We stand at a crossroads as the United Nations move from the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030.

Integral to this transition, the world community is launching a dramatically accelerated fight against tuberculosis (TB) and for those most affected by it: the poorest, most vulnerable, socially marginalized and inequitably served. TB is a public health scourge, a health security threat and a development challenge. The World Health Organization’s new and holistic strategy approved by the World Health Assembly of 194 Member States in 2014 places patients and communities at the heart of the response. Here is an introduction to the End TB Strategy.

We are thankful for the deep engagement of a wide array of partners in developing the strategy and targets: ministries of health and other governmental authorities, civil society representatives, development and public health experts, and researchers. We are all committed to support the robust roll-out of the Strategy. The time to gear up and to act is now. To end TB, we depend on your engagement.

Dr Mario Raviglione
Director, Global TB Programme
World Health Organization
TUBERCULOSIS

- TB is a top killer worldwide, ranking alongside HIV/AIDS.
- TB places its heaviest burden on the world’s most poor and vulnerable, aggravating existing inequalities.
- Due to TB, people face costs or suffer income loss equivalent on average to more than 50% of their income.

BURDEN

9.6 million people fell ill with TB in 2014

1.5 million men, women and children died from TB in 2014

1.2 million people living with HIV developed TB, with 0.4 million associated deaths in 2014

480 000 people developed MDR-TB (multidrug-resistant TB) in 2014, with 190 000 associated deaths
WHERE ARE WE TODAY?

PROGRESS

- **43 million** lives saved between 2000 and 2014 through effective TB diagnosis and treatment
- **47% decline in TB mortality rate** and 42% decline in TB prevalence rate since 1990
- **1/3**
- **HIV-related TB deaths down** by 32% in the last decade
- **Fragile progress in MDR-TB**
  - Treatment for MDR-TB has increased with almost all cases detected in 2014 started treatment

CHALLENGES

- **US$ 1.4 billion** funding gap per year for implementation of existing TB interventions. An additional gap of US$ 1.3 billion exists for research
- **3.6 million** people with TB are missed by health systems every year and therefore may not get adequate care they need
- **TB/HIV response needs acceleration**
  - Antiretroviral treatment, treatment of latent TB infection and other key interventions still need further scale-up
- **MDR-TB remains a public health crisis**
  - Only one in four MDR-TB cases detected and one in two cases cured
“Everyone with TB should have access to the innovative tools and services they need for rapid diagnosis, treatment and care. This is a matter of social justice, fundamental to our goal of universal health coverage. Given the prevalence of drug-resistant tuberculosis, ensuring high-quality and complete care will also benefit global health security. I call for intensified global solidarity and action to ensure the success of this transformative End TB Strategy.”

Margaret Chan
Director General
World Health Organization
# STRATEGY

## A WORLD FREE OF TB

ZERO deaths, disease, and suffering due to TB

## END THE GLOBAL TB EPIDEMIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILESTONES</th>
<th>SDG*</th>
<th>END TB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>2030</td>
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<td>2025</td>
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<tr>
<th>Reduction in number of TB deaths compared with 2015 (%)</th>
<th>35%</th>
<th>75%</th>
<th>90%</th>
<th>95%</th>
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<tr>
<th>Reduction in TB incidence rate compared with 2015 (%)</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>90%</th>
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<th>TB-affected families facing catastrophic costs due to TB (%)</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>0%</th>
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* The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include ending the TB epidemic by 2030 under Goal 3.
The Strategy:
• Provides a unified response to ending TB deaths, disease, and suffering.
• Builds on three strategic pillars underpinned by four key principles.

THE END TB STRATEGY: PILLARS AND PRINCIPLES

PILLAR 1
Integrated, patient-centered TB care and prevention

PILLAR 2
Bold policies and supportive systems

Government stewardship and accountability, with monitoring
Building a strong coalition with civil society and communities
Protecting and promoting human rights, ethics and equity
Adaptation of the strategy and targets at country level, with goodwill
PILLARS

Bring together critical interventions to ensure that all people with TB have equitable access to high-quality diagnosis, treatment, care and prevention, without facing catastrophic expenditure or social repercussions.

PRINCIPLES

The success of the Strategy in driving down TB deaths and illness will depend on countries respecting the key principles as they implement the interventions outlined in each pillar.
PILLAR 1

INTEGRATED, PATIENT-CENTRED CARE AND PREVENTION

• Focuses on early detection, treatment and prevention for all TB patients including children.
• Aims to ensure that all TB patients not only have equal, unhindered access to affordable services, but also engage in their care.

How pillar 1 works: Key components

A. Early diagnosis of TB including universal drug-susceptibility testing, and systematic screening of contacts and high-risk groups

B. Treatment of all people with TB including drug-resistant TB, and patient support

C. Collaborative TB/HIV activities; and management of co-morbidities

D. Preventive treatment of persons at high risk; and vaccination against TB

This pillar puts patients at the heart of service delivery.
PILLAR 2

BOLD POLICIES AND SUPPORTIVE SYSTEMS

- Strengthens health and social sector policies and systems to prevent and end TB.
- Supports implementation of universal health coverage, social protection, and strengthened regulatory frameworks.
- Addresses the social determinants of TB and tackles TB among vulnerable groups such as the very poor, people living with HIV, migrants, refugees and prisoners.

