A New Frontier in Strategic Information:

Update from the National Health Information System Strengthening Project in Lesotho

> June 14, 2018 SI Unit Webinar

Tsigereda Gadisa, Chief of Party Suzue Saito, Principal Investigator







Presenters



Suzue Saito, Principal Investigator for the Lesotho SI Project



Tsigereda Gadisa, Chief of Party for the Lesotho SI Project

Presentation Outline

- 1. Recap from 2016 webinar
- 2. Expanding coverage to facilities
- 3. Improving data quality and data use for decision making
- 4. Lessons learned and future directions



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Anatomy Health Information System (HIS)

HIS Resources

HIS policy, regulatory framework

Indicators

Indicators to help monitor programs

Data Sources

Census, health services records, surveys, etc.

Data Management

Processes/
systems to
collect,
aggregate, and
analyze data

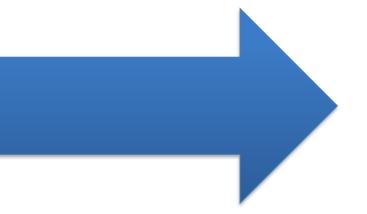
Dissemination & Use

Clearly defined path to integrate data into decision making

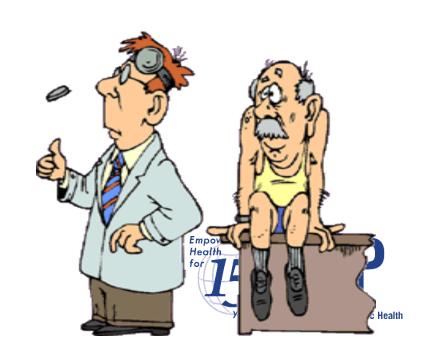
Health Information System Components

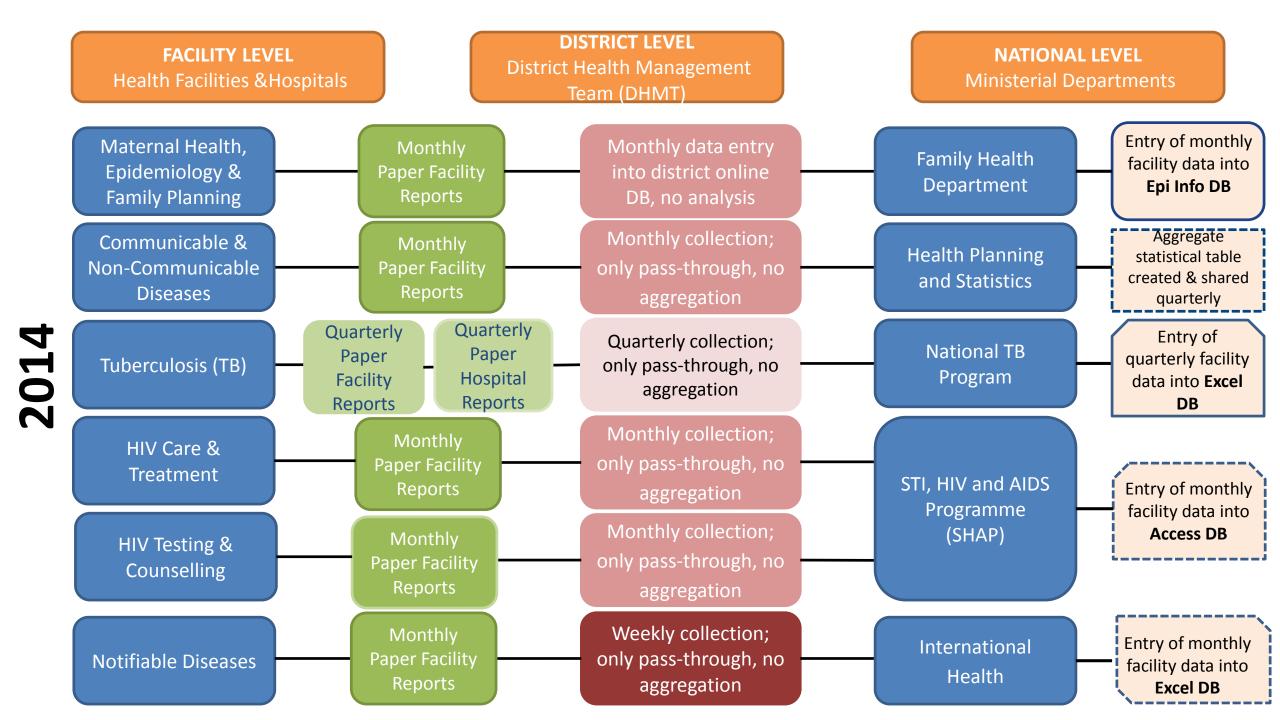
2014 Baseline Assessment

- Data collection mainly paper-based and aggregation of data was a large burden, backlog of data
- 2. Multiple and competing paper and electronic tools used to transmit, collate and store reports
- 3. Existing electronic tools do not effectively interoperate (don't talk to each other)



Limited actionable health information available to decision makers

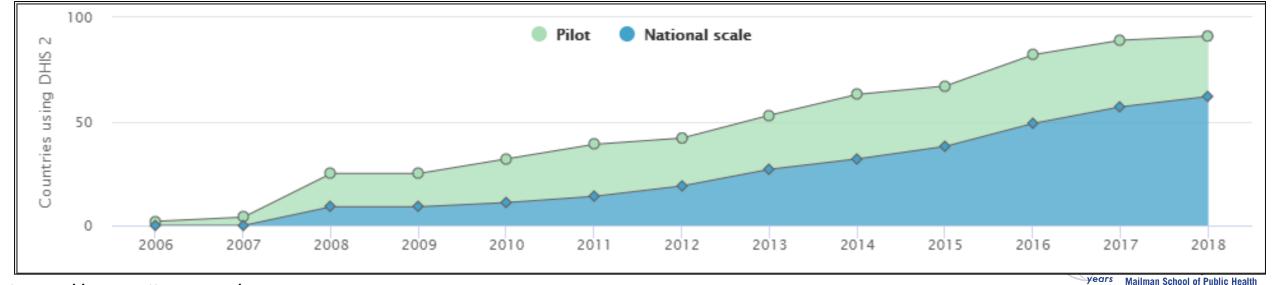




Proposed Solution: DHIS 2

DHIS 2

- Implemented in 62 and piloted in 29 countries
- Supported by diverse and large donors: PEPFAR, Global Fund, NORAD, University of Oslo, The Research Council of Norway



DHIS 2 Advantages

Open Source Software

- Free to download, install & modify source code in response to local needs
- Continuous development and software improvement based on large community of users
- Can be implemented at all levels of the health system: facility, district, national departments
- Can house different types of data: population-based data, health facility data, aggregate service delivery data, administrative data, patient-level
- Designed to serve as reporting tool, archiving tool, and dissemination tool



