

Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group

32nd SMERG Meeting, 19th May 2021

Success stories, lessons learned and best practices from country: Mozambique iMISS Malaria Repository Update

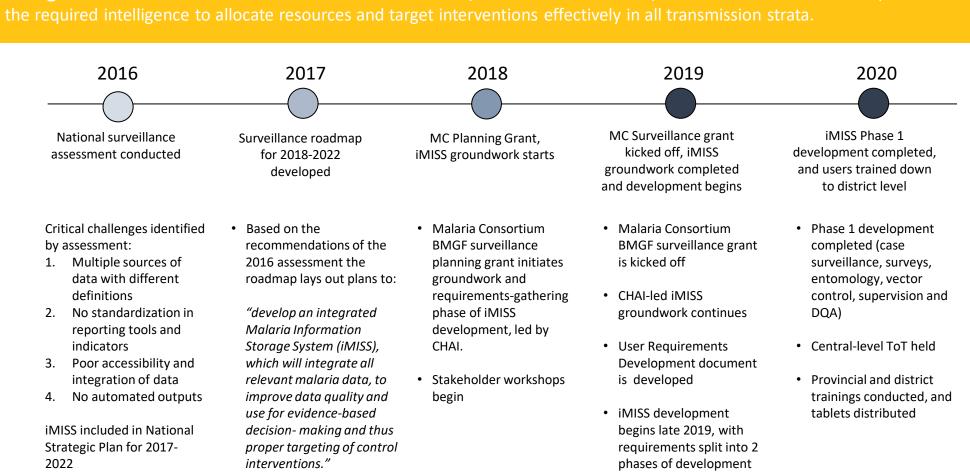
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## iMISS Malaria Repository – Background

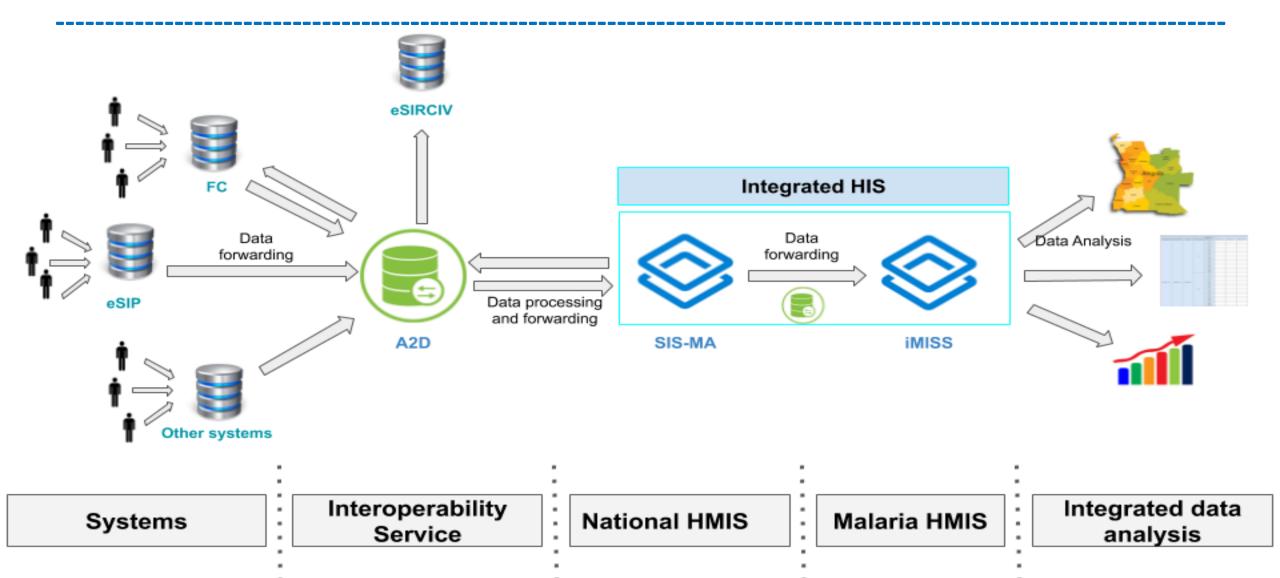
An Integrated Malaria Information Storage System (iMISS) has been a key priority in the NMCP's National Strategic Plan (2017-2022)



**Background:** to accelerate Malaria elimination in Mozambique, a functional and responsive malaria surveillance system is needed to provide the required intelligence to allocate resources and target interventions effectively in all transmission strata.



