

WHO End TB Strategy Summit

**Report of the 7th virtual end TB strategy summit for the
highest TB burden countries and
countries on the WHO global watchlist,
16–17 November 2021**



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Abbreviations

AFR	WHO African Region
AMR	WHO Region of the Americas
CSTF	Civil Society Task Force
EMR	WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region
EUR	WHO European Region
MAF-TB	Multisectoral Accountability Framework for TB
NTP	National TB Programme
SEAR	WHO South-East Asia Region
TB	Tuberculosis
The Global Fund	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNHLM	UN high-level meeting
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WPR	WHO Western Pacific Region

Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO), through its Global Tuberculosis (TB) Programme, leads and guides the global effort to end the TB epidemic through universal access to people-centred prevention and care, multisectoral action and innovation. The major functions of the Global TB Programme include:

- providing global leadership to end TB through strategy development, political and multisectoral engagement, strengthening of reviews and accountability, and advocacy and partnerships (including with civil society);
- developing policy options, norms and standards of TB prevention and care, and facilitating their implementation;
- shaping the TB research and innovation agenda, and stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of knowledge;
- providing specialized technical support for Member States and partners, and working with WHO regional and country offices to catalyse change and build sustainable capacity; and
- monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the status of the TB epidemic and progress in the financing and implementation of the End TB Strategy.

The 7th End TB summit of the highest TB burden countries and countries on the WHO Global TB Watchlist took place virtually from 16 to 17 November 2021 (3.5 hours per day).

The overall objective of this summit was to facilitate discussions and an exchange of strategic information between National TB Programmes (NTPs), representatives of the WHO Civil Society Task Force, and partners on new ways of working to mitigate and reverse the COVID-19 impact on TB and reinvigorate the global response to TB. Specific meeting objectives were as follows:

1. to reflect on key challenges and opportunities posted by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic for NTPs, affected people and vulnerable populations;
2. to consider opportunities for strengthening quality TB case finding and prevention given innovations during the COVID-19 pandemic;
3. to share updates on the latest global situation for TB and exchange strategic information.

As participants were based in different time zones, two virtual sessions of the summit were held:

- **09:00 to 12:30 CET:** including countries from the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR), the WHO European Region (EUR), the WHO South-East Asia Region (SEAR), and the WHO Western Pacific Region (WPR);
- **14:00 to 17:30 CET:** including countries from the WHO African Region (AFR) and the WHO Region of the Americas (AMR).

The working language for the summit was English. Simultaneous interpretation in French, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish was made available via the webinar platform.

Agendas for both segments of the summit included 5 major sessions, 3 of which were focused on the 3 pillars of the End TB Strategy ([Annex 1](#)):

1. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on reaching the Global TB Targets;
2. Pillar 1 – Integrated people centered care and prevention in the time of COVID-19;
3. Pillar 2 – Bold policies and supportive systems to End TB in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic;
4. Pillar 3 – Intensified research and innovation, lessons learnt from the COVID-19 response; and
5. Looking ahead and key updates.

These were followed by a closing session.

The meeting was attended by over 350 participants ([Annex 2](#)).

This report summarizes the sessions of the summit and provides links to background slides shared by speakers from the country, regional and global level. All slides are featured in the WHO End TB Forum. To access documents (and links shared in this report) [registration](#)¹ is needed.

1. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on reaching the Global TB Targets (Session 1)

Session 1 was an informative session. It was opened by Dr Tereza Kasaeva, Director of WHO's Global TB Programme, providing reflections on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and actions needed to restore and scale-up TB activities to reach Global TB targets. Next, Dr Katherine Floyd from WHO's Global TB Programme provided an update on key findings and messages from the 2021 Global TB Report. The following partners then proceeded to share their perspectives: Dr Lucica Ditiu, Director of the Stop TB Partnership; Dr Eliud Wandwalo and Dr Mohammed Yassin from The Global Fund to Fight AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund), and Dr YaDiul Mukadi from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The session was concluded by observations from the WHO's Civil Society Task Force, represented by Ms Blessi Kumar and Professor Harry Hausler. Further detail is provided below.

- **Dr Tereza Kasaeva** reflected on the current global TB situation, key issues and lessons learnt during the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting identified priorities, targets and commitments made by Member States at the 2018 United Nations (UN) high-level meeting (UNHLM) on tuberculosis, opportunities for innovative action, the need to ensure rapid uptake of new TB guidelines, and advantages of using digital technologies, and data and surveillance for informed decision making. The need to continue efforts regarding the uptake of the multisectoral accountability framework for TB (MAF-TB), advocacy efforts aimed at elevating TB to a priority intervention at country level amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the mobilization of additional resource for TB was emphasized. WHO's continued role in providing global leadership for the TB response and WHO's close engagement and collaboration with all stakeholders, in particular in the lead-up to the 2023 UNHLM on TB, was also reconfirmed.