Strategy: Advocate, Educate, Act

Full year of advocacy and education at all levels

Sustained and continuous strategy through today



Advocacy target	Responsible person	Venues/Frequency
Minister of Health, Director General, Principal secretary	Country Director/Chief of Party	Monthly AIDS development partner meeting; Quarterly PEPFAR POART meeting; Ad hoc meetings
Department Heads	Chief of Party/HMIS specialist & HMIS managers	Demos, Health care performance meetings
Program Managers	HMIS specialist & HMIS managers	Stakeholder workshop, follow- up meetings, demo

Customization

Full adapt system to local context

- Developer team assembled to customize DHIS 2
 - ICAP (3) and MOH (4) developers
- Modeled DHIS 2 on current paper forms
- Imported legacy data for HIV and TB/HIV programs
- Created dashboard with key HIV and TB/HIV program indicators
- Organized a half day forum for live demonstration of DHIS 2

Data Warehouse

Systematic collection of program indicators and legacy data

- 1. Obtained all program indicators
- Obtained all reporting forms, program data files and paper based records
- 3. Developed SOPs to import/enter electronic and paper based data

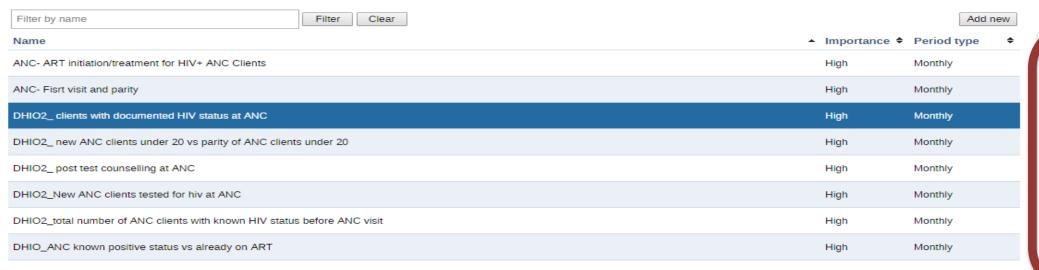


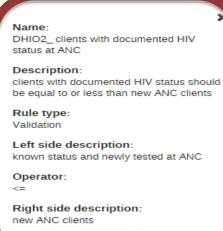


Validation Rules

 Data cleaning using validation rules completed for data for all 8 health programs

Validation rule management ?

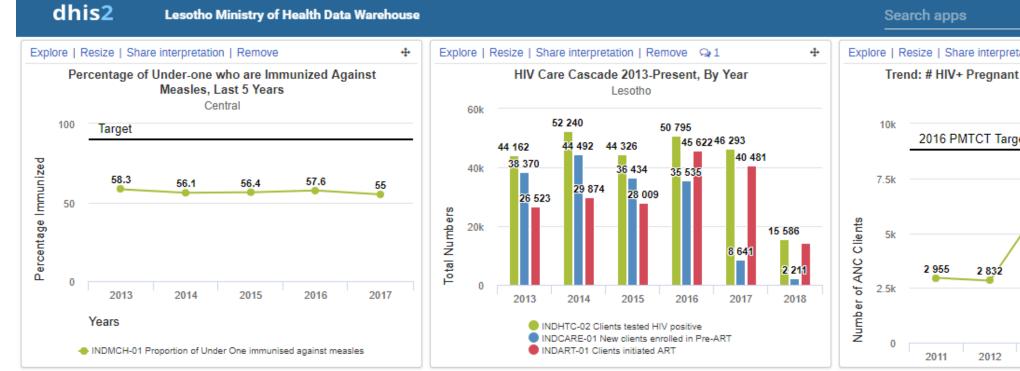


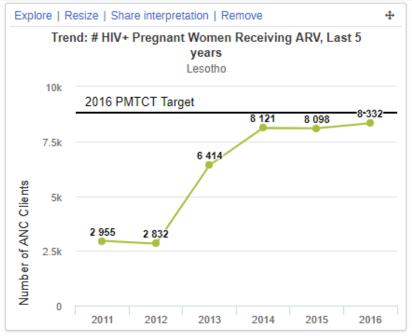


years Mailman School of Public Health

Dashboards

 2,345 dashboards developed and implemented for program managers at central and district levels



