TB IN THE EUROPEAN REGION: MAIN CHALLENGES AHEAD and the ROLE OF THE EU

Gian Marco Grindatto
Advocacy Officer - Global Health Advocates
TB Europe Coalition





W W W . T B C O A L I T I O N . E U

Graph (The Unit of the Unit o

TB EUROPE COALITION



WHO?: Network of CSOs and community advocates. Over 350 members.

WHERE?: Across WHO European region

WHEN?: Created in 2009

<u>WHY?</u>:

High level advocacy to ensure political and financial commitment to end TB – at EU and WHO level

Building advocacy capacity of CSOs in the EECA region



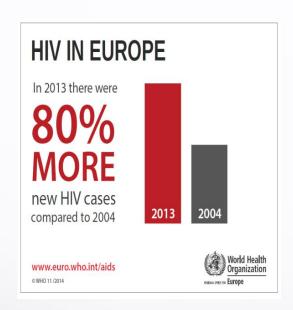
GLOBAL HEALTH ADVOCATES

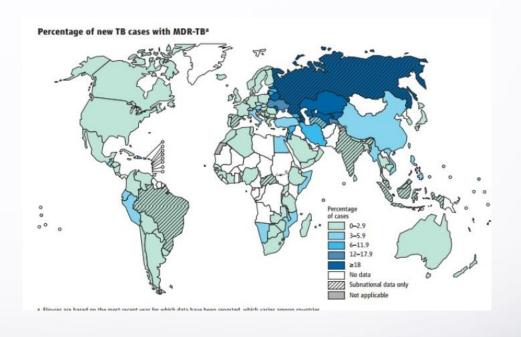
- TB Europe Coalition Secretariat is hosted by Global Health Advocates (Brussels) and RESULTS UK
- GHA works to increase political & financial support on health: more resources and better use of them
- We help regional and national NGOs to develop political advocacy capacity
- We coordinate the activities of the European Parliament Working Group on Access to Medicines and povertyrelated diseases
- We advocate about importance of global health R&D





TB & HIV BURDEN IN EECA









MDR-TB & ANTI MICROBIAL RESISTANCE

GLOBALLY:

- DR-TB is responsible for 1/4 of all AMR deaths
- By 2050, MDR-TB will cost \$17 trillion

<u>IN EUROPE</u>:

- By 2050, MDR-TB will cause 2.1 mln additional deaths
- Additional economic cost of \$1.1 trillion





WHAT WORKS WELL IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TB?

- Strong civil society
- Rooted community response



to reach <u>vulnerable populations</u> and <u>key affected communities</u>

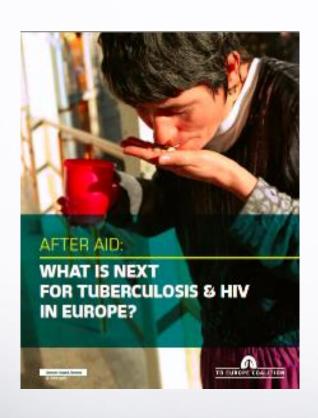
TAJIKISTAN: 37 CSOs working on TB – provide TB care services to local communities.

AZERBAIJAN: CSOs having key role in TB care and treatment for prisoners – ensuring treatment adherence and psychosocial support





EXTERNAL DONORS ARE LEAVING THE REGION - TRANSITION TO DOMESTIC RESOURCES -



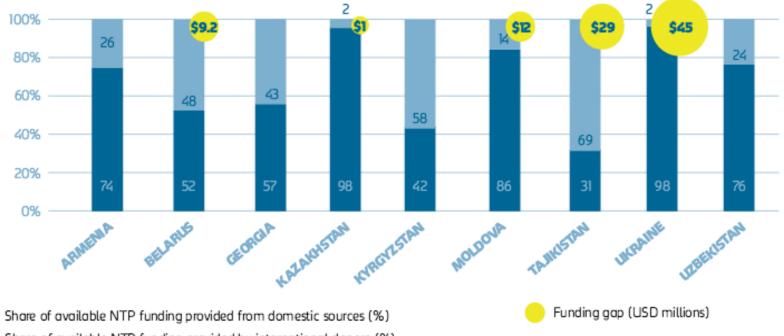
- EECA countries becoming ineligible to development assistance
- External donors (Global Fund, USAID) slowly withdrawing their support to TB & HIV programmes
- Putting at risk sustainability of progress made so far – especially for vulnerable groups
- Negative impact on global health security

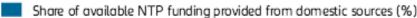




FUNDING GAP

INTERNATIONAL VS. DOMESTIC FINANCING OF NATIONAL TB PROGAMMES & THE FUNDING GAPS





Share of available NTP funding provided by international donors (%)

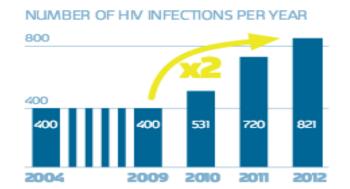






ROMANIA

NO SUPPORT FROM THE GLOBAL FUND FOR HIV PREVENTION & HARM REDUCTION PROGRAMMES



- Global Fund has been major donor for TB programmes in the past decades
- The current €8,5 mln grant will end in 2018
- National TB Programme is chronically underfunded, and budget is decreasing: from €7 mln in 2014 to €3.6 mln in 2016.
- Legal barriers impeding the use of effective TB drugs





UKRAINE

- 2015: National TB Programme budget of \$123 mln (only 59% of total needs)
- 19% of the budget funded by Global Fund
- In 2014: Global Fund support reduced by 50%

Expenditure per TB patient fell down fourfold

Global Fund support will end in 2017

Difficult to expect full transition to domestic funding. Areas most at risk: CSO engagement, patient support, early TB detection among vulnerable groups



WHAT CAN THE EU DO?

- Play strong convener role in the dialogues with EECA countries – having HIV & TB high on the political agenda
- Cross-DG dialogue (DEVCO, NEAR, EEAS, RTD) led by DG SANTE + CSOs and technical partners: have coordinated response to ensure sustainable transition
- Joint Partnership Meeting hosted by EC and WHO by the end of 2016: Shared Responsibility





POLICY FRAMEWORK ON HIV, TB AND HCV

- Outdated TB Framework
- Current HIV Action Plan
- No HCV policy Framework

Need for integrated policy framework on HIV, TB, HCV that must:

- Include Eastern Partnership
- Have a political vision to end communicable diseases in the region
- Take into account transition
- Include issue of MDR and link to AMR
 & need for more research





THANKS!

@GHABrussels

@TBECoalition

gmgrindatto@ghadvocates.org



