## Table 2: The global lists of high burden countries for TB, TB/HIV and MDR/RR-TB to be used by WHO in the period 2021–2025

The lists are based on the same criteria as those used in 2015, combined with the latest (2019) estimates of the incidence of TB, HIV-associated TB and MDR/RR-TB published in WHO's *Global Tuberculosis Report 2020* 

Countries are listed alphabetically (not in order of their number of incident cases in absolute terms or per capita)

List	The 30 high TB burden countries		The 30 high TB/HIV burden countries		The 30 high MDR/RR-TB burden countries	
Purpose and target	To provide a focus for global action on TB in the countries		To provide a focus for global action on HIV-associated TB in		To provide a focus for global action on the public health	
audience	where progress is most needed to achieve the targets and		the countries where progress is most needed to achieve targets		crisis of drug-resistant TB in the countries where progress	
	milestones set in the WHO End TB Strategy, the political declaration of the UN high-level meeting on TB held in 2018 and the SDGs, to help build and sustain national political commitment and funding in the countries with the highest burden in terms of absolute numbers or severity, and to promote global monitoring of progress in a well-defined set of countries.		and milestones set in the WHO End TB Strategy, the political		is most needed to achieve targets and milestones set in the	
			declaration of the UN high-level meeting on TB held in 2018,		WHO End TB Strategy and the political declaration of the	
			the UNAIDS global strategy for HIV/AIDS and the SDGs, to		UN high-level meeting on TB held in 2018, to help build	
			help build and sustain national political commitment and		and sustain national political commitment and funding in	
			funding in the countries with the highest burden in terms of absolute numbers or severity, and to promote global		the countries with the highest burden in terms of absolute numbers or severity, and to promote global monitoring of	
			monitoring of progress in a well-defined set of countries.		progress in a well-defined set of countries.	
Definition	The 20 countries with the highest estimated numbers of		The 20 countries with the highest estimated numbers of		The 20 countries with the highest estimated numbers of	
	incident TB cases, plus the top 10 countries with the highest		incident TB cases among people living with HIV, plus the top		incident MDR/RR-TB cases, plus the top 10 countries with	
	estimated TB incidence rate that are not in the top 20 by		10 countries with the highest estimated TB/HIV incidence rate		the highest estimated MDR/RR-TB incidence rate that are	
	absolute number (threshold, >10 000 estimated incident TB		that are not in the top 20 by absolute number (threshold, >1000		not in the top 20 by absolute number (threshold, >1000	
	cases per year).		estimated incident TB/HIV cases per year).		estimated incident MDR/RR-TB cases per year).	
Countries in the	The top 20 by estimated absolute	The additional 10 by	The top 20 by estimated absolute	The additional 10 by	The top 20 by estimated	The additional 10 by
list, based on 2019	number (in alphabetical order):	estimated incidence rate	number (in alphabetical order):	estimated incidence rate	absolute number (in	estimated rate per 100
estimates of the		per 100 000 population		per 100 000 population	alphabetical order):	000 population per year
incidence of TB,	Angola	per year and with a	Brazil	per year, and with a		and with a minimum of
HIV-associated TB	Bangladesh	minimum number of	Cameroon	minimum of 1000 incident	Angola	1000 incident cases per
and MDR/RR-TB	Brazil	10 000 cases per year (in	China	cases per year (in	Bangladesh	year (in alphabetical
published in the	China	alphabetical order):	Democcratic Republic of Congo	alphabetical order):	China	order):
2020 WHO global	Democratic People's Republic		Ethiopia		Democratic People's	
TB report	of Korea	Central African Republic	India	Botswana	Republic of Korea	Azerbaijan
	Democratic Republic of Congo	Congo	Indonesia	Central African Republic	Democratic Republic of Congo	Belarus
	Ethiopia	Gabon	Kenya	Congo	India	Kyrgyzstan
	India	Lesotho	Malawi	Eswatini	Indonesia	Mongolia
	Indonesia	Liberia	Mozambique	Gabon	Kazakhstan	Nepal
	Kenya	Mongolia	Myanmar	Guinea	Mozambique	Papua New Guinea
	Mozambique	Namibia	Nigeria	Guinea-Bissau	Myanmar	Republic of Moldova
	Myanmar	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Lesotho	Nigeria	Tajikistan
	Nigeria	Sierra Leone	Russian Federation	Liberia	Pakistan	Zambia
	Pakistan	Zambia	South Africa	Namibia	Peru	Zimbabwe
	Philippines		Thailand		Philippines	
	South Africa		Uganda		Russian Federation	
	Thailand		UR Tanzania		Somalia	
	Uganda		Zambia		South Africa	
	United Republic of Tanzania		Zimbabwe		Ukraine	
	Viet Nam				Uzbekistan	
					Viet Nam	
Share of global	84%	2.3%	83%	5.3%	86%	3.7%
incidence in 2019						
Lifetime of list	5 years (review criteria and included countries in 2025).		5 years		5 years	
			(review criteria and included countries in 2025).		(review criteria and included countries in 2025).	