Rwanda's approach to strengthening HMIS through DHIS2 and Improvement of Data quality



Background

> 65% reduction in pages

2000

Launched HMIS (Access) 60% of HFs

2011

- Harmonized reporting forms
- Developed SOPsEnded vertical
- system

2013

Developed Indicator Reference Manual

2018/19

WHO CO, MOH, Implemented WHO DQA tool, TB dashboards

2007

Launched HMIS (SQL)

70% of HFs

2012

Launched HMIS (Web-based)

100% of HFs

+1,000 users

2019 EPI Tracker package

2014

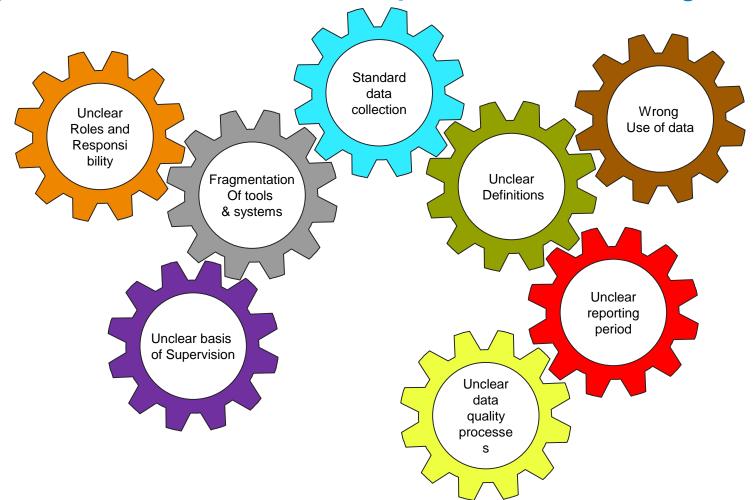
Implemented e-TB and other Tracker registries.

Standardization of Data Management

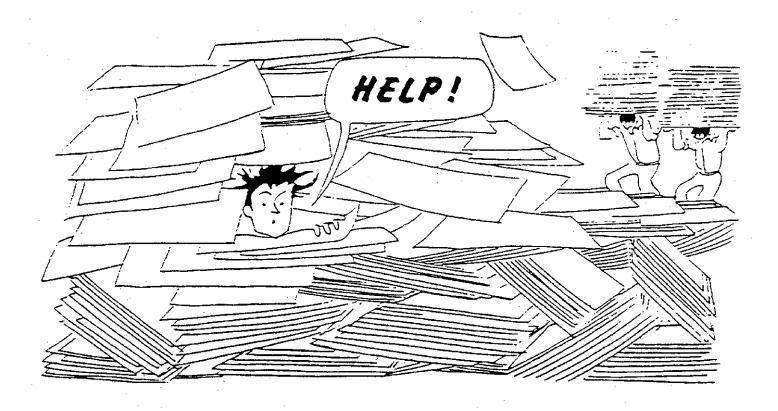
Standardisation and Development of Data management Tools

- 1. SOPS (Central, District and Health facilities)
 Data management and reporting SOP
 Data Verification and validations SOP
 3. Data collection tools
 - ☐ Patient Files
 - □ Registers
 - ☐ Reporting Forms
- 2. Indicator Reference Manual (Metadata Dictionary, for both indicators and data element)
- 3. Publication of Annual Statistical Booklet

Gaps, Why Standardization of Tools, Why SOPs for Data management



Ensuring data quality: where does one start?



Data management SOP/7 Chapters



- Introduction
- ☐ Procedure for data collection
- Procedure for Data quality assurance
- Procedure for health related records, storage and retention
- Procedure for data reporting
- ☐ Procedure related to health data sharing, access and release
- Procedure relared to health data analysis and dissemination



Content Focuses on below outline

- General Principle
- Roles and responsability
- Detailed procedures for each chapter

Data Quality Assessment SOP/ 4 Chapters



- □ Introduction
- ☐ Overview of the data duality assessment process
- Data Quality assessment procedures and Data validation
- Procedure for feedback for feedback/Debrief

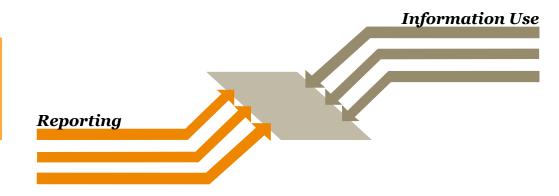
Appendices:

