



# A Monitoring Evaluation and Learning guide of an openIMIS implementation

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# Outline

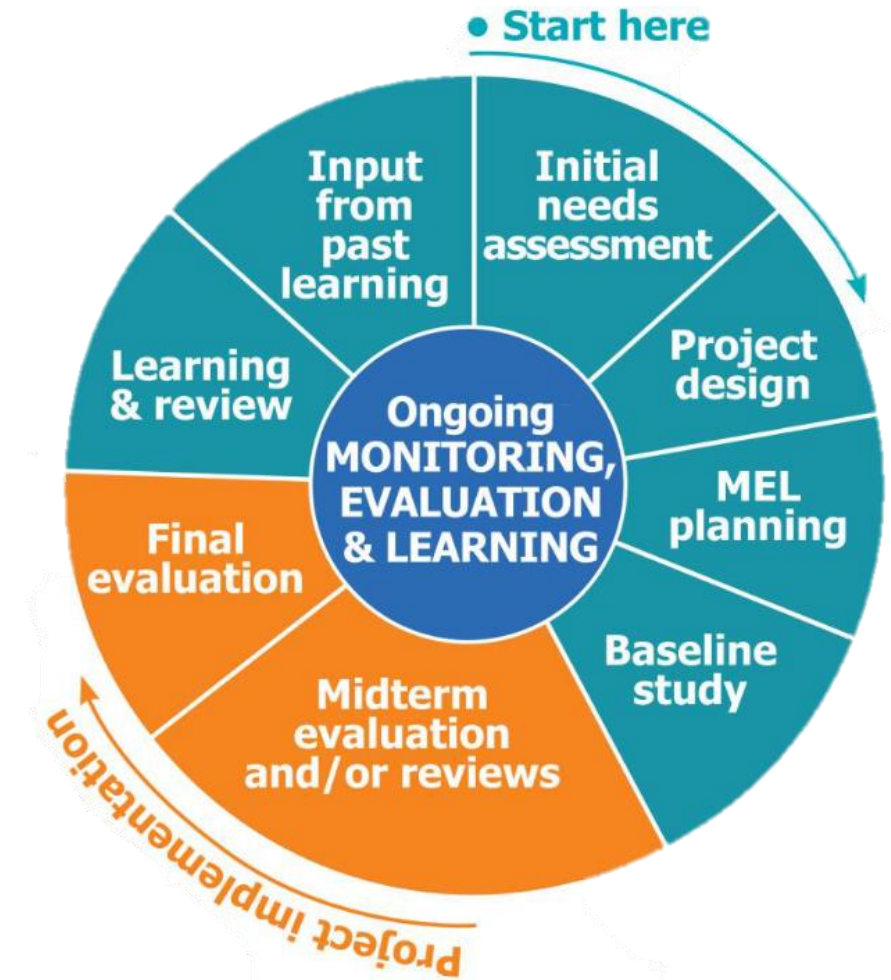
- Review of the objectives of an openIMIS implementation
- Why do we need a MEL guide?
- Proposed conceptual framework and methodology
- Review of the (health) insurance indicators
- Review of the (health) technology indicators
- What next?

# Objectives of openIMIS

- Digitalizes health financing systems
- Improves the efficient management of health financing workflows
- Free alternative for the digitalization
- Contributes to the SDG targets
  - **1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
  - and **3.7:** by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs

