**ANGOLA**

**POPULATION: 30 MILLION**

### 2017

**107 000 FELL ILL WITH TB**
- 67 000 males
- 40 000 females
- 11 000 children

**28 000 TB DEATHS**

**54 401 TB cases notified**
- 52 599 people not notified or not diagnosed
- Including 7 800 deaths among people with HIV

### 2025

**90% End TB operational targets**

### TREATMENT

- **TB treatment coverage:** 51%
- **Treatment success rate:** 27%

### DRUG-RESISTANT TB

**3 900 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB**

### TB/HIV

**18 000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB**
- 534 notified
- 534 started on treatment

**3 613 notified**
- 1 401 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

### TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

**13%**
- HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

### TB FINANCING 2018

**National TB budget USD 46 million**

- **Unfunded**
- **Funded internationally**
- **Funded domestically**

### TB-SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Number of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15–49 years)</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders, 1 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders, 7 day prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders, 3 day prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
**BANGLADESH**

**POPULATION: 165 MILLION**

### 2017

**364 000 FELL ILL WITH TB**
- 230 000 males
- 134 000 females
- 35 000 children

**60 000 TB DEATHS**
- 121 361 people not notified or not diagnosed
- Including 170 deaths among people with HIV

**TB MORTALITY 2000-2017**

(Excludes people with HIV)

**TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017**

In incidence and notified (new and relapse)

### TREATMENT

**TB treatment coverage**
- 67%

**2025**
- 90% End TB operational targets

**Treatment success rate**
- 94%

### DRUG-RESISTANT TB

**8 400 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB**

**TB/HIV**

**550 people living with HIV fell ill with TB**

**TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT**

**21%**
- Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

### TB SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

- Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure): 72%
- HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15-49 years): 0.1%
- Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years): 44.7% (M) 1% (F)
- Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years): 10% (M) 9.3% (F)
- Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years): 1.3% (M) 0.2% (F)

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.

### TB FINANCING 2018

- National TB budget USD 66 million

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BRAZIL
POPULATION: 209 MILLION

2017

91 000 FELL ILL WITH TB

62 000 males
29 000 females
11 000 child-
ren

79 222 TB cases notified
11 778 people not notified or not diagnosed

7 000 TB DEATHS

Including 1 900 deaths among people with HIV

2017 TB MORTALITY 2000-2017

(Excludes people with HIV)

Not reported HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

DRUG-RESISTANT TB

2 400 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

Not reported Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB/HIV

11 000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

7 831 notified

3 742 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

Not reported

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 57 million

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
CAMBODIA
POPULATION: 16 MILLION

2017

52,000 FELL ILL WITH TB
34,238 TB cases notified
30,000 males
22,000 females
660 children
17,762 people not notified or not diagnosed

3,500 TB DEATHS
including 410 deaths among people with HIV

TREATMENT

TB treatment coverage
66%

2025

Treatment success rate
90% End TB operational targets
94%

TB MORTALITY 2000-2017
(Excludes people with HIV)

TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

21%
HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

44%
Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB/ HIV

1,200 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB
143 notified and started on treatment

1,300 people living with HIV fell ill with TB
698 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 37 million

Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)
59%

HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15–49 years)
0.6%

Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
33.7% (M)
2% (F)

Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years)
7.4% (M)
6.9% (F)

Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
7.6% (M)
1.4% (F)

Number of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undernutrition</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
POPULATION: 4.7 MILLION

2017

20 000 FELL ILL WITH TB
12 000 males
7 500 females
2 700 children
9 664 TB cases notified
10 336 people not notified or not diagnosed

5 900 TB DEATHS
including 2 700 deaths among people with HIV

20 000 FELL ILL WITH TB

TREATMENT

TB treatment coverage
90%
End TB operational targets

Treatment success rate
78%

DRUG-RESISTANT TB

150 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

TB/HIV

93 notified
86 notified and started on treatment

6 200 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

Not reported
HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

Not reported
Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 1.9 million

Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)
40%

HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15–49 years)
4.0%

Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
-

Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years)
8.0% (M)
7.6% (F)

Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
5.5% (M)
0.7% (F)

Number of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
889,000 fell ill with TB

- 600,000 males
- 289,000 females
- 99,000 children

773,150 TB cases notified

115,850 people not notified or not diagnosed

including 1,800 deaths among people with HIV

39,000 TB deaths

- 12,000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB
- Not reported

HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

Not reported

Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

2017

TREATMENT

TB treatment coverage

87%

2025

90% End TB operational targets

Treatment success rate

93%

TUBERCULOSIS REPORT

GLOBAL TB-SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

WHO GLOBAL TB REPORT 2018

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.

