

Health Situation Room

Introduction to the Concept | 2018





COUNTRY HEALTH SITUATION ROOM





UNAIDS

UNAIDS PROJECT 2018-2020

COUNTRY HEALTH SITUATION ROOM



What is a “Health Situation Room”?

Health Situation Room is an innovative data visualization platform, which allows decision makers and programme managers to analyse and view HIV and other health data easily.



Transparency of data

Improving data quality

Enabling access to data

Producing analytics - new visual

Multiple data sources / diseases

Sharing data



What are the requirements?

- ✓ DHIS 2.0 implementation (monthly update frequency)
- ✓ LMIS (monthly update frequency)
- ✓ Subnational (county/district), facility data, disaggregated by *age* and *sex*;
- ✓ UNAIDS Country Office with SI adviser and/or Fast-Track adviser;
- ✓ National staff to take the project forward;
- ✓ Funding for: training; national staff in sub-national level; software support and maintenance; user support;
- ✓ National project management team;
- ✓ Internet connectivity
- ✓ Project concept note including plan, timeline and resources (human and financial)
- ✓ **Optional**: Existing community data collection system(s), or interest in implementing such (daily/monthly update frequency).



Is it a physical room?

There are **four** main components of the Situation Room concept:

- 1) data integration layer
- 2) data warehouse
- 3) visualization software
- 4) physical room (optional)



What constitutes a successful Situation Room?

1. Data

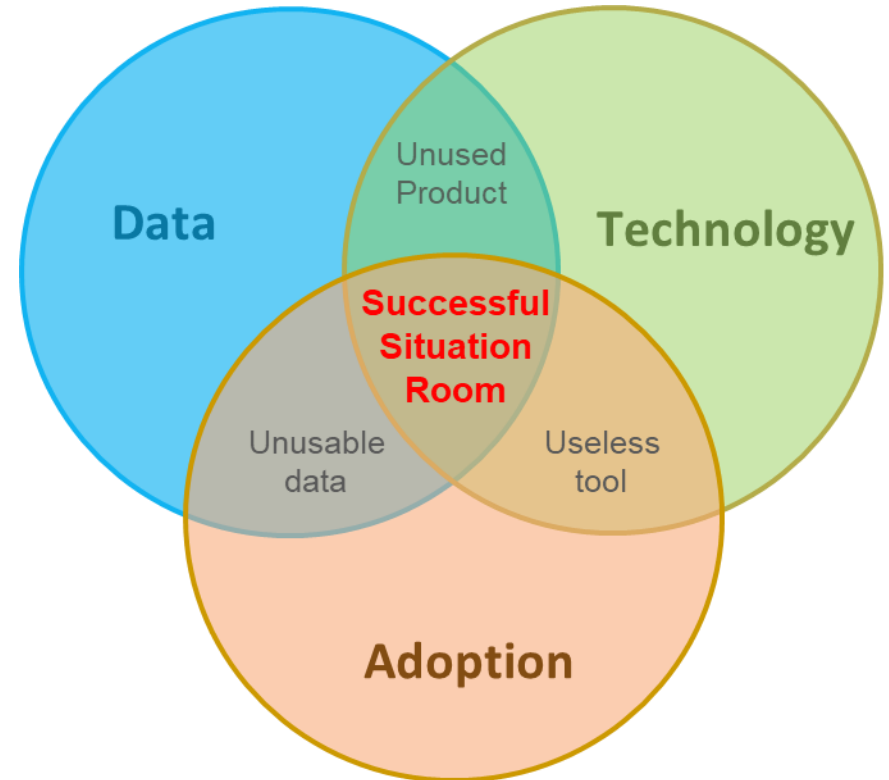
- Quality (data users can trust)
- Relevance of selected indicators
- Adequate level of measurement

2. Technology

- Meets users requirements
- Flexible enough to adapt to new needs

3. User adoption

- Key component of the project
- Need to integrate SR in the national and county reporting mechanisms



What have we delivered?

- On the Fast-Track to end AIDS

- > Location, population, frequency, services
- > Availability of data
- > Commitment of the country

- Africa CDC - preparation

High-income	Upper-middle-income	Lower-middle-income	Low-income
1. Russian Federation	3. Angola	11. Cameroon	25. Chad
2. United States of America	4. Botswana	12. Côte d'Ivoire	26. Democratic Republic of the Congo
	5. Brazil	13. Ghana	27. Ethiopia
	6. China	14. India	28. Haiti
	7. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15. Indonesia	29. Malawi
	8. Jamaica	16. Kenya	30. Mali
	9. Namibia	17. Lesotho	31. Mozambique
	10. South Africa	18. Myanmar	32. South Sudan
		19. Nigeria	33. Uganda
		20. Pakistan	34. United Republic of Tanzania
		21. Swaziland	35. Zimbabwe
		22. Ukraine	
		23. Viet Nam	
		24. Zambia	

— Current

What countries have requested support?