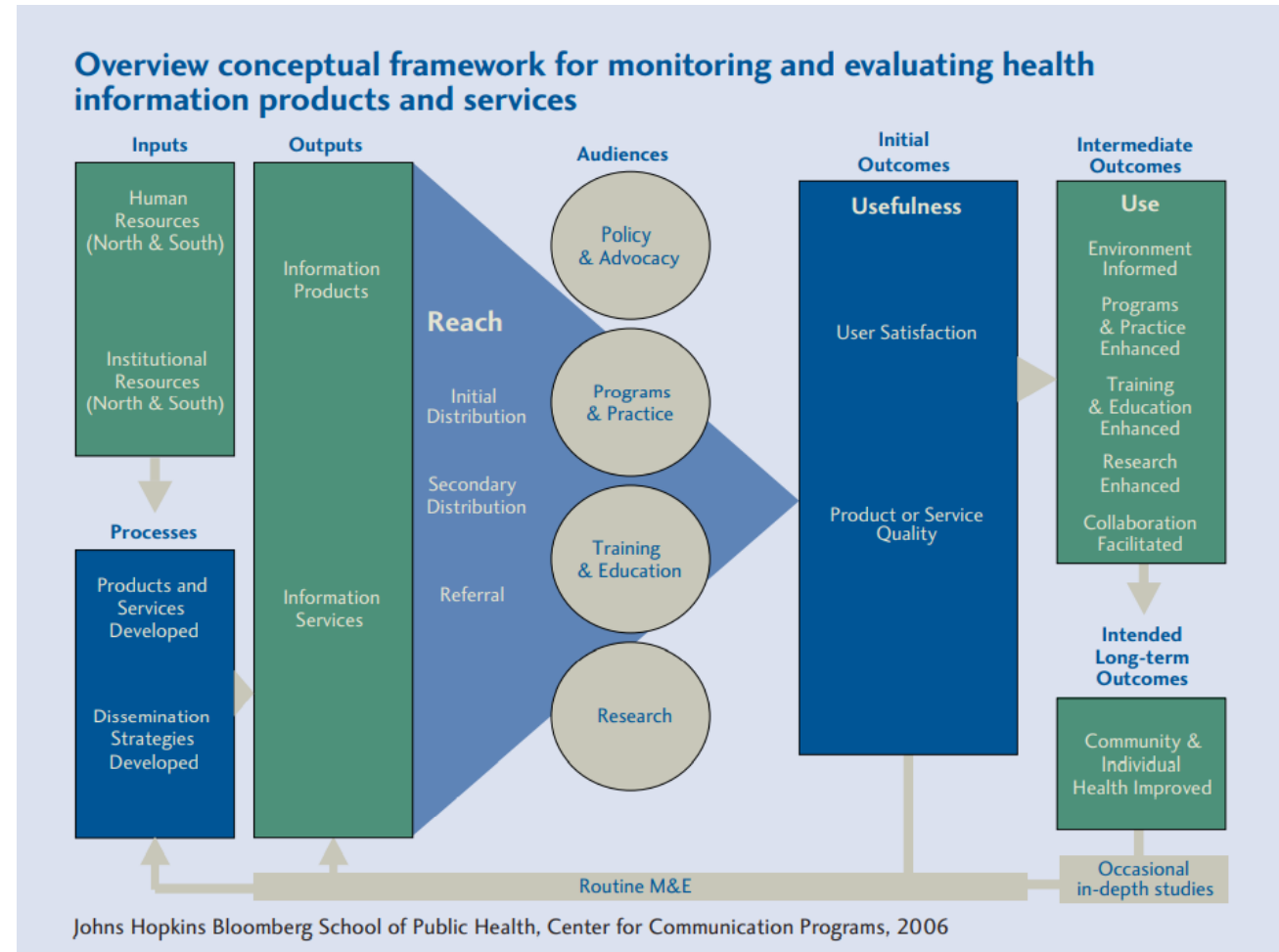
# Why a MEL guide?

- To strengthen the efficiency of openIMIS
- To identify and address challenges
- To learn from what didn't work
- To make an openIMIS implementation rentable and sustainable
- Verify that the activities are on track
- Are implementers experiencing expected changes

