

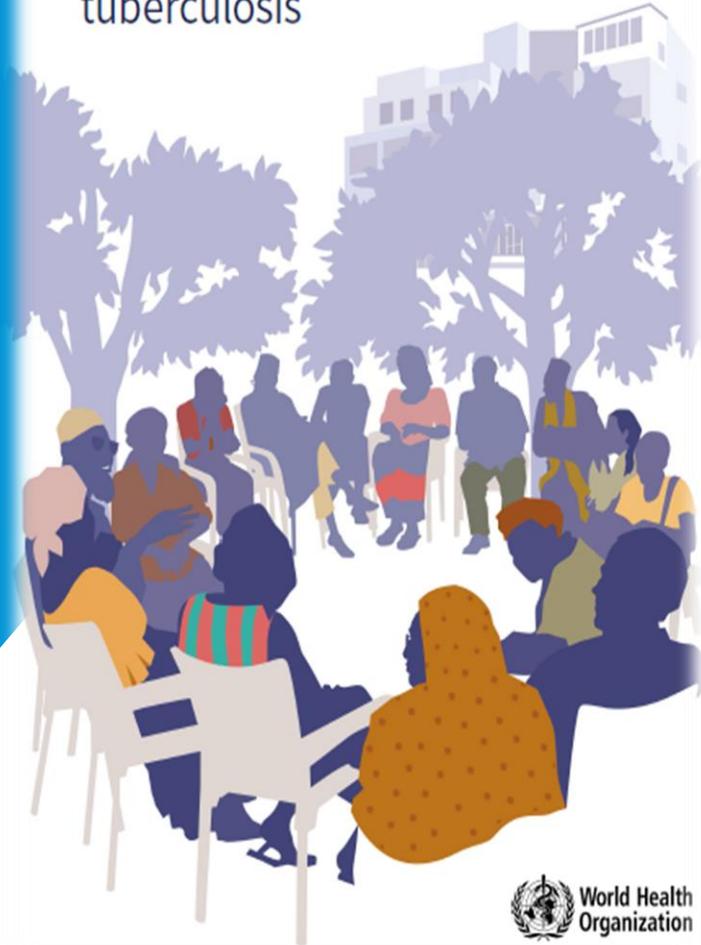
National Strategic Planning for Tuberculosis & programme review

Tauhid ISLAM
Global TB Programme, WHO



World Health
Organization

Guidance for national
strategic planning for
tuberculosis



Overview

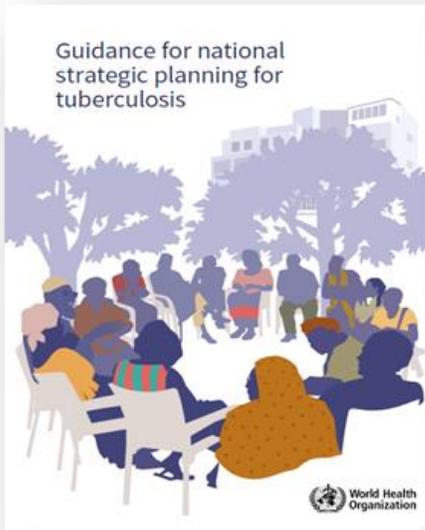


- Introduction
- Developing NSP
- Programme review
- Country coordination

Introduction



Guidance



- Guidance for national strategic planning for TB:

- Published in July 2022, available in English and French.
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240052055>
- [Factsheet](#) with key points available online

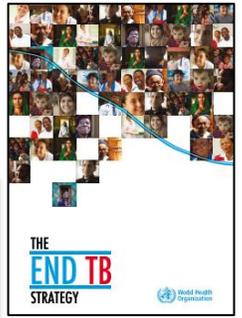
- Web-based TB plan costing tool development (WHO Integrated health tool: for planning and costing, TB)

- In progress (Q1, 2023)

- Dissemination and capacity building

- Global webinar organized, presented in Regional fora/meetings, and various international fora
- Country specific workshop (as per request from the country)
- E-course development in progress (available by Dec)

