Developing enhanced tb public-private mix (PPM) data dashboards in high PPM priority countries to ensure action and accountability

Meeting report

Nairobi, Kenya
1 November 2022
## Abbreviations

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- **2.2 Deep dive: Scope and modalities of the TB PPM data dashboard initiative and the global dashboard prototype**
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMGF</td>
<td>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>DR-TB</td>
<td>Drug-resistant TB</td>
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<tr>
<td>DST</td>
<td>Drug susceptibility testing</td>
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<td>MDR-TB</td>
<td>Multidrug-resistant TB</td>
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<td>NSP</td>
<td>National strategic plan</td>
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<td>NTP</td>
<td>National TB Programme</td>
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<td>PPM</td>
<td>Public-private mix</td>
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<td>RR-TB</td>
<td>Rifampicin-resistant TB</td>
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<td>TB</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
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<td>TPT</td>
<td>TB preventive treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Global Fund</td>
<td>The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</td>
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<td>UNHLM-TB</td>
<td>United Nations high-level meeting on TB</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

On 1st November 2022, over 50 experts attended a special consultation organized by the World Health Organization (WHO) on developing enhanced TB Public-Private Mix (PPM) dashboards in high priority countries. The consultation was held in Nairobi, Kenya. The Consultation introduced WHO’s efforts to strengthen PPM monitoring through an initiative supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) to enable PPM prioritization, action and accountability in countries. PPM dashboards will also increase data use and evidence for action to inform country processes like national TB strategic plans and funding proposal applications. These dashboards will be integrated into national M&E systems, making them sustainable and are a part of promoting a people-centered approach to care.

The PPM dashboard initiative focus is on the seven PPM priority countries namely: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Philippines. These countries serve as pathfinders to PPM dashboard implementation, and lessons learnt will be used in other countries to develop and put in place the dashboards.

1.2 Workshop Aim

The aim of this one day WHO consultation on enhanced TB-PPM dashboards is to reach consensus on core common indicators and next steps for development and deployment of the PPM dashboards.

1.3 Participants

The meeting brought experts in PPM from (please refer to the full list of participants in the annex 2):

- WHO: Staff from WHO’s Global Tuberculosis Programme, Regional Offices and Country Offices to present and offer technical guidance on implementation of the PPM dashboards.
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: a donor and a technical partner of PPM dashboard initiative.
- Seven PPM priority countries: the countries were represented by national TB programme managers, Monitoring and Evaluation team and PPM coordinators. In addition, some of the implementing partners of PPM activities also attended.
- Partners: partners who work and support PPM activities in these countries actively participated, including USAID, Global Fund, and Dutch Tuberculosis Foundation (KNCV).
2. MEETING AGENDA AND DISCUSSION

The workshop featured five targeted sessions (see Annex 1) which introduced the initiative, new TB surveillance guidance and interactive discussions in groups to build consensus. The sessions are summarized below:

- Rationale and vision for the TB PPM data dashboard initiative to advance multisectoral engagement and accountability: Setting the scene and meeting objectives
- Deep dive: Scope and modalities of the TB PPM data dashboard initiative and the global dashboard prototype
- Supporting countries to integrate PPM into case-based, digital TB surveillance efforts
- Group work: Building consensus theme by theme on the TB-PPM dashboard indicators
- Group work: National TB-PPM Dashboards
  - Consensus on national dashboard
  - Key steps for set-up and implementation
  - Key requests for support

Further details on the key highlights, discussion and action points are summarized in the subsequent subsections:

2.1 Rationale and vision for the TB PPM data dashboard initiative to advance multisectoral engagement and accountability: Setting the scene and meeting objectives

The first session introduced the WHO PPM data dashboard initiative to the seven PPM priority countries, technical and donor funding agencies. The following were the key highlights:

- PPM is one of the main strategies of the WHO to engage the private sector and the unengaged public sector to provide TB care and prevention.
- The PPM landscape analysis and PPM roadmap emphasizes the need to develop enhanced PPM dashboard to monitor progress in the private sector and support countries in ensuring accountability and resource mobilization.
- PPM Dashboards initiative is coming at the right time, as many countries including seven PPM priority countries are investing and engaging the private sector in the TB response.
2.2 Deep dive: Scope and modalities of the TB PPM data dashboard initiative and the global dashboard prototype

The second session provided a technical overview of the status of PPM dashboard development and implementation, based on the virtual and in-country missions to the PPM priority countries. The key highlights of the sessions are summarized here below:

- The PPM dashboard expands the scope of PPM monitoring, from just one indicator (notifications) being monitored over the past decade to comprehensive indicators covering the patient pathway.
- The 7 PPM priority countries have digital TB surveillance system which are case-based with variations on the data elements captured through the TB care cascade.
- Some of the digital TB surveillance systems collect data variables that are disaggregated by public, private-for-profit and private-not-for-profit.
- Shared the countries feedback after country missions on key areas: TB surveillance systems capacity, expertise to develop dashboard and the use of Master Health Facility List.
- The core indicators for the global PPM prototype were presented, provider typology, and examples of the dashboards from Pakistan and Kenya were highlighted.
  - Countries expressed interest to expand additional TB service-related indicators for their country dashboards to better monitor private sector contribution like TPT, HIV testing and diabetes mellitus.
  - In addition, tracking effort (finances) could be important as countries are investing more on more on private sector engagement in the TB response.
2.3 Supporting countries to integrate PPM into case-based, digital TB surveillance efforts

The third session introduced the participants to the upcoming new WHO guidance on TB surveillance systems and made recommendations on linkages to the PPM dashboards. The key points discussed include:

- TB surveillance guidelines to come in 2023 will provide guidance for countries to use and standardize indicator definitions to be reported for all stakeholders.
- Important to consider: to avoid fragmentation of the digital TB surveillance systems, and the PPM dashboard can be integrated into the existing TB surveillance system with capacity to have dashboard.
- Opportunities to include PPM dashboard into:
  - Upcoming TB surveillance guidelines,
  - guidelines of data use for program managers,
  - training guide on data analysis and use,
  - DHIS2 WHO standardized dashboards can be customized and include indicators disaggregated by type of providers,
  - other digital TB surveillance can use a separate package from WHO which has standardized definitions.

2.4 Open forum

This was an open session by the seven PPM countries to provide updates on their TB surveillance system and on the enabling environment that will facilitate the development and implementation of PPM dashboard. The summary of each country on monitoring progress in TB care and prevention and their digital TB surveillance system is shown below:

- **Bangladesh**: the eTB manager is being used by the public and private health facilities. There are currently dashboards, but not specific to the private sector. The ministry of health has DHIS2 which the country can implement the PPM dashboard customizing on the WHO DHIS2 standardized dashboards for TB.
- **Indonesia**: supports the implementation of the DHIS2 dashboard. Currently the country tracks 15 PPM specific Key performance indicators (KPIs). These KPI comes from SITB, WIFI TB (GP and Clinics). The systems are being integrated into one Indonesia Sehabs which is a good timing to include PPM indicators.
- **India**: agree with dashboard and emphasized the need to harmonize definition and interpretation. The country would like to track financial incentives to the patients and private providers.
**Group 1 – Provider Typology**

This thematic area looked at the typology of the provider and which categories the provider fall into the health system. Because of such diversity of providers, the group recommendations were as follows:

- The type of providers to be categorized into community, primary and secondary/tertiary.
- Country will need technical support to develop PPM dashboards because of the diversity of the TB surveillance systems.

**Group 2 – TB related services**

The group focused on what services are critical to be monitored in the PPM dashboard either at global or country levels.

- All services need to be covered for private sector and depends on the country context to monitor TB services in the private sector.
- The group concurred with the proposed global prototype, but additional indicators such as HIV screening and TPT initiations.

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**Kenya:** has advanced surveillance system (TIBU) which is used all by all stakeholders. The country wants to prioritize the indicators based on Kenya context to include community and governance indicators. The country initiative of developing Digital Health Platform (DHP) which is a patient level system will be a multi-disease platform and plans to include these dashboards will be prioritized, the country will provide updates.

**Nigeria:** the country is in the process of developing/adopting a digital TB surveillance system. However, the need for these dashboards is clear as the country has seen a huge jump on TB notification in 2021 by the private sector.

**Pakistan:** the country currently has the DHIS2 aggregate package with some PPM dashboards which are under further development. The DHIS2 tracker is being piloted by a partner in Pakistan focusing first on the private providers.

**Philippines:** underscores the importance of PPM dashboard in ensuring accountability. Under UHC framework, all system developments are on hold.

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**2.5 Building consensus theme by theme on the TB–PPM dashboard indicators and feedback from countries and partners**

This session aimed to build an understanding of the challenges of data availability, diversity of providers and levels of health care. It addressed the need to build consensus on the core indicators, typology and align with partners (donors). Participants were divided into groups to work on the following themes, and outline action points/recommendations for each thematic areas:
Group 3 – Providers
The thematic areas was for the defining the active providers, and what services they may offer and which indicators can be monitored. The recommendations are as follows:

- Agreed on the active provider: a provider at least reporting one TB patient.
- The country collects standard indicators as described in their M&E framework. Other indicators related to effort and insurance are not routinely collected by the TB surveillance system.
- Providers indicators: possible discussed mapped, registered, engaged, with MOU, reporting numbers of presumptive patients, referring presumptive patients for diagnosis, contracted by social health insurance and trained.