- On the Fast-Track to end AIDS

- > Location, population, frequency, services

- > Availability of data

- > Commitment of the country

- Africa CDC - October launch

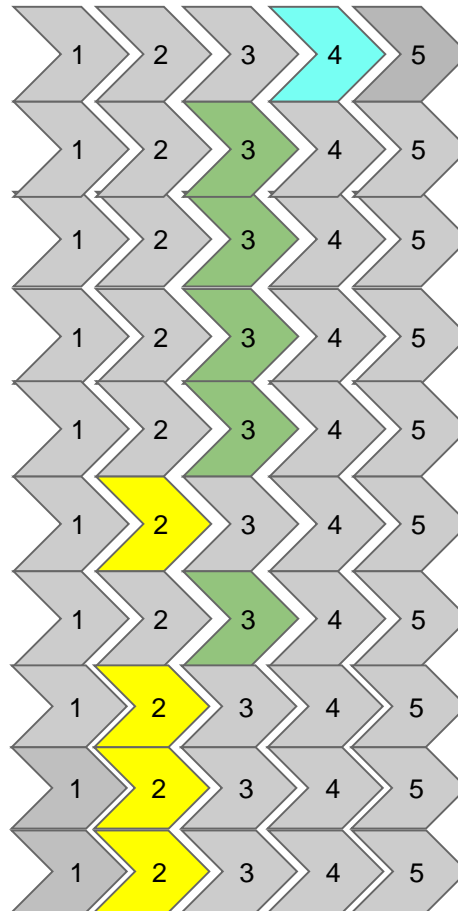
- Rwanda

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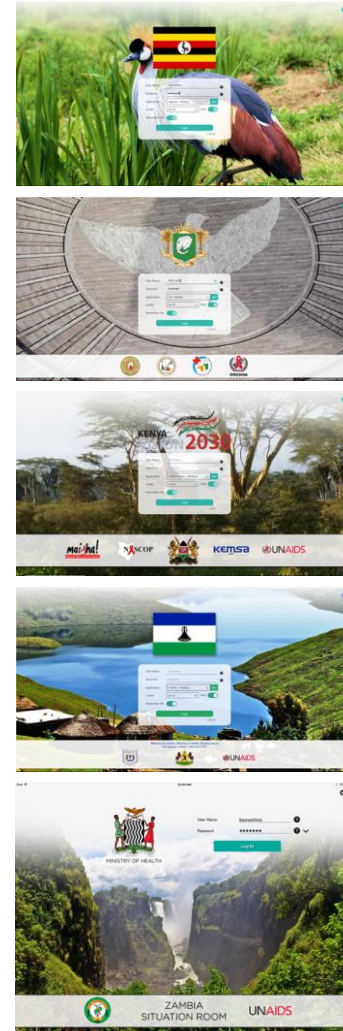
— Current
— Requested

Status Update of Health Situation Room

1. Kenya
2. Côte d'Ivoire
3. Lesotho
4. Zambia
5. Uganda
6. Zimbabwe
7. Namibia
8. Mozambique
9. Malawi
10. African Union / Africa CDC



1= introductory mission
 2= national commitment and plan
 3= database sharing
 4= national implementation with sub-national trainings
 5= extended indicator set and sub-national roll-out



What are some key lessons learned?

1. Promote the Situation Room across the partners and coordinate support for country level implementation (H6, USAID /PEPFAR, WHO and HDC)
2. Invest in user adoption in countries through the public/regular dashboard sharing, so that it engages people for programmatic action across different levels
3. Engage technical staff through HDC and H6 so that they support standard dashboards and Africa CDC to implement aligned indicators across the different diseases (“Health Situation Room”)
4. Capacitating the countries to take full ownership of the platform; ensuring technical handover, and sustainability of the initiative (Kenya example)

