



World Health  
Organization



# TUBERCULOSIS

## Measuring Progress Towards Global Targets

### THE GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON TB IMPACT MEASUREMENT

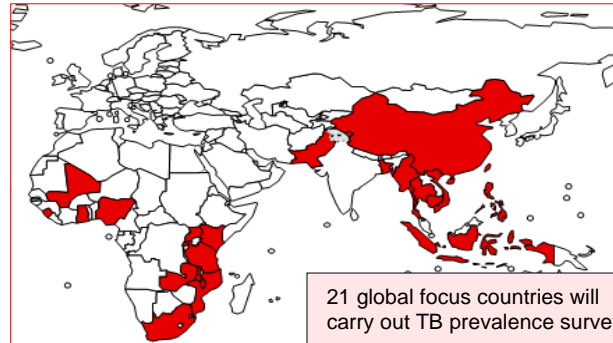
- Achieving the 2015 TB-related Millennium Development Goals and the Stop TB Partnership targets for reduction of incidence, prevalence and mortality is a global priority.
- The global targets are to halt and reverse incidence by 2015, and to halve prevalence and death rates compared to a baseline of 1990.
- The Global Task Force on TB Impact Measurement aims to accurately evaluate whether the epidemiological burden of TB is being reduced in line with these targets.
- It aims to assess how much progress is a result of specific action by national TB control programmes and international partners.
- Increased global and national financial investment in TB control requires rigorous measurement of impact.

#### The challenge:

- Most countries currently have weak reporting systems for TB cases and deaths, making it difficult to measure the quality and impact of TB control.
- Accurate assessments of the quality of the available data, and improvements to weak national surveillance systems, are essential.
- Both improving surveillance systems and carrying out surveys where surveillance is weak require substantial investment in time and financial resources.

**WHO's Role:** WHO is responsible for reporting progress in TB control against global targets using robust methods.

WHO is convening the Global Task Force on TB Impact Measurement, with WHO officers working alongside countries and partners.



21 global focus countries will carry out TB prevalence surveys

#### Milestones 2007:

- Publication of a consensus protocol on assessing the prevalence of TB disease through population-based surveys
- Identification of technical agencies to support survey design and survey implementation (ongoing)

#### 2008:

- Publication of a WHO policy paper with detailed recommendations on TB impact measurement
- Publication of a review article in January edition of Lancet Infectious Diseases
- Development of a conceptual framework for assessment and possible certification of surveillance data at country level (ongoing)
- Publication of a series on methodological issues concerning the design and implementation of prevalence surveys in the International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (ongoing)
- Two prevalence survey protocol workshops to assist 10 of the 21 global focus countries (ongoing)

#### 2009:

- Availability of revised estimates based on updated methodology and improved data

The Task Force will periodically publish reports on progress in reducing TB incidence, prevalence and deaths. A final report will be published shortly after 2015 and widely disseminated on whether, and to what extent, the 2015 impact targets were achieved at global and regional level. This final report will be a robust, credible and widely-endorsed assessment.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authority, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border areas for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2008. All rights reserved.

# THE GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON TB IMPACT MEASUREMENT

## Creation of a Coalition of Partners :

The Task Force aims to create a 'Coalition of Partners', through the Stop TB Partnership, to ensure that the necessary political and financial support is provided to facilitate its work. A current major bottleneck is funding for technical assistance to the 21 global focus countries to support the implementation of their surveys.

The in-country implementation costs for each national TB prevalence survey will be between US\$ 1 million and US\$ 2 million, depending on the sample size and country. Most countries are including budgets for these surveys in their proposals to the Global Fund.

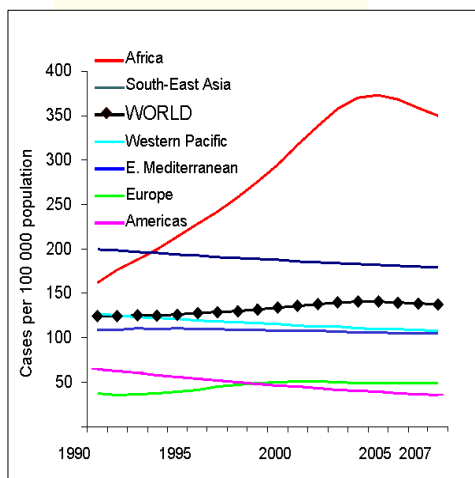
Global Task Force on TB Impact measurement Three-year budget: 2008-2010	
Global coordination, strategy and technical support	\$2.9 million
Strengthening routine surveillance	\$ 1.8 million
Prevalence of disease surveys (technical assistance component)	\$ 5.0 million
Periodic review / update of data, assumptions, analytical methods	\$ 0.6 million
Contingency budget	\$ 0.2 million
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10.5 million</b>

## The Workplan:

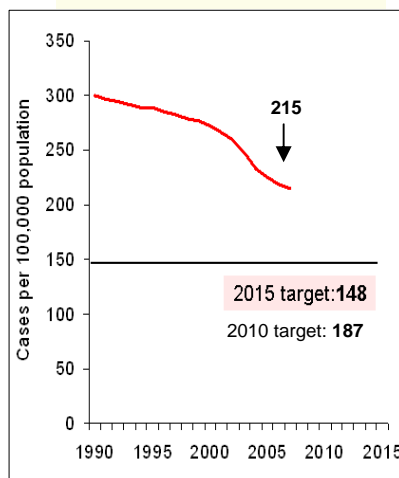
- **Strengthening national surveillance of TB cases and deaths** through TB notification and vital registration systems. This will include a systematic approach to assessment of the quality and coverage of TB notification data and will lead to surveillance systems being approved or certified (with the first countries certified by 2010) as well as promoting the development of vital registration systems as part of wider efforts to improve health information systems.
- **Population-based surveys on the prevalence of TB disease** implemented in 21 global focus countries (12 in Africa, 4 in South-East Asia, 4 in the Western Pacific, and Pakistan).
- **Review and revision of TB estimates** based on a periodic assessment and updating of the data, assumptions and analytical methods used to translate data into estimates of TB incidence, prevalence and mortality. It will also include evaluation of how TB control influences trends.

# TB PREVALENCE, MORTALITY AND INCIDENCE

**Incidence** (latest estimates)



**Prevalence** (latest estimates)



**Mortality** (latest estimates)