Group 4 – Effort and Context
This thematic areas focused on countries capacity to measure effort and legal frameworks availability and monitoring. The consensus presented were as follows:

- All country has a regulatory system for case notification with mandatory notification being implemented at national level and in some countries at regional/provincial levels.
- Currently, there are challenges in implementation and monitoring and feedback.

Group 5 – Donor and technical partners
The group deliberated on the alignment of PPM initiative to the different partners strategic plans and supporting not only development of dashboards, but also supporting case-based systems. Here are view and recommendations:

- PPM indicators are needed for advocacy, planning/budgeting, tracking contributions from private providers
- Engagement of private providers along cascade of care (referral, diagnosis, treatment, prevention).
- PPM dashboard: good alignment with what major partners/donors are implementing/planning to implement including Global Fund and USAID.
- Commitment expressed to support countries and global efforts to use the PPM Dashboard.
- Accelerate transition to case-based, digital, real-time reporting as this would address most of the challenges in collecting (using the data).
2.6 National TB-PPM Dashboards: Consensus on national PPM dashboard (Group work and Plenary)

This session aimed to build consensus in seven PPM priority countries on the dashboard indicators. Here is the summary of what was agreed.

- **Relevance:** PPM dashboard are relevant in monitoring TB progress among engaged private sector and ensuring accountability at the global and national level.

- **Global dashboard prototype:** all seven PPM priority countries are in agreement with typology of providers with indicators global PPM dashboard prototype.

- **“Active providers”:** appetite for additional indicator that captures number of providers contributing by identifying presumptive TB patients and/or referring them for testing.

- **Country PPM dashboard prototypes:** countries have expressed interest to track additional national level indicators to track progress in private sector contribution in TB response. Examples of these indicators include: finances related to PPM engagement, sale of anti-TB, mapping of private providers, TPT provision, and collaborative TB/HIV and TB/DM).

- **Indicators to align:** all suggested indicators to align with global guidance on the WHO TB surveillances, UHC framework and other types of transformations (digital transformation).

- **Digital tools:** use of case-based surveillance system, encourage digital system integration and to avoid digital surveillance system fragmentation.

- **Commitments from partners:** develop case-based system and develop PPM dashboard.

  - **Master Health facility:** countries should develop/use Master Health Facility List (MHFL) which has clearly categorization of ownership and level of health facilities.
  
  - **Implementation plan:** countries agreed to implement the PPM dashboard in their TB surveillance system in the 12 months.
2.6.1 Key steps for set-up and implementation

The countries have identified the following areas for support to implement the PPM dashboard.

- **Technical** and **financial** support set up PPM dashboard dashboards in the TB surveillance system and reporting structure to WHO.
- Local consultant: to provide technical assistance in **capacity building** of M&E staff at each country to develop and maintain the PPM dashboards.
- **TB surveillance guidance updates**: WHO to develop **PPM dashboard chapter** in the upcoming TB surveillance guidance and **update the elearning materials**.
- **Resources on dashboard**: WHO has already resources to use for developing and displaying PPM dashboards in tbhistoric. Also available metadata on DHIS2 for countries using DHIS2 and adoption kit for countries using other TB surveillance systems.
- **Definitions**: need to
  - **Definition of private providers**: elaborate more on definitions on private providers,
  - **Standardize** levels of health facilities and
  - **Active provider**: appetite for additional indicator that captures number of providers contributing by identifying presumptive TB patients and/or referring them for testing.
- **Levels of health facilities**: there is diversity of providers across the seven PPM priority countries and need to reclassify them into primary, secondary and tertiary levels to standardized reporting.
- **Definitions**: elaborate more on definitions on private providers, levels of health facilities and who is the active provider.
- **Levels of health facilities**: there is diversity of providers across the seven PPM priority countries and need to reclassify them into primary, secondary and tertiary levels to standardized reporting.

2.6.2 Key requests for support

The countries have identified the following areas for support to implement the PPM dashboard.

