



Multisectoral Accountability Framework to accelerate progress to End TB (MAF-TB):

Adapting and using it at country level



World Health
Organization



Multisectoral accountability framework for TB (MAF-TB): Rationale



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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

Requested in:

- [Moscow Declaration](#) to End TB, 2017
- [World Health Assembly](#) Resolution, 2018
- **Political Declaration of the UN High-level Meeting** on TB and associated General Assembly Resolution, 2018

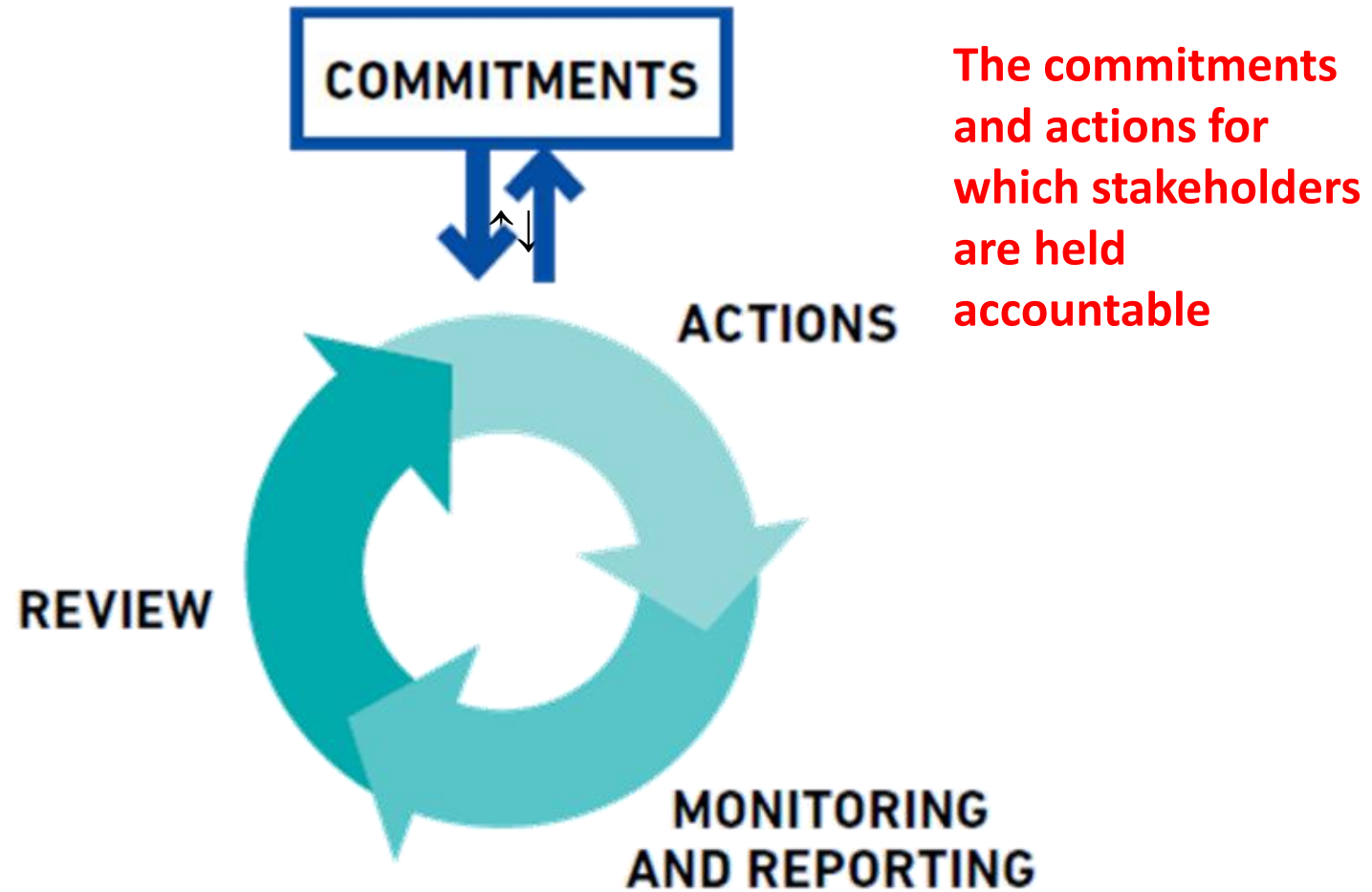


Definition of accountability

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

- “Who is responsible?”, or
“who needs to explain?” or
“who needs to answer for this?”
- For what are they responsible?
- To whom are they accountable?

