



ActivityInfo

Bridging MEAL and Case Management in Information Systems for MHPSS

Starting shortly, please wait!

BeDataDriven Mission



Provide the UN and NGOs with a standard, easy-to-use and comprehensive data management platform so that as many organizations as possible can become data-driven to achieve better outcomes for rights holders worldwide.

BeDataDriven pursues this mission by building and helping organizations implement ActivityInfo.



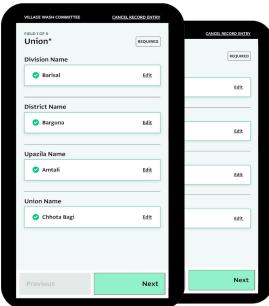
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An end-to-end solution for M&E data management

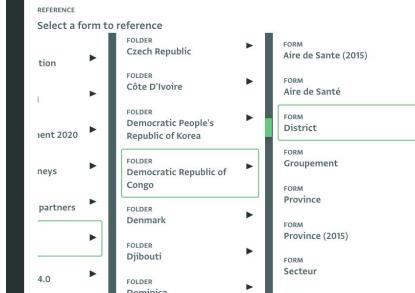
Data collection

Easily collect the data you need from anywhere



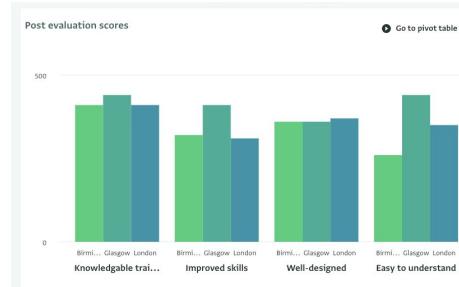
Data management

Organize your information according to your workflow



Data analysis

Generate actionable insights in real-time



ActivityInfo is your **integrated** solution for managing your data across the data lifecycle.

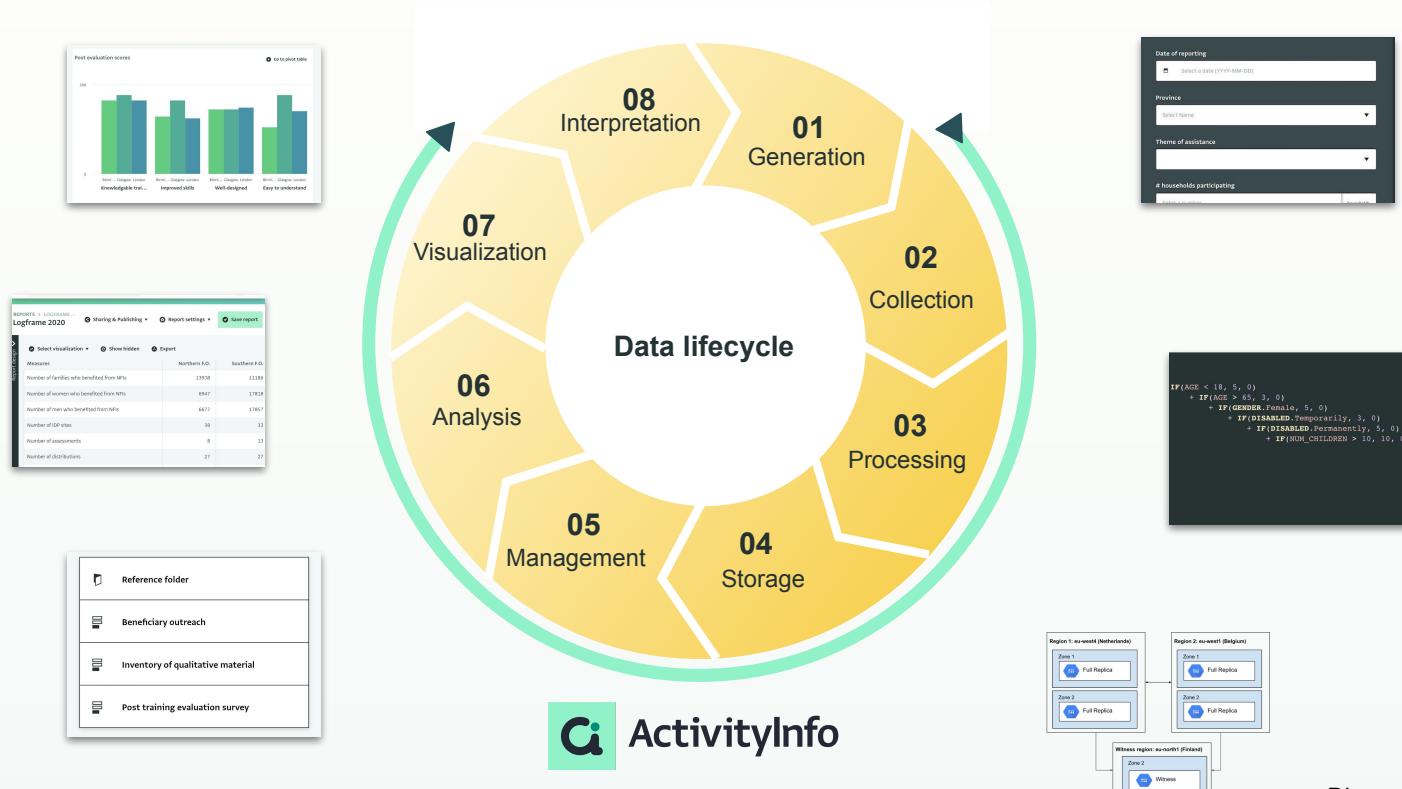


Diagram adapted
from Harvard
Business Review

ActivityInfo Users



Aga Khan Agency for Habitat



Meet your instructor



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Specialist
BeDataDriven

Agenda

Setting the scene

- Monitoring and evaluation framework for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS).
- Ethical considerations in monitoring and evaluation.

