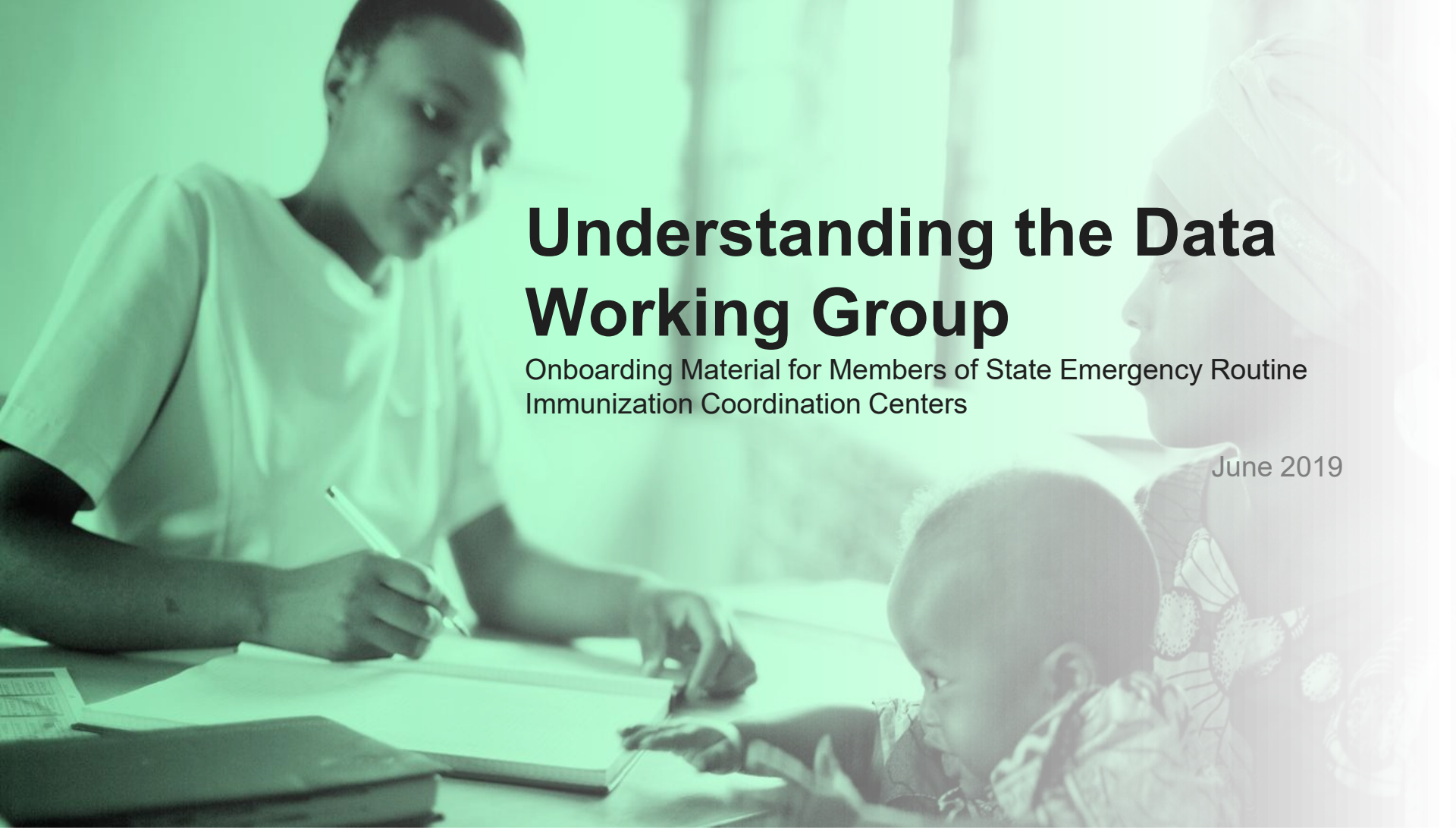


Understanding the Data Working Group

Onboarding Material for Members of State Emergency Routine Immunization Coordination Centers