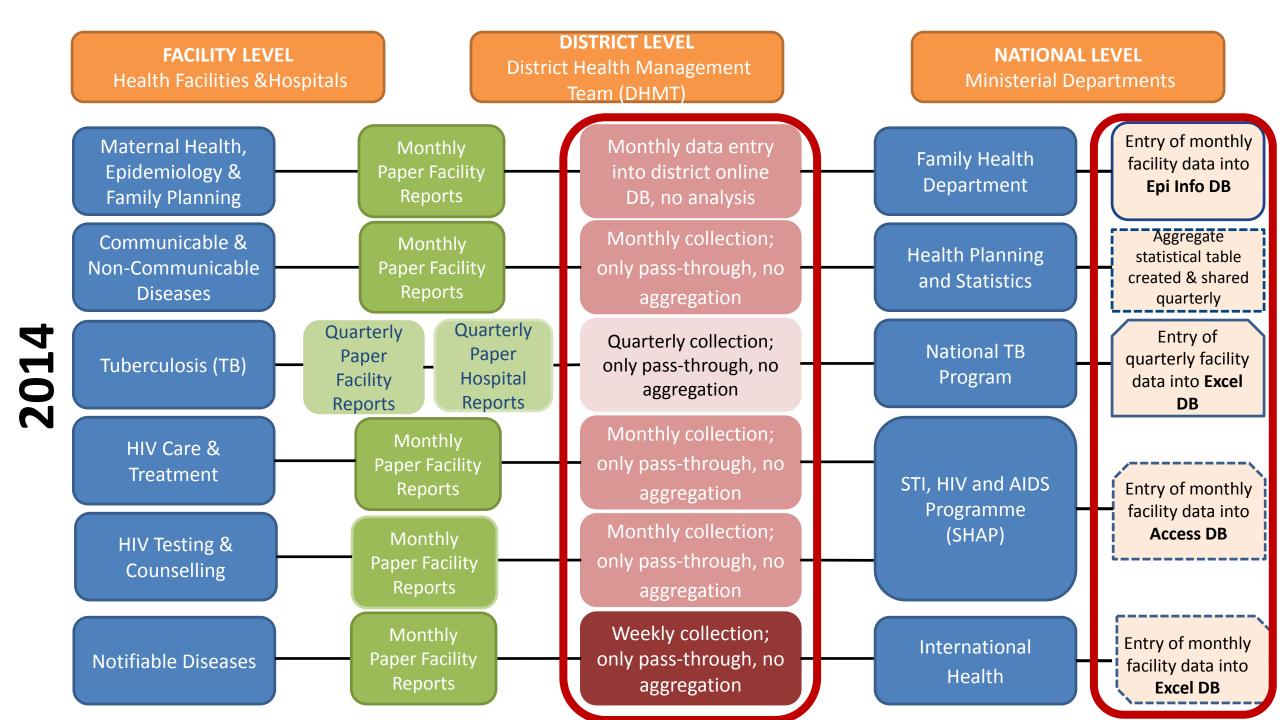


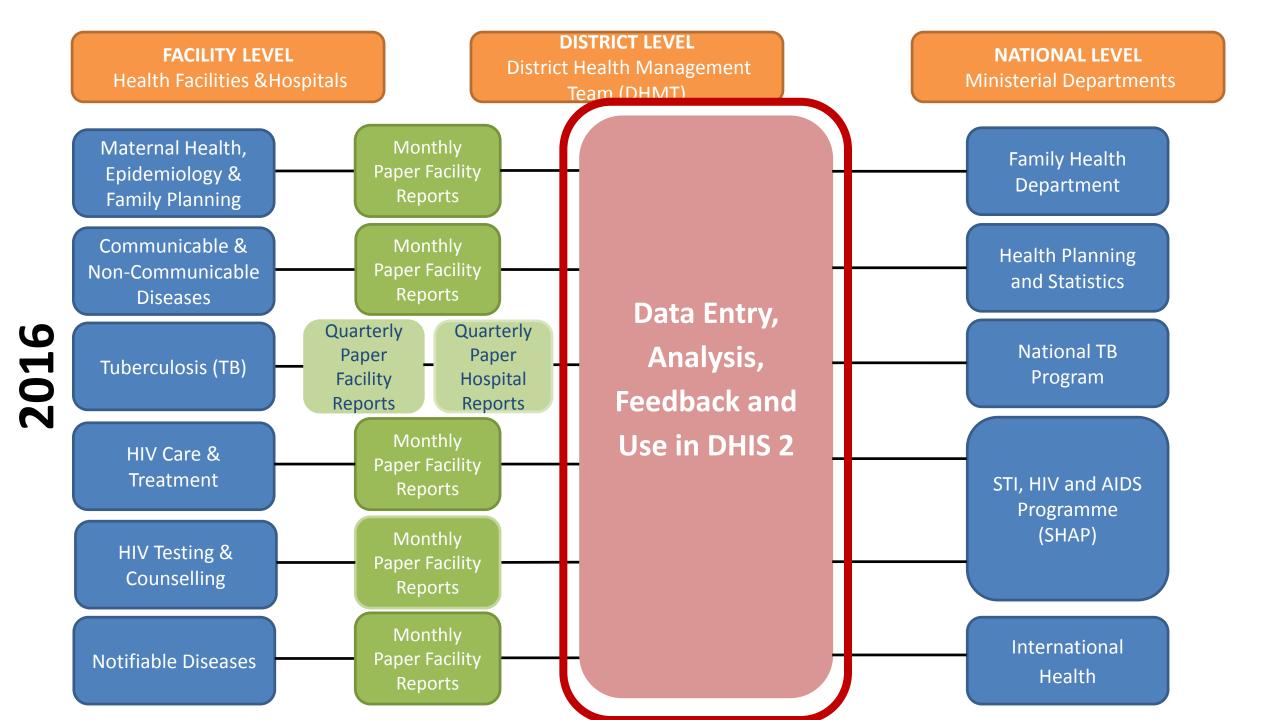
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Capacity Building for District Roll-Out

- Developed training manual and data use SOPs
- Trained key staff at Central (32), District (56), and Facility (173)
 levels
- Conducted systematic follow-up with each national department and each DHMT with individual mentorship
- Distributed 55 tablets and 14 modems (4G) for use by DHMT staff
- Distributed 157 tablets for facility use



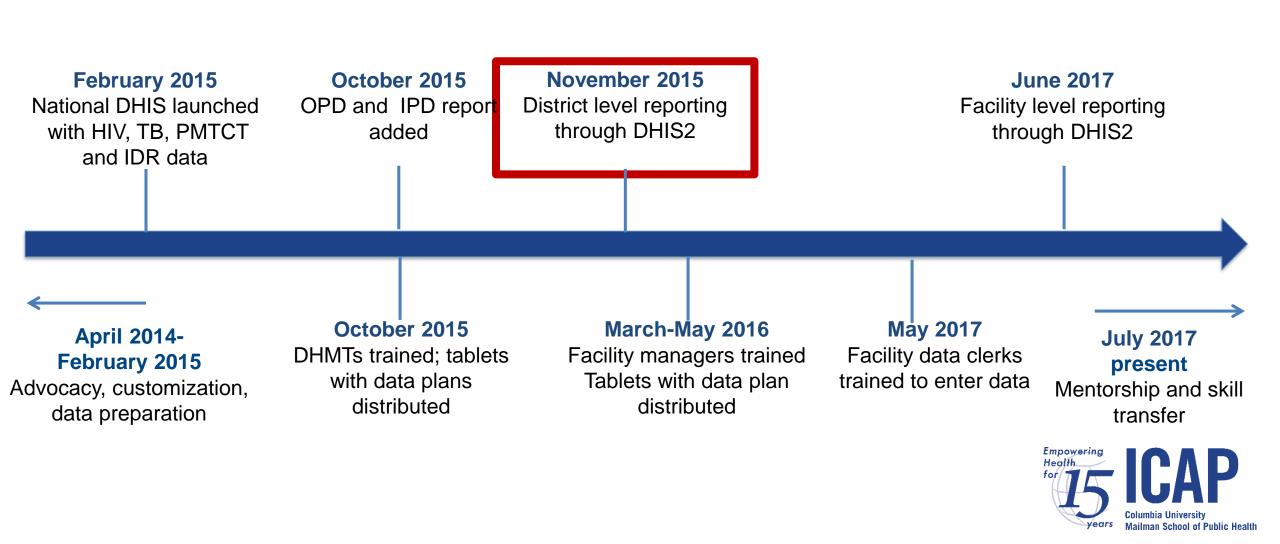




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Timeline of National Roll-Out



Facility Level DHIS 2 Roll Out

- Established ICAP district based team
 - Check-list guided, tailored one-on-one mentorship of facility users
- Conducted training sessions
 - ~300 trainees from 177 facilities trained and given access to enter data in DHIS2
 - Used partner data clerks with CDC and MOH facilitation
- By March 2018, 177 facilities submit their report directly via DHIS 2

