

Appendix I: Figures

Figure 1: Structure of the WHO TB Department adapted from WHO Organigram (2012)

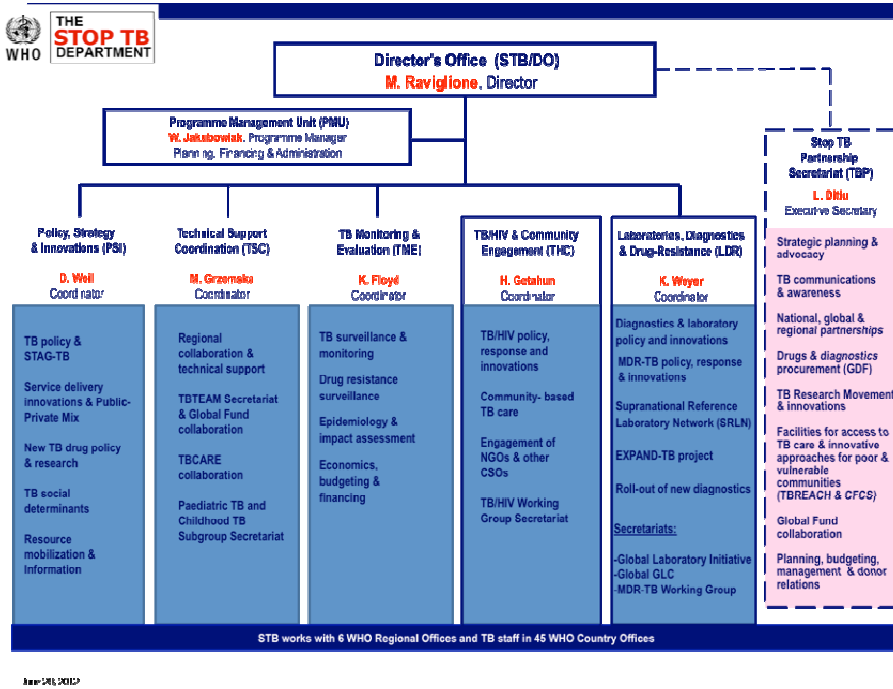
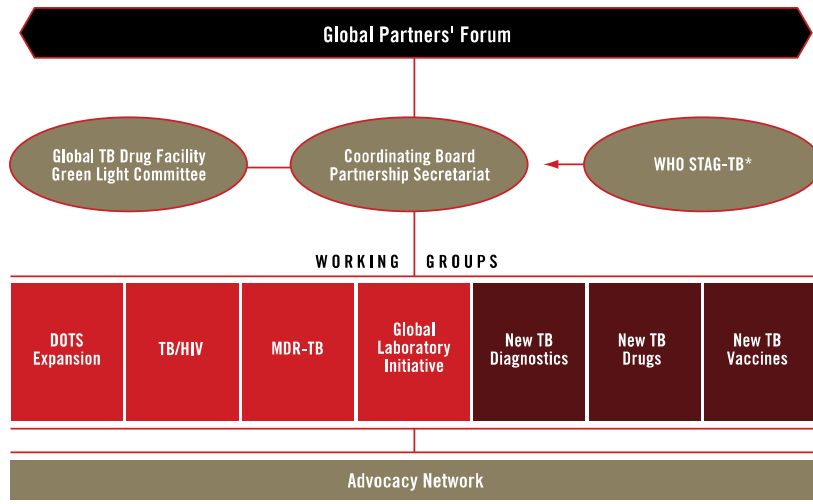
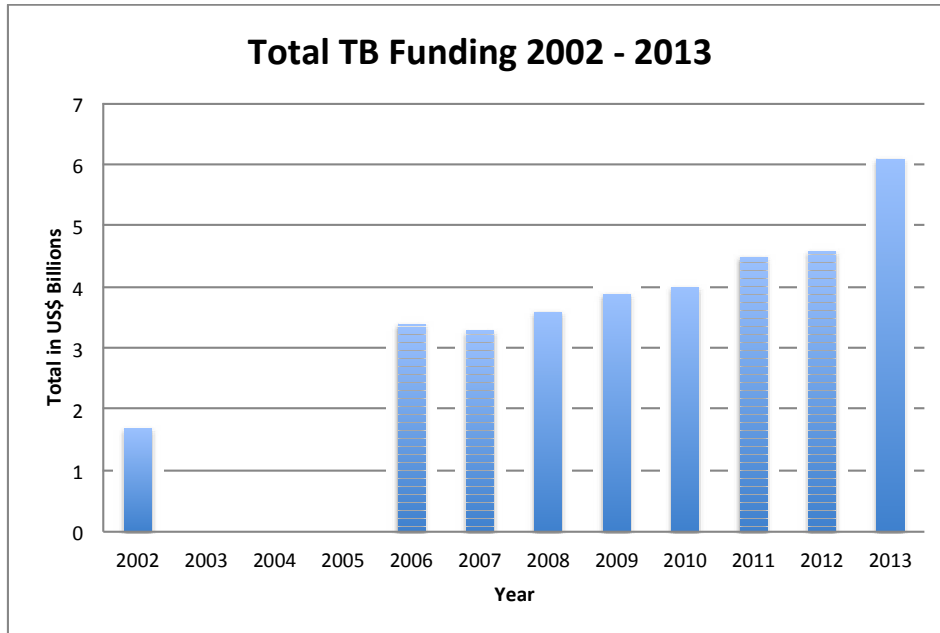


