



Data use for supply chain management: From zero to hero

Adriana Alminana (JSI)

Amare Bayeh (JSI)

Daniel Kinyanjui (inSupply)

Harrison Mariki (inSupply)

Angela Montesanti Porter (CDC)

Heather Scobie (CDC)



16th TechNet Conference

Shaping a resilient and adaptive immunization program



Data Triangulation for Improved Decision-Making in Immunization Programmes

Mrs. Angela Montesanti Porter & Dr. Heather Scobie

U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

October 21, 2020



16th TechNet Conference

Shaping a resilient and adaptive immunization program

What is Data Triangulation?

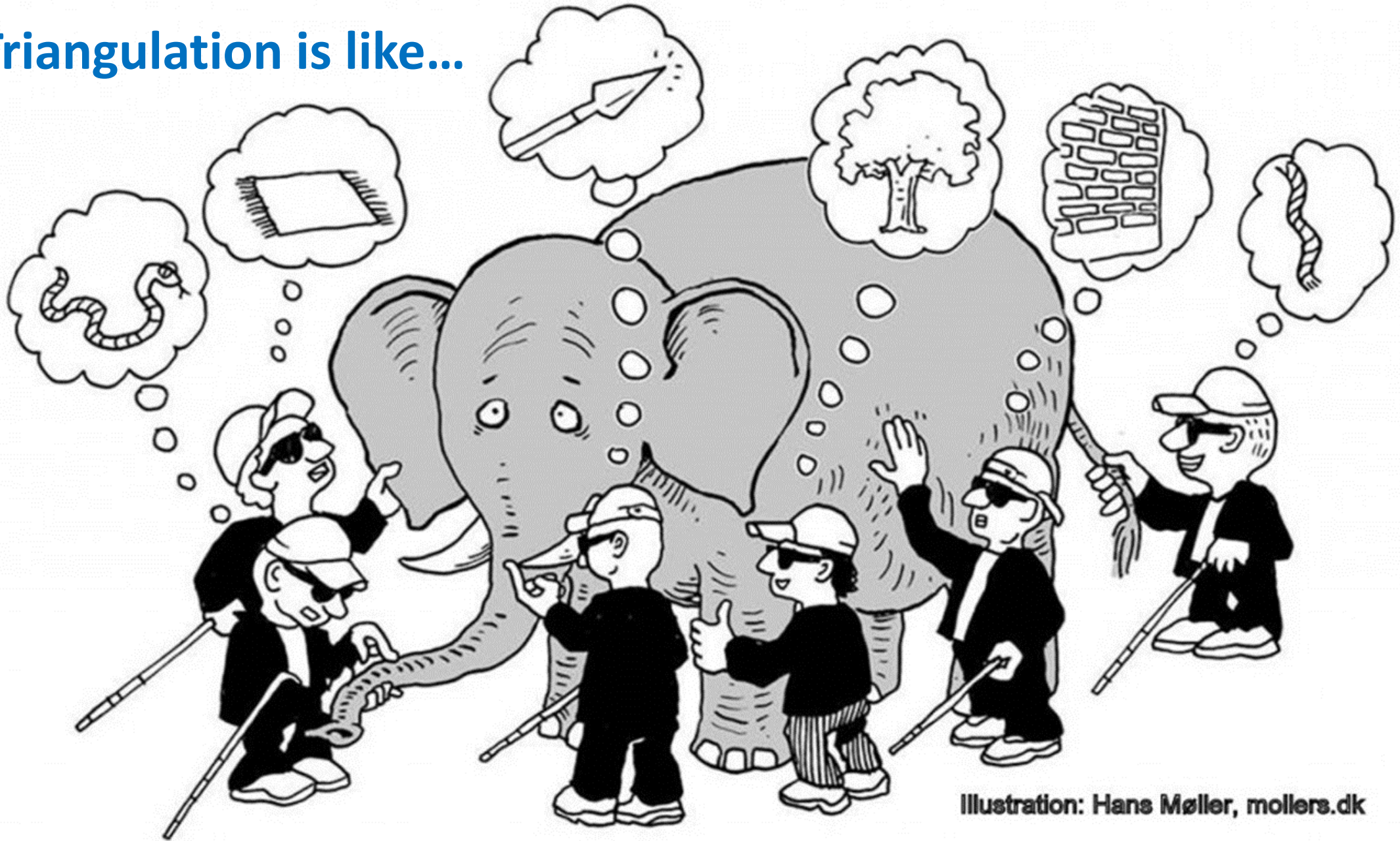
***Definition:* Synthesis of existing data from two or more sources to address relevant questions for program planning and decision-making**

Identifies and aims to address limitations of any one data source and/or data collection methodology

Encourages deeper insight through making sense of different information and broader context



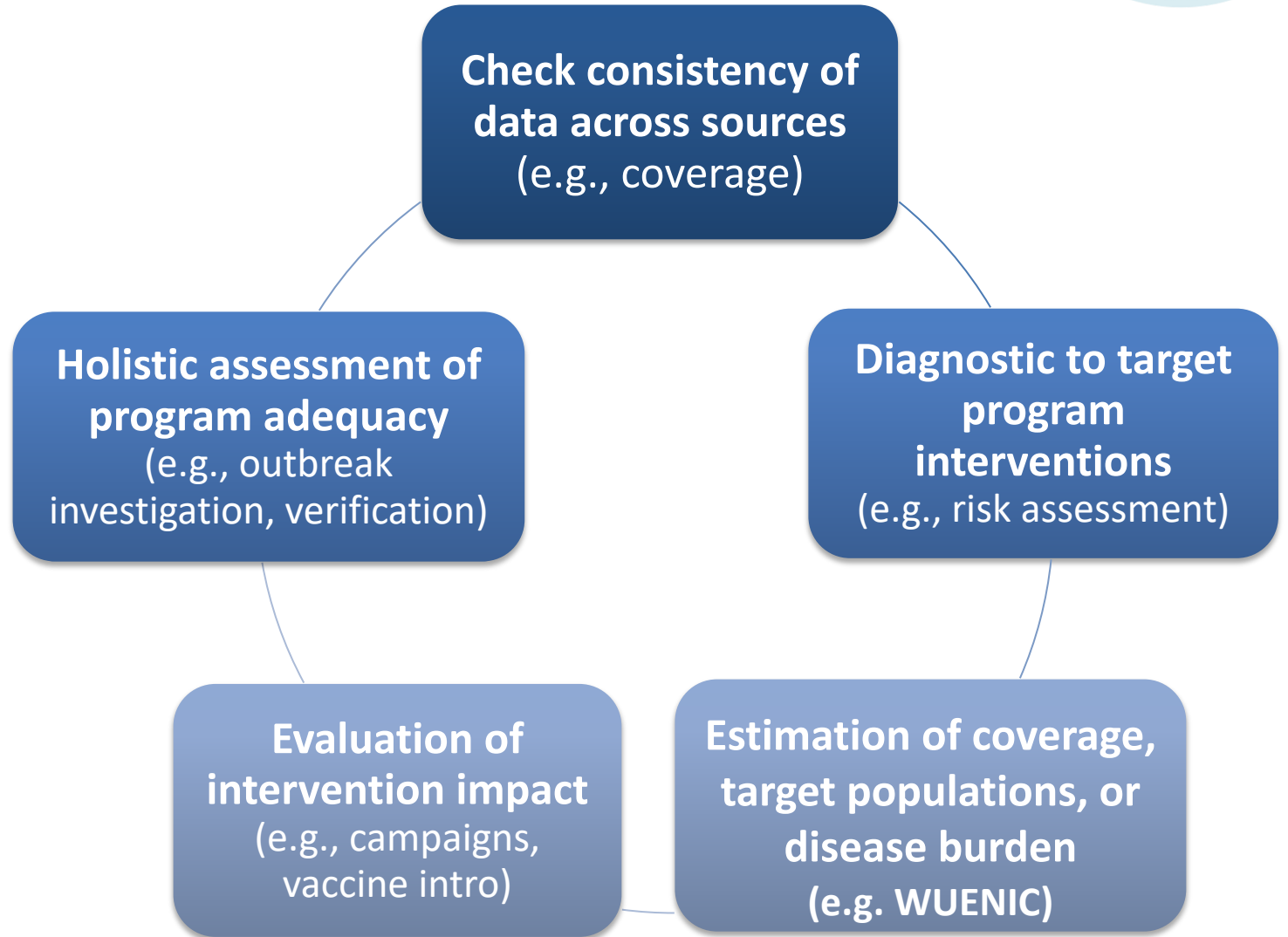
Triangulation is like...





Triangulation Use by EPI

Landscape analysis:
5 types of triangulation
used by EPI














Not just data validation!

Triangulation for Improved Decision-making in Immunization Programs: Draft Guidance (July 2020)

Available at:

<https://www.technet-21.org/en/topics/triangulation>

WHO, UNICEF, CDC collaboration (Gavi support)

Audience	Document	
All	0.  Cover & Orientation to Guide	
National 	1.  General Triangulation Guidance	
	Topic Specific Annexes	
	2.  Immunity gaps	
	3.  Programme performance	
	4.  Programme targets (denominators)	
Sub-national 	5.  General Triangulation Guidance	
	Topic Specific Annexes	
	6.  Immunity gaps	
	7.  Programme performance	
	8.  Programme targets (denominators)	

Minimal Criteria for Triangulation

- 1) Access to two or more data sources, and
- 2) Data management/analysis capacity, and
- 3) Willingness to take action on results

Format will vary based on

- level (national vs. subnational)
- frequency (routine vs. ad-hoc)



Triangulation Principles



Driven by important program objectives



Use existing data, no new data are collected



Include diverse data sets (e.g. coverage, stock, surveillance)



