

Racing to the End TB Finish Line: Tuberculosis Financing in 2014

World leaders are meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for the UN Financing for Development Conference to discuss financing for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a new set of global development targets. The draft SDG goals include a target to end the epidemic of tuberculosis by 2030, in line with the WHO End TB Strategy and the Global Plan to Stop TB 2016-2020.

In order to achieve these targets, increased investments for tuberculosis (TB) will be essential to set the world on course to end TB in our lifetime. However, many countries are failing to step up with the needed investments.

In eight low-income high-burden TB countries (HBCs), domestic funding represents less than 7% of National TB budget needs, and in nine lower-middle income HBCs, domestic funding represents less than 26% of National TB budget needs.

Despite the critical need for increased TB resources, donor funding for TB decreased by nearly 10% in 2014 according to a new IHME report.¹

The world has a historic opportunity to end the TB epidemic. The Stop TB Partnership is calling on governments to provide the required financing to rapidly accelerate TB efforts as we start the race to End TB.

¹ Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. Financing Global Health 2014: Shifts in Funding as the MDG Era Closes. Seattle, WA: IHME, 2015

GLOBAL SITUATION

Tuberculosis (TB) is an airborne disease, a global public health threat, and a leading cause of death from an infectious disease. **It has killed over 30 million people since being declared a public health emergency by the UN in 1993, despite being curable with a six month treatment which costs less than \$25.**

+ over 30 million people killed since 1993

\$+ curable in 6 months

EACH DAY

24 000 new cases / **4000** deaths / **8000** cases missed

THE INVESTMENT CASE

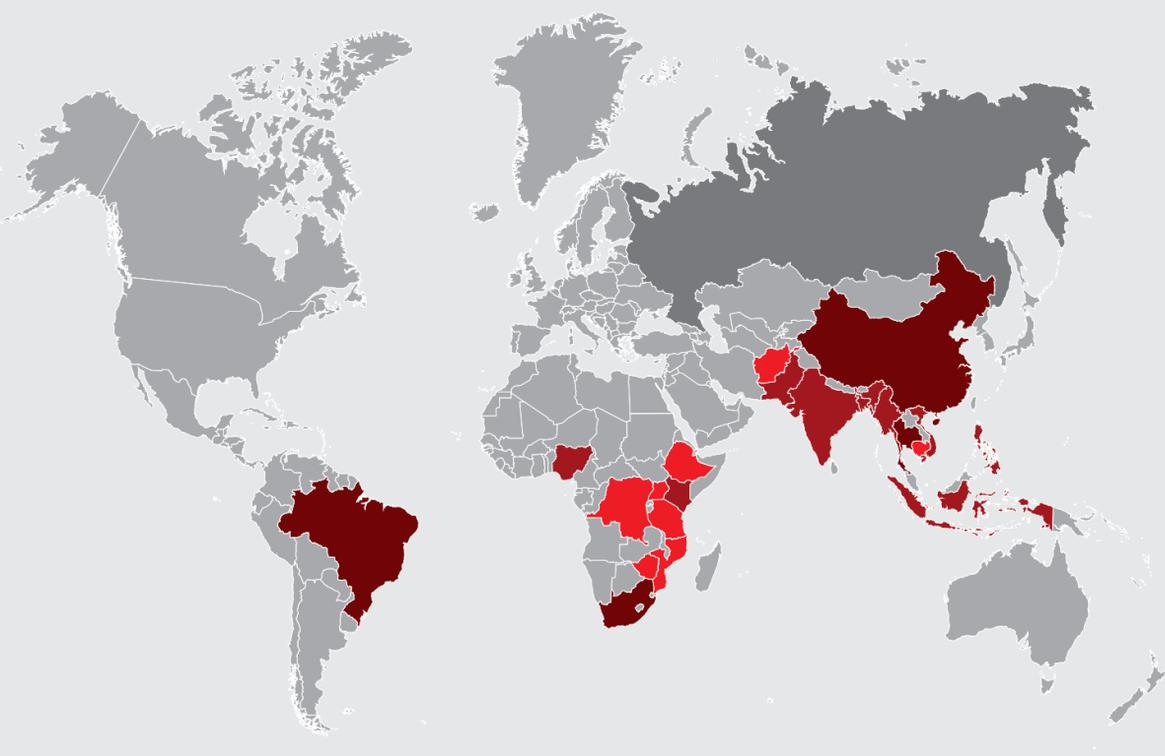
The Copenhagen Consensus project convened a team of 60 leading economists and experts who identified 19 out of 169 targets in the SDGs that provided the highest economic returns. **TB was identified as one of the best buys with a return of \$43 for each dollar invested in TB diagnosis and treatment.**

Return per \$1 invested in TB **\$43**
Required funding for Global TB Response **\$8 Billion**
Potential Economic Savings **\$344 Billion**

FINANCING THE TB FRONTLINES

THE HIGH-BURDEN TB COUNTRIES

The 22 High-Burden TB Countries account for over 80% of global TB Cases



8 Low-Income HBCs: Afghanistan / Cambodia / Democratic Republic of Congo / Ethiopia / Mozambique / Tanzania / Zimbabwe / Uganda

% of	National TB Budget Funded Domestically	7
	National TB Budget Unfunded	59

9 Lower Middle-Income HBCs: Bangladesh / India / Indonesia / Kenya / Myanmar / Nigeria / Pakistan / Philippines / Vietnam

% of	National TB Budget Funded Domestically	26/13*
	National TB Budget Unfunded	42/56*

* excluding India

4 Upper Middle Income HBCs: Brazil / China / South Africa / Thailand

% of	National TB Budget Funded Domestically	77
	National TB Budget Unfunded	15

1 High-Income HBC: Russia

% of	National TB Budget Funded Domestically	100
	National TB Budget Unfunded	0

*Data based on 2014 WHO Global TB Report

GLOBAL TB FUNDING

Donor TB funding **\$1.4 billion**  Change from 2013 **-9.2%** 