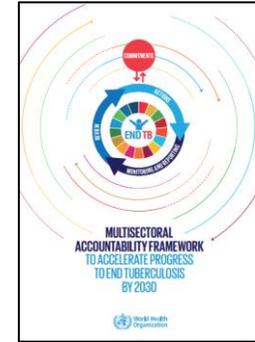
Broader Landscape



2015

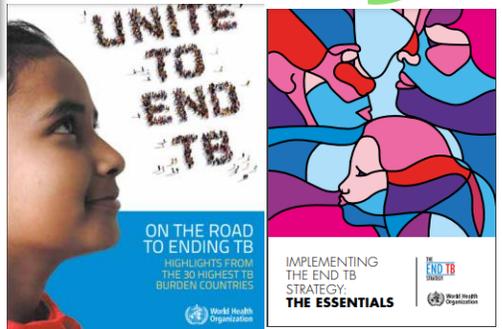


2019

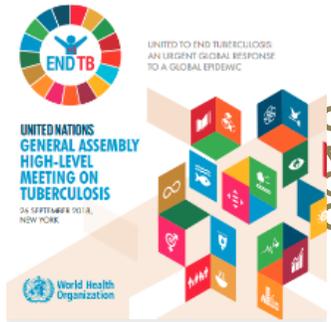


2021

2022



2016



2018



2020



COVID-19 RESPONSE

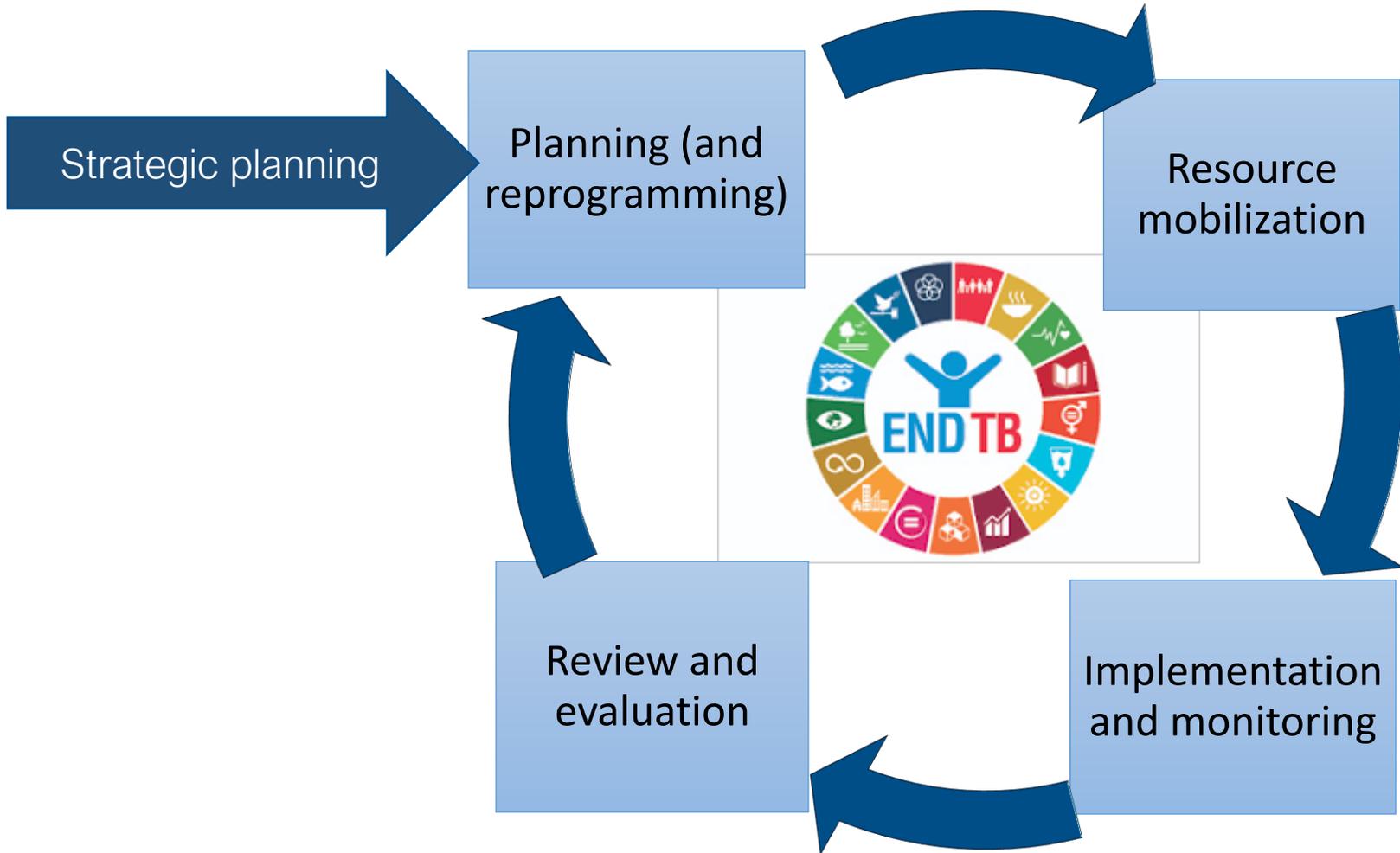


Learning from COVID 19 pandemic

- Reversed progress in health and development worldwide.
- Progress in TB care and prevention has been particularly affected,
 - with redirection of human, financial and other resources
 - public health measures restricting movement of people have resulted in reduced access to TB services.
- The pandemic has highlighted the critical need to
 - Strengthen resilient health system
 - ensure maintenance of quality essential health services during emergencies.



TB programme management cycle



What is a national TB strategic plan

A national strategic **plan** for TB is a key document

- Guides national authorities and stakeholders
