

Global tuberculosis report 2025



**Launched
12 November 2025**

**Main findings and
messages**

Acknowledgements

184 countries and areas that reported data

>500 people who contributed to reporting and review of data

Core Report Team, WHO HQ

Taghreed Adam, Nim Arinaminapathy, Annabel Baddeley, Mathieu Bastard, Dennis Falzon, Katherine Floyd, Nebiat Gebreselassie, Avinash Kanchar, Irwin Law, Cecily Miller, Hazim Timimi, Yi Wang, Takuya Yamanaka

Other WHO staff: HQ, regional and country offices

Jean Louis Abena Foe, Pedro Avedillo, Vineet Bhatia, Martin van den Boom, Annemieke Brands, Zhongdan Chen, Monica Dias, Serongkea Deng, Michel Gasana, Medea Gegia, Licé Gonzalez Angulo, Patricia Hall-Eidson, Karina Halle, Clarissa Halum, Diana Hafez, Akudo Ezinne Ikpeazu, Jean Iragena, Taye Letta Janfa, Monique Kamphuis, Tereza Kasaeva, Santosha Kelamane, Alexei Korobitsyn, Giorgi Kuchukhidze, Setiawan Laksono, Marek Lalli, Fuad Mirzayev, Nkateko Mkhondo, Ernesto Montoro, Fukushi Morishita, Md Kamar Rezwan, Carl-Michael Nathanson, Linh Nguyen, Cicilia Gita Parwati, Kyung Hyun Oh, Debora Pedrazzoli, Samuel Schumacher, Anna Stukalova, Lana Syed, Sabine Verkuijl, Kerri Viney, Elena Vovc, Askar Yedilbayev, Matteo Zignol; plus all focal points for TB in WHO country offices

Other key contributors to report content

Pete Dodd (Sheffield University, UK)

Funding

Governments of China and France

Report purpose, format & content

Report purpose

The report provides a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the TB epidemic and of progress in the response at global, regional and country levels, in the context of global commitments, strategies and targets

**WHO End TB Strategy, 2016–2035
UN Sustainable Development Goals, 2016–2030
2023 UN high-level meeting on TB**

WHO End TB Strategy

2016–2035

INDICATORS	MILESTONES		TARGETS	
	2020	2025	2030	2035
1. Reduction in number of TB deaths compared with 2015 (%)	35%	75%	90%	95%
2. Reduction in TB incidence rate compared with 2015 (%)	20%	50%	80%	90%
3. Percentage of TB-affected households facing catastrophic costs due to TB	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero

UN Sustainable Development Goals

2016–2030

**SDG Target 3.3 includes
ending the TB epidemic**

**TB incidence rate is indicator
for assessment of progress**

2023 UN high-level meeting on TB

Global targets

Indicator	Target
Coverage	
Coverage of rapid diagnostic testing for TB	100% by 2027
Coverage of TB diagnosis & treatment	90% by 2027
Coverage of health & social benefits package for people with TB	100% by 2027
Coverage of TPT for priority groups (household contacts of people with TB; people living with HIV)	90% by 2027
New vaccines	
Availability of new TB vaccines that are safe and effective	Rollout initiated, preferably within 5 years
Funding	
Annual funding for universal access to quality prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for TB	US\$ 22 billion by 2027, US\$ 35 billion by 2030
Annual funding for TB research	US\$ 5 billion by 2027

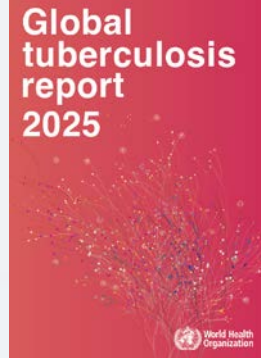
Report format

- **Core report document** with the main findings and messages
- **Report webpages** with expanded and more detailed content, including many interactive graphics
- **Mobile app** with global, regional and country profiles



Report landing page

Read the main report findings and messages



Download

Country, regional and global profiles

Data for key indicators at your fingertips



Apple store

Google store

Explore more detailed and interactive content

Standard topics

- 1. TB disease burden >
- 2. TB diagnosis & treatment >
- 3. TB prevention & screening >
- 4. TB financing >
- 5. UHC & TB determinants >
- 6. TB research & innovation >

Featured topics

- Impact of 2025 funding cuts >
- The third national TB prevalence survey in Cambodia >
- TB preventive treatment in China >
- TB and gender >

Data

- Country, regional and global profiles >
- TB data >
- Slide set >

Other

- Top findings and messages (multilingual) >
- Technical appendix: disease burden estimates >
- Technical appendix: TB financing >

Main topics covered in the report

- 1. TB disease burden**
- 2. TB diagnosis & treatment**
- 3. TB prevention & screening**
- 4. TB financing**
- 5. Universal health coverage & costs faced by TB-affected households**
- 6. Multisectoral action & accountability**
- 7. TB research**

Featured topics this year

- 1. Impact of 2025 funding cuts on TB services**
- 2. The third national TB prevalence survey in Cambodia**
- 3. Expansion of TB preventive treatment (TPT) in China**
- 4. TB & gender**

Main source of data for report

Annual rounds of global TB data collection from 215 countries and areas

WHO Region	Countries and areas that reported data <u>in 2024</u>	WHO Member States that reported data <u>in 2024</u>
Africa	46/47	46/47
Americas	35/45	29/35
Eastern Mediterranean	21/22	20/21
Europe	40/54	39/53
South-East Asia	10/10	10/10
Western Pacific	32/37	26/28
All regions	184/215	170/194

Plus: SDG, OECD & World Bank databases

Datasets and estimates from UNAIDS

WHO mortality database and Global Health Observatory

Data from national TB prevalence surveys, drug resistance surveys, inventory studies

1-slide overview

- **TB remains a major global public health problem**
- **Progress towards targets off track in most parts of the world**
- **Most indicators moving in the right direction and there are regional and country success stories**
- **Funding cuts threaten progress**
- **Political commitment and domestic funding in high TB burden countries more important than ever**

Headline global numbers

Headline global numbers **2024 unless stated**

- Incident TB cases: **10.7 million** (95% UI: 9.9–11.5 million) ↓↓
 - rate, **131** per 100,000 population
- TB deaths: **1.23 million** (95% UI: 1.13–1.33 million) ↓↓↓
 - 1.08 million among HIV-negative people
 - 150k among people with HIV*
- Incident cases of MDR/RR-TB**: **390k** (95% UI: 360–430k) ↓
- Number of people newly diagnosed with TB and reported: **8.3 million** ↑
- Number newly diagnosed with TB as % of TB incidence: **78%** ↑
- Coverage of rapid testing, people newly diagnosed with TB: **54%** ↑
- Number of people enrolled on treatment for MDR/RR-TB: **165k** ↓
- Number treated for MDR/RR-TB as % MDR/RR-TB incidence: **42%** —

*officially classified as deaths caused by HIV/AIDS

**Multidrug or rifampicin-resistant TB

Headline global numbers **2024 unless stated**

- Treatment success rate, drug-susceptible TB (enrolled in 2023): **88%** —
- Treatment success rate, MDR/RR-TB (enrolled in 2022): **71%** ↑
- Percentage of TB-affected households facing catastrophic costs: **47%** —
- Percentage of people with TB covered by health/social benefits: **~44%** —
- Number of people provided with TB preventive treatment: **5.3 million** ↑
 - Coverage among people living with HIV: **58%** ↑
 - Coverage among household contacts of people with TB: **25%** ↑
- Funding for TB services: **US\$ 5.9 billion** —
- Funding for TB research: **US\$ 1.2 billion** (2023) ↑
- New TB vaccines: **6 in Phase 3 trials** (August 2025) —

Headline global numbers

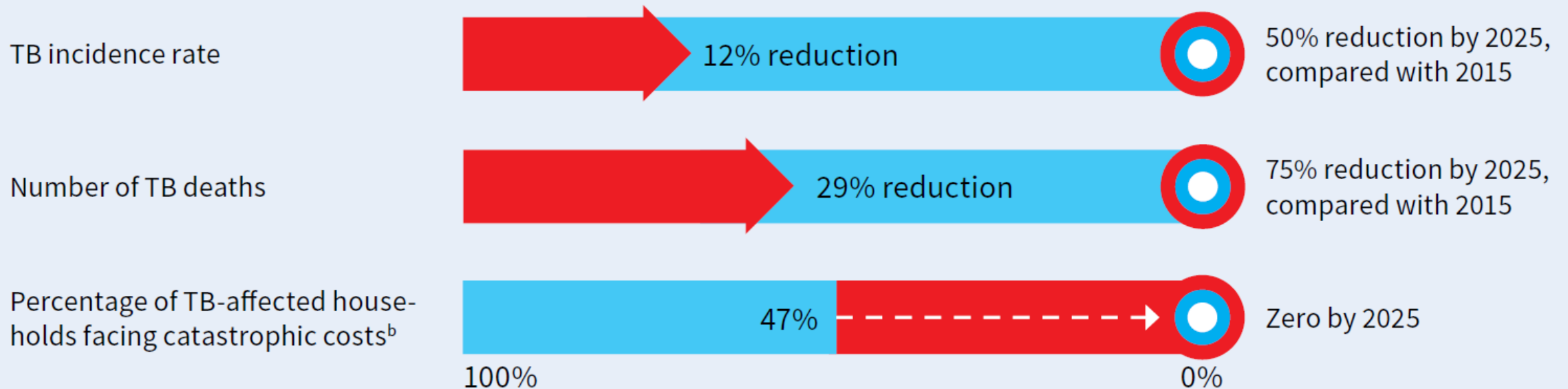
- **101 countries** achieved a reduction in the TB incidence rate of at least 20%, compared with a baseline of 2015, in the period 2020–2024, thus reaching or surpassing the first milestone of the End TB Strategy (albeit with a delay of up to 4 years)
- **65 countries** achieved a reduction in the annual number of TB deaths of at least 35%, compared with a baseline of 2015, in the period 2020–2024, thus reaching or surpassing the first milestone of the End TB Strategy (albeit with a delay of up to 4 years)
- **49 countries** reached both milestones in the period 2020–2024

Progress towards global targets

Summary of progress towards global TB targets

End TB Strategy

End TB Strategy, 2025 milestones

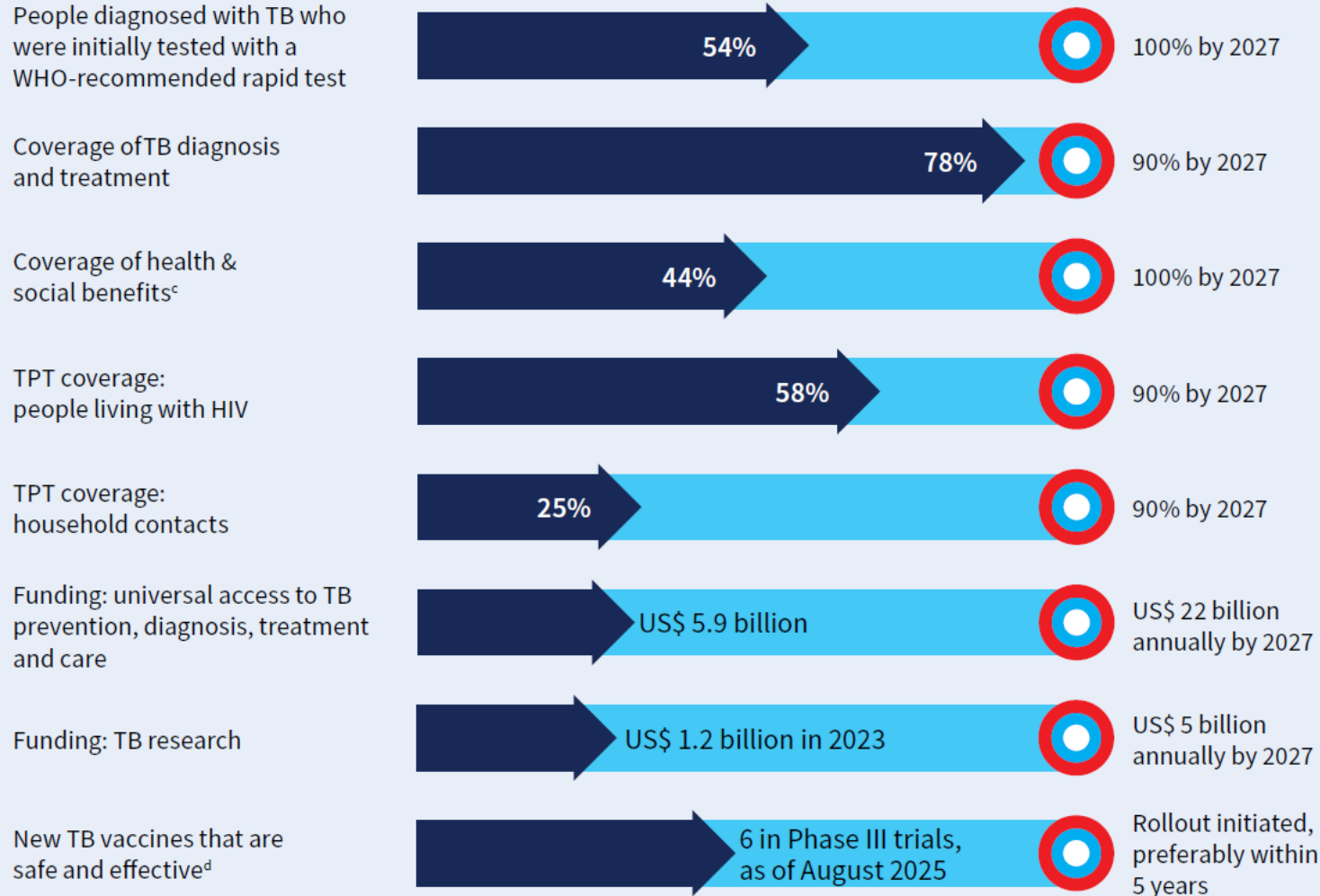


See Introduction facing page in the report

Summary of progress towards global TB targets

UN high-level meeting, 2023

2023 UN high-level meeting on TB, targets

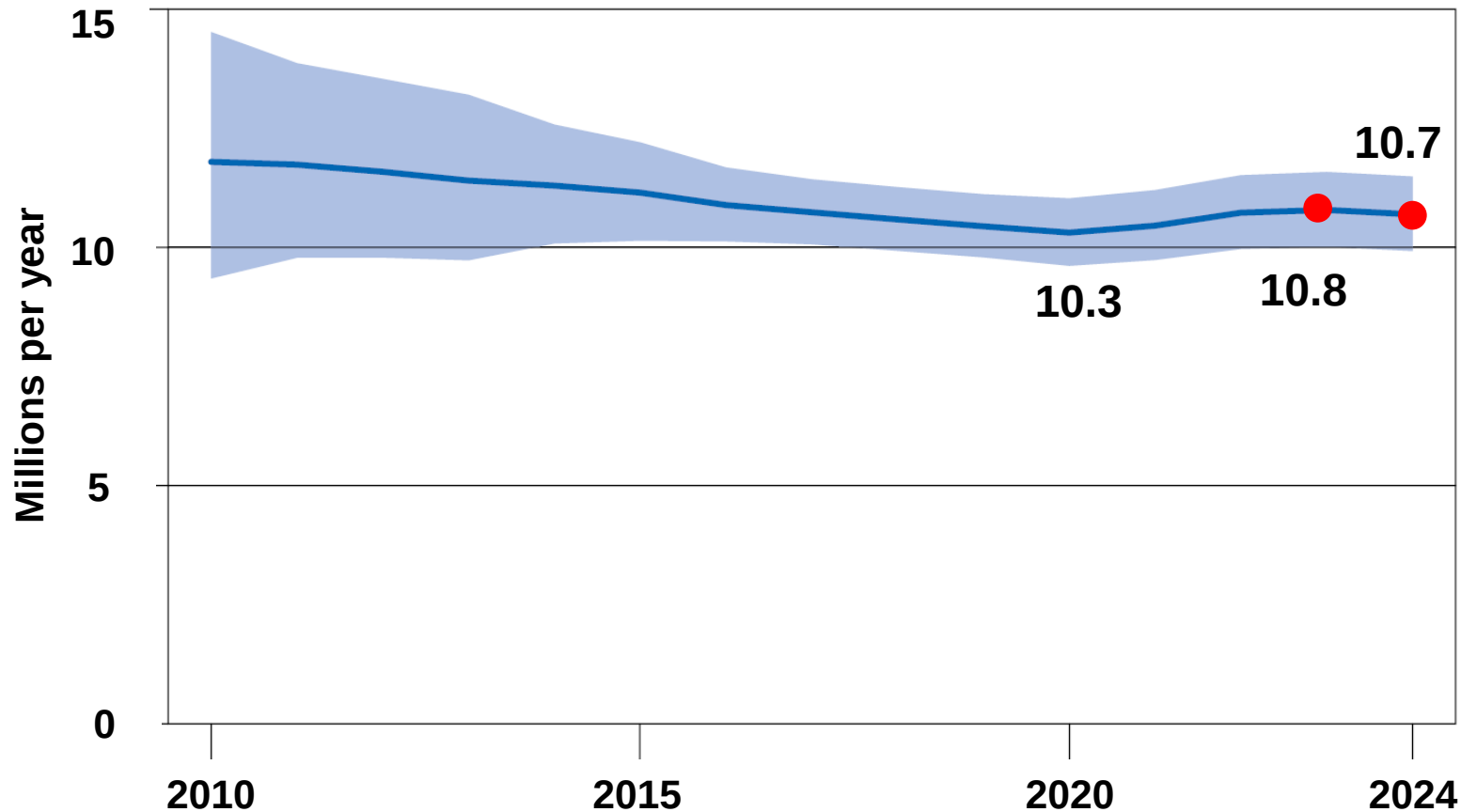


**See Introduction
facing page in the report**

Estimates of TB disease burden

Global fall in TB incidence in 2024, for the first time since 2020

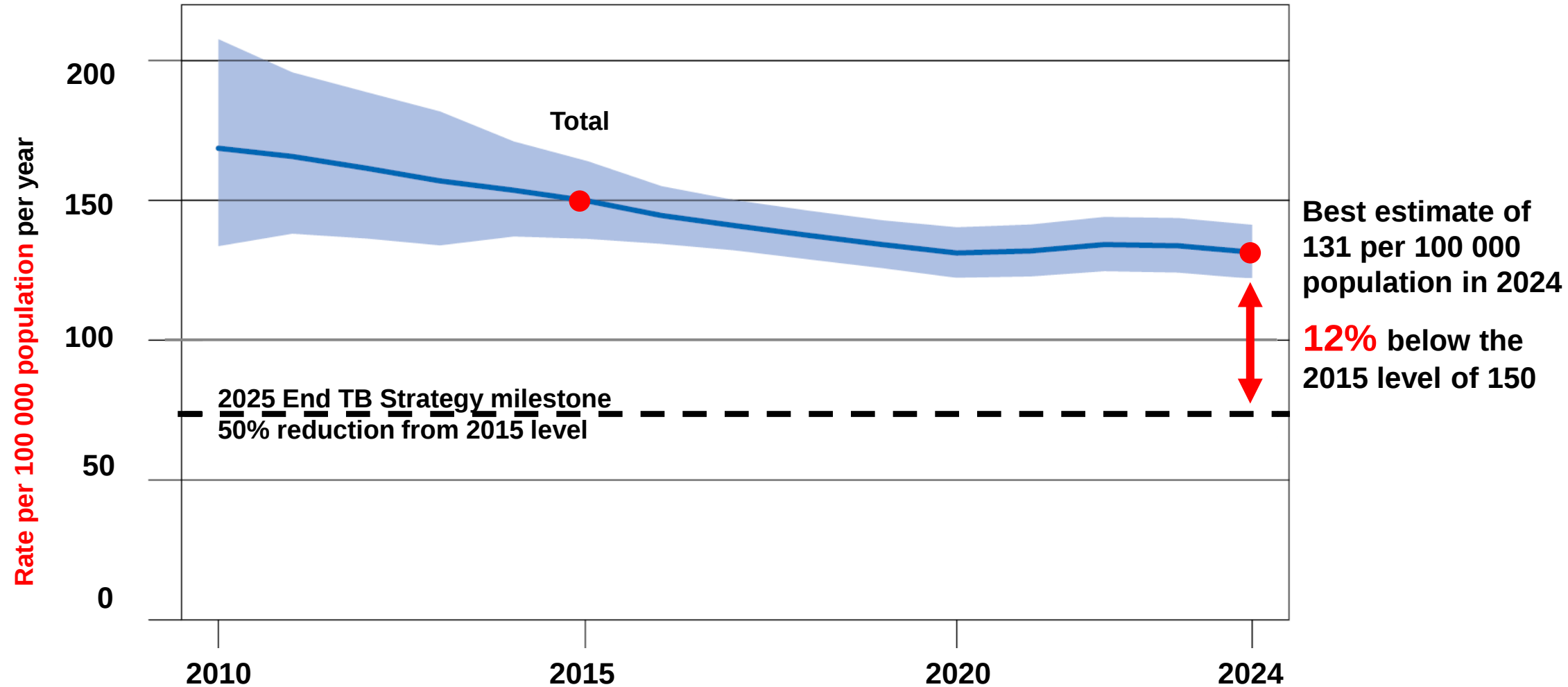
Best estimate of 10.7 million in 2024, down from 10.8 million in 2023