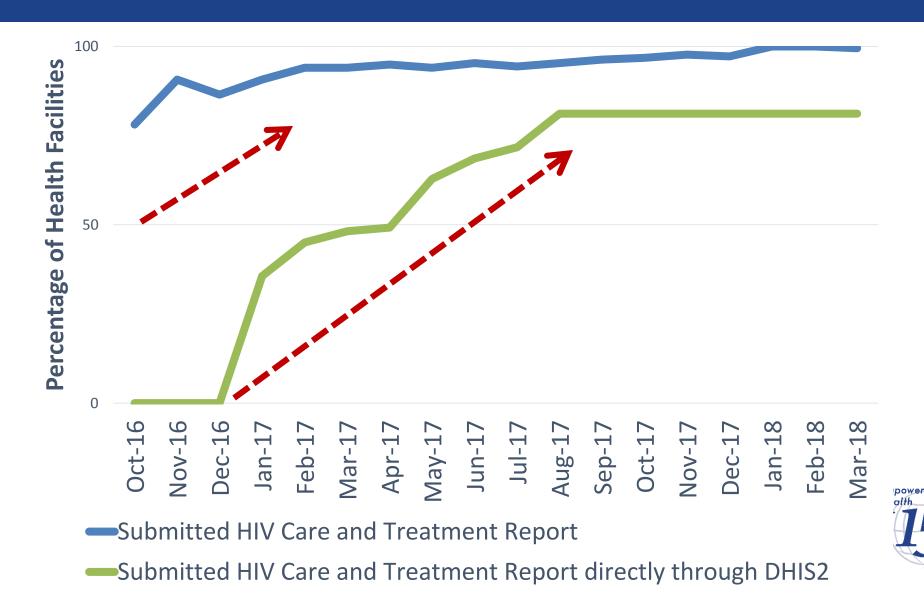
Improved Reporting Rate



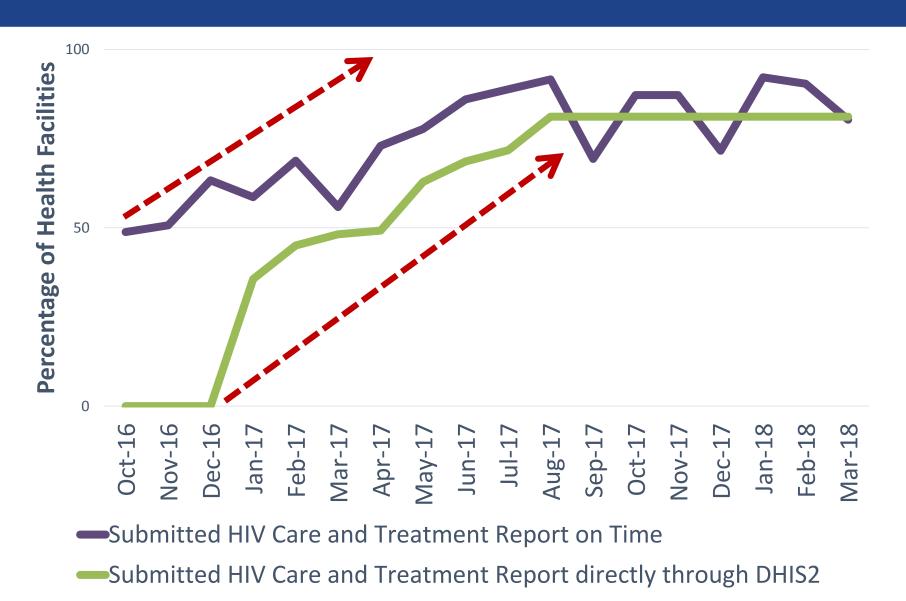


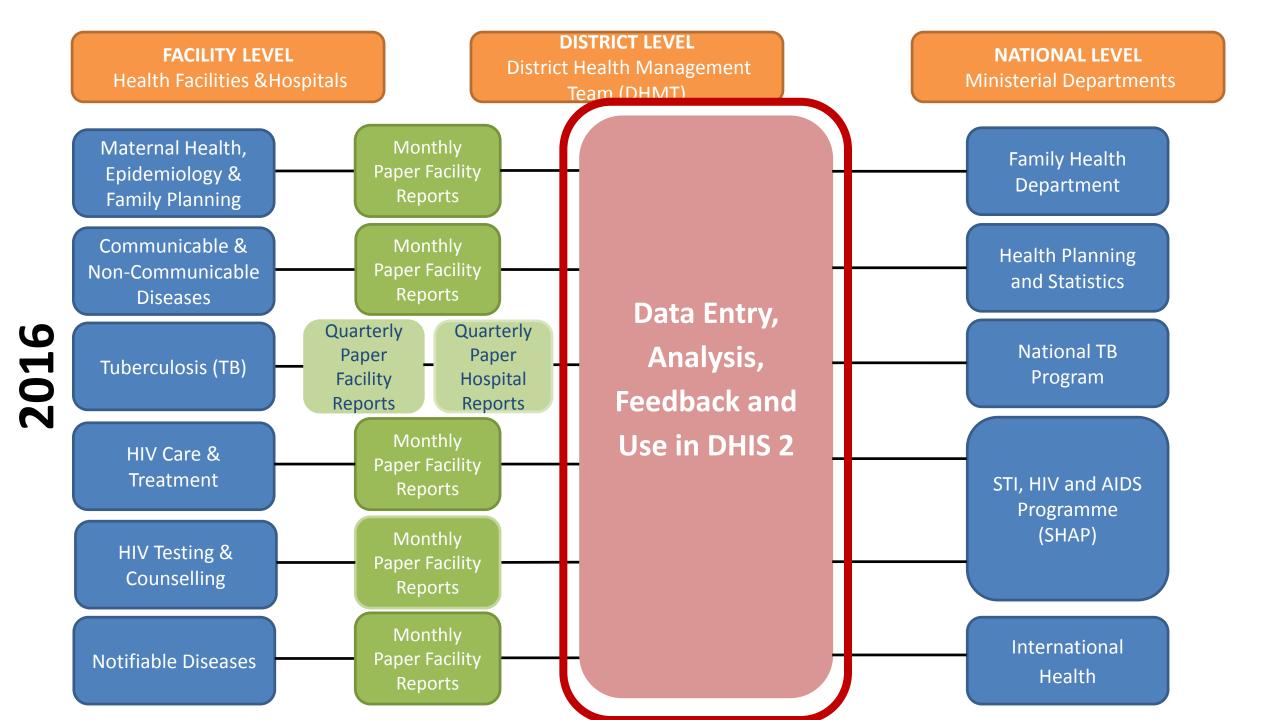
—Submitted HIV Care and Treatment Report directly through DHIS2

