Overview of existing national monitoring and evaluation system (ONE slide)

- Screening tool
- PHC register
- Case identification register
- NHLS Laboratory form
- TB paper register (DS-TB/ DR-TB)
- Electronic TB register (ETR/ EDR)
- Data collation Tools
- Data Flow Process
  - Signed at all reporting levels
- Data Flow Timeliness
  - 45 days to NDOH
- Feedback on analysed data & reports
  - Provide quarterly report to all reporting levels
Anticipated challenges in implementation and nationwide scaleup of *NEW* indicators

- National Information Data Set (NIDS) revisions
  - Finalised for 2017, next revision in 2 years
- Too many indicators, data elements that need to be collected resulting in increased workload at facility level
- Rationalisation of registers at facility level, no additional registers may be introduced
- Determination of the denominators
  - i.e. coverage indicators
Suggested solutions to address the challenges identified in slide 2

1. Revision of existing registers, removal of non key data elements
2. Facility case based electronic register
3. Developing data collection tools for the community care component and a module in the DHIS
4. Rationalisation of the TB indicators
5. Recruitment and training of data capturers
Conclusion

• In high burden settings such as South Africa with large case loads,
  – High number of data elements
  – No data capturers
→ The quality of the data and the clinical management is compromised

• Need to critically review the indicators we want to monitor which directly impact on the epidemic