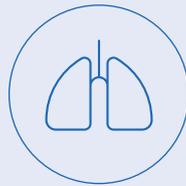


# TUBERCULOSIS



5  
MILLION

**PEOPLE WITH TB TREATED**

88 / 89

343  
THOUSAND

**HIV-POSITIVE TB PATIENTS  
ON ANTIRETROVIRAL  
THERAPY DURING TB  
TREATMENT**

73 / 75

102  
THOUSAND

**PEOPLE WITH DRUG-  
RESISTANT TB  
ON TREATMENT**

91 / 92

3,180

**PEOPLE WITH  
EXTENSIVELY  
DRUG-RESISTANT TB ON  
TREATMENT**

6 / 6

97,500

**CHILDREN IN CONTACT  
WITH TB PATIENTS  
RECEIVED PREVENTIVE  
THERAPY**

19 / 20

All results were achieved in 2017 in countries where the Global Fund invests

countries or regions reporting full or partial results / countries due for reporting

example: 50 / 100

The Global Fund is the leading international funder to fight tuberculosis



65% - 35%

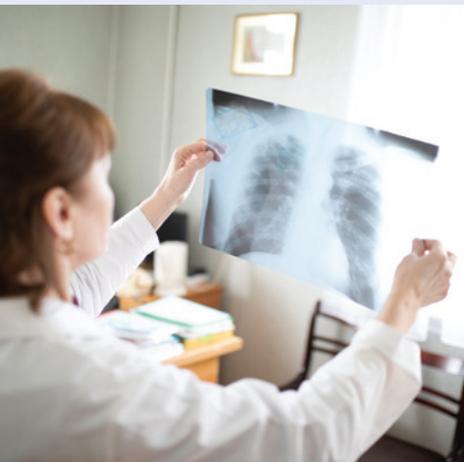
Global Fund / Other international contributors

