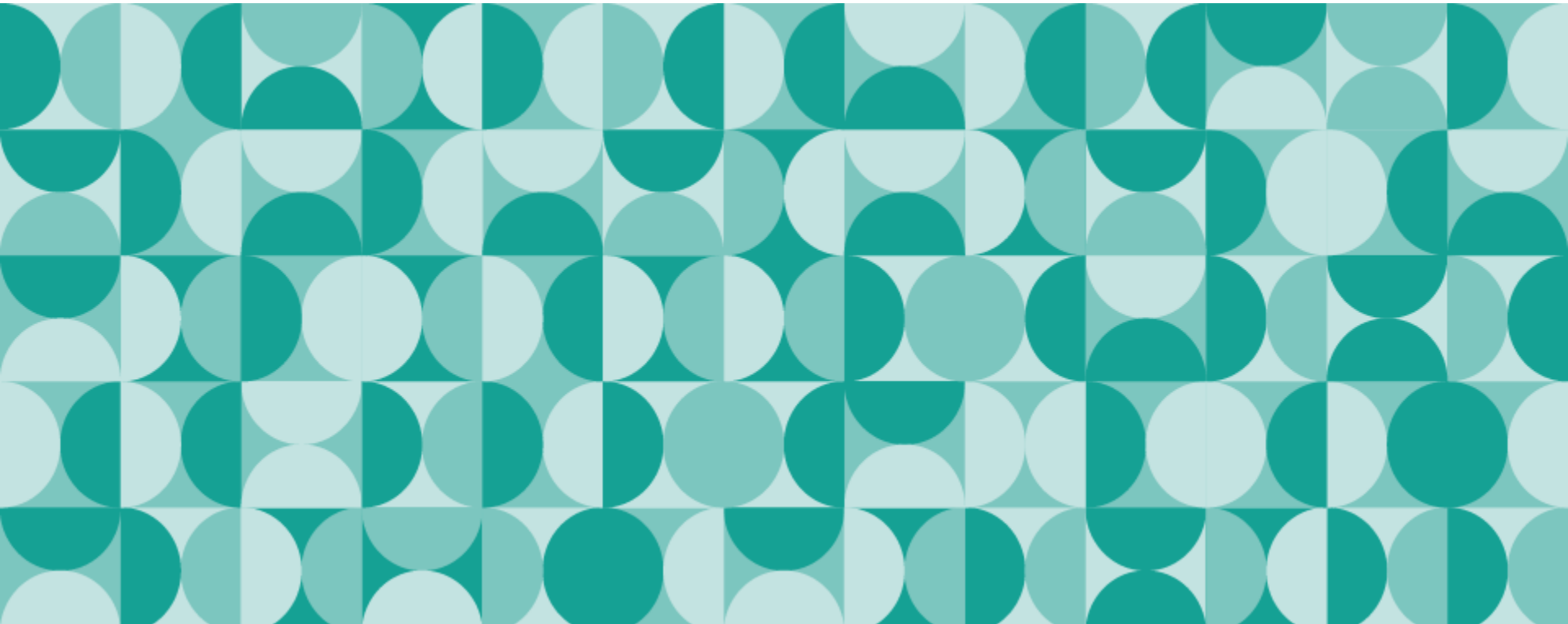


Agenda item 4: Follow-up to the thematic segment from the 42nd Programme Coordinating Board meeting

ENDING TUBERCULOSIS AND AIDS – A JOINT RESPONSE IN THE ERA OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





PCB thematic session on TB - preparation

PCB Working Group

- 13 Member States, 4 PCB NGO delegates, 8 Cosponsors, Stop TB Partnership & Global Fund

Case studies – 57 good practice examples included in conference room paper

Background note focused on two major areas for discussion:

- What needs to be done to achieve the PD target - 75% reduction in TB deaths among people living with HIV by 2020?
- How can the HIV and TB communities work better together to address the health system barriers & social & structural drivers of disease in order to end TB and end AIDS by 2030 in the SDG era?

TUBERCULOSIS AND HIV

IN 2017, 10 MILLION PEOPLE FELL ILL WITH TB AND 1.6 MILLION DIED FROM THE DISEASE



People living with HIV are up to **20 times** more likely to fall ill **with TB**

ANNUAL GLOBAL FUNDING FOR TUBERCULOSIS IS **US\$ 3.5 BILLION** SHORT OF WHAT IS REQUIRED



TB IS THE **LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH** AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

UNAIDS IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS TO REDUCE TB-ASSOCIATED DEATHS AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV **BY 75% BY 2020**



In 2017, approximately **300 000** people died from AIDS-related TB

TB IS CURABLE: **45 MILLION** LIVES HAVE BEEN SAVED SINCE 2000

SIMPLE, AFFORDABLE AND EFFECTIVE HIV/TB PROGRAMMES

All people living with HIV should have access to:

- Antiretroviral Therapy
- Regular TB screening
- TB diagnostics and treatment
- TB preventive therapy (if no TB symptoms)

All people living with TB should have access to:

- HIV testing and antiretroviral therapy
- HIV prevention options
- TB treatment



PCB thematic session on TB

Agenda & Speakers

Keynote addresses

- *Dan Namarika*, Secretary for Health, Malawi
- *Mona Balani*, National Coalition of People living with HIV, India
- *Michel Sidibé*, UNAIDS Executive Director

Global overview

- *Tereza Kasaeva*, Director of the Global Tuberculosis Programme, WHO
- *Lucica Ditiu*, Executive Director, Stop TB Partnership

What is needed in the short term to achieve the Political Declaration target by 2020?

- *Dimitry Pinevich*, First Deputy Minister for Health, Belarus
- *Evaline Kibuchi*, African Regional Director, Global TB Caucus
- *Deborah Birx*, U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator & Special Representative for Global Health Diplomacy

What is needed in the longer term to end AIDS and end TB by 2030?

- *Charlotte Watts*, Chief Scientific Adviser, DfID, United Kingdom
- *Dmytro Sherembei*, All Ukrainian Network of People living with HIV
- *Lynette Mabote*, AIDS Rights Alliance for Southern Africa

Conclusions and way forward

- *Eric Goosby*, United Nations Special Envoy on Tuberculosis
- *Chieko Ikeda*, Senior Assistant Minister for Global Health, Japan

PCB Thematic on TB

- In 2010, the baseline for the Political Declaration target, WHO estimated that over 0.5 million people living with HIV died from TB
- To achieve the PD target we have to reduce TB deaths among people living with to less than 127 000 by 2020
- By 2016 we had only achieved a 28% reduction
- By 2017 WHO reported 300,000 TB deaths among people living with HIV – a 41% reduction.
- We have effective, affordable tools to prevent TB deaths that are not being implemented to the scale and quality necessary to achieve the PD target.
- Source: WHO Global TB Report 2018



PCB Thematic on TB



- History has shown us that the single greatest factor that impacts on TB is economic growth & poverty reduction & associated improvements in nutrition, living and working conditions.
- Gender inequality, stigma and discrimination continue to prevent millions of people accessing the TB and HIV prevention, diagnostic and treatment services they need
- To achieve long term sustainable success to end TB and end AIDS by 2030 we have to address the social and structural determinants of disease in the context of the SDGs



2030 | Ending the AIDS epidemic

THANK YOU