- ☐ Final report template
- Example of notification letter
- Correction form
- Routine Data Quality assessment/Audit tool



Content Focuses on below outline

- ☐ General Principle
- Roles and responsibility
- Detailed procedures for each chapter



Defined Reporting type and Timeline

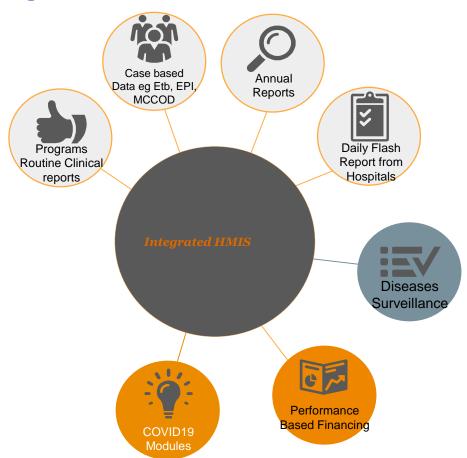
Type of Report	Responsibility	Reporting Level	Timeframe
Immediate report	M&E officer/ Data manager	Central (online)	Immediate
Weekly disease surveillance report	M&E officer/ Data manager	Central	Every Monday – no later than noon
Monthly report (all hospital service units)	Data manager	Central and online	By the 5 th day of the month
Death audit reports (maternal and child)	Director General of Hospital	Central	Within 5 days after death

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SOPs and Indicator reference Manual Highlights Common Data Quality Errors

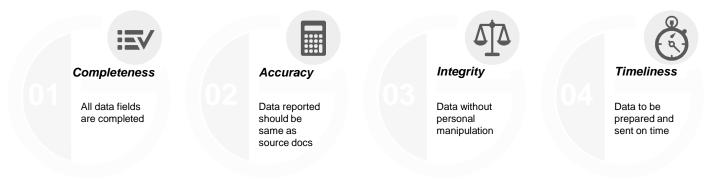


DHIS2 Packages and Modules



Data Quality Mechanism

Data Quality (Joint exercise with DP,s)



Two types of DQAs:

- Central Level(MOH and All Partners): Integrated supportive supervision (conducted every 6 months)
 - Programs specific data coordination meetings
 - ☐ Data entry validation rules(Logical validation rules)
 - HMIS analysis and feedback
 - Dataset locking and approval
 - ☐ Perfomance Based Financing and Accreditation standards
- 2. Decentralized Level: Monthly data validation, Quarterly DQA

Health Facilities Monthly data validation meetings

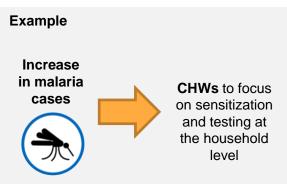


Data Use: Coordination Meetings, DHMT Quarterly meetings



Key Decision Makers/Stakeholders

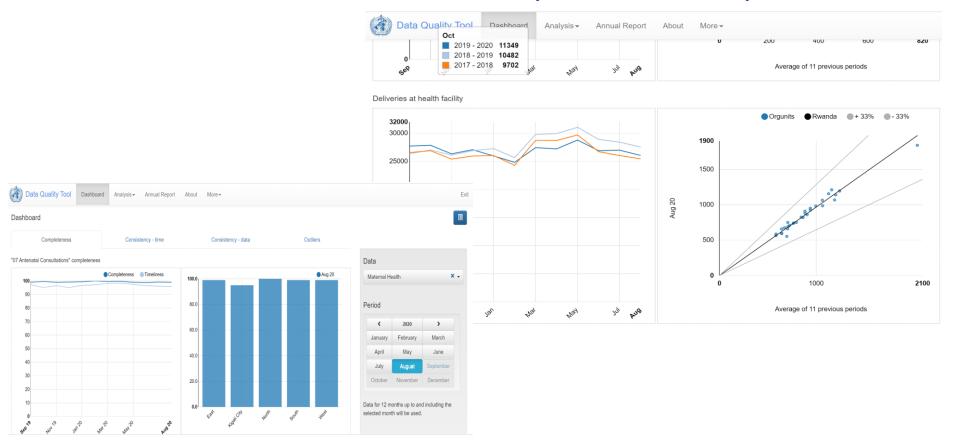
- Health Facilities: Coordination meetings and District Health Management Team (DHMT) meetings
- **2. Central Level**: ISMM, planning (AP and Budget), and program meetings to adjust interventions
- **3. Development Partners**: request data on an ad hoc basis to adjust interventions