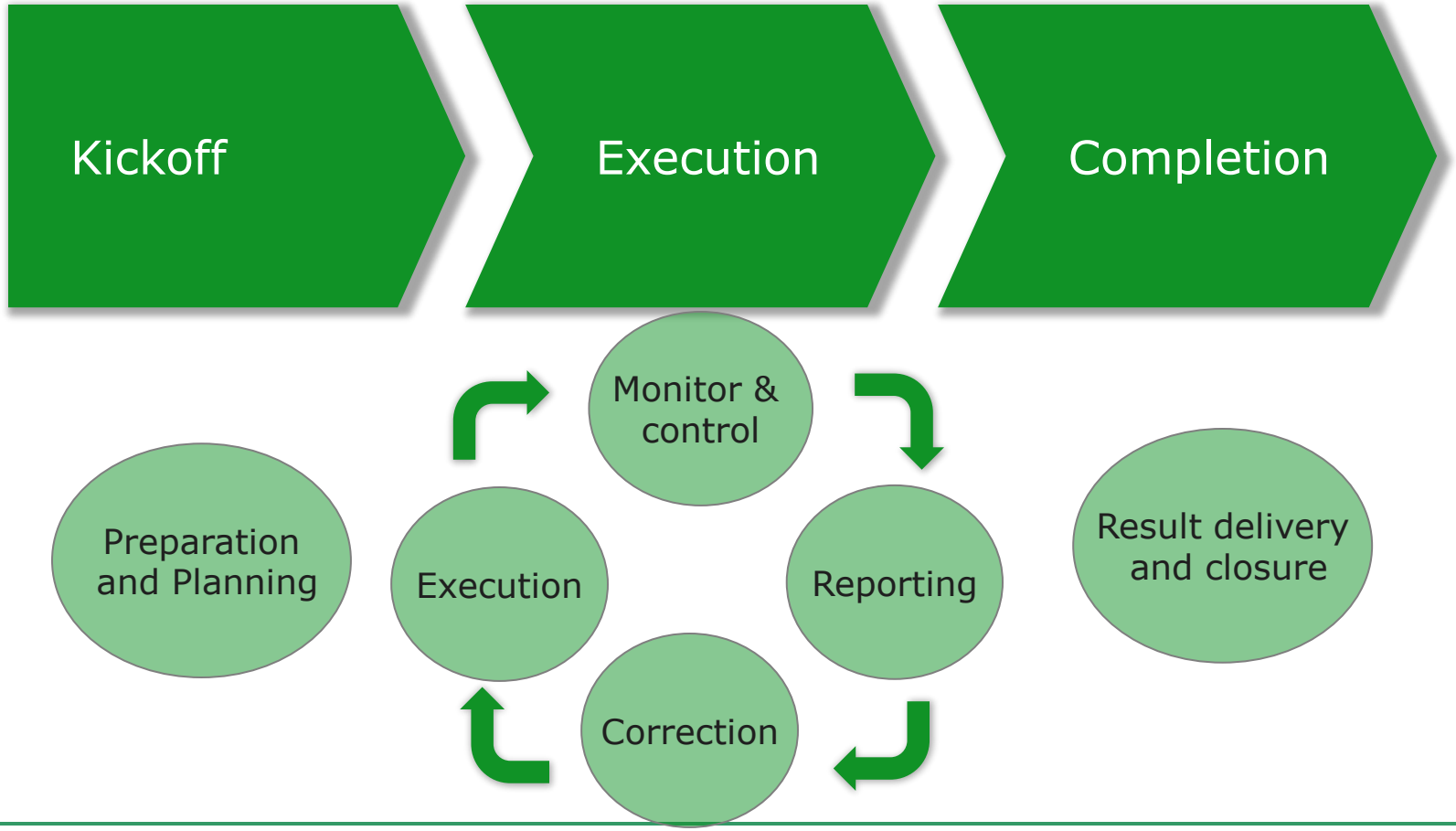
June 2019

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Project Management is a discipline that can help every professional…

- **It is the application of processes, methods, knowledge, skills and experience to achieve the project objectives from kick off to completion.**



PROBLEM SOLVING
Step 1: Situation analysis

A situational analysis is an assessment of the current health situation and past trends in order to determine factors that could potentially influence performance and outcomes which, is fundamental to designing and developing strategies and plans

A situational analysis should answer the following questions:



Where?

