



**HALFTIME**  
**FOR THE SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

# Best investments for the world

Why TB is one of the 12 globally best investments

# Sustainable Development Goals

Promised everything to everyone

We're failing spectacularly

# Copenhagen Consensus

- Worked with 100s of the world's top economists
  - **Looked across all targets**
- We've found 12 most efficient policies
  - **Benefits 15x or more than costs**

# Sustainable Development Goals

12 most efficient solutions

	<b>Lives saved</b>	<b>Economic benefits</b>	<b>Total cost</b>	<b>Whereof non-financial cost</b>	<b>BCR</b>
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	0.6 million		\$6.2 billion	\$1.0 billion enabler cost	46
<b>Maternal &amp; newborn health</b>	1.4 million	\$40 billion higher growth from the demographic dividend	\$4.9 billion	\$2.1 billion time cost	87
<b>Malaria</b>	0.2 million	\$10 billion avoided productivity losses and health expenditure	\$1.1 billion		48
<b>Nutrition</b>	about 18,000	\$19 billion boost to lifetime income and saved expenditure	\$1.4 billion	\$0.2 billion time cost	18
<b>Chronic diseases</b>	1.5 million		\$4.4 billion	\$0.2 billion consumer loss	23
<b>Childhood immunization</b>	0.5 million		\$1.7 billion	\$0.2 billion time cost	101
<b>Education</b>		\$604 billion annual boost to lifetime income	\$9.8 billion		65
<b>Agricultural R&amp;D</b>		\$184 billion consumer and producer surplus	\$5.5 billion		33
<b>e-Procurement</b>		\$10 billion saved expenditure	\$76 million		125
<b>Land tenure security</b>		\$37 billion higher farm productivity and urban land value	\$1.8 billion		21
<b>Trade</b>		\$166 billion income increase	\$1.7 billion		95
<b>Skilled migration</b>		\$49 billion higher productivity \$6 billion demographic gain	\$2.8 billion	\$2.6 billion demographic loss	20
<b>Total saved lives</b>	<b>4.2 million</b>				
<b>Total \$</b>	<b>\$1 trillion</b>	<b>\$1.1 trillion</b>	<b>\$41 billion</b>	<b>\$6 billion</b>	<b>52</b>

