



Data visualization to strengthen data-based programmatic decision making & communication Maya Tholandi

EMAS M&E Director

Expanding Maternal and Neonatal Survival (EMAS)

- USAID-funded
- \$55 million, 2011-2017
- 150 hospitals, 300 health centers in Indonesia
- 6 provinces, 30 districts, 200+ staff
- Consortium: Jhpiego, RTI, Save, LKBK, Muhammadiyah







Where we started

- Data visualization was not our goal.
- Our goal was to understand what information was needed to assess performance against key outcomes to support internal program decision-making and to inform facilitylevel accountability and action.
- We invested in systems to collect relevant information and to strengthen data quality
- This foundation of relevant, quality data facilitated effective visualization



Communicating Results

Examples of products

- Monthly Facility-level Data Dashboards
- Monthly MOH report
- Quarterly M&E Update
- Annual Report: Executive Summary for the MOH

Factors we take into account

- Audience
- What information do they need?
- How frequently do they need it?
- Availability and quality of the data
- How should the information be analyzed and organized to maximize its message?
- Incorporate data visualization to maximize results communication





A FEW EXAMPLES OF HOW WE LOOK AT OUR DATA



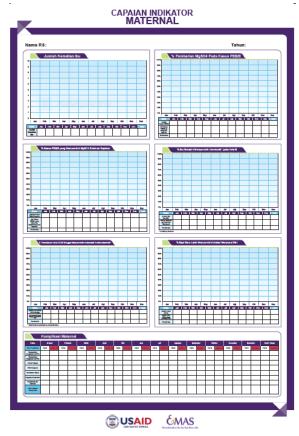


Facility-level Data Visualization



Clinical Dashboard to Monitor Monthly Performance

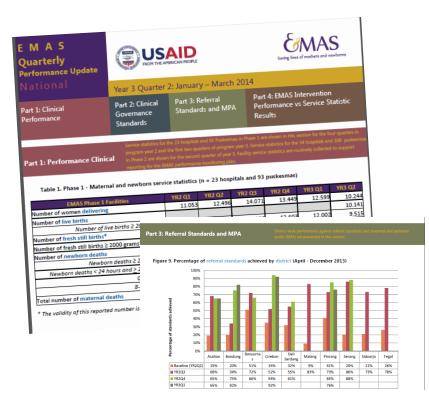
Data for Decision-Making Posters to Track Performance Trends



Data Visualization to Communicate with Stakeholders

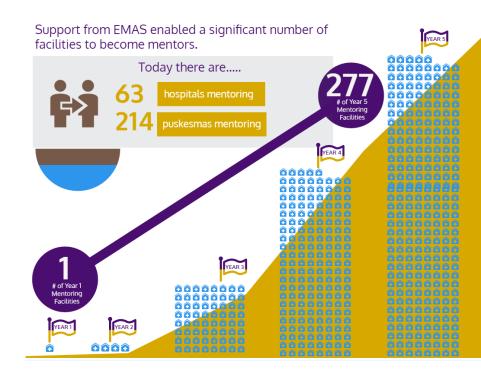
Product: Quarterly Update Summarizing Trends in Program Performance

Audience: Policy makers and program leadership



Product: Infographics

Audience: Local stakeholders and donor reporting



Data Visualization to Inform Programmatic Decision-Making

Product: Facility-level Dashboard with Monthly Coverage of Evidence-based Interventions; color-coded for follow-up

Audience: Province and District-level Teams

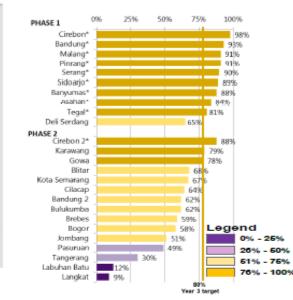
MATERNAL						NEONATAL							
S omen ng at reeks ceived S)	2. MgSO4 (& of PE/E cases treated with MgSO4)	3. MgSO4 Referral (2 of referred PE/E cases treated with MgSO4 before referral (kospital oaly))	4. Uterotonic (2 of deliveries that receive a uterotonic in the 3rd stage of labor)	5. 2 Maternal Death review within 24 b	1. Audit on Neonatal death > 2kg	2. 2 of newborn deaths (0-28 days) < 333 gr		4. 2 newborn deaths (0-28 days) 1500 - 1999 gr	(age 0-28 days and weight > 2.000 gr)	6. YTP (2 of newborns with Asphyzia, received Positive Pressure Yentilation) The Value is not expected	7. IMD (2 of newborns breastfed within 1 hour of delivery (among live births)	8. ANTIBIOTICS REFERRAL (2 of newborns referred with infection, given antibiotic before referral (hospital only)	
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CLINICAL DASHBOARD FOR HOSPITAL (APRIL-JUNE 2014)

Use of Mapping to Visualize Results Across a Decentralized Program







EAST JAVA

(D)

BLIDA

MALEN.

1

Phase 1 and Phase 2 districts (July-September 2014)

> Combining GIS and performance against annual targets to guide internal program management





*Note: coverage data are only available from EMAS-supported facilities

Lessons Learned

- Effective data visualization requires relevant data of sufficient quality to mobilize action
- Develop data products with primary users to maximize utility
- Information is POWERFUL! Data serve as a catalyst for action when <u>trusted</u>, available, and visible
- Visualization facilitated a broader awareness of performance & improved results communication within the EMAS program and in supported health facilities



Thank you!

For any questions, please contact maya.tholandi@jhpiego.org