Improved Reporting Rate and Completeness



Improved Reporting Rate and Timeliness





Presentation Outline

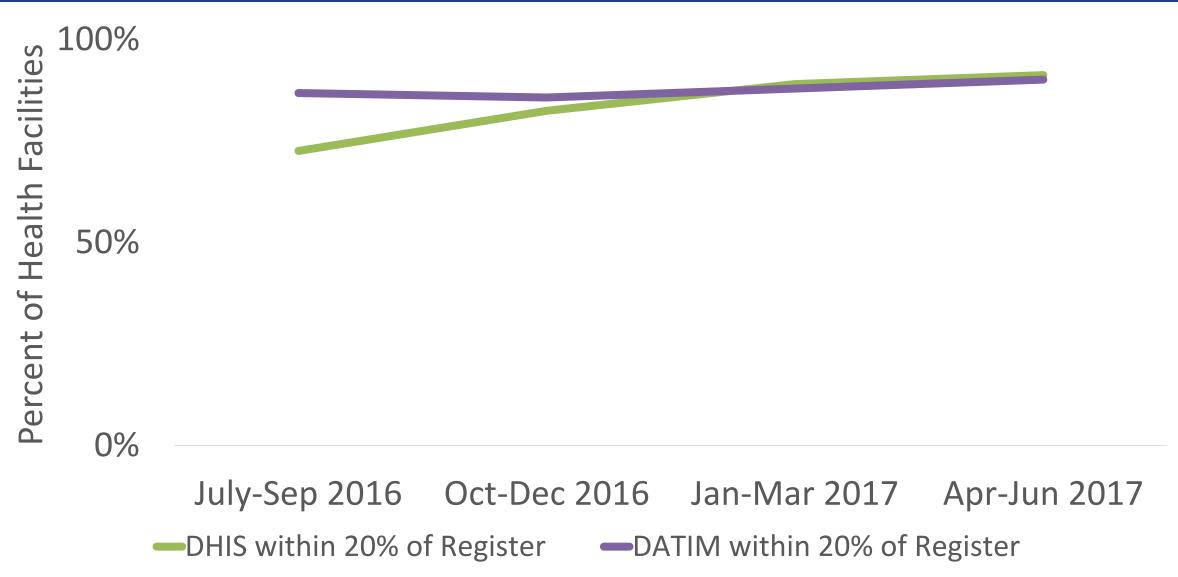
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Using Tools in DHIS2 to Improve Data Quality

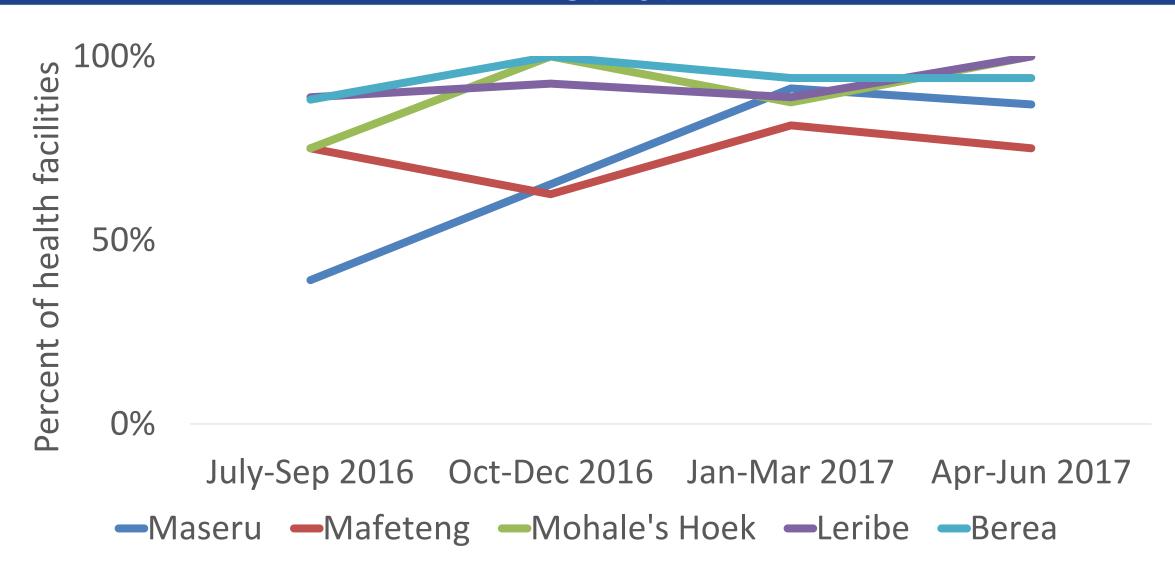
- Systematic review of reports on monthly basis to identify recurring errors across data sets
- Designed and incorporated validation rules to further enforce data accuracy at the point of entry