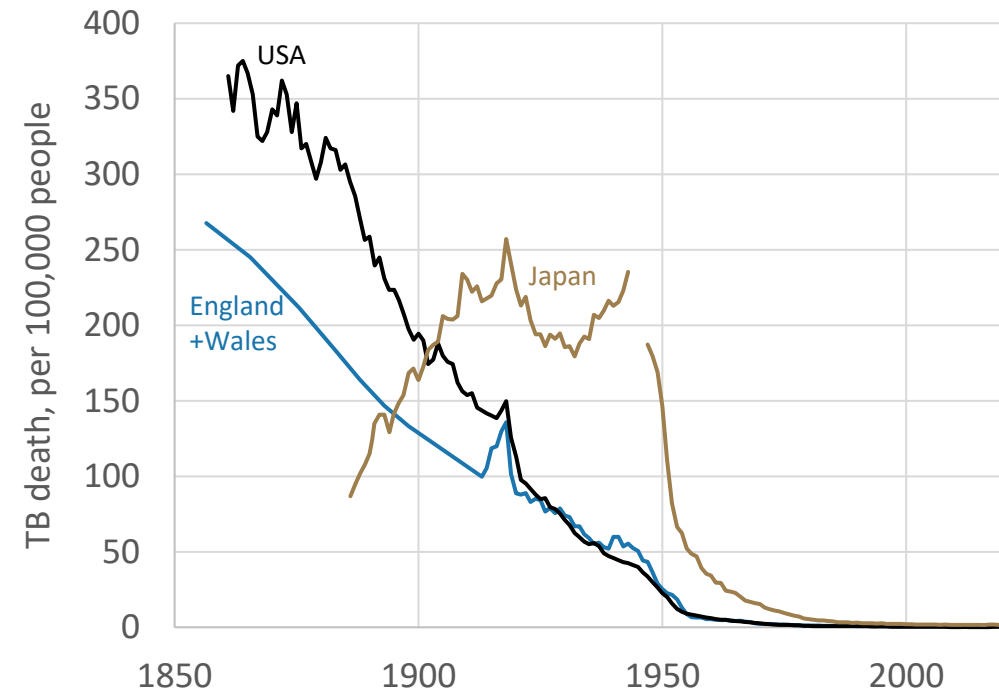
# Great Halftime Investments

Tuberculosis

Carel Pretorius, Avenir Health  
Nim Arinaminpathy, Imperial College  
Sandip Mandal, Indian Council of Medical  
Research Suvanand Sahu, Stop TB  
Madhukar Pai, McGill University  
Roland Mathiasson, Copenhagen Consensus  
Brad Wong, Copenhagen Consensus

