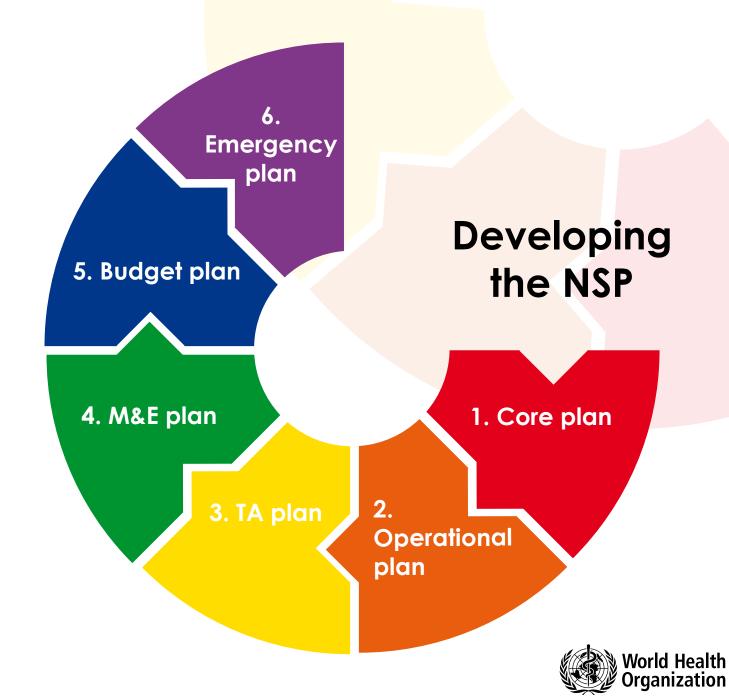
Toolkit to develop a national strategic plan for TB prevention, care and control

Methodology on how to develop a national strategic plan



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World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

in collaboration with the

WHO Collaborating Centre for TB and Lung Diseases, Fondazione S. Maugeri, Care & Research Institute, Tradate, Italy



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Toolkit to develop a national strategic plan for TB prevention, care and control

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Foreword

Strategic planning is a fundamental component of the management of a TB programme and constitutes the key instrument to efficiently implement the policies for TB prevention, care and control in a country, over a defined period of time.

Based on the results of a thorough situation analysis, a national strategic plan (NSP) for TB prevention, care and control should clearly identify for the TB programme manager, its partners and other stakeholders the goal and objectives that need to be achieved, as well as the strategic interventions and activities to reach them. A sound NSP should specify the budget needed to implement these interventions and activities. It should also clearly describe how these interventions and activities will be operationalized, as well as how their implementation will be monitored and their effect evaluated. Moreover, it should provide information on the technical assistance needed from national or international partners (or experts) to make this operationalization effective.

This toolkit has been developed to assist in formulating a NSP. Its various components were assembled to help the NTP managers and all stakeholders involved in the management of TB programmes develop new NSPs or improve the existing ones based on the procedures described across five key elements.

The WHO Stop TB Strategy 2006—2015 has been instrumental in providing guidance to achieve the 2015 global targets for reductions in the burden of disease caused by TB. The end of 2015 will mark the transition between the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) established in 2000 and a post-2015 development framework. Within this broader context, the World Health Assembly in 2014 endorsed the new End TB Strategy with the associated ambitious unprecedented targets and with a vision of ending the TB epidemic by 2035.

The End TB Strategy expands well beyond the traditional TB approach. It is based on three clear-cut pillars: the first includes all innovations in care, prevention and control; the second calls for bold policy decisions and for social protection of people affected by the disease; the third promotes research for new tools and innovations in the areas of prevention, diagnosis and treatment. As countries move forward in preparing new NSPs, it is essential that this process gives due consideration to the new strategy while using this toolkit to define the steps needed for a robust and comprehensive NSP.

This toolkit provides a clear methodology for development of sound and visionary NSP's taking into consideration the End TB Strategy. A sound and bold plan is, in fact, the starting point to deliver better care and achieve control of TB towards, ultimately, its elimination as a public health problem.

Mario Raviglione Director, Global TB Programme World Health Organization

Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
cso	Civil Society Organization
DOT	Directly Observed Therapy
DOTS	Brand name of the internationally recommended strategy for tuberculosis control until 2005 and the basis of the Stop TB Strategy initiated in 2006
DST	Drug Susceptibility Testing
EQA	External Quality Assurance
FBO	Faith-based Organization
нιν	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
IHP	International Health Partnership
JANS	Joint Assessment of National Strategies and Plans Tool
LED	Light-emitting Diode
MDR-TB	Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
МоН	Ministry of Health
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHS	National Health Strategy
NRL	National Reference Laboratory
NSP	National Strategic Plan
NTP	National Tuberculosis Programme

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