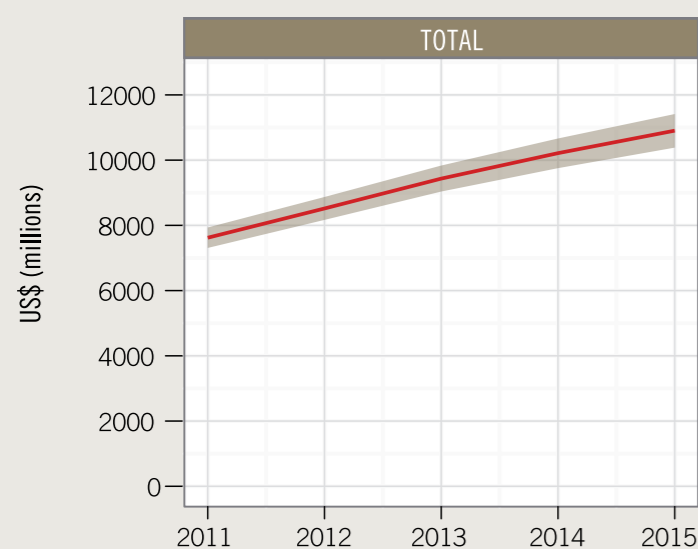


## SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED FUNDING REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL PLAN TO STOP TB 2011–2015

| PLAN COMPONENT                  | TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED, US\$ BILLIONS (% TOTAL) |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Implementation</b>           | <b>36.9 (79%)</b>                               |
| DOTS (TB care)                  | 22.6 (48%)                                      |
| Drug-resistant TB               | 7.1 (15%)                                       |
| TB/HIV                          | 2.8 (6%)  |
| Laboratory strengthening        | 4.0 (8%)  |
| Technical assistance            | 0.4 (1%)  |
| <b>Research and Development</b> | <b>9.8 (21%)</b>                                |
| Fundamental research            | 2.1 (5%)  |
| New diagnostics                 | 1.7 (4%)  |
| New drugs                       | 3.7 (8%)  |
| New vaccines                    | 1.9 (4%)  |
| Operational research            | 0.4 (1%)  |
| <b>All components</b>           | <b>46.7 (100%)</b>                              |

The projected funding gap for meeting all the goals and targets of the *Global Plan to Stop TB 2011–2015* is US\$ 21 billion.

### TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



# THE GLOBAL PLAN TO STOP TB 2011–2015

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# THE GLOBAL PLAN TO STOP TB 2011–2015

## Transforming the Fight

TOWARDS ELIMINATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

## FAST FACTS

### WHY A NEW GLOBAL PLAN TO STOP TB?

In 2006 the Stop TB Partnership launched the *Global Plan to Stop TB 2006–2015*, whose goals were twofold:

- reach the UN Millennium Development Goal of halting and beginning to reverse the epidemic by 2015
- halve TB prevalence and death rates by 2015, compared with 1990 levels.

The Partnership recognized in 2010 that there was a need to produce an updated plan that would take into account progress made since 2006 and changes in TB policy and epidemiology.

### EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS IN TB CARE, 2011–2015

| PLAN COMPONENT  | BEST ESTIMATE IN MILLIONS |
|---|---------------------------|
| <b>Laboratory strengthening</b>   |                           |
| People with drug-susceptible TB diagnosed, notified and treated           | 32.5                      |
| People with drug-susceptible TB successfully treated                      | 27.9                      |
| <b>Drug-resistant TB/laboratory strengthening</b>                         |                           |
| Previously treated TB patients tested for MDR-TB*                         | 4.5                       |
| New TB patients tested for MDR-TB   | 2.6                       |
| Cases of MDR-TB treated according to international guidelines             | 1.1                       |
| Cases of MDR-TB successfully treated                                      | 0.8                       |
| <b>TB/HIV/laboratory strengthening</b>                                    |                           |
| TB patients tested for HIV  | 29.9                      |
| HIV-positive TB patients enrolled on cotrimoxazole                        | 4.1                       |
| HIV-positive TB patients enrolled on antiretroviral treatment             | 4.0                       |
| People living with HIV screened for TB at last visit to HIV care services | 71.1                      |

\* multidrug-resistant tuberculosis

### WHAT'S THE SAME AND WHAT'S NEW IN THE *GLOBAL PLAN TO STOP TB 2011–2015*?

#### What is the same?

- Focus on 2015 targets.
- Calculation of financial requirements for both TB care and research and development up to 2015
- A guide for planning within countries
- Focus on low- and middle-income countries
- Structured according to the working groups of the Stop TB Partnership

#### What is new?

- Laboratory strengthening - included as a major component
- Fundamental research and operational research - goals and targets included
- Strategic frameworks to set out each major component of the plan in a clear and consistent format
- Up-to-date epidemiological projections
- Updated targets for TB care and for research and development
- Updated funding requirements