- Describes how to comprehensively address the TB epidemic through interventions within the health sector and across other sectors.

Strategic **planning** is a critical step towards achieving End TB Targets and Goals.



The role of strategic planning

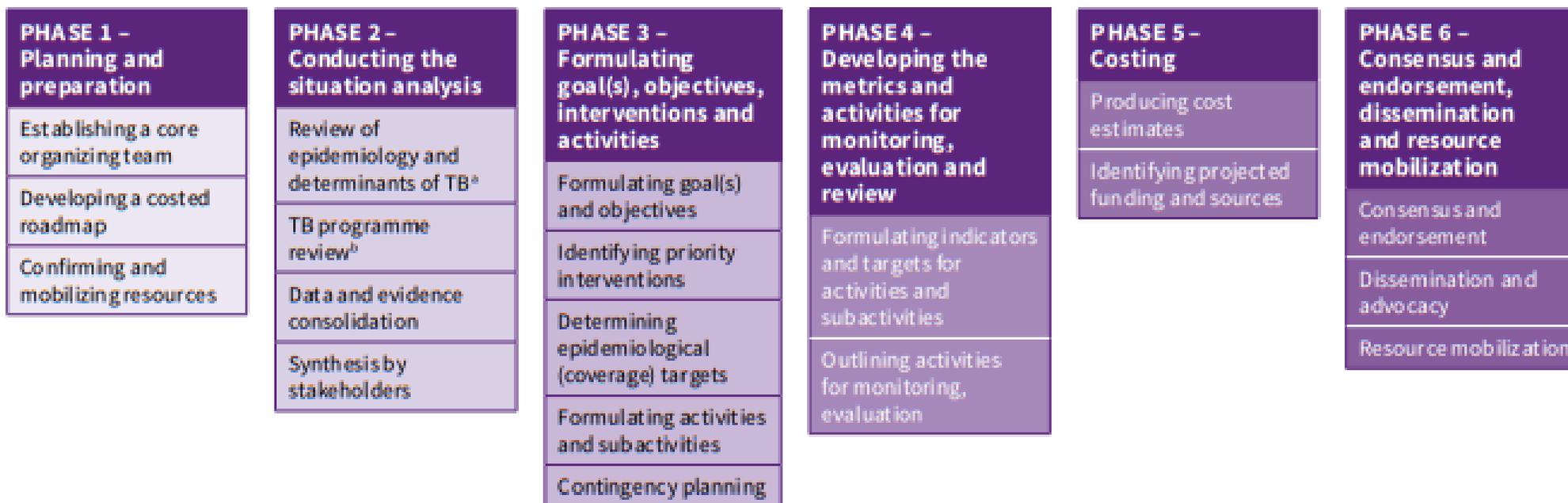
- linkage with **UHC and PHC** agenda, with a **human rights-based approach**
- assess the **country's situation**, through critical interdisciplinary and multisectoral review
- **adopt and adapt** international commitments
- Translate global guidance into the **local context**;
- the identification of relevant **stakeholders**
- **builds capacity** of all stakeholders including TB-affected communities
- collective exploration of the underlying **causes and system factors**;
- **building consensus** on the NSP interventions, and of services
- increase awareness and strengthen the **political commitment**
- mobilize the required **resources**.



