FAQ
Frequently asked questions

The Performance-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Tuberculosis

What is the PBMEF?

The Performance-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (PBMEF) is a comprehensive indicator tool. It consists of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for tuberculosis (TB) and several TB indicators—specified as core or extended—organized in 14 technical areas. In collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the TB Data, Impact Assessment and Communications Hub (TB DIAH) project developed this framework to streamline and prioritize indicators for monitoring and evaluating progress toward reaching global- and country-level TB milestones and targets in USAID's 23 TB-priority countries. The framework is foundational for monitoring the implementation of USAID's Global Accelerator to End TB and will aid efforts to ensure accountability of the U.S. Government's TB investments at global, regional, and country levels.

Who is the audience?

The PBMEF's main audience is USAID staff, national-level TB program managers, M&E staff, embedded TB advisors, and TB implementing partners (IPs).

What are the core TB indicators?

There are 10 standardized, high-level indicators that best reflect USAID's investments, and assess country performance in detecting, enrolling, and treating TB cases. They measure performance toward the U.S. Government's Global TB Strategy and country-level TB targets. These indicators are generally readily available through NTPs' existing M&E systems or the World Health Organization database.

Why do I have to report the core TB indicators?

As part of the TB Roadmap process, USAID Missions in TB-priority countries are required to report on the core indicators. By having all TB-priority countries report on the same indicators, comparisons across countries are standard, thereby enhancing the understanding of progress made toward national and international TB control targets.

What are the extended indicators?

The extended indicators provide additional data to monitor progress toward the core indicators. These indicators offer more standard options to include in an M&E plan. The additional data collected via the extended indicators will help explain why a country is or is not achieving its targets; which course corrections might be taken; and which gaps in programming require additional resources. These indicators can also be used to construct treatment cascades and patient pathways that are critical to identifying programming gaps and efforts that need to be strengthened.

Are the extended indicators required?

It is strongly recommended that USAID-funded IPs incorporate and use some of the extended indicators in their M&E plans. Although only the core indicators are required, if the TB indicators are pictured like a pyramid, with the core indicators at the top, the extended indicators form the foundation of the pyramid, providing context and more detail for understanding the core indicators.

What is the purpose of an indicator cascade?

The indicator cascade uses standard indicators in a sequential way to identify potential gaps in the steps for TB care and treatment. This type of data analysis and visualization can bolster justification for programming and funding for specific technical areas. The PBMEF has various cascades built into it (e.g., TB/HIV, contact investigation, childhood TB screening and treatment) so that TB data can be analyzed using a cascade approach and used for decision making.

Where should I report my TB data?

The core indicators are reported via the TB DIAH data hub (the hub). This web portal is a secure online data collection system housed on an interactive website that contains aggregate, national, and—eventually—subnational data dashboards for USAID's TB-priority countries.

How do I access the TB DIAH website and TB data hub?

You can access the project at www.tbdiah.org, which offers multiple ways to enter the data hub, or you can access the data hub directly at www.hub.tbdiah.org.

How do I seek TB DIAH's technical assistance if I need help monitoring and evaluating TB in my country?

Contact the TB DIAH Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR) at USAID/Washington, Sevim Ahmedov, at sahmedov@usaid.gov.

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TB DIAH
Tuberculosis Data, Impact Assessment and Communications Hub