Finances include all money available: local, national, and international.

Gather all existing documents:
- National Health Plan
- Current national/global data
- Reports from monitoring reviews/missions
- Epi reviews
- Prevalence surveys

Discuss health policy context for financial envelope with MOH/MOF

Meet with stakeholders (all partners working on TB) including CSO/NGO/community engagement

Determine common goals/workplans and available finances including gaps to be filled

Discuss the vision of where the NTP should be in X amount of years

Core Plan - Developing the narrative

- Health and health system context
- Analysis of TB burden
- Intervention measures undertaken to date
- Outcomes of these intervention measures
- Strategic (SWOT) analysis
- Identification of gaps

Operational Plan

- This area operationalizes the core plan defining how the core plan will be implemented
- At least the first year on a quarterly basis and 2 or 3 years annually
- It should include:
  - What activity
  - Where & when it will be implemented
  - Who will implement and follow up
  - Source of funding
  - Is TA needed

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

- How will you monitor and evaluate the NSP
- Identify and define the indicator for each section of the plan

Technical Assistance Plan

TA based on identification of required expertise as per defined in the operational plan.
It helps mobilize and secure funding for external TA
- Brief description of TA needed
- Profile of expert
- Who will implement/monitor/follow-up
- Timeframe
- Source of funding
- Identification of funding gap if no funds available

Budget Plan

- Mapping out available finances from who
- Cost all activities and interventions:
  - Specify unit cost of the activity
  - Quantity of units required to implement the activity
  - Provide total amount needed to cost the NSP
- Identify budget gaps

Emergency Preparedness plan

- Should be seriously considered in countries with a fragile security situation or prone to natural disasters
- Should be prepared for the acute phase of any complex emergency, when health service delivery can be disrupted.
- Should focus on ensuring the availability and access to TB treatment for the patients who were on treatment for TB before the crisis

At the end of the process,

- Meet with stakeholders to discuss the draft NSP for final consensus
- Seek approval and endorsement by MOH/Government
- Use the NSP to mobilize and secure resources with government and donors process

Completed draft to be submitted for comments to all stakeholders.

Considerations when developing the NSP:
- Keep the NSP a country priority and own the process
- Align the plan with country priorities
- Keeps consistency throughout the plan with a numbering system
- Involve the partners, including NGO/CSO in the implementation process

Intervention measures undertaken to date
- Align with National Health Plan and the country health structure and operations
- Sets out the vision of the NTP and suggests the roadmap to achieve the vision.

What determines a strong and robust NSP?
- Consider 6 key elements based on NSP toolkit and JANS Guidelines.

Completed draft to be submitted for comments to all stakeholders.

The process for the development of national tuberculosis strategic plans

1. Preparing for the development
2. Establishing the writing committee
3. Developing the NSP

Overall goal
- Impact (Goal)
- Outcome (Objective)
- Output (Strategic Intervention)
- Process (activity)

Indicators
- Objective
- Process
- Activity
- Impact
- Outcome

SMART
- Specific
- Measurable
- Achievable
- Relevant
- Timely

Background/Analysis

Core Plan - Developing the narrative
- What determines a strong and robust NSP?
- Consider 6 key elements based on NSP toolkit and JANS Guidelines.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
- How will you monitor and evaluate the NSP
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