This study was to evaluate strategic plan process of the Bureau of Non-Communicable Diseases, Department of Diseases Control, Ministry of Public Health based on CIPP model. Study population consisted of all staffs employed by the Bureau classified as managers and officers. Tools constructed for evaluation included in-depth interview questions, self-reported form and questionnaire. Data were collected and analyzed by external interviewers. Descriptive statistics were used to describe study population characteristics, factors influencing strategic plan, its process and its quality. Relationships between process and quality of strategic plan were assessed by Chi-square test.

Data analysis revealed that the majority of staffs (73.7%) were familiar with strategic plan, and had participated in strategic plan formulation of fiscal year 2003 (76.3%). The overall rating for the plan process was positive with regards to context (60.6%) and process (54.5%) but negative for input factors (63.6%). Negative factors included complaints, complex tasks, staff shortage, corporate culture, staff conflicts and inappropriate staff allocation. Quality of plan was rated as moderate. Process factors were significantly related to quality. Most staffs agreed that a successful plan process required good governance, good leadership and appropriate change management.