Figure 2: Revised Structure of the Stop TB Partnership from the Global Plan 2011-2015 (2010)



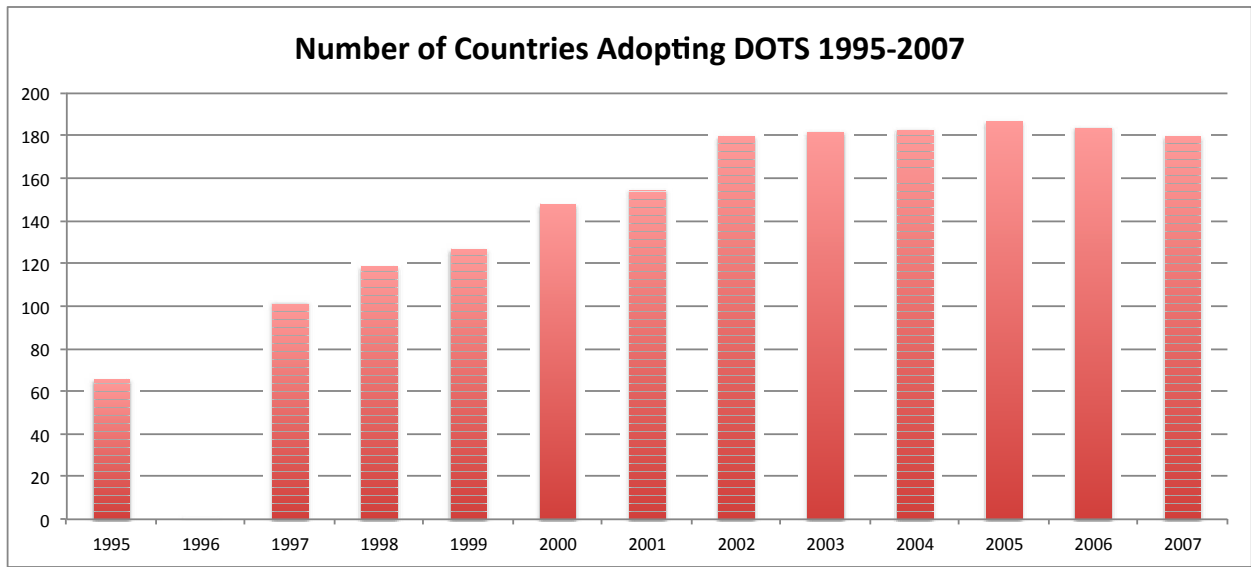
* STAG-TB: Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for Tuberculosis

Figure 3: Total Global Funding for TB from 2002-2013



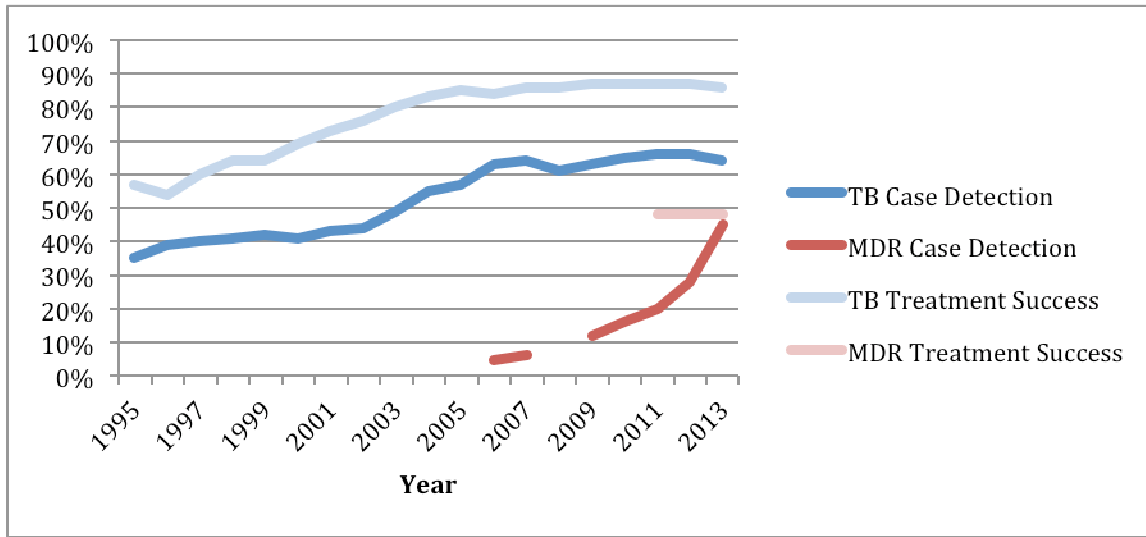
(Total TB Funding data are from the annual WHO Global TB Control Reports, data missing for 2003-2005)