- This gives the area of focus for the project e.g. name, geographical location, terrain/landscape, etc.



Who?

- This tries to define the individuals that make up the area of focus looking at indices like population and other characteristics



What

- What are the things of interests - Economy? Disease burden? Human Resources? Infrastructure? Stakeholders? Health System? Etc.

A situational analysis well done

||

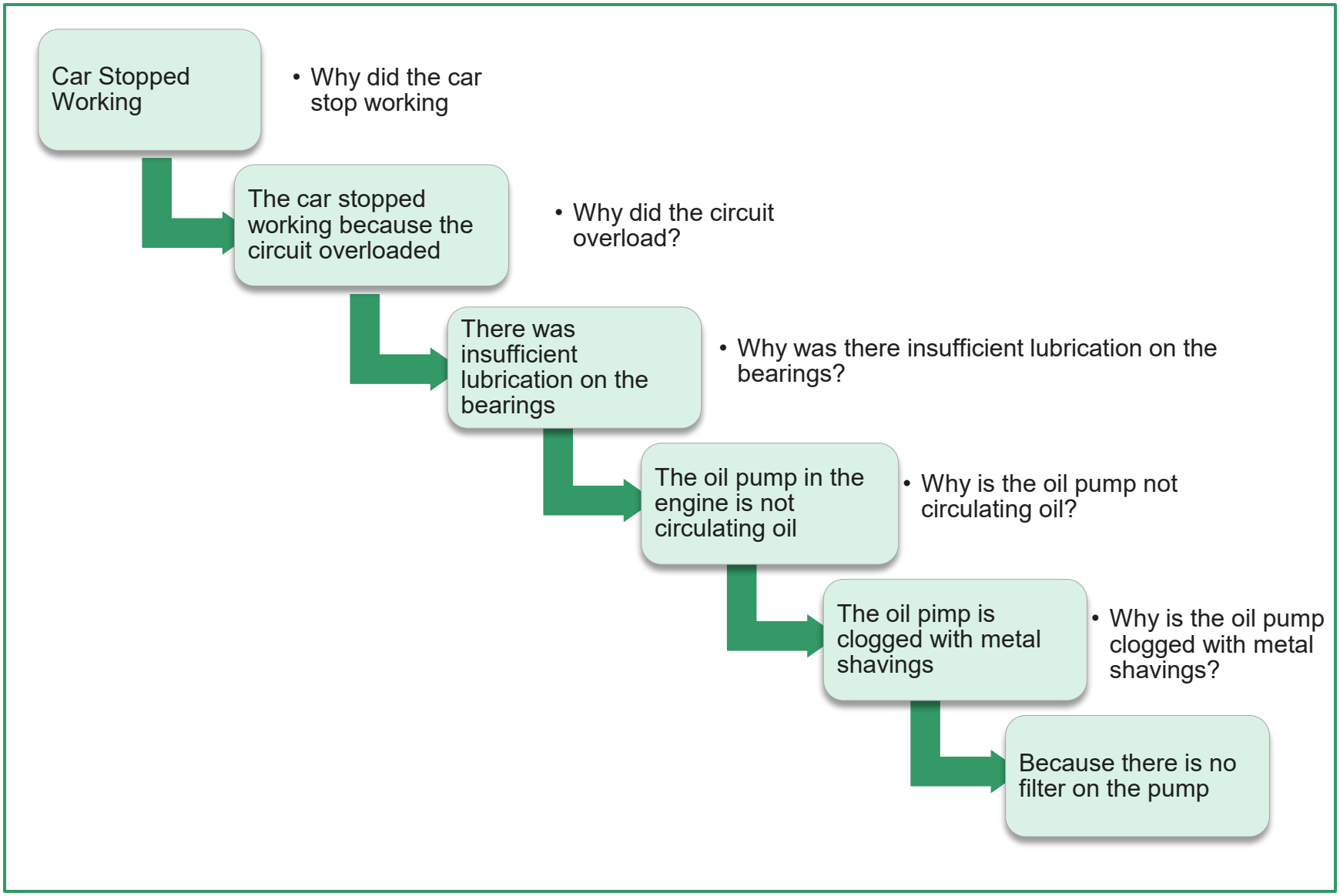
Good SWOT Analysis

Step 1: Situation analysis

SWOT analysis – a simple but useful framework for analyzing your project strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and potential threats

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
			
▪ What is going on well? ▪ What makes the community stand out? ▪ What are the resources available?	▪ Which areas need improvement? ▪ What is lacking? ▪ Are there limited resources? ▪ Is the location poor?	▪ What opportunities exist? ▪ How can these be beneficial? ▪ Have their been major events?	▪ What can go wrong? ▪ Which factors do you need to control? ▪ Is there a recurring bad event or cost? ▪ What threatens your efforts?