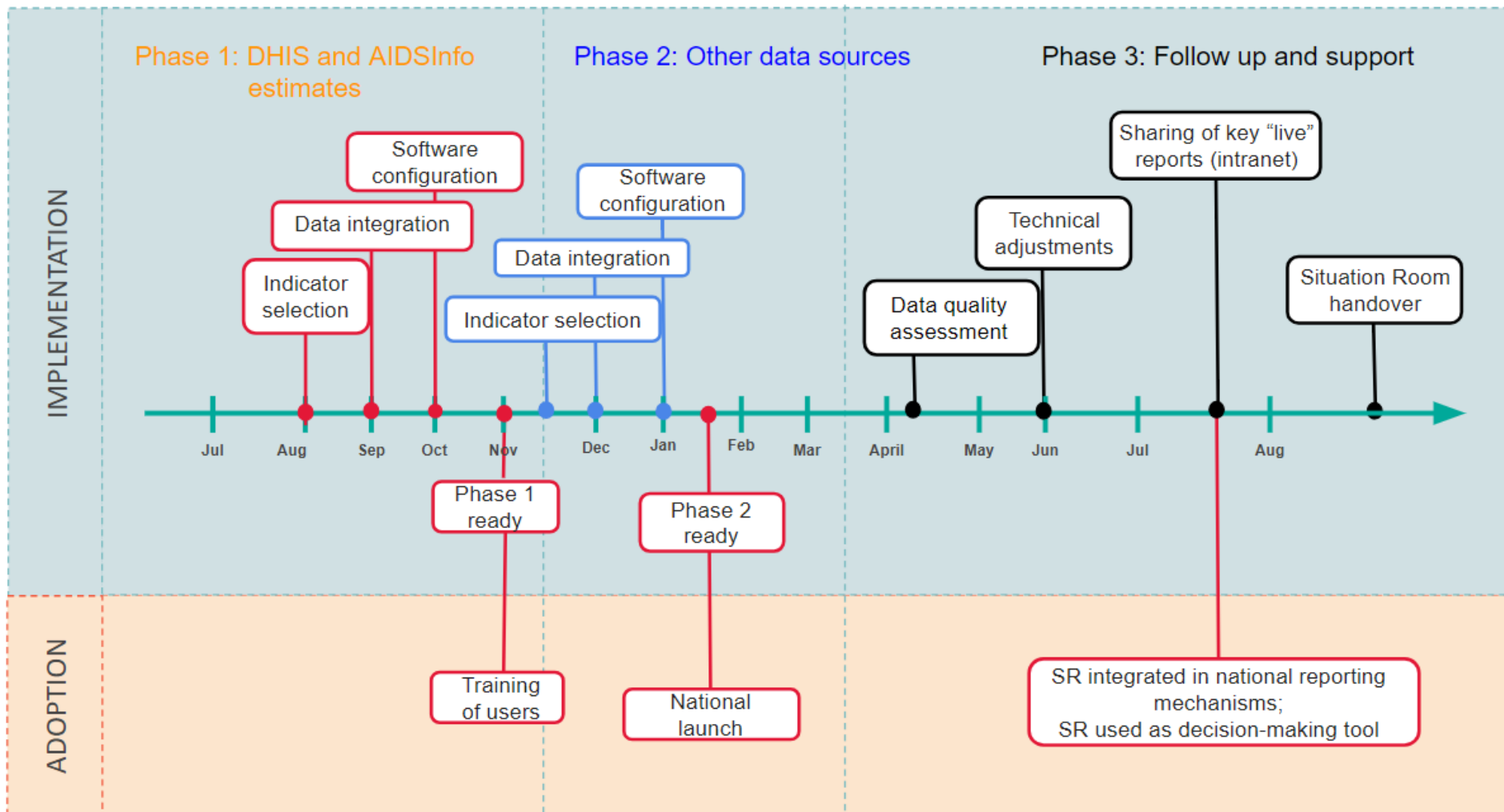


Tentative Indicator List for Malawi HSR

Indicator selection and finalization is currently ongoing for the Health Situation Room, with strong efforts to use indicators mirroring those in the HSSP II and, with the vision of eventually measuring progress towards UHC.

HIV	<i>Prevention</i>	Testing, VMMC, condoms, PEP, PrEP
	<i>Treatment</i>	ART coverage, ART retention rate
	<i>PMTCT</i>	Maternal ARV coverage (HIV+ pregnant women who received ARVs)
SRMNCAH	<i>SRH</i>	Cervical cancer screening
	<i>Maternal</i>	Antenatal care coverage, deliveries by skilled health personnel, institutional maternal mortality ratio
	<i>Neonatal</i>	Institutional neonatal mortality rate
	<i>Child</i>	Fully-immunized children <1 year
HIV/TB	<i>Treatment</i>	HIV+ TB patients on ART during TB treatment
TB	<i>Prevention</i>	TB case notification rate
	<i>Treatment</i>	TB treatment success rate
MALARIA	<i>Prevention</i>	IPTp for malaria during pregnancy, ITNs distributed/used
	<i>Treatment</i>	Inpatient malaria case fatality rate

3-phase project where first 2 phases focus on the actual implementation



LINKS TO

[Situation Room introductory video](#)

[Indicators used in the Situation Room](#)

[CIV launch presentation](#)

[Zambia launch presentation](#)

[Uganda launch presentation](#)

[Lesotho launch presentation](#)