

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