TB MORTALITY 2000-2017

(Excludes people with HIV)

TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017

Notified (new and relapse)

Number of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 609 million

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2017

20 000 FELL ILL WITH TB

12 000 males
7 600 females
2 800 children

10 005 TB cases notified
9 995 people not notified or not diagnosed

5600 TB DEATHS

including 2 300 deaths among people with HIV

610 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

Not reported HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

58 notified
28 notified and started on treatment

TB MORTALITY 2000-2017
(Excludes people with HIV)

5 300 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

TB/HIV

5300 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

374 notified
272 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 1.5 million

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2017

262 000 FELL ILL WITH TB
162 000 males
99 000 females
33 000 children
150 085 TB cases notified
111 915 people not notified or not diagnosed

56 000 TB DEATHS
including 7 500 deaths among people with HIV

2018

20 000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB
7 982 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017

TB MORTALITY 2000-2017
(Excludes people with HIV)

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

Not reported
HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

15%
Children (aged <5 years)
household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.

Unfunded
Funded internationally
Funded domestically

Number of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors

Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)
HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15–49 years)
Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years)
Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)

37% 0.7% — 6.2% (M) 6.1% (F) 7.4% (M) 0.9% (F)

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**2017**

**131 000** Fell ill with TB

- **81 000** males
- **50 000** females
- **15 000** children

**100 553** TB cases notified

- **30 447** people not notified or not diagnosed

**16 000** TB deaths

- Including **44 deaths** among people with HIV

**TB MORTALITY 2000-2017**

(Excludes people with HIV)

**TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017**

**TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT**

- **170** people living with HIV fell ill with TB

- **1 732** notified and started on treatment

- **1 515** notified

**TB/ HIV**

- Not reported notified

**TREATMENT**

- TB treatment coverage: **77%**

- 2025:
  - **90%** End TB operational targets
  - Treatment success rate: not reported

**DRUG-RESISTANT TB**

- **5 200** people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

**TB FINANCING 2018**

- National TB budget USD 84 million

- Unfunded

- Funded internationally

- Funded domestically

**TB-SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

- Number of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Number of TB Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undernourishment</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.**

©World Health Organization 2018
172,000 FELL ILL WITH TB
94,000 males
78,000 females
20,000 children
116,725 TB cases notified
55,275 people not notified or not diagnosed

29,000 TB DEATHS
including 3,600 deaths among people with HIV

2017

TB MORTALITY 2000-2017
(Excludes people with HIV)

TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017

TB treatment coverage
90%
End TB operational targets

Treatment success rate
90%

5,500 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB
680 notified
680 notified and started on treatment

6,673 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

45% HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

11% Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB/FINALMENT 2018

National TB budget USD 93 million

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
2017

2 740 000 FELL ILL WITH TB

1 780 000 males
954 000 females
24 000 children

1 786 681 TB cases notified
953 319 people not notified or not diagnosed

421 000 TB DEATHS

including 11 000 deaths among people with HIV

2018

1 786 681 TB cases notified
1 740 000 notified
1 740 000 notified and treated
1 740 000 notified and on treatment

TREATMENT

TB treatment coverage 2025
65%
90%
End TB operational targets

Treatment success rate
69%

DRUG-RESISTANT TB

135 000 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

39 009 notified
35 950 notified and started on treatment

TB/HIV

86 000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

36 440 notified
28 651 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

10% HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

11% Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 580 million

TB SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
2017

**842 000 FELL ILL WITH TB**

- 492 000 males
- 349 000 females
- 49 000 children

**399 828 people not notified or not diagnosed**

**116 000 TB DEATHS**

including 9 400 deaths among people with HIV

**TB MORTALITY 2000-2017**

(Excludes people with HIV)

**TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017**

Notified (new and relapse)

- **23 000** people fell ill with drug-resistant TB
- **5 070** notified
- **3 042** notified and started on treatment

**2025**

- **90% End TB operational targets**
- **86% Treatment success rate**

**TB-HIV**

- **36 000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB**
- **7 729 notified**
- **2 244 notified and on antiretroviral treatment**

**TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT**

- **16% HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment**
- **8.5% Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment**

**TB FINANCING 2018**

- National TB budget USD 294 million
- **Unfunded**
- Funded internationally
- Funded domestically

**TB-SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

- Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)
  - 48%

- HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15–49 years)
  - 0.4%

- Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
  - 76.1% (M)
  - 2.8% (F)

- Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years)
  - 7.4% (M)
  - 8.0% (F)

- Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
  - 1.3% (M)
  - 0.3% (F)

- Alcohol use disorders, 30 day prevalence

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
**KENYA**

**POPULATION: 50 MILLION**

### 2017

**158 000 FELL ILL WITH TB**
- 106 000 males
- 53 000 females
- 21 000 children
- 83 599 TB cases notified
- 74 401 people not notified or not diagnosed

**43 000 TB DEATHS**
- including 18 000 deaths among people with HIV

### DRUG-RESISTANT TB

**2 800 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB**

### TB/HIV

**45 000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB**

### TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

- 22 992 notified
- 21 763 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

### TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017

- Rate per 100,000 population per year

### TB MORTALITY 2000-2017

- Rate per 100,000 population per year

### TB FINANCING 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USD millions</th>
<th>Funded internationally</th>
<th>Funded domestically</th>
<th>Unfunded</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42 million</td>
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</table>

### TB-SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>20.4% (M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>5.8% (M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>5.8% (M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undernourishment</td>
<td>6.2% (F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence</td>
<td>0.8% (F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence (%) of population aged ≥15 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes prevalence (%) of population aged ≥18 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence (%) of population aged 15–49 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
**LESOTHO**

**Population: 2.2 Million**

### 2017

**15 000 FELL ILL WITH TB**
- 9,200 males
- 5,700 females
- 2,200 children
- 7,117 TB cases notified
- 7,883 people not notified or not diagnosed

**5 600 TB DEATHS**
- Including 4,600 deaths among people with HIV

### Treatment

- **TB Treatment Coverage**
  - 48%
- **2025**
  - 90% End TB operational targets
- **Treatment Success Rate**
  - 77%

### Drug-Resistant TB

- **1 100 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB**
- 351 notified
- 151 notified and started on treatment

### TB/HIV

- **11 000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB**
- 4,690 notified
- 4,310 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

### TB Preventive Treatment

- Not reported
  - HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment
- Not reported
  - Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

### TB Financing 2018

- National TB budget USD 3.3 million

### TB-SDG Monitoring Framework

- Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)
  - 17%
- HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15-49 years)
  - 25%
- Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
  - 53.9% (M) 0.4% (F)
- Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years)
  - 7.3% (M) 9.9% (F)
- Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
  - 7.5% (M) 1.1% (F)
- Alcohol use disorders, 1 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
  - 7.9% (M) 2.1% (F)

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
LIBERIA
POPULATION: 4.7 MILLION

2017

15,000 FELL ILL WITH TB
9,000 males
5,500 females
1,900 children

7,728 TB cases notified
727 people not notified or not diagnosed

3,600 TB DEATHS
including 910 deaths among people with HIV

TREATMENT

TB treatment coverage
53%
2025
90% End TB operational targets

Treatment success rate
77%

DRUG-RESISTANT TB

390 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

TB/HIV

88 notified
827 notified

TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017

TB MORTALITY 2000-2017 (Excludes people with HIV)

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

Not reported
HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

5.8%
Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 6.4 million

Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)
20%
HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15–49 years)
1.6%
Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
18.1% (M) 1.5% (F)
Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years)
7.8% (M) 7.6% (F)
Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
7.4% (M) 1.1% (F)

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.

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2017

163,000 FELL ILL WITH TB

101,000 males
62,000 females
23,000 children
85,376 TB cases notified
77,624 people not notified or not diagnosed

48,000 TB DEATHS

Including 27,000 deaths among people with HIV

2017

8,800 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

Not reported
HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

TB/MORTALITY 2000-2017
(Excludes people with HIV)

Not reported
HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

TB/INCIDENCE 2000-2017
Notified (new and relapse)

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

100%
Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 30 million

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
2017

191,000 FELL ILL WITH TB

123,000 males
68,000 females
23,000 children

130,418 TB cases notified
60,582 people not notified or not diagnosed

32,000 TB DEATHS

including 4,900 deaths among people with HIV

TREATMENT

TB treatment coverage

2025

90% End TB operational targets

Treatment success rate

68%

88%

DRUG-RESISTANT TB

14,000 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

2,281 notified

2,666 notified and started on treatment

TB/HIV

17,000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

10,164 notified

6,371 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

17% HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

2.1% Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 58 million

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
In 2017, 11,000 people fell ill with tuberculosis (TB) in Namibia. Of these, 8,575 TB cases were notified, 2,425 people were not notified or not diagnosed, 6,300 males, 4,400 females, and 1,800 children. Among those, 1,500 people died of TB, including 800 deaths among people living with HIV.

