

Yes! We can End TB

March 2023

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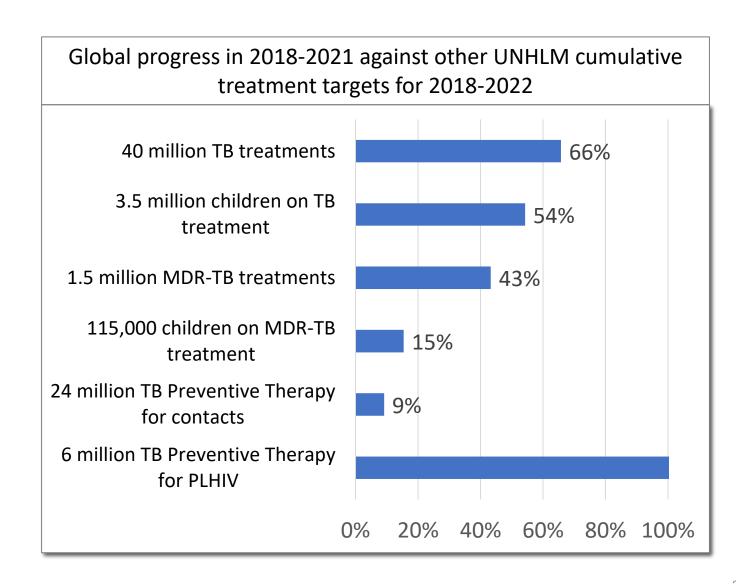
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Picture in 2021

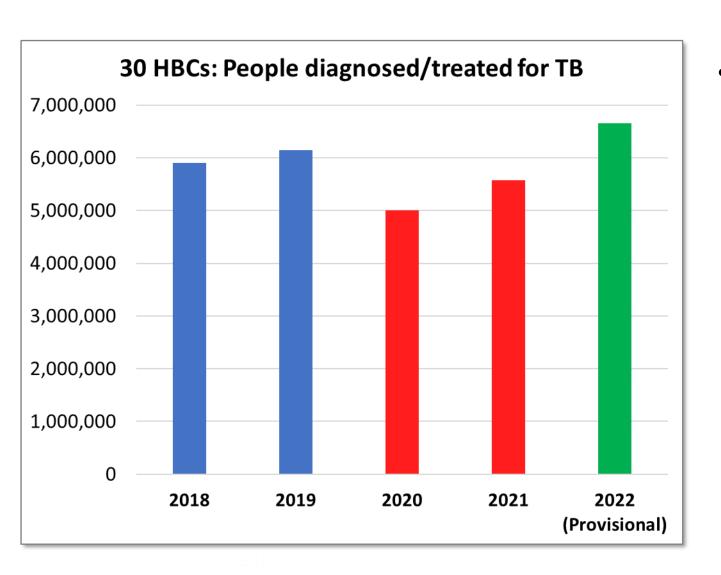
- After progress in 2018-2019 Covid-19 pandemic reversed the progress in 2020-2021
- Progress towards UNHLM treatment targets were completely off track



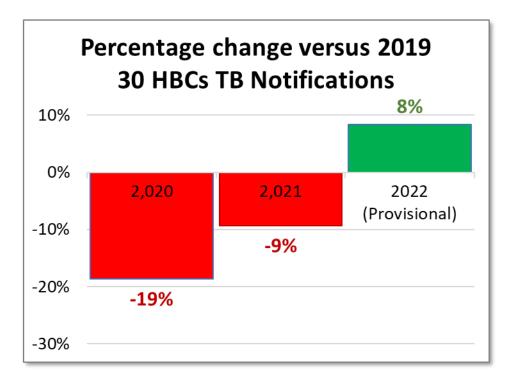


2022 was the best year ever in terms of access to TB diagnosis & treatment

Complete recovery from Covid-19 impact – 30 High Burden Countries (HBCs)



