**Asia Regional Applied Management Training Conference**

**Grand Savero Bogor, Indonesia**

**Workshops on July 25 (Tuesday) 1:30-5:00 pm**

*Participants may sign-up to attend one workshop of their choice on a “first come, first served” basis. Workshop registration is on Tue (25 July) from 8:00-8:30 am.*

**Workshop A: Supportive Supervision – *Raflesia room***

Supportive supervision is a process of promoting quality performance of work at all levels of the health system, addressing the identification and resolution of problems, in order to optimize the allocation of resources, achieving high standards, teamwork, and better two-way communication through strengthening relationships within the system.

Supervision is carried out to build a spirit of self motivation and self performance assessment through a sustainable process of interaction within a system. It is not a “one shot” assessment activity, it is a well prepared activity including a written plan, talking points, check list and summary of findings during previous visits.

Preparation for supervisory visits is needed in order to ensure sufficient time needed in order to conduct a document review, interview and a two-way discussion with staff being supervised.

Supervision should be conducted by a well qualified person who has sufficient knowledge and skill related to programs/activities visited and understanding about the scope of responsibility of the respondent.

**Workshop B: Effective Training – *Flamboyant room***

Training when done properly is an effective means of developing the knowledge and competencies of health workers. This workshop will cover adult learning principles including the various types of learners and tips on setting up effective learning experiences. Advantages and limitations of different training techniques and possible solutions to common problems will be discussed.

**Workshop C: Risk Assessment - *Lavender room***

Risk assessment is the process of estimating the potential impact of a chemical, physical, microbiological or psychosocial hazard on a specified human population or ecological system under a specific set of conditions and for a certain time frame. Risk assessment is intended to provide complete information to risk managers, specifically policymakers and regulators, so that the best possible decisions are made. The workshop will focus on when, why, who and how to conduct health risk assessment (HRA). Discussions will cover the HRA objective and scope, core steps and process, types of HRA, framework and assessment methods, risk and exposure rating system, preventive and mitigating controls, HRA method review and quality assurance, distinction and link between HRA, health risk management and health impact analysis, setting up an HRA Team, key competencies needed to conduct an HRA, and HRA reporting.

**Workshop D: Program Evaluation Methodology – *Kamangi room (2nd floor)***

Ideally we should differentiate *evaluation* and *monitoring* although both are part of the planning cycle. Monitoring aims to assure that activities planned are on track. If deviation is detected, immediate corrective action should be initiated. Meanwhile program evaluation seeks to assess whether the objective or goal of a program has been achieved or not. In case it is not, reprograming or re-planning should be undertaken. However, it is not a mutually exclusive undertaking since evaluation is usually preceded by monitoring. A logic framework developed for Malaria Elimination in Indonesia for 2017-2020 will be presented as an example.