

Harnessing DHIS2 and mobile tools to strengthen malaria surveillance: the journey from fragmented paper-based systems to an integrated digital solution

### Rebecca Potter

Evidence & Monitoring Advisor, Greater Mekong Subregion



# The challenge: Accelerating malaria elimination in the Greater Mekong Subregion through surveillance

# Global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030

#### Pillar 1

Ensure universal access to malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment

### Pillar 2

Accelerate efforts towards elimination and attainment of malaria-free status

#### Pillar 3

Transform malaria surveillance into a core intervention

Supporting element 1. Harnessing innovation and expanding research

Supporting element 2. Strengthening the enabling environment

WHO, Global Technical Strategy for Malaria Framework 2016-2030



## PSI: Strengthening private sector malaria surveillance



20,000+
private outlets supported

455,783 malaria tests conducted

11,941
malaria cases
detected, treated,
& reported

### Our journey: Strengthening private sector malaria surveillance



Transition fragmented systems across countries to a regional surveillance ecosystem grounded in DHIS2



Co-create mobile tools with data users at each level



Integrate private sector data with national systems



Use data to take action & make decisions



Adapt & scale field-tested innovations through global partners



## Before transition to DHIS2...

Fragmented paper-based systems in each country One-directional data flow

















PATIENT REGISTER FORM

Manual data entry

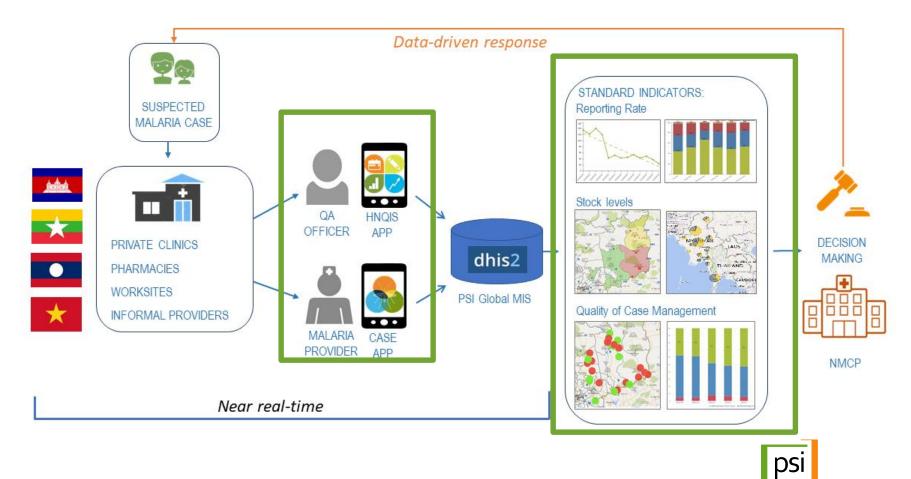






## After transition to DHIS2...

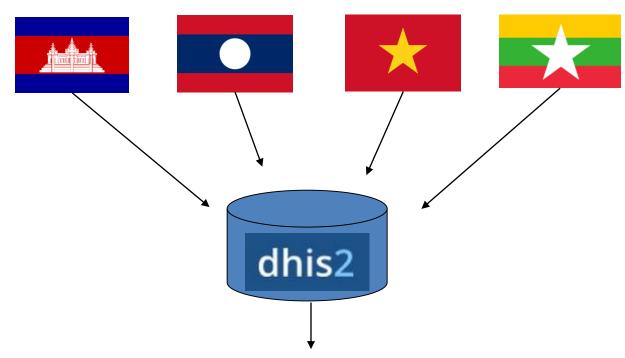
An ecosystem of tools grounded in DHIS2 that swiftly moves data from field-to-fingertips, supports feedback loops and increases access to data across the region



# Transition to DHIS2: Challenges

Standardization while maintaining flexibility for country-level needs

Vertical alignment with national systems: Data elements, disaggregation, administrative hierarchies