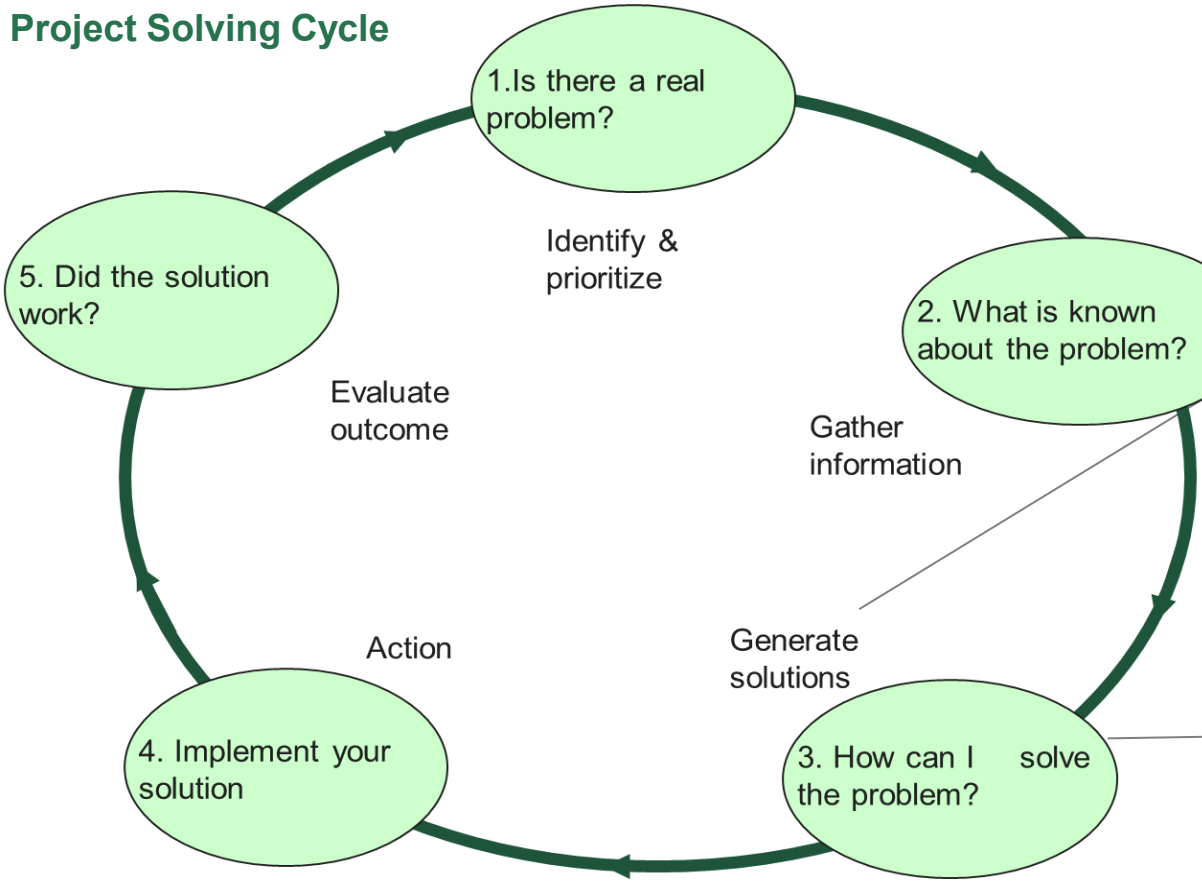
Problem identification: 5 “Whys” Example



Step 2: Implementing Problem solving strategies

Your work will involve solving problems/challenges that affect coverage. Do this will require you determining the root cause of the problem in order to design solutions

Project Solving Cycle



Prioritize the solutions before taking action

Do this using the 5 “whys” or fish bone analysis to identify the root cause of the problem, and then design solutions

Step 3: Priority setting

- **Important-Urgent Matrix**

	Urgent	Not-urgent
Important		
Not-Important		

- **Innovation-Impact Matrix**

	Less Impactful	More Impactful
New Activity		
Ongoing Activity		

Process Management: Monitoring and Evaluating your project

What is Monitoring?

