

# Global Plan to End TB Monitoring progress

## How Global Plan is being used?...1

### United Nations High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS in June 2016

Heads of State and Governments endorse UN Political Declaration and commit to:

- “Funding and implementing to achieve targets set in the Stop TB Partnership’s Global Plan to End TB 2016-2020”
- “Achieve the Global Plan 90-90-90 targets”



## How Global Plan is being used?....2

### Political commitment

- Endorsement/Commitment to targets
  - African Region Ministers of Health
  - Parliamentarians (Global TB Summit and African TB Caucus)
- Global Fund
  - Investment case
  - Strategy
  - Targets
- Country level advocacy
  - Country level impact assessment and resource needs estimation

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**Stop TB Partnership**

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Africa Region Ministers of Health Approve New Regional Framework for Ending TB and Endorse the Global Plan to End TB 2016-2020 and 90-(90)-90 targets

22 August 2016, Addis Ababa - Ministers of Health from Africa met in Addis Ababa for a special session on

## Monitoring of Global Plan implementation and Funding

Launched 2015



Global Plan to End TB

- Cape Town Board asked the secretariat to monitor and report annually to the Board

DP 27-8

4. The Board requests under the guidance of the Executive Committee, the Secretariat to monitor the implementation and funding of *The Global Plan to End TB 2016-2020* and report annually to the Board and Partnership.

## Key elements of Global Plan that requires monitoring

1. Targets
2. Policies
3. Finances
4. Research

### Four key reports



## Main Targets

Reach at least

**90%**  
**OF ALL PEOPLE  
WITH TB**

and place all of them on appropriate therapy—first-line, second-line and preventive therapy as required

As a part of this approach, reach at least

**(90)%**  
**OF THE KEY  
POPULATIONS**

the most vulnerable, underserved, at-risk populations

Achieve at least

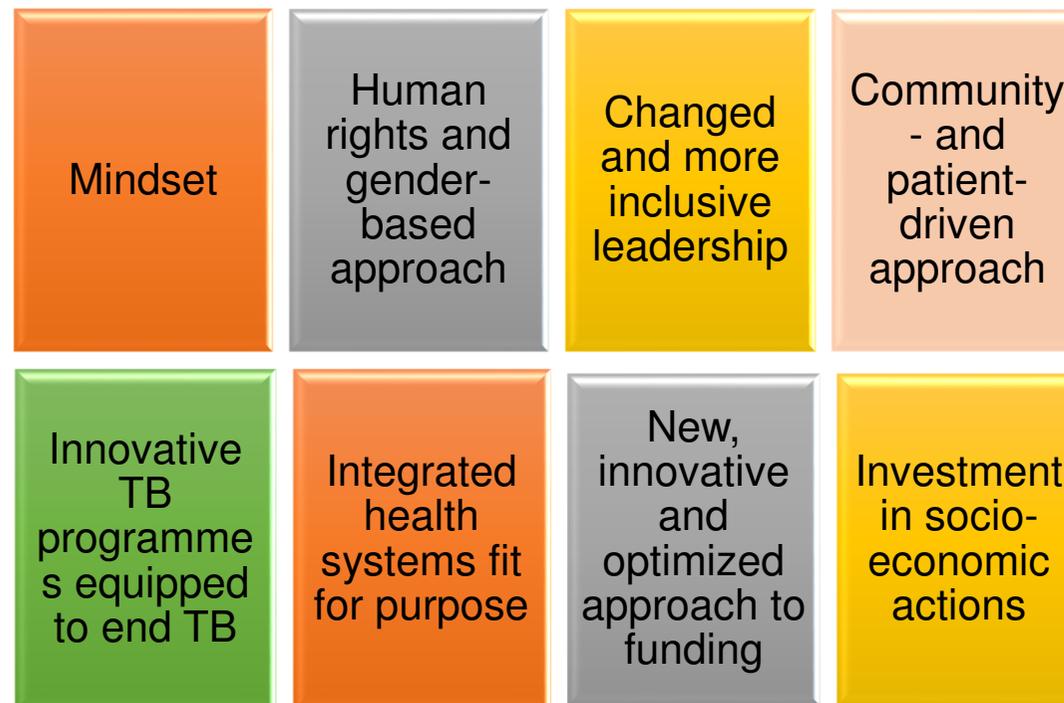
**90%**  
**TREATMENT  
SUCCESS**

for all people diagnosed with TB through affordable treatment services, adherence to complete and correct treatment, and social support.