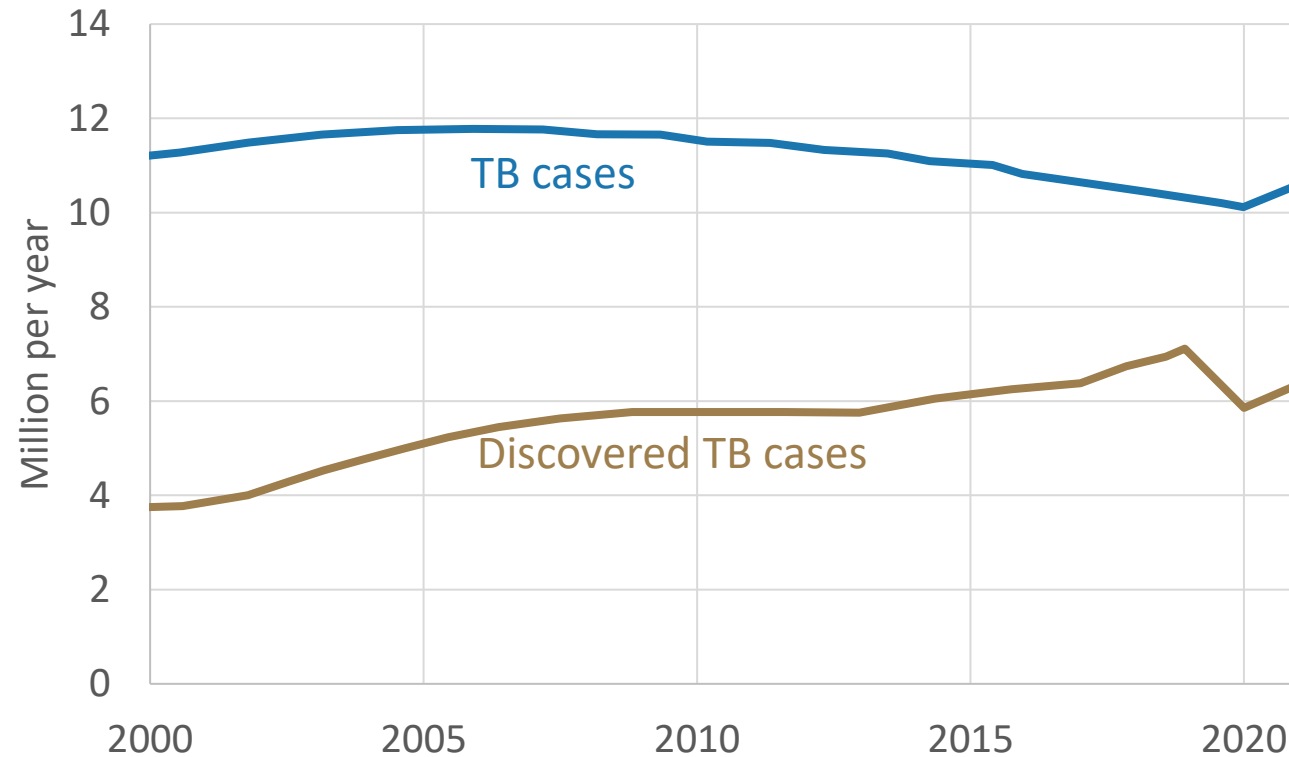
# Tuberculosis

- Again, world's leading infectious disease killer
- Killed a billion people over past 2 centuries
- Killed every 4<sup>th</sup> person in Europe in 1800s
  - **But fixed *in the rich world***



