

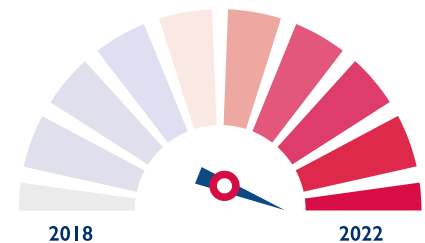
USAID'S GLOBAL TB PROGRAM: INNOVATING & ADAPTING TO END TB


Until the emergence of COVID-19, the bacterium that causes TB was described as “the most destructive pathogen on the planet.” Despite being preventable, treatable, and curable, this ancient disease persists, resurges, and continues to take a global toll. While in 2021, there were incipient signs of recovery from COVID-19’s impact, global TB cases and deaths still increased, with an estimated 10.6 million people falling ill with TB, and 1.57 million people dying.¹

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) leads the U.S. Government’s global TB efforts, working with agencies and partners worldwide on the shared goals of reaching every person with the disease, curing those in need of treatment, and preventing the spread of new infections and the progression to active TB disease. In cooperation with Ministries of Health, USAID provides bilateral assistance in 24 countries with high burdens of TB. Leveraging the U.S. Government’s investment in the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, USAID provides targeted technical assistance to an additional 31 countries.


OUR APPROACH: GLOBAL ACCELERATOR TO END TB

USAID’s Global Accelerator to End TB was launched in 2018 at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on TB. The Accelerator was designed to apply a localization approach that would increase commitment from, and build the capacity of, governments, civil society, and the private sector to accelerate countries’ progress in reaching the global targets.



 **PARTNERSHIPS WITH MINISTRIES OF HEALTH**
USAID Missions have signed partnership statements with Ministries of Health in 21 countries.

**OVERALL SINCE 2000, IN
USAID’S TB PRIORITY
COUNTRIES:²**

 **TB COUNTRY ROADMAPS**
USAID develops annual country roadmaps with National TB Programs and other major stakeholders in 24 countries.

 TB INCIDENCE
DECREASED BY
25%

 **ADVISORS IN MINISTRIES OF HEALTH**
USAID has embedded 66 TB advisors in National TB Programs to provide technical mentorship.

 TB MORTALITY
DECREASED BY
41%

 **LOCAL PARTNERS**
USAID has made direct awards to 40 local organizations in 21 countries, including faith-based groups and new partners.

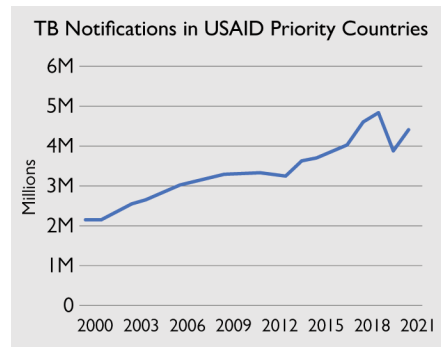
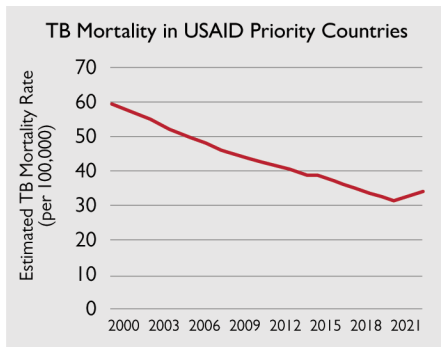
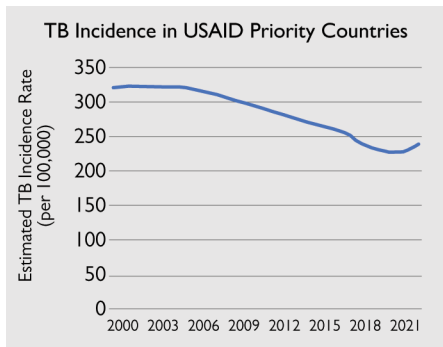
 TB NOTIFICATIONS
INCREASED BY
106%

1. Global Tuberculosis Report 2022, World Health Organization

2. Aggregate USAID 2021 data represent data from 23 USAID priority countries without inclusion of Pakistan, given the fact that Pakistan had limited planned activities in FY21.

REGAINING LOST PROGRESS

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic took a catastrophic toll on the global TB response. In USAID's TB priority countries, there was a 20 percent decline in case notifications, as compared to 2019, and TB deaths increased for the first time in a decade. While TB incidence, mortality rates, and case notifications did not rebound in 2021, there was a 15 percent increase in case notifications—indicating some successful efforts to restore TB case finding. However, the 2021 case notification number still remains nine percent below 2019 levels.³

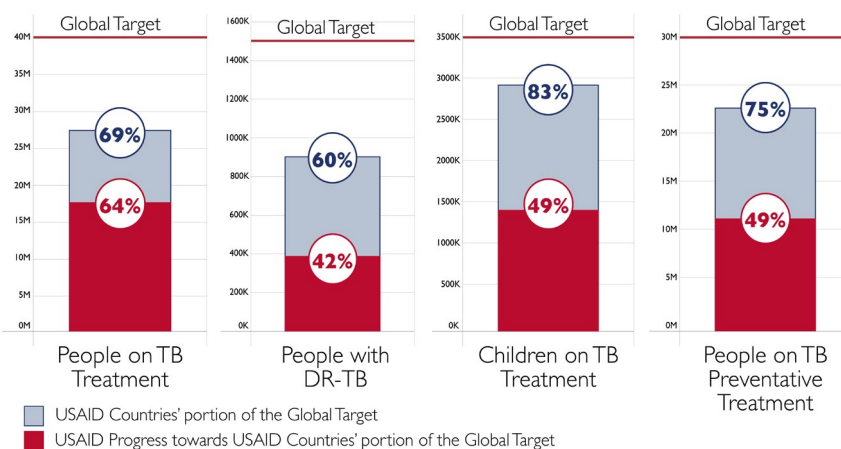


USAID PRIORITY COUNTRY STATISTICS: 2019-2021

2019	2020	2021
4.8 million TB cases detected	3.8 million TB cases detected	4.4 million TB cases detected
5% increase in case notifications (compared to 2018)	20% decrease in case notifications (compared to 2019)	15% increase in case notification (compared to 2020)
109,000 individuals with DR-TB started on treatment	82,000 individuals with DR-TB started on treatment	94,000 individuals with DR-TB started on treatment
57,000 health workers trained	33,180 health workers trained ⁴	163,538 health workers trained ⁵
88% treatment success rate	89% treatment success rate	89% treatment success rate
6 research studies	6 research studies	7 research studies

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE UNHLM TARGETS

USAID TB priority countries make up significant portions of the global UNHLM TB targets. Due to COVID-19's impact, current data, both globally and for USAID's TB priority countries, shows that the world will not achieve the UNHLM targets by 2022, with one reporting year remaining.



3. Aggregate USAID 2021 data represent data from 23 USAID priority countries without inclusion of Pakistan, given the fact that Pakistan had limited planned activities in FY21.

4. Based on provisional data from USAID Missions. Existing health workforce shortages and capacity issues were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior constraints included the limited number of qualified health care workers at the primary health care level with often large workloads. During the pandemic, under-resourced TB personnel were re-purposed and deployed in response to COVID-19, due to having applicable skills and experience.

5. Data as reported to USAID. Three countries (Burma, Indonesia, Uzbekistan) reported less than 12 months, so the number for the year was projected (for those three countries).