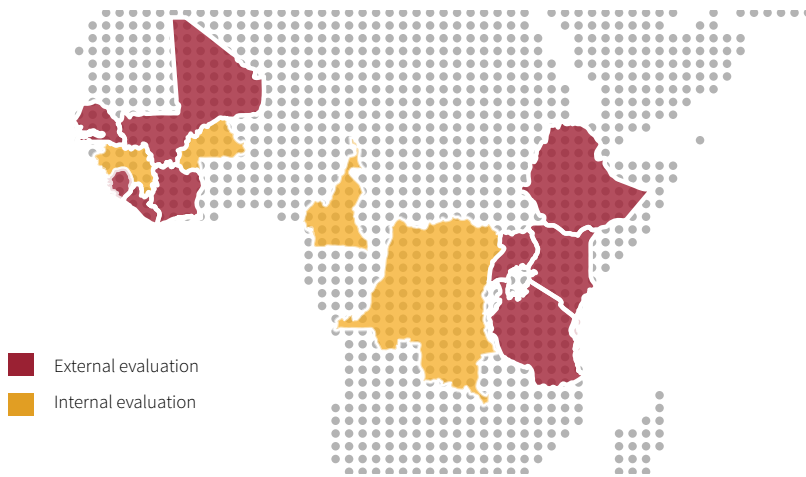
What SET does

- Evaluate animal disease surveillance capacities
- Develop action plans for improvement
- Coordinate efforts at regional levels
- Follow-up evaluations to assess progress

What SET provides

- Rapid identification of strengths and weaknesses
- Comparative and progress assessments
- Graphical representation of surveillance status
- Guidance for capacity-building projects on surveillance

Example SET output
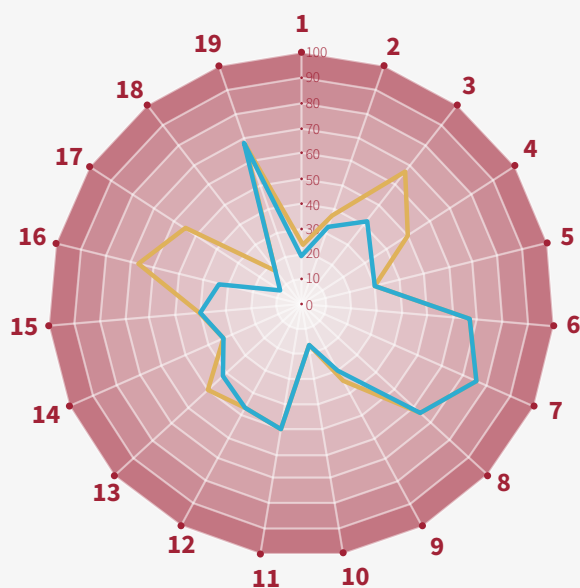
- Original assessment shows deficiencies in communication
- Implementation of a communication and collaboration plan reveals progress on output

1	Central institutional organization
2	Field institutional organization
3	Intersectoral collaborations
4	Lab – Operational aspects
5	Lab – Technical aspects
6	Lab – Analytical aspects
7	Objectives and context of surveillance
8	Surveillance data collection
9	Surveillance procedures
10	Animal health investigation
11	Risk assessment
12	Workforce management
13	Training
14	Information system
15	Data processing and exploitation
16	Internal communication
17	External communication and resources
18	Internal evaluation
19	External evaluation

SET identifies and prioritizes surveillance weaknesses, and brings stakeholders together to develop action plans of high impact low cost improvements

Increasing surveillance capacities prevents diseases from spreading at source, a crucial step in pandemic prevention
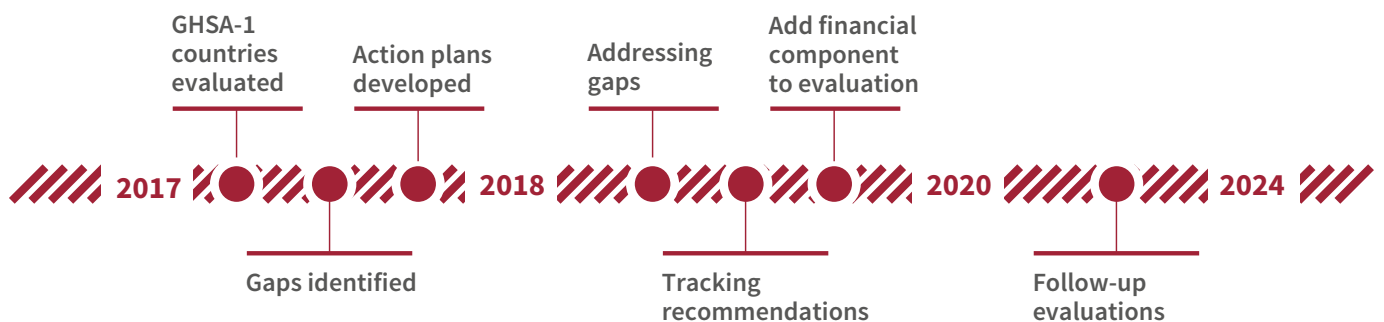
What SET has found

- Implementation of One Health Platforms are underway, but are not yet operational at the field level
- Field Epidemiology Training Programmes are reinforcing local epidemiology capacity, but veterinary trainings are lacking
- Real-time reporting is not carried out in most cases
- Zoonotic diseases have been prioritized, but current animal surveillance strategies are inadequate
- Active surveillance is rare. Where passive surveillance plans exist, performance indicators are not used
- Majority of surveillance efforts are unsustainable as they function on project-based funds
- Limited capacity to carry out sustainable field operations including sampling

SET roadmap

GHSA-1 countries evaluated

Action plans developed

Addressing gaps

Add financial component to evaluation

2017   2018   2020   2024

Gaps identified

Tracking recommendations

Follow-up evaluations

Next steps: Create sustainability

1. Formalization of protocols, procedures for passive surveillance and communications
2. Build capacity for operational field activities including sampling, real-time reporting and joint response teams
3. Regional coordination of surveillance activities
4. Transfer ownership of surveillance activities to national governments while providing policy support