Shaded area shows 95% uncertainty interval

Global TB incidence rate also falling

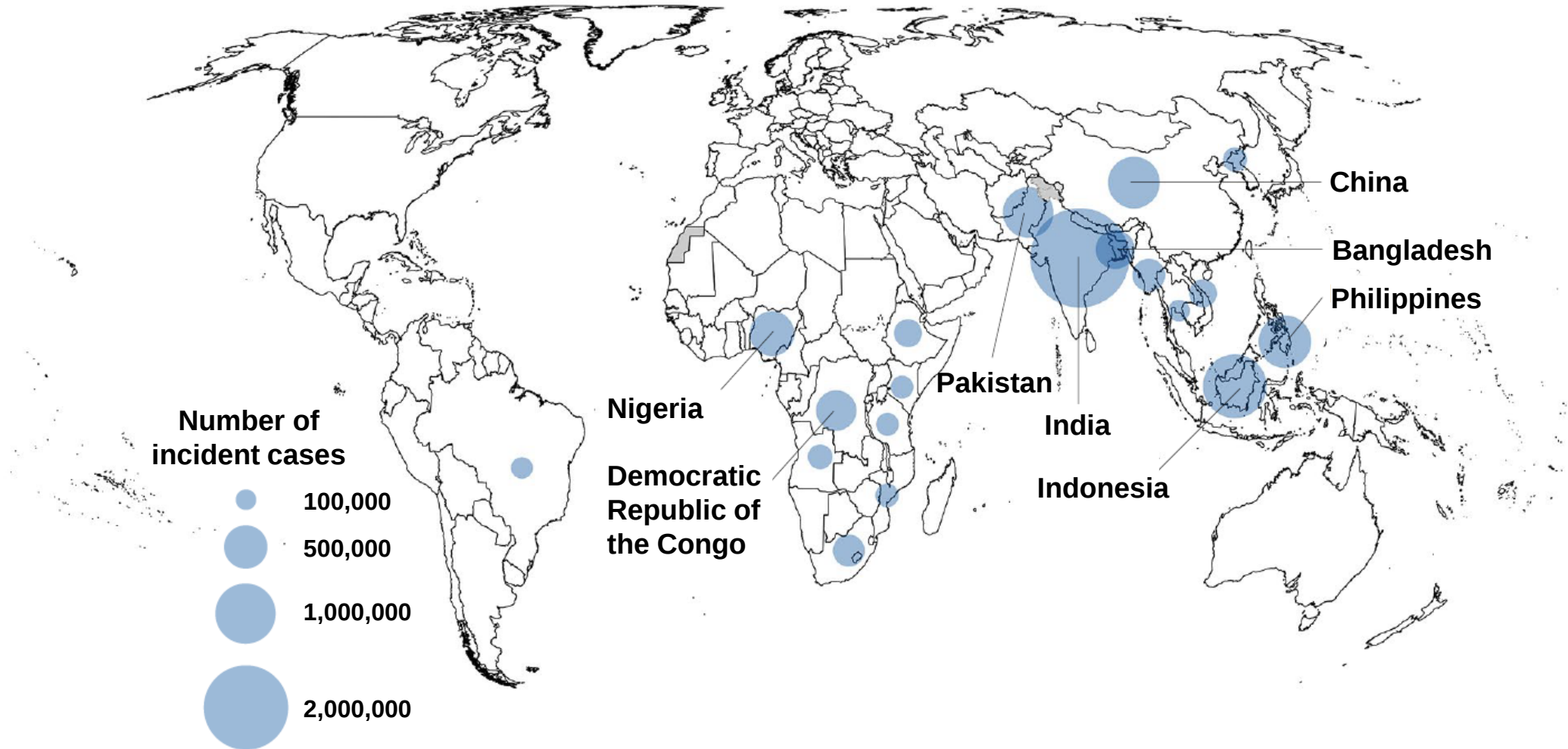
1.7% decline between 2023 and 2024



Reduction 2015–2020 was 12%; from 2010–2020 and 2010–2024, 22%

8 countries, 67% of global cases in 2024

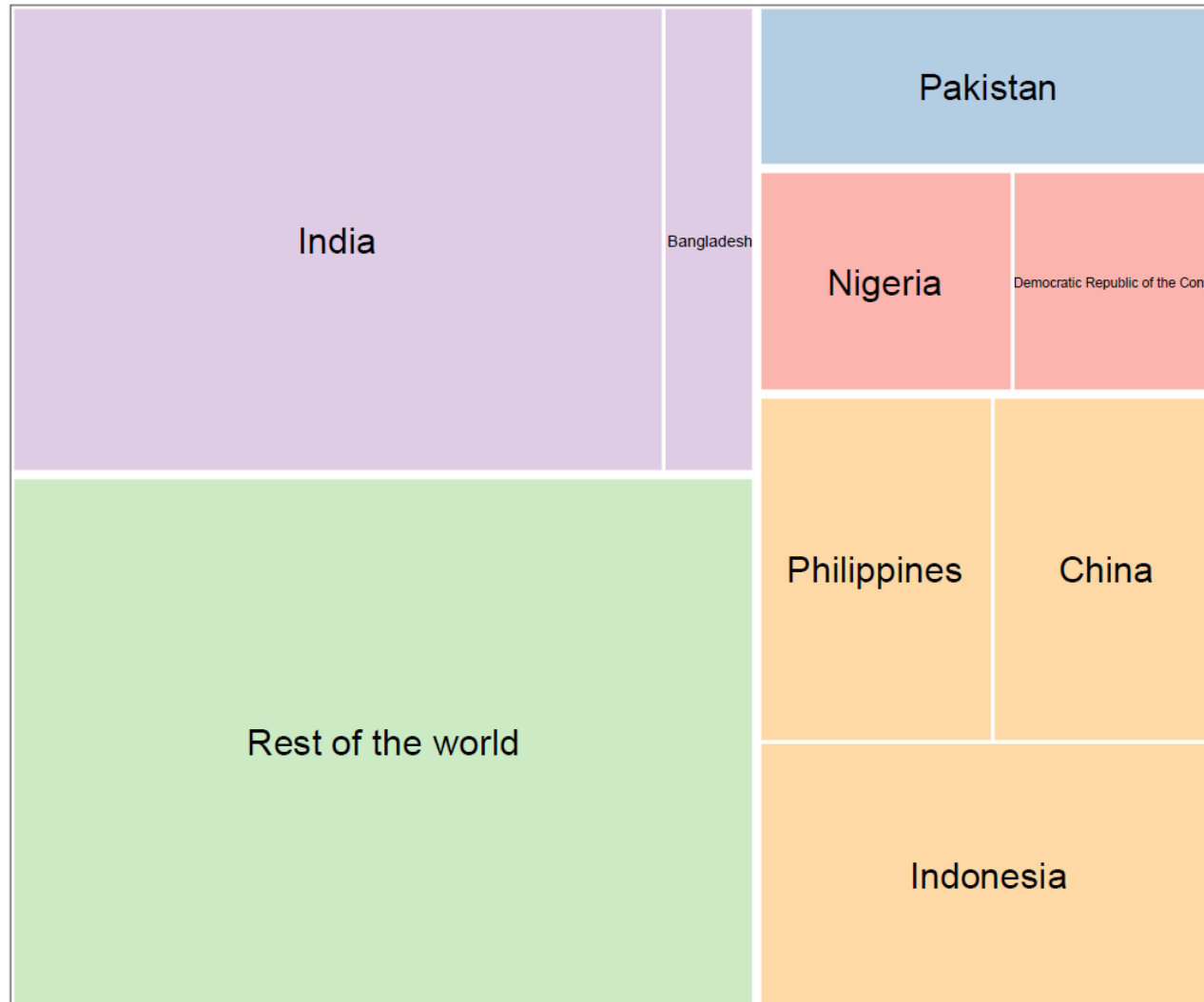
87% in 30 high TB burden countries



Circles shown for countries with at least 100 000 estimated cases

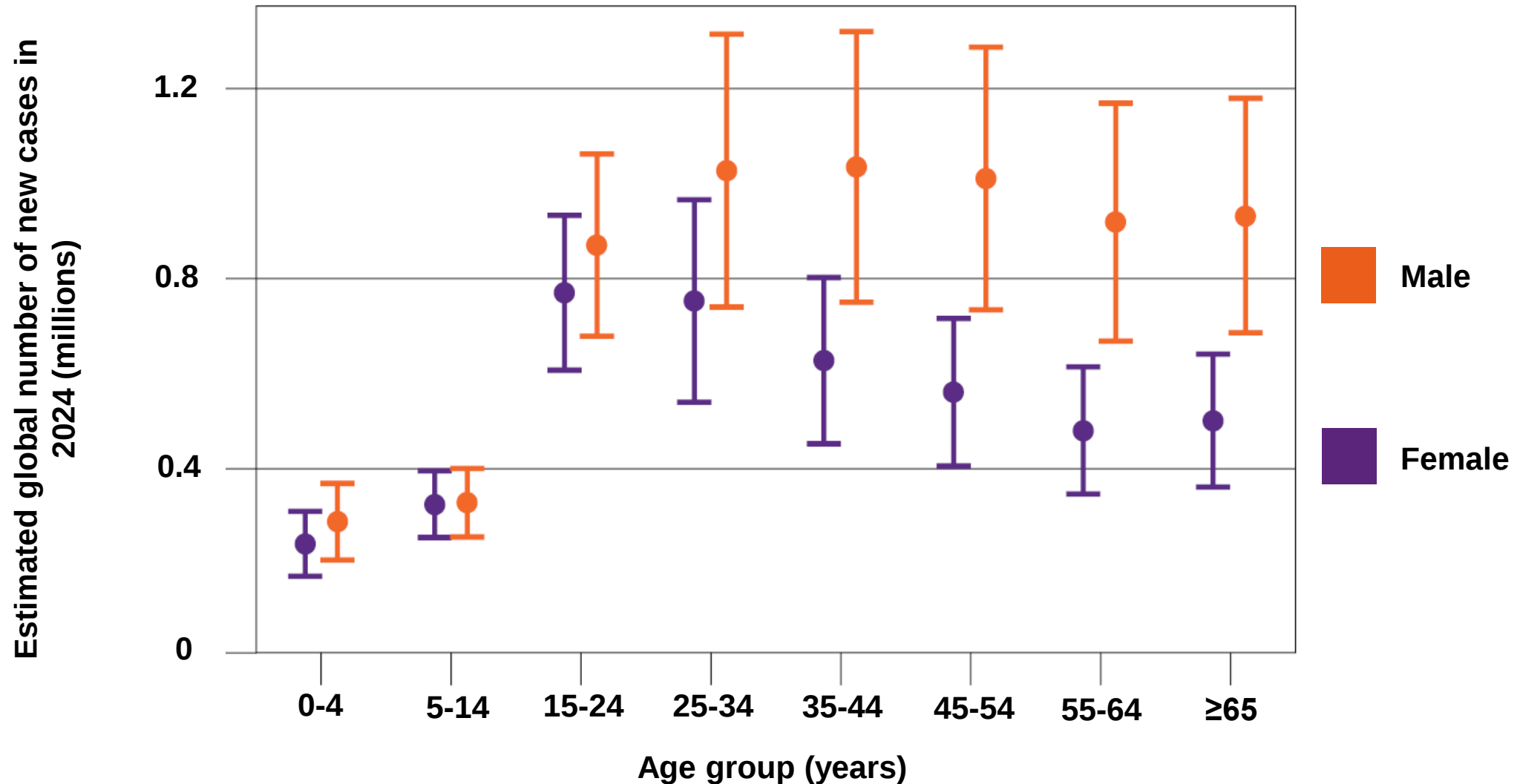
In order, the share of the top 8 was:

India (25%), Indonesia (10%), the Philippines (6.8%), China (6.5%), Pakistan (6.3%), Nigeria (4.8%), DR Congo (3.9%), Bangladesh (3.6%)

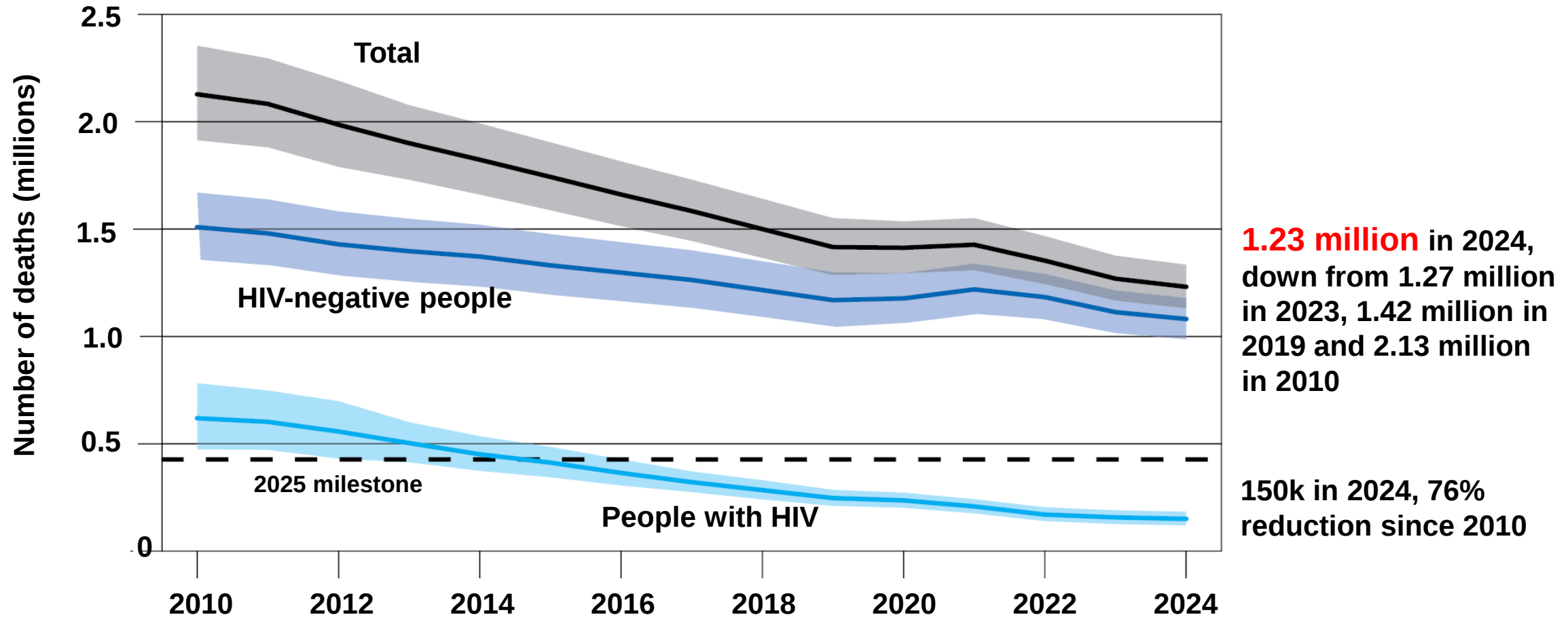


Most TB cases among adults, more men than women

Globally: 54% men, 35% women, 11% children & young adolescents (<15 years)



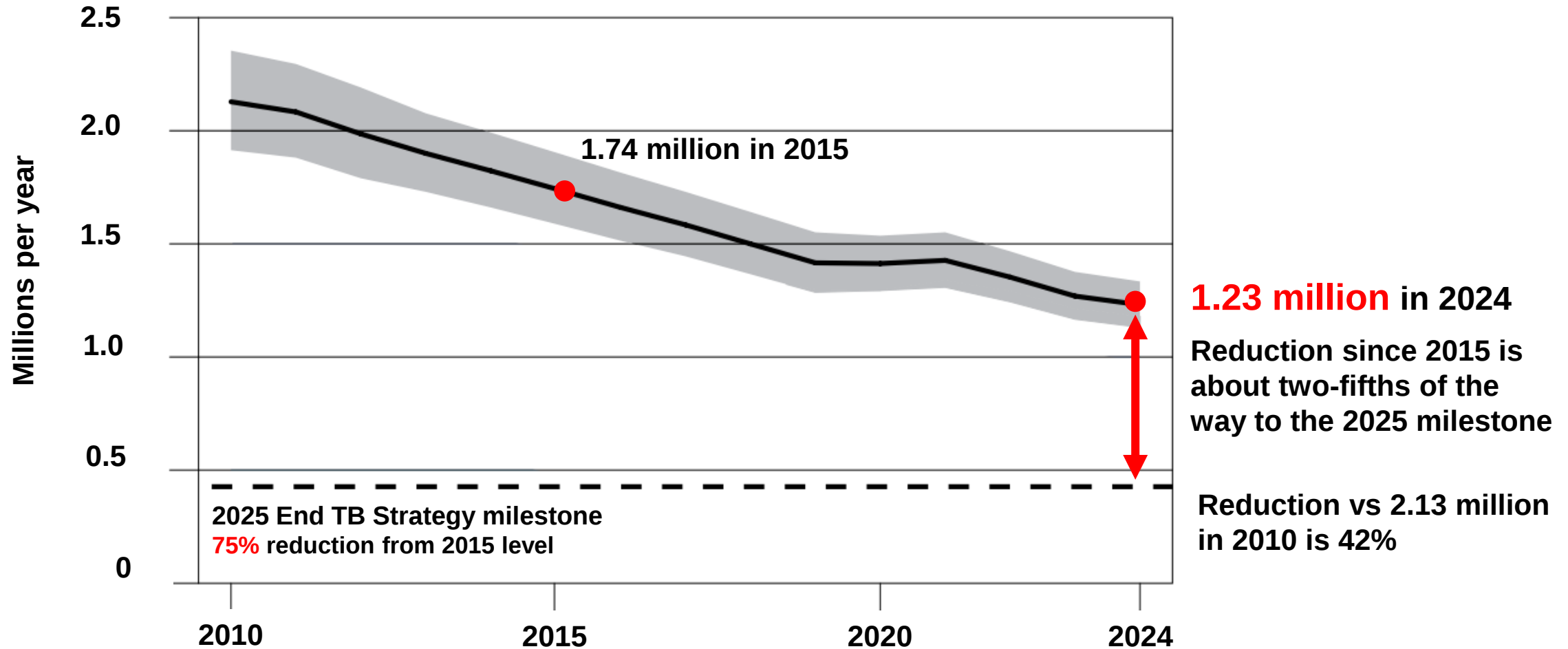
Further fall in global number of deaths from TB, for 3rd consecutive year



