

FINANCES: What resources were available to support the national program in the past six years? And what resources are available in the coming three years?

OUTCOME: How many people received the treatment and prevention services that they need?

IMPACT: What is the trend among people who continue to fall ill or die? (actual and hypothetical in the absence of program)

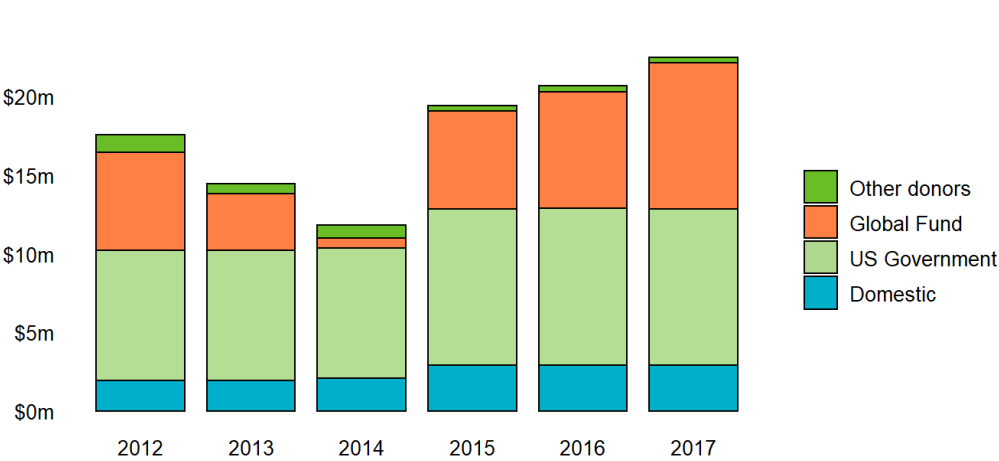
Historical investments by funding source (2012-2017)

Global Fund investments:
2014-2016 Allocation period
 Tuberculosis disbursements: **\$20.3m**
 TB/HIV disbursements: **\$6.57m**
 Cross-cutting RSSH disbursements: **\$18.2m**

2017-2019 Allocation period
 Tuberculosis disbursements: **\$22.8m**
 TB/HIV disbursements: **\$19.5m**

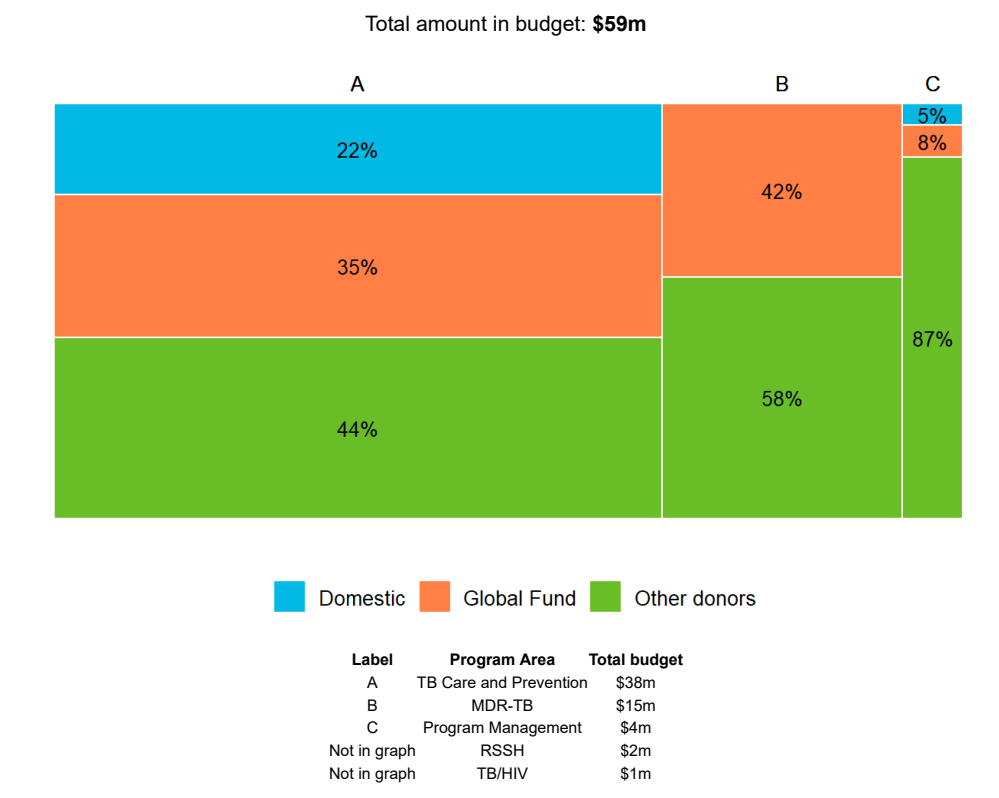
In 2015-2017, **50%** of NSP need was funded.