Horizontal alignment with standard malaria indicators WHO, Global Fund, NMCPs

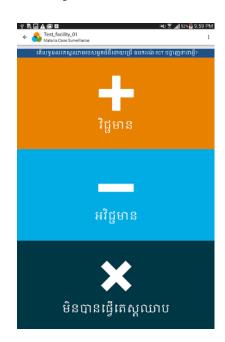


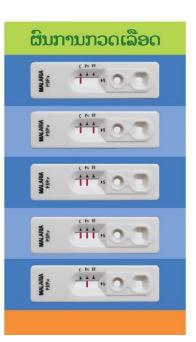
# Malaria Case Surveillance App

### End user: Sochea, worksite malaria provider





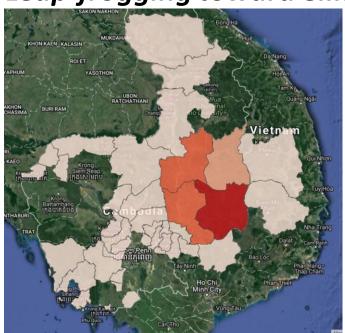




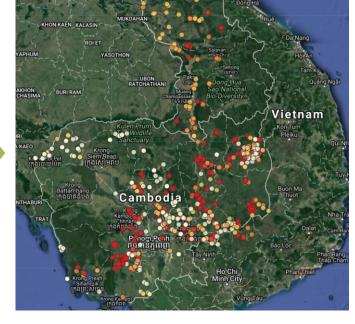
User friendly, multi-lingual reporting app
Sends geolocated case based data to DHIS2 in real time
Used by 1,000+ providers in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar 50,000 surveys pushed in 2017 to date

# Malaria Case Surveillance App

Leap-frogging toward elimination-ready surveillance







- Aggregate, district level data
- 2 month lag time between case detection and availability in central system
- Manual aggregation & entry

- Geolocated, case-based data
- Cross border infections
- Real-time, 24 hour notification
- Eliminates manual data entry and aggregation errors

## **HNQIS: Quality Assurance App**

End user: Su Su, Health Services Officer



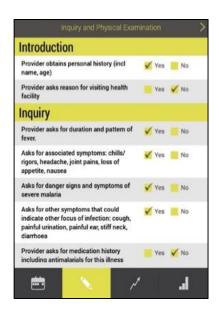


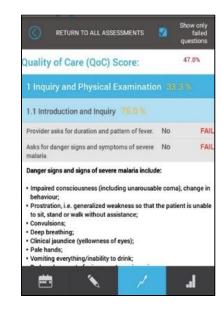


## **HNQIS: Quality Assurance App**

### End user: Su Su, Health Services Officer











### **PLAN**

& prioritize visits based on QA score + caseload

### **ASSESS**

Quality of care using a standardized checklist

### **IMPROVE**

Performance by targeting constructive feedback to low-scoring components

## **MONITOR**

Performance with built-in analytics



# **HNQIS** Dashboard in DHIS2



**4,700** malaria providers (worksites, pharmacies, clinics, community health workers, informal providers) assessed in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar this year