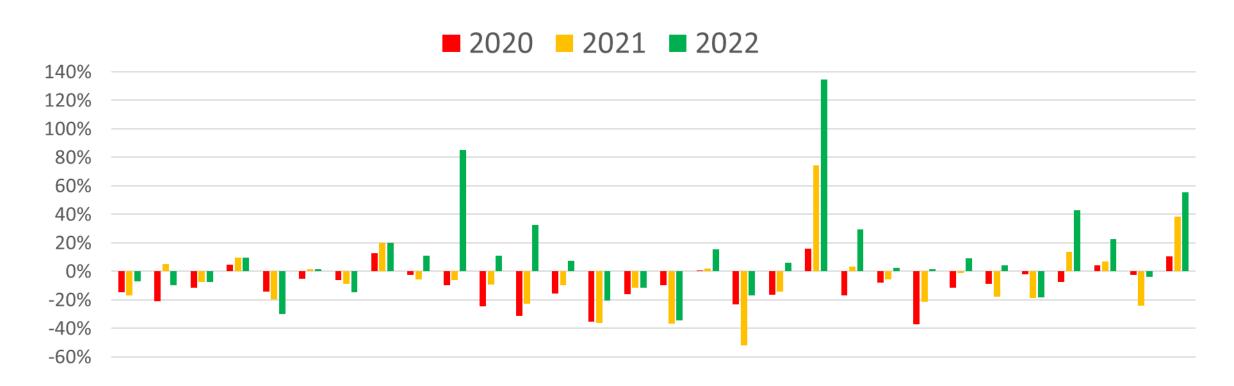
- Recovery to more than pre-Covid levels
 - 2022 TB notification > 2019





30 HBCs: TB Notifications impact by Covid-19 and recovery

% change in TB notification versus 2019 – diversity in 30 HBCs

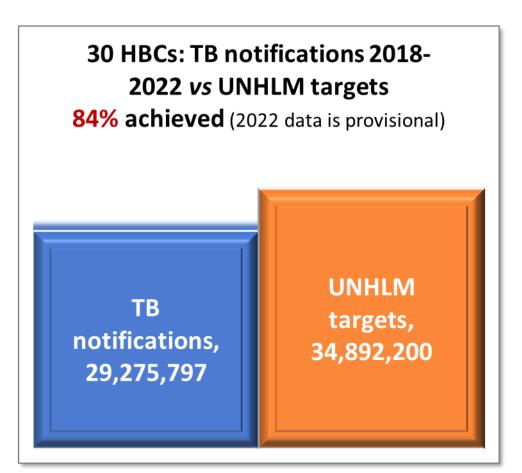


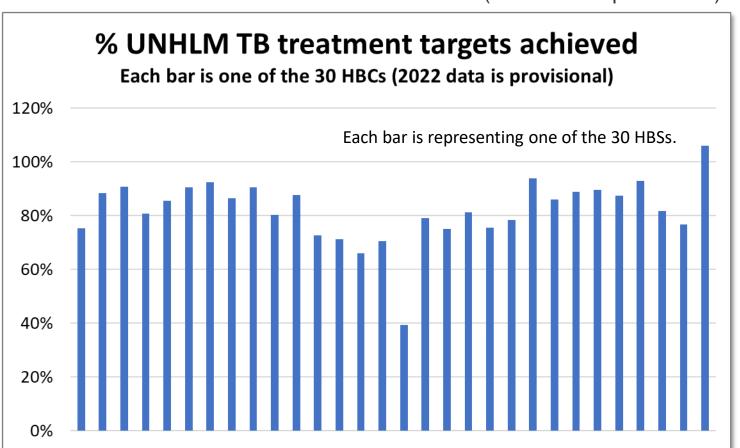
Each set of bars of red, yellow and green is representing one of the 30 HBSs.



84% achievement of UNHLM target on people diagnosed & treated for TB in 30 HBCs

(2022 data is provisional)





Other estimated* UNHLM treatment targets achieved in 30 HBCs:

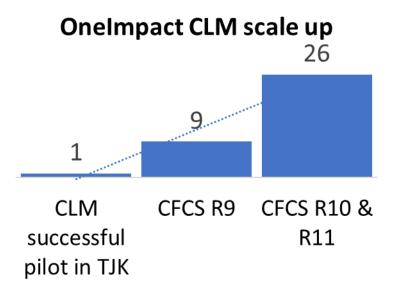
- 63% of child TB treatment target
- 49% of DR-TB treatment target



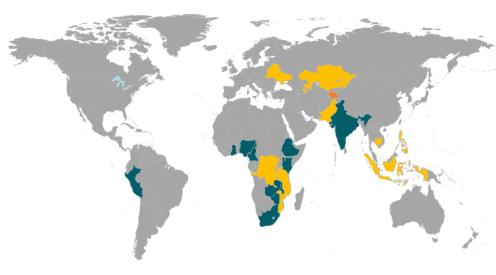
Rapid Progress on Community, Rights & Gender (CRG) related work post UNHLM 2018

2018 UNHLM: End stigma and all forms of discrimination and promote equity, ethics, gender equality, human rights and social inclusion, focusing on key vulnerable groups and involving communities

