OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY	PRIMARY OUTCOME	SECONDARY OUTCOME	INDICATORS					
1. Lab services integral to all the components of the program	Central level: Microbiologist to exclusively head the division of lab services at NACO and supported by qualified technical staff	Quality of laboratory services and other programs dependent on laboratory results should improve	Better integration of NACO laboratory network with program activities and also with other related	of NACO laboratory network with program activities and also with	of NACO laboratory network with program activities and also with other related	of NACO laboratory network with program activities and also with other related	of NACO laboratory network with program activities and also with other related	of NACO National con laboratory for integrate network with training program activities and also with other related	Constitution of National core team for integrated training
	Central level: Development of a national core team from various institutions to support the program	Strengthening of lab network	programs	No. of HIV testing centres performing tests for TB and STIs					
		Creation of state level core teams for training of trainers		No. of non NACO centres performing HIV testing and reporting results to designated authority					

State level: I officer for la in all SACS	, , , , ,	ts as nodal officers	Representations of NRLs, SRLs and NACO	No. of LTs other than NACO staff trained for HIV testing
State level: 0 Manager in a	-	ł	Better and wider human resource recruitment and training	Timely release and utilization of grants
	Representation of concerned specialty			Uninterrupted supply chain of reagents and consumables
	List and contact de facilities should be Nodal officers and concerned SRLs	available with the		No. of labs in accreditation cycle
				Evidence and turnaround time for complaint redressal

				Reduction in complaints
2. Mentoring of the laboratory staff through the laboratory network	Establish a structure for technical supervision at every level	Every testing facility is supervised by/linked to a technically trained person	All test reports should be signed by technically competent authority	Mandatory annual audit by technical officers of linked SRL using a standardised checklist
			Participation in EQAS	Review of the audit by state TRG on a quarterly basis
			Quality of test results should improve as evidenced by better proficiency testing results	Implementation of corrective action by SACS
3. HIV testing policy	Same as NACP III with minor modifications in clause 5.6.2	NA	NA	NA

4. Improving quality standards in laboratory services	Ensure conformance to quality standards in HIV testing at various levels	dards in laboratories	Increase in the scope of accredited tests beyond HIV testing	100% NRLs and 60% SRLs should enter accreditation cycle. The remaining 40% should score at least 60% in internal audits conducted by NACO based on assessment checklist.
			Advocate with regulatory bodies (e.g. MCI, DMER, DCGI), states and other national programs on impact of adherence to quality standards	No. of labs entering accreditation cycle for non HIV tests
				No. of states and other national programs taking initiatives to enter accreditation cycle

5. Improvement in laboratory safety and biosecurity	Ensure safety of laboratory personnel, service users, community and the environment	Adherence to standard precautions and National Biomedical Waste Management Regulations	Preventive action e.g. HBV vaccination of laboratory personnel	No. of centres reporting 100% coverage with HBV vaccination of laboratory personnel
			Incident reporting and corrective actions	Proportion of centres having a system in place for documenting and reporting Incident occurrence and management
			Training of health care personnel in biosafety	
			Institution of occupational safety measures	

6. Optimal human resource management	Capacity building	Optimal utilization of the trained staff for providing a range of laboratory services	Increase in the range and quality of laboratory services in collaboration with CTD and IDSP	Reduced attrition rates over time
	Multitasking (lab testing)	Harmonization of remuneration with other governmental agencies	Retention of trained laboratory staff	Proportion of lab personnel trained in and performing tests other than for HIV
	Adequate remuneration and reduction in attrition			
7. Innovative strategies for enhancing implementation of lab services	Creation of e-resource for addressing needs of laboratories	Augmenting motivation of laboratory personnel	Rapid resolution of technical queries of laboratory personnel	No. of e-resources created
	Evaluation of appropriate newer technologies including point of care diagnostics	Encouraging laboratory personnel to enhance their knowledge base	Determination of suitability of newer technologies for program use	No. of personnel accessing the e- resources

Evolve operationa	I Improved program delivery	Wider geographic	TAT for resolution of
research strategie		coverage using	technical queries
optimal service		existing resources	•
delivery e.g. explo	ring		
methods for trans			
of samples, HIV-2			
burden assessmer	nt		
and reassessment	of		
HIV testing			
strategies/algorith	ims,		
feasibility of			
introducing incide	nce		
testing for			
surveillance			
Sustain and expan	d		No. of appropriate
the scope of NRL	-		newer technologies
Consortium on Qu	ality		evaluated
	,		

	Exploration of partnerships in public and private sector			Identification of newer program delivery mechanisms e.g. Transportation of whole blood / serum to existing testing facilities
				No. of partnerships explored/established for enhanced program delivery
8. Integration with NRHM	Initiation of pilot projects in some states (3-4) in consultation with NRHM e.g. HIV and STI	Wider access to HIV/STI testing for antenatal mothers	Increased detection of HIV positive mothers	No. of NRHM centres adopting antenatal HIV testing

testing of ANC attendees		No. of HIV positive mothers referred by NRHM to PPTCT services
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