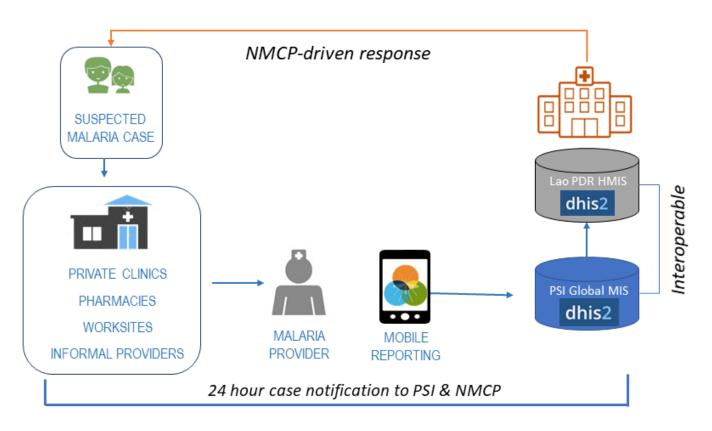
# Scaling up mobile tools: challenges

- Creating a strong enabling environment
  - (Unpredictable) user behaviors
  - Sustaining support systems & feedback loops
  - Training + re-training
  - Continuous bug fixing
  - Upgrading apps in the field
- Change management
  - Scaling up too fast
  - Motivation
  - Resistance to cutting off parallel paper-based systems



# Integrating private sector data with national surveillance systems & HMIS

### Electronic integration between PSI DHIS2 and Lao PDR HMIS

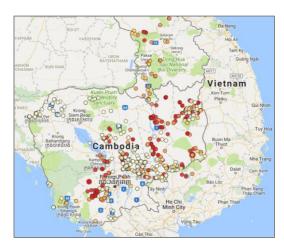


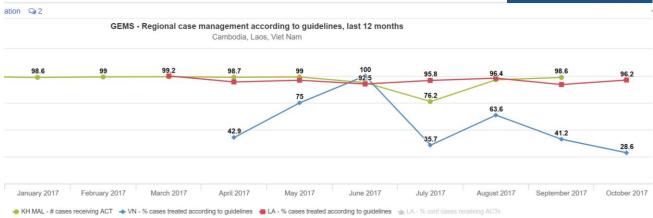


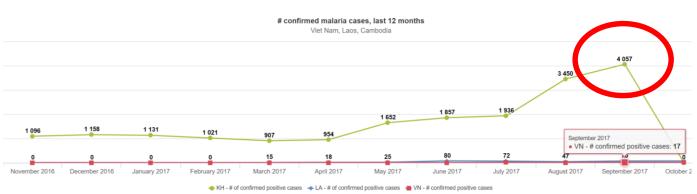
## Use data to take action with DHIS2

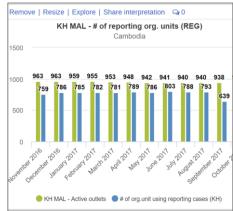
## Real-time regional dashboard













# Data-to-action with DHIS2 Interpretations

Data-to-action (D2A) frameworks establish clear, consistent expectations for data users embedded into DHIS2 dashboards

Indicator	Objective	Action that follows	Visualization	Data inputs
RDT and ACT stockouts	To know which providers are stocked out; to facilitate rapid re- supply	If <b>red</b> - RDT stockout; call provider to confirm and	LA MAL SRV - ACT & RDT stockouts, Last 4 weeks  In Inh Thire + Thien Hue  อันจ็องบ เล็กอา เล	Reason patient not tested = RDT stockout
		If orange - ACT stock out; call provider to confirm and coordinate resupply		Treatment = Refer due to ACT stockout
			វិប័យ  Tinh Kon Turn  Kon Turn  Pleiku ខេត្តព្រះបៃការ ខេត្តស្វឹងត្រែង ខេត្តគេនគីវិ « OpenSinvenMup	<b>Source:</b> MCS App
				Frequency: last 4 weeks