- 39 countries did CRG assessments
- 16 countries with CRG action plans



26 OneImpact CLM TB Countries



First Pilot (TAJIKISTAN) in 2017

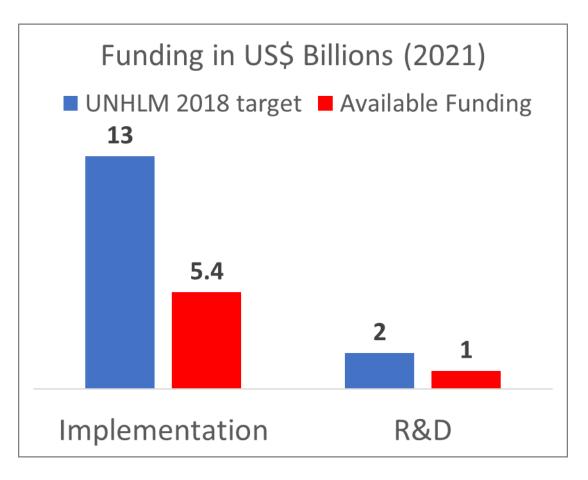
First adopting countries 2017-2020

New countries 2020 - 2022

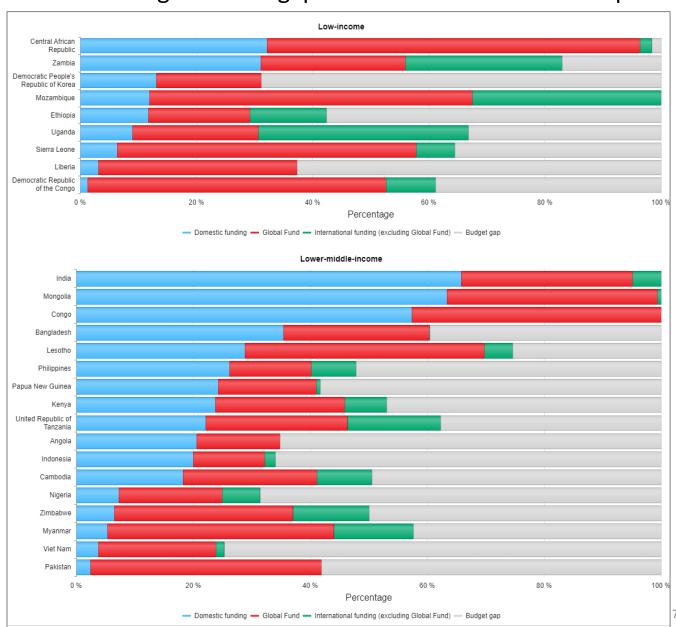


TB Financing

- Available funding is <50% of 2018 UNHLM targets
- Huge gaps in country TB budgets



2021 funding source & gaps in 30 HBCs – WHO GTB Report





New sources & mechanism of funding emerging

- Loan-buydowns or loan plus grant financing
- C19RM and PPR
- Sub-national budgets
- Social health insurance
- Debt swap
- Crowd Funding

PRESS RELEASE | JANUARY 16, 2023

New World Bank Financing Aims to Strengthen Indonesia's Tuberculosis Response Program

Washington, DC, January 16, 2023 – On December 19, 2022, the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors has approved a \$300 million loan to the Indonesian government on December 19, 2022, to improve coverage, quality and efficiency of tuberculosis (TB) response in Indonesia.

Indonesia's health system has seen increasing challenges to find and treat TB cases, especially since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Even before

(as of 17 February 2023) ibutor to the global TB tigation and testing are submitted diagnostics networks.

RELATED

Indonesia: Strengthening

Tuberculosis Response P

capital, the economic the overall annual cost of ing the loss of productivity

sia's National Tuberculosis by the COVID-19 pandemic,"

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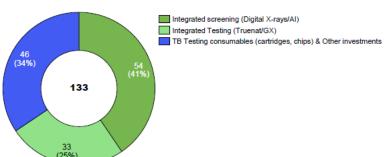
ransformation agenda d achieve our goal to ster added.

(as of 17 February Portfolio Optimization Wave 1 – Drill Down TB Mitigation



- A total of US\$133 million has been awarded to TB Mitigation. Requests for integrated screening and testing are submitted
 under the TB mitigation category while contributing to strengthening multi-disease lab systems and diagnostics networks.
- **Drill down of investments in TB mitigation of US\$87 million composed by:** US\$54 million (41%) for digital X-rays and US\$33 million (25%) for testing machines (GeneXpert & Truenat), both contributing to integrated multi-disease diagnostic platforms. In addition, US\$46 million (34%) is targeted to TB testing consumables and other supporting investments.

