



©Shehzad Noorani

**Stop TB Partnership**

hosted by  
**UNOPS**

# Brief: The Global Plan to End TB 2023-2030

The Global Plan to End TB, 2023–2030 (Global Plan) is the investment plan for ending tuberculosis (TB) as a public health challenge by 2030—as committed in the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

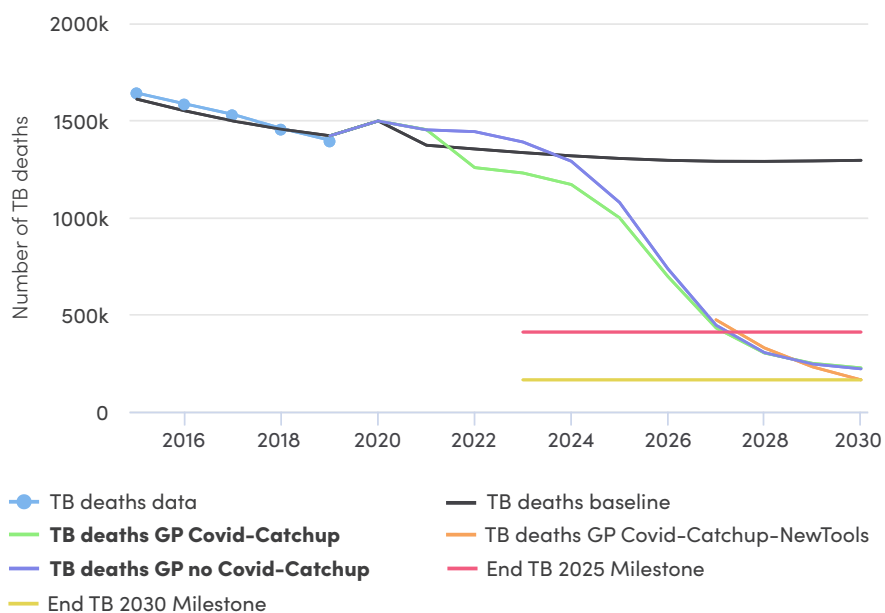
## Projected impact by 2030

**90%**

decline in the number of people who die from TB annually (compared to 2015)

**80%**

decline in the number of people who develop TB annually per 100,000 population (compared to 2015)



### The return on investment

Modeling projects that implementing the Global Plan's priority actions would deliver a global return of US\$ 40 for every dollar invested and US\$59 for every dollar invested in low- and middle-income countries, with benefits accruing through 2050.

### The cost of inaction

If current trends continue from 2023 through 2030, an additional 43 million people will develop TB and an additional 6.6 million people will die, at a global economic cost of US\$ 1 trillion.



## Mobilize **\*\$ 250 billion** between 2023 and 2030, including:

- \$ 157 billion for TB prevention and care, averaging **\$ 20 billion** per year
- **\$ 40 billion** to accelerate the development of new TB medicines and treatment regimens (**\$ 16 billion**), diagnostics (**\$ 8 billion**), and vaccines (**\$ 10 billion**), and to conduct basic science research (\$ 6 billion)
- \$ 53 billion for vaccination once new vaccines are available



- TB prevention and care
- TB vaccination
- R&D for new tools

*\*All funding figures are in US dollars*

## Priority actions

Invest in the comprehensive package of TB interventions that provide universal access to services.



### Scale up TB diagnosis and care:

- Expand early diagnosis, including at subclinical stages with active TB case finding using modern diagnostics
- Develop and implement public communications strategies to raise TB awareness and promote early health seeking
- Integrate TB screening and testing into other health services, with a focus on services that address common comorbidities or risk groups, depending on local context
- Provide support that enables people receiving TB care to complete a full course of treatment without an undue burden on them and their families, while avoiding catastrophic costs. Strengthen national procurement systems and supply chains



### Scale up TB prevention:

- Implement airborne infection prevention and control measures in health care settings and high-risk indoor places where people congregate
- Provide TB preventive therapy to people with TB infection and at higher risk of progressing to active TB disease
- Deploy effective vaccines once such vaccines are officially recommended and available
- Address TB risk factors and social determinants



## Partner with affected communities and the private sector

- Increase funding support for engaging TB-affected communities in the TB response at least 4 times, investing new resources in advocacy, demand generation, law and policy reform, human rights, governance and accountability
- Support community-based and home-based models for delivering TB prevention and care
- Scale up public-private mix approaches to improve the quality of TB care, reduce out-of-pocket expenses and improve data reporting in the private health sector
- Expand access to TB services through universal health coverage initiatives, and position the TB response at the centre of pandemic preparedness and response efforts



## Address human rights, stigma, gender, and key and vulnerable populations:

- Position universal human rights at the foundation of the TB response
- Eliminate TB-related stigma and discrimination
- Ensure TB interventions are gender-sensitive and gender-transformative
- Prioritize, reach and involve key and vulnerable populations in the TB response by:
  - ▶ Implementing TB communities, rights and gender (CRG) assessments and action plans
  - ▶ Understanding the size and characteristics of key vulnerable populations
  - ▶ Supporting real-time community-led monitoring of access, service quality, stigma, and human-rights related barriers to TB services
  - ▶ Enabling the mobilization of TB survivor networks



## Accelerate the development and use of new TB tools to prevent, diagnose and treat TB:

- Invest a minimum of US\$ 5 billion annually to accelerate the R&D of new TB diagnostics, medicines and vaccines
- Develop a new TB vaccine by 2025
- Expand the use of operational research
- Develop and implement digital tools
- Create an enabling environment for TB R&D
- Apply best practices in community engagement throughout the R&D process
- Apply access principles in rolling out and optimizing the use of new tools
- Strengthen advocacy for TB research and development

