VISION: A WORLD FREE OF TB

THE TUBERCULOSIS SITUATION

- In 2016, there were an estimated 10.4 million new TB cases worldwide, of which 6.2 million were men, 3.2 million were women and 1 million were children. People living with HIV accounted for 10% of the total.
- TB is the world’s top infectious killer and one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide in 2016. It is also the major cause of deaths related to antimicrobial resistance and the leading killer of people with HIV.
- In 2016, 1.7 million people died from TB, including 0.4 million people with HIV.
- Seven countries accounted for 64% of the new cases: India, Indonesia, China, Philippines, Pakistan, Nigeria, and South Africa.
- WHO estimates that there were 600,000 new cases with resistance to rifampicin - the most effective first-line drug, of which 490,000 had multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB). Almost half of these cases were in India, China and the Russian Federation.
- In 2016, an estimated 6.2% of people with MDR-TB had extensively drug resistant TB (XDR-TB). XDR-TB patients had a treatment success rate of 30% in 2014.

IMPACT OF RESPONSE

- 53 million lives were saved between 2000 and 2016 through effective diagnosis and treatment.
- Globally, the number of TB deaths fell by 22% between 2000 and 2016.
- The number of people falling ill with TB each year is declining, but too slowly.

WHAT WE DO:
The work of the Global TB Programme is aligned with WHO’s 13th General Programme of Work (GPW), and its Triple billion goals of achieving universal health coverage, protecting from health emergencies and promoting healthier populations.

OUR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

→ Achieve universal access to TB prevention, treatment and care services
   Target: Reduce TB deaths by 50% by 2023
→ Prevent TB as a public health threat and contribute to protecting populations from airborne infections
   Target: Increase coverage of treatment for MDR-TB to 80% of estimated incidence
→ Protect populations and vulnerable groups from the social and economic impacts of TB infection and disease
   Target: Zero TB-affected families facing catastrophic costs due to TB

OUR CORE FUNCTIONS

1. Provide global leadership on TB prevention and care through the WHO End TB Strategy;
2. Develop evidence-based policies, strategies and standards for TB prevention, care and control, and monitor their implementation;
3. Jointly with over 150 staff across 6 WHO regional and 74 country offices, provide technical support to Member States, catalyze change, and build sustainable capacity;
4. Monitor the global TB situation, and measure progress in TB care and financing;
5. Shape the TB research agenda and stimulate the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge;
6. Facilitate and engage in partnerships, including with civil society for TB action.

The Global TB Programme aims to advance universal access to TB prevention, care and control, guide the global response to threats, and promote innovation.

For more information please visit our website at: www.who.int/tb ©World Health Organization May 2018
GLOBAL TB PROGRAMME, T. Kasaeva, Director

- Leadership and coordination by WHO of the global TB response
- Promotion and implementation of the End TB Strategy, and the Moscow Declaration to End TB
- Coordination of preparations for the UN High Level Meeting on TB in September 2018
- Strategic engagement with partners and civil society

RESEARCH FOR TB ELIMINATION
M. Zignol, Team Leader

- Promotion, support and guidance for the Research Pillar of the WHO End TB Strategy
- Initiation/strengthening of research partnerships for rapid development and evaluation of new biomedical tools and interventions
- Support to national TB programmes in the prioritization and conduct of research for evidence

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT

- Coordinate strategic budget planning, resource mobilization, grant management & administrative support

POLICY, STRATEGY AND INNOVATIONS, D. Weil, Coordinator

- Support to the preparation of the UN General Assembly High-Level Meeting on TB 2018
- Co-ordination of support for strengthened multisectoral accountability to end TB
- Strategic guidance, tools development and support for TB patient cost surveys, social protection and TB-sensitive UHC/national insurance schemes
- Strategic guidance, tools development and support for scaled-up quality private sector TB care within national TB strategic plans
- Strategic advocacy and communication
- Secretariat of the Strategic and Technical Advisory Group for TB (STAG-TB)
- Secretariat of the Public-Private Mix Working Group

TECHNICAL SUPPORT COORDINATION, M. Grzemska, Coordinator

- Coordination of technical support to countries through WHO regional and country networks and partners
- Coordination of the Global Fund related technical guidance and support to countries applying for funding and implementing GF TB grants, as well as coordination of the Strategic Initiative on finding missing TB cases
- Coordination of global and regional technical support mechanisms for scaling up Programmatic Management of Drug-resistant TB, including r-GLC network
- Building capacity for the roll-out of the End TB Strategy

MONITORING AND EVALUATION, K. Floyd, Coordinator

- Global monitoring of the TB epidemic and the TB response in the context of the SDGs and End TB Strategy, including an annual Global TB Report and Global TB database
- Improving measurement of progress towards targets and milestones for reductions in TB disease burden set in the SDGs and End TB Strategy, including via strengthening routine national information systems and periodic studies such as national TB prevalence surveys, national anti-TB drug resistance surveys, national TB epidemiological reviews and national surveys of costs faced by TB patients & their households
- Analysis and use of data to inform policy, planning and programmatic action
- Development of a multisectoral accountability framework to accelerate progress towards ending the TB epidemic, and subsequent adaptation and use

TB/HIV AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, H. Getahun, Coordinator

- Policy dialogue and operational guidance for accelerated implementation of collaborative TB HIV actions and integrated community-based TB activities
- Normative guidance and tools for the scaling up of programmatic management of latent TB and TB prevention in risk groups
- Evidence and models to facilitate integration of TB into non-communicable diseases & MCH service platforms

LABORATORIES, DIAGNOSTICS AND DRUG RESISTANCE, K. Weyer, Coordinator

- Consolidated and updated policy guidelines on treatment and care of drug-resistant TB
- Updated and new policy guidelines on TB infection control and prevention
- Updated and new policy guidelines on TB diagnostics and new testing platforms
- Policy-derived enablers for implementation of TB diagnostics, medicines, patient-centred care, & infection control
- Coordination of the WHO SRL network to accelerate technology transfer and laboratory strengthening
- Convenor of coordinated mechanisms for specialised support (GLI, GDI, WHO Task Forces on TB pharmacology, digital health, ethics and palliative care)