*Modeling done for Global Plan shows that achieving 90% coverage as soon as possible but not later than 2025 will set the world on course to meet the End TB Strategy milestones for 2020 and 2025.*

## Other aspects related to targets and progress ...1

### Eight areas of Paradigm Shift



# Other aspects related to targets and progress ...2

## Top 10 indicators

**Table 1. Top-10 priority indicators (not ranked) for monitoring and implementation of the End TB Strategy at global and national levels, with recommended target levels that are applicable to all countries**

	Indicator	Recommended target level*	Main rationale for inclusion in top-10
1	<b>TB treatment coverage</b> <i>Number of new and relapse cases that were notified and treated, divided by the estimated number of incident TB cases in the same year, expressed as a percentage</i>	≥90%	High-quality TB care is essential to prevent suffering and death from TB and to cut transmission. High coverage of appropriate treatment is a fundamental requirement for achieving the milestones and targets of the End TB Strategy. In combination, it is likely that these two indicators will be used for monitoring progress towards universal health coverage (UHC) within the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
2	<b>TB treatment success rate</b> <i>Percentage of notified TB patients who were successfully treated. The target is for drug-susceptible and drug-resistant TB combined, although outcomes should also be reported separately.</i>	≥90%	One of the End TB Strategy's three high-level indicators; key marker of financial risk protection and progress towards UHC and social protection for TB-affected households.
3	<b>Percentage of TB-affected households that experience catastrophic costs due to TB</b> <i>Number of people treated for TB (and their households) who incur catastrophic costs (direct and indirect combined), divided by the total number of people treated for TB.</i>	0%	Accurate diagnosis is a fundamental component of TB care. Rapid tests help to ensure early detection and prompt treatment.
4	<b>Percentage of newly notified TB patients diagnosed using WHO-recommended rapid tests</b> <i>Number of newly notified TB patients diagnosed with WHO-recommended rapid tests, divided by the total number of newly notified TB patient.</i>	≥90%	Treatment for latent TB infection (LTBI) is the main treatment intervention available to prevent development of active TB disease in those already infected with <i>M. tuberculosis</i> .
5	<b>LTBI treatment coverage</b> <i>Sum of the number of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care and the number of children who are contacts of cases started on LTBI treatment, divided by the number eligible for treatment, expressed as a percentage</i>	≥90%	Contact investigation is a key component of early TB detection and TB prevention, especially in children.
6	<b>Contact investigation coverage</b> <i>Number of contacts of people with bacteriologically-confirmed TB who were investigated for TB divided by the number eligible, expressed as a percentage</i>	≥90%	Drug susceptibility testing (DST) is essential to provide the right treatment for every person diagnosed with TB.
7	<b>DST coverage for TB patients</b> <i>Number of TB patients with DST results divided by the number of bacteriologically confirmed cases in the same year, expressed as a percentage. DST coverage includes results from molecular (e.g. Xpert MTB/RIF) as well as conventional phenotypic DST results.</i>	100%	An indicator that is relevant to monitoring the adoption of innovations in all countries. NB. Indicators related to the development of new tools are needed at global level but are not appropriate for monitoring progress in all countries.
8	<b>Treatment coverage, new TB drugs</b> <i>Number of TB patients treated with regimens that include new TB drugs, divided by the number of notified patients eligible for treatment with new TB drugs, expressed as a percentage</i>	≥90%	One of the core global indicators used to monitor collaborative TB/HIV activities. Documentation of HIV status is essential to provide the best care for HIV-positive TB patients, including anti-retroviral treatment (ART)
9	<b>Documentation of HIV status among TB patients</b> <i>Number of new and relapse TB patients with documented HIV status divided by the number of new and relapse TB patients notified in the same year, expressed as a percentage</i>	100%	This is a key indicator for monitoring progress towards 2020 and 2025 milestones. A CFR of 6% is required to achieve the 2025 global milestone for reductions in TB deaths and cases.
10	<b>Case fatality ratio (CFR)</b> <i>Number of TB deaths (from a national VR system) divided by estimated number of incident cases in the same years, expressed as a percentage</i>	≤5%	

\*target level to be reached by 2025 at the latest.