Shaded areas show 95% uncertainty intervals

Global number of deaths from TB* in 2024

29% below level of 2015



*Combined total, including deaths from TB among people with HIV

TB is the leading cause of death from a single infectious agent, worldwide

based on latest global data and estimates available for 2024

Estimated number of **TB** deaths among HIV-negative people*

1.08 million
(95% UI: 0.99–1.18)

Officially reported number of deaths from **COVID-19****

70k

Estimated number of deaths from **HIV/AIDS*****

630k
(95% UI: 600–660k)

*Deaths from TB among people with HIV officially classified as deaths from HIV/AIDS

**Sources: Coronavirus (COVID-19) dashboard. Geneva: World Health Organization (<https://covid19.who.int/>)
Less than half the countries that reported data for 2023 have so far done so for 2024

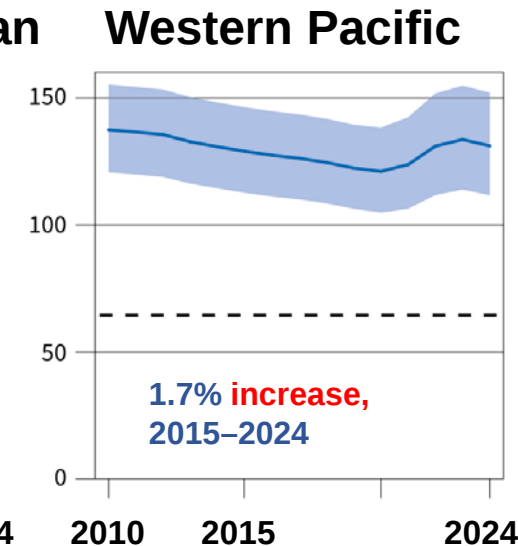
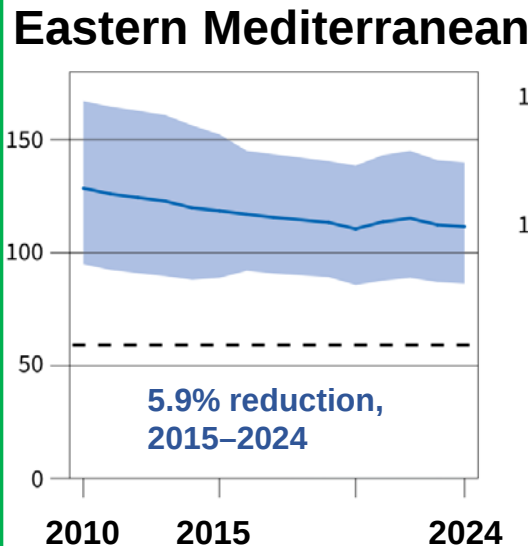
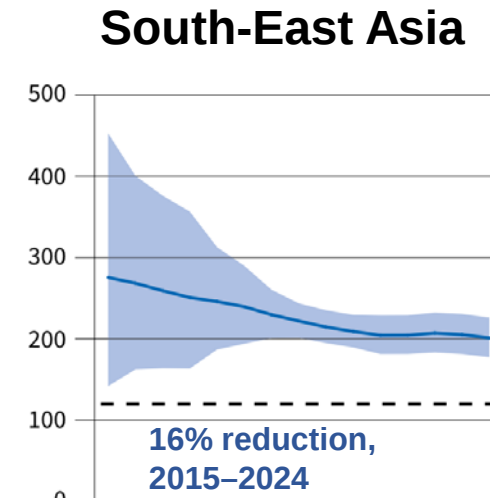
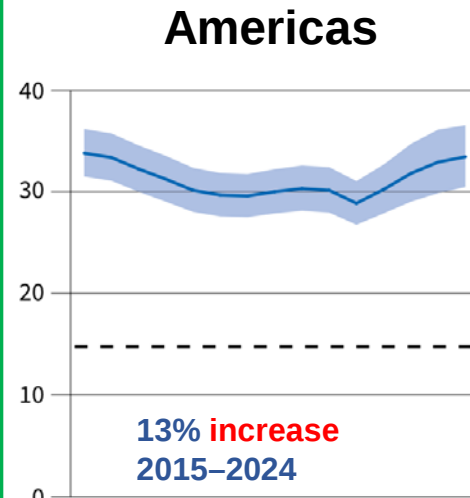
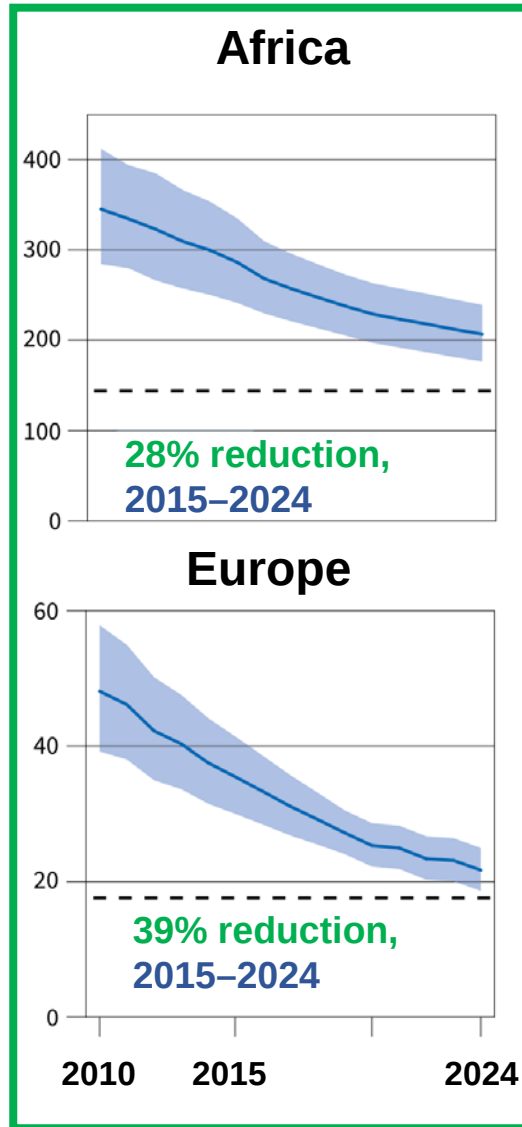
*** AIDS info. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2025. (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>)

Better progress in reducing TB incidence rate in 2 WHO regions

**African Region
&
European
Region**

estimated to
have passed
first Strategy
milestone
(**20%** reduction
from 2015)

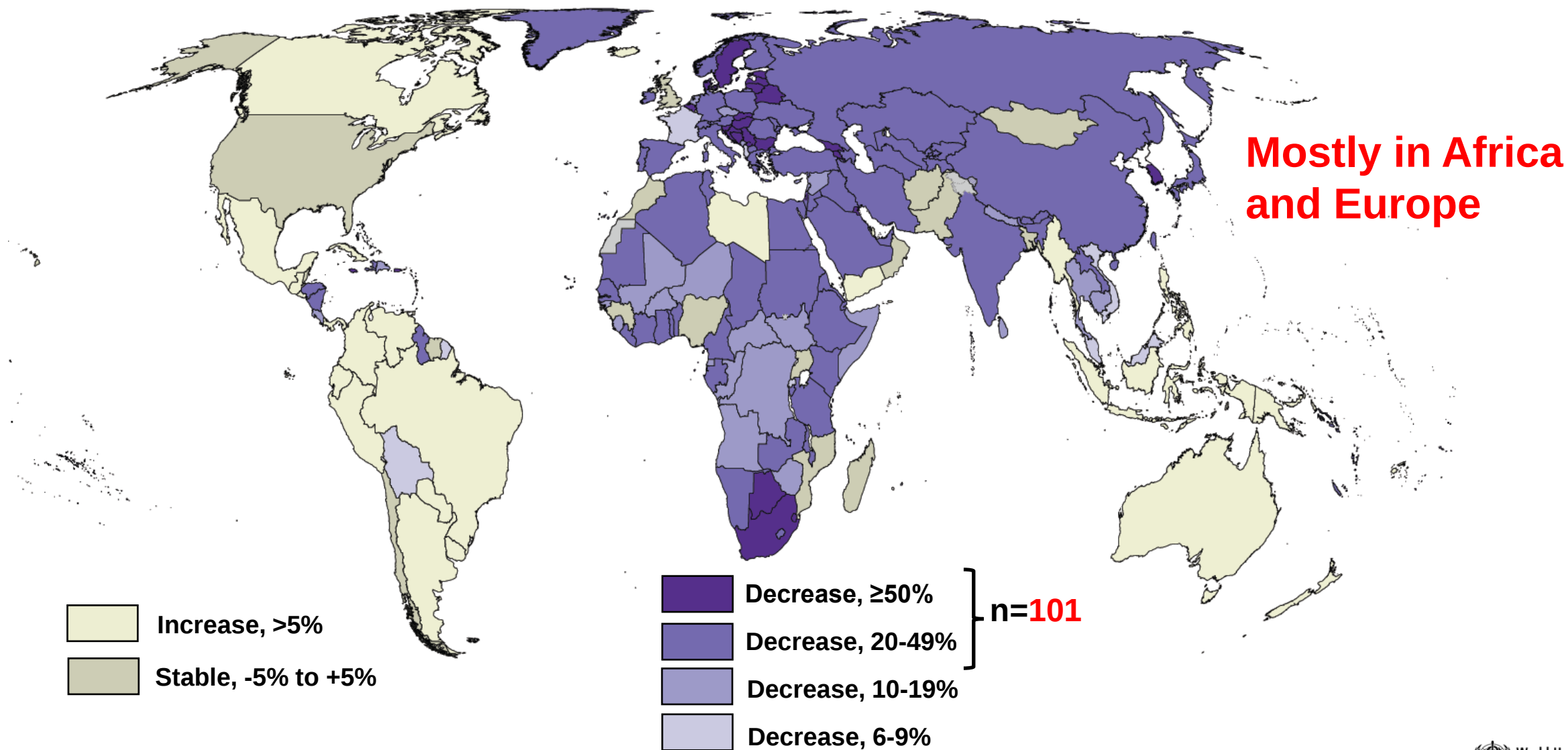
Rate per 100 000 population per year



Dashed lines
show 2025
milestone of
the End TB
Strategy: 50%
reduction,
2015–2025

Shaded areas
show 95%
uncertainty
intervals

101 countries estimated to have achieved reduction in TB incidence of $\geq 20\%$, 2024 vs 2015

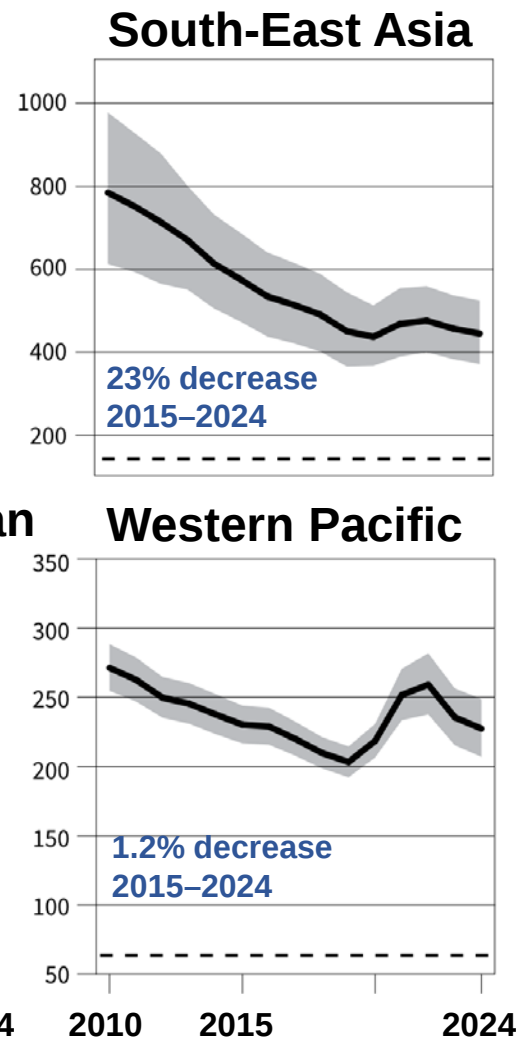
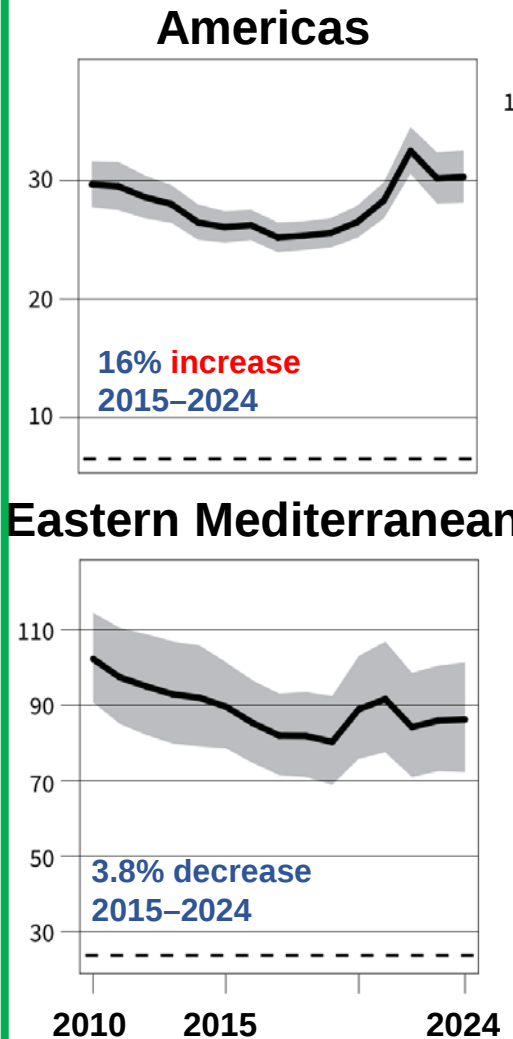
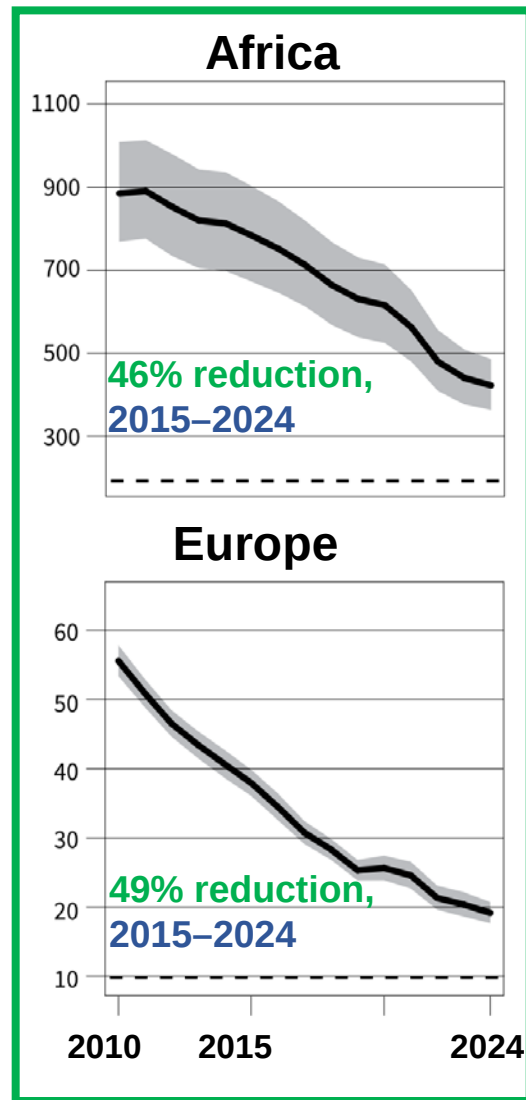


*Thus reaching or surpassing the first milestone of the End TB Strategy

Better progress in reducing number of TB deaths in 2 WHO regions

African Region & European Region estimated to have passed first Strategy milestone (35% reduction from 2015)

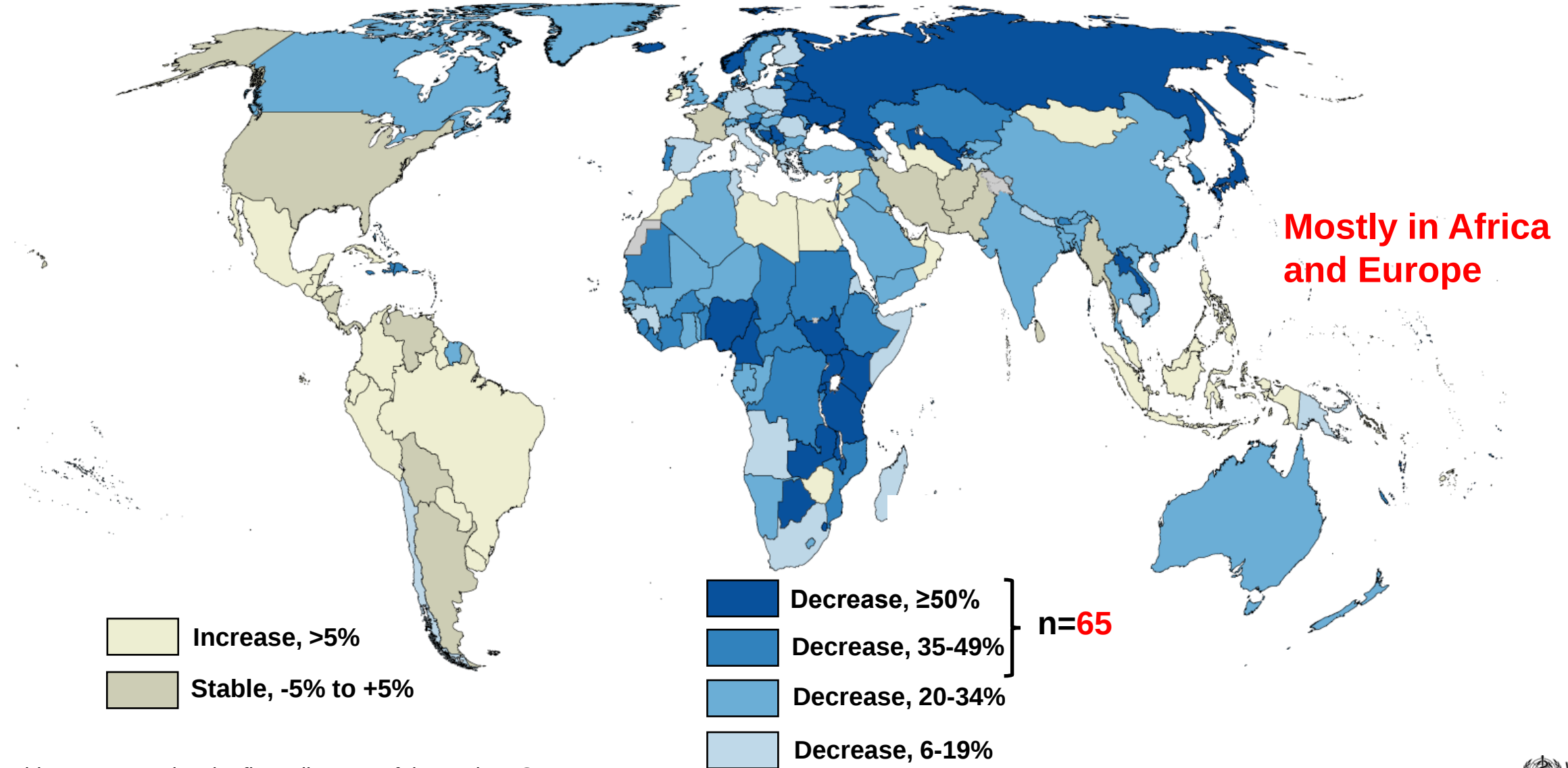
Total TB deaths per year (thousands)



