nacting as the secretariat.

ith the TB monitoring and evaluation (TME) unit, the WHO established the Global TB Programme (GTB) in June 2006, the Global TB Programme (GTB) in meetings on specific topics. Force high burden of TB. There have been six full partners and representatives from countries with a major technical and financial involvement. GTB epidemiology, statistics and modelling, specifically on TB impact measurement, task force was to ensure that assessments of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets and milestones were rigorously, robustly and consensually based.

ho’s assessment of whether 2015 global TB goals (2016–2030) and the Sustainable Development Goals (2015–2030) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets and milestones were rigorously, robustly and consensually based. Assessing the number of TB deaths and that no deaths and a 20% reduction in the TB incidence rate.

ing programmatic action.

o recurrently finalising the core elements of their first inventory study were Portugal, Croatia, Indonesia, South Africa, China, and the Netherlands. In 2018, studies will start in recurrently finalising the core elements of their first inventory study were Portugal, Croatia, Indonesia, South Africa, China, and the Netherlands. In 2018, studies will start in

by WHO to project disease burden and intervention impact. These include:

- Surveying of costs faced by TB patients and their households.
- Drug resistance surveys.
- Regional analysis workshops.
- TB epidemiological reviews, including TB mortality and vital registration.
- Strengthening national notification systems for direct measurement of TB deaths.
- Strengthening national vital registration systems for direct measurement of TB deaths.
- TB incidence and prevalence surveys.
- Stronger surveillance.
- Mapping and validation of VR data.
- Mortality studies to validate VR data.
- Priority studies to periodically measure TB incidence. These include:

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