

# Multisectoral Accountability Framework for TB

Overview and next steps



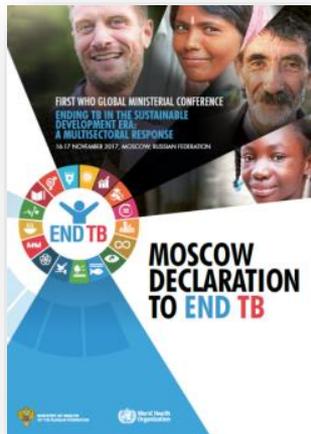
**Stop TB Partnership Coordinating Board meeting,  
29 January 2019**

**Tereza Kasaeva, Katherine Floyd,  
Diana Weil**



# Multisectoral accountability framework for TB: **Rationale**

**Strengthened accountability for the TB response at national and global levels should contribute to faster progress towards SDG and End TB Strategy targets and milestones**



**Multisectoral accountability framework for TB called for in  
Moscow Declaration, November 2017**

# **WHO Executive Board resolution January 2018**

**Requests WHO to develop a multisectoral  
accountability framework  
for consideration by the World Health  
Assembly in May 2018**

# WHA resolution, 2018

(5) “to continue to develop, in consultation with Member States, the draft multisectoral accountability framework, working in close collaboration with all relevant international, regional and national partners as recommended in the Moscow Declaration to End TB (2017), and to provide technical support to Member States and partners, as appropriate, including for national adaptation and use...”

(6) “to present the draft multisectoral accountability framework to accelerate progress to end tuberculosis at the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in 2018 on the fight against tuberculosis”

*WHA71.3 26 May 2018 Resolution on Preparation for a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on ending tuberculosis*

# UN HLM on TB: political declaration

49. Request the Director General of the World Health Organization **to continue to develop the multisectoral accountability framework in line with World Health Assembly resolution 71.3 and ensure its timely implementation no later than 2019**”

*From A/RES/73/3 Political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis*

# Overview

- 1. Definitions and concepts**
- 2. Process**
- 3. High-level summary of latest draft**
- 4. Next steps**

***Further details in background document, report from global consultation held in March 2018, draft submitted to WHA, latest draft***

# Definition of accountability

Accountability means being responsible and answerable for **commitments** made or **actions** taken

When you ask “who is accountable?”, it means

- “who is responsible?”, or
- “who needs to explain?” or
- “who needs to answer for this?”

# Definition of a framework

**Broad overview** (or outline) and **structure** of **essential components and subcomponents**, and the **relationships between them**

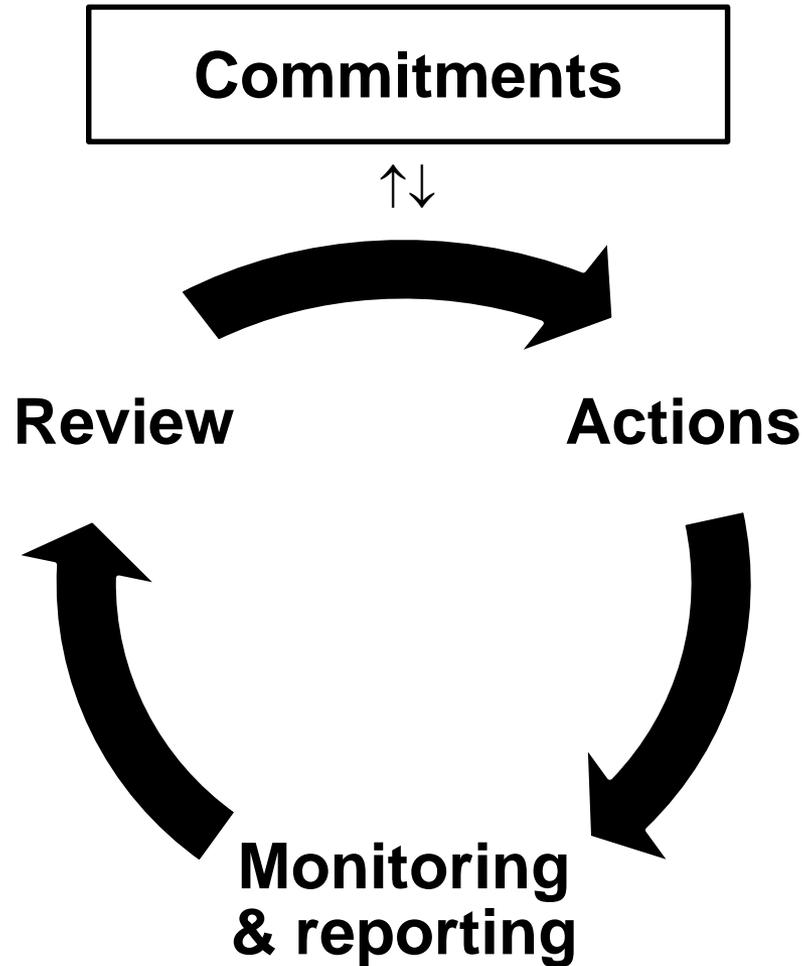
Serves as a guide that **can be adapted**, for example by **modifying, adding or deleting** items, and by **adding detail** to subcomponents **to customize** or give them greater specificity

