Progress update on the implementation of the End TB Strategy, and the Global Strategy for TB research and Innovation (WHA73.3)

Dr. Tereza Kasaeva, Director Global TB Programme
TB affects every country of the world, but its magnitude & impact are greatest in low-and-middle income countries.

- Approximately 87% of global TB cases are in 30 high TB burden countries
- Eight countries accounted for 68% of global cases in 2022

TB affects people of all age groups

- Men (55%), women (33%), children (12%)
TB REMAINS ONE OF THE TOP INFECTIOUS KILLERS IN THE WORLD

It is the leading cause of death of people with HIV and a major contributor of antimicrobial resistance related deaths.

In 2022,

- **1.3 million** people died from TB
- **10.6 million** people fell ill with TB
- **Two in five people with drug-resistant TB** did not access treatment

About a quarter of the global population is estimated to have been infected with TB bacteria.
Global recovery in reported number of people newly diagnosed with TB

7.5 million in 2022: highest number since WHO started global TB monitoring in mid-1990s
Globally, TB incidence continued to increase

Best estimate of 10.6 million in 2022

Shaded area shows 95% uncertainty interval
Global number of deaths caused by TB

DECREASED in 2022 to 1.3 million


Estimated actual number

Predicted number, pre-pandemic trend

Number of deaths (millions)

Global number of deaths caused by TB decreasing from 2010 to 2022.
GLOBAL ESTIMATES OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO 5 RISK FACTORS IN 2022

- TB is driven by complex health and social determinants such as undernutrition and poverty.
- Approximately half of people who develop TB disease face significant financial hardship because of their illness.
PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS
Progress towards targets in the END TB Strategy

- **TB Incidence Rate**: Milestone: 50% reduction 2015–2025
- **Number of TB Deaths**: Milestone: 75% reduction 2015–2025
- **Percentage of People with TB Facing Catastrophic Total Costs**: Milestone: Zero in 2025

- **Progress**: 8.7% reduction 2015–2022
- **Progress**: 19% reduction 2015–2022
- **Progress**: 49% of people with TB face catastrophic total costs
Progress towards 2018 UN political declaration targets

Treatment
- Target: 40 million 2018–2022
- 34 million (84%) treated in 2018–2022

TB preventive treatment
- Target: 30 million 2018–2022
- 15.5 million (52%) treated in 2018–2022

Annual funding, TB services
- Target: US$ 13 billion annually by 2022
- US$ 5.8 billion in 2022

Annual funding, TB research
- Target: US$ 2 billion annually 2018–2022
- US$ 1.0 billion in 2021

World Health Organization
Progress with respect to TB research and innovation

Status of clinical development pipeline for diagnostics, drugs and vaccines (August 2023)

- 3 new diagnostic products to detect drug-resistant TB recommended by WHO in 2023
- 16 vaccine candidates in clinical trials
- 28 drugs for treatment of TB disease in clinical trials
- 29+ clinical drug trials and other research studies for treatment of TB infection
Progress with respect to TB research and innovation

Examples of progress in 2023

- Implementation of the global strategy for TB research and innovation
- WHO launch of global individual patient data platform for tuberculosis treatment
- WHO launch of TB research tracker, an online platform to track progress in TB research
- WHO launch of target product profiles to shape product development towards public health impact
- Global research agenda for antimicrobial resistance in human health

For more information: Global TB Report 2023
Over a 25-year period, a partially effective (50%) TB vaccine for adolescents and adults could cumulatively avert 37.2–76.0 million cases and 4.6–8.5 million deaths.

**Saving lives**

**Antimicrobial stewardship**

could avert 21.9–42.3 million treatments with antibiotics

**Cost-effective and cost-saving**

Estimated to be cost–effective in nearly all high TB-burden countries and cost-saving from a societal perspective.

**Return on investment**

Would return US $7 in health and economic benefits to the economy For every US$ 1 invested in the full set of interventions

**Market potential**

The population that requires vaccination could be up to 1.32–1.43 billion adolescents and adults.

https://www.who.int/publications-detail/9789240064690
HIGH-LEVEL STRATEGIC ROUNDTABLE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TB VACCINE ACCELERATOR COUNCIL

17 JANUARY 2023
DAVOS, SWITZERLAND

20 SEPTEMBER 2023
NEW YORK, USA
Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 5 October 2023

76.3. Political declaration of the high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis

The General Assembly:
Adopts the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis, held on 22 September 2023 in accordance with its resolution 76/24 of 24 February 2023, as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex
Political declaration of the high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis

Advancing science, finance and innovation, and their benefits, to urgently end the global tuberculosis epidemic, in particular by securing equitable access to prevention, testing, treatment and care

5) Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments assembled at the United Nations on 22 September 2023 to reaffirm our commitment to end the tuberculosis epidemic by 2030, and survey progress achieved in realizing the 2013 political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis. It was recognized that some of the global targets set at the United Nations high-level meeting might not be met, damaged by the adverse impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on access to...
HIGH LEVEL PARTICIPATION
OVER 600 PARTICIPANTS

>115
Statements
delivered by Head of State and other leaders and ministers

>125
MINISTERS/ COUNTRY DELEGATIONS

>300
CIVIL SOCIETY/ OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

> 115 MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS AT PLENARY
8-10 COUNTRY STATEMENTS AT PANEL 1
5 COUNTRY STATEMENTS AT PANEL 2

5
UN AGENCIES
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Target Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>TB treatment coverage</td>
<td>90% by 2027</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coverage of TB preventive treatment for priority groups (household contacts of people with TB; people living with HIV)</td>
<td>90% by 2027</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coverage of rapid diagnostic testing for TB</td>
<td>100% by 2027</td>
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<td>Coverage of health and social benefits package for people with TB</td>
<td>100% by 2027</td>
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<td>Development and availability of new TB vaccines that are safe and effective</td>
<td>Rollout initiated, preferably within 5 years</td>
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<td>Annual funding for universal access to quality prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for TB</td>
<td>US$ 22 billion by 2027, US$ 35 billion by 2030</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual funding for TB research</td>
<td>US$ 5 billion by 2027</td>
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TRANSLATING COMMITMENTS TO ACTION
SUPPORT BY THE SECRETARIAT
RAPID UPTAKE OF WHO POLICIES, TOOLS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Living consolidated guidance
- Rapid updates based on new developments
- Public consultation
- Rapid communication
- Guidelines accompanied by operational handbooks and training courses to enable rapid implementation

DR-TB GUIDELINES
In 2023, 43% of all countries overall and 73% of those with a high burden of TB reported that they have multisectoral accountability and review mechanisms.
In this Joint Statement, the WHO Director-General and the Civil Society Task Force on TB commend Member States for their efforts in translating commitments in the political declaration of the 2018 United Nations General Assembly high-level meeting on the fight against TB into action, as well as efforts of the ministries of health, communities, civil society and other partners and funders for the progress in implementing the commitments.

Moreover, major concerns remain. While some Member States have achieved important milestones towards meeting the End TB Strategy targets, progress is overall very slow and the set global targets have not been achieved. The COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and other parts of the world, the global energy crisis, climate change and the impact of these on the broader determinants of TB such as food insecurity will likely worsen the TB epidemic, and its impact on people with or at risk of TB.

This situation is unacceptable. Over 4,000 people in the world lose their lives to TB each day, and close to 30,000 people falling ill from TB, which is preventable and curable.