C19RM Portfolio Optimization Awards in TB Mitigation (US\$ million)

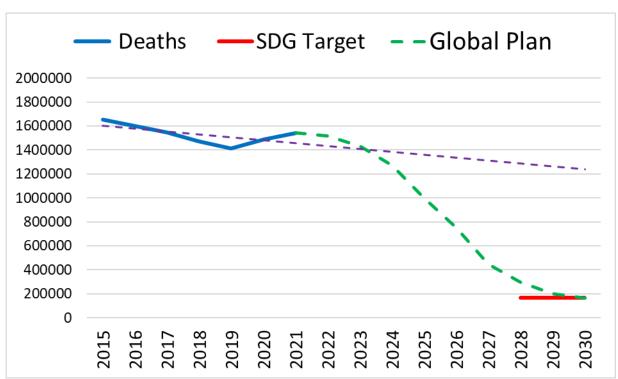


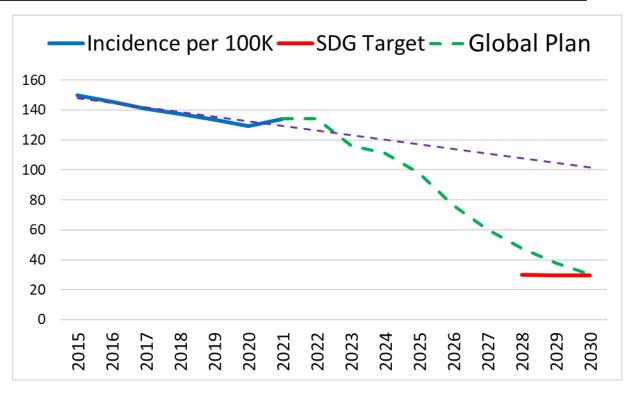




World is not on track to meet the SDG targets, but Global Plan shows that it is still possible to end TB

• SDG 2030 targets: 90% reduction in TB deaths & 80% reduction in TB incidence rate





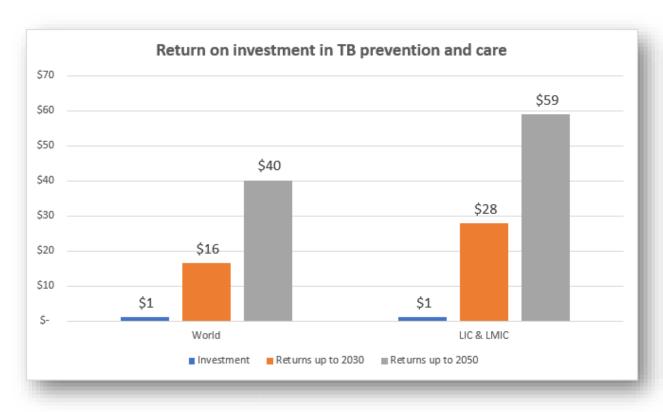
Some high burden countries have developed strong National Strategic Plans to end TB by 2030 and more are in the process

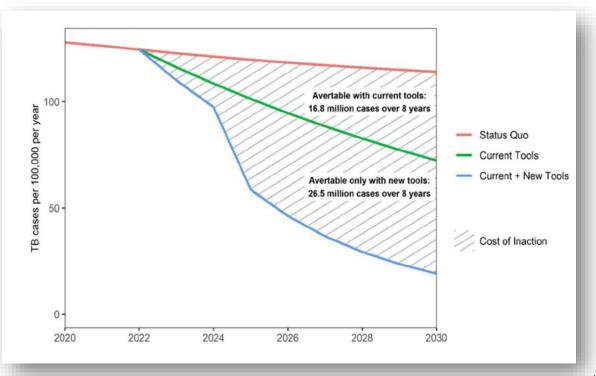


To end TB the Global Plan 2023-2030 estimates 4 times more resources will be needed than currently available

But we must mobilise the resources because:

- Return on investment is huge (1:40)
- Cost of inaction is very expensive 1 trillion USD







Summary

After two years of setback TB responses have recovered from Covid-19 impact

- It is time now to accelerate towards ending TB:
 - scale up of prevention and care;
 - roll out of new tools; and
 - R&D for new tools, including a vaccine

Insufficient funding for both implementation and R&D remains a major challenge

- UNHLM 2023 is an opportunity
- Potential new sources and new channels of funding are emerging
 - Need for strongly linking TB and PPR



Thank you

