



PREPARATIONS FOR THE SECOND UN HIGH LEVEL MEETING ON TB

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Global Tuberculosis Programme
World Health Organization

28 APRIL 2023





PRESENTATION OUTLINE



Current status of the TB epidemic

End TB commitments, action and status of progress

Why ending TB remains a global challenge?

What next and why this is a vital moment for the fight to end TB?

Linkages between agendas of Ending TB, Universal Health Coverage and Pandemic Preparedness



TB IS ONE OF THE TOP INFECTIOUS KILLERS IN THE WORLD BUT TB IS PREVENTABLE & CURABLE



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

In 2021 alone,

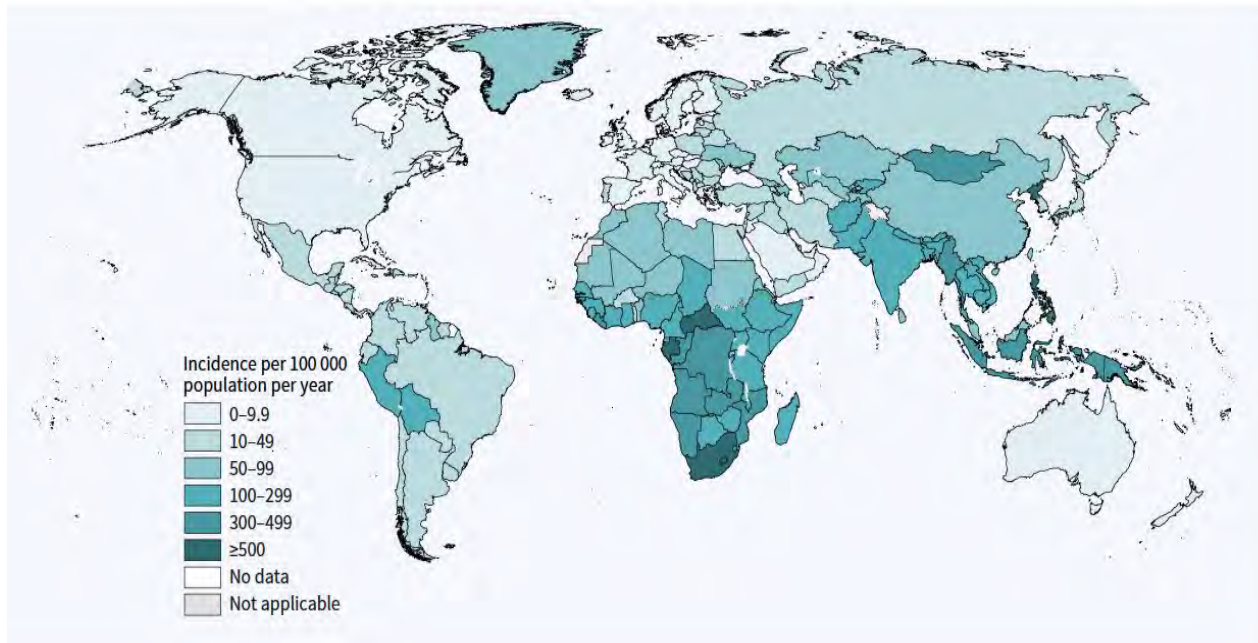
- 1.6 million people died from TB
- 10.6 million people fell ill with TB
- Half a million people developed drug resistant forms of the disease

About a quarter of the global population is estimated to have been infected with TB bacteria





TB affects **every country** of the world, but its magnitude & impact are greatest in low-and-middle income countries.

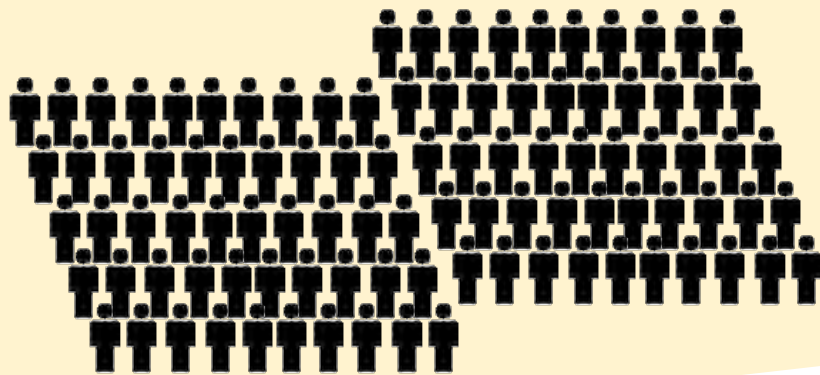
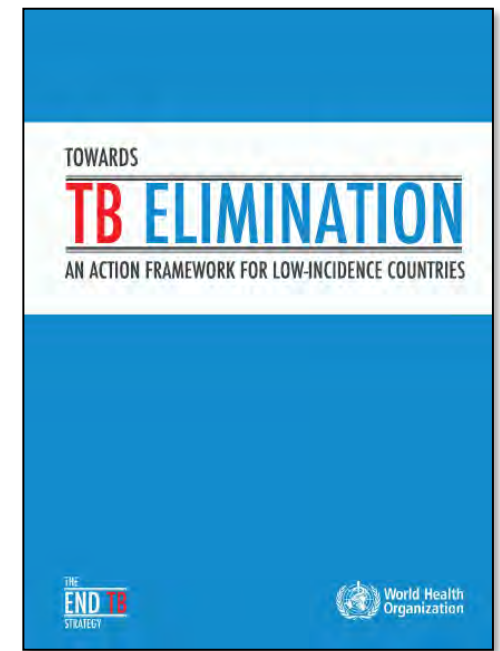


- ✓ More than 87% of global TB cases are in 30 high TB burden countries
- ✓ 68% of global cases in 2021 were in eight countries

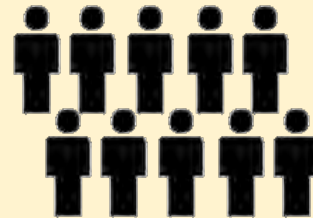
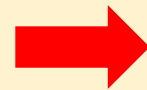
TB affects people of all age groups

Men (56.5%), women (33.5%), children (11%)

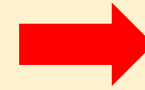
Towards TB elimination in low incidence countries- definitions



<100 cases (all forms)
per million (<10/100,000)
Low incidence



<10 cases (all forms)
per million
Pre-elimination
By 2035



<1 case (all forms)
per million
Elimination
By 2050



COVID-19 HAS REVERSED YEARS OF PROGRESS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TB