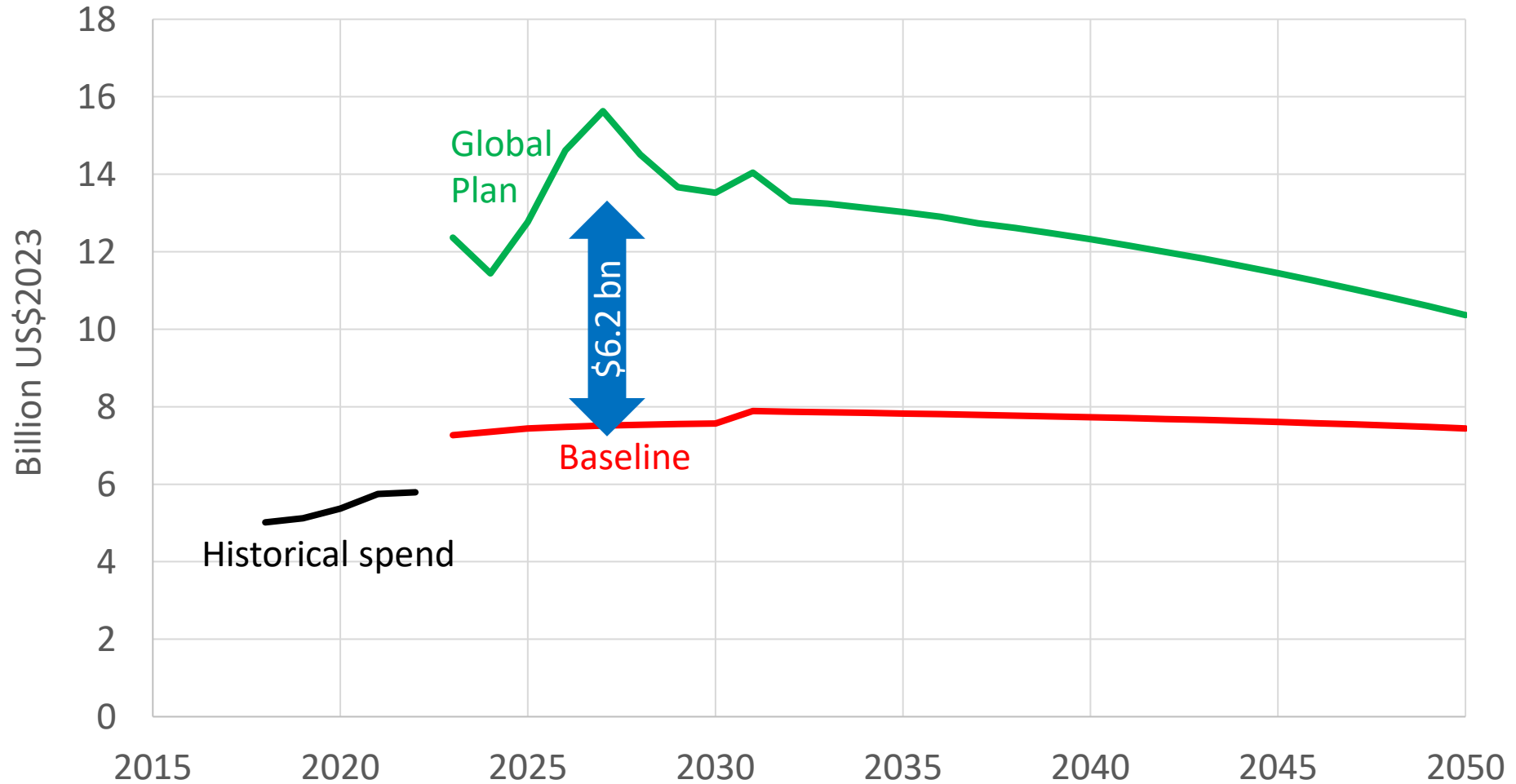
# Tuberculosis: Two main challenges

- Getting people to take medication
- Finding everyone with tuberculosis

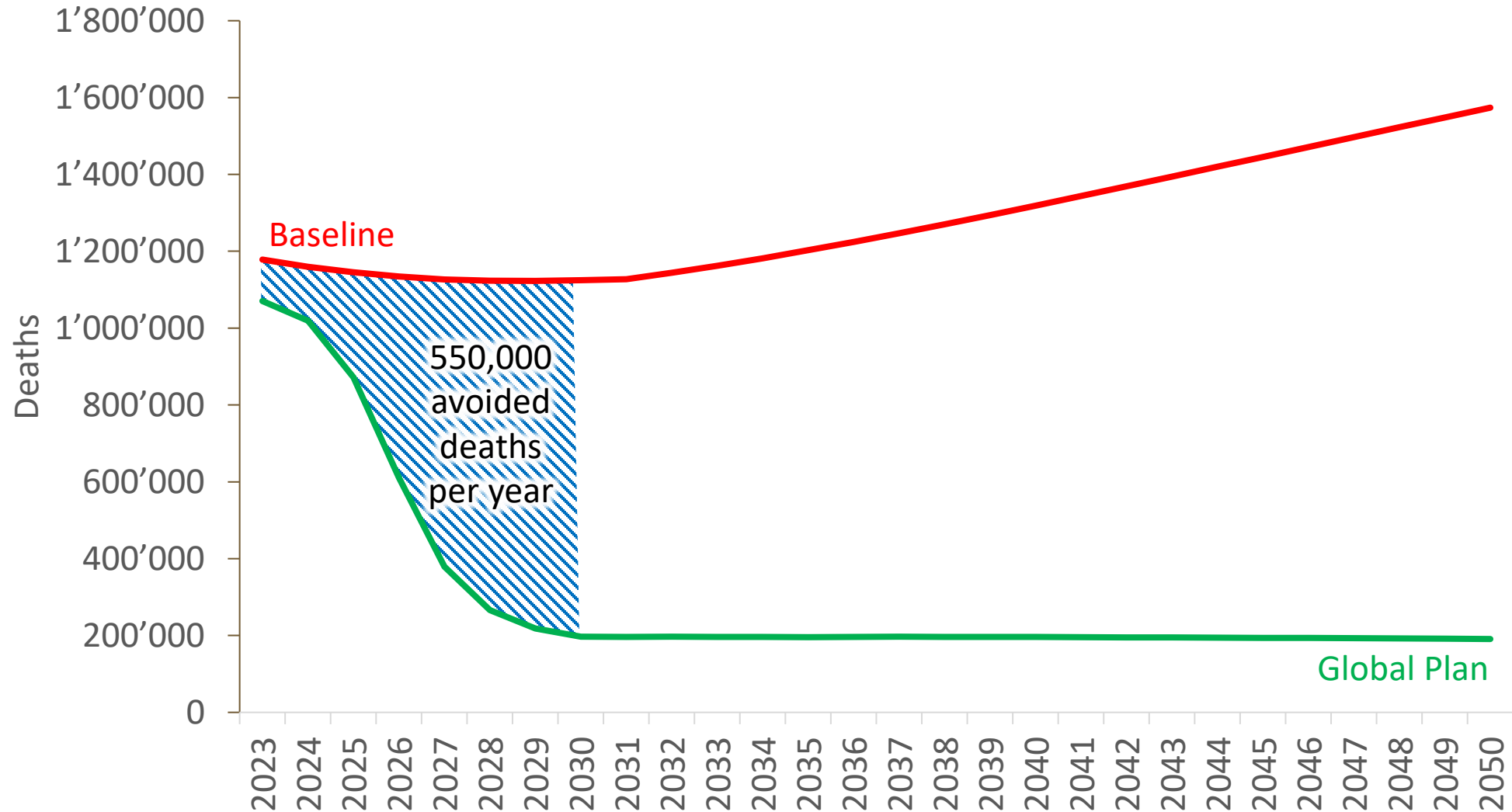




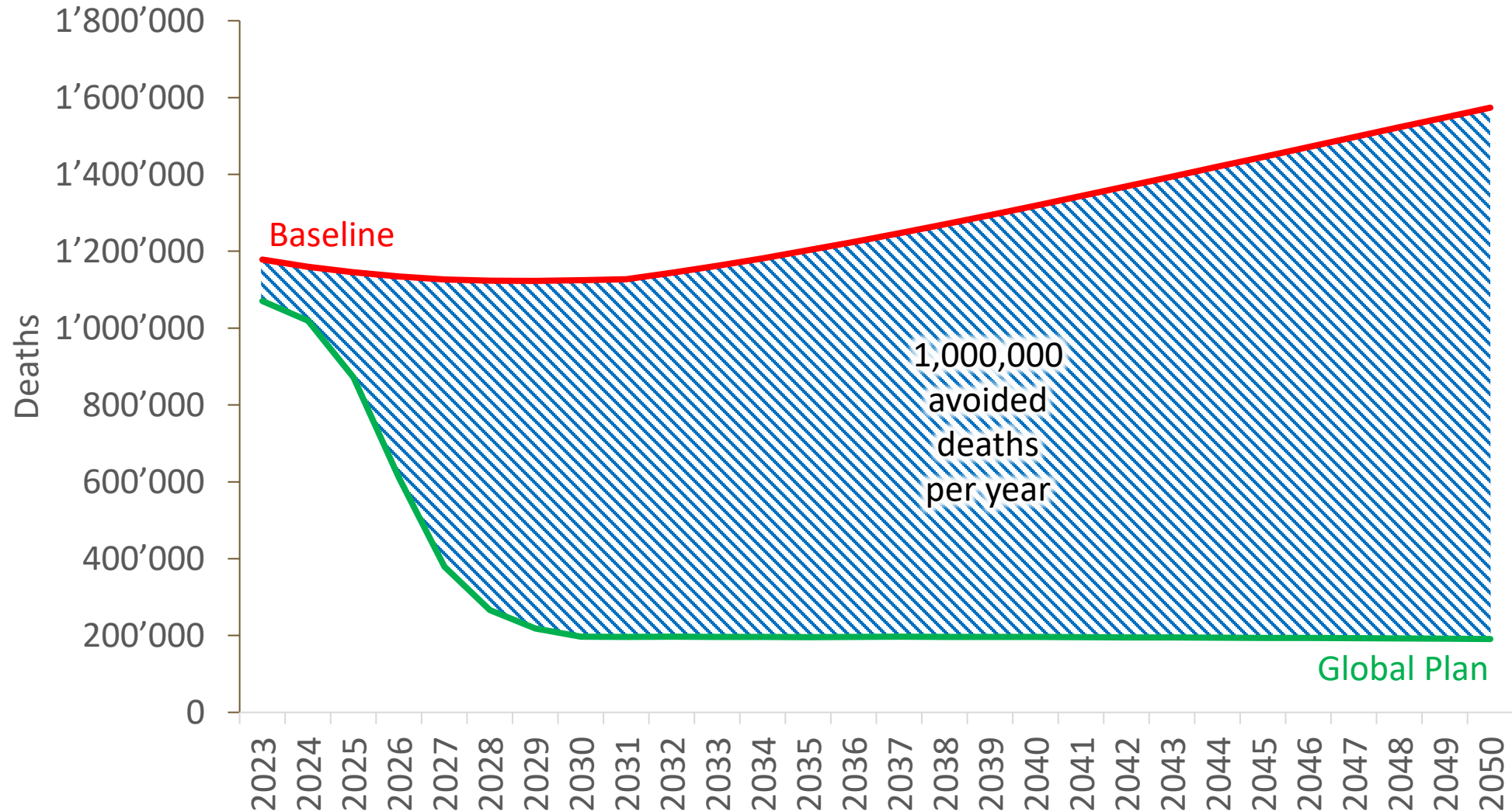
# Cost of fixing tuberculosis



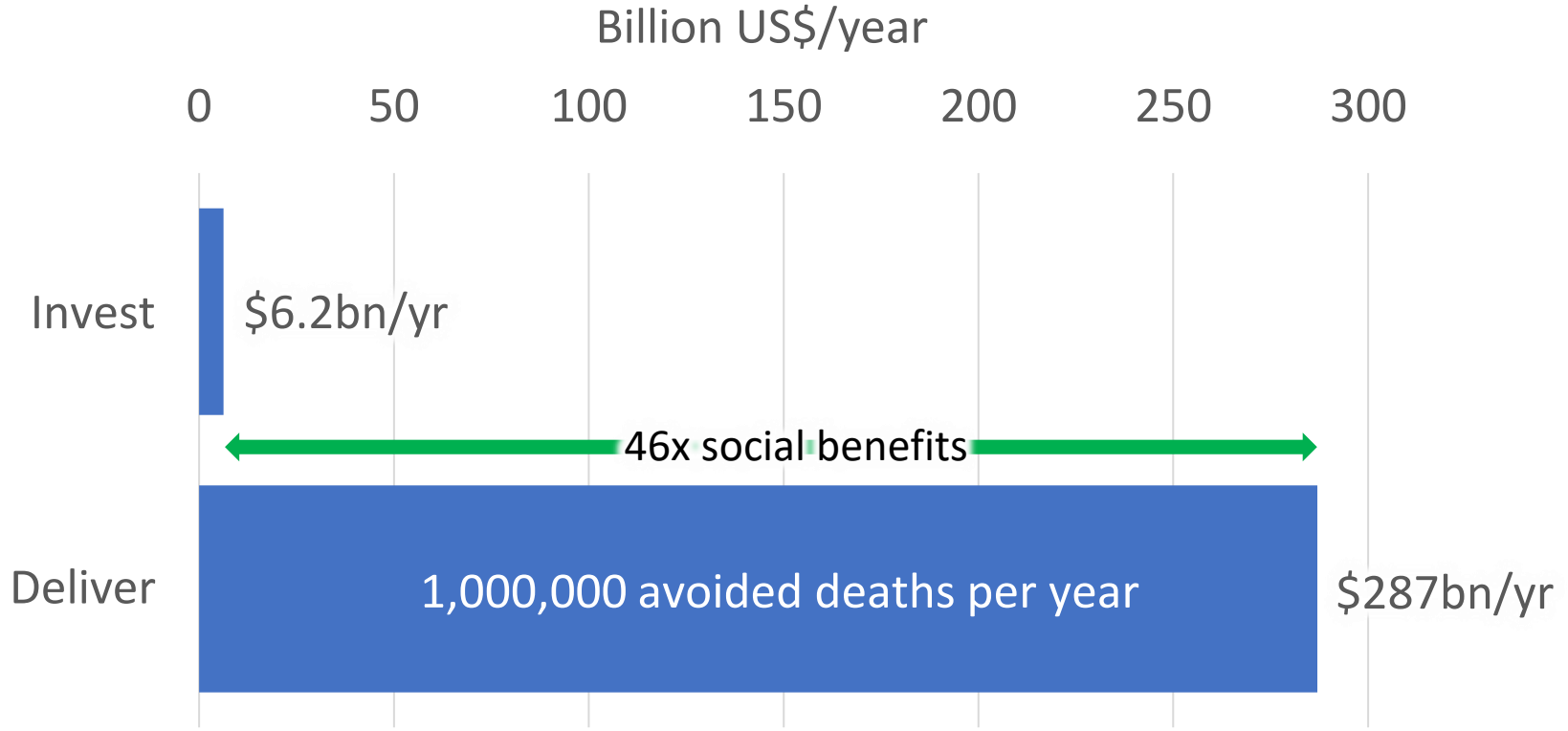
# Benefits of fixing tuberculosis



# Benefits of fixing tuberculosis



# Tuberculosis: one of world's best solutions



# 12 Great Halftime Investments

SDGs Stepp vacci



By I... Visit Inst

Wednesday, Mar

DAILY NATION

169 गोल्स दुनिया

दुनिया



विश्व क्रीडा, खेले ले

विश्व क्रीडा के लिए, खेले ले... दुनिया के लिए, खेले ले...

विश्व क्रीडा के लिए, खेले ले... दुनिया के लिए, खेले ले...

विश्व क्रीडा के लिए, खेले ले... दुनिया के लिए, खेले ले...

विश्व क्रीडा के लिए, खेले ले... दुनिया के लिए, खेले ले...

# SUNDAY INDEPENDENT Business

DECEMBER 8, 2024