[Link to slides presented by Dr Tereza Kasaeva \(WHO\)](#)²

- **Dr Katherine Floyd** provided an update on key findings and messages of the 2021 Global Tuberculosis Report.³ The following 2 overarching findings were spotlighted: The COVID-19 pandemic has reversed years of progress in providing essential TB services and reducing TB disease burden; and global TB targets being mostly off track, despite there being some country and regional success stories. The following impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were also highlighted: (1) a large global drop in the number of people newly diagnosed with TB and reported (i.e. 7.1 million in 2019 to 5.8 million in 2020); (2) an increase in TB deaths due to reduced access to TB diagnosis and treatment; and (3) declines in TB incidence (the number of people developing TB each year) achieved in previous years having slowed almost to a halt. It was further confirmed that these impacts are forecasted to be much worse in 2021 and 2022. Other effects emphasized by Dr Floyd included the observed reductions between 2019 and 2020 in the number of people provided with treatment for drug-resistant TB (-15%, from 177 100 to 150 359, about 1 in 3 of those in need) and TB preventive treatment (-21%, from 3.6 million to 2.8 million), and a fall in global spending on TB diagnostic,

¹ <https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/signup>

² https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/topics/20775/media_center/file/78ab9a24-b029-4c80-b8b0-72386e0f246f

³ <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240037021>

treatment and prevention services (from US\$ 5.8 billion to US\$ 5.3 billion, less than half of what is needed). Participants were reminded of the need for urgent action to mitigate and reverse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the urgency to restore access and provision of essential TB services such that the levels of TB case detection and treatment can recover to at least 2019 levels. Participants were invited to use the WHO developed [mobile application](#) to access regional and global data for all key indicators.

[Link to slides presented by Dr Katherine Floyd \(WHO\)](#).⁴

- **Dr Lucica Ditiu**, from the **Stop TB Partnership**, stressed the need for all actors to be committed to ending TB, albeit the challenging context due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants were urged to (1) avail and implement country specific strategic plans in which planned interventions are prioritized and focused on restoring and scaling-up access to essential TB services; (2) be ready to absorb resources made available by governments and partners to facilitate progress towards global targets and the mobilization of additional resources for TB; and (3) ensure active and strategic engagement of multiple actors in the response to TB, in particular civil society organizations, communities affected by TB and the private sector. Participants were also reminded of existing opportunities to learn from and integrate COVID-19 and TB response strategies and the importance of considering other risk factors, such as malnutrition, to ensure comprehensive response to TB.
- The **Global Fund**, represented during the summit by both **Dr Eliud Wandwalo** (AM session) and **Dr Mohammed Yassin** (PM session), confirmed the need for innovative action, an out-of-the-box, campaign style approach to ensure rapid catch-up and scale-up of TB interventions needed to meet global targets and end TB by 2030. A critical factor to the mobilization of additional resources for TB was identified by speakers as being countries' ability to demonstrate the capacity to absorb fully the available Global Fund resources.
- **Dr YaDiul Mukadi**, from the United States Agency for international Development (USAID), reflected on the need to collect data on the long-term impact on patients suffering from COVID-19 and TB (either simultaneously or subsequently) to inform interventions going forward. The need to ensure access to high quality, real time data for strategic decision making was also emphasized. The importance of scaling-up innovative interventions (esp. use of digital technologies) and further exploring how TB can benefit from actions introduced at country level in response to the COVID-19 pandemic was highlighted. Given expected economic constraints due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Dr YaDiul Mukadi closed by re-emphasizing the need for innovative action to increase case notification. In this regard the use of data generated by social media for the scale-up of TB interventions was noted.
- **The WHO Civil Society Task Force on TB**, represented during the summit by **Ms Blessi Kumar** (AM session) and **Professor Harry Hausler** (PM session) invited NTPs and WHO Country Offices to renew efforts to ensure a meaningful engagement of civil society and community actors to accelerate the response to TB at country, regional and global level. The need to safeguard, champion and sustain joint actions was emphasized, in particular regarding the uptake of the MAF-TB, the development of guidelines and tools at country level, implementation of the community treatment observatory model, and community-led monitoring. Examples of good practices were shared with participants.

Links to slides presented by [Ms Blessi Kumar](#) (AM session)⁵ and [Professor Harry Hausler](#) (PM session)⁶ from the WHO Civil Society Task Force.

⁴ https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/topics/20775/media_center/file/8061497b-0156-408b-866f-6a88d0b8a6c5

⁵ https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/topics/20775/media_center/file/c74e0290-06de-4793-9c18-b39113aa5788

⁶ https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/topics/20775/media_center/file/3f2f5abe-da8f-4397-b453-ea2138538173

2. Pillar 1 – Integrated people centered care and prevention in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic (Session 2)

Session 2 was an interactive session, moderated by **Ms Hannah Monica Dias (WHO)**, that aimed to create awareness of the status of implementation of pillar 1 in all six WHO regions and to facilitate sharing of country experiences and best practices on the following 6 topics: (1) TB prevention and screening; (2) TB diagnosis; (3) TB treatment; (4) public-private mix (PPM); (5) comorbidities and vulnerable populations; and (6) community and civil society engagement.