This pillar requires intense participation across government, communities and private stakeholders.

How pillar 2 works: Key components

A. Political commitment with adequate resources for TB care and prevention

B. Engagement of communities, civil society organizations, and all public and private care providers

C. Universal health coverage policy, and regulatory frameworks for case notification, vital registration, quality and rational use of medicines, and infection control

D. Social protection, poverty alleviation and actions on other determinants of TB
PILLAR 3

INTENSIFIED RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

• Aims to intensify research from the development of new tools to their adoption and effective roll-out in countries.
• Pursues operational research for the design, implementation, and scaling-up of innovations.
• Calls for an urgent boost in research investments, so that new tools are developed, and made rapidly available and widely accessible in the next decade.

How pillar 3 works: Key components

A. Discovery, development and rapid uptake of new tools, interventions and strategies

B. Research to optimize implementation and impact; and promote innovations
**ACTIONS TO IMPACT**

**Getting to the 2025 targets requires** effective use of existing tools to combat TB, complemented by universal health coverage and social protection to:

- Push down global TB incidence rates from an annual decline of 2% in 2015 to 10% by 2025.
- Reduce the proportion of people with TB who die from the disease from 15% in 2015 to 5% by 2025.

**Moving forward to the 2035 targets requires** the ensured availability of new tools from the research pipeline, in particular:

- Better diagnostics, including new point-of-care tests;
- Safer, easier and shorter treatment regimens;
- Safer and more effective treatment for latent TB infection;
- Effective pre- and post-exposure vaccines.

**Desired decline in global TB incidence rates to reach the 2035 targets**

![Graph showing the desired decline in global TB incidence rates from 2015 to 2035. The graph illustrates the current global trend of -1.5% per year, with projections to reach -10% per year by 2025, -5% per year by 2030, and -17% per year by 2035.](image)

- **Optimize use of current & new tools emerging from pipeline, pursue universal health coverage and social protection**
- **Introduce new tools: a vaccine, new drugs & treatment regimens for treatment of active TB disease and latent TB infection, and a point-of-care test**
- **Current global trend: -1.5%/year**
- **-10%/year by 2025**
- **-5%/year**
- **-17%/year**
“The progress that has been made in combating TB has been hard won and must be intensified if we are to wipe out the TB epidemic. The End TB Strategy offers new hope to the millions of people suffering and losing their lives to TB each year. It is time to join forces to create a world free of TB.”

Dr Eric Goosby
United Nations Special Envoy on TB
HOW CAN COUNTRIES ADAPT THE STRATEGY?

To succeed, the strategy requires building on the gains made by current programmes while moving beyond to a broader systems response. This includes elevated TB leadership, commitment and collaboration within diverse settings.

To roll-out the Strategy, countries and all partners will need:

Advocacy

Advocate for and achieve:
- High-level political commitment
- Multisectoral collaboration
- High-level national mechanisms to direct the adaptation and implementation of the Strategy

Baseline Preparedness

Assess:
- TB situation: “Know your epidemic”
- Current status of response and health system capacity
- Policy and regulatory environment

Collaboration

Collaborate:
- Across relevant ministries and departments, such as health, finance, education, food, social-welfare, justice, labour, transport, and migration
- With patients, affected communities and civil society
- With the private sector
- With national and international supporters and partners
To assess and facilitate progress towards the targets, WHO recommends that countries use the following priority operational indicators.

Global priority indicators and targets for monitoring the implementation of the End TB Strategy

All countries should aim to reach these targets at the latest by 2025.

**Treatment coverage**
Number of people that developed TB, and were notified and treated, out of the total estimated number of incident cases in the same year (%).

\[ \geq 90\% \]

**TB treatment success rate**
Number of TB patients who were successfully treated out of all notified TB cases (%).

\[ \geq 90\% \]

**Preventive treatment coverage**
Number of people living with HIV and children who are contacts of cases who were started on preventive treatment for latent TB infection, out of all those eligible (%).

\[ \geq 90\% \]

**TB affected households facing catastrophic costs**
Number of TB patients and their households that experienced catastrophic costs due to TB, out of all TB patients (%)

0%

**Uptake of new diagnostics and new drugs**
Number of TB patients who were diagnosed using WHO-recommended rapid tests, out of all TB patients (%).

\[ \geq 90\% \]

Number of TB patients who were treated with regimens including new TB drugs, out of those eligible for treatment with such drugs (%).
“We now have the opportunity, by 2030, to end this epidemic that continues to bring suffering to so many families worldwide. Efforts must begin now to ensure the effective global roll-out of the End TB Strategy and to stimulate the research that will underpin its success.”

Ban Ki-moon
United Nations Secretary-General