

Tuberculosis

Caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, tuberculosis is a highly contagious infectious disease that generally affects the lungs. While many cases of tuberculosis do not progress to active disease, those that do can be fatal. Tuberculosis is a leading killer of people with HIV, and “a major cause of deaths related to antimicrobial resistance,” according to the World Health Organization. By number of deaths, much of the world’s tuberculosis burden is in countries like India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

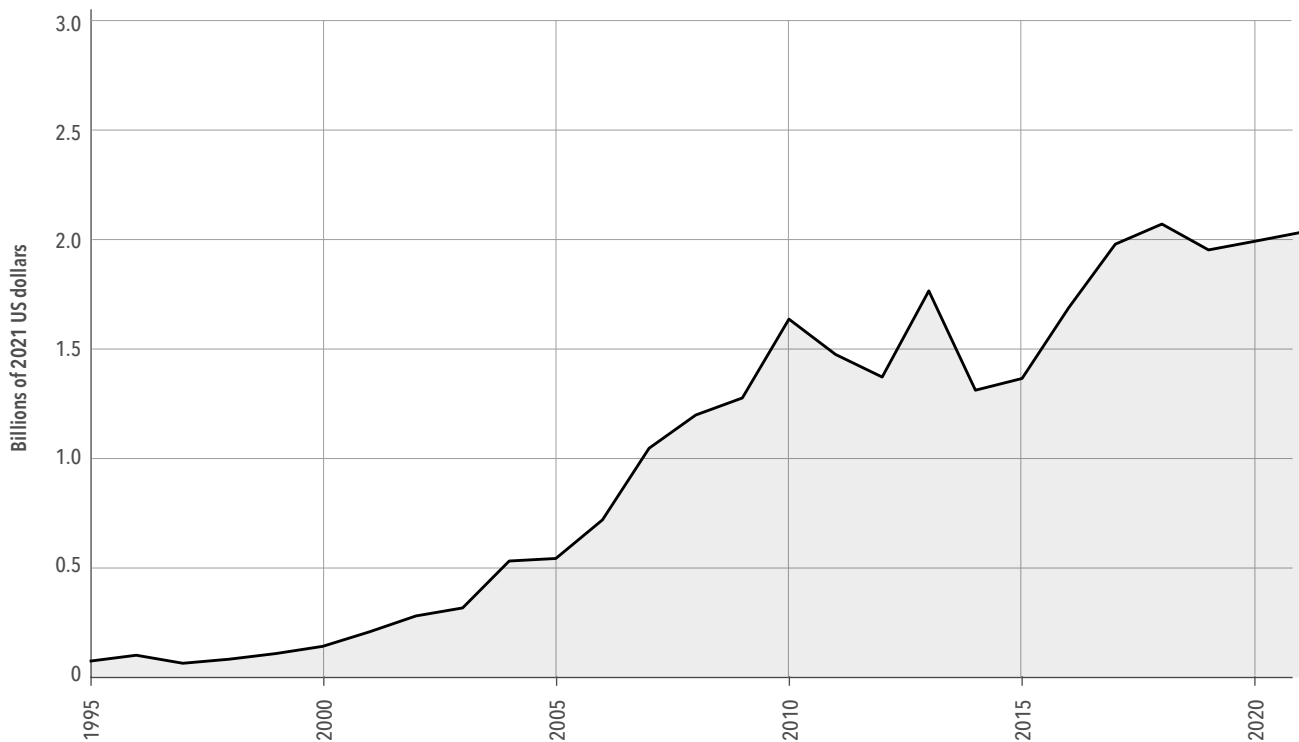
Tuberculosis outcomes have improved since 1990. For example, the age-standardized rate of tuberculosis deaths in China in 1990 was 20.2 per 100,000, and in 2019 it was 2.0. Ethiopia’s age-standardized rate of deaths due to tuberculosis was 317.3 in 1990 (then the

leading cause of death in Ethiopia), and by 2019 it had gone down to 60.9 per 100,000.

In 2021 – the most recent year for which we estimate development assistance for health by health focus area – a total of \$1.3 billion was spent on tuberculosis in low-income and lower-middle-income countries, which was 65.0% of total 2020 DAH for tuberculosis. In 2021, a total of \$2.0 billion was allocated for DAH for tuberculosis, an increase of 2.1% from 2020.