# Definition of an accountability framework

An accountability framework needs to define 3 things:

1. **Who is accountable?**
  - e.g. an individual, a department, a company, an organization, a national government
2. **What are they accountable for?**
  - Commitments
  - Actions
3. **How will they be held accountable?**
  - Monitoring and reporting
  - Review

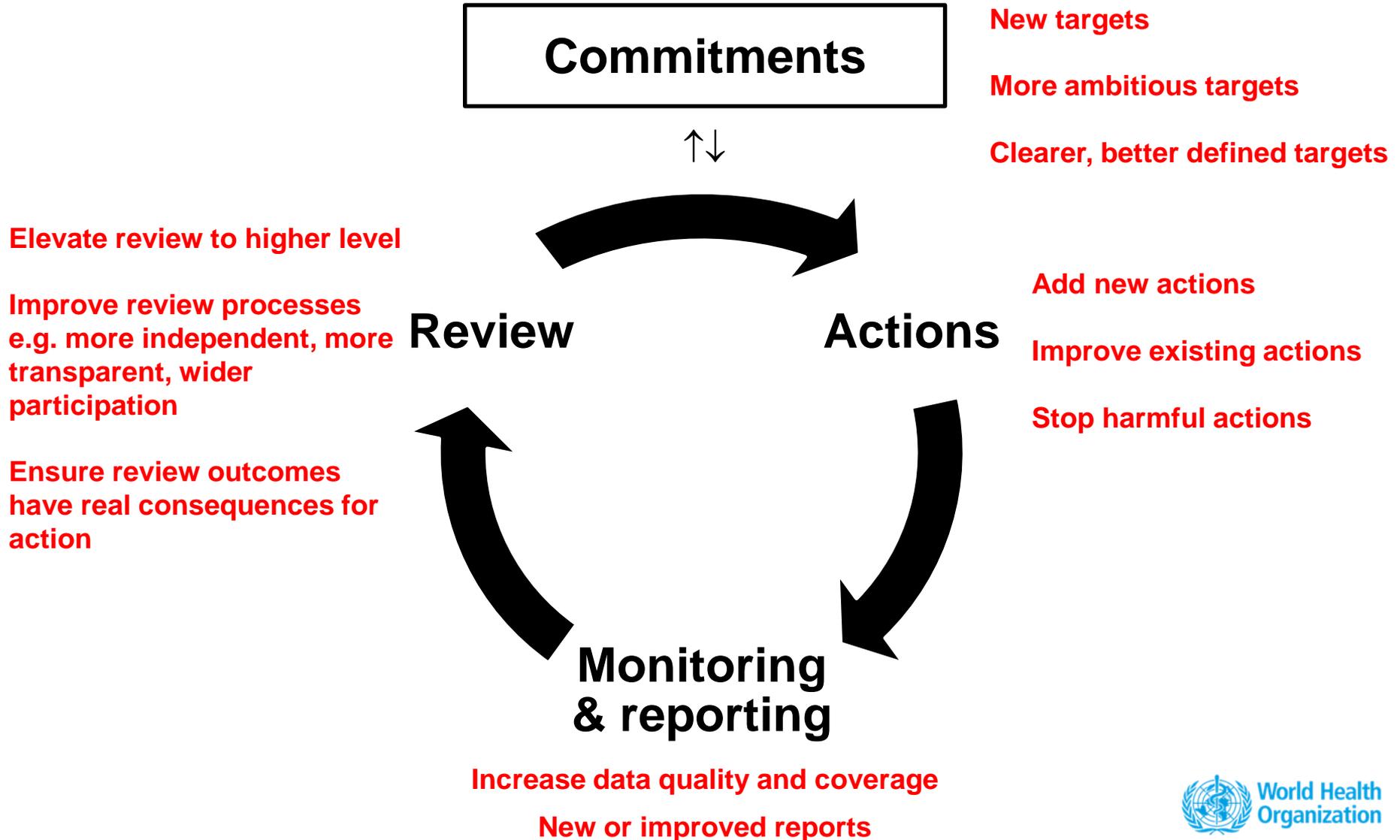
# 4 core components of an accountability framework