From theory to implementation

- Moving from the monitoring and evaluation framework to information management system design.
- How can information management systems support the implementation of MHPSS interventions? A case study example using ActivityInfo.

Setting the scene

Time for a short poll!

Introduction to MHPSS

MHPSS

MHPSS is used to describe any type of local or outside support that aims to protect or promote psychosocial well-being and/or prevent or treat mental disorder. (IASC Guidelines 2007)

Multisectoral and cross-cutting

Health, Protection , Education, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Shelter and Settlements, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) sectors/clusters/Areas of Responsibility (AORs)

Key considerations

Inter - Agency coordination and assessment

Creation of links across stakeholders to establish a common approach.

Coordinate assessments in order to guarantee a coherent and efficient response.

MHPSS design

Identify existing resources, prioritize needs and select programme activities across stakeholders.

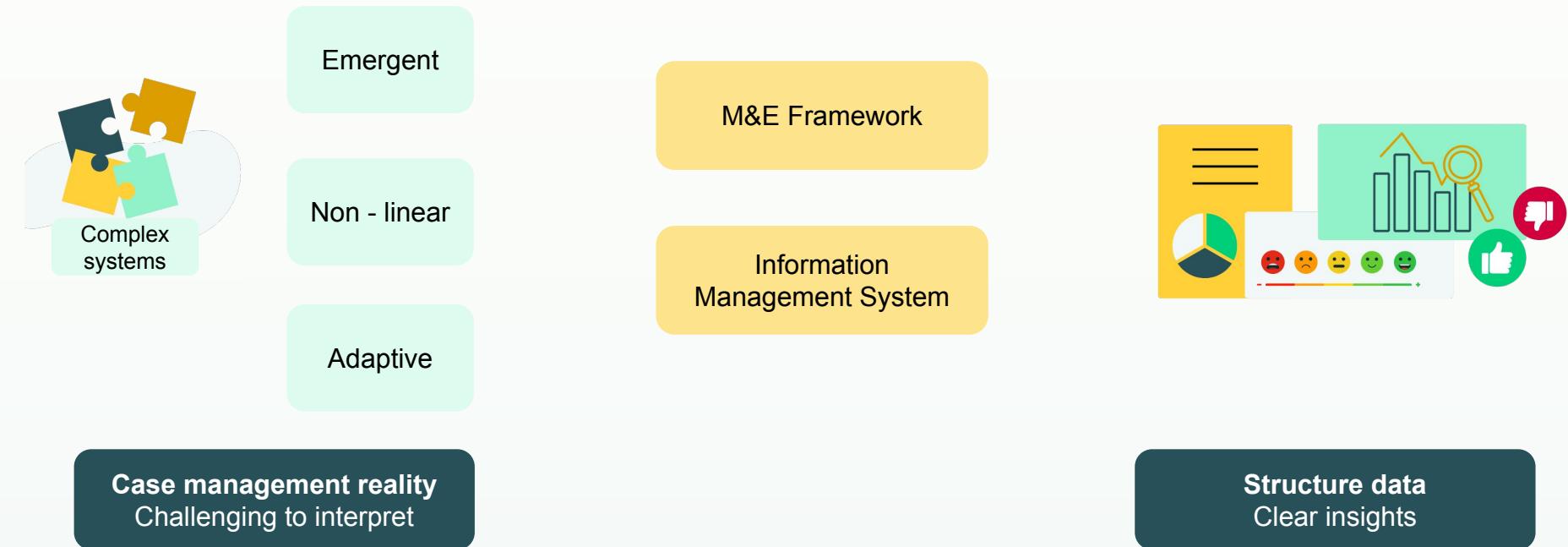
An M&E framework for MHPSS programming should be developed as part of the initial programme design.