Engage a multidisciplinary team, if possible



Basic analysis that includes local knowledge in interpretation



Results communicated for use in improved decision-making



Two Ways to Triangulation Data



1) Combine data in one analysis (e.g., graph) from start

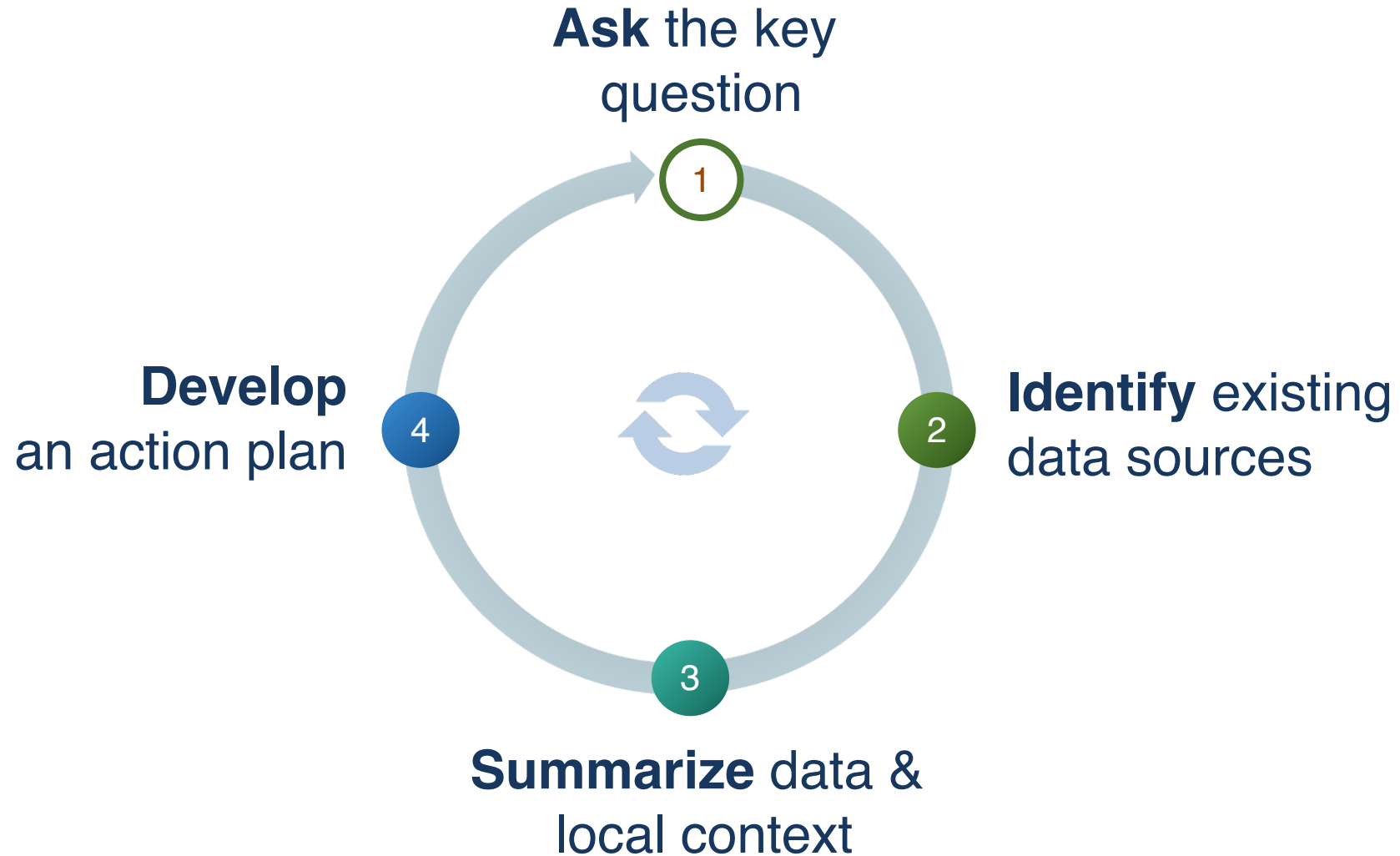


2) Separate analyses & combine through interpretation at end



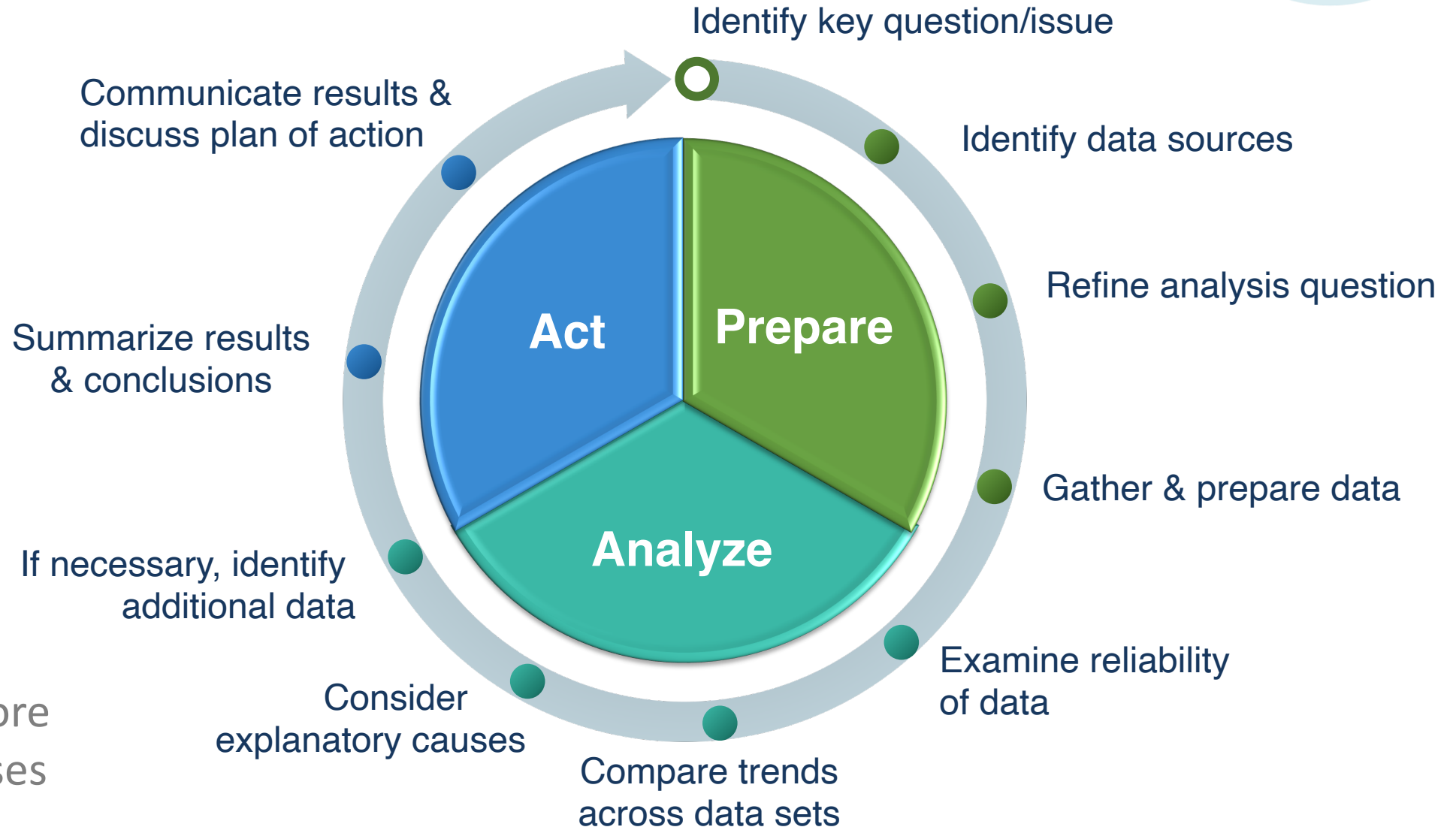
Either way: Critical thinking required to turn data into information for action

Triangulation Process: 4 steps



Triangulation Process & Phases:

10 steps



10-steps for more in-depth analyses

1. ASK the key question



Start by identifying key program problem & related questions
– How do hope to use data for action at end?



Question must be answerable & actionable



Action may inform local program planning, or where a policy change from higher level needed



Engage variety of relevant staff from beginning
– Review examples, brainstorm, facilitate group discussion

2. IDENTIFY existing data sources



Identify all relevant data sources, including those not in routine use
– Talk with staff /partners within & outside program



Access & effort required to compile data in usable format



Invaluable – creating list of all data sources & well-organized archive
– Aid more regular use in the future



Consider strengths & limitations of each source

3. SUMMARIZE data & local context



Assess data quality: completeness, internal consistency*



Evaluate trends across data sources (place/time)



Incorporate contextual information & local knowledge



Brainstorm multiple hypotheses to explain findings






Be honest about data limitations, e.g., missing data, errors

*Handbook on Use, Collection and Improvement of Immunization Data

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/8ivdiu0g5xvnlbc/handbook.pdf?dl=1>



Examples: Interpreting comparisons of different data

Comparison	Expected	Considerations
Administrative coverage & survey coverage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quality of reported data• Population movement• Role of private sector• Robustness of survey methods
Vaccination coverage & cases of disease		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Program history (vaccine intro., supplementary immunization)• Disease epidemiology (age of cases, herd immunity threshold)• Surveillance performance
Doses administered & vials used/shipped		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vaccine presentation• Wasted/sacrificed doses• Buffer stock practices• Informal exchange networks

4. DEVELOP an action plan



Simple key messages tailored to your target audience



Tell a story with your data!

- Visual information processed faster than words
- Logical flow, supported with explanatory details
- Case studies, if relevant



Recommend actions based on triangulation results

Examples:

- Supportive supervision on improving data quality
- Revise microplan guidance to use local growth rates
- Catch-up vaccination in areas with coverage gaps