Figure 4: Number of Countries Adopting the DOTS Policy from 1995-2007



(Policy adoption data come from the annual WHO Global TB Control Reports, data missing for 1996)

Figure 5: Drug Susceptible and Drug Resistant TB Case Detection and Treatment Success 1995-2013



(Case detection and treatment success data come from the annual WHO Global TB Control Reports)

Appendix II: Coordinating Board Membership

- Three representatives of financial donors,
- One representative of Foundations,
- Technical Agencies (two seats shared amongst CDC, the Union, and KNCV),
- Four representatives of multilaterals, one each from WHO, The World Bank and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and one UN agency,
- One representative of developing country NGO,
- One representative of developed country NGO,
- One representative of the private sector,
- Two representatives from TB Affected Communities,
- Two representatives of Working Groups (one from Research Working Groups and one from Implementation Working Groups),
- Six representatives from TB Affected Countries
- Two open seats

Additionally there are the following non-voting seats on the Board:

- Board Chair
- Vice-Chair
- UNITAID

Appendix III: Timeline of policy development, events, and network changes

Date/environment	Policy developments/events	Network shifts and key actors
1970s: period of complacency	<p>TB neglected in West</p> <p>TB Control Programs in low/middle income countries</p>	<p>The Union active in service delivery and some research</p> <p>Small dept in WHO</p>
<p>1980s: TB gains attention</p> <p>1989</p>	<p>Link with HIV made</p> <p>The Union's Styblo demonstrates success in TB control through short course therapy</p>	<p>WHO's TB Unit enlarged</p>
1990	<p>WHO recommends standardized short-course chemo therapy for developing countries</p>	<p>More staff appointed at WHO</p>
1991	<p>MDR-TB in New York hit headlines</p> <p>WHO and WB initiate China TB project testing implementation of short course therapy.</p> <p>World Health Assembly Resolution on TB</p>	<p>World Bank supports TB study in China</p> <p>WHO</p>
1993	<p>Mass media event in London in 1993 declaring <i>TB a Global Emergency.</i></p> <p>World Bank Development Report says TB control a cost-effective measure</p>	<p>Advocacy expert hired by WHO TB Unit</p>
1995	<p>DOTS marketed as strategy for addressing TB</p>	<p>WHO</p>
1997	<p>Establishment of Global Surveillance and Monitoring System at WHO</p> <p>First global monitoring report on TB published</p>	<p>WHO</p>
1998	<p>Meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee in London</p> <p>Launch in Bangkok of the Stop TB Initiative</p>	<p>WHO initiative, with the Union, several donors, and high burden countries</p>
2000	<p>Amsterdam Declaration to Stop TB. It called for action from ministerial</p>	<p>Research institutions, donors, and NGOs</p>

	<p>delegations</p> <p>Millennium Development Goals established by UN, with TB as part of goal 6</p>	<p>become more involved in TB discourses</p>
2001	<p>The First Partners' Forum of the Global Stop TB Partnership launched in Washington, DC</p> <p>The Global Plan to Stop TB 2001 – 2005 published as the overarching framework of the Stop TB Partnership's combined actions.</p>	<p>200 partner organizations – any group can join existing network</p>
2002	<p>Launch of Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.</p> <p>WHO publishes an expanded DOTS framework addressing the issues of TB/HIV and drug resistance</p>	<p>Global Fund brings significant resources to TB</p> <p>WHO</p>
2003-2004	<p>New Director of the TB Department, Dr. Mario Raviglione, and new Executive Secretary of the Partnership, Marcos Espinal</p>	<p>WHO</p>
2006	<p>New Global Plan 2006-2015</p> <p>New Stop TB Strategy enhancing DOTS</p>	<p>Many different groups consulted over Plan</p>
2009	<p>Beijing Ministerial Conference on MDR and XDR-TB</p>	<p>WHO, Gates Foundations, MOHs from high-burden countries</p>
2010	<p>WHO endorses a new and novel rapid test for tuberculosis (TB) called the Gene Expert Diagnostic test.</p>	<p>Over 1600 partner organizations</p>
2010-2011	<p>Selection of new Executive Secretary of Stop TB Partnership</p>	<p>WHO and the Partnership Coordinating Board Selection Committee</p>
2013	<p>Coordinating Board meeting that includes a discussion of alternative hosting arrangements</p>	<p>Partnership Coordinating Board</p>