MHPSS implementation

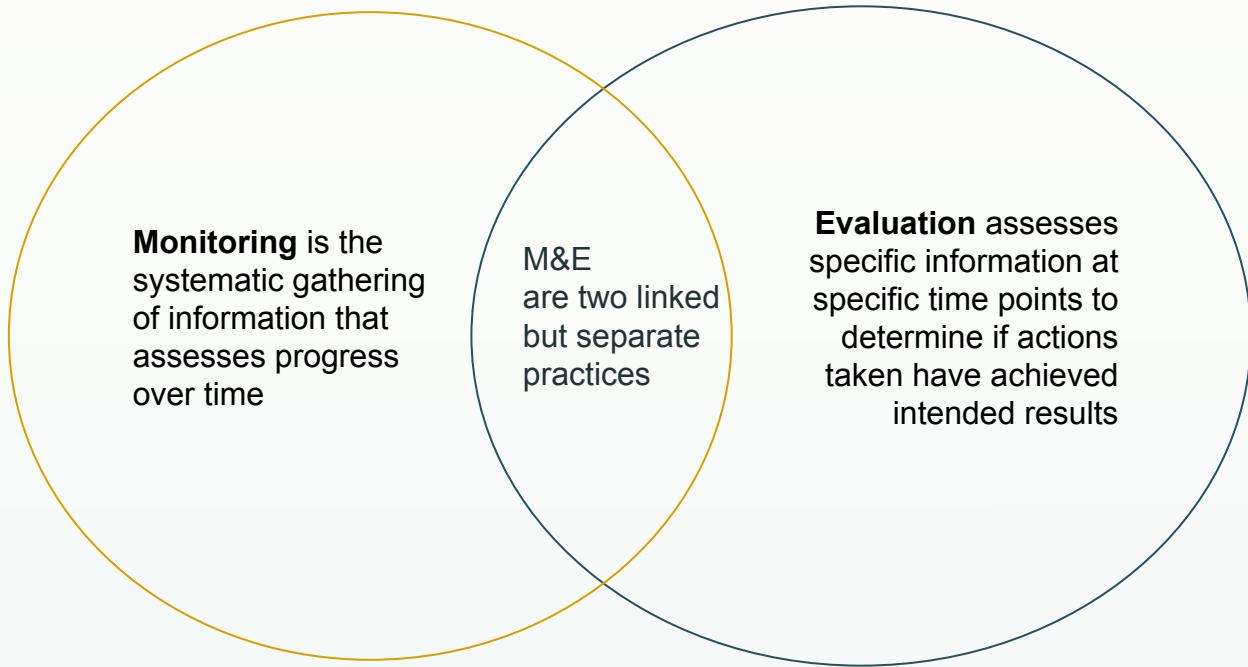
Planning and coordinating orientation and advocacy efforts can help to ensure consistent messaging and can amplify effectiveness.

Capacity building and staff care and orientation is foundational

Implementing case management

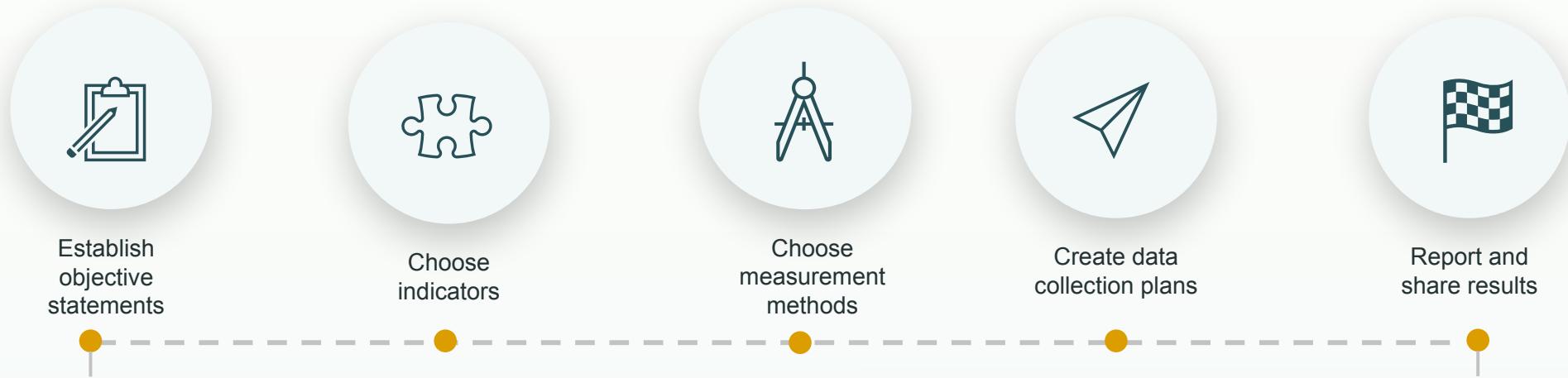


The importance of monitoring and evaluation



Necessary to assess whether or not a programme, project or intervention is achieving its desired results. **Must be built into the activities of a programme from the very beginning.**

M&E framework design process



IASC M&E Framework

Purpose of common M&E framework

The purpose of the common framework is to **encourage** the use of a select number of outcomes and indicators and the **use of common tools** to build the **MHPSS evidence base** and better inform those working in this area about important goals and impacts.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT IN EMERGENCY
SETTINGS: *Monitoring and Evaluation with Means of Verification: Version
2.0*

M&E framework hierarchy

Overall goal

The specific end result desired or expected to occur as a consequence of relevant project outcomes being achieved.

Outcomes

The changes that occur as a consequence of a specific project's activities.

Activities

The actual work implemented.



Overall goal

Reduced suffering and improved mental health and psychosocial well-being

Indicators

Functioning

Extent of prolonged disabling distress and/or presence of MNS disorder

Social behaviour

Subjective well-being

Ability of people with mental health and psychosocial problems to cope

Social connectedness



Outcomes

Community focused

Emergency responses do not cause harm and are dignified, Participatory, Community-owned and socially and culturally acceptable

People are safe and protected, and human rights violations are addressed

Family, community and social structures promote the well-being and development of all their members

Person focused

Communities and families support people with mental health and psychosocial problems

People with mental health and psychosocial problems use appropriate focused care



O4: Communities and families support people with mental health and psychosocial problems

Indicators examples

Communities and families support people with mental health and psychosocial problems

Outcome level

Level of social capital of individuals with mental health and psychosocial problems (both cognitive and structural)

Output level

Number of people with mental health and psychosocial problems who report receiving adequate support from family members

O5: People with mental health and psychosocial problems use appropriate focused care

Indicators examples

People with mental health and psychosocial problems use appropriate focused care

Outcome level

Level of satisfaction of people with mental health and psychosocial problems and/or their families regarding the care they have received.