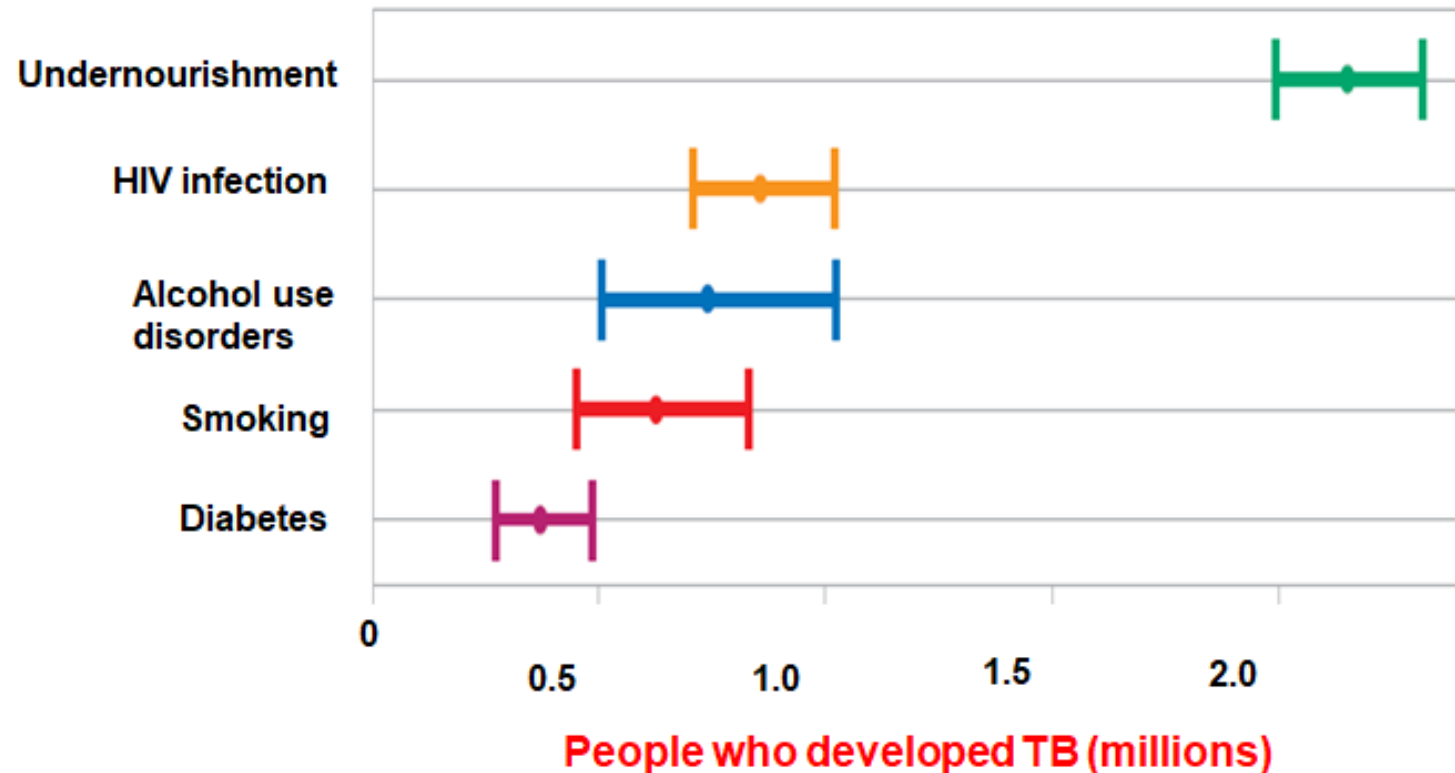
IN 2021



- **TB deaths and disease increased**
reversing years of decline between 2005 and 2019
- **Fewer people were diagnosed and treated**
or provided with TB preventive treatment
- **Fewer resources**
for essential TB services and TB R&D



TB IS A UNIQUE GLOBAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE



- TB is driven by complex health and social determinants such as undernutrition and poverty.
- Half of people who develop TB disease face significant financial hardship because of their illness.

On the road to end TB- Commitments and targets



UN SG
Progress Report
2020



10 priority
recommendations



UN High Level Meeting
on TB- 2018



Global Ministerial Conference to
End TB, 2017



End TB Strategy
2015





END TB LEADERSHIP

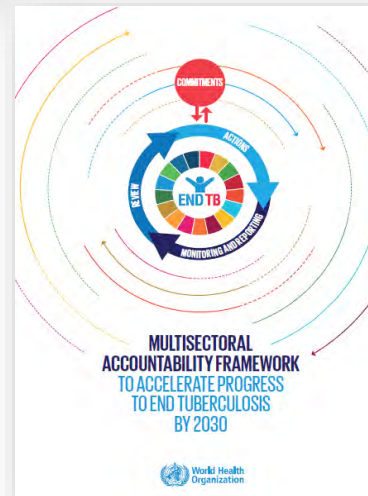

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION ROLE

Working for better health for everyone, everywhere including for those ill with tuberculosis



**“Ending TB-
this debilitating
disease- remains
a priority for WHO.”**



Dr Tedros Adhanom
Ghebreyesus,
WHO Director-General


World Health Organization

**UNIVERSAL
ACCESS TO TB
PREVENTION
AND CARE:
TOWARDS
UNIVERSAL
HEALTH
COVERAGE
(UHC)**

2023-2027

**DIRECTOR-
GENERAL
FLAGSHIP
INITIATIVE
TO #ENDTB**





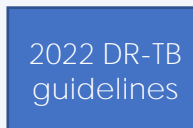
RAPID UPTAKE OF WHO POLICIES, TOOLS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



- Living guidelines
- Consolidated guidance
- Rapid updates (almost annual) based on new developments
- Public consultation
- Rapid communication
- Guidelines accompanied by operational handbooks and training courses to enable rapid implementation



DR-TB GUIDELINES





DISSEMINATION & UPTAKE OF WHO TB GUIDELINES

TB Knowledge Sharing Platform

24/7 Accessibility Everywhere

WHO TB KNOWLEDGE SHARING PLATFORM
Access the modular WHO guidelines on tuberculosis, with corresponding implementation aids and e-learning materials

- Consolidated Guidelines**
WHO guidelines provide the latest evidence-informed recommendations on TB prevention and care to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the targets of the End TB Strategy.
- Operational Handbooks**
The WHO Operational Handbooks on tuberculosis provide users with practical 'how to' guidance, with details on how to best implement the corresponding WHO guidance.
- Training**
The WHO e-Learning Catalogue provides a range of e-learning materials to help users understand WHO guidance.