## Annual Monitoring Report Series 1

### Targets and paradigm shift

#### What will be measured?

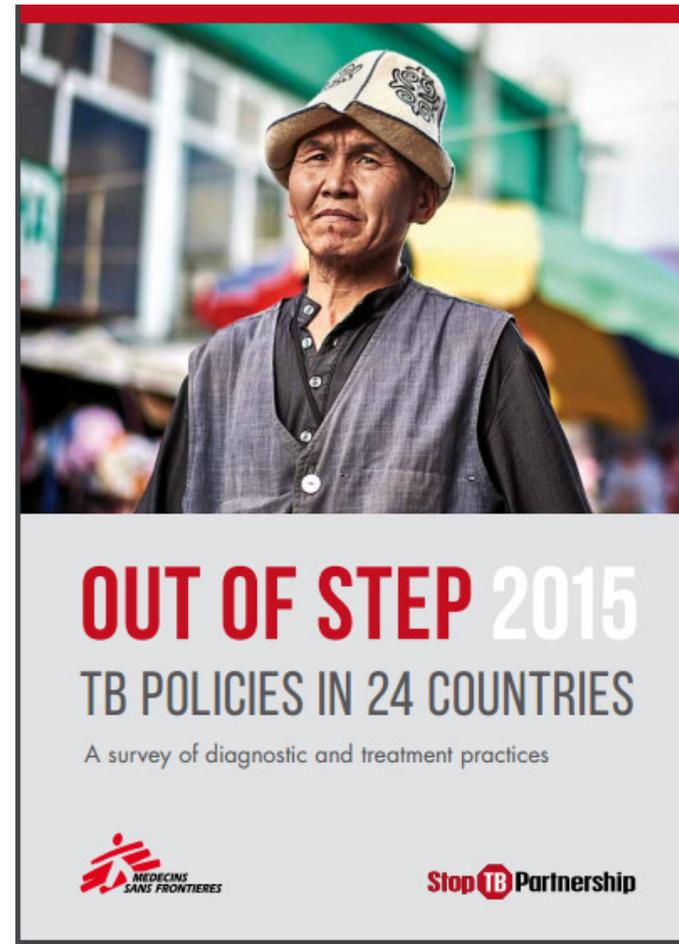
- Progress against 90-(90)-90 targets
- Action for key population groups
- Paradigm shift – examples

#### Where will the data and information be sourced from?

- WHO reports
- Other reports (e.g. ECDC: prisoners, migrants; TIMS miners)
- NTP reports and review of literature
- Survey questions to NTP managers (especially on 2<sup>nd</sup> 90)