Output level

Number of women, men, girls and boys who receive focused psychosocial and psychological care (such as psychological first aid, case management, psychological counselling, other psychological interventions)

Choosing Means of Verification (MoVs)

Means of Verification (MoVs)

Means of verification are the quantitative and qualitative tools used to measure the indicators

People living with mental health conditions experience improved mental health and psychosocial well-being

Number of individuals with mental health conditions reporting a reduction in symptoms

Patient records with relevant questionnaires



Selection criteria

Relevant

Accessible

Feasible

Acceptable

Reliable

Valid

Key considerations

- It is recommended to use a **mix of quantitative and qualitative MoVs**
- **Age range** is a factor that should be considered; there is a difference on the recommended MoVs per age groups;
- You can always opt in for the **developing of participatory indicators and MoVs**
- **Consider always the context**; language, culture prior to adopting an existing MoV
- **Always pilot** an MoV prior to implementation to better adjust it in the local context
- If you use an existing MoV, **administer as per instructions**
- Provide always **training** to staff administer a MOV
- When adapting an existing MoV, consider **copyright restrictions**

Ethical considerations

Ethical considerations

Applying ethical principles to all aspects of M&E is important in avoiding potentially risky or bad practices and keeping people involved safe



Data collection plans

Having a strong plan and procedures in place for data collection will help to protect individuals, communities and staff from harm.

Process of data collection

- Purpose
- When?
- What data?
- Who responds?
- Where?
- Who collects?

Procedures on data protection

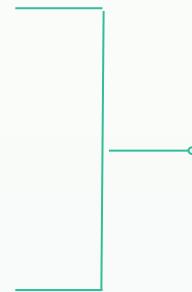
Procedures for confidentiality

- Code of conduct for data collectors
- How data are recorded?
- Sampling method
- Procedures for supervision and support of data collectors
- Standard procedures for responding in high-risk situations and referrals process
- Procedures for data breaches

Data disaggregation

Disaggregation

- data are **inclusive** of particular groups



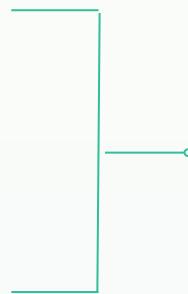
1. Indicators should be disaggregated
2. Gender, age and vulnerability as minimum disaggregation
3. Disaggregation should be reflected in the analysis
4. Care should be taken not to cause harm



Sampling

Sampling

- individuals or groups from the targeted population you have included in data collection



1. Probabilistic or non-probabilistic
2. Sampling should be related with ethical considerations
3. Does sampling ensure that you gather only need to know data?
4. Use caution when interpreting the data



Informed consent

Informed consent is the permission that people give before agreeing to share information or have it documented in any way

- The names, roles and organisation
- Purpose of data collection
- Procedure of data collection (data needed, how long it will take)
- Risks or benefits on their involvement
- Where and how they can submit a complaint or concern
- Where and how data is stored
- That if they are in an especially vulnerable group, additional care will be taken to protect their information, anonymity and safety
- That their identity and rights will be protected (including protection from potential adverse results of having shared information) and that they will not be asked to waive any of their personal human or legal rights

Special caution with children



From theory to implementation

Use of results and learning

What do we need to achieve timely use of data and production of lessons learnt?

Establishment of M&E Frameworks



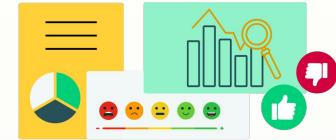
Common information management system



Information flow implementation and timely reporting



Information management system



Information production

Collect

Data

Organize

Process

Information

Information consumption

Use

Decision

Roles Implementation

Analysis implementation

Learning through dissemination

A choice that satisfies needs and is adaptable to changing environments

Moving from M&E framework towards IMS implementation

Project Planning

- What are the MHPSS activities? Which is the sequence?
- What are the data and learning requirements?
- How the data requirements are structured in data collection tools?
- What are the roles and staffing requirements?

Project Implementation

- How data is transformed to actionable information?
- What is the data collection and management flow?
 - Which role has access where and how?