## STATE OF THE FIGHT

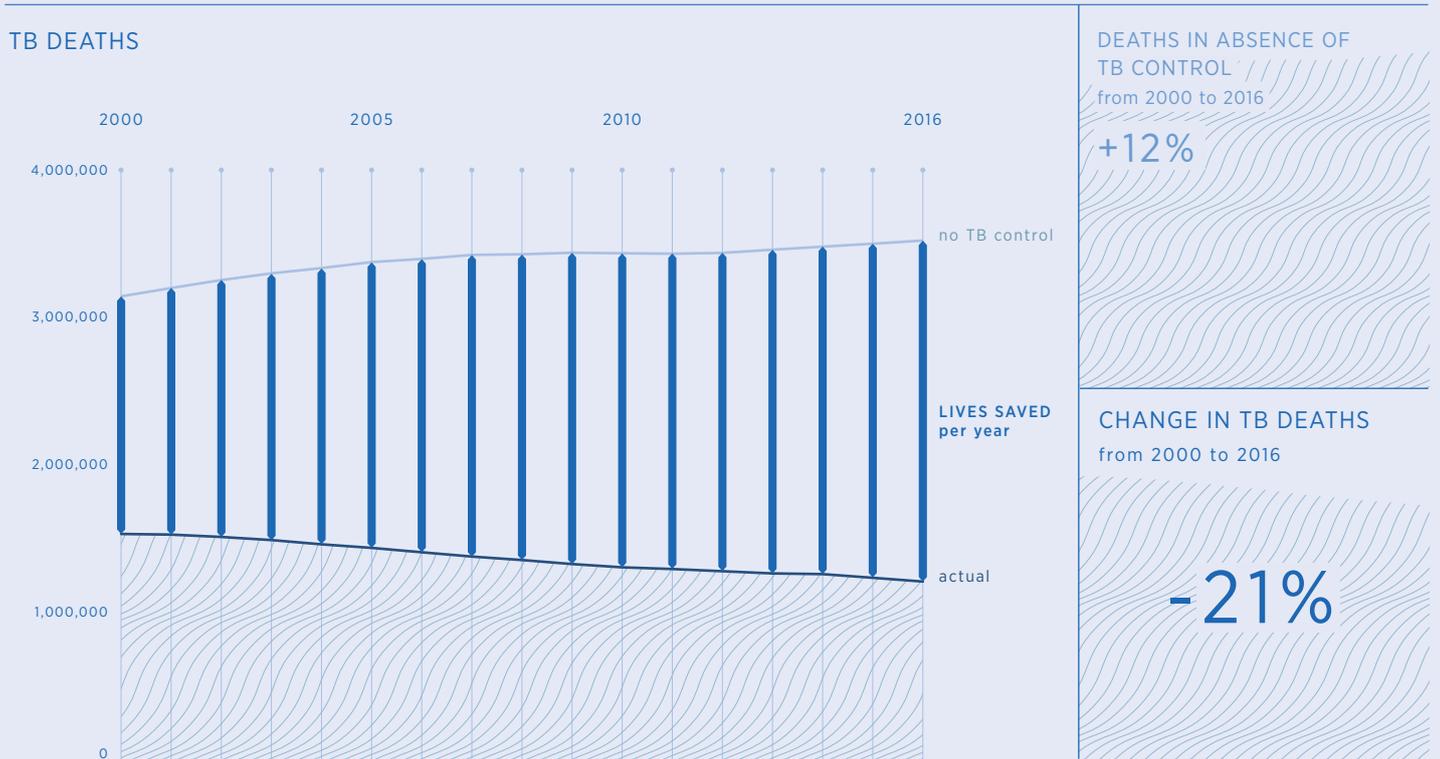
- Tuberculosis is now the leading cause of death from infectious disease, with 1.3 million deaths per year, not including HIV co-infections.
- Globally, the rate of decline in TB incidence has been slow, at 2 percent per year from 2000 to 2016, mainly due to low case notification. An estimated 4.1 million people with TB have been missed every year and contribute to ongoing transmission. To achieve the milestones set in the End TB Strategy, we must accelerate the rate of reduction to 4-5 percent each year by 2020.
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a growing threat to global health security. TB is responsible for about one-third of all AMR deaths. If trends continue, 2.6 million people will die of drug-resistant TB per year by 2050, costing the global economy an estimated US\$16.7 trillion.
- Globally, 10 percent of TB patients are co-infected with HIV, but many countries with high TB/HIV co-infection burden have made progress. About 60 percent of TB patients on average know their HIV status and 85 percent of HIV-positive people receive treatment for both.