Treatment coverage was 80% in 2025. The treatment success rate was 90% for Operational Targets and 84% overall.

Drugs-resistant TB: 950 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB. 409 were notified, and 410 were notified and started on treatment.

TB/HIV: 3,900 people living with HIV fell ill with TB. 3,139 were notified, and 3,021 were notified and started on antiretroviral treatment.

TB Preventive Treatment: 15% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) were on TB preventive treatment. 34% of children (aged <5 years) had household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment.

TB Financing 2018: The national TB budget was USD 49 million. The breakdown was as follows: USD 0 unfunded, USD 18 million funded internationally, and USD 31 million funded domestically.

TB SDG Monitoring Framework: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure) was 8.3%, HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15-49 years) was 14%, smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years) was 34.2% (M) and 9.7% (F), diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years) was 7.3% (M) and 7.5% (F), and alcohol use disorders, 12-month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years) was 8.8% (M) and 1.7% (F).

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
2017

418 000 FELL ILL WITH TB

24 000 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

155 000 TB DEATHS

58 000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

39% HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

20% Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

WHO GLOBAL TB REPORT 2018

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.

©World Health Organization 2018
2017

**525,000** FELL ILL WITH TB

- 291,000 males
- 235,000 females
- 57,000 children

**56,000** TB DEATHS

- 165,776 people not notified or not diagnosed

Including 2,200 deaths among people with HIV

**27,000** people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

**3,475** notified

**3,016** notified and started on treatment

**7,300** people living with HIV fell ill with TB

**121** notified

**97** notified and on antiretroviral treatment

**TB MORTALITY 2000-2017**

(Excludes people with HIV)

**TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017**

**TB FINANCING 2018**

- **USD 118 million**

   - **Unfunded**
   - **Funded internationally**
   - **Funded domestically**

**TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT**

- **Not reported**
  - HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

- **Not reported**
  - Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

**TB-SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

- Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure): 66%
- HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15–49 years): 0.1%
- Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years): 36.7% (M) 2.8% (F)
- Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years): 13% (M) 12% (F)
- Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years): 0.5% (M) 0.1% (F)
- Alcohol use disorders, 90 day prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years): 0.1% (M) 0.0% (F)

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
POPULATION: 8.3 MILLION

2017

36 000 FELL ILL WITH TB

- 23 000 males
- 13 000 females
- 3 900 children

26 294 TB cases notified

9 706 people not notified or not diagnosed

5 300 TB DEATHS

including 930 deaths among people with HIV

TB MORTALITY 2000-2017
(Excludes people with HIV)

TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017

TREATMENT

TB treatment coverage

74%

2025

90% End TB operational targets

Treatment success rate

62%

DRUG-RESISTANT TB

1 900 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

36 000 people fell ill with TB

TB/ HIV

3 500 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

791 notified

753 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

16% HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 28 million

TB-SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)

5.8%

HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15–49 years)

0.9%

Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)

48.8% (M)

23.5% (F)

Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years)

15% (M)

14% (F)

Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)

7.7% (M)

1.4% (F)

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.

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2017

581,000 fell ill with TB

- 408,000 males
- 173,000 females
- 71,000 children

27,000 TB deaths

including 380 deaths among people with HIV

263,734 people not notified or not diagnosed

2018

55%

TB treatment coverage

90%

End TB operational targets

2025

91%

Treatment success rate

TREATMENT

DRUG-RESISTANT TB

27,000 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

6,438 notified

5,623 notified and started on treatment

TB/HIV

7,100 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

1,335 notified

1,185 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

57%

HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

12%

Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 160 million

Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)

HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15–49 years)

Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)

Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years)

Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)

Number of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

POPULATION*: 144 MILLION

2017

86 000 FELL ILL WITH TB
60 000 males
26 000 females
2 600 children

84 510 TB cases notified
1 490 people not notified or not diagnosed

12 000 TB DEATHS
including 1 700 deaths among people with HIV

TREATMENT

TB treatment coverage
98%

2025

90% End TB operational targets

Treatment success rate
72%

DRUG-RESISTANT TB

56 000 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

26 602 notified
26 457 notified and started on treatment

TB/HIV

18 000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

15 695 notified
9 748 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

97%

97%

HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

100%

Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)

36%

HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15–49 years)

Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)

Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years)

Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)

Number of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 1 435 million

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a. UN Population Division estimates are lower than the population registered by the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
2017

23,000 FELL ILL WITH TB

13,000 males
9,300 females
2,500 children
15,935 TB cases notified
7,065 people not notified or not diagnosed