Data and tools Requirements

User Requirements

Analysis Requirements

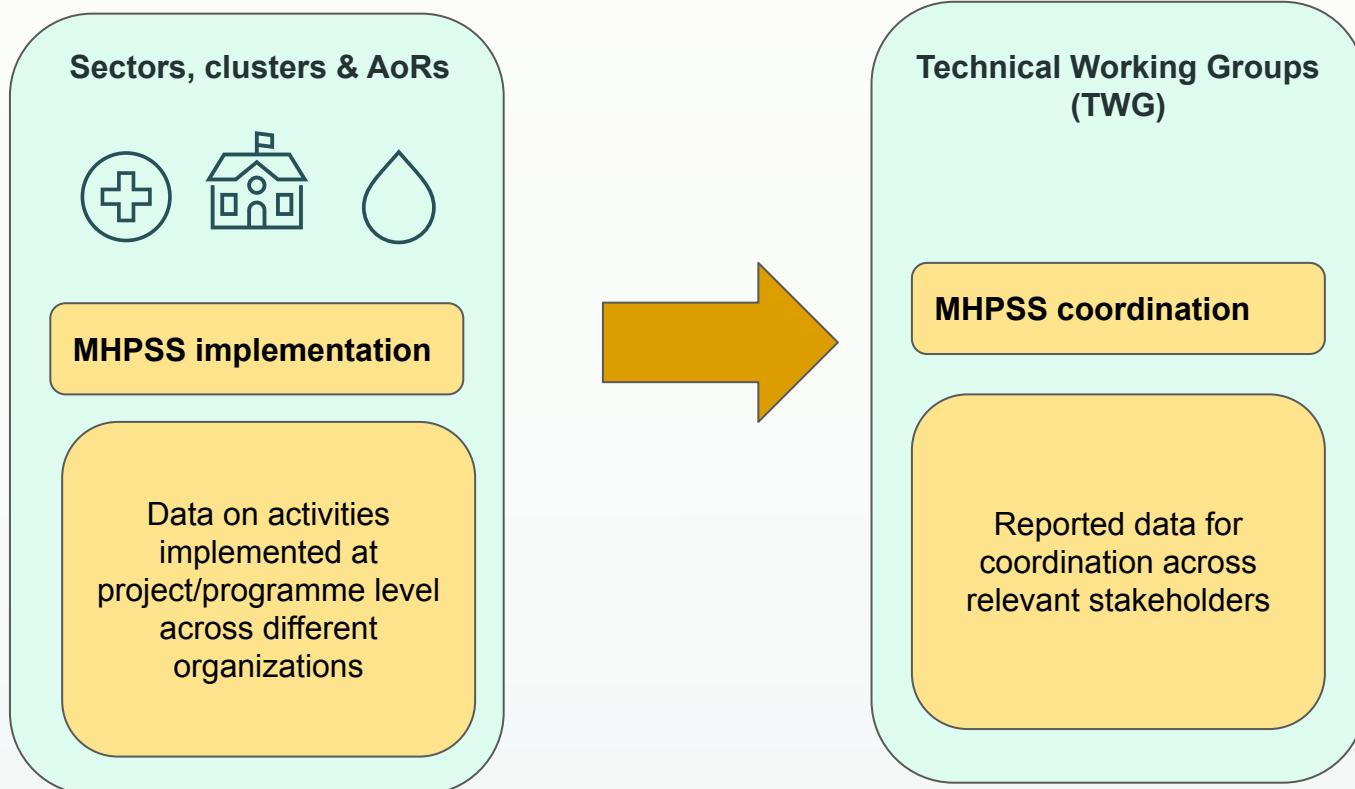
Process Requirements

Reporting and Learning Requirements

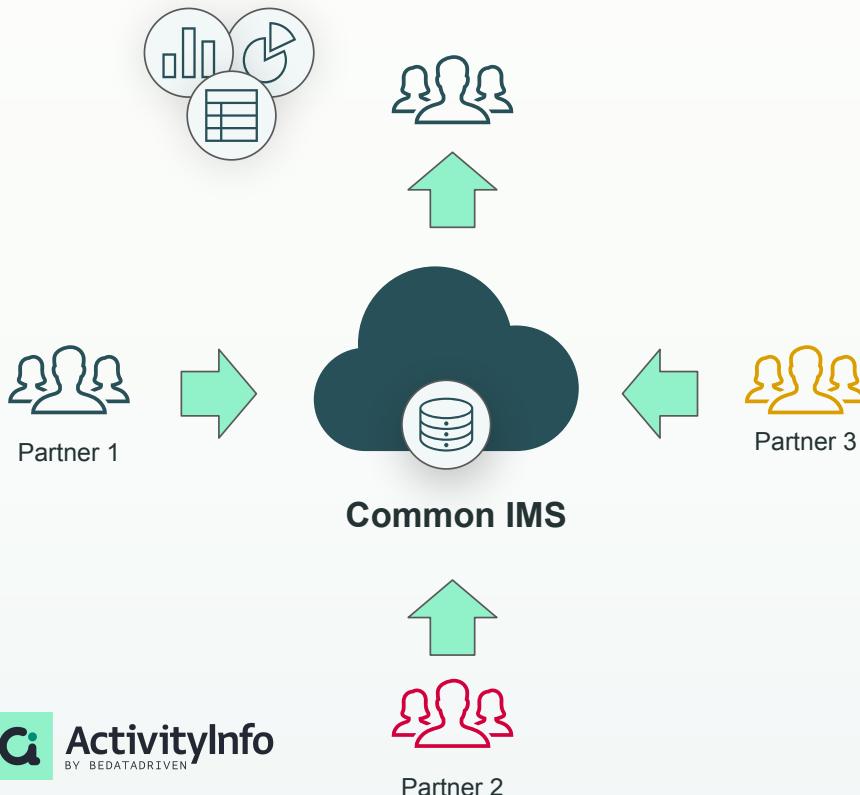


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Typical information flow



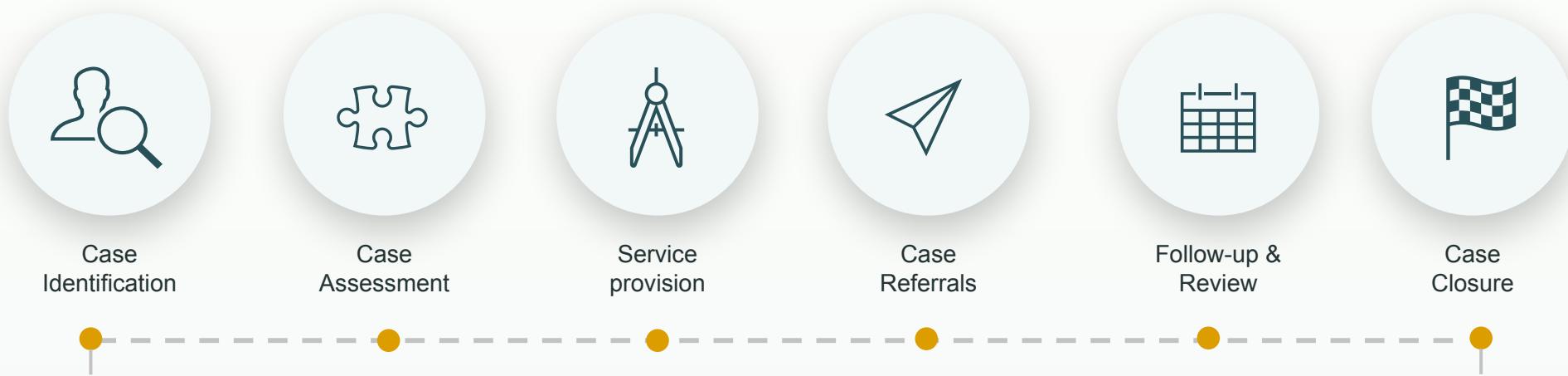
What does 'common IMS' mean?



Importance M&E frameworks comply with minimum requirements

Increasing importance of data protection

MHPSS typical case management process



Feedback, complaint and response mechanism & additional data collection as per M&E framework

Case study

Case study: M&E framework statements



Goal: People living with mental health conditions experience improved mental health and psychosocial well-being

