

## Summary of TB Modelling and Analysis Consortium Impact TB MAC; 2017\_06\_14

Inclusion criteria: Evidence from TB MAC supported activities that have been used to inform *“TB prevention and care policy decisions and implementation e.g. meeting participation and citation in care and control funding decisions, research prioritisation documents and WHO/country guidelines”*.

Chronological order; more details of impacts [here](#).

- TB MAC has funded the development of models and methods, for example those now used by WHO GTB to make estimates for HIV-positive TB incidence and mortality and indirect estimates of HIV-negative TB mortality for countries without VR or mortality survey data ([box 2.1 in WHO report](#))
- TB MAC provided expert advice in the External Review of the Global Fund Distribution of Funding by Disease, which resulted in the GFATM decision not to reduce the proportion of the GFATM funds allocated to TB.
- TB MAC has also influenced activities at country level:
  - The TB MAC Targets modelling (and subsequent in country modelling) were used: to focus a [call](#) by the SA MRC, to support South Africa’s first ever combined [TB & HIV investment case](#), to support the decision to create RSA’s first ever [ring-fenced grant for TB](#), and to support the [NTP Strategic Plan 2017-2021 \(Draft awaiting formal DoH approval - do not circulate or cite\)](#) .
  - Modelling groups supported by TB MAC activities have also been used to improve the 2014 [GFATM Concept Note submission in Viet Nam](#) (resulting in an additional \$20m in incentive funding), and [reprogram the Ghana GFATM grant](#) after the recent survey showed much higher TB prevalence.
- TB MAC contributed to ECDC recommendations for LTBI screening in European countries (report not yet published).
- TB MAC supported WHO-GTB to include modelling/projections in the new [mandate](#) of the Task Force for TB Impact and Measurement.