



USAID TB STRATEGY



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USAID TB program

Nearly 30 years after the World Health Organization (WHO) declared tuberculosis (TB) a public health emergency, the disease remains one of the world's leading infectious disease killers—claiming more lives each year than HIV and malaria combined.

Until the emergence of COVID-19, the bacterium that causes TB was described as “the most destructive pathogen on the planet.” Despite being preventable, treatable, and curable, this ancient disease persists, resurges, and continues to take a global toll—particularly among the most vulnerable and poorest populations.

USAID leads the U.S. Government's global TB efforts by supporting bilateral programs in 24 priority TB countries and providing technical assistance to 31 additional countries..

USAID GLOBAL TB STRATEGY 2023-2030

Vision: A TB-free world

Mission: Provide high-quality TB technical and development assistance through programs founded on principles of diversity, equity, and inclusion, and implemented in partnership with affected individuals and communities.

Goal: The Agency will work with partners worldwide to **reach** every person with TB, **cure** those in need of treatment, **prevent** new infections and progression to active TB disease, while scaling-up **innovations** in detection, care, and treatment, and fostering local ownership to **sustain** TB programs that contribute to pandemic preparedness.

PRINCIPLES

1. **DEI:** Work to promote, enhance, and sustain diversity and inclusion and will prioritize working with underserved communities, and those who are in the greatest need.
2. **Local Ownership & Leadership:** Partner with local governments and organizations to ensure that they directly implement TB activities.
3. **Person-Centered Approach:** Continue to put the individuals & communities affected by TB in the center of interventions.
4. **Effective & Efficient Programming:** Ensure effective and efficient use of funds to achieve maximum results. Remain flexible and responsive to adapt to the new challenges of the TB epidemic in partner countries.
5. **Strategic Partnership:** Work with partners including WHO, the Stop TB Partnership, the Global Fund, & others to achieve global goals and continue to coordinate other USG TB efforts and leverage investments.
6. **Evidence Driven Programming:** Ensure the availability of high-quality, updated, and rigorous systems for TB care across partner countries.
7. **Multisectoral Approach:** To ensure effective accountability of governments and all stakeholders—at global, regional, and country levels—in order to accelerate progress to end TB.

TB Accelerator Local Capacity Progress



21 Partnership Statements with
MOH



40 Direct Local Partner Awards



69 Advisors in Ministries of Health



TB Country Roadmaps with National
TB Programs

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ACCELERATOR
TO END TB



Partnership Statements with Ministries of Health

USAID Mission Directors and Ministers of Health have signed Partnership Statements in 21 TB priority countries to solidify commitments and support to meet the United Nations General Assembly High Level Meeting (UNHLM) TB targets.

Afghanistan	Kazakhstan	Philippines	Uzbekistan
Bangladesh	Kenya	South Africa	Vietnam
DRC	Kyrgyz Republic	Tajikistan	Zambia
Ethiopia	Malawi	Tanzania	
India	Mozambique	Uganda	
Indonesia	Nigeria	Ukraine	

TB Local Organizations Network (TB LON)

- A key component of the USAID TB Portfolio's sustainability efforts, TB LON engages local stakeholders in generating solutions to barriers to access to TB services and leverage additional resources in USAID priority TB countries.
- LON builds on the capacity and available resources of local institutions. By partnering directly, LON maximizes the potential impact of USAID resources to make sustainable improvements in TB services by shifting ownership and leadership to local stakeholders.
- Currently there are 40 LON awards in 23 countries.

LTTA Local Technical Capacity Building - Embedded Advisor Approach

- 69 long-term TA advisors are seconded to NTPs and related health institutions in priority countries to build local capacity, provide continuous TA, and mentor staff.
- Advisors are highly skilled and provide guidance and technical expertise to NTPs, which often don't have all the TB technical expertise required to develop national norm and policy guidance.
- Advisors have been placed in 30 TB priority and focus countries including: Angola, Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, e-Swatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

Tuberculosis Implementation Framework Agreement (TIFA)

- Partnership with John Snow Institute
- Fixed Amount Awards to Local Government organizations and local partners
- Co-design development process on milestone payments, Indicators, activity plan, and budget
- **\$6,992,507** in awarded funds to local organizations in 11 countries with 34 sub-awards.

Civil Organizations Support

USAID's invests in the Stop TB Partnership's Challenge Facility for Civil Society which provides grants to civil society grassroots organizations to empower TB-affected communities, address stigma and gender barriers, and activate a human rights-based TB response, among other initiatives.

- 2019 – supported 9 organizations (9 countries)
- 2020 – supported 13 organizations (13 countries)
- 2021 – supported 31 organization (13 countries, 6 regions)
- 2022 – supports 76 organizations (27 countries, 7 regions)

Tuberculosis Data, Impact Assessment and Communications Hub (TB DIAH)

A cooperative agreement (2018-2023), the TB Data, Impact Assessment and Communications Hub (TB DIAH) award is focused on developing a TB data hub that will ensure optimal consolidation and analysis of TB data and the appropriate use of such information to measure and evaluate performance and inform national TB programs (NTP) and USAID portfolio interventions and policies.

Health Systems for Tuberculosis (HS4TB)

- The first goal of HS4TB is to improve health financing for TB to increase the ability of local health system actors to use health financing to improve TB outcomes.
- The second goal is to improve governance for TB in-country, including the provision of solutions for countries with decentralized governance, investment and allocation strategies that align with the local political landscape and meet the needs of modern TB service delivery, and improvements in the coherence and communication between different actors.

THANK YOU!