## It's Time To End Tuberculosis In Nigeria



### BJORN LOMBORG

The infectious disease that killed the most people last year is one many people have heard almost nothing about: tuberculosis.

In 2023, it claimed 1.25 million lives around the world, with 125,000 in Nigeria. And yet, in rich countries—where virtually nobody dies from tuberculosis any longer—attention has moved on.

Even in poorer countries, where the wealthy can afford treatment, it is often the poorest, most disconnected and disadvantaged who suffer from this disease.

Therefore, it is good that Health Minister Prof. Muhammad Ali Pate is putting more focus on tuberculosis.

This week in Abuja, he is hosting health ministers from all around the continent and the world for an incredibly important Africa High-Level Regional Dialogue on financing to end tuberculosis.

The world has long promised to do better. As part of the UN's global goals, known as the Sustainable Development Goals, all nations promised to fix almost every global problem by 2030, tuberculosis among them. That's not going to happen. With respect to tuberculosis, we will be decades late.

Indeed, we are failing on almost all the world's 2030 promises. Based on current trends, the world will be more than half a century late delivering on all its promises.

The reason is clear: politicians made an impossible 169 promises, but having 169 priorities is indistinguishable from having none.

Crucial targets on nutrition, education, and tuberculosis are put alongside much more peripheral promises like boosting recycling, more urban parks, and protection of libraries.

The world has already entered the second half for its 2030 promises, yet it will be nowhere near halfway. It is time to identify and prioritise the most

that. Together with several Nobel laureates and more than a hundred leading economists, we have been working for years to identify where each nation can do the most good.

A new, peer-reviewed study shows that a dramatic reduction in tuberculosis is not only possible but is one of the most effective priorities leading up to 2030.

Almost a quarter of all people in the world carry the tuberculosis bacteria. Even in rich Europe and the USA, every tenth person has it.

For most well-off, well-nourished people, it will not develop into disease, but it is a risk for the less fortunate. In that way, tuberculosis is a disease of hunger and poverty.

Each year, more than two million people develop tuberculosis. Because of a lack of resources, in 2021, we only diagnosed about 6 million cases, of which about 305,000 came from Nigeria.

Almost half of the people who are untreated will go on to die. Those who don't die will continue to spread the infection—an average, actively infected person can infect five to fifteen others through close contact over a year.