Key considerations



Government-led process, with stakeholder engagement and participation



9-12 months

MOH: ministry of health; NSP: national strategic plan; TB: tuberculosis.

^a This includes review of social determinants.

^b This includes review of aspects of the health system as well as other sectors that are relevant to the country's TB response. This can be primarily informed by a desk review of the relevant reports, as well as inclusion of the most pertinent aspects in the TB programme review.

Phase 1: Planning and preparation



A core organizing team

- Secretariat
- Conduct mapping
- Coordinate all stakeholders
- Develop plan
- Mobilize support
- Oversee the process



A detailed roadmap

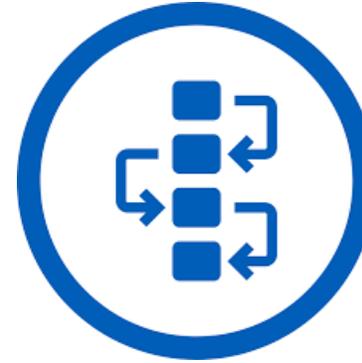
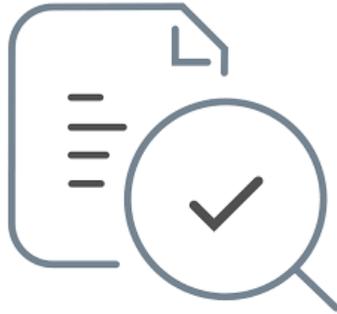
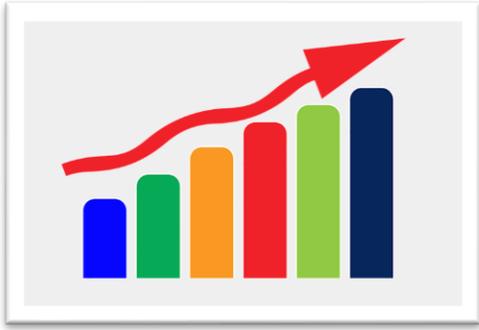
- key timelines and milestones
- Stakeholders' roles and responsibilities
- Estimated financial and technical resource



Resource mobilization

- The resources quantified,
- Resources mapped
- Gaps mapped.
- local and international partners be engaged as necessary

Phase 2: Situation analysis



Review of epidemiology and determinants

- the burden of TB and the characteristics of the TB epidemic
- Key drivers of TB epidemic

TB programme review

- assess the implementation of an NSP
- evaluate health system factors

Consolidation of data and evidence

- The organization of data from multiple sources
- PCF is one of the tool to organize data and information on TB along the continuum of care.