Dashed lines show 2025 milestone of the End TB Strategy: 75% reduction, 2015–2025

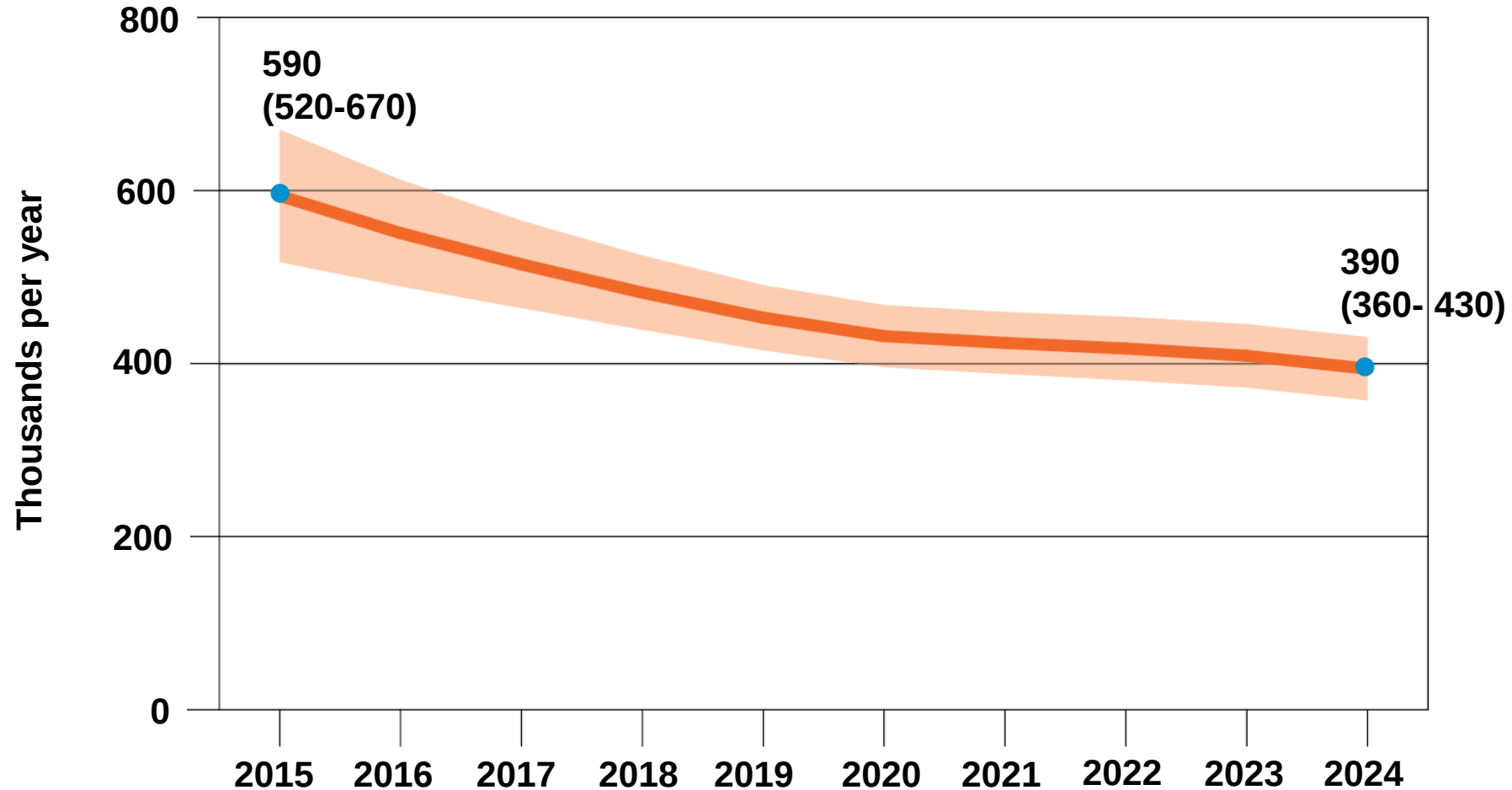
Shaded areas show 95% uncertainty intervals

65 countries estimated to have reduced the number of TB deaths by $\geq 35\%$, 2024 vs 2015*



*Thus reaching or surpassing the first milestone of the End TB Strategy

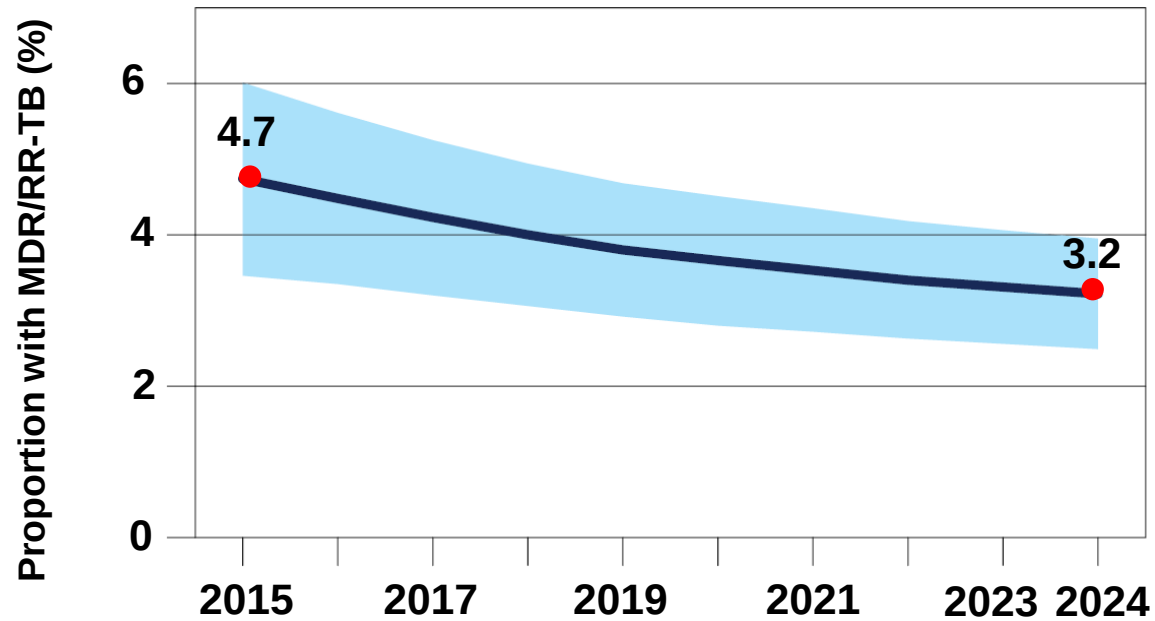
Global number of people developing MDR/RR-TB each year is falling slowly



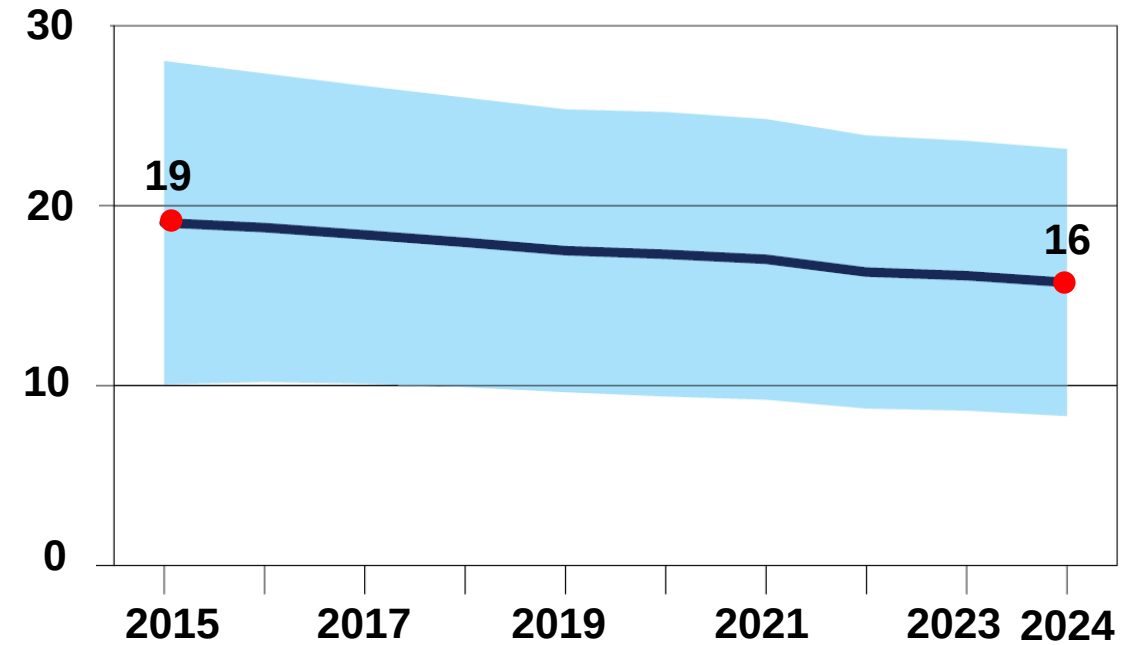
Shaded area shows 95% uncertainty interval

Global proportion of people with TB who have MDR/RR-TB has been falling since 2015

People with no previous history of TB treatment



People previously treated for TB



Shaded areas show 95% uncertainty intervals

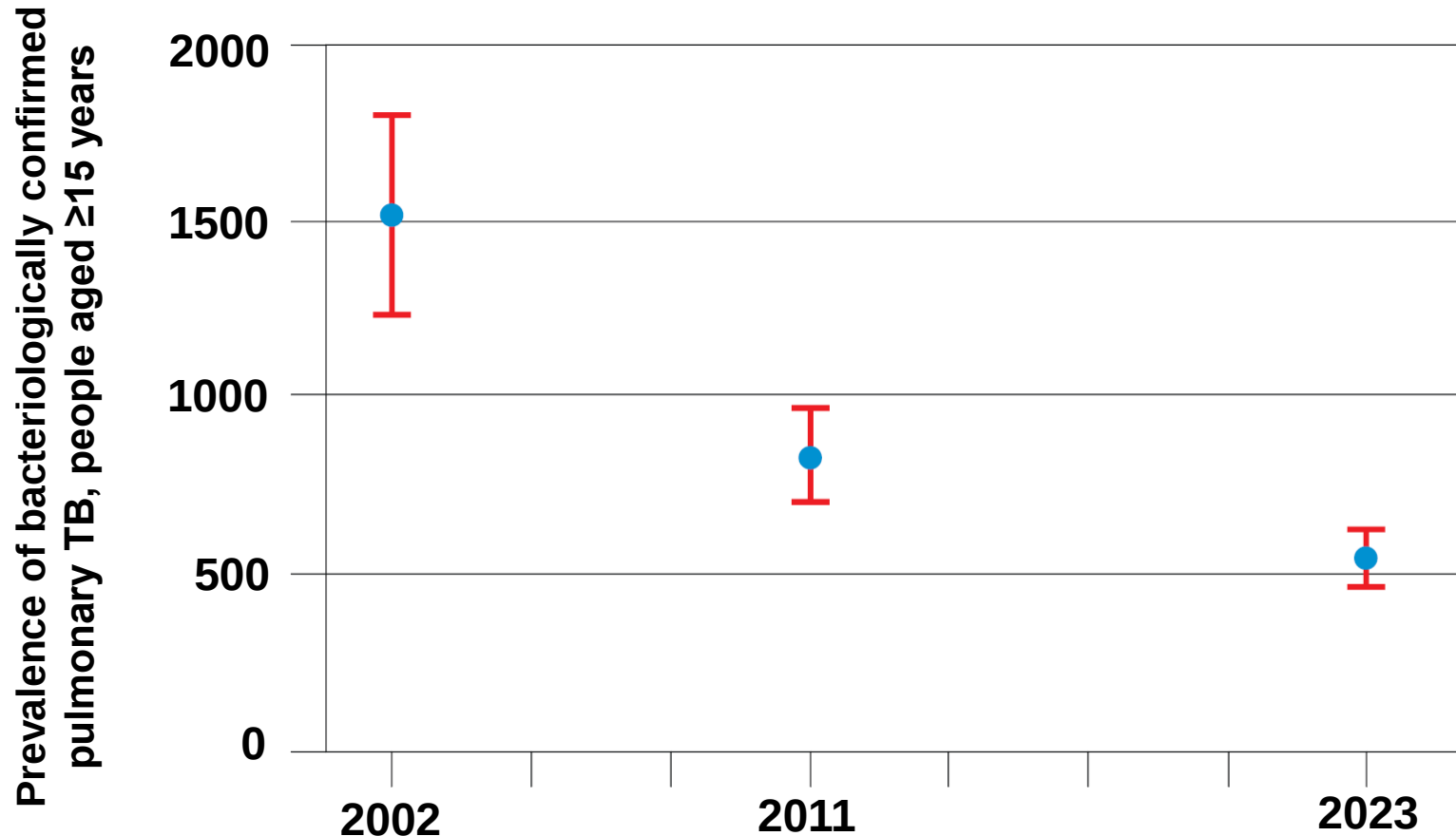
Repeat national surveys and strengthened surveillance needed in the years up to 2030, for robust 2030 targets assessment

- **New direct measurements of disease burden needed**
 - National VR systems
 - used for mortality estimates for 123 countries (55% global TB deaths)
 - National TB prevalence surveys
 - used for incidence estimates for 29 countries (66% global TB incidence)
 - National inventory studies to measure underreporting
 - used for incidence estimates for 10 countries (18% global TB incidence)

*12 countries considering repeat surveys: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Malawi, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**4 high TB burden countries planning a national TB inventory study: Mongolia, the Philippines, South Africa, Viet Nam.

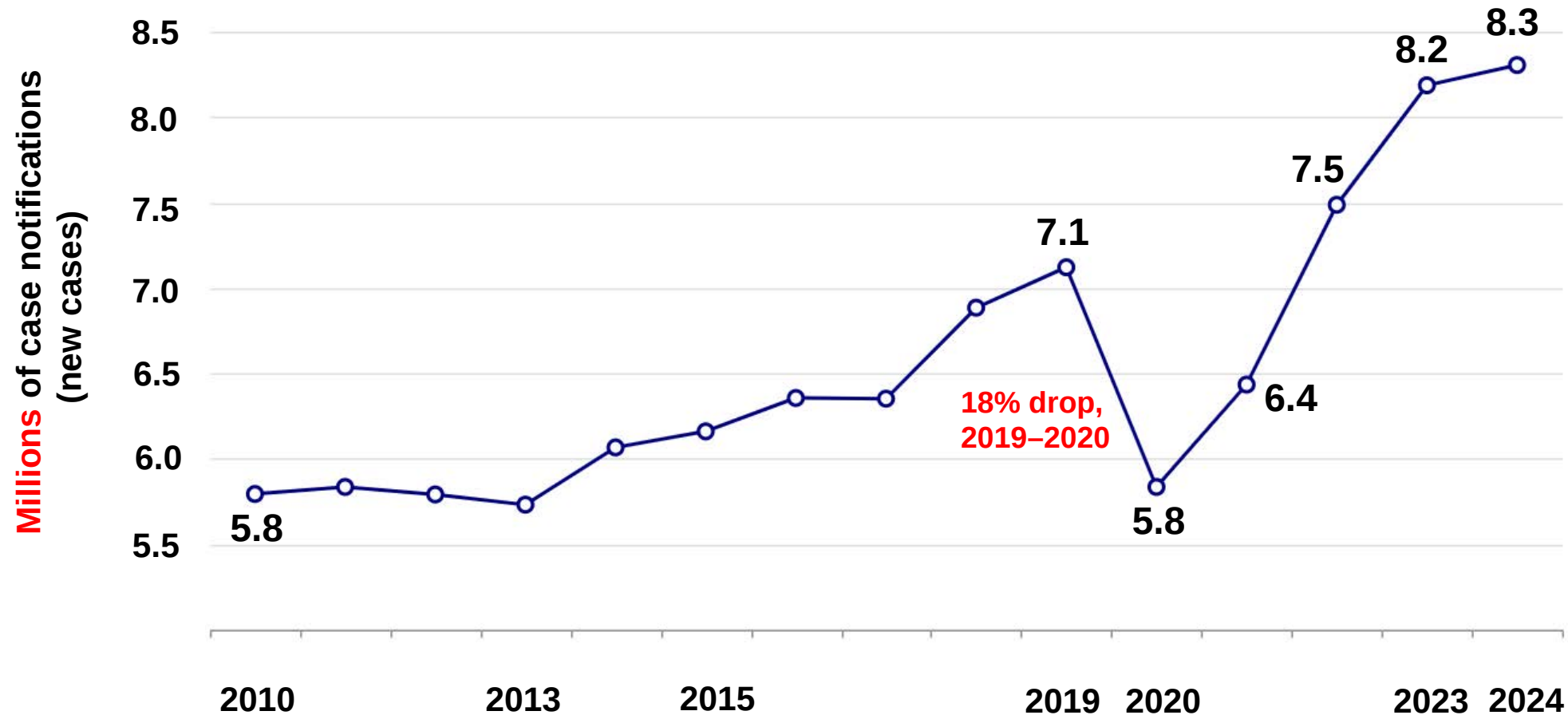
Cambodia has become the first country in the 21st century to implement 3 national TB prevalence surveys approximately 50% reduction per decade, 2002–2023



