

## Annex 1: Ministries/Bodies engaged in Ending TB

*Note: There is no expectation that answers should be given to all entries below. A specific selection of ministries will be relevant depending on local epidemiology, government structures, ministerial responsibilities etc.*

<b>Ministry/Body</b> <i>Listed in alphabetical order</i> <i>Titles vary by country</i>	<b>Engaged with</b> <b>Ministry of</b> <b>Health in</b> <b>Ending TB</b>	<b>Budget is</b> <b>assigned</b> <b>for roles</b>	<b>Defined roles/activities</b> (note also if these are formalized through law, cross-ministry MOU, etc., and who is responsible, e.g. Minister, Director, other official)	<b>Indicators set for performance measurement</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>				
<b>Defense/Armed Forces</b>				
<b>Education</b>				
<b>Foreign Affairs/External Affairs</b>				
<b>Finance</b>				
<b>Gender/Women's Affairs</b>				
<b>Human Rights Commission</b>				
<b>Information/Communications</b>				
<b>Internal Affairs/Home Affairs</b>				
<b>Justice/Corrections</b>				
<b>Mining/Natural Resources</b>				

<b>Labour</b>				
<b>Planning</b>				
<b>Poverty Alleviation/Social Development</b>				
<b>Science and Technology</b>				
<b>Social Security</b>				
<b>Social Welfare</b>				
<b>Transportation</b>				
<b>Ministries/Bodies addressing specific populations/groups (specify)</b>				
<b>Others (add)</b>				

### Annex 2: Engagement of civil society and affected communities in the 4 components of multisectoral accountability to end TB at country level

I. COMMITMENTS	Yes	No	Notes or Comments	Note any performance indicator(s) set
<p>Have <b>national commitments been declared</b> formally on engagement of civil society and affected communities in line with the following commitments made by the Members of World Health Assembly and the United Nations General Assembly:</p> <p>a) Commitment to the overarching principle in the End TB Strategy of <i>“a strong coalition with civil society organizations and communities,”</i> as well as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Pillar of the End TB Strategy on Bold Policies and Systems including <i>“Engagement of communities, civil society organizations, and public and private care providers”</i> (WHA67 resolution adopting the Global Strategy and targets for tuberculosis prevention, care and control after 2015 -- The End TB Strategy)</p>			<p>If yes, <b>note the relevant document(s)</b> where national commitments have been articulated. If formal commitments are in process of being set in a document/decre, please note expected process.</p>	

I. COMMITMENTS	Yes	No	Notes or Comments	Note any performance indicator(s) set
National commitments made associated with the following specific commitments of the Political Declaration of the UN High-Level meeting on TB:			If yes, <b>note the relevant document(s)</b>	
b) <i>Commit to protect and promote the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, in order to advance towards universal access to quality, affordable and equitable prevention, diagnosis, treatment, care and education related to tuberculosis and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and support for those who become disabled due to tuberculosis, integrated within health systems towards achieving universal health coverage and removing barriers to care; to address the economic and social determinants of the disease; and to promote and support an end to stigma and all forms of discrimination, including by removing discriminatory laws, policies and programmes against people with tuberculosis, and through the protection and <b>promotion of human rights and dignity, as well as policies and practices which improve outreach, education and care.</b></i>				
c) <i>Commit to provide special attention <b>to the poor, those who are vulnerable, including infants, young children and adolescents, as well as elderly people and communities especially at risk of and affected by tuberculosis, in accordance with the principle of social inclusion, especially through ensuring strong and meaningful engagement of civil society and affected communities in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the tuberculosis response, within and beyond the health sector</b></i>				
d) <i>Commit to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, national tuberculosis strategic plans to include all necessary measures to deliver the commitments in the present political declaration, including through <b>national multisectoral mechanisms to monitor and review progress achieved towards ending the tuberculosis epidemic, with high-level leadership, preferably under the direction of the Head of State or Government, and with the active involvement of civil society and affected communities, as well as parliamentarians, local governments, academia, private sector and other stakeholders within and beyond the health sector, and promote tuberculosis as part of national strategic planning and budgeting for health, recognizing existing legislative frameworks and constitutional arrangements, so as to ensure that each Member State is on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals target to end the tuberculosis epidemic.</b></i>				