Synthesis

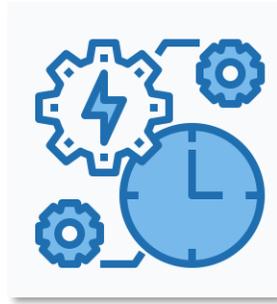
Stakeholder consultation is a critical step to ensure that the data and evidence are contextually interpreted and analyzed

Phase 3: Goal(s), objectives, interventions



Formulation of goals and objectives

- Goal aligned to the End TB Strategy and/or the national health sector plan goals
- Objectives should be SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound)



Priority interventions

- Interventions are informed by the gap and the root cause analyses.
- Various tools can be used such as, The PCF, TB impact modelling, Allocative efficiency modelling
- consider the values and perspectives of the affected communities
- ethically sound, be gender transformative and contribute to protecting human rights and promoting equity.



Determining targets

- Consider multiple factors including the epidemiology of TB and its determinants, demography, economic performance, political developments, planned activities in other relevant sectors and the relative significance of TB in the country compared with other health priorities.
- There is no standard formula.



Phase 3: Goal(s), objectives, interventions



Formulation activities and sub-activities

- Activities and sub-activities to be implemented under each intervention to achieve the objectives should be developed, and should contain sufficient detail
- includes timing, quantity, person responsible, resources required, and methods and indicators for monitoring
- Operational planning should be flexible and responsive

Contingency plan

- the NSP should detail contingency measures to be taken in the event of major disruption to the provision of TB services and identify of potential risks or events which may cause major disruption to the provision of TB services
- Coverage and quality of TB services is under the purview of the national health cluster during emergencies
- The national health strategy and the TB NSP should define ways of preserving the minimum acceptable level of essential services



Phase 4: Monitoring, evaluation and review

Development of the M&E component of the NSP



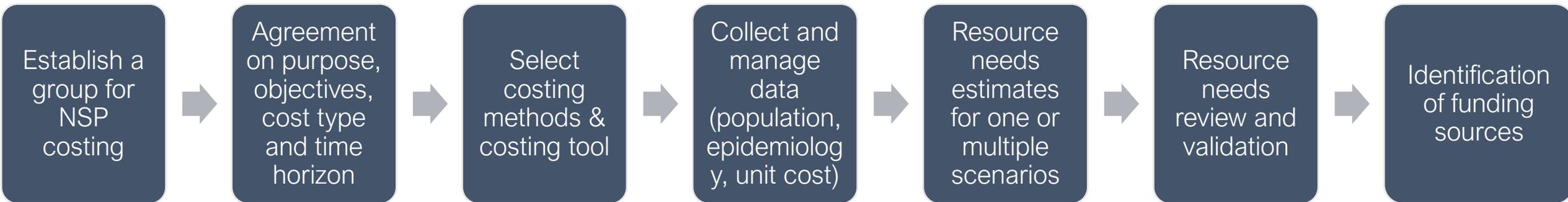
Each indicator should include: purpose of indicator, procedure of calculation, source and level of information to be collected, periodicity, entity that will collect the data, and values at baseline and targets



Outlining activities for monitoring, evaluation and review

Activities aimed at strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system, and review process should be captured in the NSP activities and sub-activities

Phase 5: Costing



- Strategic plan costing is conducted to provide:
 - an estimate of the resources required to implement the NSP interventions;
 - credible evidence for mobilization of funds from national sources and external donors;
 - a basis for financial monitoring and reporting.
- The costing process requires stakeholder participation and consultations
- Several publicly available tools are available.
- WHO Global TB Programme is updating the **Web-based TB plan costing tool (WHO Integrated health tool: for planning and costing, TB)**

Phase 6: Consensus & endorsement, dissemination and resource mobilisation



Consensus and endorsement

- Organization of a consensus workshop to orient key decision makers on the key contents of the plan



Dissemination and advocacy

- The main objectives of dissemination are to ensure buy-in, awareness and understanding of the strategic focus and targets by key stakeholders, which will strengthen collective ownership and facilitate implementation.



Resource mobilization

- The costed NSP is a good tool for ongoing resources mobilisation efforts



Structure

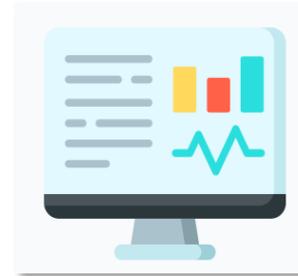
- If the country has a standard format for NSPs, it is recommended to use that format, to ensure alignment with other health sector plans as far as possible.
- It is important to maintain coherence and consistency across different sections and components of the NSP
- A standardized numbering system should be used. A numbering system will also help with cross-referencing and linkages of the elements throughout the plan.



