

# USAID'S GLOBAL TB PROGRAM

Though briefly eclipsed by COVID-19, tuberculosis (TB) is once again the world's leading infectious disease killer. Despite it being preventable, treatable, and curable, this ancient disease continues to take more lives each year than HIV and malaria combined.<sup>1</sup>

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) leads the U.S. Government's global TB efforts. As the largest bilateral TB donor, USAID has invested more than \$4.7 billion to combat TB since 2000 and has contributed to saving more than 79 million lives.<sup>2</sup>

## USAID'S GLOBAL TB STRATEGY, 2023-2030

**USAID's Global TB Strategy 2023-2030**—which aligns with the United Nations High-Level Meeting (UNHLM) on TB global targets—aims to reduce TB incidence by 35 percent and TB mortality by 52 percent by 2030 with:



- 90%** of individuals with TB diagnosed and initiated on treatment.
- 90%** of individuals with drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) diagnosed and initiated on treatment.
- 90%** of individuals with drug-sensitive TB (DS-TB) and DR-TB successfully treated.
- 30M** eligible individuals provided with TB preventative treatment (TPT).

## OUR APPROACH: THE GLOBAL ACCELERATOR TO END TB

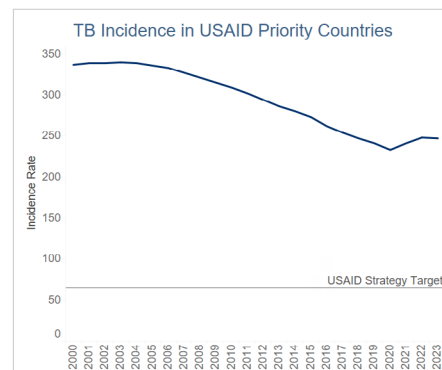
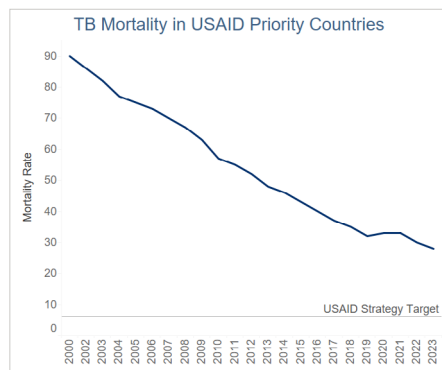
The **Global Accelerator to End TB** is USAID's approach to increase commitment and leverage collaboration from governments, civil society, and the private sector, using localization best practices, to achieve the global targets. Launched in 2018, the Accelerator aims to drive countries' progress by strengthening partnerships with Ministries of Health to develop joint partnership statements and annual roadmaps; improve the sustainability of technical support through embedded advisors to build National TB Programs' (NTP) technical expertise; increase locally generated solutions by partnering directly with local organizations; and advance innovation and leverage resources through targeted interventions.



At the 2023 UNHLM, USAID extended this approach with the Global Accelerator to End TB Plus, which aims to drive progress in reaching the new global targets through additional interventions.

## A FOCUS ON RESULTS

In 2023, TB mortality in USAID's 24 TB priority countries decreased by eight percent compared to the 2019 baseline before the COVID-19 pandemic. Conversely, the estimated TB incidence increased by eight percent from the 2019 baseline, which is indicative of the residual impact of continuing to identify more people whose TB diagnoses were missed during the pandemic. However, the rate of this increase has been slowing over the last three years.