Monitoring is the routine tracking of programs on a regular, on-going basis

- Used to track changes in program performance over time

What is evaluation?

Evaluation is measurement of how well program activities have met expected objectives and/or extent to which changes can be attributed to the program

- Process – measures quality and integrity of program implementation & assesses coverage
- Outcome/impact – measures program results and the effect on target population

What is surveillance?

Surveillance is routine collection of epidemiological data to track trends in disease incidence or prevalence over time.

M&E allows data-based decisions, which lead to better health programs and better health outcomes

Monitoring and Evaluation terminologies and tools

1. Theory of change	• Articulates program objectives and strategy
2. Indicators	• Measures of program performance
3. Log-frame	• Contains operational details of how you will collect indicator data
4. Performance management framework	• Sets targets and timelines for indicators
5. Data management tools	• Ensure that quality data flows from source to action
6. Evaluation strategy	• Defines evaluation questions and appropriate designs
7. M&E plan	• Collates all M&E-related information into a narrative strategy

Does the data team or M&E unit know of the M&E systems for the project?

Process Management: Monitoring and Evaluating your project

Raw Data	Processed Data
1. Abigail	
2. Betty	Student population in Otuoke Primary school = 20
3. Chris	Number of noise makers/ Total Primary school population X 100
4. David	5/20X100 =25%
5. Ella	
	Conclusion: 25% of Primary students in Otuoke are noise-makers

Process Management: Monitoring and Evaluating your project

Data Sources

In the context of Public Health, data sources are classified as Primary and Secondary data.

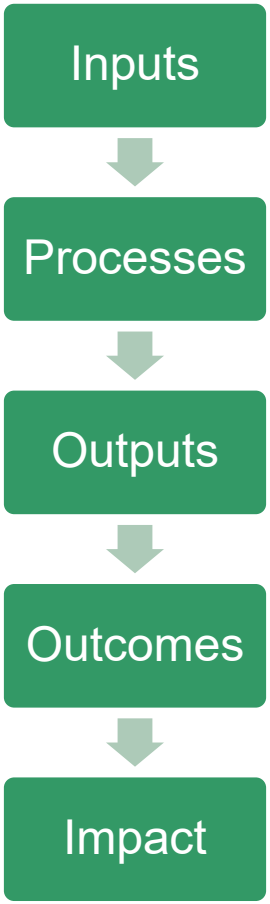
Primary Data Sources

Primary data sources include surveys [e.g. National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), National Nutrition Household Survey (NNHS/SMART)], National Health Management information System (NHMIS), vital registration, experiments or direct observations.

Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data sources include collecting information from a diverse source of documents (official reports) or electronically stored information

Measures of Program Performance



What are your indicators?

- Input – measures of primary drivers of a program, include manpower, money and material resources
- Process/Output – measures the critical program steps that lead to transformational change
- Outcome/impact – measures program results and the effect on target population

M&E allows data-based decisions, which lead to <u>better health programs and better health outcomes</u>

Monitoring and Evaluation Workplan

A **M&E work-plan** is an ***outline of a set of goals and processes*** by which a team and/or person will measure the accomplishment of their set goals, offering a better understanding of the effects, or lack of, of a project.

- Plans help you stay organized while **working** on your projects



Goal	Objective	Key activities (FY 2016: Jan - Dec)	Indicators	Data Source	Timeline for Data Collection
Improve vaccine coverage in the State	i. Increase the number of LGAs with 95% coverage for vaccine preventable diseases	Conduct facility-based Outreaches			
	ii. Reduce the number of un-immunized children in low performing LGAs	Implement the revised community engagement strategy			

NERICC/SERICC/LERICC are projects in that they must be transitioned back to more effective routine sustainable structures by 2019