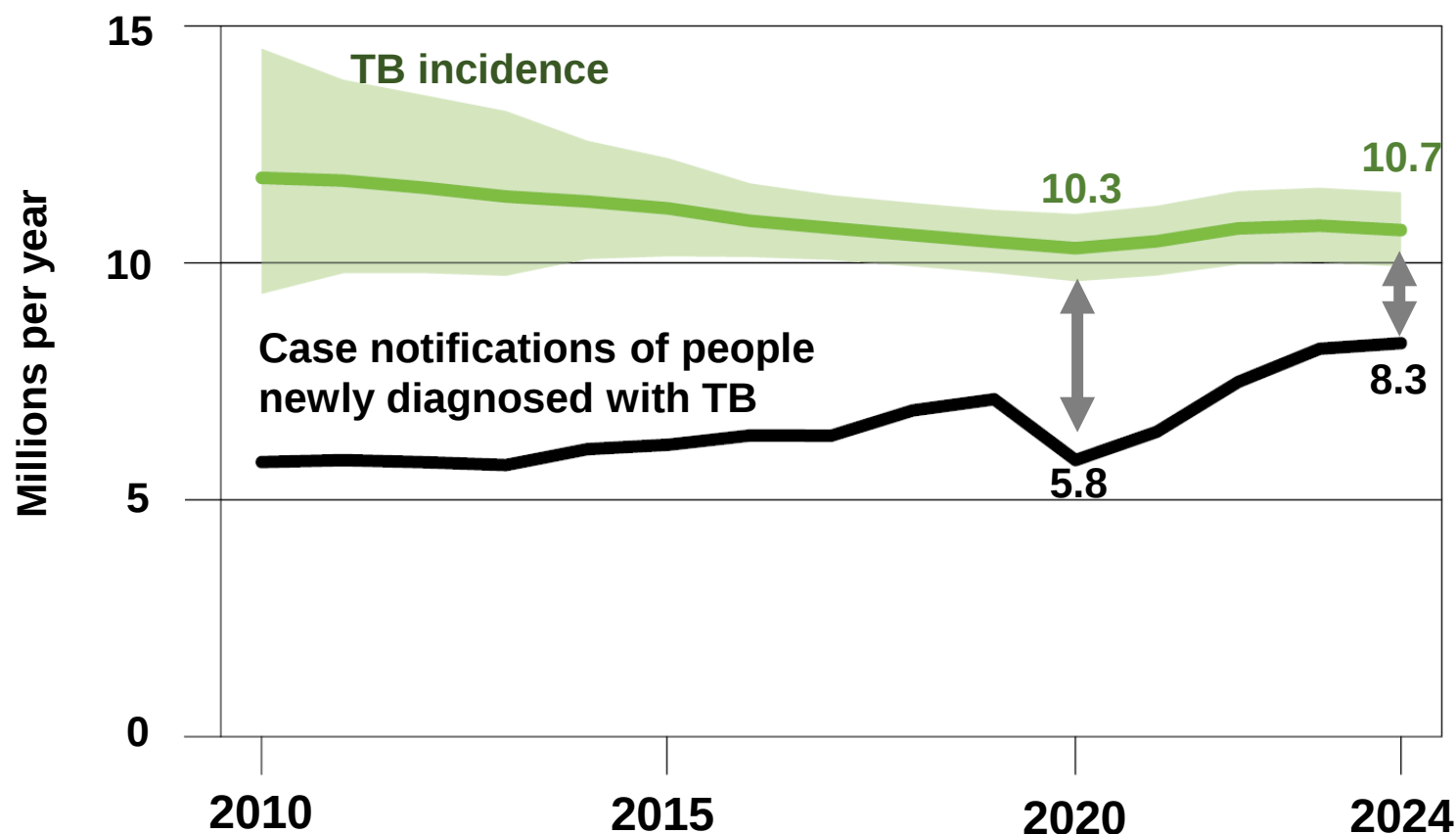
TB diagnosis & treatment

Global number of case notifications of people newly diagnosed with TB **8.3 million** in 2024

Numbers in 2022, 2023, 2024 probably included backlog of people whose diagnosis was delayed by COVID disruptions



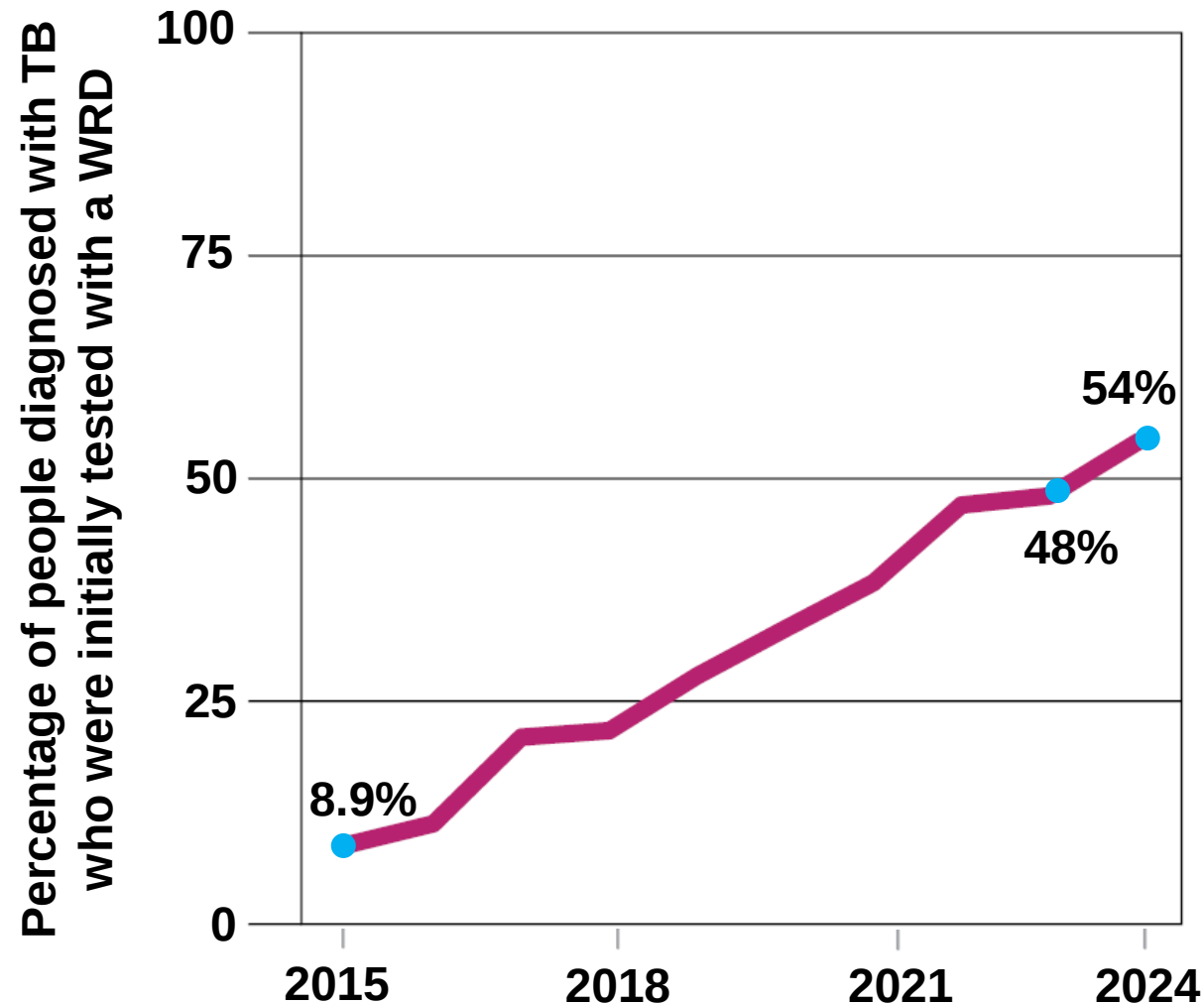
Further narrowing of global gap between estimated number of people falling ill with TB and reported number newly diagnosed



Case notifications equivalent to **78%** of estimated incidence in 2024

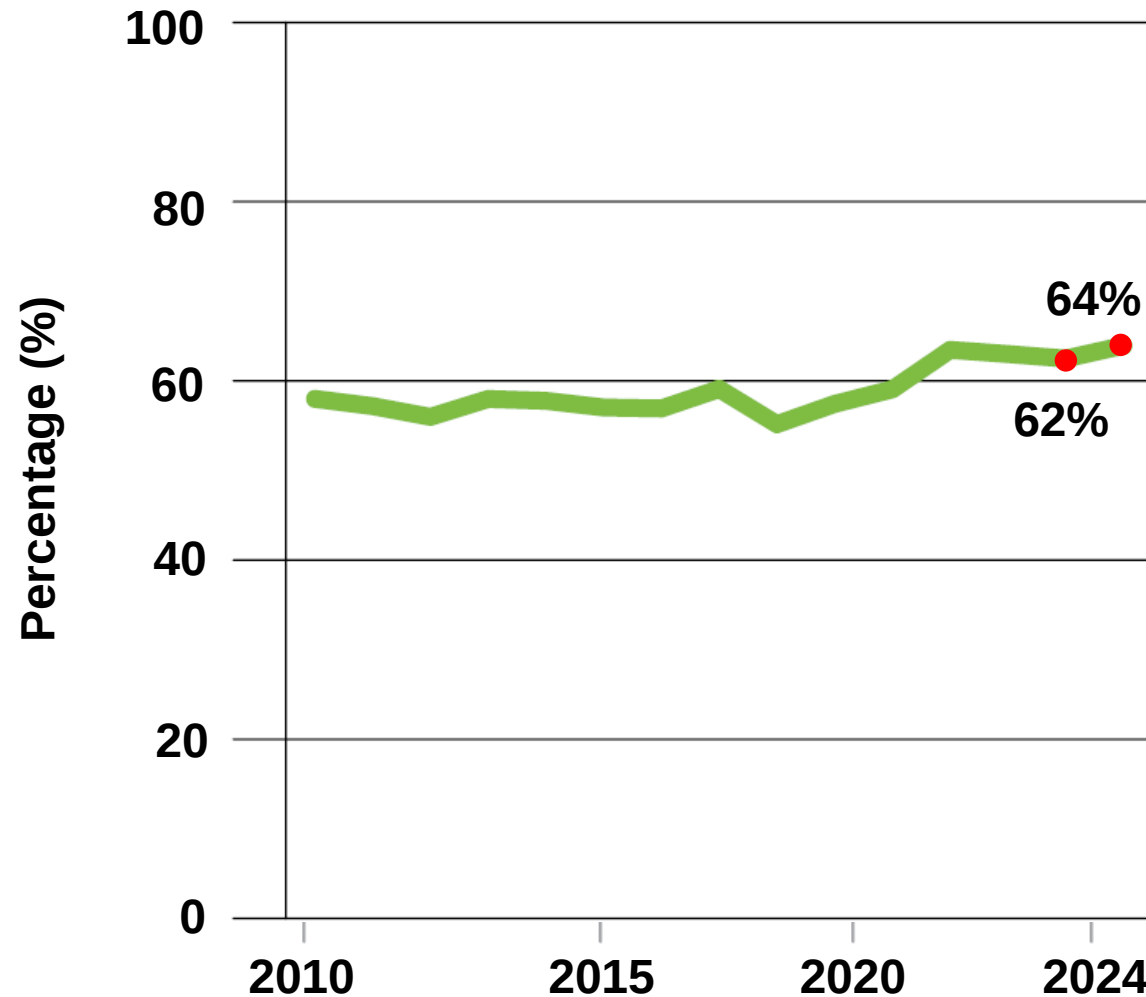
Shaded area shows the 95% uncertainty interval

Global coverage of rapid testing improving, although still far from 100% target



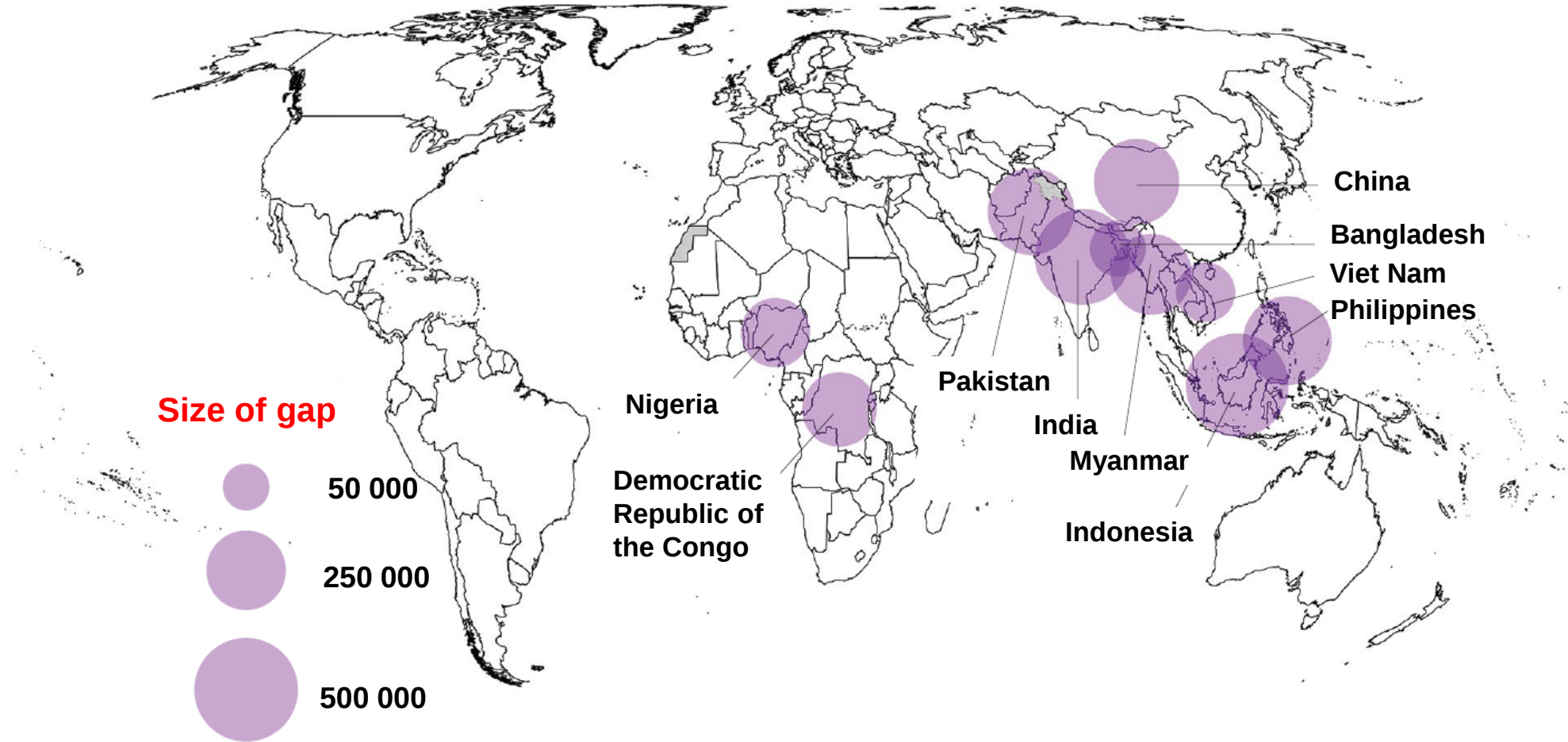
Coverage reached
54% in 2024, up from
48% in 2023

Global stagnation in % of people diagnosed with TB that was bacteriologically confirmed



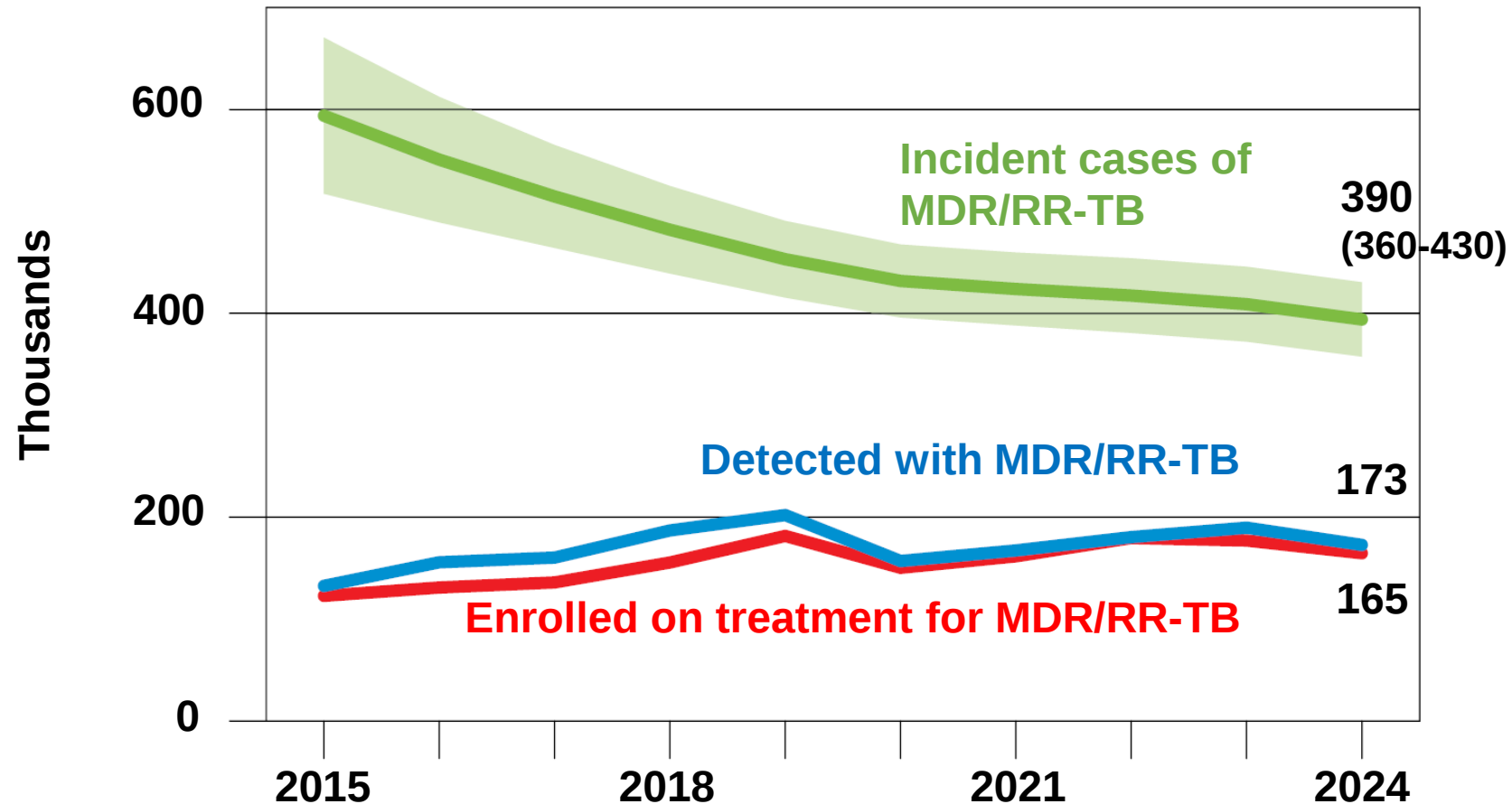
Higher levels ($\geq 80\%$) in the Region of the Americas and 114 countries show what is achievable globally

10 countries account for 63% of the global gap between TB incidence and reported cases