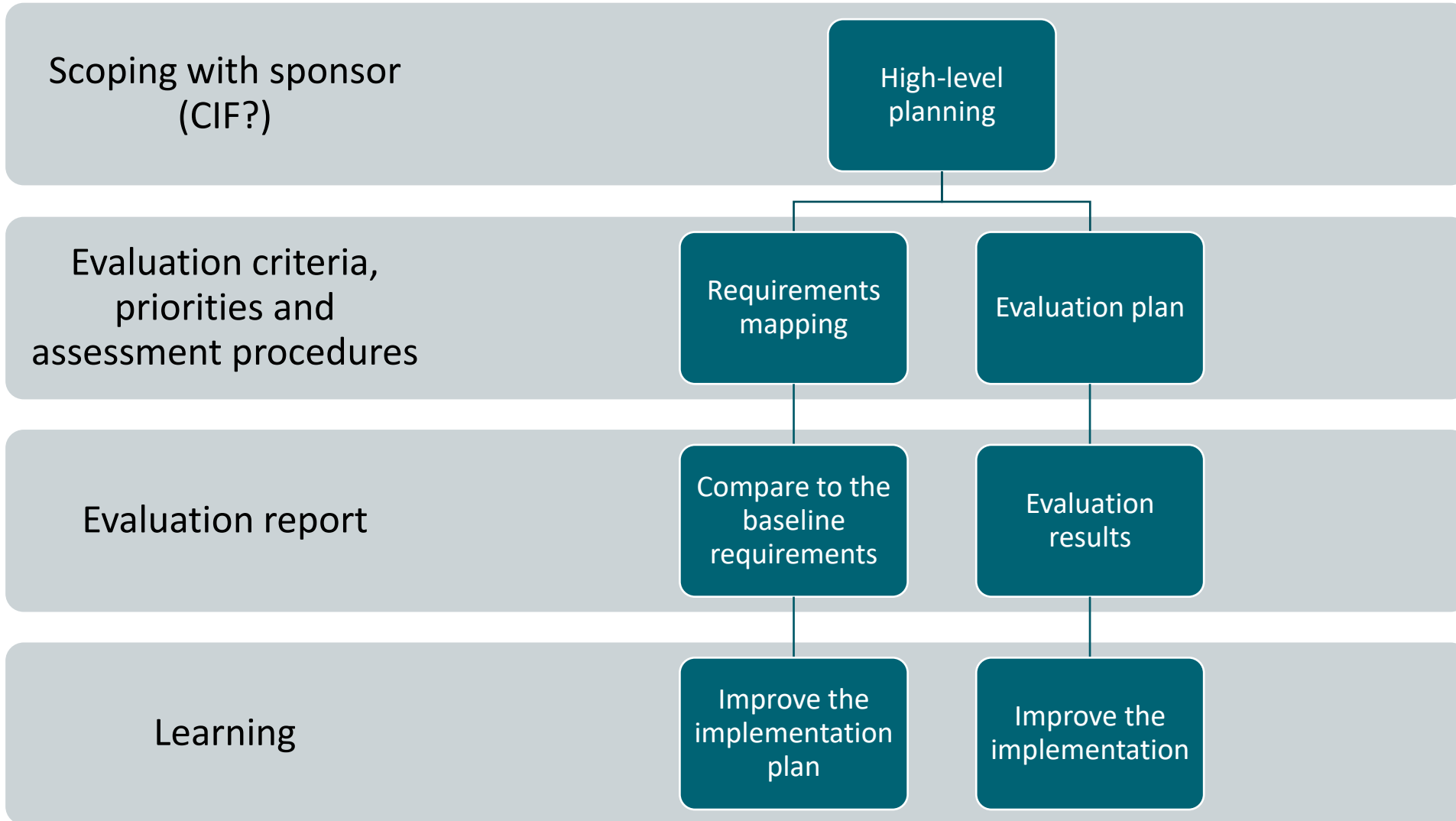


# Conceptual framework

- **Inputs:** all resources put into a project
- **Processes:** activities undertaken
- **Outputs:** the products or services resulting
- **Outcomes:** the benefits
- **Initial outcomes:** the usefulness of information products and services
- **Intermediate outcomes:** relate to use or adaptation of information products and services
- **Intended long-term outcomes:** improvements in health status



# A proposed methodology



# (Health) Insurance scheme indicators

- The indicators came from a guide produced by the “Strategies and Tools against social Exclusion and Poverty” (STEP) global programme of the Social Security Department of the International Labour Organization.
- It is a revised version of the Guide de suivi et d'évaluation des systèmes de micro-assurance santé, volumes 1 and 2, produced jointly with the Centre International de Développement et de Recherche (CIDR).
- 12 indicators from 7 dimensions










# Health dimension in social protection

Dimension	Indicators	Definition
Health	<b>Share of the population with self-reported unmet need for medical care</b> (total population)	Total self-reported unmet need for medical examination for the following three reasons: financial barriers + waiting times + too far to travel.
	<b>Healthy life years at 65</b> ( total population, breakdown by gender)	Number of years that a person at 65 is still expected to live in a healthy condition. To be interpreted jointly with life expectancy (included in the SPPM contextual information).



# The Technology Applicability Framework (TAF)

- A set of 18 indicators
- A participatory process of application of the TAF
- A graphical interface

Perspective / Sustainability Dimension	User / buyer 	Producer / provider 	Regulator investor facilitator 
<b>Social</b> 	(1) Demand for the technology	(2) Need for promotion and market research	(3) Need for behavioural change and social marketing
<b>Economic</b> 	(4) Affordability	(5) Profitability	(6) Supportive Financial Mechanisms
<b>Environmental</b> 	(7) Potential for benefits or negative impacts for user	(8) Potential for local production of product or spares	(9) Potential for negative impacts or benefits for natural resources on a larger scale
<b>Legal, institutional, organisational</b> 	(10) Legal structures for management of technology and accountability	(11) Legal regulation and requirements for registration of producers	(12) Alignment with national strategies and validation procedures
<b>Skill and knowledge</b> 	(13) Skill set of user or operator to manage technology including O&M	(14) Level of technical and business skills needed	(15) Sector capacity for validation, introduction of technologies and follow up
<b>Technological</b> 	(16) Reliability of technology and user satisfaction	(17) Viable supply chains for product, spares and services	(18) Support mechanisms for upscaling technology

# Health technology evaluation criteria

Criteria	Sub-criteria	Types of evidence
Overall benefit	Safety	Risk to beneficiaries
		Comparison to alternative technology
	Need	Population that can benefit from the SP
		Gap in existing technologies
		Capacity of technology
	Effectiveness	Efficacy - comparison to alternative technology
		Efficacy - change from baseline
		Limitations of use
	Consistency with societal and ethical values	Ethical values
Access/equity		
Societal values		Patient choice
		Patient satisfaction
Value for money	Economic evaluation	Time in hospital/clinic
		Cost-effectiveness
		Gross cost
Feasibility of adoption into health system	Organizational feasibility	Cost savings
		Resource strain
		Training
		Equipment availability

# What next?

Weight and comment the matrix of indicators in the Miro board

[https://miro.com/app/board/o9J\\_IpQ\\_0TE=/  
/](https://miro.com/app/board/o9J_IpQ_0TE=/)

## List of indicators

[MEL guide openIMIS: List of social protection indicators](#)

[Key indicators of a sustainable Health Microinsurance Schemes \(HMIS\)](#)

[Technology Applicability Framework \(TAF\) indicators](#)

[The Technology Applicability Framework \(TAF\)](#)

[Health technology evaluation criteria](#)

# THANK YOU !

[www.openIMIS.org](http://www.openIMIS.org)

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Source code: [github.com/openimis](https://github.com/openimis)

Technical documentation: [docs.openIMIS.org](http://docs.openIMIS.org)