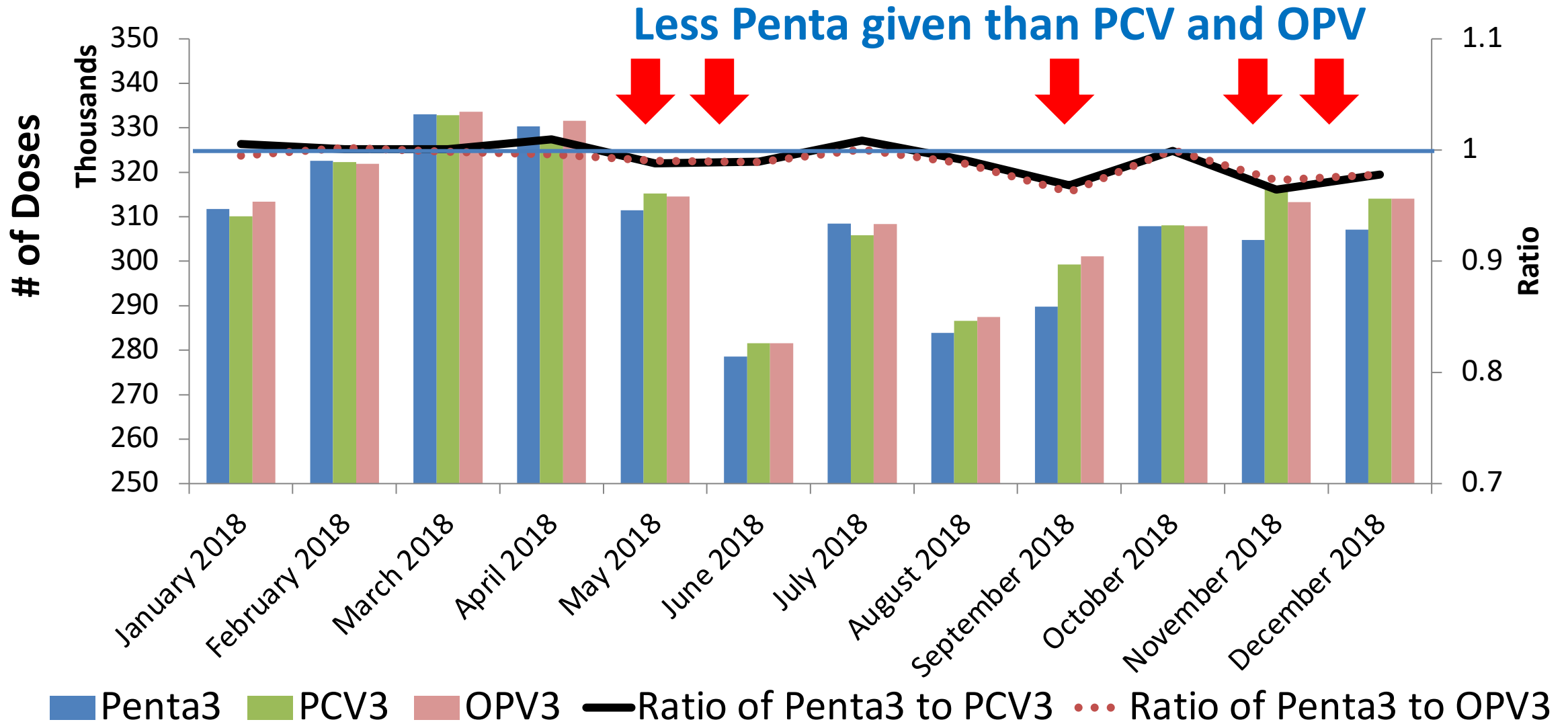


EXAMPLE KEY QUESTIONS

Program Level	Key Question for Data Triangulation Analysis
National-Level	Which districts with low performance and/or inconsistencies in data quality requiring follow-up?
Sub-National Level	Which health units under my supervision should be prioritized for visits or follow-up?

Next: Examples of how to investigate these questions using stock data

Ratio of Penta3 to PCV3 and OPV3 doses given — National level, 2018



Penta doses given vs. vial used & wastage

Doses	2018	2019
Penta wastage	0.14%	0.06%

Number of Sub-districts (612)

Wastage <0%	94	98
Wastage >10%	12	6

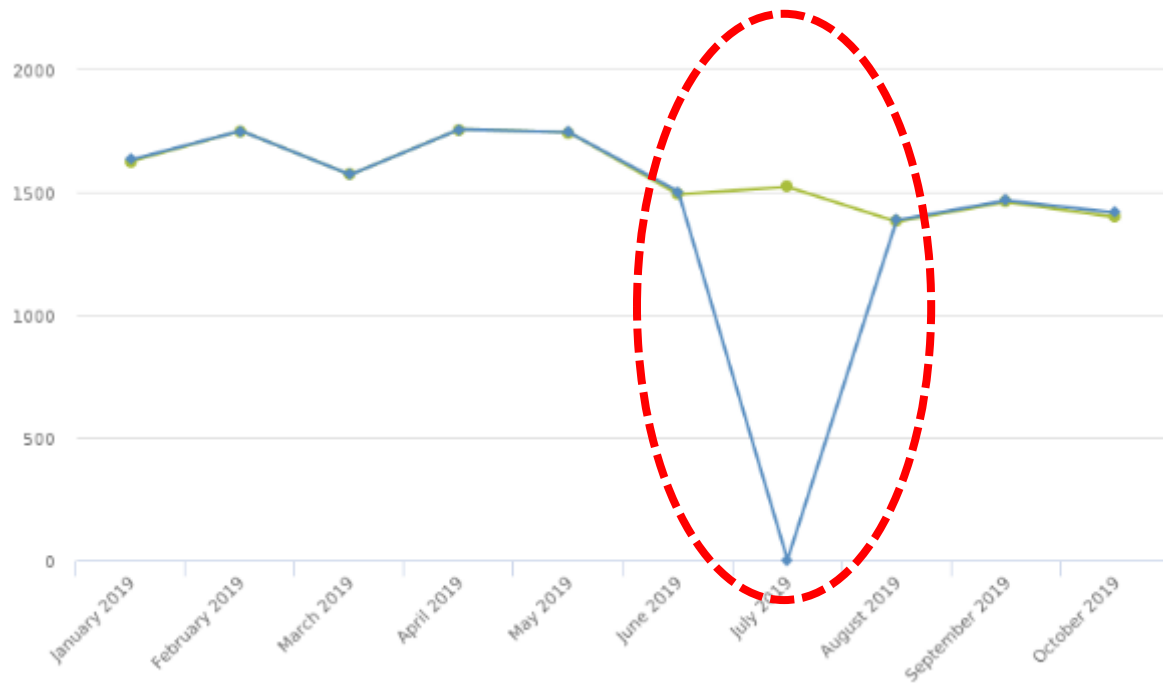
Pentavalent – single dose vial

2018			Jan-June 2019		
Total Pentavalent Given	Total Pentavalent used	Pentavalent open vial wastage (%)	Total Pentavalent Given	Total Pentavalent used	Pentavalent open vial wastage (%)
2318	7480	69.4	1055	1055	0
16906	21565	21.6	9020	9020	0
14954	18280	18.2	9173	11366	19.3
10771	12669	15	5752	6086	5.3
2589	2910	12.2	1269	1465	13.4
13074	14867	12.1	7721	9184	15.9
36574	41565	12	17246	19291	10.6
3148	3424	9.5	1425	1586	10.2
32513	32807	0.92	14612	16692	12.5
34806	35032	0.66	20560	17778	-15.6
25568	25616	0.19	12940	10996	-17.7
28555	27765	0.15	12403	14517	14.6
8277	8287	0.12	4335	3719	-16.6
28955	28986	0.11	15026	10309	-45.8
24273	23969	0.01	12247	10273	-19.2
22645	22645	0	12422	14084	11.8
30393	30393	0	17527	15527	-12.9
35453	35452	0	17871	15707	-13.8
22857	22857	0	11630	10105	-15.1
20103	20102	0	10676	9115	-17.1
10338	10338	0	5478	4675	-17.2
13641	13641	0	7259	6195	-17.2
41969	41969	0	22742	19008	-19.6
5315	5295	-0.19	3544	2882	-23
3665	3057	-3.1	1814	1313	-18.5
9186	8602	-6.8	4865	4735	-2.7
46931	43643	-7.5	28140	26448	-6.4
13280	12317	-7.8	6710	6710	0
13909	12905	-7.8	7298	6223	-17.3
12859	11822	-8.8	6808	6664	0
14685	13484	-8.8	7340	7340	0
10168	9313	-9.1	5449	5449	0
24227	22008	-10.1	12801	12801	0
12605	11369	-10.9	6689	6690	0.01
21977	18194	-20.8	11038	9163	-20.5

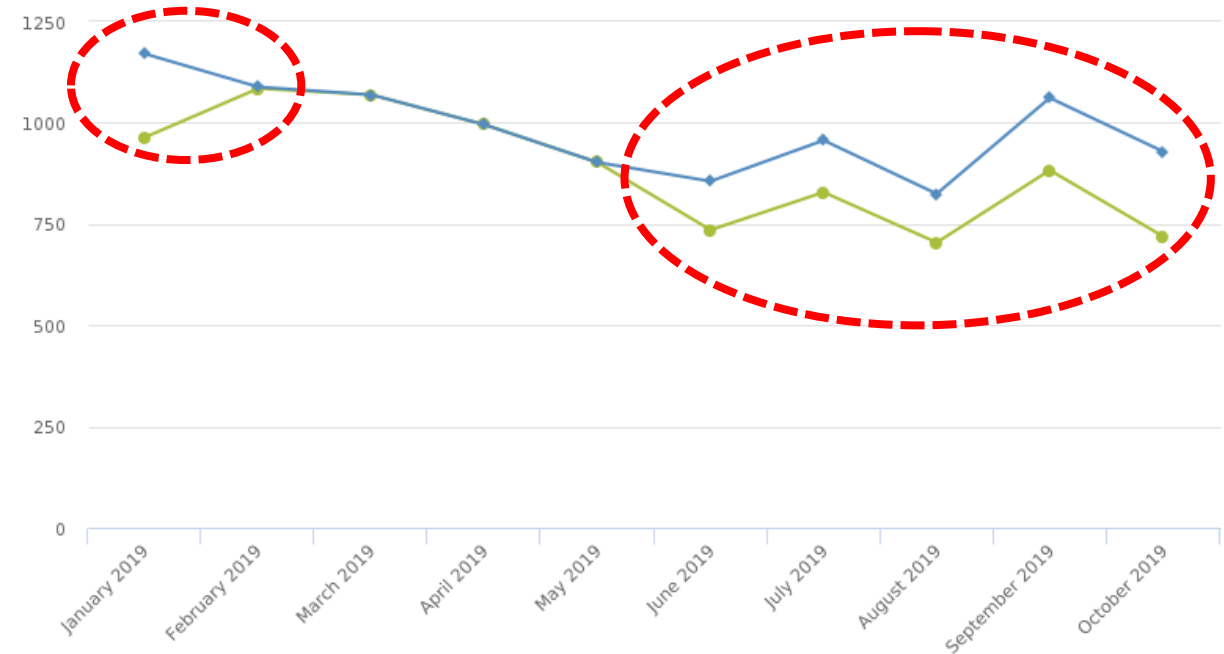
Examples of coverage data quality issues in DHIS2