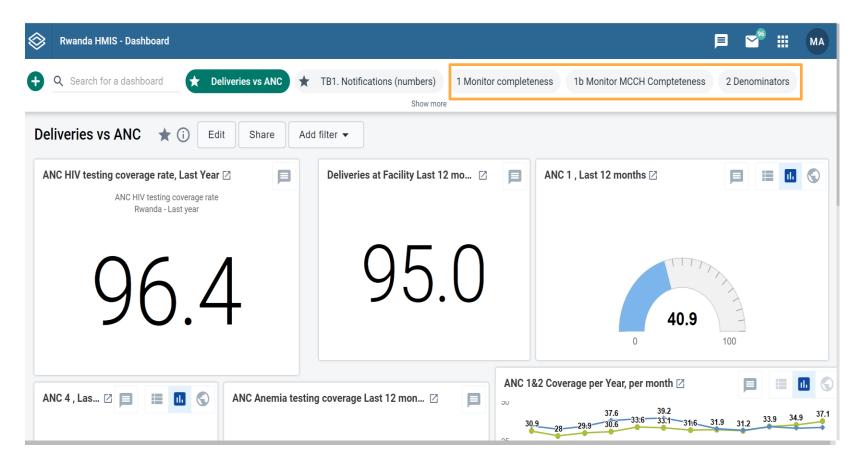
Use of Global WHO DQA tool in Data quality checks and Completeness Dashboards



SOP: Institutionalization of WHO DQA tool (MOH, UIO &WHO)



HMIS PROGRAM DASHBOARD



Sustainability



In collaboration with Partners we managed to train a pool of experts at MOH

- Standardized Training Materials: Developed standardized training materials
- Use of e-Learning to make materials available any time
- District Level Training: Districts are responsible for training new staff at HFs
- Central Level Training: DHIS Academy (annual) that intends to build capacities of program staff and regional technicians
 - Trained >20 Rwandans to serve their respective programs
 - Gained skills on system and server management
 - Exposed technicians to regional experiences

E-LEARNING:

its time to move learning to people insteady of moving people for learning

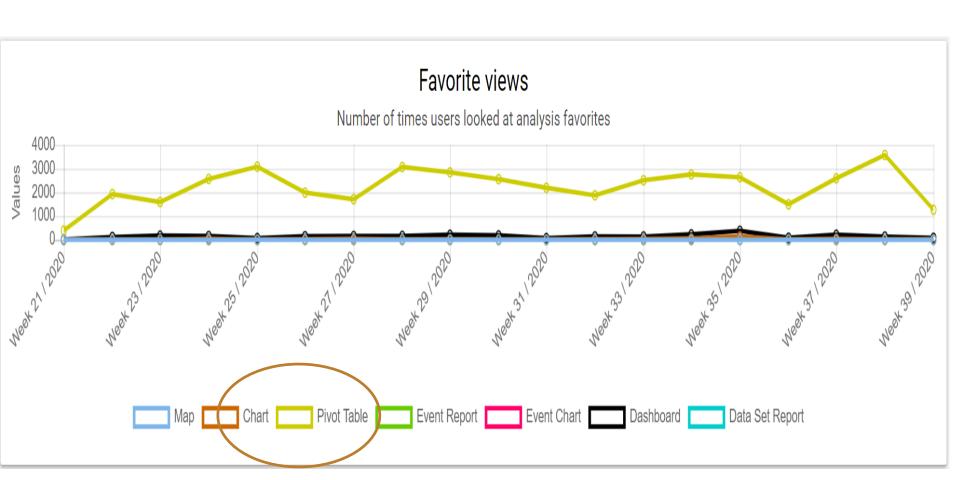
Contribution of HMIS/DHIS2

- Policy and strategy decisions
- Health programs planning and management
- Resource management
- Capacity building
- Disease surveillance
- Innovations
- Research and M&E

Future Plan

- ☐ Promote data use at facility level and District level
- Availing data use tools to users eg WHO packages
- ☐ Capacity Building to all users

Area of focus



Links to HMIS tools

You can access the following document on: https://moh.gov.rw/index.php?id=513

- 1. SOPs
- 2. Reporting forms
- 3. Metadata Dictionary
- 4. Annual Statistical
- 5. List of Health facilities

Thank you

Better Information, Better Decisions, Better Health