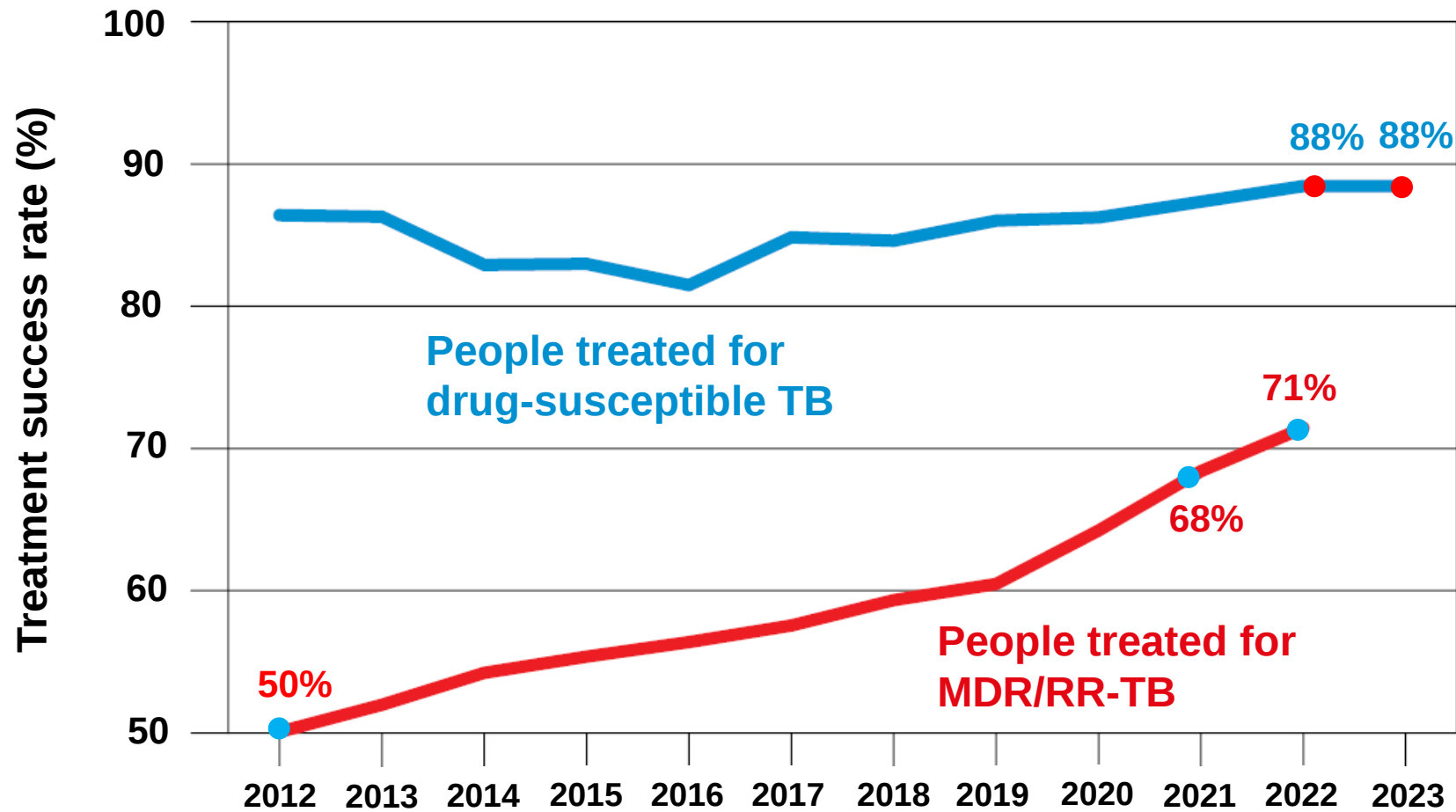
From global perspective, increased coverage of diagnosis and treatment of particular importance in these countries

Global number of people diagnosed & **treated for MDR/RR-TB** virtually stable and considerably below estimated number developing MDR/RR-TB each year



Treatment success rates at global level

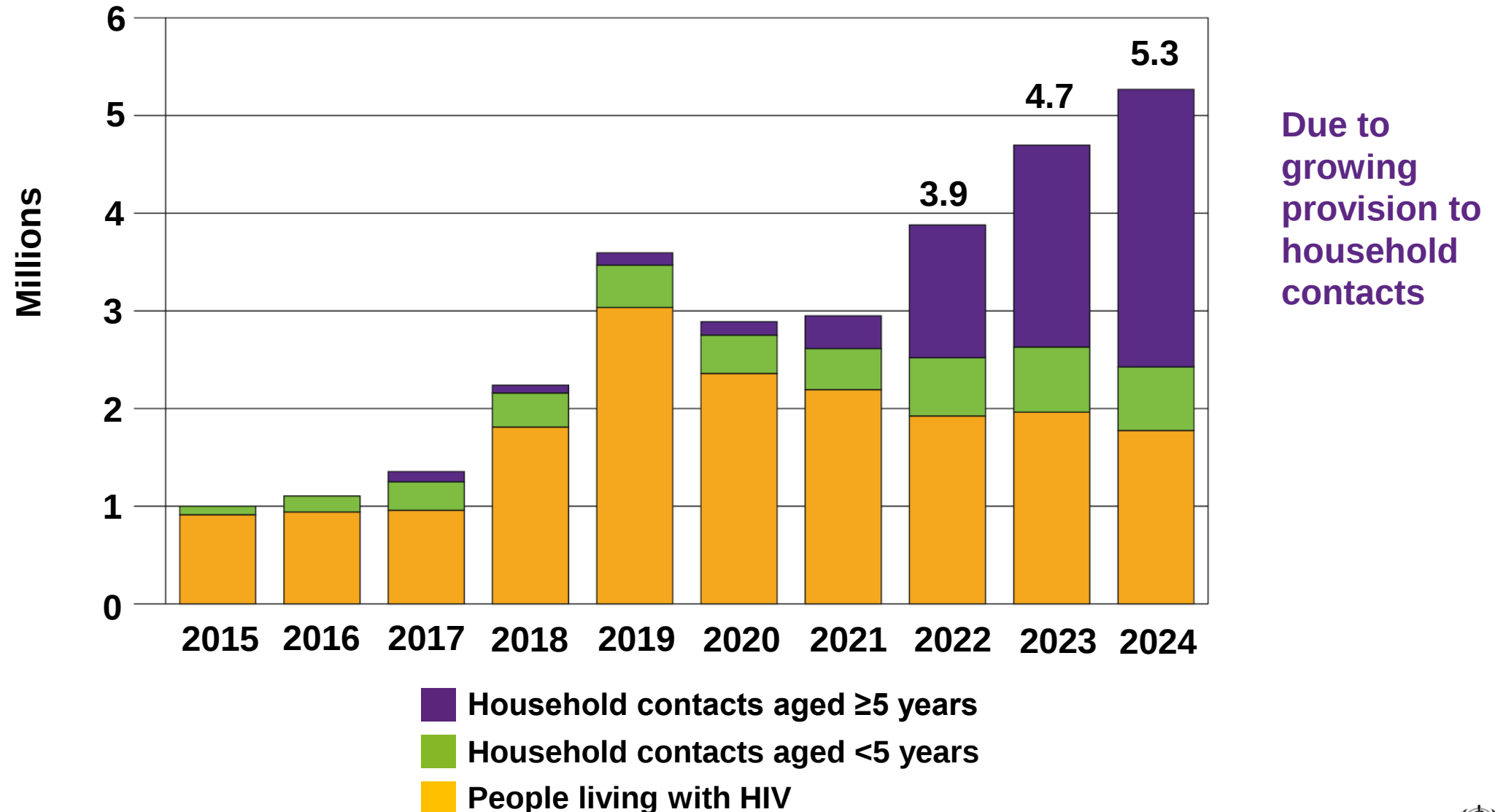
Sustained or improving



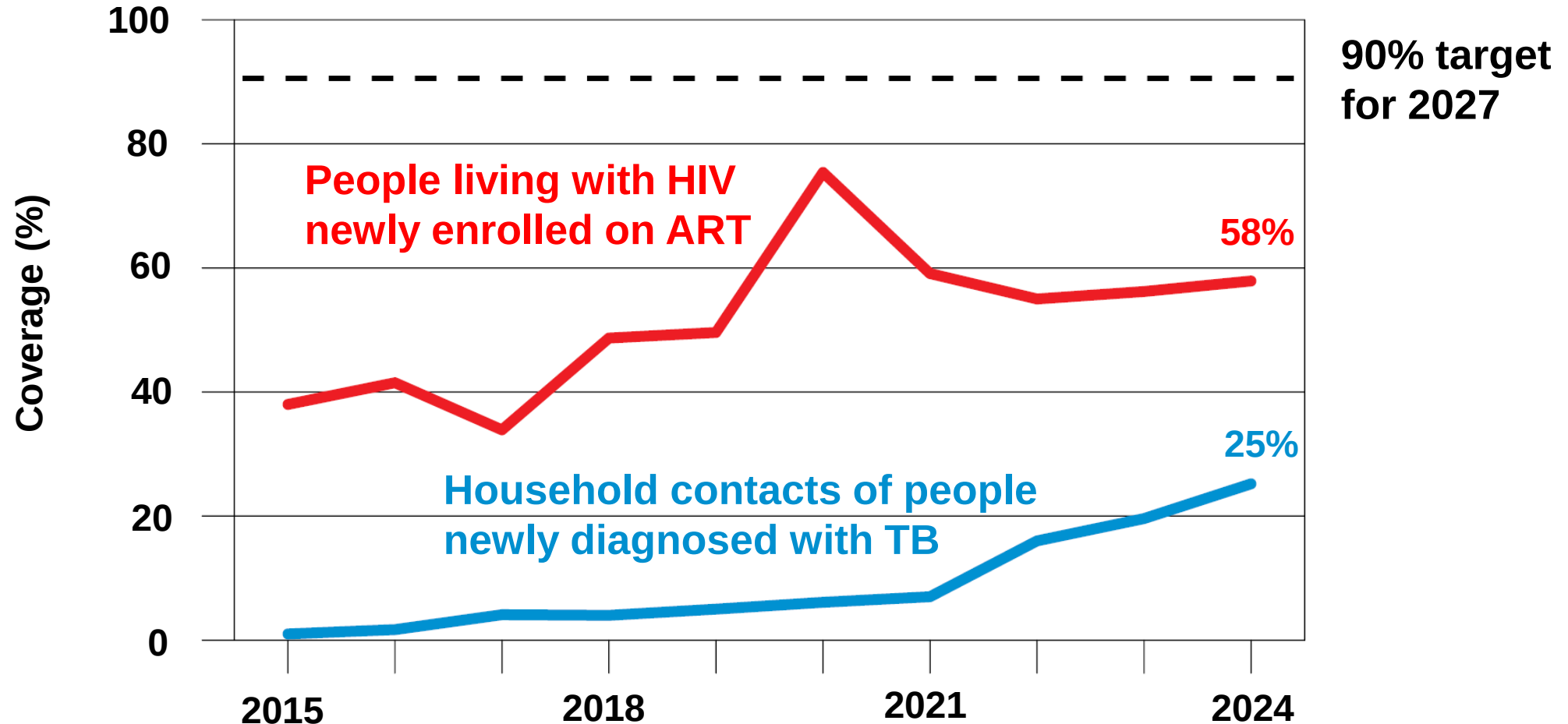
TB prevention & screening

*Most emphasis on TB preventive
treatment (TPT)*

Global number of people provided with TB preventive treatment (TPT) increasing



Global coverage of TPT* improving but short of 90% target



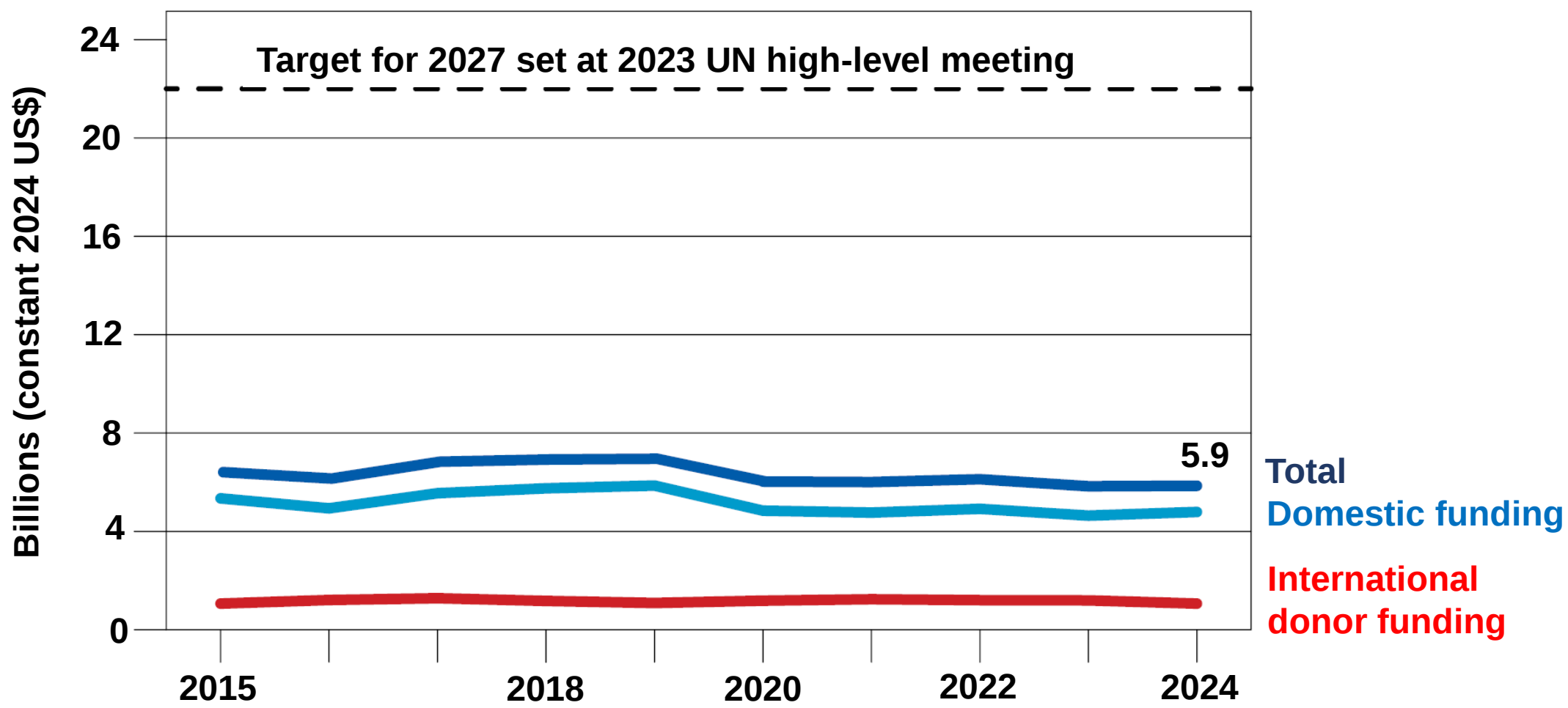
***TPT;**
TB preventive treatment

Funding for TB diagnosis, treatment and prevention

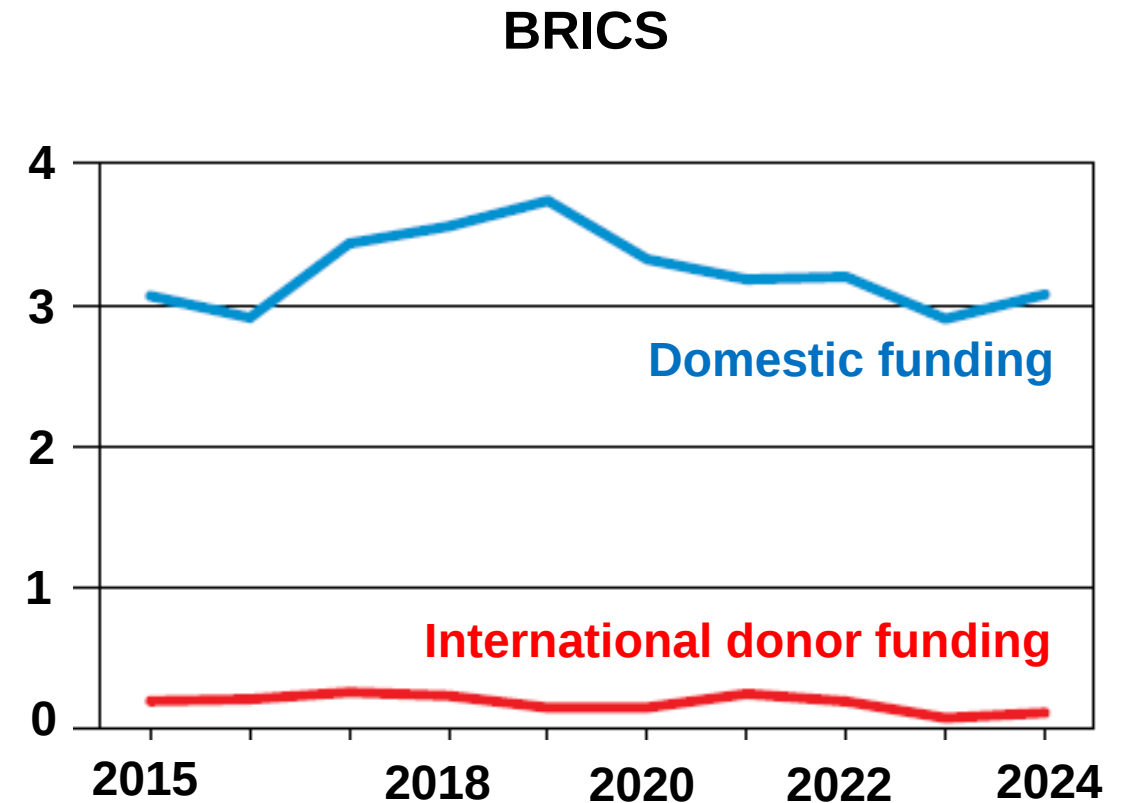
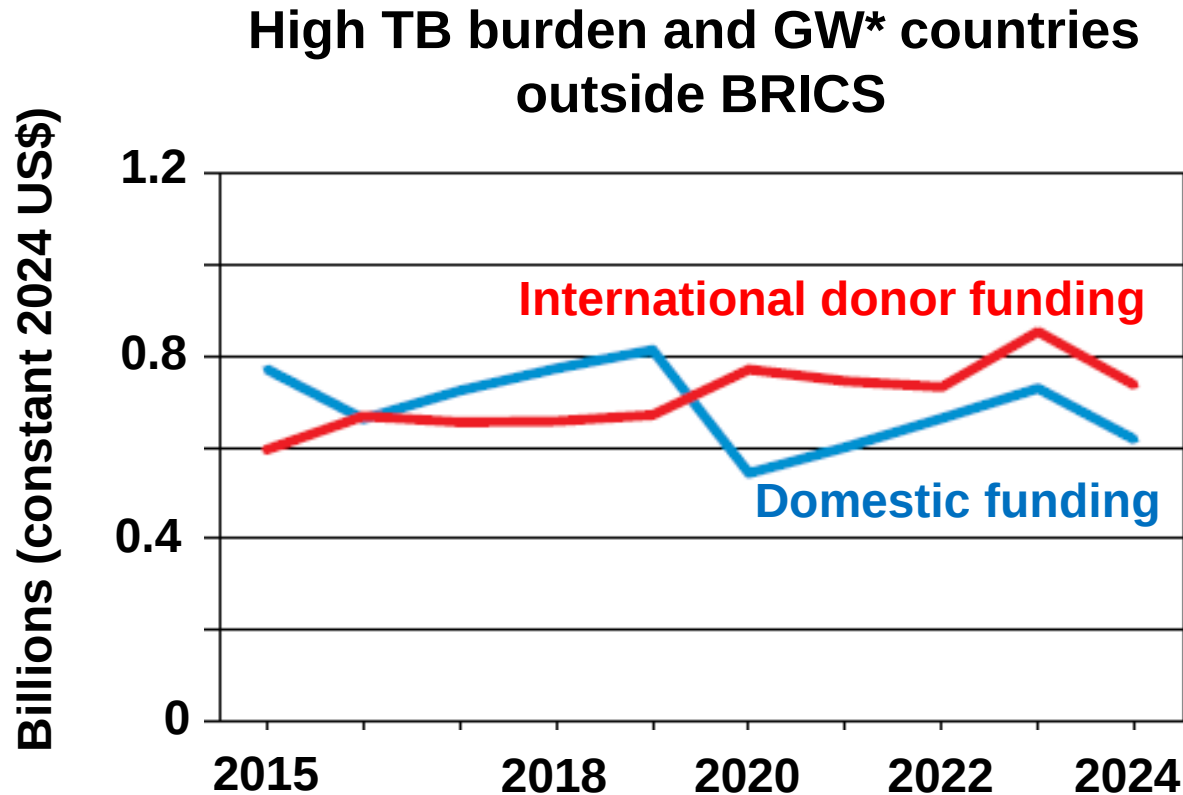
*Particular attention to impact of 2025
cuts to international donor funding*