**Components underpinned and informed by: laws, regulations and rules; political, social, professional, moral and ethical codes of conduct and conventions**

# Ways to strengthen accountability

## Examples



# Process, February-May 2018

- 1. February 2018: Preparation of background document,** including definitions, profiles of accountability frameworks and mechanisms for other global health priorities, draft outline of what already exists for TB and what might be missing

[http://www.who.int/tb/TBAccountabilityFramework\\_Consultation1\\_2March\\_BackgroundDocument\\_20180228.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/tb/TBAccountabilityFramework_Consultation1_2March_BackgroundDocument_20180228.pdf?ua=1)



# Examples reviewed

## Global health priorities

1. Women's, children's, and adolescents' health\*
2. Immunization
3. Tobacco control Framework convention on tobacco control
4. Polio
5. HIV/AIDS
6. Malaria - African leaders malaria alliance (ALMA)

## Other examples

- Individual behaviour
- WHO examples
  - individual staff;
  - WHO grant agreement;
  - organization as a whole
- Private corporation
- International civil society organization
- National governance
- Climate change
  - Paris agreement, 2015

*\*Unified accountability framework (2015-);  
Two parts (two circles): a) global b) national*

# Process, February–May 2018

- 1. February 2018: Preparation of background document,** including definitions, profiles of accountability frameworks and mechanisms for other global health priorities, draft outline of what already exists for TB and what might be missing  
[http://www.who.int/tb/TBAccountabilityFramework\\_Consultation1\\_2March\\_BackgroundDocument\\_20180228.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/tb/TBAccountabilityFramework_Consultation1_2March_BackgroundDocument_20180228.pdf?ua=1)
- 2. Stakeholder consultations, including two-day March meeting in Geneva**
- 3. March–early April: further development of framework**
- 4. Mid-April: Draft framework posted for public review**
- 5. End April: document submitted for World Health Assembly review in May**

# Main feedback from public review

**Clear support for conceptual framework of 4 major components, and the key elements listed for each**

# Public review: specific suggestions

A  
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1. **Global *and regional*, and *local* as well as national**
2. **High vs low TB burden countries**
3. **Add SDG R&D targets, global research strategy**
4. **Civil society *and TB-affected communities***
5. **Add more text on TB determinants, and existing UN monitoring and reporting of these indicators**
6. **More specificity on “review” component\***
  - **Used language from Moscow Declaration**