Zero monthly stock report



Discrepancies in admin vs stock data

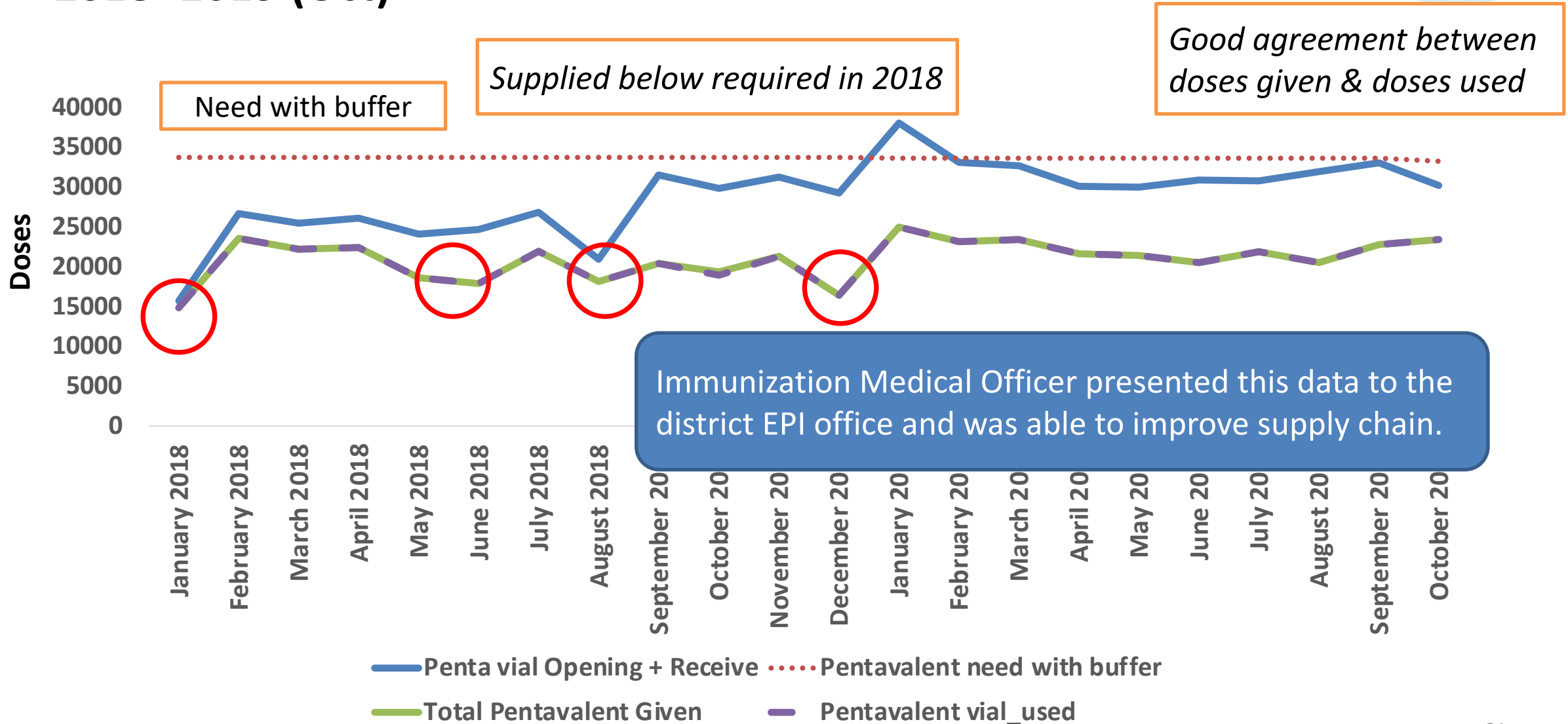


● Total Penta Doses Given

◆ Penta vials used



Penta doses available & used vs. doses administered, Municipality X, 2018- 2019 (Oct)



Opportunities for integrating triangulation with existing activities



- Routine analysis
 - Feedback on reported data
 - EPI data review meetings (monthly, quarterly)
 - Annual desk reviews
 - Periodic in-depth assessments
- Ad-hoc evaluations of intervention impact or program implementation
- Outbreak investigations
- Part of Data Quality Reviews, EPI/VPD Surveillance Reviews
- Trainings of Mid-level managers & supportive supervision
- Dashboard design

Suggestions for how you can start *now*



- Review the [triangulation guidance](#) 😊
- Use all the data you have available, including vaccine stock and surveillance
- Collaborate across programmes/organizations to discover additional data sources
- Ask more questions — to drive analyses and discover the root causes of problems
- Brush up data analysis/visualization skills by reading tutorials and videos online
- Identify multiple alternative explanations for results, including data limitations
- Brainstorm different possible data-guided actions, the relative impact, and related assumptions
- Seek feedback from colleagues who are good at analysis or presentations



Resources

Technet-21 Topics Page on Triangulation: <https://www.technet-21.org/en/topics/triangulation>

Triangulation for Improved Decision-making in Immunization Programs: Draft Guidance (July 2020)

<https://tinyurl.com/triangulation-July2020> (English)

<https://tinyurl.com/triangulationMars2020> (French, currently only available in March 2020 version)

Public Health Data Triangulation for Immunization & VPD Surveillance Programs: Draft Framework (Dec 2019)

<https://www.learning.foundation/vpd-triangulation-draft>

WHO Effective Communication of Immunization Data (2019)

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/vaccines-and-immunization/publications/2019/effective-communication-of-immunization-data-2019>

Gavi Analysis Guide:

<https://www.gavi.org/sites/default/files/document/guidelines/Analysis-Guidance-2020.pdf>

WHO Handbook on the use, collection, and improvement of immunization data (2020 draft):

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/vtkm2m1utl3p9e5/Immunization%20Data%2005march2020.docx?dl=0>

Webinar resources Scholar course (slides, recordings, background)

www.tinyurl.com/2020-triangulation (English)

www.tinyurl.com/triangulation-2020 (Français)

Data Triangulation: Use of Health Facility Immunization Reporting Tools. John Snow, Inc. (2017):

<https://www.jsi.com/resource/data-triangulation-use-of-health-facility-immunization-reporting-tools/>

Acknowledgements



- Ben Dahl, CDC
- Chris Murrill, CDC
- Morgane Donadel, CDC
- Dieula Tchoualeu, CDC
- Jan Grevendonk, WHO
- Carolina Danovaro, WHO
- Marta Gacic-Dobo, WHO
- Mamadou Diallo, UNICEF
- Danni Daniels, WHO-EURO
- Michael Edelstein, PHE
- David Brown, Consultant
- Riswana Soundardjee, Gavi
- Gustavo Correa, Gavi
- Lee Hampton, Gavi
- Colleagues from organizations who provided valuable feedback on guidance: WHO-Bangladesh, WHO-WPRO, WHO-HQ, JSI, BMGF, Gavi, CDC and SAGE Data Working Group
- Many colleagues who provided feedback through SurveyMonkey®, EPI Partners' Meeting (2018), WHO-EMRO Monitoring Workshop, WHO Scholar course on Triangulation for Immunization Programme Improvement, and country workshops



THANK YOU



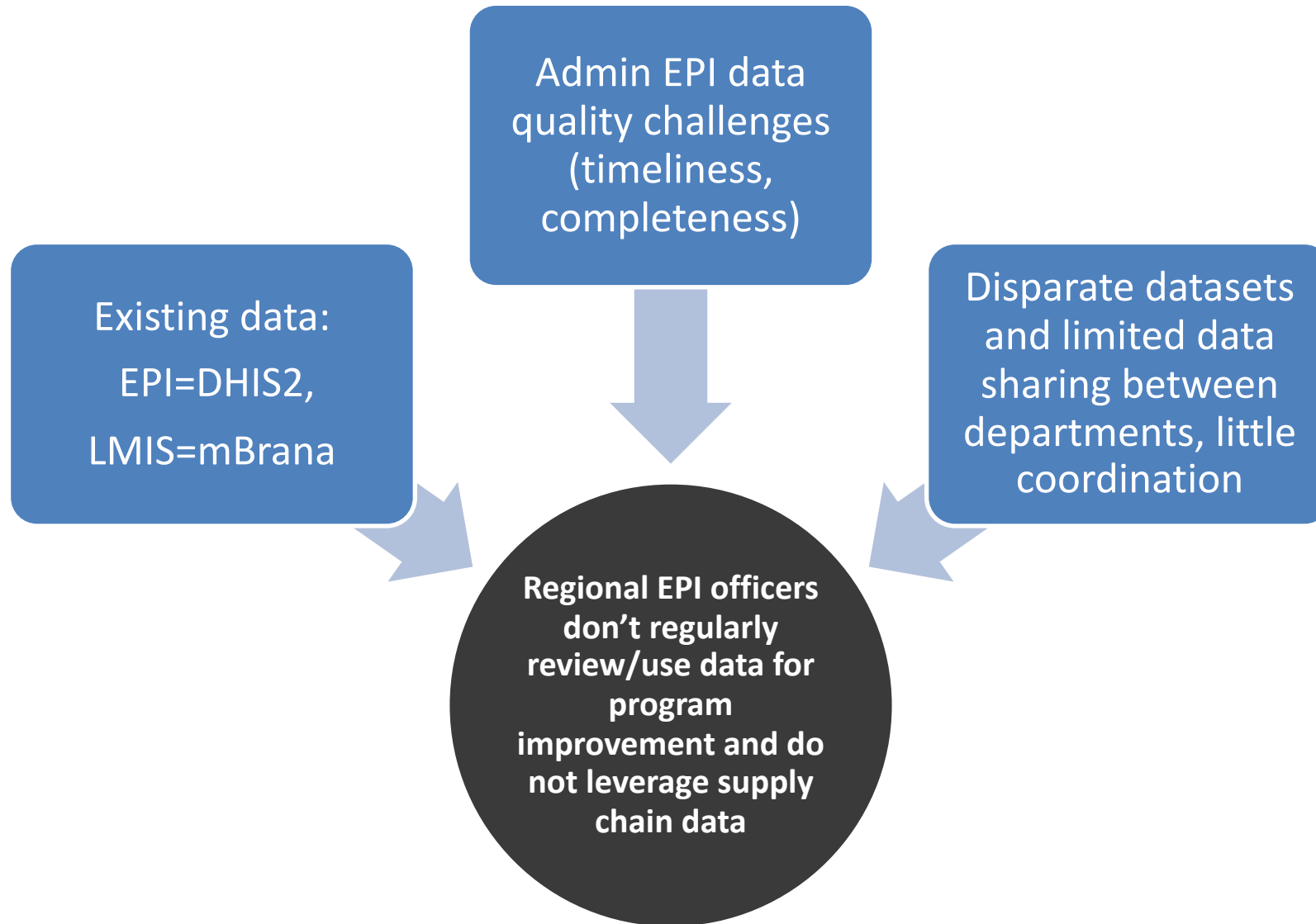
Triangulating EPI and supply chain data for enhanced data use and decision-making: an example from Ethiopia

Amare Bayeh, JSI, Ethiopia



16th TechNet Conference
Shaping a resilient and adaptive immunization program

Background





Objective

Develop a **replicable process for data use** that begins with identification of key indicators, data sources available, and key decisions that need to be made on a regular basis.

