Southern African Tuberculosis and Health Systems Support (SATBHSS) Project

**End TB Strategy vision and goal**

**Vision**
A world free of TB: zero deaths, disease and suffering due to TB

**Goal**
End the global TB epidemic

**SATBHSS Project link with End TB Strategy**
(2016-2035)

**SATBHSS Project and End TB Strategy linkages by component**

**Component 1:** Innovative Prevention, Detection, and Treatment of TB
- Patient centered care and prevention

**Component 2:** Regional Capacity for Disease Surveillance, Diagnostics, and Management of TB and Occupational Lung Diseases
- Policies and supportive systems

**Component 3:** Regional Learning and Innovation, and Project Management
- Intensified research and innovation

**End TB Strategy vision and goal**

**Vision**
A world free of TB: zero deaths, disease and suffering due to TB

**Goal**
End the global TB epidemic
Migrant workers may also find their access to health care linked to their employment contracts and insurance, while undocumented migrants fear deportation if they seek TB testing and treatment and inefficient cross-border health referral systems.

They also face barriers to TB diagnosis and treatment because of their undocumented status, lack of awareness of their rights, including to health care and language barriers.

TB amongst miners in South Africa is estimated at 2,500 – 3,000 cases per 100,000.

And is also nearly three times the incidence rate in the general population.

Groups most at risk of TB in Southern and East Africa

Miners

Health care workers

Prisoners

Migrants

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Over-crowding, limited access to health care, drug use and unsafe injecting practices, sexual violence and unprotected sex and tattooing.

HIV prevalence amongst prisoners is higher by up to 50% than in the general population.

Health care workers annual risk of developing TB is three times higher than the general population.

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