II. ACTIONS	Yes	No	Notes or Comments	Note any performance indicator(s) set
<p>Have representatives of civil society, affected communities, or civil society coalitions, been identified and engaged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Develop an inventory of relevant civil society organizations and key TB-affected communities and advocates to engage to End TB</li> <li>b) Establish a TB civil society forum or equivalent</li> <li>c) Help set a transparent process to nominate representatives of civil society and affected communities to serve on any multisectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and review bodies/mechanisms addressing the TB response</li> <li>d) Ensure that appointed civil society and affected community representatives in coordination and/or review bodies/mechanisms seek input from broader constituencies and report back on outcomes</li> <li>e) Participate in national strategic planning and budgeting</li> <li>f) Participate in yearly operational planning and budgeting</li> <li>g) Participate in development of national guidance and operational manuals/tools</li> <li>h) Participate in TB service delivery/community-based TB care (“Engage TB” approach) and patient/affected household support</li> <li>i) Participate in relevant capacity-building of health workers</li> <li>j) Participate in any national TB/health research forum or network and national research agenda-setting, including clinical and operational research</li> <li>k) Collaborate with civil society fora/coalitions addressing other health priorities &amp; sectors</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a dedicated yearly operational budget exists to support their work</li> <li>• There is a dedicated focal point in the National TB Programme to support them</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

III. MONITORING AND REPORTING	Yes	No	Notes or Comments	Note any performance indicator(s) set
<p>a) Civil society and affected communities are involved in regular monitoring meetings of the National TB Programme</p> <p>b) Civil society and affected communities are consulted in design of major TB-related surveys</p> <p>c) Civil society and affected communities are involved in design and conduct of gender, stigma and/or legal environment assessment, if done*</p> <p>d) Civil society audits for service review/access assessment are done*</p> <p>e) Roles and activities of civil society and affected communities are addressed in annual National TB Report</p> <p>f) Specific indicators on civil society engagement are measured</p> <p>g) Indicators are set with or by civil society and affected communities for assessing their own accountability in the TB response</p> <p>*see Stop TB Partnership related tools for these</p>				

IV. REVIEW	Yes	No	Notes or Comments	Note any performance indicator(s) set
<p>a) Representatives of civil society and affected communities are members of any high-level review body/mechanism regularly reviewing the TB response, with associated terms of reference</p> <p>b) Civil society and affected community representatives from within and beyond participate in the full process of Joint Monitoring/Review Missions, not just debriefing on findings</p>				

<b>SUMMARY</b> <b>Good practices and elements needing urgent improvement</b>	<b>Responses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are 1-3 top good practices to date in the country in meaningful engagement of civil society and affected communities in the TB response and strengthened accountability for that response?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What 1-3 top elements need urgent adoption and/or strengthening for meaningful engagement of civil society and affected communities in the TB response?</li> </ul>	

### Annex 3: Adoption and implementation of WHO Tuberculosis Guidelines (2016 – 3/2020)

Guidelines	WHO Publication date	Adopted	Partially rolled out	Rolled out	<i>Notes/comments:</i> if guideline is adopted, note publication, date; if partially rolled-out, briefly indicate aspects pending
Consolidated guidance on tuberculosis. Module 1: Prevention: Tuberculosis preventive treatment ( <u>supersedes</u> Latent TB infection: Updated and consolidated guidelines for programmatic management, 2018)	2020				
Consolidated guidelines on drug-resistant tuberculosis treatment**, which <u>incorporates/supersedes</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment guidelines for multidrug and rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis, 2018 update</li> <li>• Treatment guidelines for isoniazid-resistant tuberculosis. Supplement to the WHO treatment guidelines for drug resistant tuberculosis</li> </ul>	2019				
Guidelines on tuberculosis infection prevention and control, 2019 update	2019				
Lateral flow urine lipoarabinomannan assay (LF-LAM) for the diagnosis of active tuberculosis in people living with HIV, 2019 update	2019				
Latent TB infection: Updated and consolidated guidelines for programmatic management	2018				
Guidelines for treatment of drug-susceptible tuberculosis and patient care	2017				
The use of molecular line probe assays for the detection of resistance to second-line anti-tuberculosis drugs: Policy guidance	2016				
The use of molecular line probe assays for the detection of resistance to isoniazid and rifampicin	2016				



<b>Guides/roadmaps/frameworks</b>	<b>Publication date</b>	<b>In use to guide implementation</b>	<i>Any comments on use/issues in adapting and using</i>
Operational handbook on tuberculosis. Module 1: prevention: tuberculosis preventive treatment	2020		
People-centered framework for tuberculosis programme planning and prioritization, user guide	2019		
Roadmap towards ending TB in children and adolescents (second edition)	2018		
Public-private mix for TB prevention and care: a roadmap	2018		
Ethics guidance for the implementation of the End TB Strategy	2017		
Roadmap for zoonotic tuberculosis	2017		
Handbook for the use of digital technologies to support tuberculosis medication adherence	2017		
Framework towards TB elimination	2015		
Implementing the end TB strategy: the essentials	2015		
Companion handbook to the guidelines on the management of drug-resistant tuberculosis	2014		