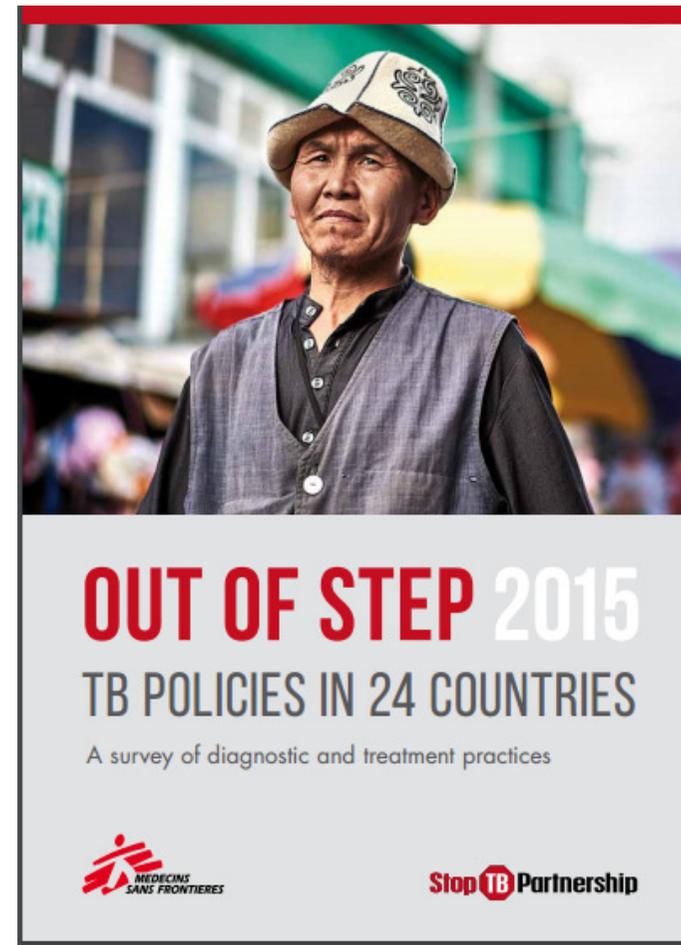
## Policies

- Bold policies are needed for scale up and impact – many countries lagging behind.
- A pillar of the WHO End TB Strategy and Global Plan to End TB is focused on adoption and implementations of latest policies
- Out of Step report 2015 was well received by governments, civil society and other stakeholders, and widely referenced.



## Annual monitoring report series 2

- Stop TB and MSF will launch a '**Step Up for TB Campaign**' –huge wall poster and website to be launched at Union conference in Liverpool. Visit [www.stepupfortb.org](http://www.stepupfortb.org) to sign up.
- Out of Step Report will be made annual
- Will measure progress on country adoption policies vis-à-vis internationally recommended policies
- Number of policies selected will be widened, as well as number of countries.