Regional (sub-national) consultative workshop-Fall 2019



- Key staff (Regional health managers, Immunization, Supply chain, DHIS/HMIS) who do not always collaborate brought together
- The group discussed the key issues and barriers to data use and data triangulation
- They came out with the priority action being to **develop a user-friendly tool that could bring together EPI and iSC datasets and help interpret information for action**

Resulting activity design

Tool development

Develop Excel dashboard tool

Develop user guide

Develop guidance on conducting data review meetings using tool

Rollout at RHB (regional) level

PSA, DHIS2 and EPI officers work to compile DHIS2 and mBrana reports

EPI officer leads analysis and monthly review meetings

Joint action planning during meetings (EPI, PSA, and DHIS2 focused staff)

Monitor implementation and analyze use of data

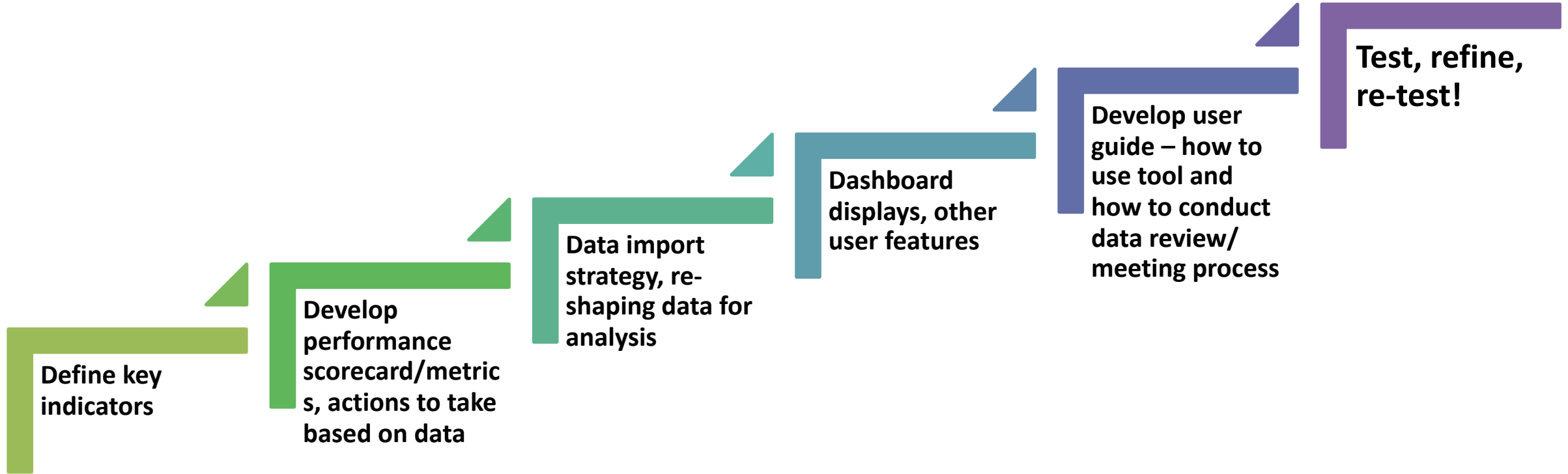
Participate in initial review meetings

Conduct “user documentation” - informal KIIs on tool usability, feasibility as a monthly process

Conduct process documentation on “analysis to decisions to action” continuum



Development of the Immunization Data Triangulation Tool (IDTT)



Indicators for data triangulation



Ratio of PCV1 doses administered to Penta1 doses administered

Ratio of total Penta administered (doses 1, 2, and 3) to Penta issued

*Rolling average over 6 months

Ratio of total measles doses opened to total doses issued

*Rolling average over 6 months

Ratio of ending stock balance for Penta to buffer stock

*Compares end stock balance to buffer stock required

Doses administered for measles

*Rolling average over 3 months

Doses administered for IPV

*Rolling average over 3 months

Data triangulation scoring



- Establishing target ranges for each of 6 indicators (example below)
- Create a summary triangulation composite score –
 - Assign point values to **green/yellow/red**
 - Add up points for all 6 indicators
 - Overall woreda score also indicated as **green/ yellow / red**
(strong/moderate/poor)

Indicator	Calculation	Target ranges
Ratio of total Penta administered to Penta issued	$\frac{\text{\# doses administered Penta (1-2-3)}}{\text{\# doses issued Penta (1-2-3)}}$	Green: 0.95 – 1.0
*Rolling average over 6 months	(Rolling average over 6 months)	Yellow: 0.8 – 0.95
		Red: <0.8 or >1.0



Region:	Benishangul Gumuz
Ethiopian Month:	Ginbot
Ethiopian Year:	2012

Immunization Data Triangulation Tool (IDTT)

Immunization and Supply Chain Data Triangulation

Purpose: To triangulate immunization program and supply chain data for improved decision-making and action.

Instructions: To begin using this tool, select the region and the most recent month and year for which you would like to review data on the Regional and Woreda Dashboards, using the spaces provided at the top right-side of the screen. Once you have selected the data inputs, click on the start button below to begin data entry. The tool will navigate to the DHIS2 data entry page where you will be prompted to copy and paste monthly DHIS2 into the tool in the space provided. You will make a separate entry for each month of data you would like to enter into the tool. You will then do the same data entry procedure for mBrana data, using the mBrana data entry page. Once you have completed data entry, you can navigate to the regional and woreda dashboards using the navigation buttons provided.

If you would like to continue to navigate between pages, go back to previous pages and additional resources, use the navigation buttons found on the right or upper right side of your screen. For optimal use, please read and follow all instructions carefully. For more guidance, review the accompanying IDTT user guide.

START



TOOL NAVIGATION

DHIS2
data entry

mBrana data
entry

Data Tri
Regional
dashboard

RED Cat
Regional
dashboard

Woreda
dashboard

User guide

Indicator
definitions

Credit

DHIS 2 Data Entry

Use the form below for DHIS2 data entry. Begin by selecting the month and year of the DHIS2 data you will be submitting. Copy the relevant data from the DHIS2 monthly report and paste into the indicated section below. Use the headers as guides to double check you are pasting the correct data into each column. Once you have pasted the proper data into this form, select the "submit data" button to submit the data to the database; this button will also clear the data from the form to make ready for the next month.

Important reminders: There is no need to copy the headers, only the data from the DHIS2 report. Also, this is a month by month submission form. Only submit one month at a time. If you have a need to submit more than one month, follow the instructions above and select "submit data" before proceeding to the next month.

Tool Navigation

mBrana
data entry

Data Tri
Regional
dashboard

RED Cat
Regional
dashboard

Main menu

Select month:

Select year:

Submit Data

woreda BCG Penta1 Penta3 PCV1 PCV3 Rota1 Rota2 OPV1 OPV3 IPV Measles1 Measles2 allvaccines TT Penta_given Measles_oper Penta_open

Select this cell and paste DHIS2 data here

After copying the DHIS2 data, select this cell. Then right click and paste data as values.

Benishangul Gumuz Regional Dashboard: DHIS2/mBrana Data Triangulation

The data below provides a snapshot of the status of key triangulated immunization and supply chain indicators for each woreda in this region, using a composite score made up of six key indicators. Green indicates a "strong" score, the woreda is scoring well across the indicators; Yellow indicates a "moderate" score, further review is necessary; and Red indicates a "poor" score, immediate review and action are required. To the right is the zonal summary of these composite scores. To see detailed data for each Woreda across key indicators, navigate to the Woreda dashboard using the blue Tool Navigation buttons to the right of the screen.

Summary by Woreda

Woreda	Tahasas 2012	Tir 2012	Yekatit 2012	Megabit 2012	Miyazia 2012	Ginbot 2012
Agalo Meti WorHO	Missing data					
Asosa Town 1 WorHO	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data
Assosa WorHO	Missing data					
Bambasi WorHO	Missing data					
Belo Jeganfoy WorHO	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data
Bulen WorHO	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data		
Dangur WorHO	Missing data					
Dibate WorHO	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data
Guba WorHO	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data
Homosha WorHO	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data
Kamashi Primary Hospital						
Kamashi WorHO	Missing data					
Kurmuk WorHO	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data		
Mandura WorHO	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data
Mao Komo Special WorHO	Missing data					
Menge WorHO	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data		
Oda Bilidigilu WorHO	Missing data					
Pawi Hospital	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data
Pawi WorHO	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data
Sedal WorHO	Missing data					
SherKole WorHO	Missing data					
Wembera WorHO	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data
Yaso WorHO	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data

Tool Navigation

RED
Regional
dashboard

Woreda
dashboard

Main menu

Indicator
definitions

Summary by Zone for Ginbot 2012

Zone	Green	Yellow	Red	Missing data
Assosa ZHD	0	3	3	2
Kamashi ZHD	0	2	1	2
Mao Komo Special ZHD	0	1	0	0
Metekel ZHD	0	1	1	6



Agalo Meti WorHO Woreda Dashboard

To see detailed data across key indicators, select the woreda of interest from the dropdown menu below. Review the data and decide on priority actions to take or discuss with the woreda. To see detailed calculations and definitions for displayed indicators, please navigate to the Indicator Definitions tab or consult the User Guide.

Woreda:

Tool Navigation



Woreda Data Triangulation

	Tahasas 2012	Tir 2012	Yekatit 2012	Megabit 2012	Miyazia 2012	Ginbot 2012	Action to take
Ratio of PCVI doses administered to Penta I doses administered	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Ratio of total Penta administered to Penta issued <i>*Rolling average over 6 months</i>	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	Indicates high closed-vial wastage due to cold chain failure or similar issue. Follow up with woreda on vaccine management.
Ratio of total Measles doses opened to total doses issued <i>*Rolling average over 6 months</i>	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	If ratio <1.0 may be too many vaccine issues or too few vaccines opened. If ratio >1.0 may be an issue with data quality. Review data and plan for supportive supervision.
Ratio of ending stock balance for Penta to buffer stock <i>Compares end stock balance to buffer stock required</i>	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	Indicates extreme quantities, leading to inefficiencies. Check if VRF was submitted, supply missed or over consumption due to seasonal influx, CC failure, etc.
Doses administered for measles <i>Rolling average over 3 months</i>	88	77	98	68	80	147	Doses administered in Ginbot 2012 are above the +/-20% range of doses administered in the previous three months. May be due to data recording errors or revisions. Review and correct/adjustment errors and plan for supportive supervision.
Doses administered for IPV <i>Rolling average over 3 months</i>	42	98	80	55	64	76	Doses administered in Ginbot 2012 are within +/-20% range of doses administered in the previous three months.

Woreda Vaccine Coverage

	Tahasas 2012	Tir 2012	Yekatit 2012	Megabit 2012	Miyazia 2012	Ginbot 2012	Action to take
RED categorisation	Category 2	Category 1	Category 1	Category 3	Category 3	Category 3	Conduct supportive supervision; Identify pregnant women and register infants; Review static/outreach functionality; Discuss with QITs/command posts and re-map catchment area

...Implementation ongoing....!