Funding for TB prevention, diagnosis and treatment stagnating since 2020 and only **27%** of 2027 target

Based on data for 131 low and middle-income countries with 99% global TB case notifications



Funding fell in high TB burden and global watchlist countries outside BRICS in 2024



GW: global TB watchlist countries; Cambodia, Russian Federation (part of the BRICS group) and Zimbabwe
BRICS: Brazil, Russian Federation India, China, South Africa

2025 cuts to international donor funding threaten recent progress

- **US government (USG) provided about 50% of all international donor funding for TB in the period 2015–2024**
 - **Bilateral funding to 24 priority countries in 2024**
 - **Contributions to the Global Fund (about 1/3 of the total)**
- **USAID no longer exists**
- **Global Fund has anticipated cuts in contributions due to changed landscape of funding for global health**
 - **as of July 2025, funding for 2024–2026 grant cycle reduced by 11%**

2025 cuts to international donor funding threaten recent progress

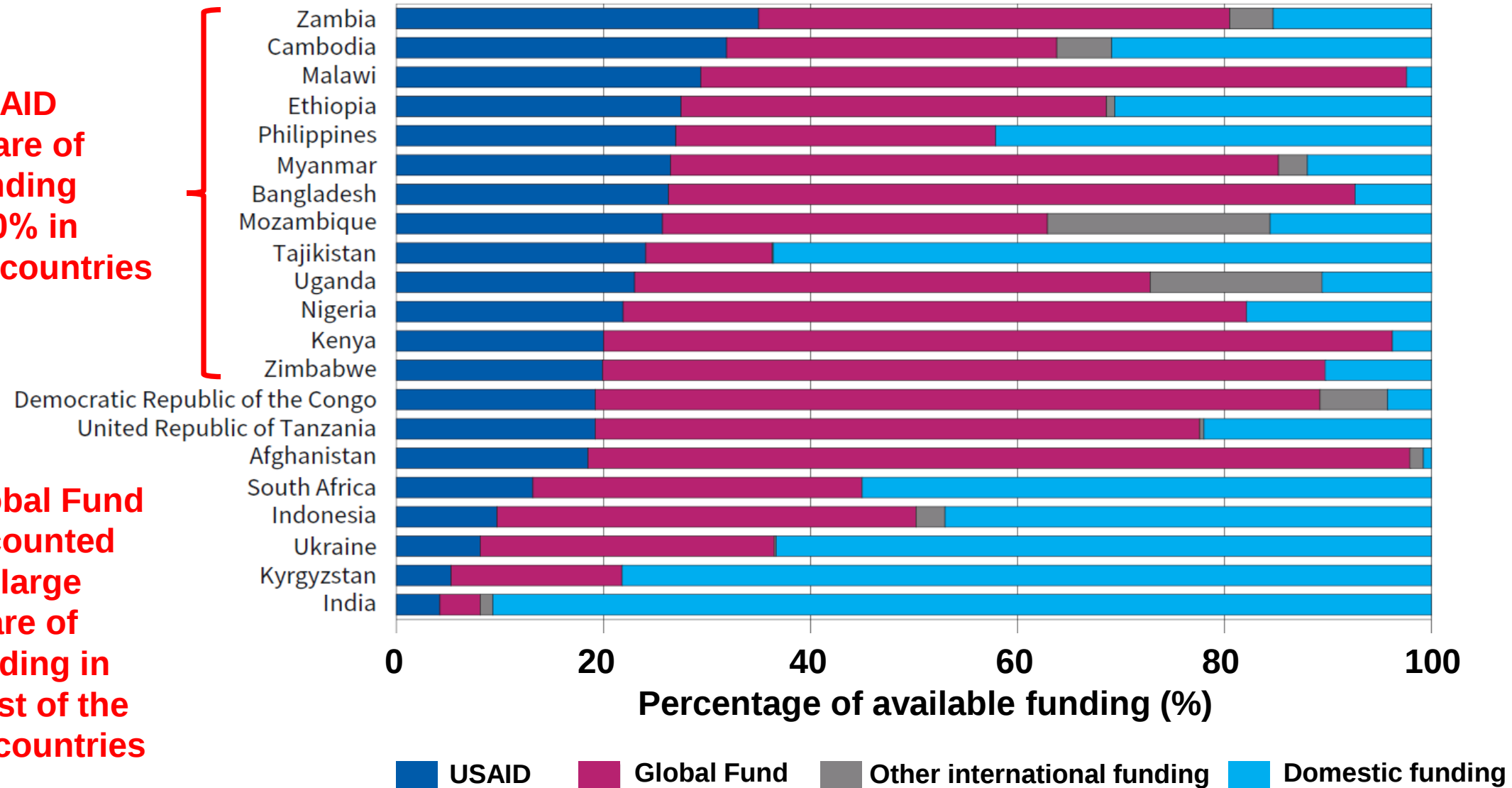
- Countries most vulnerable to negative impact of funding cuts in 2025 are those which previously received both USAID bilateral funds and grants from the Global Fund
- In 2025, WHO has gathered information and data about impacts
 - Information about how TB services and NTPs are being affected
 - Provisional monthly/quarterly notification data for 2025
 - using system initially established in 2020 to monitor impact of COVID-related disruptions
 - data can provide early signal of whether disruptions to TB services are occurring
- Particular attention to countries that received both Global Fund grants and USG bilateral funds in 2024

Sources of funding in 2024

for **21** countries that reported receiving Global Fund grants and USAID bilateral funds

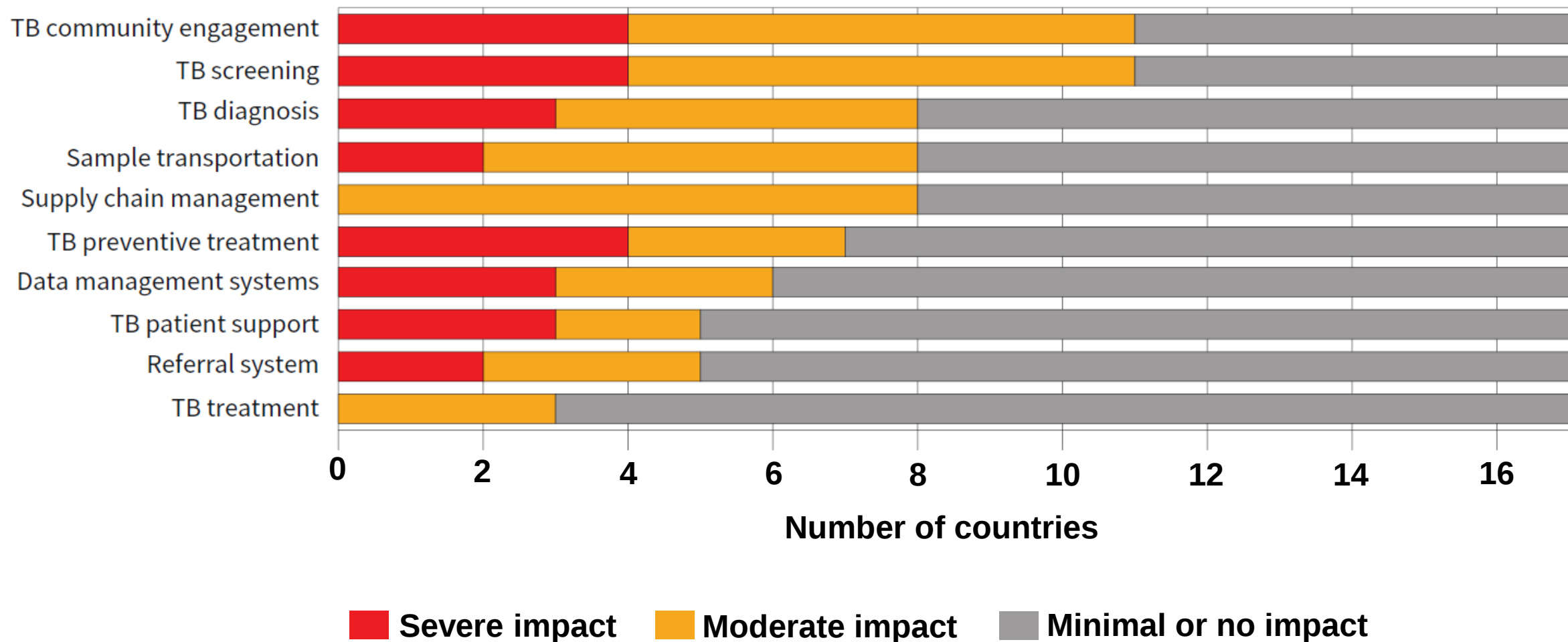
**USAID
share of
funding
≥20% in
13 countries**

**Global Fund
accounted
for large
share of
funding in
most of the
21 countries**



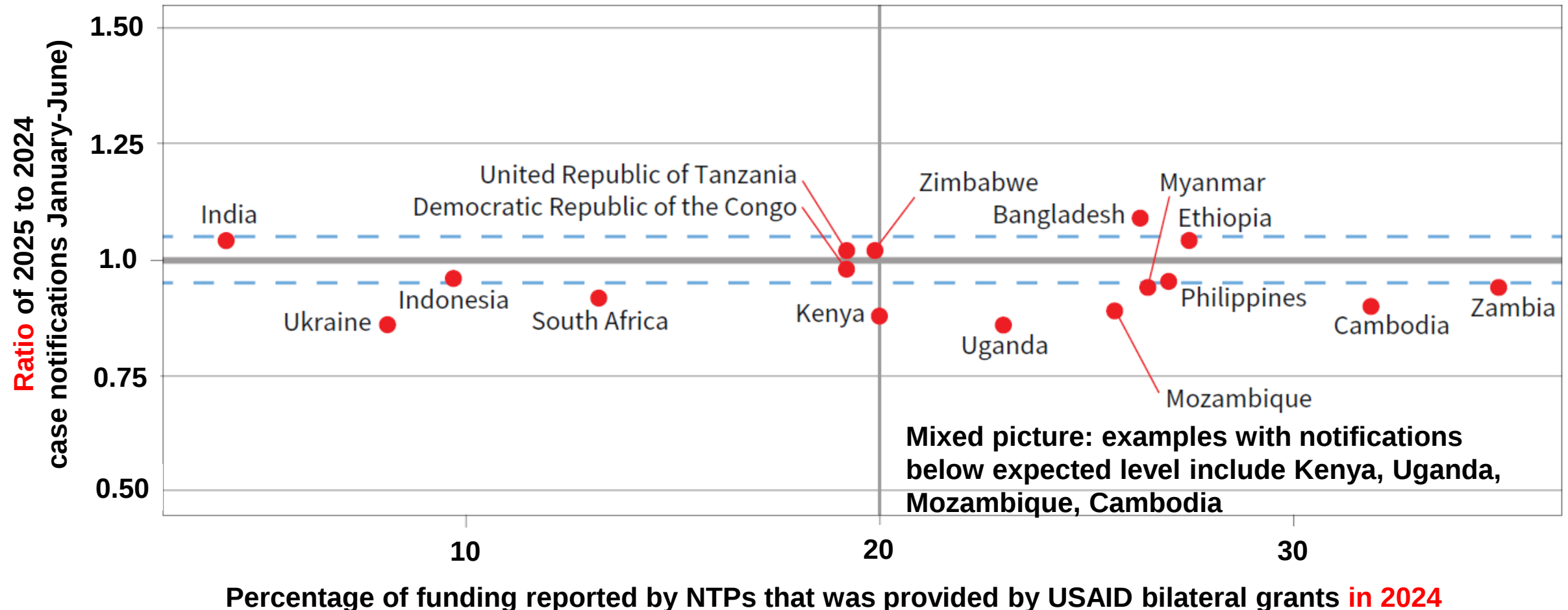
Impacts of funding cuts on TB services in 2025

17 (of 21) countries that received Global Fund grants and USAID bilateral funds in 2024



Provisional TB case notifications (2025 vs 2024), compared with % of funding from USAID in 2024

16 (of 21) countries that received Global Fund grants and USAID bilateral funds in 2024

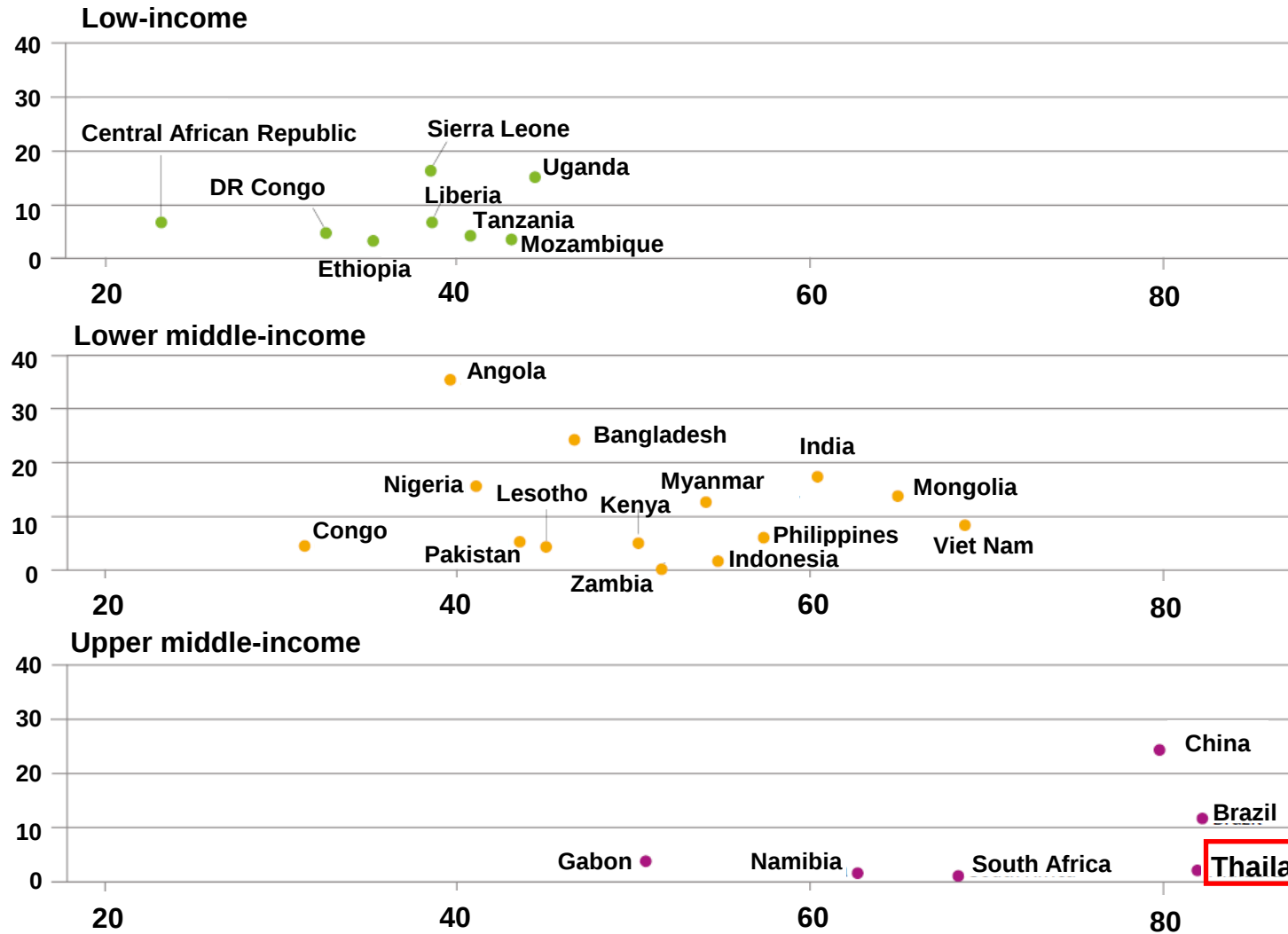


UHC and costs faced by TB-affected households

Almost all high TB burden countries far from UHC*, based on status of SDG UHC indicators

16
with
values
>5%

% of the general population facing
catastrophic health expenditures



***Universal health coverage**
Everyone can access the health services they need without suffering financial hardship

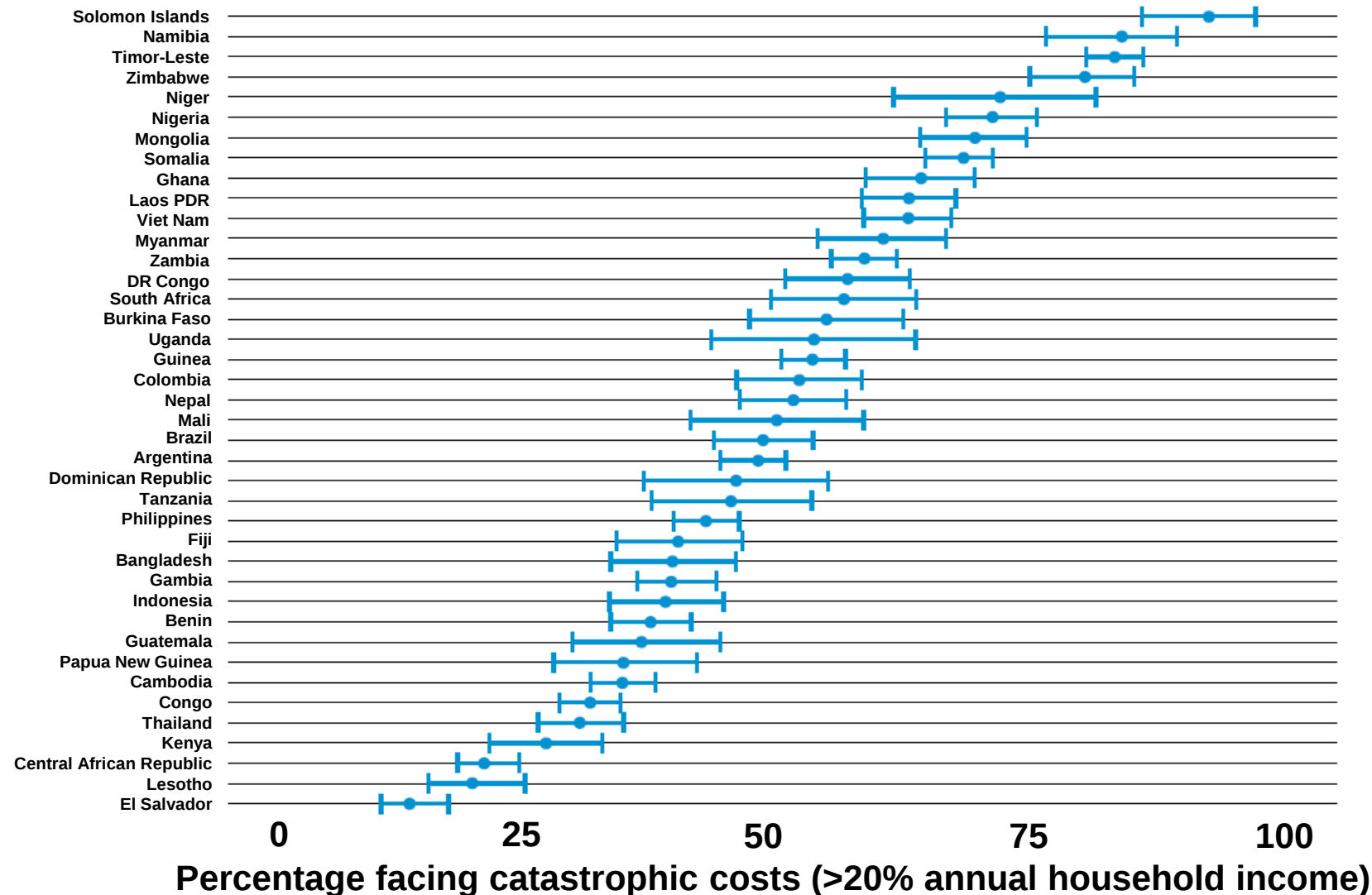
Thailand closest

Health service coverage index (0-100)