Components of an NSP



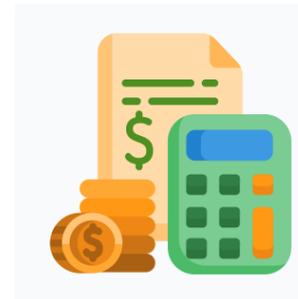
Situation analysis



Monitoring and evaluation



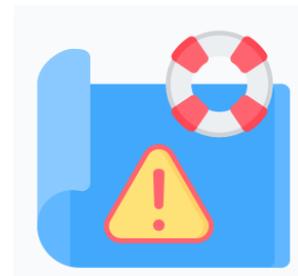
Goal(s), objectives and strategic interventions



Costing and resource mapping



Activities and sub-activities



Contingency measures



Programme review



What are programme reviews?

- Not an audit intended to punish poor performance or mere data verification exercise
- Evaluations that are conducted periodically and aim at identifying the **strengths and weaknesses** of a TB programme and providing **recommendations for quality improvement**, and feed into its planning cycle

Quality improvement

Evidence based decision making

Identifying best practices

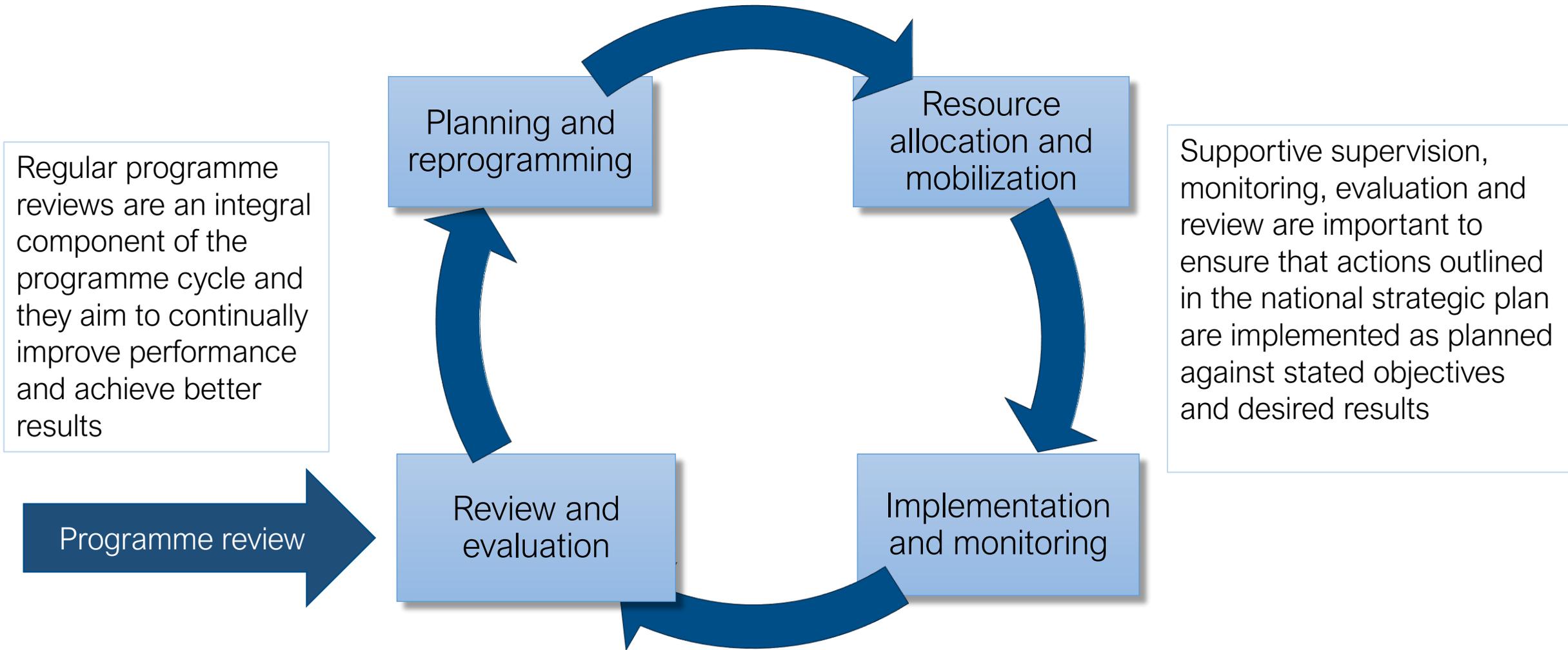
Ensuring accountability

Strengthening multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnership

Advocacy and resource mobilization



TB programme cycle



NSP development

Government-led process, with stakeholder engagement and participation

PHASE 1 – Planning and preparation
Establishing a core organizing team
Developing a costed roadmap
Confirming and mobilizing resources

PHASE 2 – Conducting the situation analysis
Review of epidemiology and determinants of TB ^b
TB programme review ^b
Data and evidence consolidation
Synthesis by stakeholders

PHASE 3 – Formulating goal(s), objectives, interventions and activities
Formulating goal(s) and objectives
Identifying priority interventions
Determining epidemiological (coverage) targets
Formulating activities and subactivities
Contingency planning

PHASE 4 – Developing the metrics and activities for monitoring, evaluation and review
Formulating indicators and targets for activities and subactivities
Outlining activities for monitoring, evaluation

PHASE 5 – Costing
Producing cost estimates
Identifying projected funding and sources

PHASE 6 – Consensus and endorsement, dissemination and resource mobilization
Consensus and endorsement
Dissemination and advocacy
Resource mobilization

9–12 months

MOH: ministry of health; NSP: national strategic plan; TB: tuberculosis.

^a This includes review of social determinants.

^b This includes review of aspects of the health system as well as other sectors that are relevant to the country's TB response. This can be primarily informed by a desk review of the relevant reports, as well as inclusion of the most pertinent aspects in the TB programme review.