- Tool rollout is happening
- Conduct tool usability assessment in the coming months
- Conduct informal KIIs with users to understand:
 - how the tool has facilitated data review and
 - how they have USED the data from this triangulation tool



Thank You

Visit our website: uifhs.jsi.com



IMPACT Teams for improving immunization data quality and use

Harrison Mariki & Daniel Kinyanjui

About inSupply Health Limited

inSupply Health, an affiliate of JSI Research & Training Institute, is an independent supply chain advisory firm based in East Africa that provides clients with customized guidance on supply chain management and design.



We specialize in



Developing supply chain **maturity strategies**



Building organizational capacity for supply chains



Designing and implementing **data-driven, optimized** supply chain systems

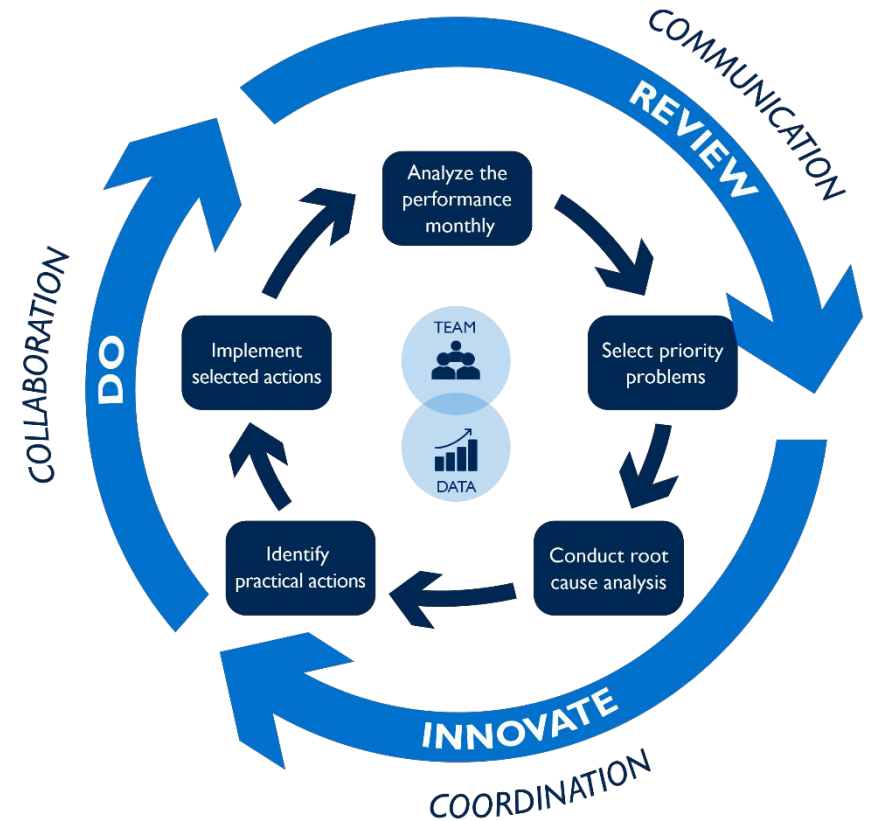


Forecasting health commodity needs

IMPACT Teams provide a structured and rigorous process for supply chain problem-solving

A system of interconnected teams, made up of people across functions and disciplines who meet routinely and are:

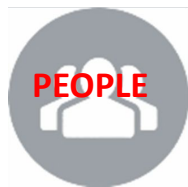
- Trained to develop, interpret and set targets for key supply chain indicators, and use action-oriented dashboards
- Encouraged to follow a structured, problem-solving process
- Empowered to use their data for operational and strategic decisions with ultimate goal of improving the performance of their supply chain



IMPACT teams implemented in 10 countries, across programs and health system levels



Country	Vaccines	FP/RH	TB	HIV	Malaria	MCH
Ethiopia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Guinea	●	●				
Indonesia		●				
Kenya	●	●				●
Malawi		●			●	●
Myanmar		●			●	●
Nigeria		●				
Pakistan	●					
Rwanda		●			●	●
Tanzania	●	●	●	●	●	●



Establish
multi-disciplinary,
multi-level teams



Build on existing
mechanisms for
sustainability



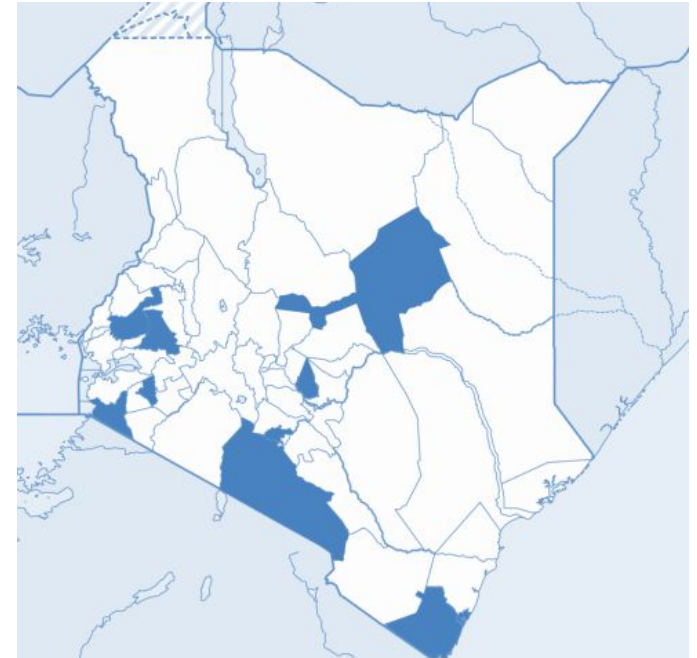
Access, enhance
existing data,
making it visual,
easy-to use and
actionable

IMPACT Teams implemented across 17 counties in Kenya

inSupply implemented IMPACT Teams across 10 counties in 2016-2018

A number of studies have demonstrated effectiveness of IMPACT teams in improving supply chain outcomes. A 2018 study on the use of RTM data and IMPACT teams found **significant increases in CCE uptime** associated with IMPACT team interventions from 59 devices and 36 locations..

However, the approach was not institutionalized and sustained after the project ended.



 *“[The IMPACT Team] has slowed down its activities....The coordination of the meeting was mainly being done by JSI. They would remind us on when we would have the next meeting and what he agenda would be.”*

-Kenya

IMPACT Team Implementation Progress in Tanzania

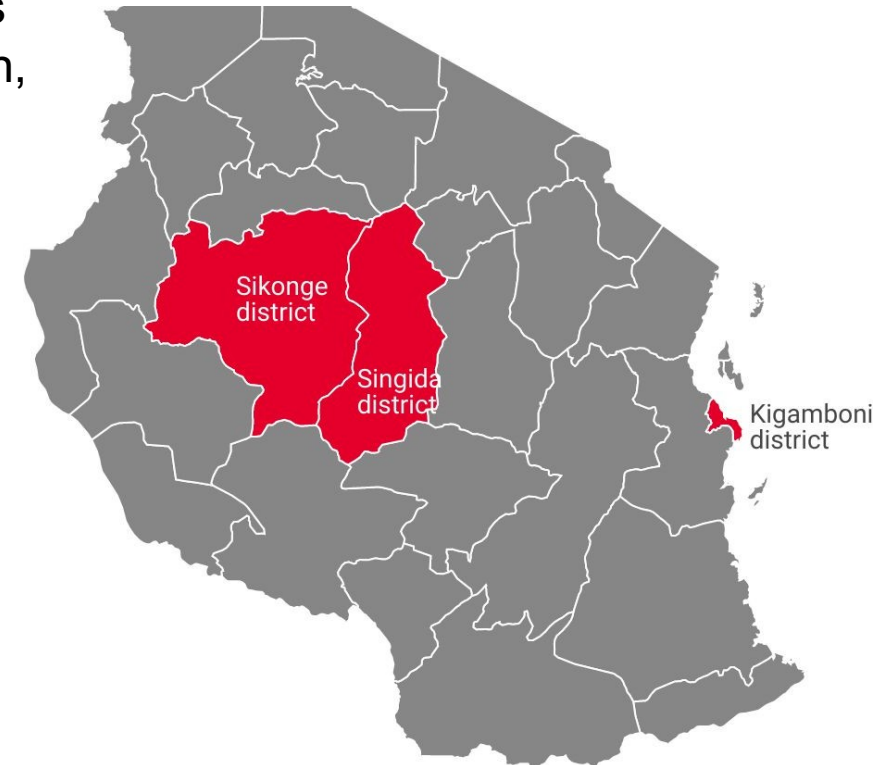


The IMPACT Team approach has been scaled up to 13 regions across Tanzania with support from multiple partners (GHSC, inSupplyHealth, THPS etc.)

inSupply Health is supporting the evolution of maturity in 3 ITs:

- Conducted a rapid assessment of all trained ITs
- Identified 3 district council ITs that demonstrated potential for evolution in maturity
- Assessed maturity level to customize further capacity building.

All the teams assessed started at the intermediate level.



The IMPACT Team approach has been well adopted by the Ministry of Health, (MOHCDGEC) & PORALG but questions around monitoring and support as the approach is scaled in more countries by different partners

-Tanzania

How might we make the approach more scalable and sustainable?



GOAL: To build on previous IMPACT team experience to develop adaptable models for operationalizing and scaling the people and process components of the approach



Evaluate, identify, and document the conditions for success and critical enablers of the IMPACT team and other data use approaches, to ensure that health workers can easily and sustainably use data to transform supply chain performance.



Develop implementation packages that can be adapted for different contexts depending on existing capacity and maturity of the system.



Collaborate with a variety of partners to enhance the IMPACT team data use approach and ensure the packages can be used by any implementing partner.