4 Components of the MAF-TB



Monitoring and reporting, and review, are the mechanisms used to hold stakeholders to account

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

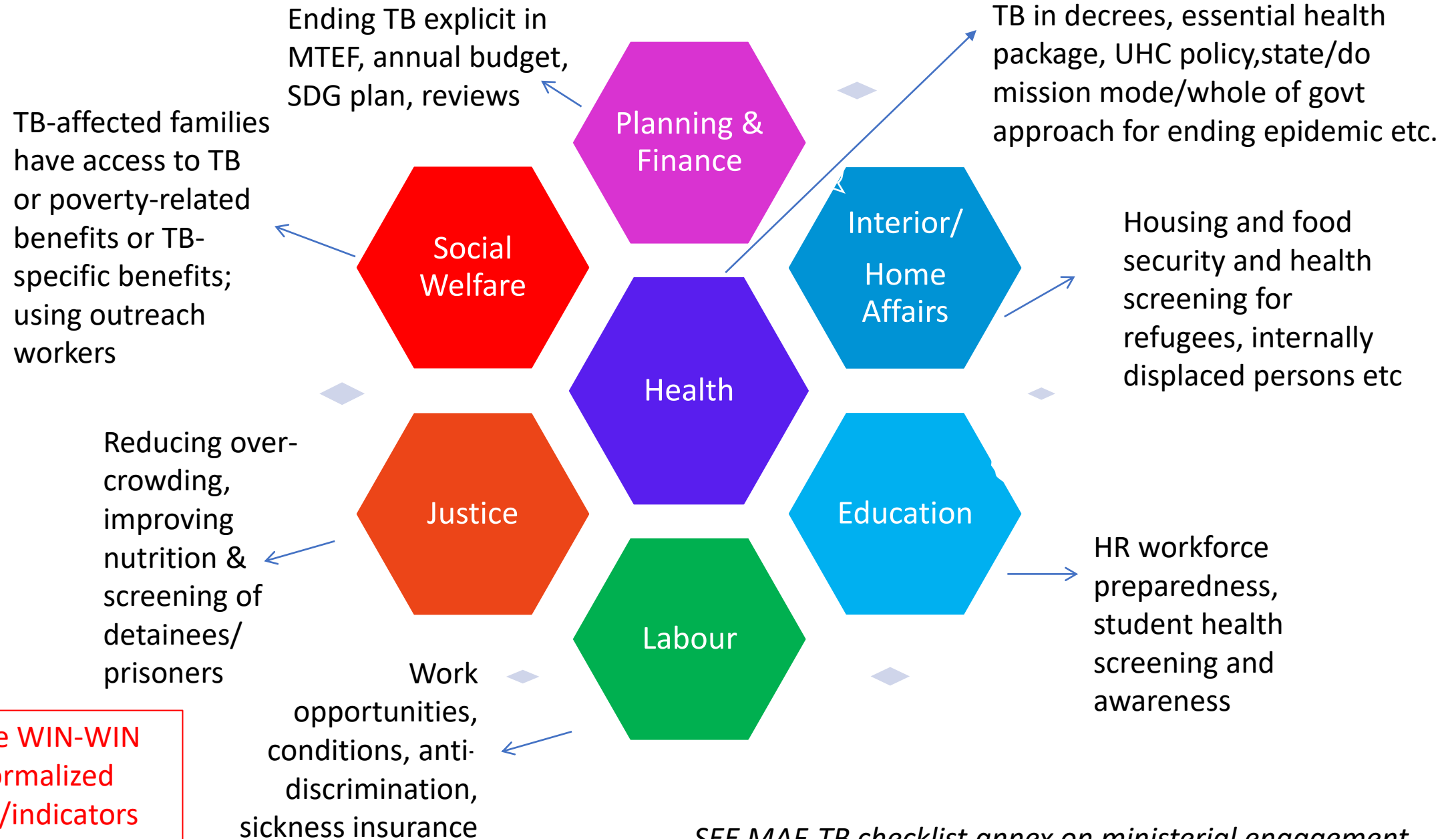
COMMITMENTS

- SDGs (e.g. re TB, UHC, R&D)
- End TB Strategy (Targets + milestones adapted to national level, principles, pillars)
- UN HLM declaration, HIV
- UN HLM declaration, TB
- Other global, regional or national commitments relevant to TB

Examples of ACTIONS

- National strategic and operational plans to end TB with a multisectoral perspective and consistent with WHO End TB Strategy
- Development & use of a national MAF-TB
- Establishment, or strengthening of a national multisectoral mechanism (or mechanisms) tasked with providing oversight, coordination and periodic review

Cross-Ministerial/Multisectoral Actions - Examples



Need to have WIN-WIN prioritized formalized MOUs/plans/indicators with key ministries

SEE MAF-TB checklist annex on ministerial engagement

MAF-TB - MONITORING AND REPORTING

- Routine recording and reporting of cases and associated indicators via a national information system – adoption of electronic case-based reporting
- Special surveys and studies
- Routine death registration, with coding of causes of death, in national VR system
- An annual national TB report or substantive analysis in a national health report & related advocacy document
- Civil society audits/reports

MAF-TB REVIEW elements

- **Periodic (e.g. annual) review of the TB response using a national-level review mechanism (e.g. inter-ministerial commission), with**
 - High level leadership- preferably under the direction of the Head of Government or Head of State, especially in countries with a high TB burden
 - A multisectoral perspective
 - Engagement of key stakeholders, including civil society and TB-affected communities, local governments, private sector, universities, research institutes, professional associations and other constituencies as appropriate
- Periodic **review of NTP** or equivalent that **includes independent experts**
- **Other reviews**, as useful

6 key MAF-TB elements for assessment

1. Formalized commitments and targets for national End TB response (e.g., law, decree)