What data

Why its important

How it will be used

it will be presented

How

Where

it comes from

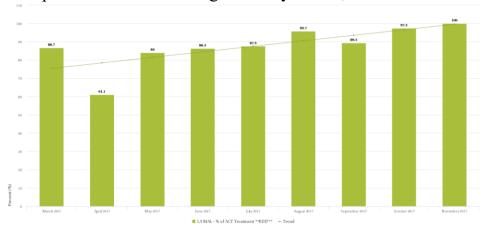


# Data-to-action (D2A) with DHIS2 Interpretations

### Program staff record insights and actions on the dashboard



### % positive cases receiving ACTs by month, Lao PDR





End user: Tik,
Surveillance Officer

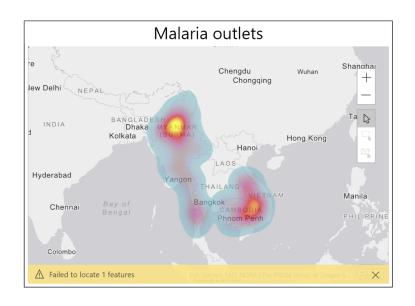


## Increasing access to data for action

# dhis2



### Interactive surveillance bulletins with PowerBI



### **GMS Malaria Cases**



### Malaria outlets

Code	Total Positive Cases
02-00-29	1088
03-50-44	268
00-92-21	174
05-27-73	169
02-01-09	163
05-27-77	136
02-00-96	131
02-00-88	121
01-98-25	115
05-28-45	106
05-28-55	105
05-27-76	101
01-98-43	95
02-00-61	95
05-28-54	94
05-28-71	94
01-98-27	92
03-49-41	91
02-01-65	89
05-28-52	87
05-27-74	86
05-26-13-1	85
02-01-08	83
Total	9321

### Specie per month





## Adapting & scaling field-tested innovations through partners

From hard coded to generic, configurable tools:
One-off innovations become globally sustainable solutions

Cambodia

Lao PDR

Myanmar (Save the Children)









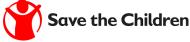














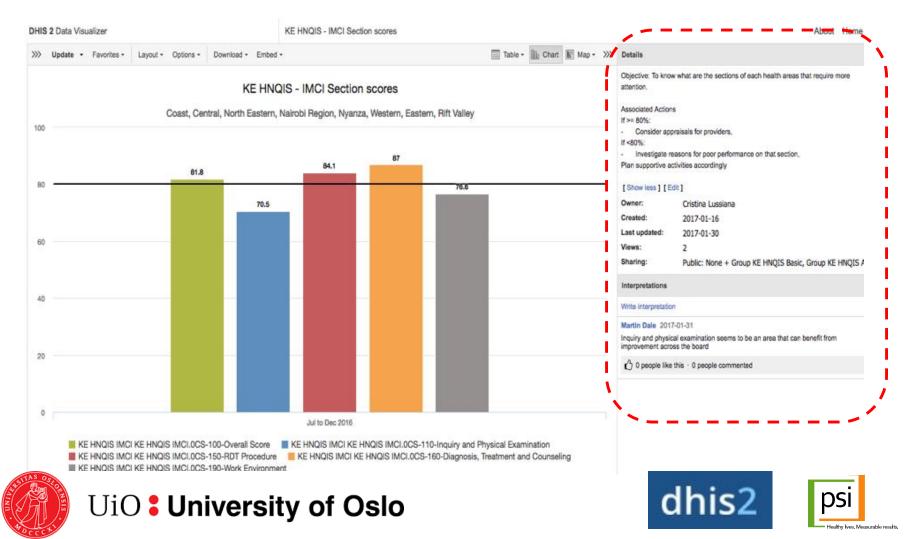






## Adapting & scaling field-tested innovations through partners

### Interpretations available to all DHIS2 users (from v 2.25)



# Key takeaways

Technology alone will not transform malaria surveillance into a core intervention.

- 1. Tools and systems should be designed to optimize data use
- 2. Co-creation with end users results in a better product for all: test, fail, learn, iterate, repeat!
- Supportive enabling environments, motivation and continuous capacity building are needed
- 4. Field-tested innovations that adhere to principles of digital development can become sustainable solutions





# Thank you!



## connect with us



VISIT US psi.org



LIKE US facebook.com/ PSIHealthyLives



SEE OUR IMPACT psiimpact.com



FOLLOW US @PSlimpact



@PSlimpact



FOLLOW US linkedin.com/company/ population-services-international

Lorina McAdam Imcadam@psi.org