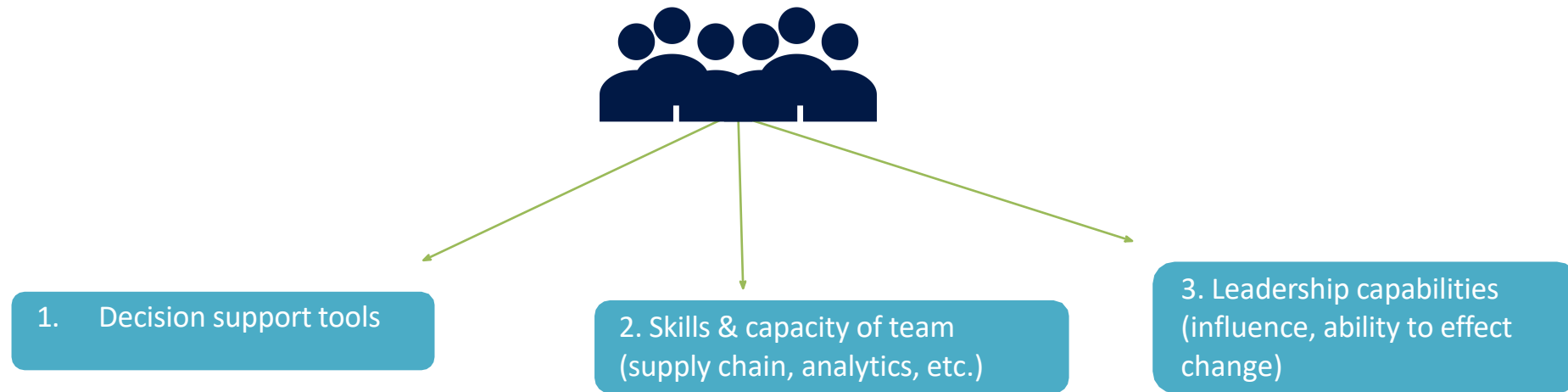
Institutionalization and sustainability of IT are an important challenge

HCD and Adaptive Learning provided a learning platform to:



- Identify the right composition of the IT members, their motivation
- Engage leaders to foster and support data use and IT processes
- Motivate regular meetings and consistent attendance
- Help teams overcome barriers to action and escalation mechanisms for issues outside the IMPACT teams control
- Recognize good performance

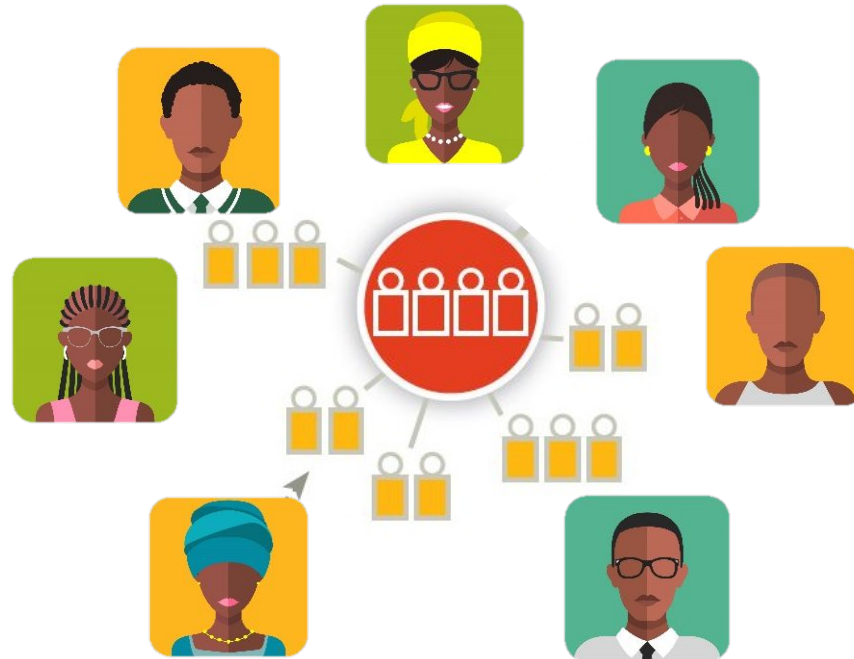
Insights from HCD process: 3 factors influence the maturity of IMPACT teams



Each maturity stage is associated with a different package for operationalization, e.g. process guides for design, implementation, governance and performance management, and requires different support to get to the next level of maturity.

HCD & Adaptive Learning: From System Archetypes to Role Profiles

- Our initial HCD prototypes looked at three system archetypes
- Our adaptive learning helped us realize we needed a more granular model for differentiated implementation support for helping teams evolve their maturity levels.
- Revisiting our HCD research we asked:
 - Which IMPACT team members are critical for the success of the approach?
 - And what are the **knowledge, skills and competencies** needed in each IMPACT Team to creating meaningful change?



Adapting the IMPACT Team tools and processes to provide better support:

- Updated training materials
- Developed learning packages and motivation strategies to facilitate continuous learning
- Revising action plan tools to facilitate micro and macro tasks
- Collecting and visualizing IMPACT Team process data for better management

IMPACT Team Role Profiles

By assessing each profile based on key technical competencies, we can target capacity building efforts to build a team with a holistic skill set for creating meaningful change



Organizing Otto

He calls meetings, ensures logistics are in place, creates agenda and takes notes. People expect to hear from him about how work is delegated.



Peter Problem Solver

He is constantly questioning “but why” when it comes to challenges. He is good at thinking and steering the team towards actionable and practical next steps.



Data Wiz Diana

She understands the indicators and can interpret data for non-data people. She is familiar with SC data sources and can analyze raw data from a spreadsheet and graph trends.



Supply Chain Sam

He has a deep understanding of supply chain processes. When challenges are identified, he can critically analyze the system and suggest SC-specific solutions.



Influencing Irene

She has strong relationships with and easy access to key decision makers and her input holds weight. When she suggests actions, it is taken seriously.



Resource Ritah

She influences the purse strings. She knows what money is available, how to advocate for it and how to present it in a way that can be approved.



Lucy Leader

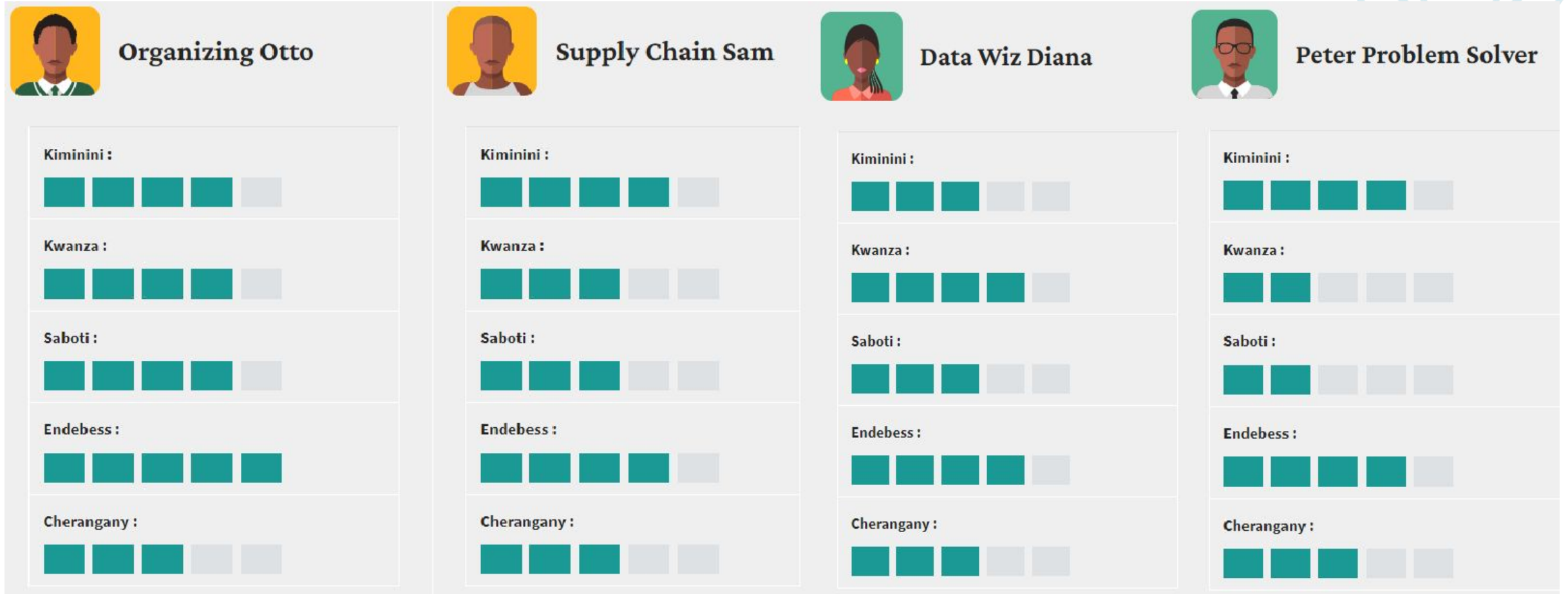
She holds authority. Everyone knows that if she doesn't endorse or support the meeting, it doesn't happen as planned. She has a big picture view into activities to leverage to carry out solutions.



