

USAID'S GLOBAL TB PROGRAM

Tuberculosis (TB) remains one of the world's leading infectious disease killers. Despite being preventable, treatable, and curable, this ancient disease continues to kill more people each year than HIV and malaria combined.

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 \$4.7 billion to combat TB since 2000 and has contributed to saving more than 75 million lives.

USAID'S GLOBAL TB STRATEGY, 2023-2030



In 2022, USAID launched its new [Global TB Strategy, 2023-2030](#). Through this Strategy, USAID focuses on 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. This is done by evaluating new approaches, scaling up innovations and fostering local ownership to sustain TB programs that are also contributing to pandemic preparedness. The new United Nations High-Level Meeting on TB global targets are aligned with the USAID Global TB Strategy.

In USAID's 24 TB priority countries, the strategy 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 to treatment.



90%

of individuals with drug-resistant TB diagnosed and initiated on treatment.



90%

of individuals with drug-sensitive TB (DS-TB)¹ and drug-resistant TB successfully treated.



30M

eligible individuals provided with TB preventive treatment (TPT).

OUR APPROACH: THE GLOBAL ACCELERATOR TO END TB

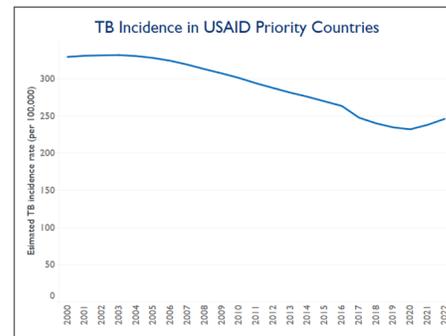
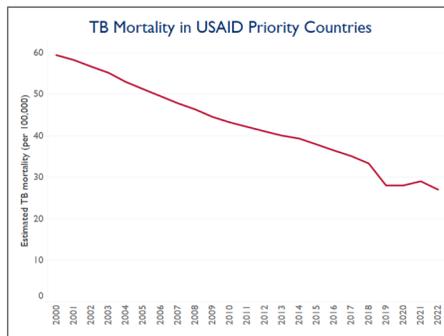
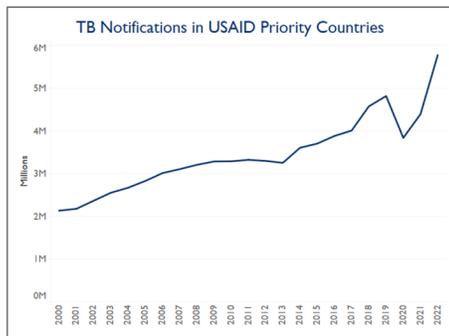
Launched in 2018, USAID's Global Accelerator to End TB applies a localization approach to increase commitment and leverage collaboration from governments, civil society, and the private sector to accelerate countries' progress in reaching the global targets.

The Accelerator aims to drive countries' progress by **strengthening partnerships with Ministries of Health**, through joint development of partnership statements and country Roadmaps, as well as with the **private sector** and other partners; **improving the sustainability of technical support** through embedded advisors to build National TB Programs' technical expertise; **increasing locally generated solutions** by partnering directly with local organizations; and **driving innovation and leveraging resources** through targeted interventions including securing partner resources, matching funds, and [price reductions](#).

¹ Drug-sensitive TB is TB that is susceptible to all first-line TB drugs.

A FOCUS ON RESULTS

Over the past several years, TB programs in USAID's 24 priority countries have innovated and adapted to recover from COVID-19's setbacks. TB case notifications in these countries have continued to increase, with a 31 percent increase in TB case notifications in 2022 compared to 2021, and a 20 percent increase in comparison to 2019. At the same time, TB mortality decreased by seven percent in 2022 compared to 2021 and is 3.6 percent lower than it was before the onset of the pandemic in 2019. However, estimated TB incidence increased by 3.4 percent in 2022 compared to 2021. This is 4.7 percent higher than the estimated incidence in 2019, representing a reversal of the downward trend sustained for many years until the onset of COVID-19 in 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic had negatively impacted access to TB diagnosis and treatment services, resulting in an increase in the number of people with undiagnosed and untreated TB and more community transmission, leading to an eventual increase in estimated TB incidence.



	2019	2020	2021	2022*2
REACH	4.8 million TB case notifications	3.8 million TB case notifications	4.4 million TB case notifications	5.8 million TB case notifications
	71% of individuals with TB diagnosed and initiated on treatment	56% of individuals with TB diagnosed and initiated on treatment	61% of individuals with TB diagnosed and initiated on treatment	72% of individuals with TB diagnosed and initiated on treatment
	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	115,000 individuals with DR-TB started on treatment
	35% of individuals with DR-TB diagnosed and initiated on treatment	31% of individuals with DR-TB diagnosed and initiated on treatment	35% of individuals with DR-TB diagnosed and initiated on treatment	40% of individuals with DR-TB diagnosed and initiated on treatment
CURE	88% DS-TB treatment success rate	89% DS-TB treatment success rate	89% DS-TB treatment success rate	90% DS-TB treatment success rate
	55% DR-TB treatment success rate	59% DR-TB treatment success rate	61% DR-TB treatment success rate	68% DR-TB treatment success rate
PREVENT	365,000 eligible individuals provided with TPT	347,000 eligible individuals provided with TPT	565,000 eligible individuals provided with TPT	1.7 million eligible individuals provided with TPT ³
SUSTAIN	57,000 health workers trained	33,180 health workers trained ⁴	163,538 health workers trained ⁵	360,488 health workers trained ⁶

2. *2022 data include the addition of Pakistan as USAID's 24th TB priority country. Data for previous years were based on 23 priority countries.

3. Household and close contacts bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB.

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).

6. Data as reported to USAID by implementing Partners. Four countries (Bangladesh, DRC, India, and Pakistan) reported less than 12 months, so the number for the year is 2022 was projected for those four countries.