# Conceptualising the Mozambique iMISS Malaria Repository within the wider HMIS framework



From Saudigitus

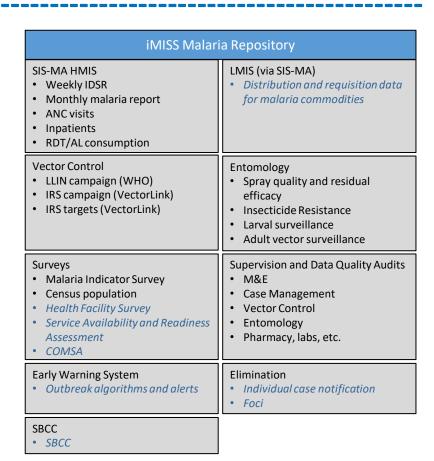
# **iMISS Malaria Repository**

Phase I (HMIS, VC, Ento, Survey, Supervision/DQA) development completed June 2020

- ✓ Designed to receive data from **HMIS** and **LMIS** via integrations
- ✓ New data entry forms developed for additional malaria program areas not represented in other routine MISAU systems and to replace Excel-based tools (entomology, vector control, DQA, supervision, etc.)
- ✓ Historical data imported
- ✓ Thematic dashboards across all program areas

Default dashboards developed for iMISS





\*In-progress as part of Phase 2.

These items were placed in Phase 2 due to known delays in approvals, programmatic decisions, and design decisions required to move forward

# iMISS Malaria Repository – Further achievements

User testing, feedback incorporation, ToT and provincial/district trainings conducted July-Dec 2020:

• 737 individuals were trained at central, provincial, district and health facility level between Aug-Dec 2020

Initial monitoring efforts revealed poor system uptake, prompting the creation of a NMCP-led task force

- Detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Implementation plan has been drafted and will be reviewed with the NMCP for input
- Preliminary monitoring activities were initiated immediately, and in Dec-Jan revealed a lack of system uptake
- Task force created to liase with provinces to identify all barriers to system uptake, triage issues, and determine response

The Task Force has developed a structure and process for identifying and responding to iMISS challenges.

The work plan of Phase 2 developed.

# iMISS Malaria Repository – Phase 2 (ongoing)

iMISS Malaria Repository							
SIS-MA HMIS  • Weekly IDSR  • Monthly malaria report  • ANC visits  • Inpatients  • RDT/AL consumption	LMIS (via SIS-MA)  • Distribution and requisition data for malaria commodities						
Vector Control  LLIN campaign (WHO)  IRS campaign (VectorLink)  IRS targets (VectorLink)	<ul> <li>Entomology</li> <li>Spray quality and residual efficacy</li> <li>Insecticide Resistance</li> <li>Larval surveillance</li> <li>Adult vector surveillance</li> </ul>						
Surveys  Malaria Indicator Survey  Census population  Health Facility Survey  Service Availability and Readiness Assessment  COMSA	Supervision and Data Quality Audits  • M&E  • Case Management  • Vector Control  • Entomology  • Pharmacy, labs, etc.						
Early Warning System • Outbreak algorithms and alerts	Elimination  • Individual case notification  • Foci						
SDCC							

Phase 2 targets	2020	2021											
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Scoping and design Hocumentation													
Development of new metadata, orms and dashboards, mportation of historical data													
Jser testing of forms and Jashboards													
rainings for new case-based forms (TBC with CISM)													
Central-level training													
Sub-national trainings (through MISS supervision visits)													

### SBCC

• SBCC

#### Known risks

Form designs still in progress

Has dependencies on broader interoperability work

\*\*\* Saudigitus bandwidth and competing priorities between malaria and IDSR work

# Key learning from deploying an integrated malaria information system

Extensive user testing and developing interim data visualization tools can generate important insights into data entry forms, dashboard design and key monitoring indicators.

It is important for all relevant stakeholders to review training packages to guarantee clarity and trainers' preparedness to deliver standardized training.

Building trainee's basic IT literacy skills, ensuring a rapid rollout and conducting regular supportive supervision visits is key to facilitating platform uptake.

Creating effective coordination mechanisms

– such as a task force led by the National

Malaria Control Programme (NMCP – can
help to identify operational challenges.