World Health Organization
END TB
#FORUM

COUNTRY COORDINATION PLATFORM

WHO END TB Forum

Reviews of TB programmes and development of national strategic plans are key activities which shape the direction of TB programme at the country level. To undertake these activities, countries usually request technical assistance and funding from external partners. However, there is often a gap in the availability of information on country plans and other relevant activities taking place in these countries. There is a need to ensure alignment and complementarity in providing technical assistance in target countries. Furthermore, there are opportunities for WHO and partners to contribute to the quality assurance and utility of programme reviews and technical support for NSP development.

The country coordination platform aims to improve coordination among technical and funding partners for reviews of TB programmes and national strategic planning for countries.

Objectives of the platform:

- Information sharing at the early stage on the full continuum of TB strategic planning
- Discussion, joint planning, and harmonization of country support
- Mobilization for activities at country level
- Quality assurance
- Feedback for improvement

The full continuum of TB national strategic planning : starting from review, development of plan and grant application.

END TB Channel

Training to combat one of the world's top infectious killers

#End TB Webinar

Launch of the Target Product Profiles for Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment

Wednesday, 26 August 2020
15:00-17:00 CET Geneva

Register for the Webinar:
https://who.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_rXZ_e45R5dIexC0_iQDEJA

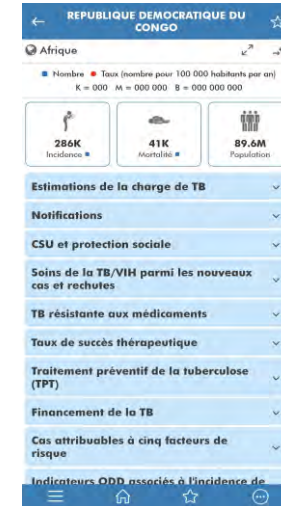
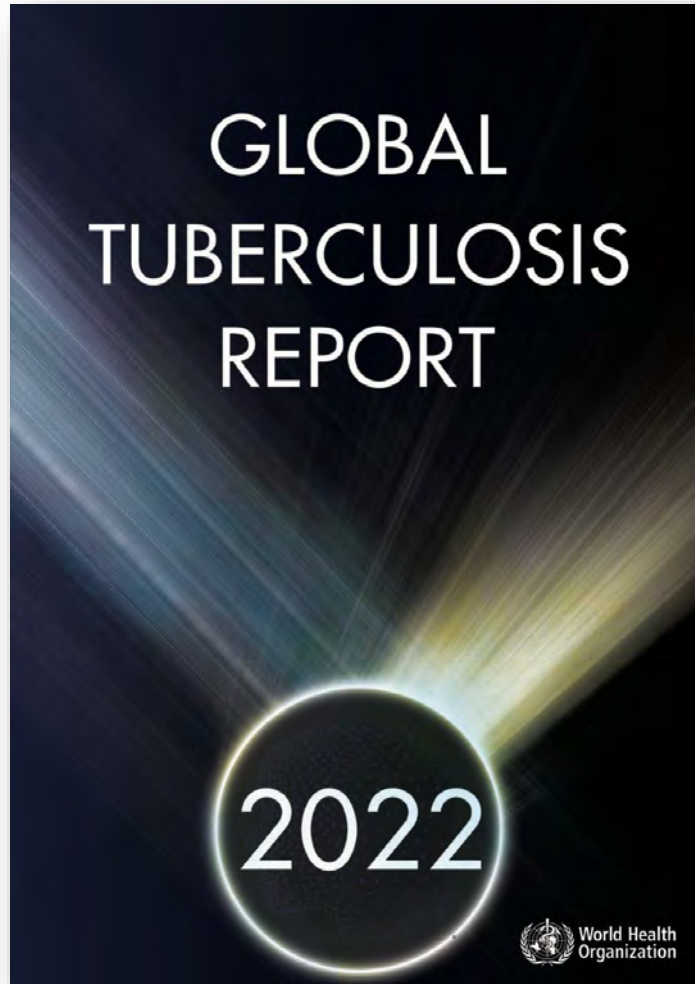
Build your capacity

News

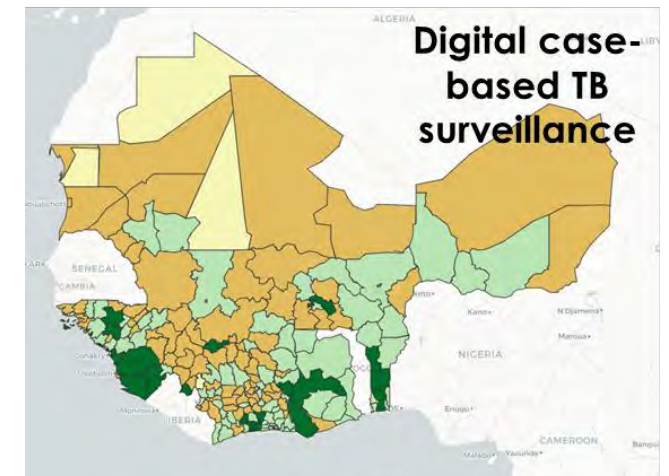
OPEN WHO ONLINE TRAINING COURSES ON WHO TB GUIDELINES



STRENGTHENED MONITORING AND EVALUATION



Reporting of preliminary case notification data on a monthly or quarterly basis is ongoing















PROGRESS TOWARDS END TB TARGETS





2018 UNHLM DECLARATION

1		Providing diagnosis and treatment with the aim of successfully treating 40 million people with TB from 2018 to 2022, including 3.5 million children , and 1.5 million people with drug-resistant TB ;
2		Preventing TB for those most at risk of falling ill, through the rapid scaling up of access to testing and the provision of preventive treatment, so that at least 30 million people receive preventive treatment by 2022 , with specific targets for children, household contacts and people living with HIV;
3		Mobilizing sufficient and sustainable financing , with the aim of increasing overall global investments for ending TB, and reaching at least US\$ 13 billion a year by 2022 , with an additional US\$ 2 billion a year for TB research ;
4		Overcoming the global public health crisis of multidrug-resistant TB through actions for prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care;
5		Improving policies and systems on each country's path towards achieving and sustaining universal health coverage ;

6		Enabling and pursuing multisectoral collaboration at the global, regional, national and local levels;
7		Addressing the economic and social determinants of the disease; promoting an end to stigma and all forms of discrimination, including through the protection and promotion of human rights and dignity; and providing special attention to the poor, vulnerable and communities especially at risk ;
8		Advancing research and innovation through global collaboration including through WHO mechanisms, and networks ;
9		Requesting the Director-General of WHO to continue to develop the multisectoral accountability framework and ensure its timely implementation no later than 2019;
10		Requesting the Secretary-General of the UN, with the support of WHO, to provide a progress report in 2020 on global and national progress, which will serve to inform preparations for a comprehensive review by Heads of State and Government at a high-level meeting in 2023 ;



