



# FIND. TREAT. ALL.

**#ENDTB**

**Joint Initiative of the World Health Organization, Stop TB Partnership, the Global Fund, countries and partners**  
**40 million people with TB reached with care, 2018-2022**

Commitments → Accountable actions to accelerate access →  
Measurable Progress

WHO the Stop TB Partnership, and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria have launched a joint initiative titled “**FIND. TREAT. ALL. #ENDTB**”, to scale up the End TB response towards universal access to TB prevention and care, and call on all countries and partners, including civil society, affected communities and development financing partners, to join in the effort with concrete commitments. In the short-term, the initiative will prioritize enabling access to care for the millions who miss out on quality TB care each year. Only by strengthening and accelerating a joint response, can the world meet the commitments set forth in the WHO End TB Strategy, Stop TB Global Plan to End TB and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## Background

Despite significant progress, including a decline in TB deaths, incidence and achieving the MDG targets, TB is the top infectious killer worldwide, claiming over 1.7 million lives per year. Heads of State and governments have already committed to ending the TB epidemic by 2030 under the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals and the WHO End TB Strategy, with the aim to achieve a 90% reduction in deaths, an 80% reduction in TB incidence, and no TB-affected households facing catastrophic costs. Furthermore, under the political declaration of the 2016 UN High-Level Meeting on HIV,

countries committed to reach 90% TB treatment coverage and TB treatment success targets, including for vulnerable and marginalized groups, as targeted under the Stop TB Global Plan to End TB, 2016-2020. WHO's 13th General Programme of Work (GPW), which sets the organization's leadership priorities for 2019-2023, sets the targets on ending TB, achieving Universal Health Coverage, and other SDGs.

The last two years have seen a significant rise in interest, commitments, and calls to action at the global, regional and country levels. In December 2016, the UN General Assembly called for the first-ever UN High-Level Meeting on TB (UNHLM) to be held in September 2018. WHO and the Russian Federation organized the Global Ministerial Conference on Ending TB in the Sustainable Development Era in November 2017, with 120 Ministers of Health adopting an ambitious Moscow Declaration. G20, G7, BRICS, and APEC leaders spoke out formally in their communiques in 2017 on the need for action on TB, on multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB), and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). During the Delhi TB Summit, Ministers of the South East Asia Region adopted a regional call to action and the Prime Minister made bold commitments to end TB in India by 2025.

## **Funding**

**2.3 billion US dollars per year needed to fill resource gap for implementing existing TB interventions.**

Yet currently, concrete actions and investments on the ground to reach these targets and fulfil these commitments are falling far short. Without a concerted global movement to increase coverage of TB services (public, private and community-based), as well as accelerate research for TB, at the current trends of decline in incidence, it will take humanity 130 years to end TB.