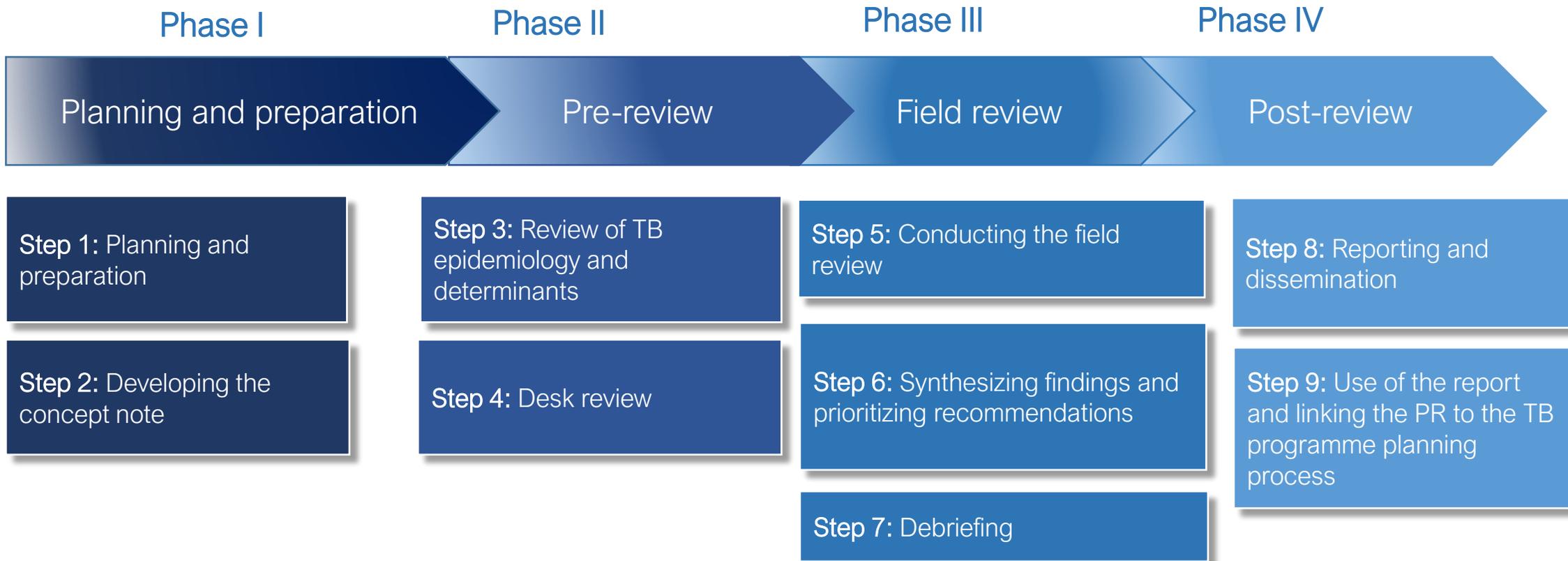


About the guidance

- **Purpose:** to provide guidance on planning and managing programme reviews that enable to assess the health sector TB response and improve its performance, in line with the latest developments and global guidelines.
- **Target audience:** all stakeholders involved in national strategic planning for TB and in the review process
 - *Ministry of Health, other government ministries, private sector, nongovernmental organisations, civil society and affected communities, technical and funding partners involved in planning, implementing and funding TB services at various levels in the health system.*
- **Structure:**
 - **Part 1:**
 - Describes principles and processes for reviewing TB programmes
 - Organised around the essential stages of the review process
 - **Part 2:** Checklists of key review questions in main TB intervention areas, and templates to aid process



Review phases and steps



Types of programme review

Review's objectives influence the exercise

Programme reviews can be carried out at different stages of the programme cycle and for different purposes; same concept but different objectives!

Type of review	Focus	Objective	Actors
Quarterly	Inputs	Assess detailed implementation plan	Internal
Annual	Outputs <i>How well the programme is being implemented: assessing inputs, activities and outputs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assess implementationModify implementation plans	Internal
Mid-term	Outcomes <i>Is the programme moving in the right direction; progress in the services being provided (outputs)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assess progress towards achieving programme objectivesInform reprogramming	Internal and external
End-term	Impact <i>How well the programme has performed in the planning period under consideration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assess the overall performance of the programmeInform the development of a new strategic plan	Internal and external



Multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral involvement: the review as a campfire



A programme review is an opportunity to bring together, mobilize and sensitise different stakeholders and sectors **within and beyond health** who may play important roles in TB control efforts in the country



- Stakeholder mapping
- Consultation with people with TB, affected communities, partners in the health sectors and beyond
- Engaging actors that are not yet around the campfire



Review teams

Review lead



Thematic lead
A

TEAM 1

- Team lead
- Members covering specific topics

TEAM 2

- Team lead
- Members covering specific topics

TEAM 3

- Team lead
- Members covering specific

Thematic lead
B

Topic B

Thematic lead
C

Topic C

Topic A



Key messages



1. **Before the review:** know the context in advance
2. **During the review:** connect the dots, focus on why, work as a team
3. **Debriefing:** focus on what are the priorities for improving the programmes as a whole (how a thematic area fits into the overall programme)

Country coordination





COUNTRY COORDINATION PLATFORM | WHO End TB Forum



Objectives of the platform

- Information sharing at the early stage on the full continuum of TB strategic planning
- Discussion, joint planning, and harmonization of country support
- Mobilization for activities at country level
- Quality assurance
- Feedback for improvement





Acknowledgements

- VCC/GTB/WHO
- WHO (HQ, Region and country office staff)
- National TB programmes
- International partners, including civil society and affected TB communities
- Funding and technical partners
- Financed by USAID and BMGF

It's time for action
It's time to **END TB**