TB financing¹



¹Domestic – National Health Accounts, funding request submitted to the Global Fund; External – country reported, OECD DAC CRS

Planned investments by funding source and intervention (2018-2020)²



²Detailed financial gap analysis reported by country based on Global Fund Modules

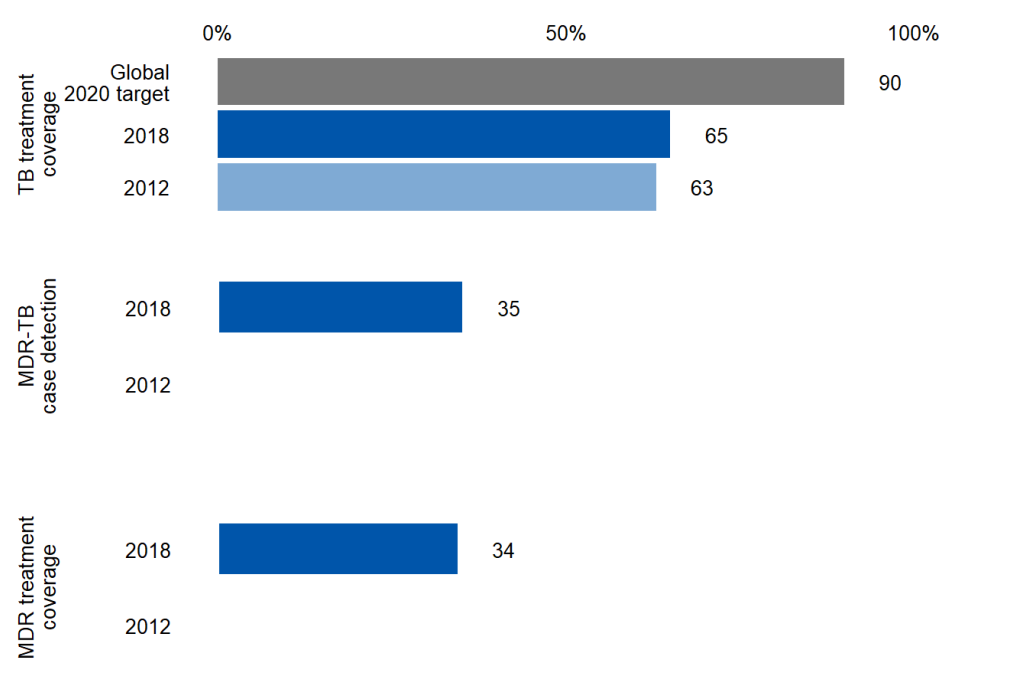
Global Fund Results (2019)

People with TB treated: **65.9k**

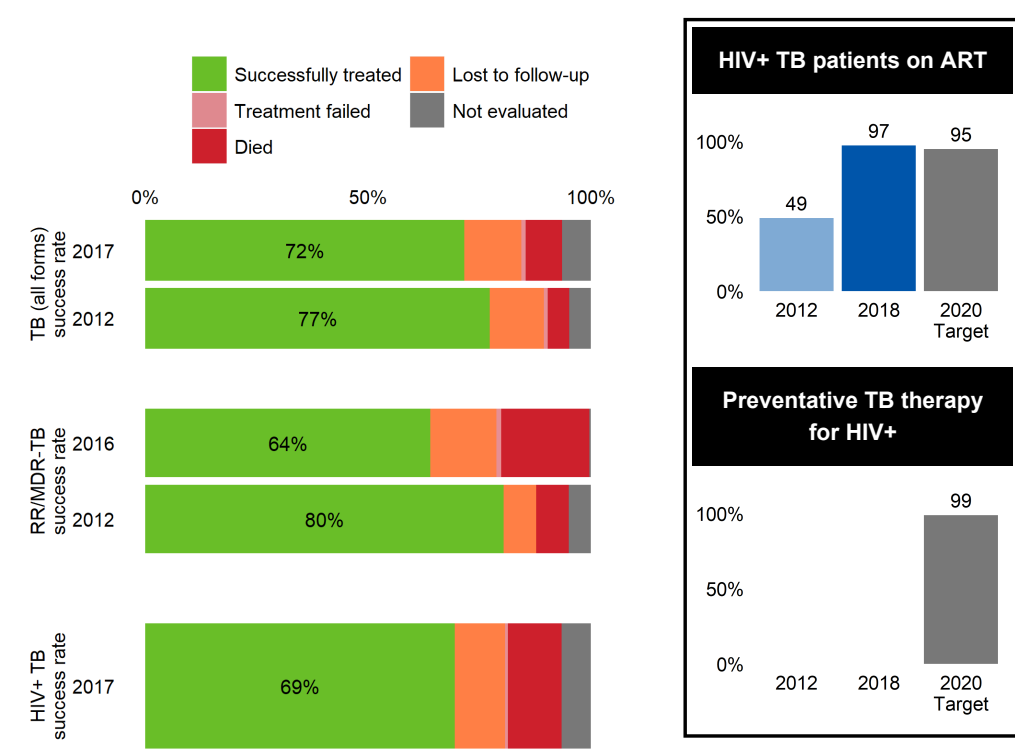
People with drug-resistant TB on treatment: **549**