To achieve the above-referenced objectives, the session was divided into 2 main segments:

1. **A panel discussion and an open poll:** Panel discussions were stratified 2 ways, i.e. by region, and with a spotlight on country experiences vis- a- vis the above-referenced six topics. In parallel, the audience was invited to post their experiences on the above-referenced topic areas via an open poll. Outcomes were presented by the moderator and highlights identified. The presenters of selected highlights were given the opportunity to elaborate on shared statements.
2. **An interactive forum on key priorities and interventions to enable rapid implementation of pillar 1:** Using an open poll, participants were invited to express their perceived priorities and innovations to facilitate implementation of pillar 1. Findings were presented to the audience at the end of the session.

Links to background information made available by presenters are captured in tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1: Links to background information presented by WHO TB Regional Advisors

Name of Presenter	Link to slides
Dr André Ndongosieme	AFRO ⁷
Dr Rafael Lopez Olarte	AMRO/PAHO ⁸
Dr Martin van den Boom	EMRO ⁹
Dr Askar Yedilbayev	EURO ¹⁰
Dr Mukta Sharma	SEARO ¹¹
Dr Tauhid Islam	WPRO ¹²

Table 2: Links to country spotlights presented during the panel discussion

Thematic Area	Focus of intervention	Link to slides
TB prevention and screening	TB case finding strategy in Zambia Dr Patrick Saili Lungu, NTP Manager, Zambia	Zambia ¹³
	TB preventive treatment and Systematic Screening for TB in the Republic of Kazakhstan Dr Adenov Malik Moldabekovich, Director of the National Scientific Center of Phthisiopulmonology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Republic of Kazakhstan ¹⁴

⁷ https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/topics/20775/media_center/file/6cf16008-9415-452a-af0a-94b554e20322

⁸ https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/topics/20775/media_center/file/54e65455-b758-4d7c-8e0a-582679fc3625

⁹ https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/topics/20775/media_center/file/2eb20479-bfd8-4955-b3e6-78d5c9f0ba45

¹⁰ https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/topics/20775/media_center/file/3c9dd53f-8914-4467-b497-794a361f68dd

¹¹ https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/topics/20775/media_center/file/4b30f8e8-53ab-416f-92aa-d40408114f76

¹² https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/topics/20775/media_center/file/47c8d3ae-210f-4f6d-b955-7bde39d42410

¹³ https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/topics/20775/media_center/file/903d6894-6e22-4277-9b97-8f59fbb8cfd5

¹⁴ https://global-tb-programme.hivebrite.com/topics/20775/media_center/file/ddb81283-187a-47c8-86d1-0eb6d4e13826

TB diagnosis	Experience of Uganda in using Xpert MTB/RIF assay as an initial test for TB diagnosis Dr Stavia Turyahabwe, Programme Manager, NTP Uganda	Uganda ¹⁵
	Progress made in the Philippines concerning the use of WHO-recommended rapid diagnostic tests Dr Anna Marie Celina Garfin, Medical Specialist IV, NTP manager, Philippines	Philippines ¹⁶
TB treatment	Experience in transitioning to the new shorter rifampicin-resistant TB regimens in South Africa Dr Norbert Ndjeka, Director of DR-TB, National Department of Health, South Africa	South Africa ¹⁷
	Strategy adopted by Ukraine vis-à-vis the uptake of WHO guidance on drug-resistant TB treatment Dr Yana Terleieva, Head of TB Diagnosis and Treatment Coordination, Department, Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine	Ukraine ¹⁸
Public-Private Mix (PPM)	Innovative approaches used in Nigeria to strengthen the engagement of the private or unengaged public health care providers Dr Chukwuma Anyaie, Director and National Coordinator, NTP, Nigeria	Nigeria ¹⁹
	Involving private and unengaged public sector health care providers in India to ensure access to quality TB prevention and care Dr Sudarsan Mandal, Deputy Director General TB, NTP, India	India ²⁰
Comorbidities and vulnerable populations	Experience of managing diabetes mellitus and TB in Peru Dr Julia Rosa María Rios Vidal, NTP manager, Peru	Peru ²¹
	Pakistan's experience in managing childhood and adolescent TB, TB and HIV, and TB and diabetes mellitus Dr Basharat Javed, Common Management Unit for AIDS, TB, and Malaria, Pakistan	Pakistan ²²
Community and civil society engagement:	Experience of civil society engagement in the TB response in Kenya amidst the COVID-19 pandemic Ms Evaline Kibuchi, WHO Civil Society Task Force member, Kenya	Kenya ²³
	Reflections from civil society perspective on actions needed	Sneaker did not

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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