

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Tuberculosis

RESULTS requests \$1 billion for tuberculosis within USAID Global Health in FY25.

While tuberculosis (TB) is often thought of as a disease of the past, it is the world's biggest infectious killer. We've known how to prevent, treat, and cure TB for decades, yet 10.6 million people fell ill with TB and 1.3 million died in 2022. TB disproportionately affects low-income and otherwise marginalized communities and is a key driver of poverty. Over [98 percent](#) of TB cases and deaths are in low- and middle-income countries. The vast majority of TB cases are curable, but access to treatment often comes too late.

Over the past two decades and with U.S. leadership, progress has been made to fight TB where it occurs most often. Innovations can now dramatically shorten TB treatment, reduce side-effects, and save more lives — provided they reach people who fall sick. Yet USAID TB funding represented just 3 percent of the \$10.6 billion provided to USAID and State Department global health programs in FY23. **The biggest obstacle to faster progress is lack of funding.** The U.S. plays a central leadership role, but won't reach its goals to prevent, find, and treat people with all forms of TB, without significantly increasing funding above current levels.

After the setbacks of COVID, new hope for progress

TB does not impact everyone equally, and it disproportionately affects marginalized and impoverished communities. People facing crowded work or living conditions, pregnant people, undernourished people, and immunocompromised people like those living with HIV/AIDS are much more susceptible to getting sick with TB.

People sick with TB often face enormous barriers to get diagnosed, receive treatment, and follow the grueling drug regimens. The **WHO estimates that of the almost 11 million people sickened each year, over 3 million people are still left behind by their health systems.** These disruptions in TB treatment too often led to more drug-resistant, and more deadly, forms of the disease.

But there is reason for hope. After a devastating setback from COVID, last year was the most successful in history for reaching and treating people sick with TB. Then in the fall of 2023, USAID made a series of landmark announcements to lower the cost of prevention,

testing, and treatment for drug-resistant TB — following a bipartisan call from Congress for the agency to take bold leadership.

Why Funding Matters

U.S. investments in TB should be expanded in order to accelerate progress to end TB, contribute to crucial TB research, and prepare health systems for future pandemics. With substantial new resources, USAID can:

- **Support countries to save lives** and accelerate momentum to expand treatment for all forms of TB, including for multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB, while expanding support for TB prevention as well as crucial TB research.
- **Assist an expanded list of priority countries** to improve infection control, support active case-finding, provide mobile diagnostic labs, and enhance community-based service delivery.
- **Support countries to implement grants from the Global Fund** and leverage existing U.S. and global investments in global TB response.
- **Channel additional resources to local, community-based organizations**, which are now even more important in maintaining and improving TB services.
- **Prevent stockouts and ensure countries receive quality assured drugs** by pooling resources to support the Global Drug Facility to have quality antibiotics available for purchase.

RESULTS' Request and Funding History

As members of Congress submit annual appropriations requests to the relevant Appropriations Subcommittees, they can show their support by submitting a formal appropriations request form to Senators Coons and Graham or Representatives Diaz-Balart and Lee as Chairs and Ranking Members of the State and Foreign Operations Subcommittees of Appropriations for bilateral tuberculosis funding at USAID at the below funding level. Contact RESULTS staff Crickett Nicovich for additional information:

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Account	FY22	FY23	FY24 House	FY24 Senate	RESULTS' FY25 Request
USAID Tuberculosis	\$371 million	\$394.5 million	\$394.5 million	\$394.5 million	\$1 billion