The World Health Organization’s new End TB Strategy aims to end the global TB epidemic as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The strategy focuses on six measurable goals:

1. **Reduce global incidence and mortality by at least 80% by 2040 compared to 2015.**
2. **Reduce TB incidence among children aged <5 years by 85% by 2040 compared to 2015.**
3. **Reduce TB incidence among people who inject drugs by 90% by 2040 compared to 2015.**
4. **Reduce TB incidence by sex and age among women by 90% by 2040 compared to 2015.**
5. **Reduce TB incidence by sex and age among men by 90% by 2040 compared to 2015.**
6. **Strive for achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal targets related to TB by 2030.**

The strategy is designed to guide national programs in their efforts to end the TB epidemic. It builds on the Global Plan to End TB 2016-2025 and is a key component of the wider 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The strategy is expected to be periodically reviewed, and the latest methods are documented in the World Health Organization’s “End TB: A Handbook for National TB Programs” (2nd ed, the “lime book”) developed by the United States Public Health Service TB Program and WHO in collaboration with other international agencies.

**TB Mortality Surveys**

Mortality surveys are periodically conducted to estimate the number of deaths attributable to TB in the general population. For example, a mortality survey might be conducted once every five years globally by 2020 to estimate the proportion of deaths attributable to TB. The latest methods are documented in the World Health Organization’s “End TB: A Handbook for National TB Programs” (2nd ed, the “lime book”) developed by the United States Public Health Service TB Program and WHO in collaboration with other international agencies.

**References**


WHO ARE WE?

In June 2008, the Global TB Programme (GTB) in the World Health Organization (WHO) established the Task Force on TB Measurement, Planning and Evaluation (TME) in collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). The Task Force includes a wide range of experts in TB monitoring and evaluation, with representation from countries with a high burden of TB. The Task Force’s current membership includes representatives from major technical and financial partners, as well as from a number of large or medium-sized TB programs.

WHAT IS OUR MANDATE?

In its report to the 63rd World Health Assembly (WHA) in May 2010, the TME Task Force declared its mandate as follows:

1. To ensure that countries follow the programmatic framework in monitoring and evaluating TB control interventions, with emphasis on availability, accessibility, equity, and resource management as possible.

2. To improve the quality and use of TB data for policy, planning, and program monitoring.

3. To improve the periodic review of methods used by WHO to ensure that assessment of progress towards the 2015 Global TB Goals is:

   - Targeted to the appropriate stakeholders
   - Based on a comprehensive methodology
   - Analyzed and used for policy, planning, and program monitoring.

4. To guide, promote, and support the analysis of TB epidemiological surveys, drug resistance surveys, national TB prevalence surveys, and mortality studies. This includes:

   - The development of guidance, tools, and capacity building to support countries in undertaking these surveys
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5. To promote the use of TB data and monitoring and evaluation results to ensure that TB control interventions are sustainable.

The Task Force’s work is planned within the next year.

FIVE STRATEGIC AREAS OF WORK, 2016-2020

1. Strengthening national notification systems for direct measurement of TB deaths

   - Strengthening national notification systems for direct measurement of TB deaths

   - Strengthening national notification systems for direct measurement of TB deaths

   - Strengthening national notification systems for direct measurement of TB deaths

2. National TB prevalence surveys

   - National TB prevalence surveys

   - National TB prevalence surveys

   - National TB prevalence surveys

3. Regional analysis workshops

   - Regional analysis workshops

   - Regional analysis workshops

   - Regional analysis workshops

4. Country-level training and capacity building

   - Country-level training and capacity building

   - Country-level training and capacity building

   - Country-level training and capacity building

5. International TB database

   - International TB database

   - International TB database

   - International TB database

END TARGETS

<table>
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<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB prevalence rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Targets linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Milestones have been defined for 2020 and 2025 compared with 2015.

- Number of TB deaths
- TB incidence rate
- Reduction in TB deaths
- Treatment coverage for drug-resistant TB
- Number of TB affected households facing catastrophic costs as a result of TB disease.

World Tuberculosis Report 2016-2020

1. Analysis and use of TB data at national, regional, and global levels.

2. Implementation and analysis of inventories to study under-reporting.

3. Creation and maintenance of an online database for survey data.

4. Analysis and use of TB data on country level.

5. Analysis and use of TB data on global level.

WHO/CDS/TB/2019.2