Core roles

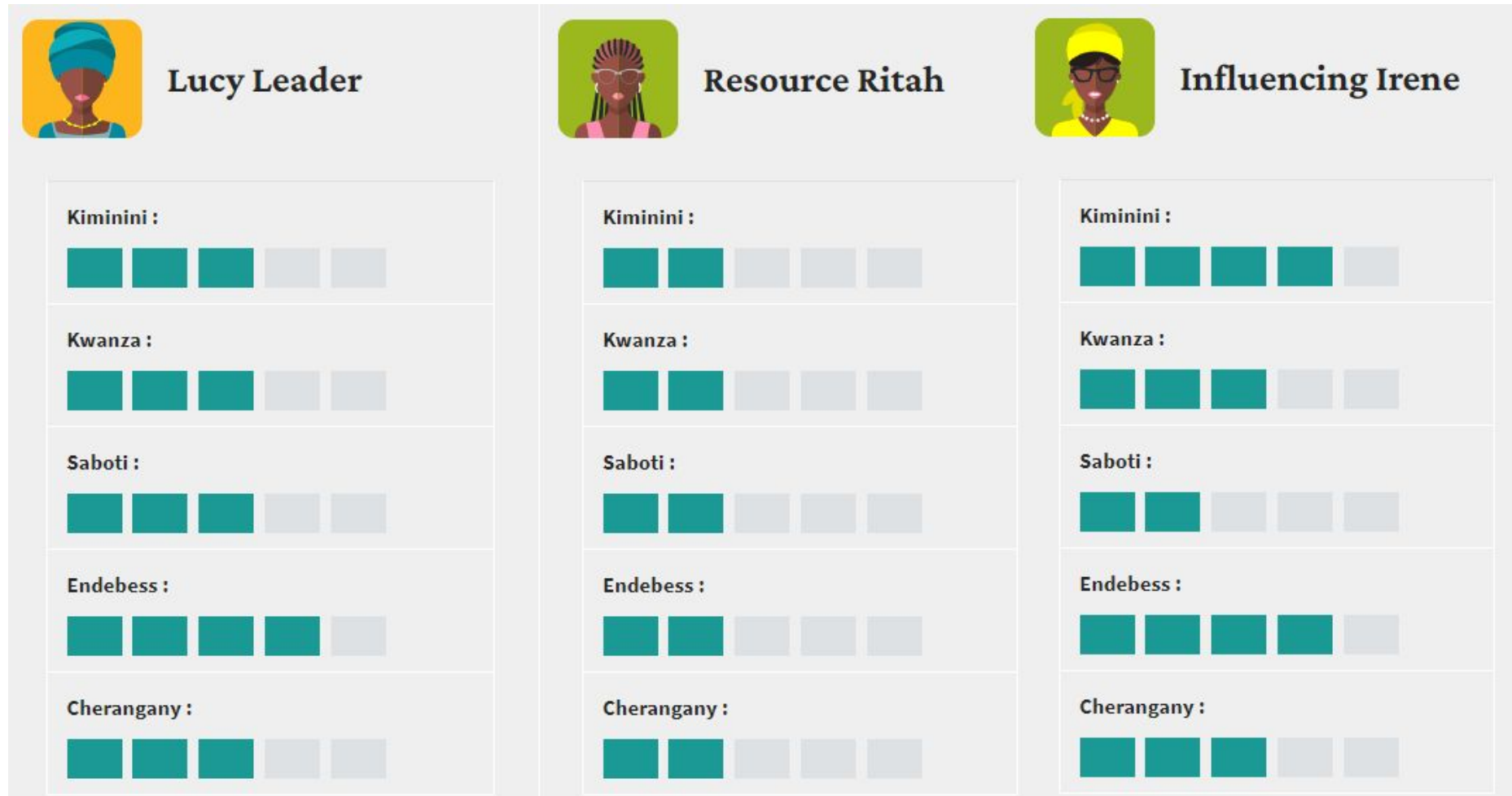
Enabling roles

Snapshot of IMPACT Teams Role Profile comparison from Kenya



These are the **core** role profiles. Capacity building needs cuts across the sub counties; problem solving and prioritization appear to be the greatest gaps at a glance

Snapshot of IMPACT Teams Role Profile results from Kenya



These are **enabling** role profiles (not required for every meeting). Scores are low at sub county levels. implying these profiles are present at county levels

Snapshot of District IMPACT Team Role Profile results from Tanzania



Supply Chain Sam



Organizing Otto



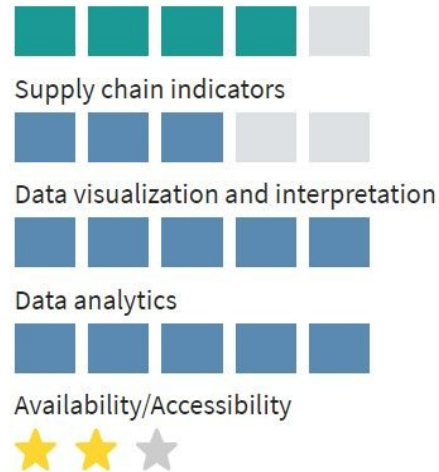
Influencing Irene



Peter Problem Solver



Data Wiz Diane



Lucy Leader



Resource Rita



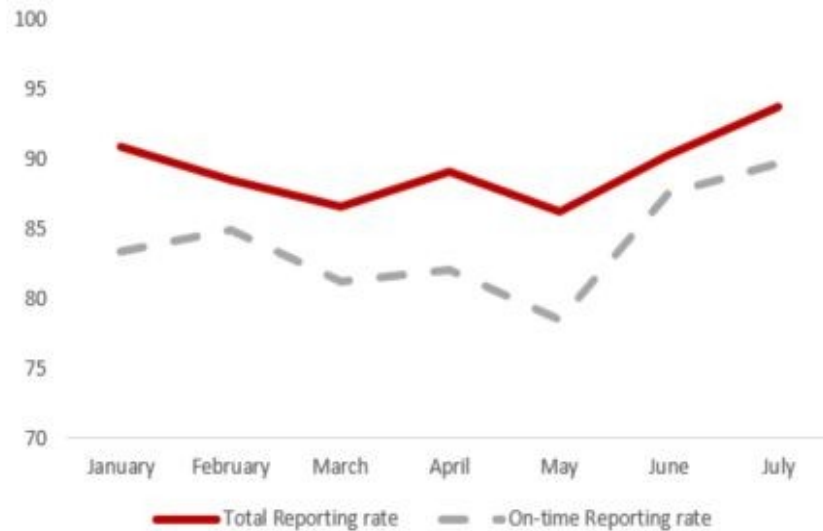
In this example Influencing Irene, Peter Problem solving and Resource Rita stand out as areas that need capacity building

Kenya County Snapshot: Key Immunization Indicators

Jan-July 2020



1. Reporting Rates



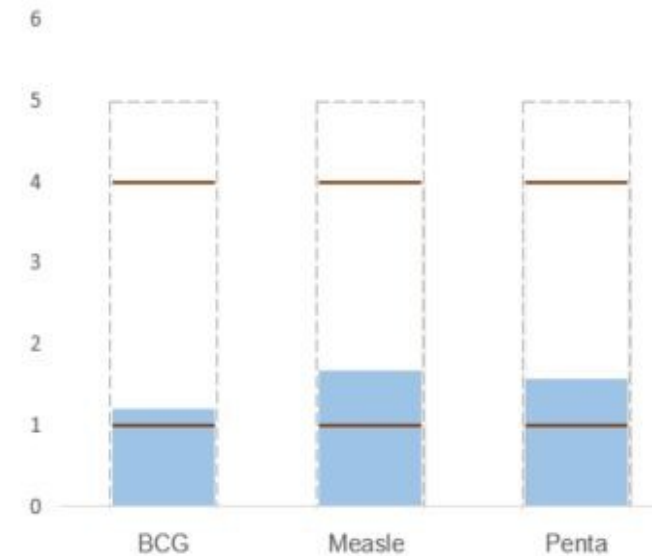
2. Stock out Rates

Month	BCG	Measles	Penta
January	6%	8%	8%
February	18%	10%	10%
March	21%	12%	11%
April	17%	11%	10%
May	20%	16%	12%
June	7%	8%	6%
July	7%	5%	5%

3. Coverage

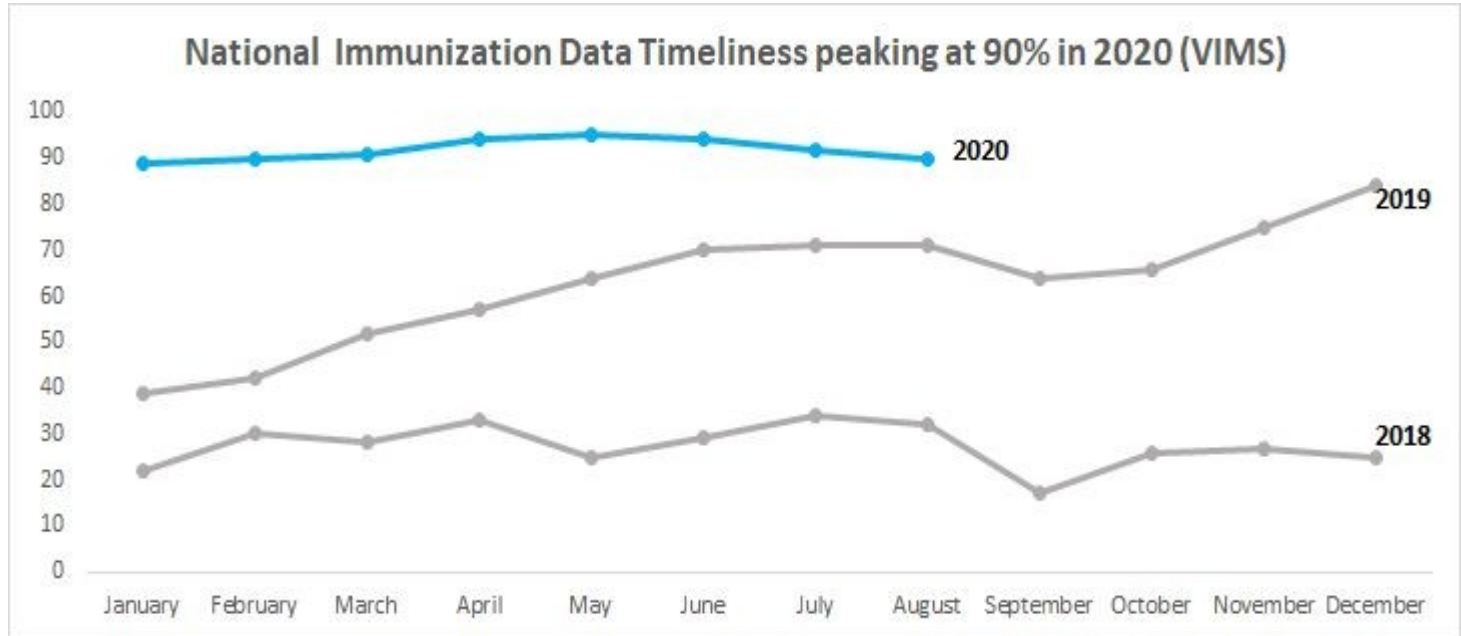


4. Stock Status



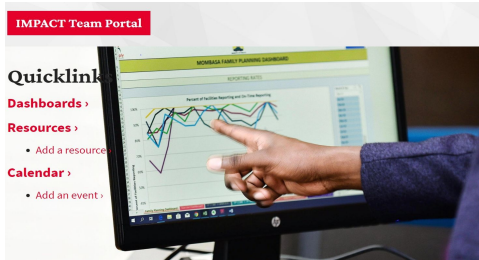
As data becomes available, tackling other supply chain issues like stock outs becomes easier. Having adequate stock helps reduce stock out rates. BCG for example is almost getting to the minimum level compared to Measles and Penta and their stock levels are 7%, 5% and 5% respectively

Snapshot of Results from Tanzania



With implementation of IMPACT Teams approach VIMS reporting timeliness has significantly improved. Having achieved this target throughout 2020, the program has now introduced indicators for monitoring vaccine availability and potency.

Continued Adaptation: What next for IMPACT teams



Evolving the use of decision support tools;

- The IMPACT Teams portal is the home for IT resources including learning packages, role profile assessments, IT activity calendar etc.
- The IT portal links the IMPACT team approach (process indicators) with the supply chain performance. It helps identify areas that need strengthening to ensure the IT objectives are met.



Strengthening IT capacity through **Self-directed online learning** packages based on the role profile assessments that identify the gaps



Co-creating CCE data use priorities with IMPACT teams by applying HCD to optimize visualization of RTM data for users at all levels and to

THANK YOU

Co-creating Innovation
for Health



@inSupplyHealth

#IMPACTTeams

www.insupplyhealth.com
info@insupplyhealth.com

inSupply Health regularly publishes and disseminates findings.

Email

info@insupplyhealth.com if you would like to receive our newsletter and other communications.