Moreover, the six million who are diagnosed and offered treatment are in for a rough time. They must take medication for as long as six months. Because the medication clears the immediate tuberculosis symptoms like fevers and weight loss in a couple of weeks, many will drop out of treatment too early.

When people stop treatment too early, it not only increases the chance that the disease can be passed on to others, it also makes the surviving tuberculosis bacteria more likely to develop drug resistance. This means the next treatment could require 18 to 24 months of treatment and will be much costlier.

We can do much better. It's possible to diagnose many more people and ensure most TB patients stay on their medication.

Our new study shows this can be achieved for an additional US\$6.2 billion annually. It is less than what the world

**In 2023, it claimed 1.25 million lives around the world, with 125,000 in Nigeria. And yet, in rich countries—where virtually nobody dies from tuberculosis any longer—attention has moved on**

US\$7.8 billion annually by 2032. Disappointingly, spending since 2019 has declined.

The additional US\$6.2 billion annually can drive diagnosis, care, and prevention that will achieve the world's tuberculosis promises.

It would ensure at least 80% of people with tuberculosis will receive a diagnosis. It can provide simple ways to make sure people complete their six months of medication—perhaps with incentives to complete the treatment, such as food, clothing, juice boxes, or gift cards, or through support groups for patients to encourage each other. These days, apps on your cellphone can also help.

The extra resources will mean that high-risk, vulnerable populations will be able to access periodic screening.

Over the coming decades, 30 million people will access appropriate treatment and 30 million people will have access to preventive treatment.

This will dramatically reduce tuberculosis deaths by 90%. It will essentially wipe out tuberculosis, as we should have done decades ago.

Up to mid-century, the additional resources will allow us to avoid an astounding 27 million deaths, along with untold human suffering.

The total benefits, expressed in economic terms, mostly from avoided deaths, would reach US\$4.1 trillion. Each dollar spent will generate \$46 of social benefits for the world.

Global dithering has allowed tuberculosis to become the biggest infectious killer.

Ending TB is one of the world's most effective policies. We have guaranteed way too much for 2030, but tackling tuberculosis is one of the few, most effective policies we must carry through.

Remember that the world has long promised to do better. As part of the United Nation's global goals, known as the Sustainable Development Goals, all nations promised to fix almost every global problem by 2030, tuberculosis among them.

That's not going to happen.



Bjorn Lomborg

almost all the world's 2030 promises.

Based on current trends, the world will be half a century late delivering across all its promises.

The reason is clear: politicians made an impossible 169 promises. But having 169 priorities is indistinguishable from having none.

Up to mid-century, the additional resources will allow us to avoid an astounding 27 million deaths, along with untold human suffering.

The total benefits, expressed in economic terms, mostly from avoided deaths, would reach US\$4.1 trillion. Each dollar spent will generate \$46 of social benefits for the world.

Global dithering has allowed tuberculosis to become the biggest infectious killer.

Ending TB is one of the world's most effective policies. We have guaranteed way too much for 2030, but tackling tuberculosis is one of the few, most effective policies we must carry through.

Remember that the world has long promised to do better. As part of the United Nation's global goals, known as the Sustainable Development Goals, all nations promised to fix almost every global problem by 2030, tuberculosis among them.

# PUNCH

## Most Widely Read Newspaper

### Best priorities for Nigeria

5th December 2024



FILE: tuberculosis

Bjorn Lomborg  
Next week in Abuja, health ministers across the continent and the world will gather for an incredibly important high-level meeting focusing on tuberculosis hosted by Health Minister Prof. Muhammad Ali Pate.

Vertical text on the right edge of the newspaper page.

# Big picture argument

- We can solve all 12 challenges for \$35 billion per year
- This will
  - **Save 4.2 million lives *each year***
  - **Make the poorer world \$1.1 trillion richer *each year***
- Whatever else we're doing
  - **We should do this first — including tuberculosis**