Outcome: Nurses at primary health care facilities identify, manage and support individuals living with mental health conditions

Output1: Nurses in primary health care facilities receive training and supervision

Output2: Provision of psychotropic medications is supported

Case study: indicators



People living with mental health conditions experience improved mental health and psychosocial well-being [G]

GOAL Indicators

Number of individuals with mental health conditions reporting a reduction in symptoms

Number of individuals with mental health conditions reporting an improvement in functioning

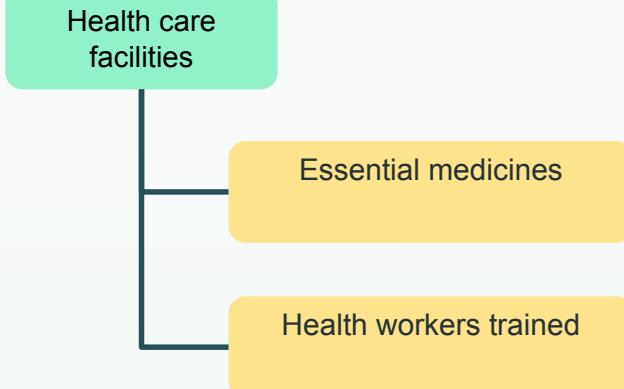
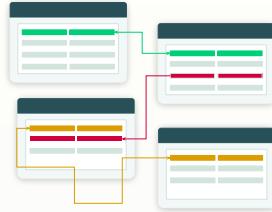
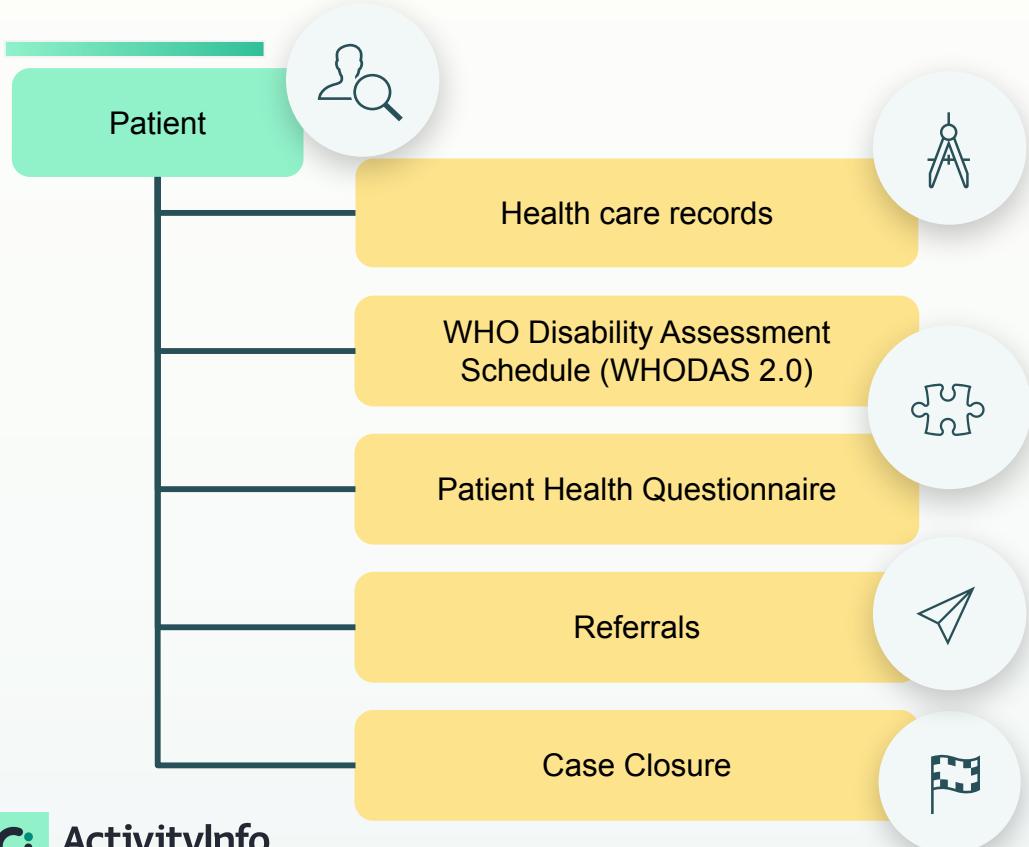
Outcome indicators