- **Technical**: countries are requesting technical support in the mapping of data elements in the TB surveillance systems, installation of metadata for DHIS2 and adoption kit for countries using digital TB surveillance system other than DHIS2.
- **Financial**: to support stakeholders’ engagement and associated costs of PPM dashboard development and scale up.
- **MHFL**: countries need to use, if available, the MHFL to ensure the health facilities in the digital TB surveillance have ministry unique ID and properly categorized by ownership and level of the health facility.
3. NEXT STEPS

At the close of the session, the following next steps were agreed on to be taken forward by WHO in collaboration with countries and partners:

- Meeting report: to summarize the findings of the workshop and seek concurrence with the countries and partners on PPM dashboard implementation.
- Consultant: recruitment of the consultant is critical to support countries in developing PPM dashboard and scale up to include training of the M&E teams at national and sub-national level.
- Data collation and sharing: to support countries in data collection of the core indicators agreed by the 7 PPM priority countries. The data collection exercise to be streamlined with the data collection of the global TB report.
- Develop featured report: to develop the featured report to document the PPM implementation and summary of the countries’ performance on the selected core indicators.
# Annex 1: Agenda

## 01 November 2022

### OPENING SESSION

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00 – 09:15</td>
<td>Welcome</td>
<td>T Kasaeva, Director, WHO Global TB Programme and G. Stallworthy, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:15 – 09:25</td>
<td>Rationale and vision for the TB PPM data dashboard initiative to advance multisectoral engagement and accountability - Setting the scene and meeting objectives</td>
<td>HM. Dias, WHO/HQ</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:25 – 09:40</td>
<td>Deep dive: Scope and modalities of the TB PPM data dashboard initiative</td>
<td>F. Mhimbira, WHO/HQ</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:40 – 10:15</td>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
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### COFFEE BREAK

### SESSION 2: Big-7 national TB PPM dashboards for accountability

Chair: G. Stallworthy, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 – 12:30</td>
<td>PPM priority country roundtable on TB-PPM dashboards</td>
<td>NTP managers and implementers</td>
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### LUNCH

### SESSION 3: GROUP WORK

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:30 – 15:15</td>
<td>Group work: Building national PPM dashboard prototypes</td>
<td>Country groups</td>
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### COFFEE BREAK

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
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<tr>
<td>15:30 – 17:00</td>
<td>Plenary: Consensus building on the TB PPM Dashboard prototype</td>
<td>HM Dias</td>
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### SESSION 4: Way forward

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<th>Activity</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>17:00 – 17:15</td>
<td>Outline of next steps</td>
<td>F. Mhimbira</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:15 – 17:30</td>
<td>Closing remarks</td>
<td>T. Kasaeva and G. Stallworthy</td>
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</table>
Annex 2: List of participants

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES

African Region

Kenya

Jackie Kisia
National TB Programme Manager
Tuberculosis Leprosy and Lung Disease Program
Nairobi

Nkirote Mwirigi
PPM, Human Rights & Gender Coordinator
Tuberculosis Leprosy and Lung Disease Program
Nairobi

Aiban Ronoh
Head; Monitoring, Evaluation & Research unit & GF Project M&E officer
National Tuberculosis Program, Nairobi

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Obioma Chijioke-Akaniro
Monitoring and Evaluation Manager NTBLCP

Onazi Thomas Ajii

Eastern Mediterranean Region

Pakistan

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Sarmad Wahaj
Program Manager, Provincial TB Control Program, Punjab

Basharat Javed Khan
M&E and Surveillance Specialist

Mutahir Shah
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(Virtual participation)

Muhammad Sayadul Bashar
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MIS Officer  
NTP, DGHS, Dhaka

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Sanjay Kumar  
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Vivekanand Giri  
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(Virtual participation)

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TB Public-Private Mix Advisor, Indonesia

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Senior Program Officer-Health Systems
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TB PPM Learning Network

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Vijayshree Yelappa
TB PPM Learning network, India

Azhee Akinrin
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Moh Moh Lwin
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STAR PROJECT

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STAR Project/Public Health Institute
Philippines
**Philippines Business for Social Progress**

**Arnyl Araneta**  
Philippines Business for Social Progress

**Ronald Matitu**  
Philippines Business for Social Progress

**IQVIA**

**Neeraj Raizada**  
IQVIA, India

**Qure AI**

**Shibu Vijayan**  
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**Michel Gasana**  
Medical Officer DR-TB and rGLC  
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**Eunice Omesa**  
National Professional OfficerHO  
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**Eastern Mediterranean Region**

**Martin Van Den Boom**  
Regional Advisor for Tuberculosis  
WHO Regional Office for the Eastern-Mediterranean

**South East Asian Region**

**Dr Kamar Rezwan**  
Medical Officer - focal point for PPM

**WHO headquarters**

**Ms Hannah Monica Dias**  
Cross/Cutting Lead - Global TB Programme
Charalampos Sismanidis  
Team Leader  
Global TB Programme

Yi Wang  
Technical Officer  
Global TB Programme

Anna Stukalova  
Technical Officer  
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Francis Mhimbira  
Senior consultant- Public-Private Mix  
Global TB Programme