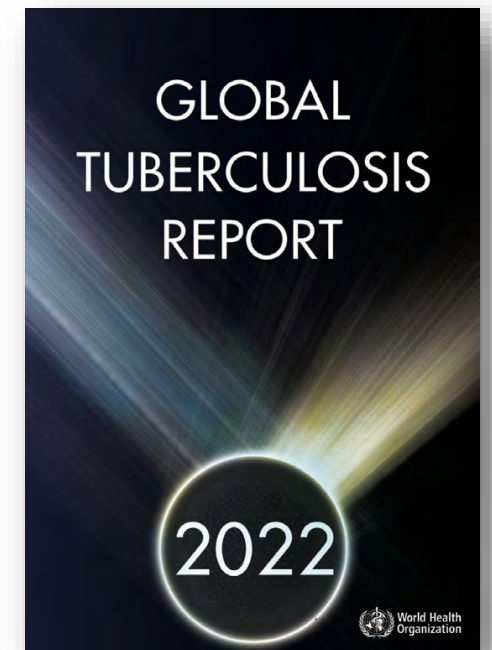
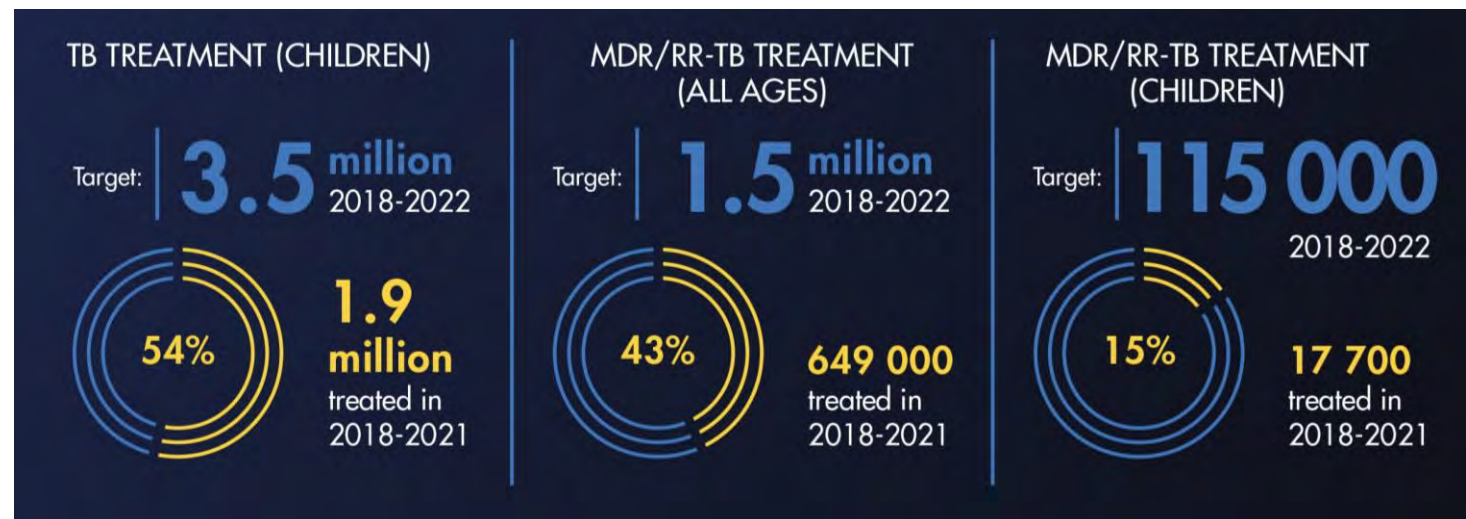
ACCELERATED ACTION REQUIRED TO REACH SDG AND END TB STRATEGY TARGETS





GLOBAL PROGRESS IN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE TREATED **LAGS BEHIND**

Urgent action required to ensure universal access to care, especially for people with drug-resistant TB





GLOBAL PROGRESS IN PROVISION OF TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT LAGS BEHIND

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT (ALL AGES)

Target:

30 million
2018-2022



12.5 million
treated in
2018-2021

PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Target:

6 million
2018-2022



10.3 million
treated in
2018-2021

HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS AGED <5 YEARS

Target:

4 million
2018-2022



1.6 million
treated in
2018-2021

HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS AGED ≥5 YEARS

Target:

20 million
2018-2022



0.60 million
treated in
2018-2021

WHO recommends preventive treatment for people living with HIV and all contacts living in households with TB (including children under 5 years)



FUNDING GAPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RESEARCH **IMPEDE PROGRESS**



UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO TB PREVENTION,
DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND CARE

Target:

US\$ 13 billion

annually by 2022



Only **US\$ 5.4 billion**

spent on TB services in 2021

TB RESEARCH

Target:

US\$ 2 billion

annually 2018-2022



Only **US\$ 0.9 billion**

invested in TB research in 2020



PROGRESS IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF COMMITMENTS



- WHO-led monthly/annual monitoring and reporting from over 100/200 countries on TB epidemiology and management help countries address urgent needs in real time and plan properly activities;
- Under the DG's FIND.TREAT.ALL#ENDTB flagship initiative support has been provided to more than 100 countries, including 49 countries with high TB burden;
- WHO developed new consolidated TB guidelines, recommending for the first time fully oral, shorter (2-3 times), more effective treatment, including for MDR TB;
- Two new anti-TB drugs and 12 new TB diagnostic tests were recommended by WHO.
- All WHO- recommended oral medicines for the treatment of MDR-TB in children have a child-friendly formulation commercially available.
- 109 Countries using recommended by WHO all-oral new treatment of MDR TB,
- 26 out of 30 highest TB burden countries using WHO-recommended rapid molecular diagnostic test;
- Child-friendly drug formulations for MDR-TB available in 74 countries;
- New effective drugs for TB treatment are available due to the WHO effective collaboration of WHO, member states, partners, such as STB Partnership, UNITAID, GF, USAID manufactures and civil society