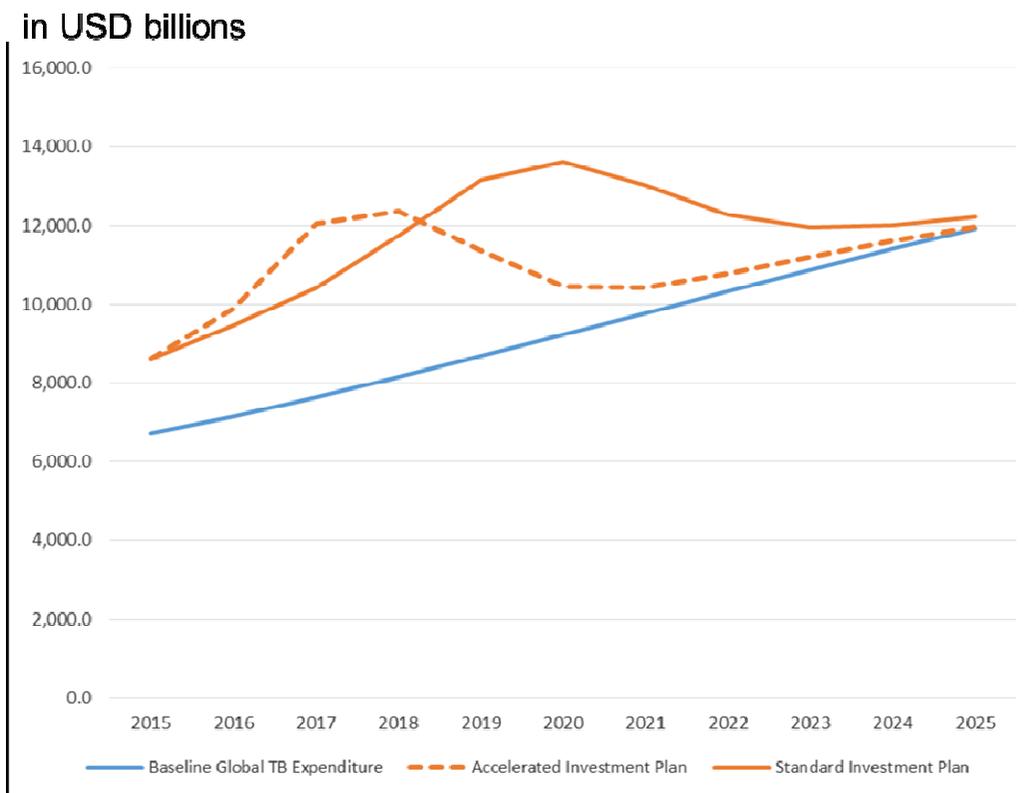


# Finances

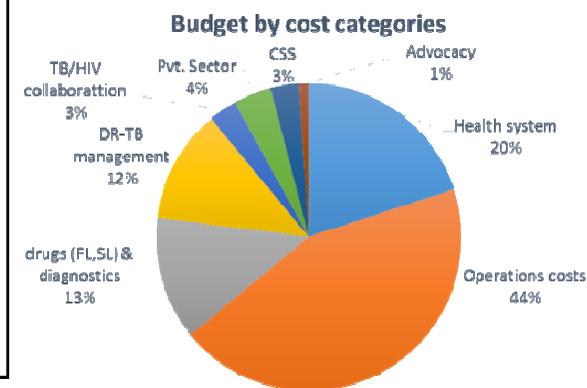
During 2016-2020, a total of **65 billion** investment required:

**USD 56 billion** needed to implement TB programmes

**USD 9 billion** to fund R&D for new tools.



- ✓ Standard investment —
- ✓ Accelerated investment - -
- ✗ Baseline cost —



## Annual monitoring report series 3

### Finances

**What will be measured ?**

- Availability of funding for implementation
- Domestic/external
- Country groupings
- Trends
- Expenditure vs budgets

**Where will the data and information be sourced from ?**

- WHO
- Global fund
- World bank
- IHME
- Survey questions to NTP managers

## Research funding

- Stop TB & TAG report on Research Funding already in place.

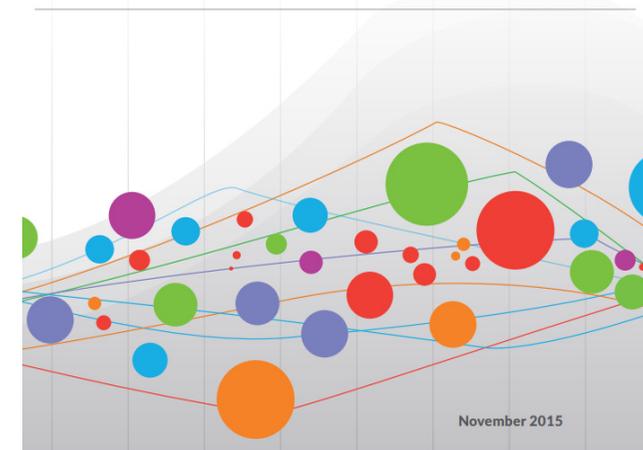
**TAG**  
Treatment Action Group

Stop TB Partnership

2015 Report on Tuberculosis

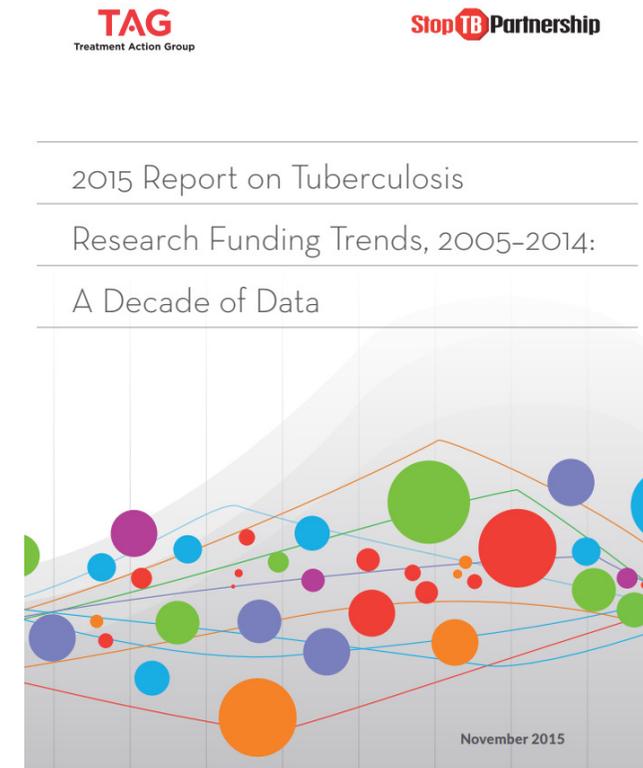
Research Funding Trends, 2005-2014:

A Decade of Data



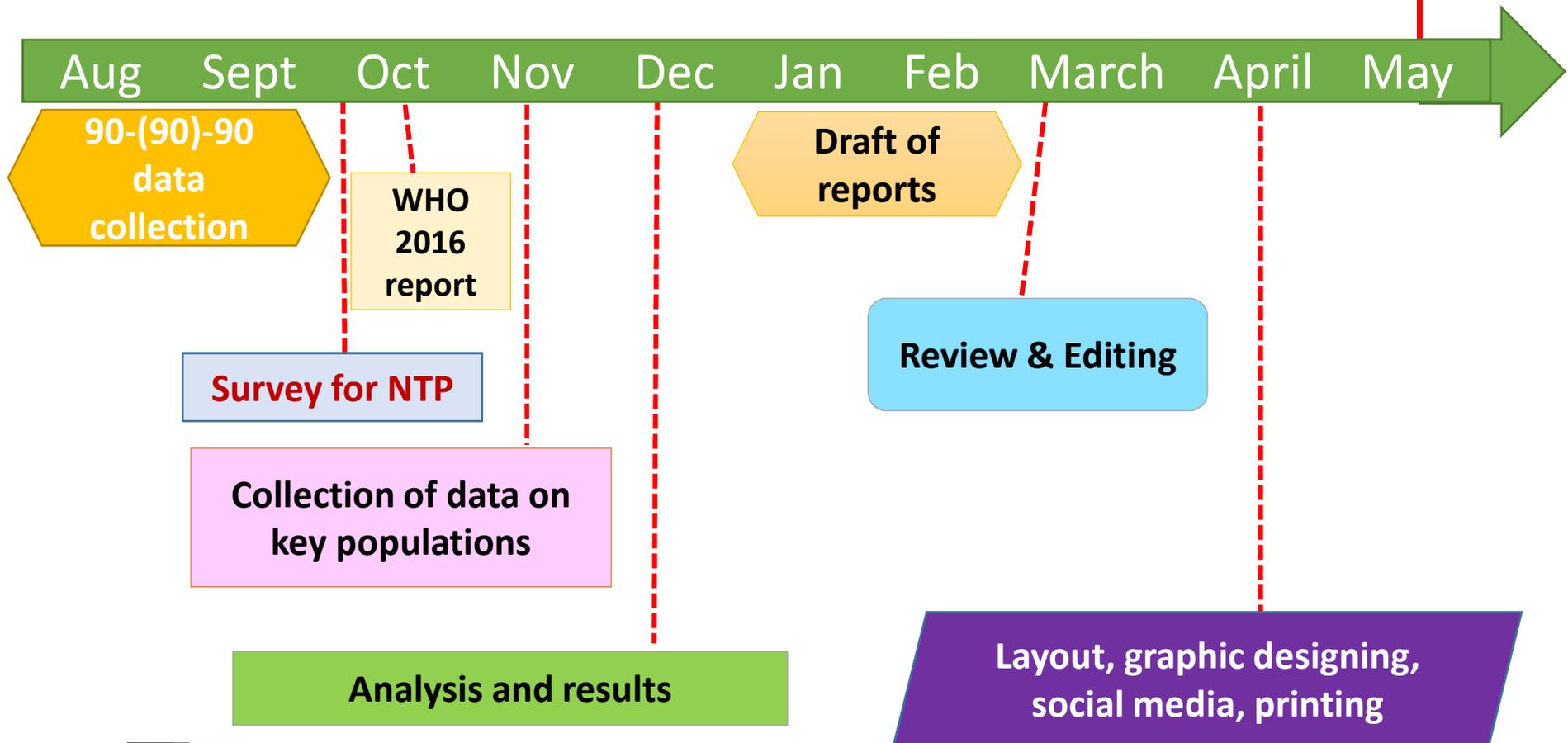
## Annual monitoring report series 4

- Research funding report will continue as an annual publication
- Greater engagement with the New Tool Working Groups



# Timeline of activities

Launch around  
WHA 2017



## Some principles

- As much as possible existing data and information will be used
- Primary data collection will be limited to those areas where data is incomplete/absent
- Language will be non-technical and presentation will be simple and high level
- Both quantitative and qualitative information will be presented with case studies to inspire action



Thank you