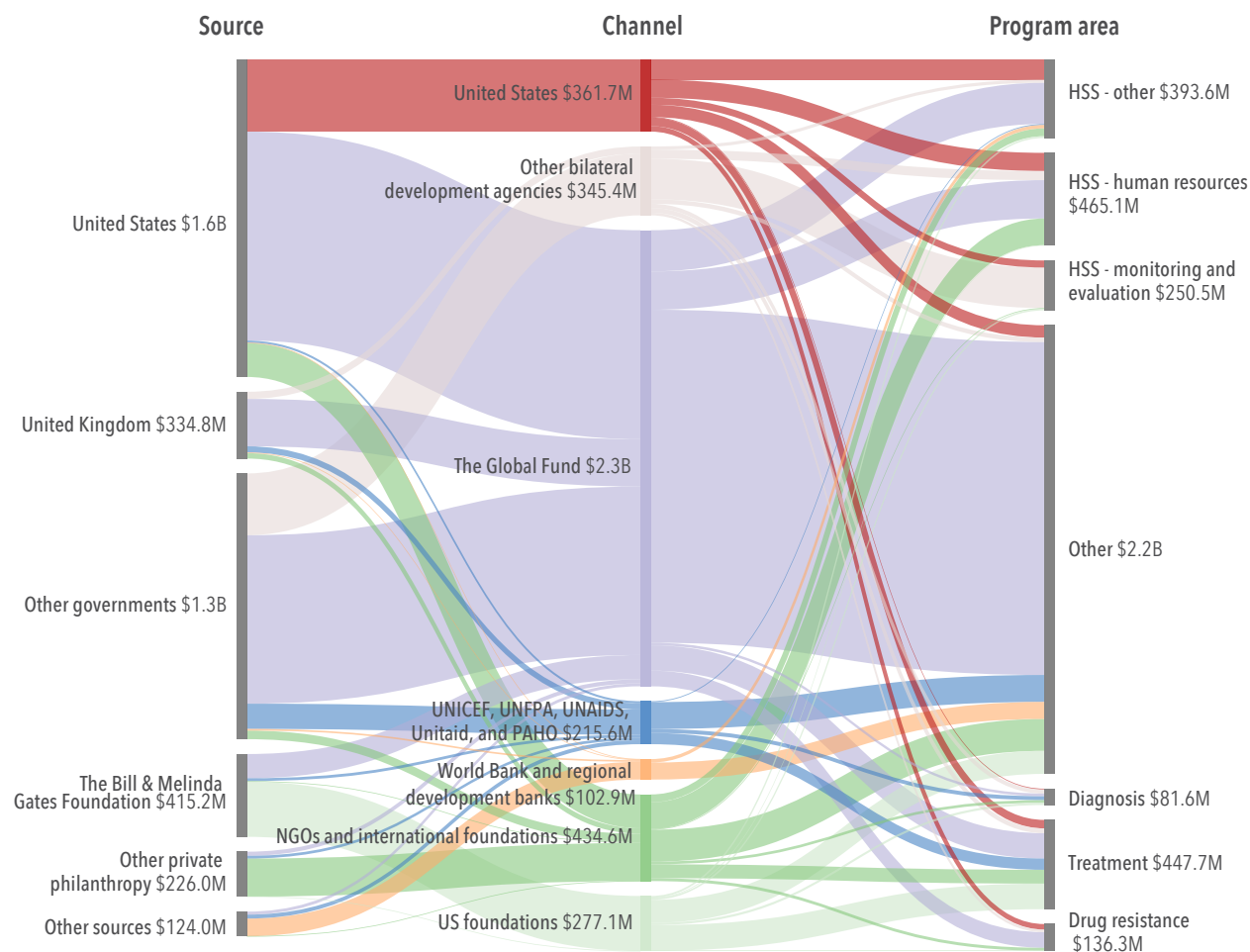
The tuberculosis profile illustrates the sources, disbursement channels, and program areas to which tuberculosis DAH was allocated. Figure A gives a high-level view of DAH for tuberculosis between 1995 and 2021, while Figure B illustrates how DAH for tuberculosis flowed from source to channel to program area in 2020–2021.

FIGURE A Development assistance for health for tuberculosis, 1995–2021*



*2021 estimates are preliminary.

FIGURE B Flows of development assistance for health for tuberculosis from source to channel to program area, 2020–2021



“Other sources” captures development assistance for health for which we have source information but which is not identified as originating within any of the sources listed.

Health assistance for which we have no source information is designated as “Unidentified.”

“Other governments” include Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan (province of China), Thailand, the Netherlands, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

“Other bilateral development agencies” include Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the European Commission, and EEA.

“Regional development banks” include the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

“Other” captures development assistance for health for which we have program area information but which is not identified as being allocated to any of the program areas listed.

CEPI = Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations
 NGOs = Non-governmental organizations
 PAHO = Pan American Health Organization
 UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
 UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund
 UNICEF = United Nations Children’s Fund
 WHO = World Health Organization