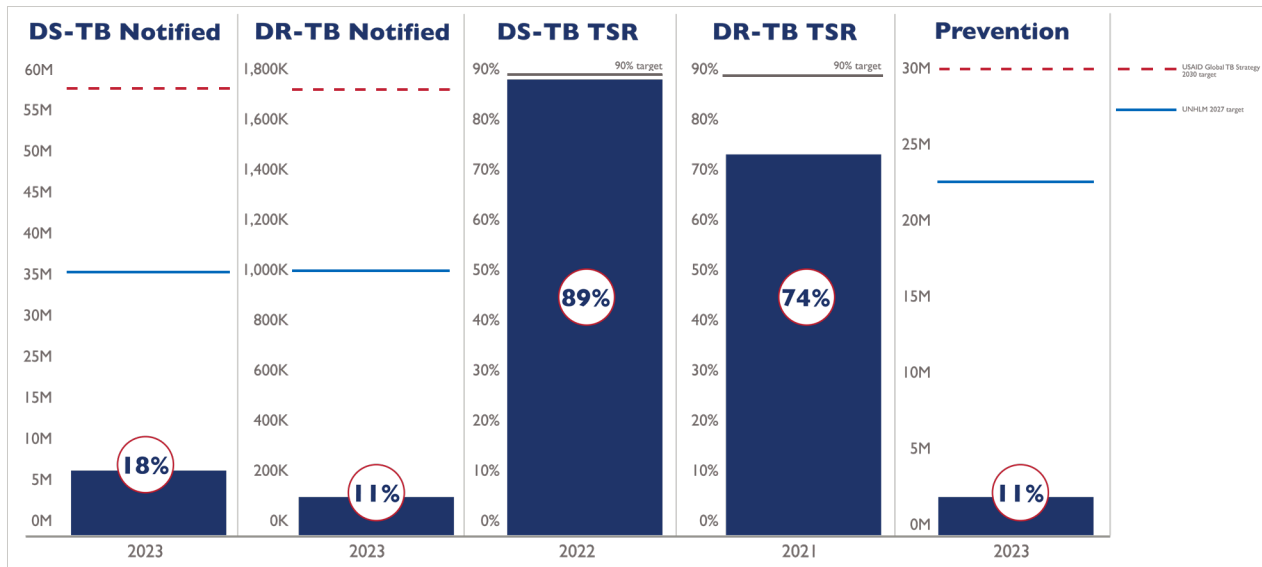
For USAID-supported countries, 2023 represents the first year of implementing and reporting on the USAID Global TB Strategy results framework and the UNHLM 2027 targets, which are aligned. While the treatment success rates for both DS-TB and DR-TB remain high, progress on reaching the DR-TB case notification and prevention targets requires accelerated efforts.

<sup>1</sup> Global Tuberculosis Report 2024, World Health Organization.

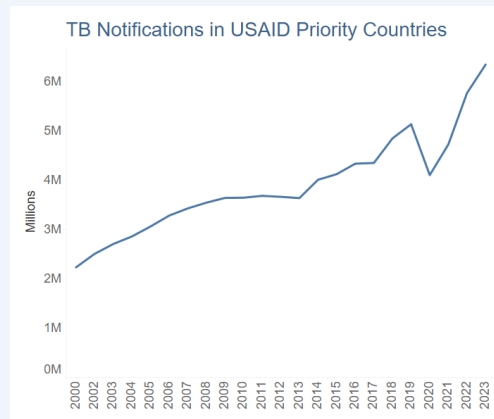
<sup>2</sup> Ibid.



# USAID TB COUNTRIES' PROGRESS TOWARDS THE USAID GLOBAL TB STRATEGY 2030 AND UNHLM 2027 TARGETS



Importantly, TB case notifications in USAID's TB priority countries increased in 2023 by 10 percent compared to 2022 (5,773,695 versus 6,354,096) — a 24 percent increase in comparison to 2019 pre-COVID-19 levels.



## USAID PRIORITY COUNTRY STATISTICS: 2023

### REACH:

**6.4 million**  
TB case notifications

**77%** of individuals with TB diagnosed and started on treatment

**113,000** individuals with DR-TB started on treatment

**41%** of individuals with DR-TB diagnosed and started on treatment

### CURE:

**89%** DS-TB treatment success

**74%** DR-TB treatment success rate

### PREVENT:

**2.4 million** eligible individuals provided with TPT

### SUSTAIN:

**252,964** health workers trained