Increased availability and restocking of essential medicines for mental health conditions

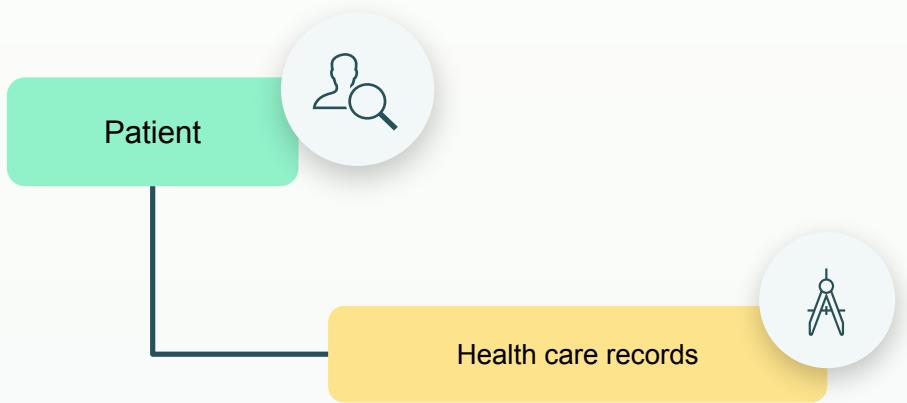
Number of women, men, girls and boys who receive clinical management of mental, neurological and substance use (MNS) disorders



Case study data model



Example

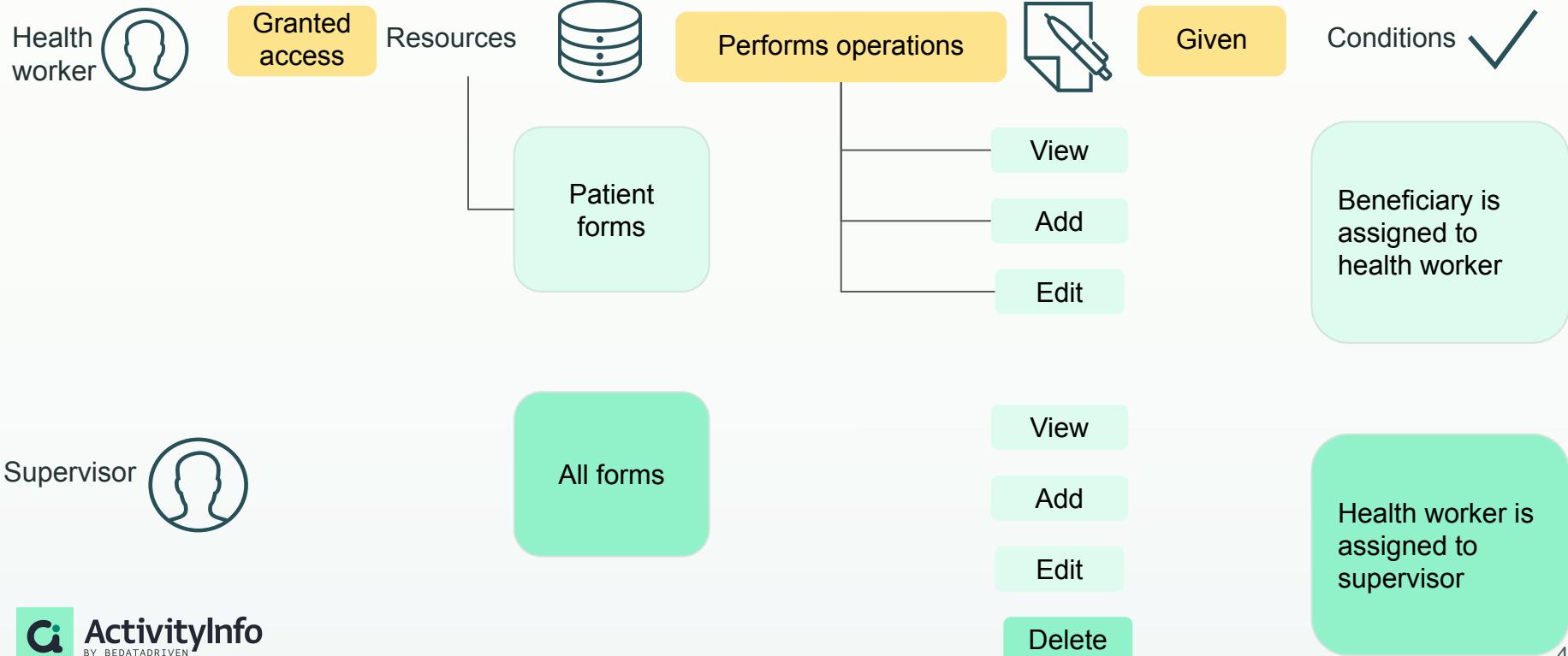


Objective: calculate the following **Indicator:** Number of women, men, girls and boys who receive focused care

Rationale and benefits: We have demographic information stored under the “patient” form. Services provision is stored under the “Health care records’ form. This means:

- Avoid duplicates
- Only need to know data

Data protection: roles and permissions



Let's explore the IMS

Let's take a look at the database



Data use

Data access

Daily

Content: They need to see cases in full display. They need specific data points that are associated with different data collection forms.