Assessing Consistency of Reported Data



Assessing Consistency of Reported Data, by District



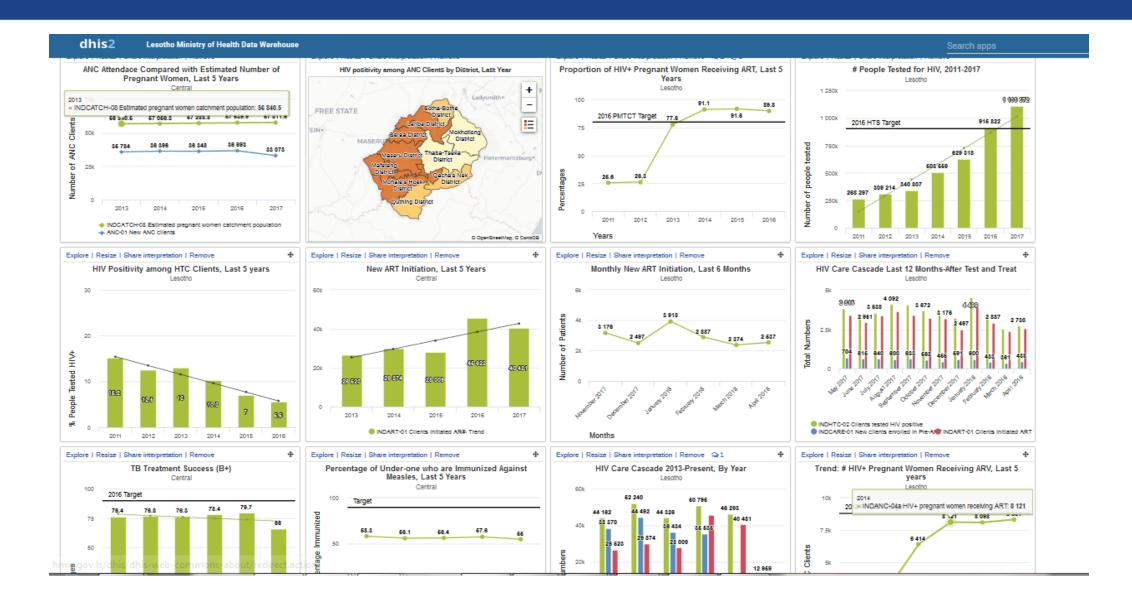
Data Use

Interventions to encourage data use

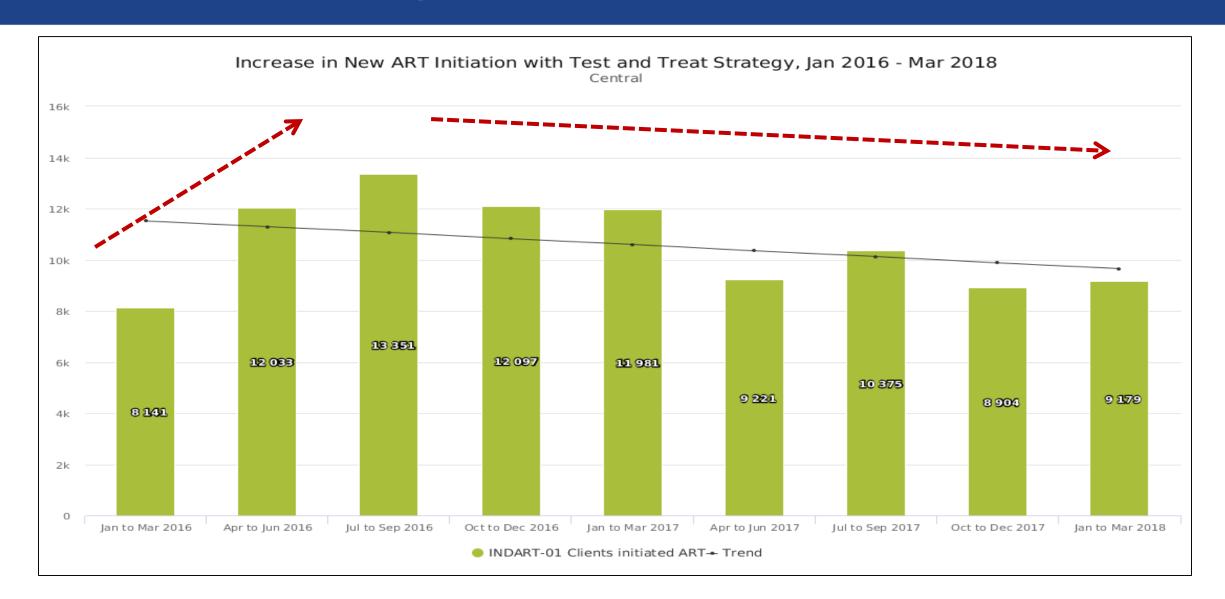
- Improving access to historic data for trend analysis
- 210+ managers from central to facility level trained and mentored on data use
- Updated national indicator dashboard so they autoupdate and allow for drill down to subnational levels



