Angola

RHIS Profile:

This document outlines the reporting structures of routine health information systems (RHIS) that include malaria data. The Angola National Health Management Information System (NHMIS) enables health information to flow in a single direction, from health service units and epidemiological surveillance sites to the central level (Departamento de Estatística do Gabinete de Estudos, Plano e Estatística [GEPE], and National Directorate of Public Health). Currently, malaria data in Angola are collected mostly through a parallel system. This parallel system, known as the National Malaria Surveillance System (NMSS), arose in 1999 to meet the needs of the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP). The NHMIS and disease–specific programs meet quarterly, biannually, and annually for data harmonization meetings to compare and harmonize data collected from their respective systems.

	NHMIS	NMSS	IDSR
	When Started: Prior to 1989	When Started: 1999	When Started: 1985/1986
	Scale-up status: N/A	Scale-up status: National with the first Malaria National Strategic Plan 2008– 2012	Scale-up status: National in 2005
National	Reporting format/platform: Paper forms DHS2 Managed by: GEPE of Ministry of Health (MoH) Dissemination: Annually in the "Anuário Estatístico" Key tasks: Develop policy and coordinate all the health information system activities on behalf of the National Statistics Institute	Reporting format/platform: Excel DHS2 Managed by: NMCP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit [M&E Officer and Epidemiologist] Dissemination: Quarterly, semiannual, and annual reports Key tasks: Data collection and management, analysis, M&E of the program.	Reporting format/platform: Excel DHS2 Managed by: Departamento de Higiene e Vigilância Epidemiologica (DHVE) of MoH Dissemination: Quarterly, semiannual, and annual epidemiological bulletin Key tasks: Epidemiological data collection and management, analysis and dissemination of bulletin data, and outbreak investigation.
Subnational 1 Selected region type: Provincial Number of regions: 18 provinces; 9 municipalities per province	Reporting format/platform: Paper forms Managed by: Provincial Health Public Directorate (PHPD) Statistics Reported to: GEPE of MoH Reporting frequency: Monthly Reporting frequency (details):	Reporting format/platform: Excel Managed by: Provincial Malaria Supervisor, MoH and Provincial Malaria Officer, Global Fund Reported to: NMCP M&E Unit Reporting frequency: Monthly	Reporting format/platform: Excel Managed by: PHPD Epi Surveillance focal point Reported to: Centro de Processamento de Dados Epidemiologicos (CPDE) at DHVE Reporting frequency: Other