3,700 TB DEATHS

including 780 deaths among people with HIV

2018

23,000 people fell ill with TB

660 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

2,800 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

1,970 notified
1,911 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB MORTALITY 2000-2017
(Excludes people with HIV)

Rate per 100,000 population per year

TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017

Incidence

Rate per 100,000 population per year

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
322,000 FELL ILL WITH TB
187,000 males
135,000 females
38,000 children
220,163 TB cases notified
101,837 people not notified or not diagnosed

78,000 TB DEATHS
including 56,000 deaths among people with HIV

2018
68% TB treatment coverage
90% Treatment success rate

2017
14,000 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB
1,025,900 notified and on treatment

193,000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB
123,148 notified
109,799 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB MORTALITY 2000-2017
Rate per 100,000 population per year

TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017
Rate per 100,000 population per year

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
2017

108 000 FELL ILL WITH TB

71 000 males
37 000 females
8 500 children

80 160 TB cases notified

27 840 people not notified or not diagnosed

including 2 900 deaths among people with HIV

12 000 TB DEATHS

2018

108 000 FELL ILL WITH TB

71 000 males
37 000 females
8 500 children

80 160 TB cases notified

27 840 people not notified or not diagnosed

including 2 900 deaths among people with HIV

TREATMENT

TB treatment coverage

74%

2025

90% End TB operational targets

Treatment success rate

83%

DRUG-RESISTANT TB

3 900 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

TB/HIV

1 339 notified
851 notified and started on treatment

11 000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

7 130 notified
4 577 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

Not reported

HIV-positive people newly enrolled in care on TB preventive treatment

5%

Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 26 million

Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)

HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15–49 years)

Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)

Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years)

Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)

Number of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.

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2017

154,000 FELL ILL WITH TB

68,473 TB cases notified
85,527 people not notified or not diagnosed

49,000 TB DEATHS

including 22,000 deaths among people with HIV

1700 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

2025

TB MORTALITY 2000-2017
(Excludes people with HIV)

TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017

TB treatment coverage
44%

90% End TB operational targets

Treatment success rate
90%

TB incidence

TB mortality

Number of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors

Not reported
HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

35%
Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB financing 2018

National TB budget USD 64 million

TB-SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)

HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15–49 years)

Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)

Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)

Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.

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2017

124 000 FELL ILL WITH TB

7 100 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

2018

TB MORTALITY 2000-2017

(Excludes people with HIV)

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Rate per 100,000 population per year


Rate per 100,000 population per year

TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017

(Excludes people with HIV)

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Rate per 100,000 population per year


Incidence

Notified (new and relapse)

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 70 million

Unfunded

Funded internationally

Funded domestically

TB-SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
2017

62 000 FELL ILL WITH TB

- 38 000 males
- 24 000 females
- 7 500 children

36 010 TB cases notified

25 990 people not notified or not diagnosed

18 000 TB DEATHS

including 13 000 deaths among people with HIV

2025

TREATMENT

TB treatment coverage

58%

20%

End TB operational targets

TREATMENT

Treatment success rate

90%

88%

DRUG-RESISTANT TB

1 900 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

TB/HIV

36 000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

20 362 notified

18 341 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

18% HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

3.8% Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 38 million

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.
37 000 FELL ILL WITH TB

- 21 000 males
- 15 000 females
- 5 000 children

25 848 TB cases notified

11 152 people not notified or not diagnosed

8 300 TB DEATHS

including 6 300 deaths among people with HIV

2 300 people fell ill with drug-resistant TB

474 notified

439 notified and started on treatment

23 000 people living with HIV fell ill with TB

16 602 notified

14 300 notified and on antiretroviral treatment

TB treatment coverage 71%

2025

90% End TB operational targets

Treatment success rate 81%

TB MORTALITY 2000-2017

(Excludes people with HIV)

TB INCIDENCE 2000-2017

Notified (new and relapse)

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

11% HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on TB preventive treatment

24% Children (aged <5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on TB preventive treatment

TB FINANCING 2018

National TB budget USD 30 million

TB-SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)
- 26%

HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15-49 years)
- 14%

Smoking prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
- 30.7% (M)
- 1.6% (F)

Diabetes prevalence (% of population aged ≥18 years)
- 6.5% (M)
- 7.6% (F)

Alcohol use disorders, 12 month prevalence (% of population aged ≥15 years)
- 9.0% (M)
- 1.6% (F)

Number of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors

- Alcohol
- Smoking
- Diabetes
- HIV
- Undernourishment

Monitoring of the above indicators can be used to identify key influences on the TB epidemic at national level and inform the multisectoral actions required to end the TB epidemic.