Report

Monthly

Audience: TWG

Content:

- # of persons who received clinical management of mental, neurological and substance use conditions through medical service
- # of health facilities, social services facilities and community programmes that have staff trained and supervised to identify and manage mental health conditions and to support people with mental health and psychosocial problems

Dissemination: Create a report in ActivityInfo



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Let's explore the IMS

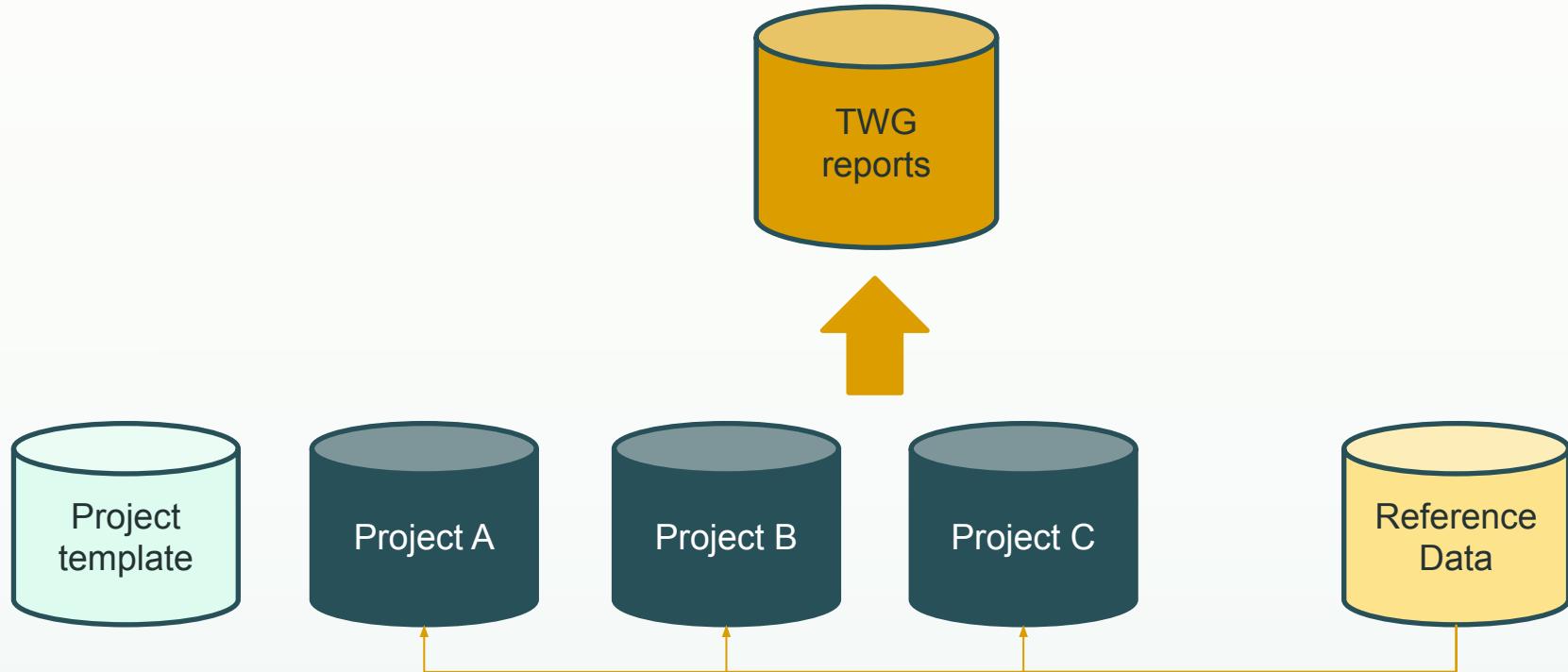
Let's take a look at the report



Let's take a look at the dedicated view



Data architecture for a common IMS across multiple projects





Key takeaways

Better data LEAD TO better decisions IN TURN WE HAVE better MHPSS outcomes

- Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) isn't paperwork; it's how we check that support is actually helping people and not causing harm.
 - Impact is measured using indicators (what we look for) and means of verification (how we measure it).
 - Good measurement tools must be:
 - Relevant to people's real lives
 - Culturally appropriate
 - Safe, ethical, and respectful
 - Both numbers and personal experiences matter—quantitative and qualitative data are used together.



Key takeaways

Personal data must be **protected** and **data** should only be **collected if it is truly needed**

An **information management system (IMS)** helps turn raw data into useful insights. It supports:

- Secure data collection
- Clear roles and access rights
- Timely reporting, Learning and decision-making

A shared system allows **multiple organizations to work together** while protecting sensitive information.

Time for a short poll!

Resources

- MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT IN EMERGENCY SETTINGS: Monitoring and Evaluation with Means of Verification: Version 2.0
- IASC 2022 MHPSS Minimum Service Package
- Indicator bank

Questions?

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