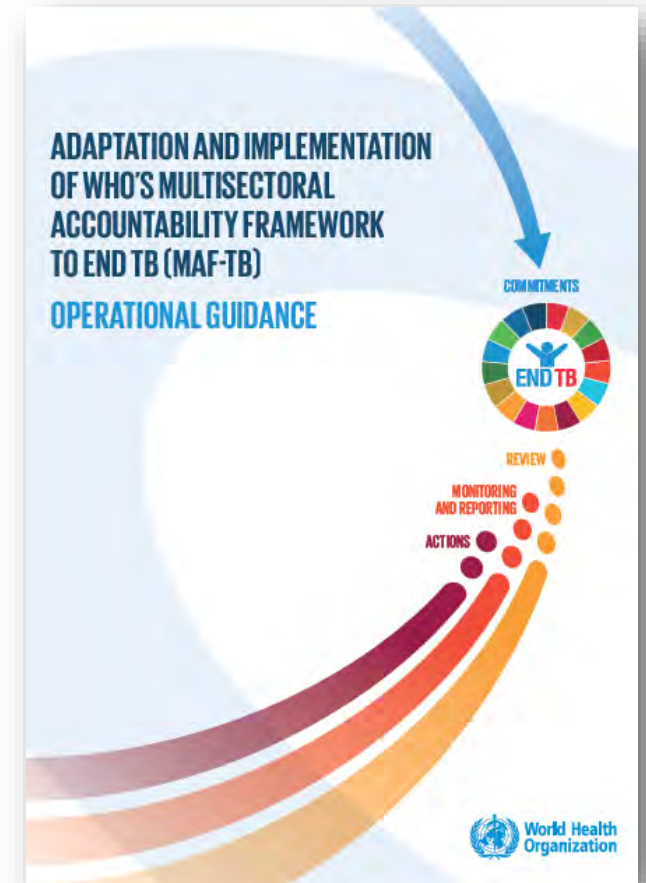
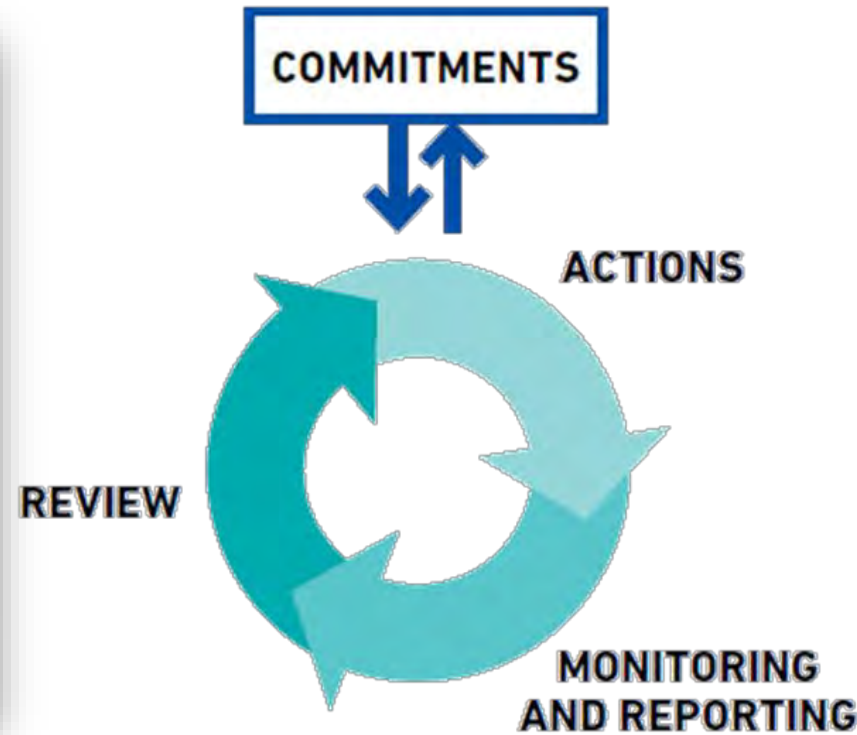
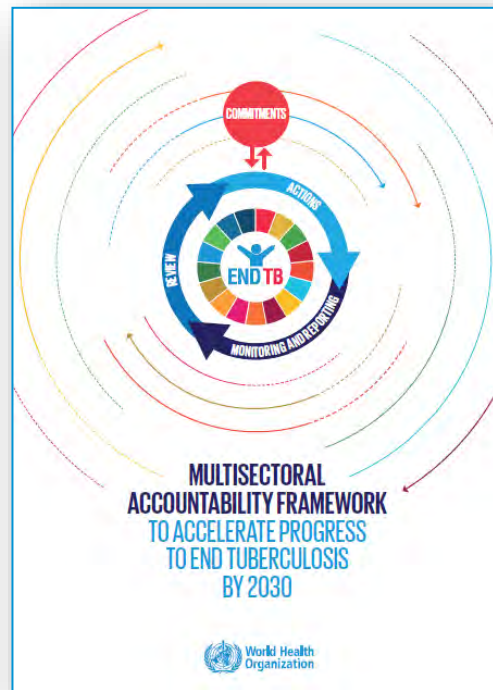
PROGRESS IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OTHER COMMITMENTS

- Multisectoral response and accountability
 - National multisectoral accountability under high-level leadership among 70% of high-tuberculosis burden
 - Global reporting: Biennial reporting to WHA, UNSG report 2020
- Political leadership
 - Global political fora such as BRICS, G20, and ASEAN
- Civil society and community engagement
 - Increased engagement of civil society and TB-affected communities in all aspects of the TB response
 - Establishment and contribution of the WHO Civil Society Taskforce



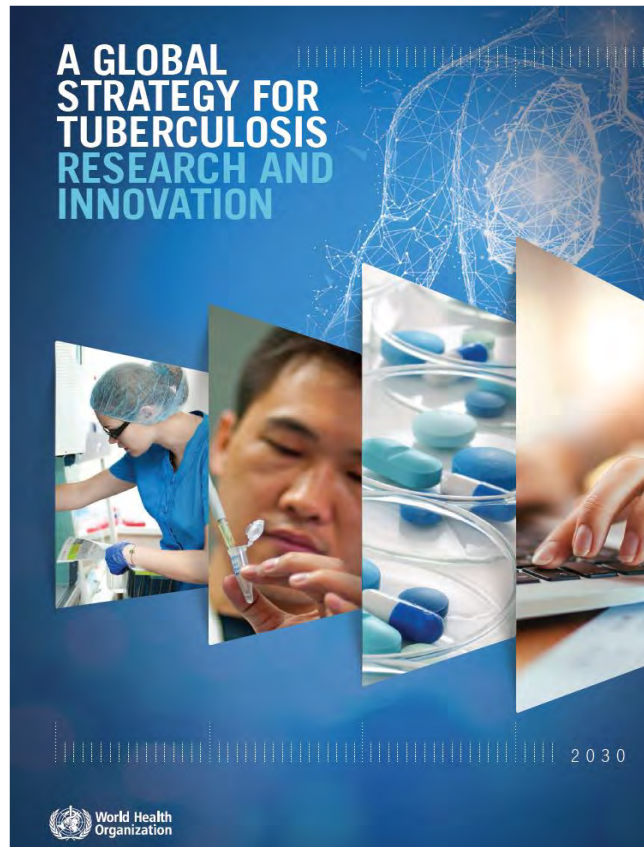


WHO MULTISECTORAL ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK ADAPTATION AND ROLL OUT





RESEARCH AND INNOVATION



Implementation of the global strategy for TB research and innovation

LAUNCH OF TB VACCINE ACCELERATOR COUNCIL



Vaccine for adults:

50% eff. avert 37.2–76 million TB incid. and 4.6–8.5 million TB deaths

75% eff. avert 54–110 million TB incid. and 6.7–12.3 million TB deaths



WHY ENDING TB REMAINS A CHALLENGE?