Average (or range) number of districts per region:	Monthly by the Statistician of the PHPD Key tasks: Collect and aggregate data from municipalities, analysis, feedback to municipalities, and data management at provincial level.	Reporting frequency (details): Monthly by the Provincial Malaria Supervisor, MoH Key tasks: Data management, converting paper–based data to Excel for reporting.	Reporting frequency (details): Monthly by the PHPD Epi Surveillance focal point; weekly by the PHPD Epi Surveillance focal point for potential epidemic diseases and fevers Key tasks: Data management and analysis, supporting outbreak investigation, converting paper– based data to Excel for reporting.
Subnational 2	Reporting format/platform:	Reporting format/platform:	Reporting format/platform:
Selected district type:	Paper forms	Excel	Paper forms
Municipality		DHS2	DHS2
interpancy	Managed by:	Managed by:	Managed by:
Number of districts	Municipal Health Public	Municipal Malaria Supervisor	PHPD Epi Surveillance focal point
164 municipalities	Directorate (MHPD) Statistics		Reported to:
	Manager	Reported to:	PHPD Epi Surveillance focal point
Average (or range)	Reported to:	EXCEL file reported to Provincial	Reporting frequency:
number of facilities or	PHPD Statistics Manager	Malaria Supervisor, MoH and	Other
other sub-unit per	Reporting frequency:	Provincial Malaria Officer, Global	Day of reporting cycle:
district:	Monthly	Fund	Workhy for come diseases.
18 health facilities or	Reporting frequency (details):	DHS2 enters directly in the	Malaria as a notantial anidamia
other subunits per	statistician	system to the national level	
municipality	Kow toske	Reporting frequency:	
indiropancy	Collect and aggregate data	Monthly	CPDE Key tasks:
	from health facilities and	Reporting frequency (details):	Data management and analysis
	community levels analysis	Malaria Suponvisor	supporting outbreak
	feedback to health facility and	Key tasks:	investigation
	data management at municipal	Malaria data management	
		supervision	
Facility Level	Reporting format/platform:	Reporting format/platform:	Reporting format/platform:
	Paper forms	Paper forms	Paper forms
	Community reporting format:	Community reporting format:	Community reporting format:
		Mobile phone reporting	
	Managed by:	Managed hy:	Managed by:
	Hospital statistician or health	Physicians nurses clinic clarks	Health facility focal points such as
	facility point person	techs at facilities: ADECOS in	nhysicians nurses clinic clerks
	Community managed by:	community	techs
		Community managed by:	Community managed by:
	Reported to:	At the moment is managed by	
	MHPD	the district administrator.	Reported to:
	Reporting frequency:	Managed by FAS (Ministry of	MHPD Epi Surveillance focal point
	Monthly	Territory) in collaboration with	Reporting frequency:
	Reporting frequency (details):	Malaria Supervisor	Other
	Monthly by the appointed data	Reported to:	Reporting frequency (details):
	reporting focal point or	MHPD municipal malaria	Monthly; weekly for some
	statistician of the health facility		diseases

Key tasks: Collecting data from registers and reporting to the municipal level. Larger health facilities, such as hospitals, have a dedicated statistician tasked with collecting data from healt facility registers and reporting to MHPD via paper forms. For smaller facilities, physicians or nurses serve this role. iCCM data are collected by Agentes de Desenvolvimento Comunitário e Sanitário (ADECOS) but not currently captured in the HMIS.	supervisor from health facility. ADECOS line manager should be HF level but at the moment they report through mobiles directly to the district. Ministry of Health aims that the report is made paper based to the Health Facility ; Facility reports to Municipal Malaria Supervisor. Reporting frequency: Monthly Reporting frequency (details): Monthly by the appointed data reporting focal point or statistician of the health facility and ADECO from community Key tasks: Collecting data from registers and reporting to the municipal level	Key tasks: Data management and analysis, supporting outbreak investigation. These point persons serve as surveillance focal points inside the health facility. Using the monthly and weekly surveillance forms, they report to the municipal surveillance focal point.
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Table 1: Key Malaria Indicators by System: Indicate Y or N for each reporting element captured by the system.

Number of malaria cases	NHMIS	NMSS	IDSR
Suspect or Fever	N	N	N
Tested (diagnostically)	Ν	Y	N
Diagnostically confirmed (positive)	Ν	Y	N
Clinical or presumed or unconfirmed	Ν	Y	Y
Outpatient	Y	Y	N
Inpatient	N	Y	N
Uncomplicated	N	Ν	N
Severe	Ν	Ν	N
Age categories (e.g., <5, 5+)	Y	Y	Y
Sex disaggregation (M, F)	N	Ν	N
Pregnant women	N	Y	Y
Number of malaria deaths			
Age categories (e.g., <5, 5+)	Y	Y	Y
Sex disaggregation (M, F)	Ν	Ν	Ν
Pregnant women	Y	Y	Y
Commodities - Availability or Stock Out			
RDT	Ν	Y	N
АСТ	Ν	Y	Ν
Severe Malaria Treatment Severe malaria treatment could include injectable artemether, artesunate, or quinine	Ν	Y	Ν
SP	Ν	Y	N