## GLOBAL FUND RESPONSE

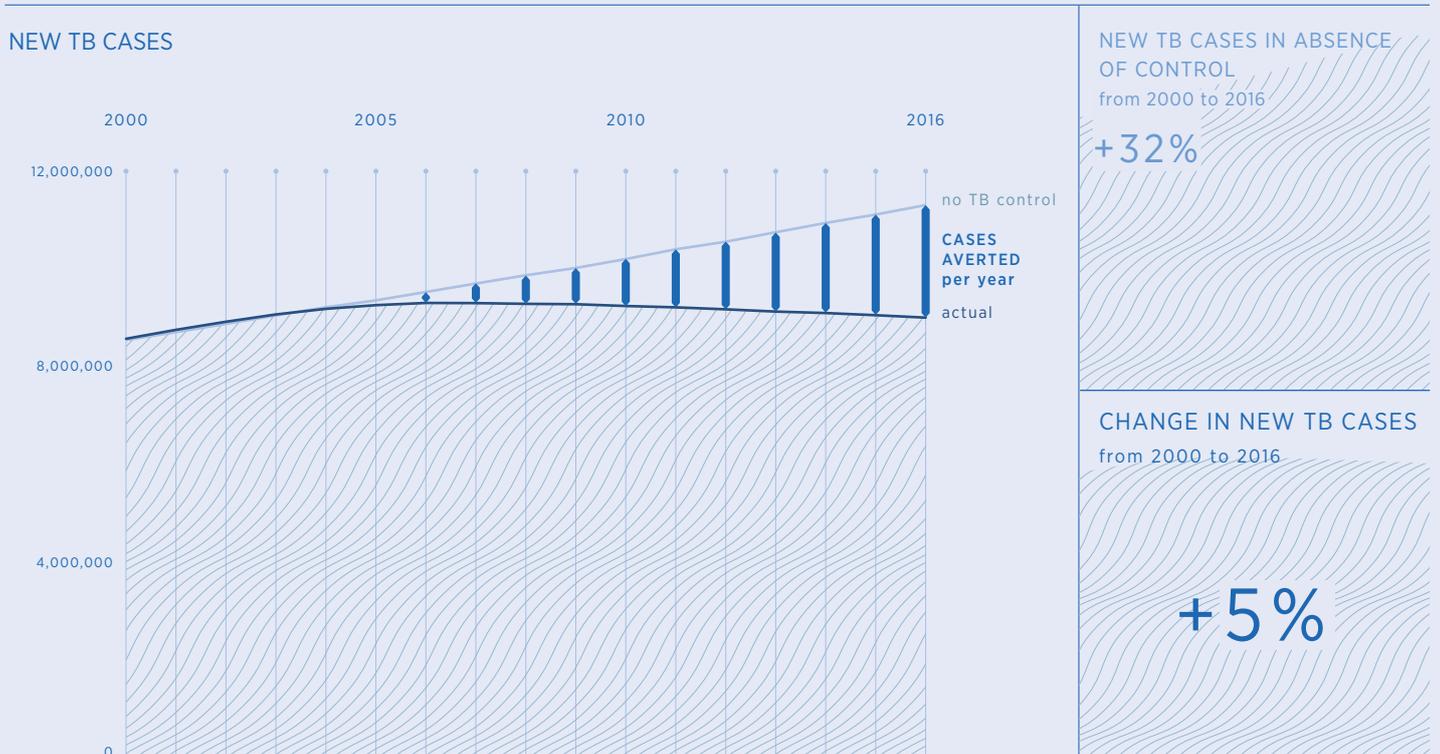
- Progress on the TB epidemic depends on improved case finding. We are investing US\$115 million above allocation in 13 countries that account for 75 percent of missing people with TB globally to find an additional 1.5 million cases by the end of 2019.
- The Global Fund is working with partners to integrate TB screening into other routine check-ups, engage private health care providers who are diagnosing and/or treating people with TB, and develop more efficient ways to ensure those cases are reported to national TB programs.
- As the leading international financier of TB programs, the Global Fund has the ability and responsibility to drive innovation. We are investing heavily in the expansion of molecular diagnostic technology, which delivers faster, more accurate results and can detect TB and drug resistance within two hours. With partners, we are documenting human rights and gender-related barriers to TB services and developing interventions to address them.
- The Global Fund is supporting countries to introduce and expand shorter treatment regimens, and bedaquiline and delamanid – two new drugs for the treatment of drug-resistant TB.
- Since 2014, the Global Fund has promoted integration of TB and HIV services through single funding requests and joint programming, improving collaboration and impact.
- The UN High Level Meeting on TB in September 2018 is the cornerstone of what is widely considered a crucial year to accelerate momentum to reach the SDG targets. The Global Fund partnership is working to secure more resources from domestic and international sources, high-level political commitment, and investment in research and development.



## TRENDS IN TB DEATHS (EXCLUDING HIV-POSITIVE) IN GLOBAL FUND-SUPPORTED COUNTRIES



## TRENDS IN TB CASES (ALL FORMS) IN GLOBAL FUND-SUPPORTED COUNTRIES



Source: TB burden estimates from WHO Global TB Report 2017. Estimation of “no TB control” trends for TB deaths from WHO and for new TB cases based on the assumption of constant trend in new TB cases since 2000.

**“I believe that when a task is being done for 10 years or 20 years without the expected results then we should think about changing our approach. We need to analyze the way the work is being done on the ground and the way the plans are being implemented. When you seriously analyze old processes, the path of new approaches opens up.”**

— India’s Prime Minister Narendra Modi, pledging in March 2018 to eliminate TB in India by 2025, five years ahead of target

## **About the Global Fund**

The Global Fund is a 21st-century partnership designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as epidemics. As a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and people affected by the diseases, the Global Fund mobilizes and invests nearly US\$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in more than 100 countries.



Tuberculosis can thrive in challenging environments like refugee camps. The Global Fund supports prevention, diagnosis and treatment for the most vulnerable.