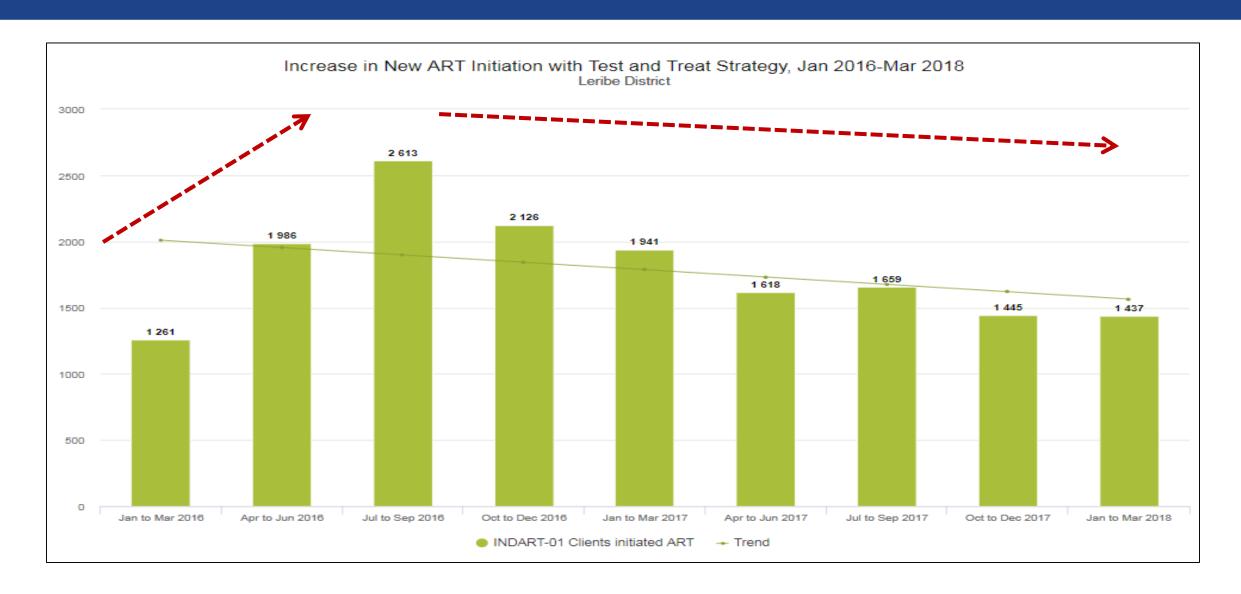
National Indicator Dashboard



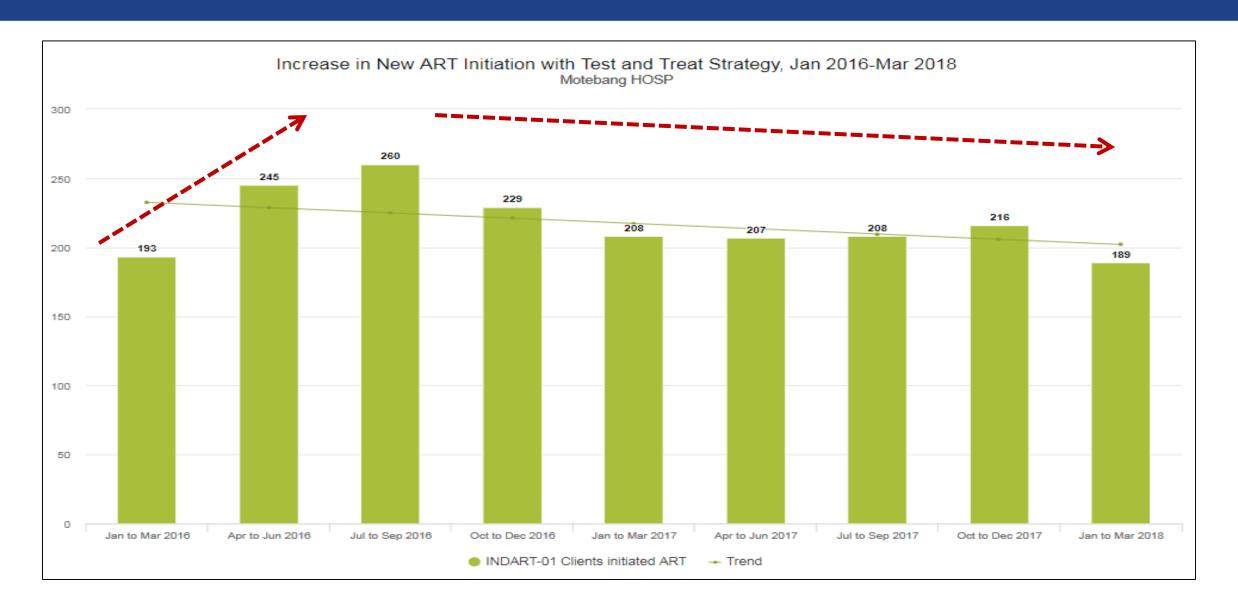
Monitoring Test and Start- National



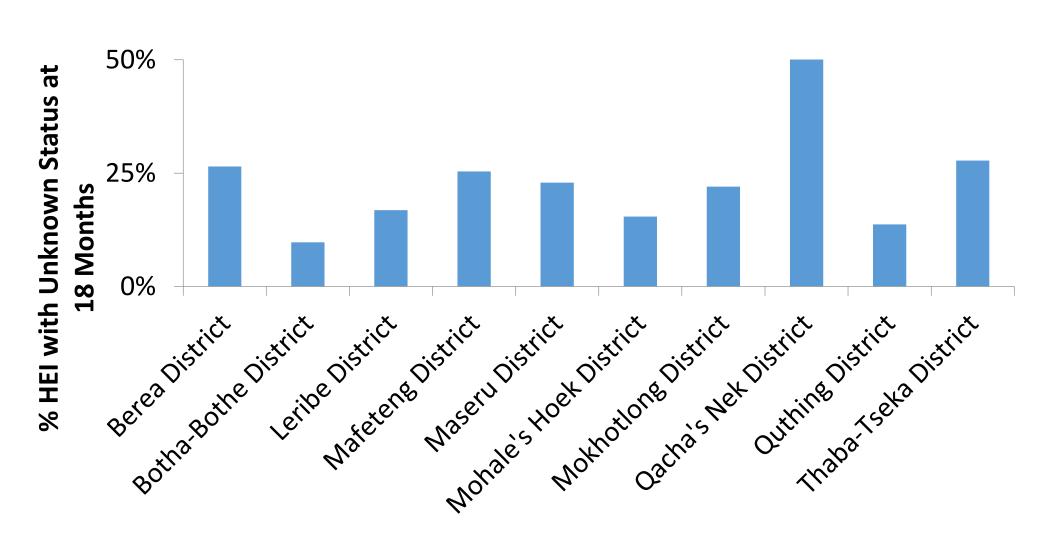
Monitoring Test and Start- District



Monitoring Test and Start- Facility

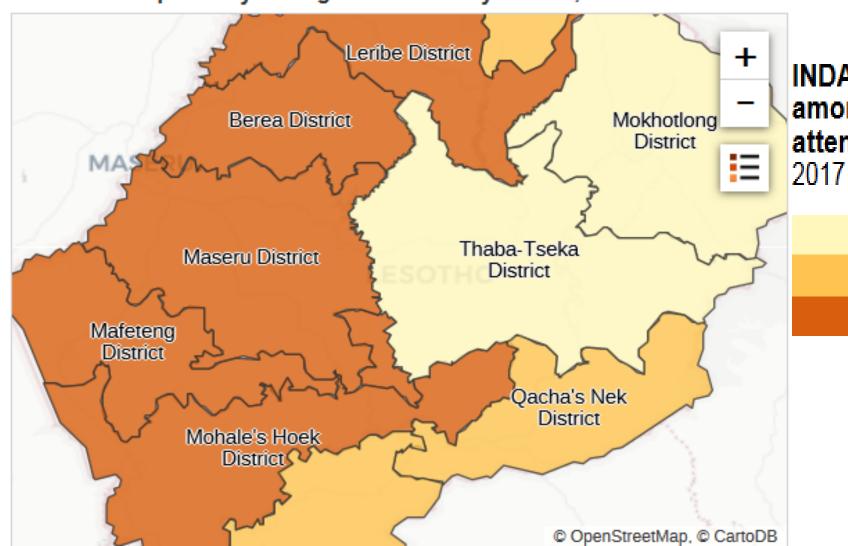


HIV Exposed Infant Follow-up April 2017- March 2018

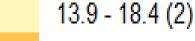


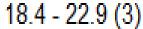
ANC HIV Positivity, 2017

HIV positivity among ANC Clients by District, Last Year



INDANC-06 HIV positivity rate among all Pregnant women attending ANC

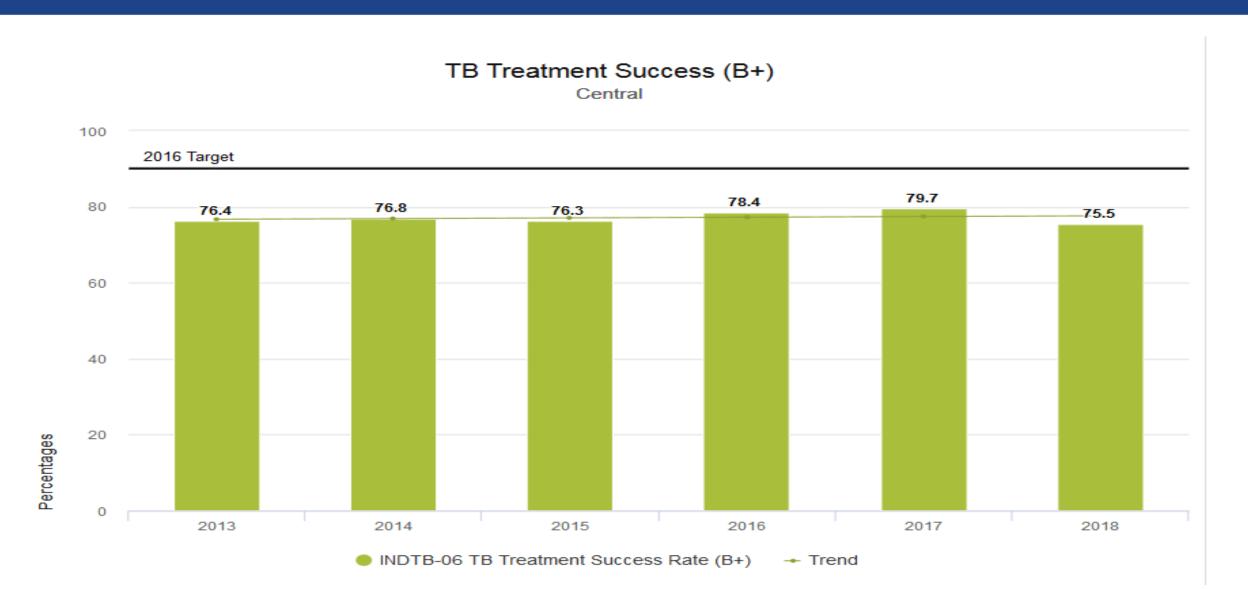




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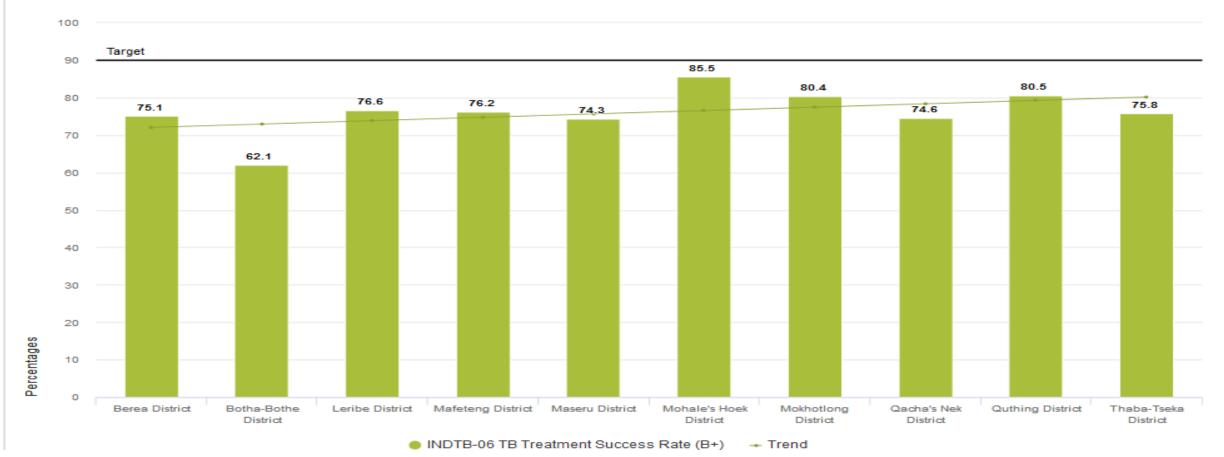
ANC: Antenatal Care