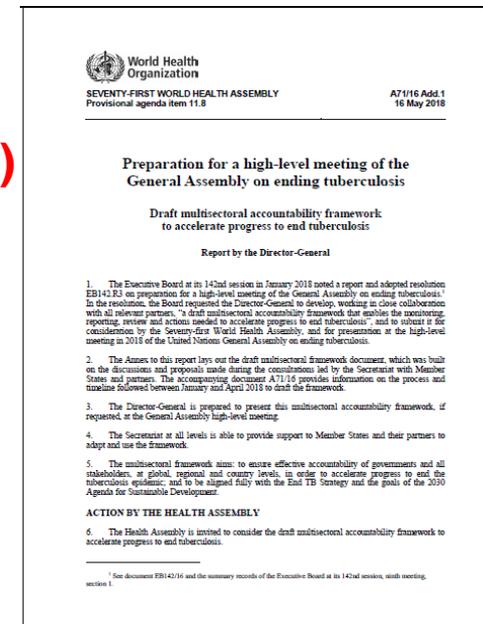
\*Also seen as “weakest link” in context of TB

# Process since UN HLM, *to date*

1. 22-23 October: discussions with officials of 30 high TB burden countries and partners on framework content, finalization, adaptation and use during **4<sup>th</sup> End TB Strategy Summit**, The Hague
2. Early November: sought further comments from **civil society accountability group** on version submitted to WHA; comments received January 2019
3. November-early December: developed **second draft**, focusing on updates based on UN HLM political declaration as well as improvements to presentation/explanation of content
  - **New global 2018-2022 targets**
  - **2020 progress report prepared by Secretary-General with WHO support**
  - **2023 UNGA high-level meeting**
4. December 2018: **Second draft** sent to UN missions, feedback requested by 11 January
5. 23 January 2019: briefing and discussion on second draft with WHO Civil Society Task Force

# Content of latest version of draft framework

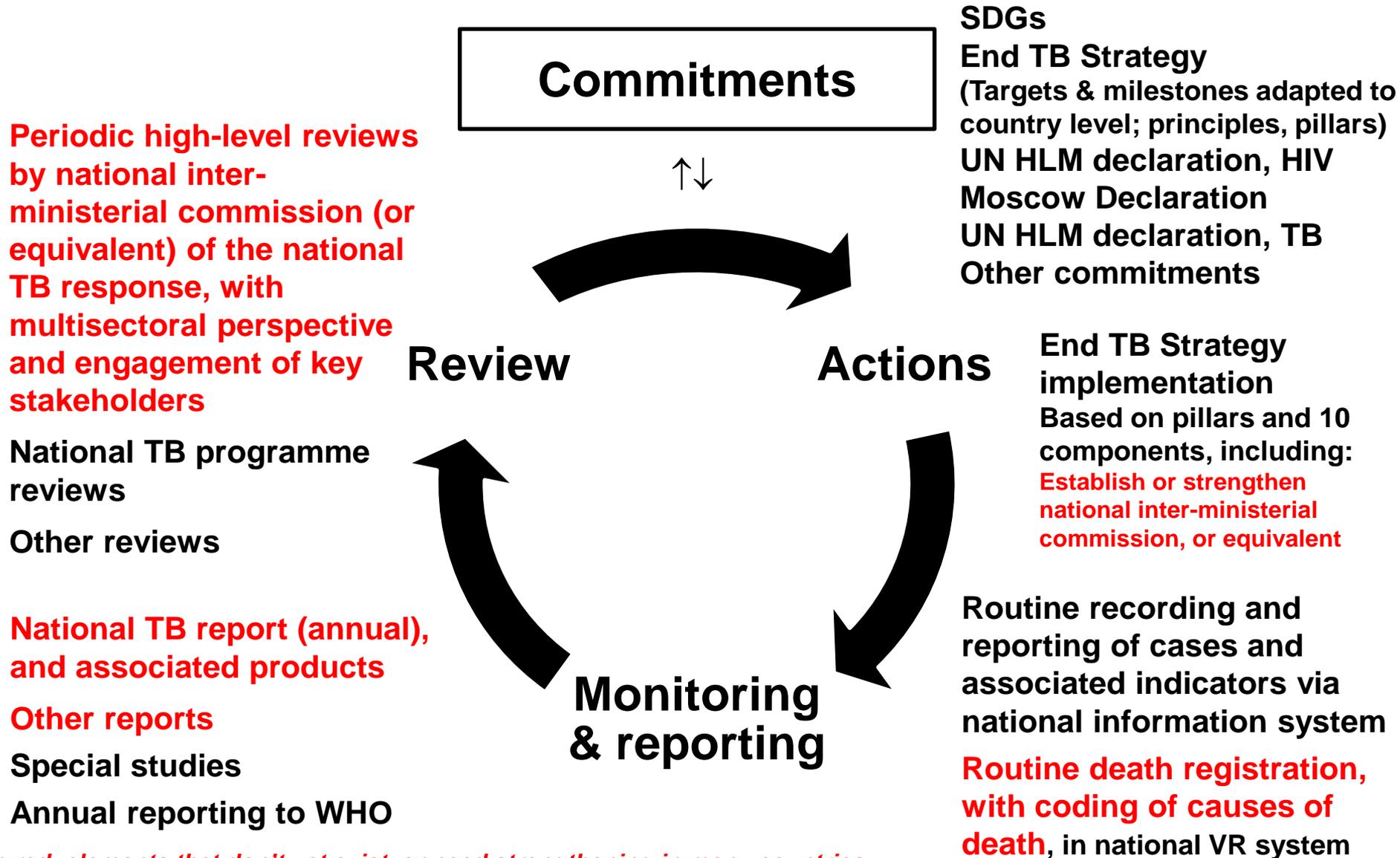
1. **Background/rationale** (as already explained)
2. **Definitions & concepts** (as already explained)
3. **Explanation of framework**
  - Underlying principles
  - Two parts (global/regional; national)
  - For each part, 4 major components
4. **Adaptation and use**