- Barriers in access to health services due to inequities, stigma and discrimination
- Lack of investments and prioritization
- Impact of COVID-19 pandemic
- Drug resistance
- Infection pool of about 2 billion people
- Drivers of the epidemic including poverty and undernutrition, HIV, diabetes, tobacco and alcohol use
- Slow R&D- we urgently need new TB vaccines, affordable POC diagnostics, safer and more effective treatments
- Increasing vulnerability because of conflicts & mass displacement
- Climate change, air pollution, crowding, urban population in slums





WHAT NEXT & WHY THIS IS A VITAL MOMENT FOR THE FIGHT TO END TB?

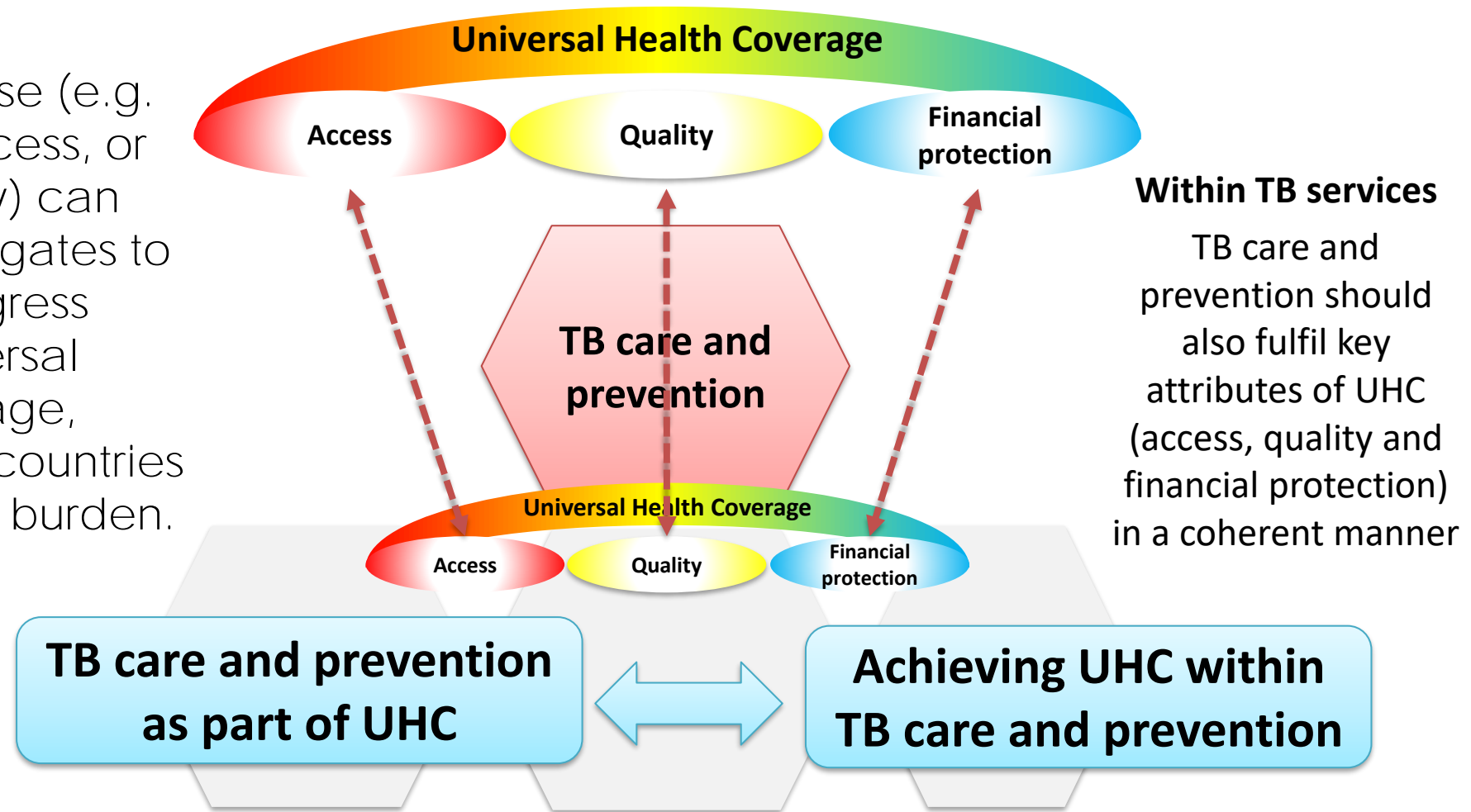
Building on the 2018 political commitments, world leaders have a unique opportunity to reverse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the TB response and to accelerate progress towards the SDGs

- Put prevention and treatment at the heart of the response – universal access for all people
- Improve quality of care, through high quality diagnostic, and quality assured medicines coverage)
- End the drug-resistant TB crisis by closing gaps in prevention, diagnosis and treatment
- Adequately and sustainably fund the TB response including by increasing funding for research and development
- Advance Research and development to develop safer and shorter treatment regimens, point of care of tests that can be used at community levels, and novel TB vaccines to achieve a sharper decline in disease incidence
- Advance multisectoral response and accountability to reduce infection, disease and mortality, by addressing determinants such as poverty, undernutrition and the prevalence of HIV infection, diabetes, mental health and smoking.



TB IS A TRACER FOR UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE, PARTICULARLY IN HIGH TB BURDEN COUNTRIES

The TB response (e.g. treatment access, or epidemiology) can serve as surrogates to measure progress towards universal health coverage, especially in countries with a high TB burden.



Within TB services
TB care and prevention should also fulfil key attributes of UHC (access, quality and financial protection) in a coherent manner

Policy interactions between UHC and TB policies



INVESTING IN THE TB RESPONSE STRENGTHENS PANDEMIC PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE



- How? - by strengthening public health measures to prevent, detect, and respond to new air-borne epidemics, and pandemics (e.g., surveillance and information systems, research and laboratory infrastructures) and universal and rights-based access to health services
- Lessons from the response to COVID-19: TB molecular diagnostic infrastructures, screening, surveillance and contact tracing platforms and staff were extensively used to support the response to the COVID-19 pandemic in many countries

WHO DIRECTOR-GENERAL
FLAGSHIP INITIATIVE TO #ENDTB

Universal Access to TB Prevention & Care: Towards UHC







- Announced on World TB Day 2023
- The implementation of the Flagship Initiative will accelerate progress towards ending TB through 2023 and 2027.
- WHO will work closely with countries, UN agencies, partners and civil society to build on the spirit of collaboration and trust to deliver early and tangible gains towards reaching end TB targets.



