**Expected Outcomes with Multisectoral Accountability**

1. **Universal Coverage of TB Care and Prevention**
   - Systems reforms, and full uptake of innovative tools, to optimize quality of integrated people-centred care and prevention, and ensure access so that no one is left behind.

2. **Sustainable Financing for UHC, Social Protection and Development**
   - Sustainable financing, especially from domestic sources, to enable access to care and prevention embedded in comprehensive health and social systems that alleviate the risk factors and consequences of disease.

3. **Respect for Equity, Ethics and Human Rights**
   - An equitable and human right-based response that prioritizes people affected by poverty, disease, stigma and marginalization, including global action on the plight of migrants, and on the special risks faced by other vulnerable groups such as prisoners.

4. **Scientific Research and Innovation**
   - Increased and targeted financing and intensified capacity-building to foster rapid achievements in scientific research and innovation.

5. **Monitoring and Evaluation of Progress**
   - Tracking progress towards SDG Target 3.3 and other SDG targets that impact the TB epidemic, and establishment or strengthening of digital systems to collect, store and analyse large volumes of disaggregated data.

6. **Action on AMR, Health Security and MDR-TB**
   - Addressing MDR-TB as an emergency and threat to health security, including within the global antimicrobial resistance (AMR) agenda.

7. **Stepped-up TB/HIV Response**
   - Integrated care for all people affected by TB and HIV, with a special focus on eliminating TB deaths among people living with HIV.

8. **Synergies Across the Responses to TB and Noncommunicable Diseases**
   - Synergistic and joint actions against TB and noncommunicable diseases and their risk factors.

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Tuberculosis (TB) is the leading infectious disease killer worldwide today. It carries profound economic and social consequences. The public health crisis of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) continues. Although 49 million lives have been saved through global efforts since 2000, actions and investments fall far short of those needed to end the TB epidemic. High-level multisectoral action is needed, and action on TB can serve as a tracer for the Sustainable Development Agenda.
THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
A CALL FOR INCREASED ACTION ACROSS THE SDGs TO END TB

CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

- Ministers of Health and Ministers from other sectors (e.g., finance, social development, justice) will be invited to attend, including from the top 40 highest TB and MDR-TB burden countries;
- Leaders of UN organizations, development agencies and regional bodies;
- Nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based organizations, civil society representatives, affected people and communities, as well as academic and research institutions, philanthropic foundations and private sector entities.

A Ministerial Declaration will be signed at the Conference, containing bold commitments by countries to accelerate action to end TB and meet the milestones towards the 2030 SDGs. This will inform the UN General Assembly High Level Meeting on TB in 2018.

DECISION BY THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR A HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON TB IN 2018


Global health and foreign policy: Health Employment and Economic Growth
The General Assembly, (…)

21. Takes note of the initiative to hold, in Moscow in November 2017, a global ministerial conference on the fight against tuberculosis in the context of public health and the Sustainable Development Goals;

22. Decides to hold a high-level meeting in 2018 on the fight against tuberculosis, and requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to propose options and modalities for the conduct of such a meeting, including potential deliverables, building on existing efforts in this regard;

(…)

KEY TB FACTS

- 1.8 MILLION TB DEATHS INCLUDING 0.4 MILLION TB DEATHS AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIV
- TB was one of the top ten causes of death worldwide
- TB was responsible for more deaths than HIV and malaria
- MDR-TB crisis with gaps in detection and treatment
- Only 1 in 5 needing MDR-TB treatment were enrolled on it
- Funding shortfall for TB implementation
- Gap of over US$1 billion per year for TB research

INVESTING IN ENDING TB IS GREAT VALUE FOR MONEY:
For every US$ 1 invested, US$ 43 is gained in return


Source: Copenhagen Consensus

CONFERENCE WEBSITE:
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