About half of people with TB and their households face catastrophic costs

pooled average = 47%; far above End TB Strategy target of zero

40
countries
including
20 high
TB
burden
countries
and **2**
global TB
watchlist
countries



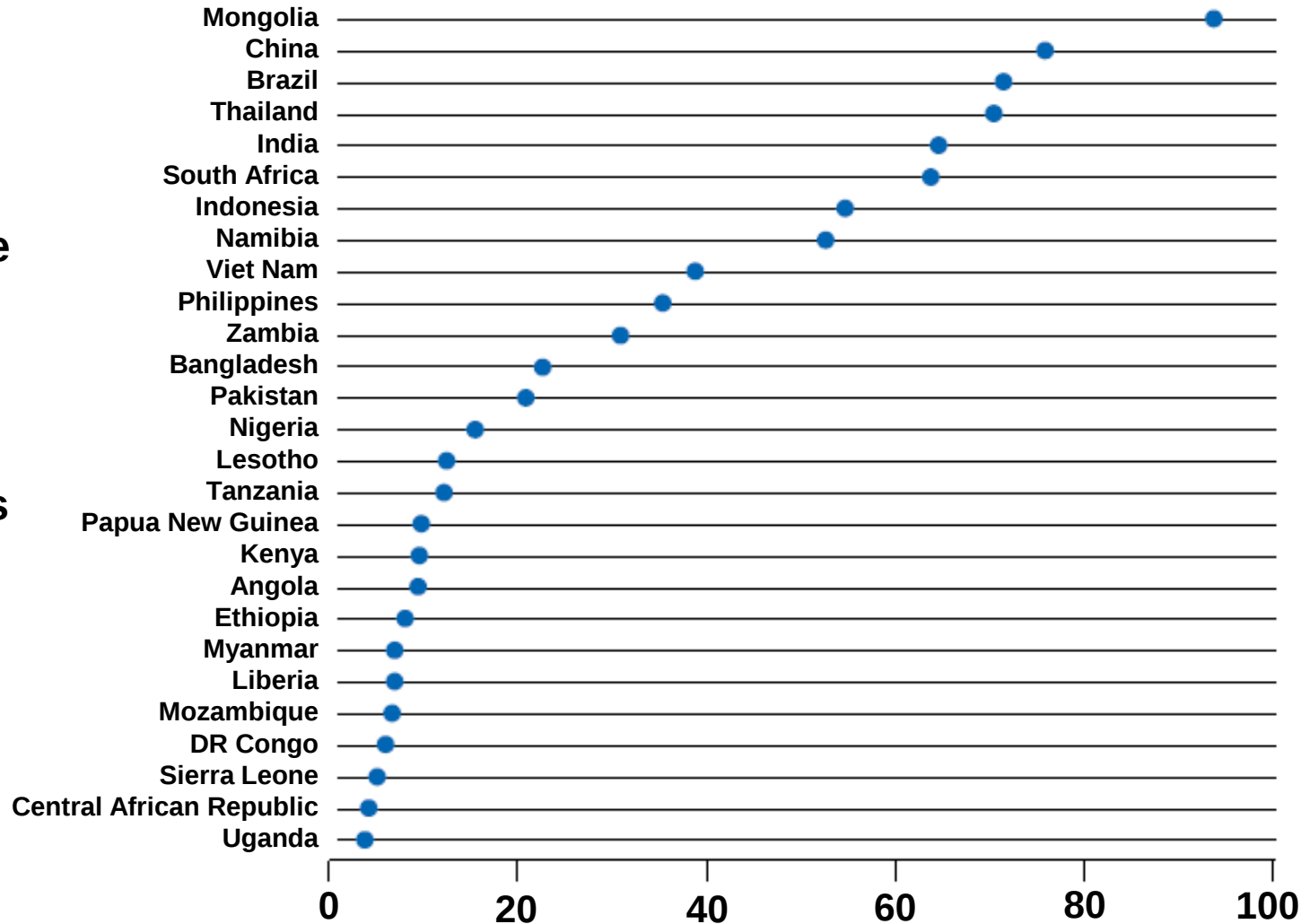
Even higher for
people with drug-
resistant TB:
pooled average **82%**

Multisectoral action & accountability

Coverage of social protection inadequate

global average = 52%; “TB-sensitive” weighted average* = 44%

Coverage
<50% in
19 high
TB
burden
countries



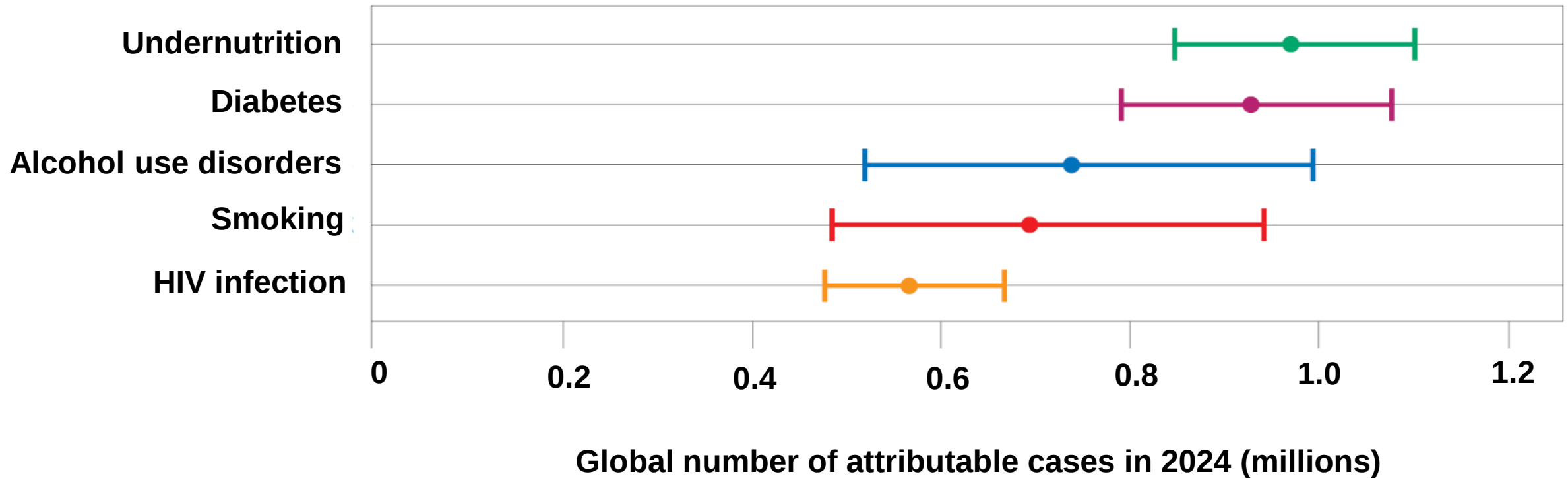
*each country's value weighted according to country's share of global TB case notifications

Social protection coverage is **strongly related to income level**: 9.7% in low-income countries, 86% in high-income countries

Percentage of general population covered by at least one social protection benefit

A large number of new TB cases are attributable to five risk factors:

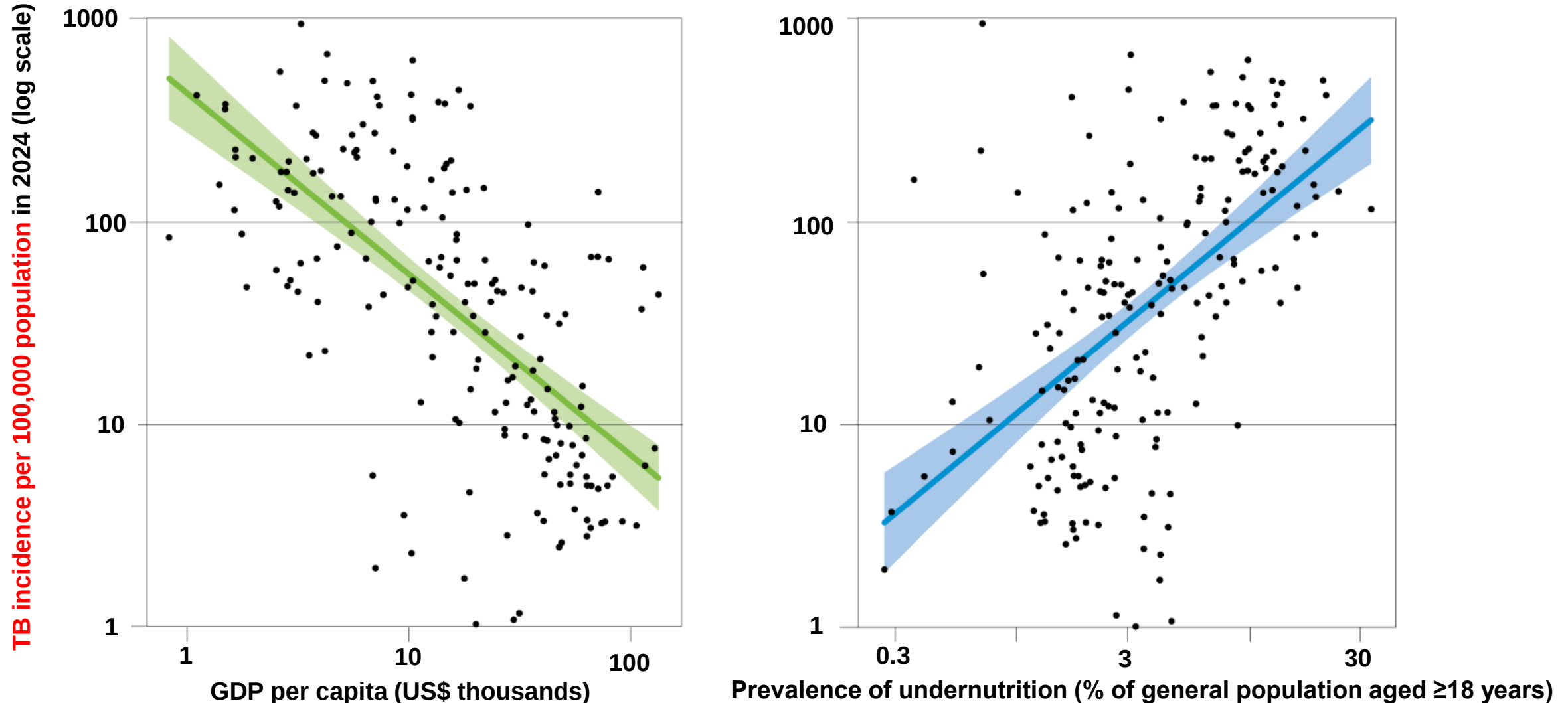
undernutrition, diabetes*, alcohol use, smoking, HIV infection



*Estimates higher for diabetes compared with those published in 2024, due to updated estimates of the prevalence of diabetes in the general population

TB incidence rate is strongly associated with average income levels and undernutrition

Each dot represents a country or area



TB research

Requirements to reach 2030 and 2035 targets

**Technological breakthrough by 2025, to
enable acceleration of decline in TB incidence
to far beyond levels achieved historically**

e.g. a new TB vaccine

Status of pipelines for diagnostics, drugs and vaccines*

63

diagnostic tests for
TB disease and infection
in development

42+

clinical trials and other
research studies for treatment
of TB infection

29

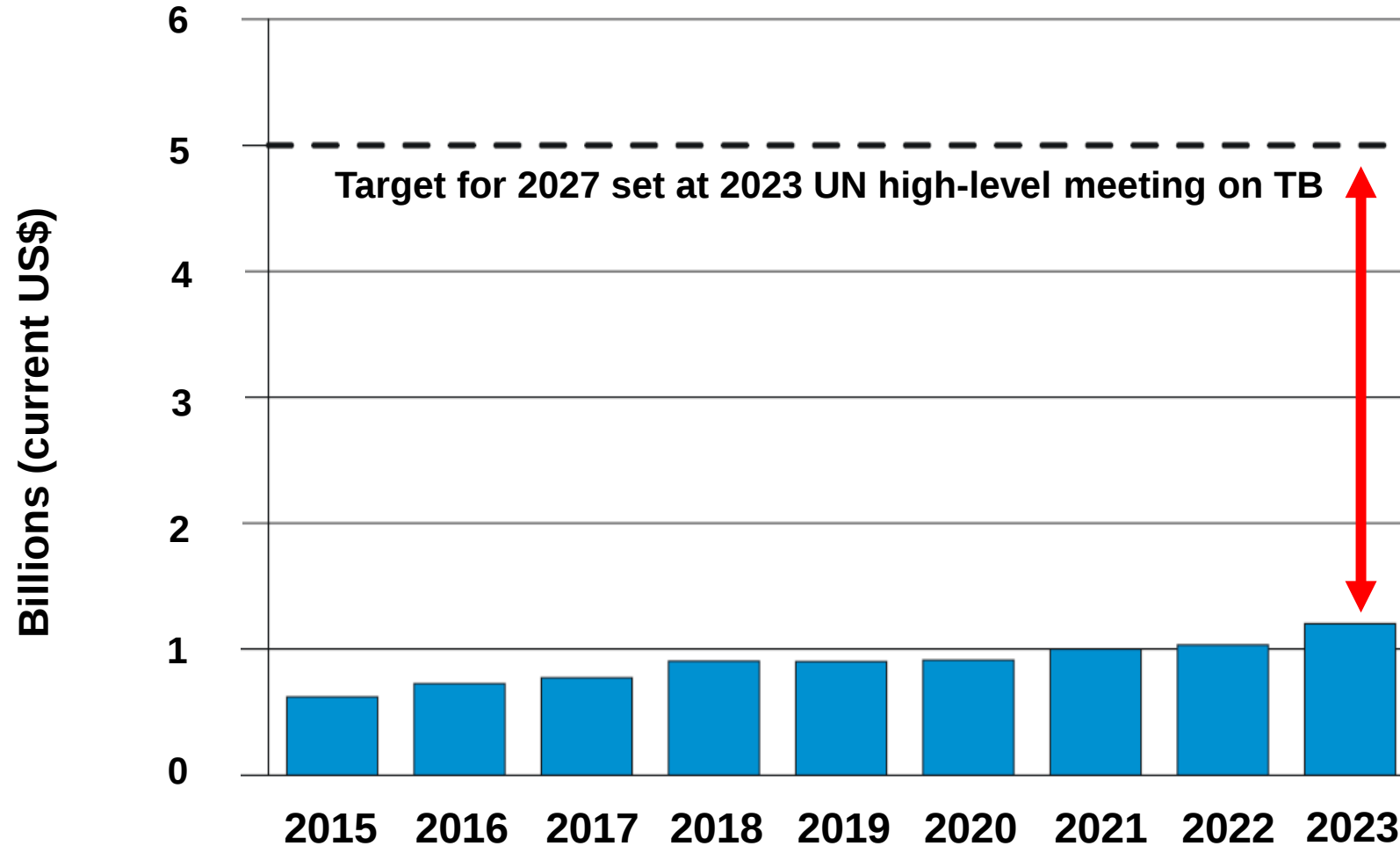
drugs for treatment of
TB disease in clinical trials

18

vaccine candidates in
clinical trials

*as of August 2025

Global funding for TB research growing very slowly and insufficient, only **24%** of global target



Source: Treatment Action Group, Stop TB Partnership. Tuberculosis research funding trends 2005-2023. New York: Treatment Action Group; 2024
(<https://www.treatmentactiongroup.org/resources/tbrd-report/tbrd-report-2024/>)

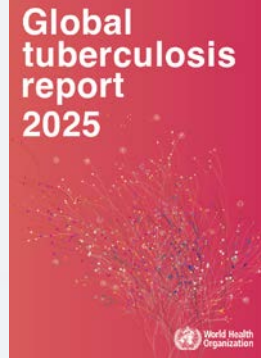
Conclusions

- **TB remains a major global public health problem**
- **Progress towards targets are off track in most parts of the world**
- **Most indicators moving in the right direction and there are regional and country success stories**
- **Funding cuts threaten progress**
- **Political commitment and domestic funding in high TB burden countries more important than ever**

**For more
information**

Report landing page

Read the main report findings and messages



Download

Country, regional and global profiles

Data for key indicators at your fingertips



Apple store

Google store

Explore more detailed and interactive content

Standard topics

- 1. TB disease burden >
- 2. TB diagnosis & treatment >
- 3. TB prevention & screening >
- 4. TB financing >
- 5. UHC & TB determinants >
- 6. TB research & innovation >

Featured topics

- Impact of 2025 funding cuts >
- The third national TB prevalence survey in Cambodia >
- TB preventive treatment in China >
- TB and gender >

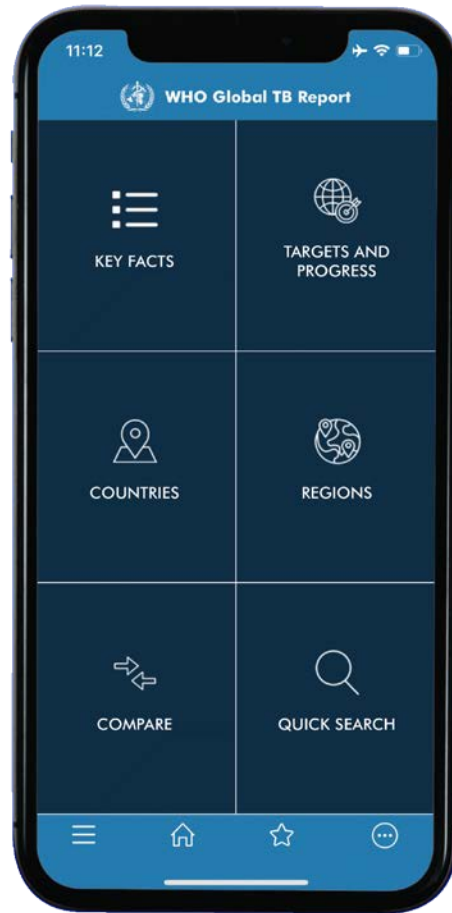
Data

- Country, regional and global profiles >
- TB data >
- Slide set >

Other

- Top findings and messages (multilingual) >
- Technical appendix: disease burden estimates >
- Technical appendix: TB financing >

Report app



Report app

