18. Sentinel Surveillance

	Basic	Developing	Advanced	Leading Edge
	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 9	10 11 12
Strategic Direction	The NPHI develops sentinel surveillance systems based on donor interest. The primary goal of sentinel surveillance is to provide data to donors.	Most of the NPHI's sentinel surveillance systems are developed because donors are willing to pay for them. In a few instances, they are developed to address NPHI or MOH priorities. The NPHI attempts to use the data to inform policies and programs.	The NPHI's sentinel surveillance is designed to provide data to guide policies and programs. In designing systems, all aspects of surveillance are considered, from data collection through analysis and use of the data.	The NPHI uses multiple approaches, including engaging decisions-makers, to ensure sentinel surveillance systems are maximally useful in guiding responses to ongoing threats and identifying emerging issues.
Systems	The NPHI has some SOPs for surveillance, but these are incomplete or impractical (e.g., multi-country SOPs not adapted for the country), and are often not available at sentinel sites or are not followed. Review of systems is ad hoc, if it occurs.	The SOPs for sentinel surveillance are sometimes outdated and are sometimes not available at sentinel sites. Most surveillance systems have been at least partially reviewed, but reviews are not comprehensive and are rarely acted on.	SOPs are available at all sentinel sites and are generally followed. Surveillance is regularly reviewed using standard indicators (e.g., timeliness, completeness). The NPHI often follows up on evaluation results, resulting in increasingly useful and efficient systems.	The NPHI has robust review processes to ensure quality and relevance of systems, including assessment of whether the data are useful and the sentinel sites are optimal. Evaluations usually lead to improvements in the system.
Resources	The NPHI has few resources to conduct sentinel surveillance outside of specific projects that are funded by donors. It has limited capacity to analyze data and use it to develop policy and program recommendations.	For some projects (e.g., without donor funding), the NPHI's resources for data collection are limited. NPHI staff can conduct basic data analyses, but lack skills and software for more sophisticated work. They do not have the skills to integrate surveillance with other information to make quality recommendations.	The NPHI has resources to collect a wide range of data from multiple sites. Staff have the skills and resources to collect and analyze data, including sophisticated analyses, and to use data to make recommendations. Collected information is often sufficient to inform policy and program, but there are sometimes critical gaps.	The NPHI invests substantially in all aspects of its surveillance systems, from data collection through use of data. It consistently updates staff skills, infrastructure, and technology to meet current and expected future demands for data, analysis, and synthesis into recommendations. The NPHI has resources to provide the MOH and other key stakeholders with data they need to answer key policy and program questions.
Quality	Collected data are often of poor quality and are incomplete. Much of the data is not analyzed, and those analyses that are done are very basic, incomplete, and contain errors. Lack of computers and software also limits data collection and analysis.	The quality of collected data varies by project and by site. Some data analysis occurs in a timely manner, but much of the data are not analyzed. Analyses tend to be very simple, for example, reporting numbers of cases by month, but not examining time trends.	The NPHI's sentinel surveillance data collection and analysis is of generally high quality, and analyses tend to be timely.	The NPHI uses a range of tools for collecting, analyzing, and visualizing results to maximize the quality and usefulness. Data collection and analysis are outstanding, even in the most complex endeavors. The NPHI regularly develops and tests innovative approaches to improving the quality of its sentinel surveillance.
Engagement	Decision-makers and other stakeholders are not involved in defining questions for data collection. The NPHI shares its findings with stakeholders that submit requests.	The NPHI sometimes involves decision-makers and other stakeholders when prioritizing data collection, usually at the stakeholder's request. Some findings are widely shared.	Decision-makers and other stakeholders routinely provide input to the NPHI about priorities, and the NPHI ensures that they have access to results. It shares its findings through its website and other venues.	The NPHI actively seeks input from a range of stakeholders to inform its data collection efforts, and also proactively shares results. The NPHI maintains engagement as projects proceed, increasing the likelihood that results will be used. Impactful findings are disseminated using a variety of approaches.
Impact	The NPHI's sentinel surveillance systems provide data for donors, but the data are not often used in-country for decision-making.	The NPHI can provide few examples where sentinel surveillance data collection and analysis have informed policies or programs.	Decision-makers often rely on the NPHI's sentinel surveillance data for informing programs and policies.	The NPHI's sentinel surveillance has a major impact on the policies and programs of the MOH and many other organizations. Some of its findings have global impact.