# Underlying principles

- 1. Built on foundation of SDGs and End TB Strategy, and associated political declarations**
- 2. Built on existing monitoring and reporting systems, and associated best practices**
- 3. Fundamental role of civil society, people with tuberculosis and support groups for people with tuberculosis**
- 4. Helpful to distinguish global and regional, from national (including local): framework has 2 parts**
- 5. Cannot be exhaustive in listing all elements, especially at national level – major examples provided, using generic language**
- 6. National component requires adaptation**

# MAF for TB: National (including local) level, Individual countries, for adaptation



*In red: elements that don't yet exist, or need strengthening in many countries*

# MAF for TB: Global and regional level Countries collectively



**Commitments**

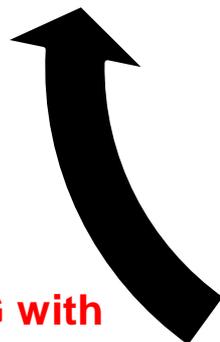
**SDGs**  
(TB target and other targets)  
**End TB Strategy**  
(Targets, milestones, principles, pillars)  
**UN HLM declaration, HIV Moscow Declaration**  
**UN HLM declaration, TB**



**Actions**

**Actions by global and regional agencies**

**Review**



**Monitoring & reporting**



**WHO monitoring frameworks:**  
a) TB recording and reporting  
b) TB-SDG monitoring

**WHO global TB data collection**

**WHO global TB report & associated products**

**Periodic high-level reviews of the TB response at global and/or regional level, with multisectoral perspective and engagement of key stakeholders:**

**UNGA reviews e.g. HLMs (2018, 2023), political forum**

**WHA sessions on TB**

**Regional/country bloc reviews**

**Other reviews**

**2020 progress report by SG with WHO support**

**Progress reports to WHO EB, WHA**

**UN data collection and reports**

**TAG and STB/MSF reports**

**Other civil society/NGO reports, audits & products**

# Next steps by WHO

49. Request the Director General of the World Health Organization **to continue to develop the multisectoral accountability framework in line with World Health Assembly resolution 71.3 and ensure its timely implementation no later than 2019**

*From A/RES/73/3 Political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis*

- 1. Develop final draft of the MAF during Q1 2019, based on review of comments from Member States and civil society**
- 2. Share final draft of the MAF in 6 official languages with Member States, for last round of inputs prior to finalization in advance of the World Health Assembly in May**
- 3. Start to support adaptation and use at country level, document good practices, and define indicators for monitoring use of the framework**
- 4. Work with global and regional partners to promote and support use of the framework by all stakeholders**

# Thank you



[www.who.int](http://www.who.int)