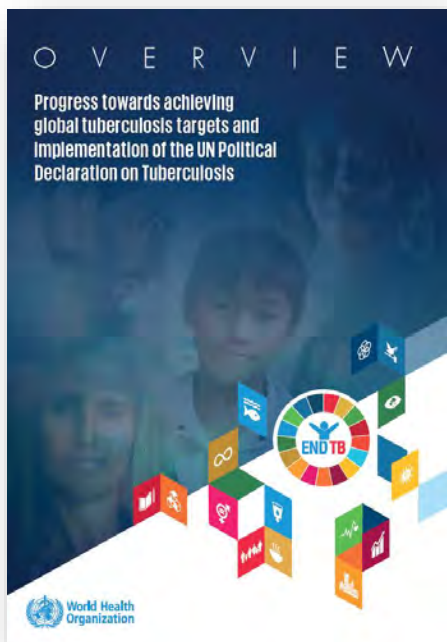
New targets to fast-track progress

**The initiative covers a
period of 5 years
from 2023 to 2027,
with a milestone of 2025,
that matches the 2025
milestones of the End TB
Strategy.**

**High level targets and additional
complementary targets have been
proposed to drive commitment and
action. Process indicators will also
be prioritized covering areas such
as uptake of new tools, WHO
policies, etc.**








INDICATORS	TARGETS
 <p>1. Universal access to WHO-recommended TB treatment for all</p>	<p>90% people reached with TB treatment between 2023- 2027</p> <p>(End TB Strategy target is $\geq 90\%$ by 2025)</p>
 <p>2. Universal access to WHO-recommended rapid diagnostic tests for all</p>	<p>100% of people diagnosed with TB were tested initially with a WHO recommended diagnostic test</p> <p>(End TB Strategy target is $\geq 90\%$ by 2025)</p>
 <p>3. Universal access to TB preventive treatment for all</p>	<p>90% reached with TB preventive treatment between 2023- 2027</p> <p>(End TB Strategy target is $\geq 90\%$ by 2025)</p>
 <p>4. Financial risk protection for vulnerable people with TB (process indicator)</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>All (eligible) people with TB, have access to health and social benefits package so they don't endure financial hardship because of TB disease</p>
 <p>5. License a new TB vaccine to accelerate TB incidence decline (process indicator)</p>	<p>Licensing of at least one new TB vaccine by 2025</p>
 <p>6. Sustained and adequate financing for TB services and TB research and innovation (process indicator)</p>	<p>Reaching US\$22 billion annually by 2027</p> <p>US \$5 billion per year for research by 2027</p>

REQUEST TO WHO TO SUPPORT PREPARATIONS FOR THE 2023 UN HIGH LEVEL MEETING ON TB



10 PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL'S 2020 PROGRESS REPORT

ON TB FOR ACTIONS NEEDED TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS TOWARDS GLOBAL TB TARGETS

-  1. Fully activate high-level leadership to urgently reduce TB deaths and drive multisectoral action to end TB
-  2. Urgently increase funding for essential TB services including for the health workforce
-  3. Advance universal health coverage to ensure all people with TB have access to affordable quality care and resolve under-reporting challenges
-  4. Address the drug-resistant TB crisis to close
-  7. Ensure meaningful engagement of civil society, communities and people affected by TB
-  8. Substantially increase investments in TB research to drive technological breakthroughs and rapid uptake of innovations
-  9. Ensure that TB prevention and care are safeguarded in the context of COVID-19 and other emerging threats



10. Request WHO to continue to provide global leadership for the TB response, working in close collaboration with Member States and other stakeholders, including to prepare for a high-level meeting on TB in 2023, that aligns with the high level meeting of the e General Assembly on universal health coverage also to be held in 2023

2023 UN HIGH LEVEL MEETING ON TB: OVERVIEW



LEADERSHIP:

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
with UNSG and WHO



H.E. Mr Csaba Kőrösi, President of the UN General Assembly

Date: 22 September, 2023

Where: UN Headquarters, New York

Co-facilitators:

Uzbekistan and Poland

HLM outcome: concise and action-oriented
political declaration, agreed in advance by
consensus through intergovernmental
negotiations

MULTISTAKEHOLDER HEARING: 8-9 May, 2023

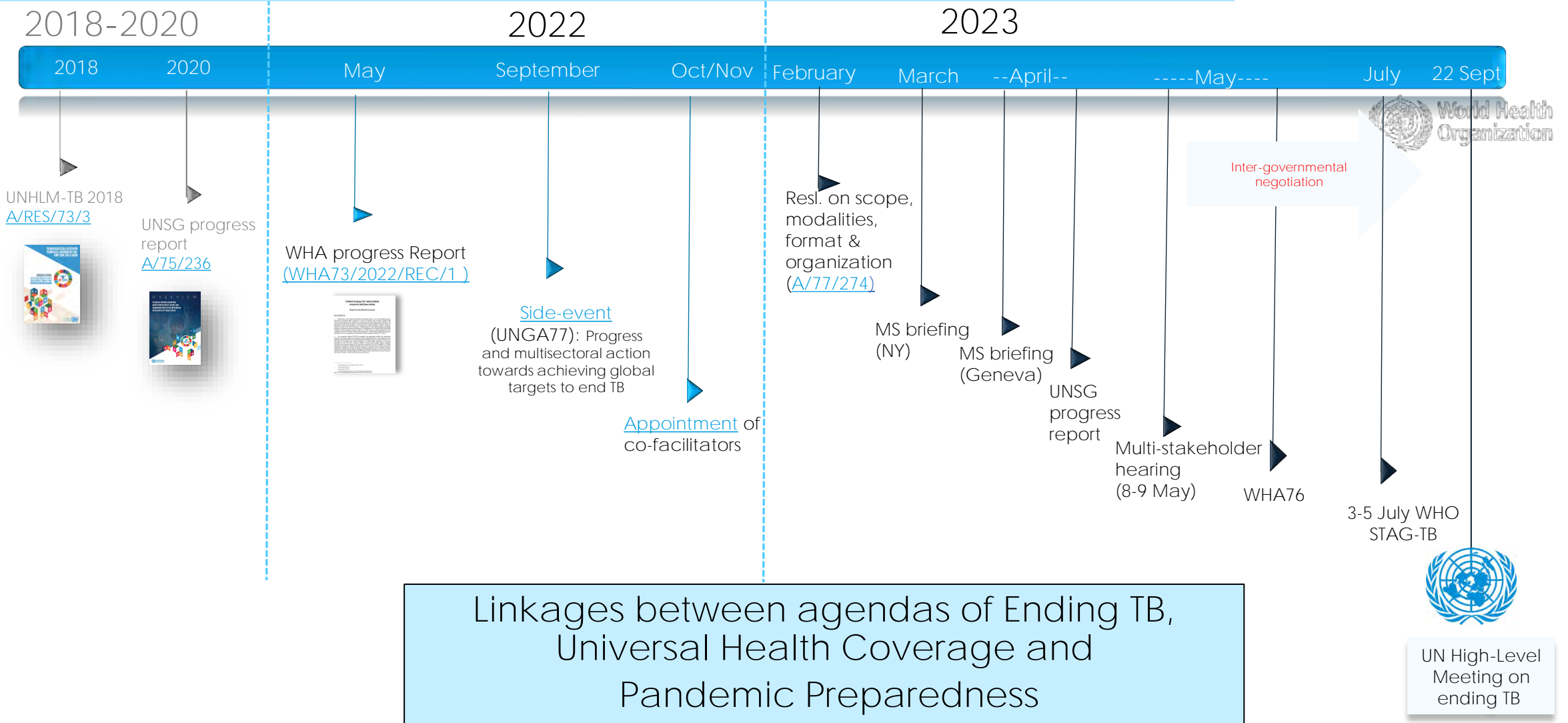
Participants:

UN Member States at the highest possible level, preferably at the level of Heads of State and Government; observers of the General Assembly; NGOs, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector



UN - PREPARATORY ROADMAP (2022-2023)

2023 UNITED NATIONS HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON TB





20 MARCH: UN MISSION BRIEFING

Organized by the Permanent Missions of Poland and Uzbekistan to the UN and WHO

Over 50 Permanent Missions to the UN in attendance



UNGA Interactive Multi-Stakeholder Hearing – 8-9 May 2023



- Each of the Multi-stakeholder Hearings will be a half-day event which will take place on 8 - 9 May at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, USA.
- TB Multistakeholder Hearing on 8 May at 3pm EST
- Each half-day interactive Hearing will be divided into an opening segment, two interactive panel discussions and a closing segment. The Multi-stakeholder Hearing on TB will feature two panels covering themes aligned with the panels set in the scope and modalities document of the UN High Level Meeting on TB.
- WHO in collaboration with Stop TB Partnership organizing the Hearing

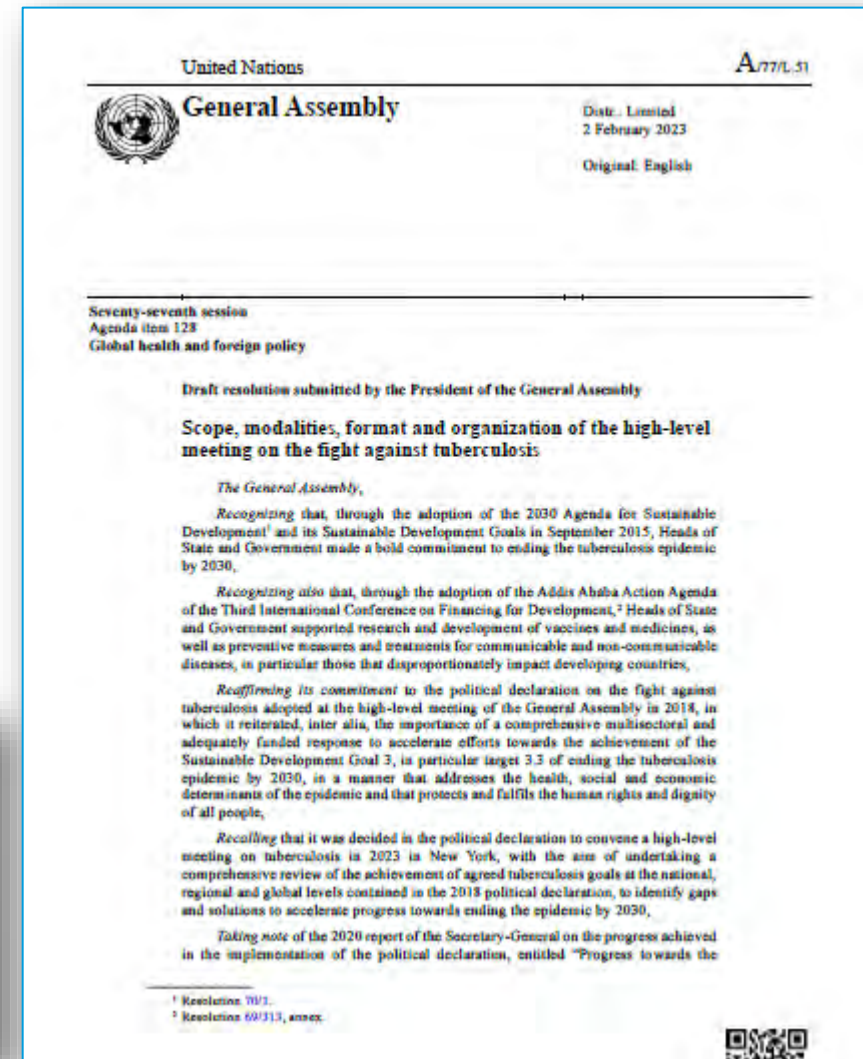


GLOBAL: PROGRESS REPORT ON TB



1. Introduction
2. Progress towards global TB targets: Where do we stand? (advances and challenges)
 - End TB Strategy targets
 - 2018 UNHLM targets
3. Progress in translating commitments into action
4. Impact and implications of Covid 19 and other crises
5. Recommendations for consideration by Member States during the negotiations on the 2023 political declaration on TB

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the support of the World Health Organization, to submit a follow-up comprehensive and analytical report on progress achieved and challenges remaining in realizing tuberculosis goals within the context of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including on the progress and implementation of the 2018 political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis, which will serve to inform the preparations for a comprehensive review by Heads of State and Government at the high-level meeting in 2023;





ALL HANDS-ON-DECK REQUIRED TO PREPARE FOR A SUCCESSFUL UN HIGH LEVEL MEETING ON TB



- Strategic dialogue and advocacy, and leveraging key moments in the next months for highest level engagement and multisectoral action
- Contribution to 2nd UNHLM political declaration and encouraging Head-of-State participation
- MAF-TB implementation accelerated, including high level reviews of progress



THANK YOU!



75⁺
HEALTH
FOR ALL



WORLD TB DAY

24 March 2023