2. Up-to-date National Strategic Plan for TB response, budget, & budget allocation and multisectoral stakeholder coordination mechanism
3. Status of adoption/roll-out of WHO guidelines
4. Civil Society/affected communities engagement enabled across all components of accountability framework
5. National report on TB response, w/executive summary and associated advocacy
6. High-level review mechanism established or used to review the End TB response (including formal TORs, ministerial and CS engagement, recommendations reported and operational-level coordination mechanisms across levels of govt, across sectors, and stakeholders)

WHO Multisectoral Accountability Framework for TB (MAF-TB)

Baseline Assessment Checklist for country use in pursuing a national MAF-TB¹

Addressing the 4 components of the MAF-TB and key elements within components
March 2020

Note: In short explanation / comments boxes, kindly elaborate on the status and note if the element needs adaptation or is not applicable according to national constitutional, legal and/or regulatory frameworks or other relevant factors

I. COMMITMENTS					
Are the following commitments translated into national policies and targets?	Planning initiated / in process	In place	To be strengthened	Who is accountable?	Short explanation/comments and reference to relevant documents
A. Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 (2016-2030) <i>Target 3.3 to end the tuberculosis (TB) epidemic, and other relevant targets</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Please note the national document(s) and date adopting the SDGs, and if there are relevant national or subnational targets (with link to document if available)</i>
B. WHO End TB Strategy (2016-2030 and associated WHA resolution 67.1) <i>Targets for incidence, deaths reduction and zero catastrophic costs (2030) and milestones (2020, 2025), adapted to national level; End TB Strategy pillars and principles applied</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Please note the national document(s) and date adopting the SDGs, and if there are relevant national or subnational targets (with link to document if available)</i>

First page of MAF-TB baseline assessment checklist: **go to PDFs for Checklist and annexes on ministerial engagement, civil society engagement and WHO guideline adoption**