TB Treatment Success Rate, 2013-2018

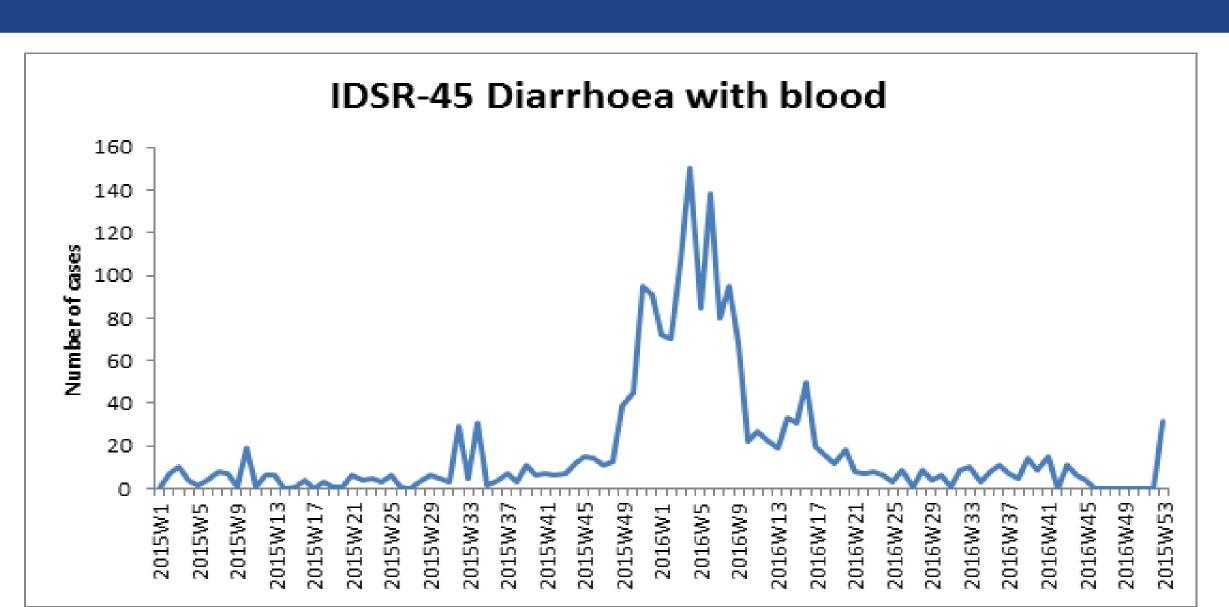


TB Treatment Success Rate, 2018

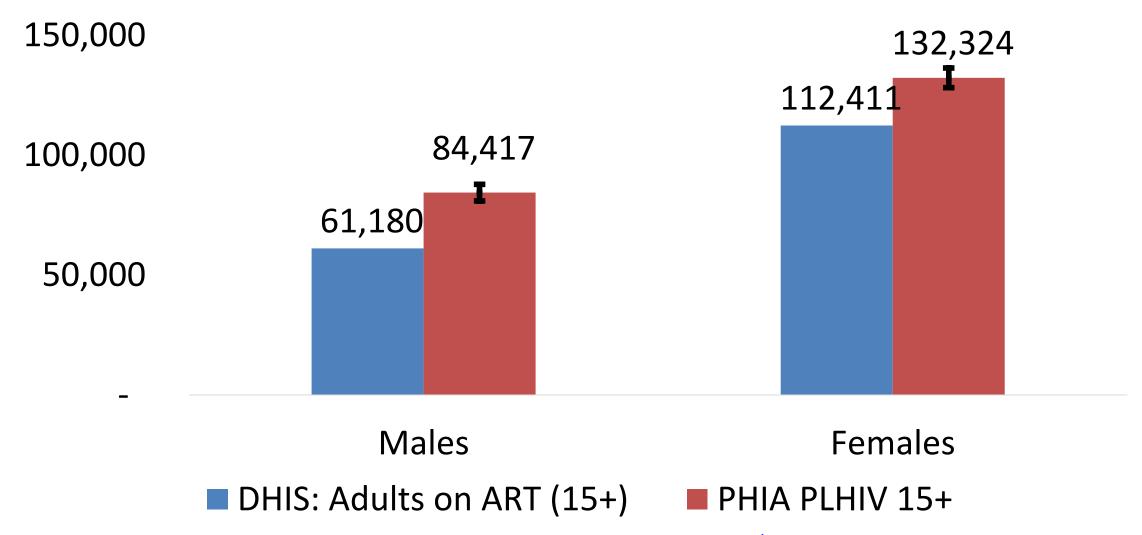




Diarrhoea Outbreak of 2015



Comparing Reported Data to Population Survey, 2017



PHIA: Population-based HIV Impact Assessment <u>www.phia.icap.columbia.edu/</u>

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Lessons Learned: Essentials for Success

- Securing and maintaining MOH commitment at all levels critical to create a system that "sticks"
 - Leadership change at MOH meant that we had to redo advocacy/education work
- Highly skilled locally-based informatics and data management staff fundamental
 - Timely and sustained solutions have to be developed and implemented locally
- Comprehensive and high quality data vital for a system to succeed
 - Systematically data quality assessment and feedback should be integral part of HIS project
- Wider stakeholders engagement is critical to secure buy in and leverage the use of available resources (partner data clerks)

Future Directions

- Pilot and roll out electronic registers at high volume health facilities (n=70)
 - More nimble to differing reporting requirements
 - Can pivot to case base surveillance
 - Monitor 95-95-95
- Develop DHIS2 interoperability with Lab data systems
 - Integrate lab data systems to facilitate aggregation of lab indicators (viral load, EID)
 - Improve patient care
- Continued advocacy, education at all levels
- Continued capacity building at national, district and facility levels, with particular emphasis on data use for program planning and response

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Thanks!

- Tsigereda Gadisa, Chief of Party
 - gadisat@icap.org.ls
- Suzue Saito, Principal Investigator
 - ss1117@cumc.columbia.edu