Commodities - Consumption			
RDT	Ν	Y	N
АСТ	Ν	Y	N
Severe Malaria Treatment Severe malaria treatment could include injectable artemether, artesunate, or quinine.	Ν	Y	Ν
SP	Ν	Y	N
IPTp Doses			
1 dose	N	Y	N
2 doses	Ν	Y	N
3 or more doses	N	Y	N
Completeness of reporting	Y	Y	Y
Note			

Data Quality Activities:

Routine data quality reviews/audits:

Both onsite data verification (OSDV) and end user verification (EUV) are used. For NMCP data, national, provincial, and municipal supervisors carry out OSDV during their supervisory visits to check the data quality in all data collection tools (registers, reports) at all reporting level (health facilities, municipal, and provincial). EUV surveys are done by the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Procurement and Supply Chain Management (PSM) Project. Both the NMCP and NHMIS teams carry out data quality checks during data harmonization meetings held quarterly, semiannually, and annually at the national level, which bring together malaria and other disease monitoring and evaluation officers and the National Epidemiological Surveillance Officer from the Centro de Processamento de Dados Epidemiologicos. Data harmonization meetings between the NMCP and integrated disease surveillance and response occur each quarter. Supportive supervision is conducted in Angola with funding from the Ministry of Health (MoH) and partners such as the Global Fund and USAID. Supervision for the provincial level is done semiannually by the national officer; for the municipal level, it is done monthly by the municipal focal point; and for the health facility level, it is done monthly by the municipal focal point.

Malaria Bulletin:

NMCP does not publish a regular malaria bulletin, but malaria data are included in GEPE's Anuário Estatístico (last published 2016) and the Departamento de Higiene e Vigilância Epidemiologica's national–level Boletim Epidemiolgico (published electronically in 2017) and are reported to WHO for World Malaria Report and to PMI on a quarterly basis.

Data availability:

For each system, the NMCP has direct access to data through its Excel database and DHS2. Municipal focal points have access through the municipal Excel and DHS2 database. Provincial level Supervisors consolidate data from EXCEL database however for the DHS2 they have access to information sent by the district level, but they don't have authorization to edit. Key partners can be granted access through data request emails to the NMCP.

Data use:

Data from systems are used in periodic reports, decision making, case forecasting, and targeting of malaria interventions. The provincial level is the lowest level at which data are routinely analyzed.

Additional Context:

The MoH, with the support of its partners, is reforming the RHIS, moving from a paper–based reporting system to an integrated DHIS2. There is a roadmap for the implementation of DHIS2, and OpenLMIS and some partners, under the coordination of the MoH, will use project funds to start implementation of DHIS2 in targeted provinces. Priorities for system strengthening include (1) implementation of DHIS2 and OpenLMIS, (2) integration of health information tools (templates), and (3) training of health workers on the use of integrated tools.

An integrated community case management (iCCM) pilot project has been ongoing since 2015. Implemented by World

Vision (WV) funded by the Global Fund and later by PSI funded by PMI in other geographic areas. The pilot projects seek to use Agentes de Desenvolvimento Comunitário e Sanitário (ADECOS), community agents, to collect community data. The ADECOS implemented from World Vision use the KOBOCOLLECT application to send data through a mobile phone to the WV and MAT database called ODK. For reasons related with Patent of Kobocollect, arise a need for the development of system at MAT level which would collect data, be link with ODK and kobocolect, but also analysed and allowed access. For this reasons PSI developed an application for MAT called PIAE ("Plataforma de Interoperabilidade e análises Estatisticas) which collects ADECOS data, links with ODK and in KOBOCOLLET but allows instant analysis and reporting.

ADECOS data are then sent to NMCP to be entered in health management information system (HMIS). However, the NMCP and iCCM stakeholders of the Ministry of Territorial Administration are discussing how to report data

directly from ADECOS in the HMIS.

The principal partners for the implementation of DHIS2 are USAID through PSI, the Global Fund through the Health Strengthening System Grant and Malaria grant World Vision, the European Union through the PASS II Project, and the World Bank.

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