HIV+ TB patients on ART: **25.1k**

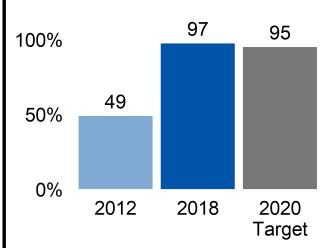
TB case finding and treatment coverage



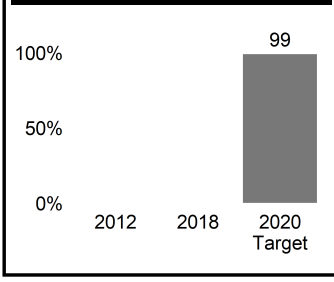
TB treatment outcomes



HIV+ TB patients on ART

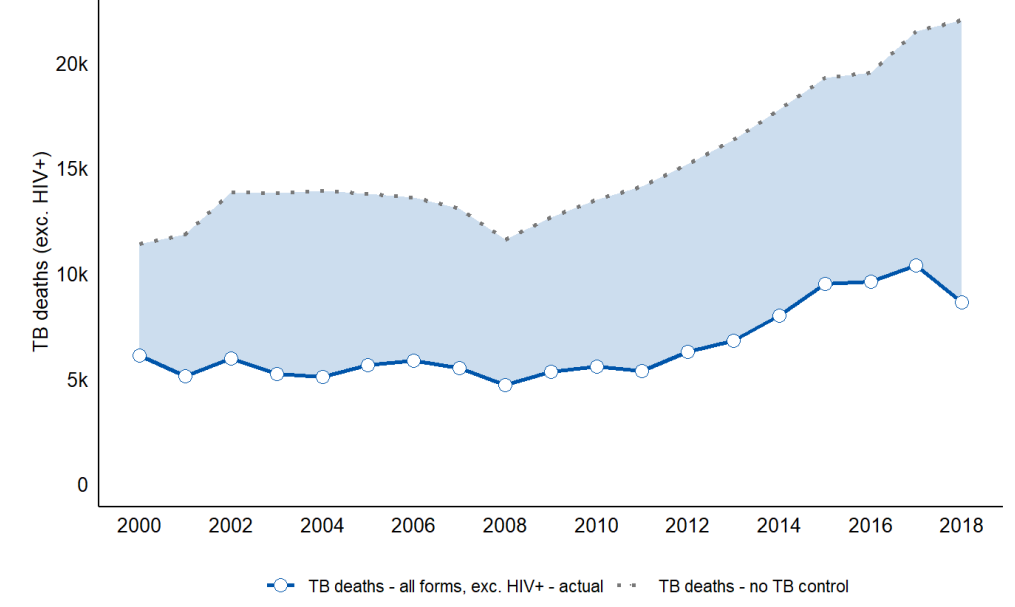


Preventative TB therapy for HIV+



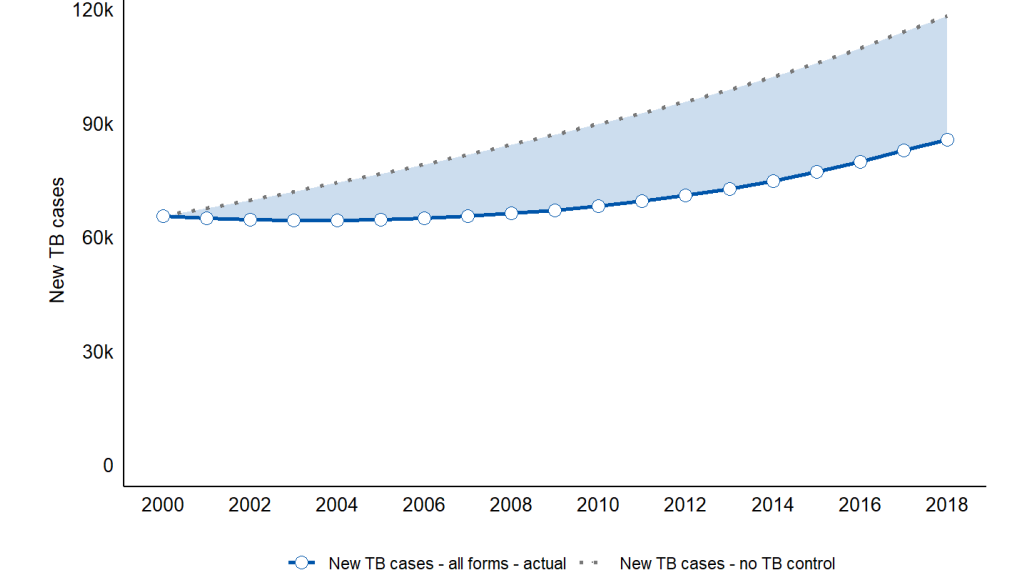
TB deaths (excluding HIV+)

Change in TB deaths (excluding HIV+):
38% increase from 2012 to 2018
42% increase from 2000 to 2018



New TB cases (all forms)

Change in TB cases:
21% increase from 2012 to 2018
31% increase from 2000 to 2018



Notes
Detailed notes are available on the separate Explanatory Notes page (https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/7871/other_countryresultsprofileexplanatory_notes_en.pdf)