Download the complete *Global Plan to Stop TB 2011–2015* at:

[www.stoptb.org](http://www.stoptb.org)

## TB IN THE WORLD: ANNUAL IMPACT

- Each year, a total of **9 million** new cases
- More than **1 million cases** among people living with HIV
- **Half a million cases** of MDR-TB
- Nearly **2 million deaths**

## 2010 STATUS: ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GLOBAL PLAN TO STOP TB 2006-2015

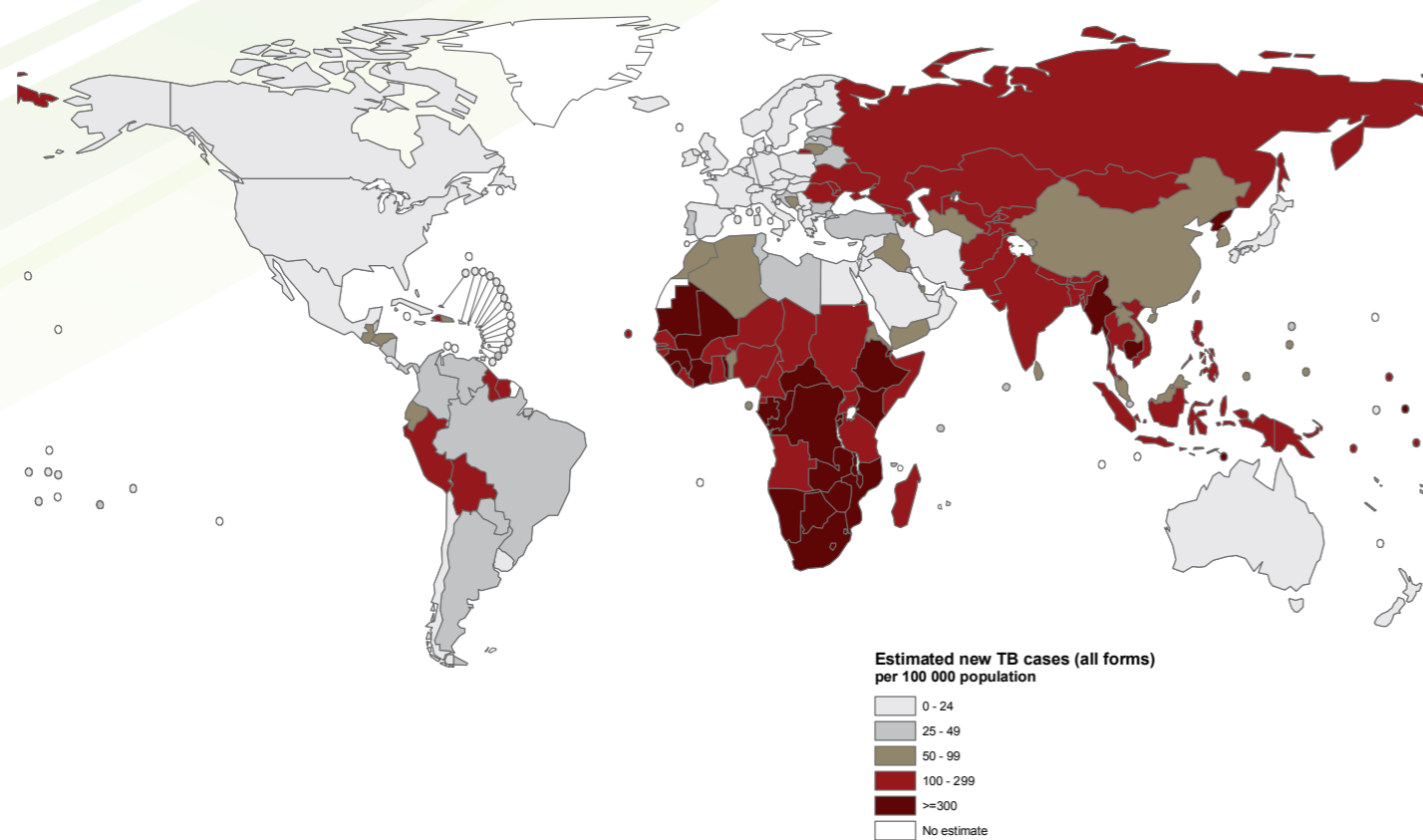
- Incidence declining slowly since peak in 2004
- **86% treatment success** rate using WHO-recommended approach
- Death rate declining since 2000
- **Stop TB Partnership target to halve death rate by 2015** compared to 1990 levels on track in Asia, the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean

## COST OF INACTION

Without dramatic increases in funding and political commitment between 2010 and 2015:

- **Over 50 million people** will develop active TB
- **Over 10 million lives** will be lost to this preventable, curable disease; 4 million of them will be women and children
- **Millions of children** will be orphaned needlessly
- **Over 2 million cases** of MDR-TB will emerge for want of proper care

## ESTIMATED TB INCIDENCE BY COUNTRY, 2009



## SUMMARY OF MAIN IMPLEMENTATION TARGETS

| PLAN COMPONENT AND INDICATORS   | BASELINE 2009 | TARGET 2015 |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| <b>DOTS/Laboratory strengthening</b>  |               |             |
| Number of cases diagnosed, notified and treated according to the DOTS approach (per year)   | 5.8 million   | 6.9 million |
| Treatment success rate (in annual cohort)   | 86%           | 90%         |
| Number of countries with ≥1 laboratory with sputum smear microscopy services per 100 000 population   | ≥75           | 149         |
| Percentage of laboratories providing sputum smear microscopy services that are using LED microscopes for diagnosis of smear-positive TB               | <1%           | 20%         |
| <b>Drug-resistant TB/Laboratory strengthening</b>   |               |             |
| Percentage of previously treated TB patients tested for MDR-TB  | 7%            | 100%        |
| Percentage of new TB patients tested for MDR-TB   | 7%            | 20%         |
| Number of countries among the 22 high burden countries (HBCs) and 27 high MDR-TB burden countries with ≥1 culture laboratory per 5 million population | 18-21         | 36          |
| Percentage of confirmed cases of MDR-TB enrolled on treatment according to international guidelines   | 36%           | 100%        |
| Number of confirmed cases of MDR-TB enrolled on treatment according to international guidelines   | 11 000        | ~270 000    |
| Treatment success rate among confirmed cases of MDR-TB  | 60%           | ≥75%        |
| <b>TB/HIV/Laboratory strengthening</b>  |               |             |
| Percentage of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) smear-negative, newly notified TB cases screened using culture and/or molecular-based test                      | <1%           | ≥50%        |
| Percentage of TB patients tested for HIV  | 26%           | 100%        |
| Percentage of HIV-positive TB patients treated with co-trimoxazole therapy (CPT)  | 75%           | 100%        |
| Percentage of HIV-positive TB patients treated with antiretroviral therapy (ART)  | 37%           | 100%        |
| Percentage of people living with HIV attending HIV care services who were screened for TB at their last visit   | ~25%          | 100%        |
| Percentage of people living with HIV attending HIV care services who were enrolled on isoniazid preventive treatment (IPT), among those eligible      | <1%           | 100%        |
| <b>Laboratory strengthening (additional to those above)</b>   |               |             |
| Percentage of national reference laboratories implementing a quality management system according to international standards                           | <5%           | ≥50%        |

## SUMMARY OF MAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TARGETS

| PLAN COMPONENT AND INDICATORS   | BASELINE 2010 | TARGET 2015 |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| <b>Fundamental research</b>   |               |             |
| New funding for fundamental research, per year (US\$ millions)                                      | 98            | 450         |
| <b>New diagnostics</b>  |               |             |
| Number of new tests for the diagnosis of active TB that can be used in district laboratories        | 1             | 2           |
| Number of new tests for the diagnosis of active TB in peripheral-level laboratories                 | 1             | 2           |
| Number of new point-of-care tests for the diagnosis of active TB in peripheral-level health centres | 0             | 2           |
| Number of new tests for the diagnosis of drug-resistant TB in district laboratories                 | 0             | 2           |
| Number of new tests for the diagnosis of drug-resistant TB in peripheral-level laboratories         | 0             | 1           |
| Number of new tests for the diagnosis of drug-resistant TB in health centres                        | 0             | 1           |
| <b>New drugs</b>  |               |             |
| Number of new and/or repurposed drugs in Phase I trials   | 3             | 21          |
| Number of single or combination Phase II trials investigating new and/or repurposed drugs           | 6             | 34          |
| Number of new regimens for drug-susceptible TB in Phase III trials                                  | 2             | 3           |
| Number of new regimens for drug-resistant TB in Phase III trials                                    | 0             | 2           |
| Duration of treatment of latent TB infection  | 4-6 months    | 2-3 months  |
| <b>New vaccines</b>   |               |             |
| Number of vaccine candidates that have entered Phase I trials                                       | 5             | 20          |
| Number of vaccine candidates that have entered Phase II trials                                      | 2             | 9           |
| Number of vaccine candidates that have entered Phase IIb trials                                     | 2             | 3           |
| Number of vaccine candidates that have entered Phase III trials                                     | 1             | 4           |
| <b>Operational research</b>   |               |             |
| New funding for operational research, per year (US\$ millions)                                      | 35            | 86          |