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BACKGROUND BRIEFING

GHWA (GLOBAL HEALTH WORKFORCE ALLIANCE)

<http://www.who.int/workforcealliance/en/>

GHWA was launched in 2006 dedicated to identifying and implementing solutions to the health workforce crises. As a partnership various actors are brought together including, national governments, civil society, finance institutions, workers, international agencies, academic institutions and professional associations.

HMN (HEALTH METRICS NETWORK)

<http://www.who.int/healthmetrics/en/>

In 2005 the HMN was launched with the aim of increasing the availability and use of timely and accurate health information by catalysing the joint funding and development of core country health information systems. The HMN is a global partnership which facilitates better health information at country, regional and global levels. Partners include developing countries, multilateral and bilateral agencies, foundations, other global health partnerships and technical experts.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH PARTNERSHIP

In a joint statement on 22nd August 2007 Chancellor Angela Merkel and Prime Minister Gordon Brown called for "urgent action" to improve health care in Africa, saying progress towards the health related Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) were "off-track." A new **International Health Partnership** was announced which will bring together major donor countries (including Germany) and key international agencies (including the WHO) to address health related MDG's including tackling specific diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

Merkel and Brown stated that "the TB epidemic is on the verge of decline" in public recognition of progress in the fight against TB. The Coordinating Board could request commitment specifically to TB to support this public declaration to ensure progress continues.



Stop TB Partnership

WHO STOP TB DEPARTMENT

<http://www.who.int/tb/about/en/>

- **Human Resources**

The overall role of the WHO Stop TB department within HRD for comprehensive TB control is to provide strategic guidance and support to regions, countries and partners. The specific strategies area to:

- Develop and update evidence based strategies and approaches on HRD for comprehensive TB control.
- Develop generic tools for competence development, including competence in the management of human resources (e.g. training modules, manuals and guidelines) and tools for staffing management (e.g. assessment tools, checklists).
- Provide technical and financial support to RO and individual countries in developing and implementing the strategies for HRD for Comprehensive TB control.
- Organize training courses and other learning opportunities on key aspects of Comprehensive TB control at regional / Inter-country level for key staff in NTPs.
- Collaborate and coordinate HRD for Comprehensive TB control activities with other WHO departments and programmes, UN departments, external research and development agencies and relevant specialists (disease specific, system specialists) within comprehensive health system development.

Advocate for HRD for comprehensive TB control in global meetings and conferences.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Stop TB Department together with the WHO network of Regional and country offices has a well-established system for compiling, analysing and reporting data on progress in TB control at country, regional and global level. On an annual basis, national data from approximately 200 (out of 212) countries are reported to WHO on a standardized data collection form. Data include case notification and treatment outcome data that are fed upwards from district level using a standardized TB recording and reporting system (electronic or paper-based, depending on the country), information related to implementation of different components of the Stop TB Strategy, and financial data (TB budgets and expenditures). Data reported annually by countries are used in combination with other information (e.g. data from special surveys of tuberculosis infection or disease, vital registration data, population estimates) to produce annual assessments of the epidemiological burden of TB (incidence, prevalence, mortality) and progress towards the MDG and Stop TB Partnership targets for TB



Stop TB Partnership

control set for 2015. Financial data for TB are combined with National Health Accounts data compiled by the Health Systems and Services cluster in WHO, to set spending on TB control in the context of overall spending on health care. Results are presented in the annual WHO report on global tuberculosis control: the 2007 report was the eleventh in a series started in 1997.