CHALLENGES
- Inadequate resources, diagnostics and tools for addressing the treatment of TB infection, given the high burden in our Region.
- Variable Universal Health Coverage in Member States.
- The TB coverage targets in many countries are less ambitious than those agreed upon at the UN High-Level Meeting. More specifically, the TB preventive treatment targets in the national strategic plans need to be scaled up.
- Low emphasis on and lack of investment in research and innovation in most countries.

THE WAY FORWARD

SUSTAIN
- Ensure universal access to recommended diagnostic and treatment services.
- Set country targets based on the UN-HLM targets.
- National Strategic Plans for TB reviewed and revised.
- Additional resource mobilization.

ACCELERATE
- Increase TB case notification.
- Engage communities and all care providers.
- Rapid roll-out of newer diagnostics.
- USS management rolled out.

INNOVATE
- Adopt newer drugs and regimens.
- Undertake research and introduce diagnostic, treatment and service delivery innovations.
- Explore innovative financing.

IMPACT
If the 2024 targets are achieved, this will lead to:
- Prevention of nearly 2 million new cases each year.
- Averting nearly 500,000 deaths each year.
- Saving more than US$ 1.5 billion as patient costs each year.
SDG 3.3 targets to end the epidemic of tuberculosis by 2030.

**TARGETS**

SDG 3.3 targets to end the epidemic of tuberculosis by 2030.

- Reduce tuberculosis deaths (including TB deaths among people with HIV) by 50%.
- Increase treatment coverage of Rifampicin-Resistant (RR) - TB to 85%.

**End TB strategy targets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>SDG 2030</th>
<th>End TB 2035</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage reduction in the absolute number of TB deaths (compared with the 2015 baseline estimated at 710,000, excluding HIV-TB)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage reduction in the TB incidence rate (compared with the 2015 baseline, estimated at around 246 cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of TB patients and their households experiencing catastrophic costs due to TB (level in 2015 unknown)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROGRESS**

TB incidence rate per 100,000 population

- 2014: 319
- 2015: 319
- 2016: 319
- 2017: 319

While there has been a steady decline in incidence of TB, this is not enough to reach End-TB targets. The targets can only be realistically reached in the Region with a fast-track approach to implementing comprehensive epidemic control strategies.

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

- The number of cases notified across the Region increased to 2.5 million in 2017, which is a more than 11% increase since 2015.
- Estimated incidence rate and mortality in 2017

**AVOIDED INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY IN TB**

- 142,820 incidence
- 31,590 mortality

**ENDTB STRATEGY TARGETS**

- Reduce tuberculosis deaths (including TB deaths among people with HIV) by 50%
- Increase treatment coverage of Rifampicin-Resistant (RR) - TB to 85%
SDG 3.3 targets to end the epidemic of tuberculosis by 2030.

**PROGRESS**

**BACKGROUND**

At the ministerial meet in 2017 all Member States of the SEA Region pledged to fast-track efforts to end tuberculosis and adopted a Call for Action. Noting the tremendous commitment of Member States and partners at the meeting, the Regional Director, Dr Poonam Khetrapal Singh, announced that accelerating efforts towards ending TB by 2030 will be the eighth Flagship Priority Programme for the Region. TB related targets are also to be seen in the Sustainable Development Goals and the Thirteenth General Programme of Work (GPW13) of WHO. SDG 3.3 calls for an end of the epidemic of TB by 2030 and GPW13 targets 1 billion more people enjoying better health and well-being by accelerating the elimination and eradication of high-impact communicable diseases including tuberculosis.

The SEA Region is home to one fourth of the global population but bears a disproportionately high burden of TB.

Enhanced investments in innovation, improving outreach through community, and greater resource allocation commensurate with the needs for ending TB are required.

**GWP target for 2030**

- Reduce tuberculosis deaths (including TB deaths among people with HIV) by 50%.
- Increase treatment coverage of Rifampicin-Resistant (RR) - TB to 80%.

**Targets**

- Percentage reduction in the absolute number of TB deaths (compared with the 2015 baseline estimated at 9 103 000, excluding HIV-TB). 30% 2020, 50% 2030, 60% 2035.
- Percentage reduction in the TB incidence rate (compared with the 2015 baseline, estimated at around 246 cases per 1000000 population). 20% 2020, 50% 2030, 80% 2035, 95% 2035.
- Percentage of TB patients and their households experiencing catastrophic costs due to TB (level in 2015 unknown). 0% 2020, 0% 2030, 0% 2035.

**TB incidence per 100 000 population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>240</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
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While there has been a steady decline in incidence of TB, this is not enough to reach End-TB targets. The targets can only be realistically reached in the Region with a fast-track approach to implementing comprehensive epidemic control strategies.

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

- The number of cases notified across the Region increased to 2.9 million in 2017, which is more than 11% increase since 2015.
- The Delhi Statement of Action 2018 demonstrates high political commitment in the Region.
- The number of cases notified increased to 2.9 million in 2017, which is a more than 11% increase since 2015.
- Estimated incidence rate and mortality in 2017
  - Bangladesh: Incidence rate 221, Mortality rate 154.
  - Bhutan: Incidence rate 319, Mortality rate 39.
  - DPR Korea: Incidence rate 39, Mortality rate 156.
  - India: Incidence rate 498, Mortality rate 498.
  - Indonesia: Incidence rate 64, Mortality rate 156.
  - Malaysia: Incidence rate 64, Mortality rate 156.
  - Myanmar: Incidence rate 134, Mortality rate 134.
  - Nepal: Incidence rate 134, Mortality rate 134.
  - Sri Lanka: Incidence rate 64, Mortality rate 156.
  - Thailand: Incidence rate 134, Mortality rate 134.
  - Timor-Leste: Incidence rate 64, Mortality rate 156.

**FGP targets for 2035**

- Reduce tuberculosis deaths (including TB deaths among people with HIV) by 50%.
- Increase treatment coverage of Rifampicin-Resistant (RR) - TB to 80%.

**Indicators**

- TB incidence rate per 100 000 population
- Estimated TB mortality in 2015
- Budget allocation for TB
- Number of cases notified across the Region
- Estimated incidence rate and mortality in 2017

While there has been a steady decline in incidence of TB, this is not enough to reach End-TB targets. The targets can only be realistically reached in the Region with a fast-track approach to implementing comprehensive epidemic control strategies.
SDG 3.3 targets to end the epidemic of tuberculosis by 2030.

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**TARGETS**

**Sustainable Development Goals**

SDG 3.3: targets to end the epidemic of tuberculosis by 2030.

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<td>2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>75%</td>
<td>90%</td>
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GlaxoSmithKline

Patrick Brown
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