YEARS OF PROGRESS

U.S. Agency for International Development

NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES PROGRAM
Overview

In 2006, President George W. Bush launched a Presidential Initiative to combat neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). The U.S. Congress demonstrated support for the control of NTDs through a $15 million earmark, implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), with a specific focus on seven of the most prevalent NTDs: lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and 3 soil-transmitted helminths (hookworm, roundworm, whipworm). USAID’s NTD Program initially focused on five countries: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Uganda. Over the past ten years, the program has expanded to support 31 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Worldwide, more than 1 billion people, ...or one in seven suffer from one or more painful, debilitating NTDs. These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations, cause severe sickness and disability, compromise mental and physical development, and contribute to childhood malnutrition.

THE DISEASES

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis
- Schistosomiasis
10 YEARS OF PROGRESS

We are charting a new course for people, families, and communities, making it possible to imagine a future free from these diseases. As a result of the support provided by USAID, 140 million people now live in areas where they are no longer at risk of acquiring lymphatic filariasis, a painful and profoundly disfiguring parasitic infection transmitted by mosquitoes.

Trachoma is the leading infectious cause of preventable blindness. Today, thanks to USAID-supported interventions, 65 million people live in areas where trachoma is no longer a public health problem.

Preventing and controlling NTDs is central to ending extreme poverty in the next two decades. Investments in global health, like USAID’s NTD Program, target the symptoms of and pathways out of poverty, as well as provide valuable assistance for our partners to effectively deliver services. Moreover, these investments promote social and economic progress and support the rise of capable partners who can help solve regional and global problems.

Over the past decade, USAID and partners have delivered over 1.6 BILLION TREATMENTS TO OVER 743 MILLION PEOPLE
To date, the USAID NTD Program has:

- Supported 33 countries
- Mapped 2,570 districts for NTDs
- Leveraged over $11.1 billion in donated drugs
- Supported training for 3.6 million individuals
- Contributed to the delivery of over 1.6 billion treatments to over 743 million people

By 2020....

- 70% of USAID supported countries are on track to stop treatment for lymphatic filariasis and trachoma

USAID support is a combination of mapping, mass drug administration and impact evaluation for multiple diseases.

USAID support primarily focuses on assistance in evaluation and documenting progress towards elimination.

USAID provides support through a regional program.

By 2016, USAID supported over 13,000 trichiasis surgeries in Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Ethiopia, preventing further vision loss from blinding trachoma.

OEPA

Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Mexico have been verified as onchocerciasis free.

OEPA

The Onchocerciasis Elimination Program for the Americas provides Ivermectin and child survival interventions to hard to reach communities.

Burkina Faso

By 2016, USAID supported over 13,000 trichiasis surgeries in Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Ethiopia, preventing further vision loss from blinding trachoma.

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WHERE WE WORK

**Ethiopia**

35 million people in the Oromia and Tigray regions of Ethiopia are benefiting from the full SAFE strategy thanks to strong coordination among USAID, DFID, other donors and partners.

**Togo**

Is the first country in sub-saharan Africa to stop treatment for lymphatic filariasis.

**Ghana**

has successfully stopped treatment for trachoma and is in the process of documenting elimination of trachoma as a public health problem, with 3.6 million people no longer needing treatment.

**India**

Clinical trial in Kerala is evaluating a six week course of doxycycline to treat moderate filarial lymphedema.

**Laos**

will submit its dossier in 2017 to the World Health Organization for official validation of elimination of trachoma as a public health problem.

**Cambodia**

In 2016, WHO verified the elimination of LF as a public health problem in Cambodia.

**Bangladesh**

CDC and the MOH are designing a sustainable surveillance system to ensure that LF doesn’t return.

**Uganda**

Since efforts began to control onchocerciasis in the 1960s, 3.4 million people are no longer at risk.

Improved mapping in low prevalence settings reveals that 19 million people do not require treatment, saving an estimated $320 million in drug and distribution costs over 7 years in **Tanzania**.

By the end of 2017, 100% of people living in trachoma-endemic areas in **Cameroon** will no longer be at-risk for the blinding disease, due to successful interventions.
2006
U.S. Congress launches USAID NTD Program with $15 million, President George W. Bush establishes the Neglected Tropical Disease Control Program

2007
A Turning Point: First Global Partners Meeting on NTDs held at WHO headquarters in Geneva, April 2007

2008
President George W. Bush affirms commitment to combat NTDs around the world.

The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) commits £50 million pounds to fight NTDs.

2009
President Barack Obama affirms, “We will fight neglected tropical diseases”

2010
USAID supports first 5 countries:
- Burkina Faso
- Ghana
- Mali
- Niger
- Uganda

2011
DFID commits £195 million pounds to NTDs.

The World Health Organization releases the Roadmap, setting targets for 2020

2012
The 2012 London Declaration on NTDs united a broad range of partners committed to eliminating NTDs.

Ground breaking Global Trachoma Mapping Project (GTMP) launched

USAID and DFID partnership begins in Nigeria

Value of Drugs (Cumulative Value of Drugs)
- 2006: $15 million
- 2007: $15 million
- 2008: $15 million
- 2009: $25 million
- 2010: $65 million
- 2011: $77 million
- 2012: $89 million

USAID Annual Budget ($) in millions
- 2006: $15
- 2007: $15
- 2008: $15
- 2009: $25
- 2010: $3.1 billion
- 2011: $2.2 billion
- 2012: $4.2 billion

Number of Treatments Delivered (Cumulative)
- 2006: 36.8 million treatments
- 2007: 94.9 million treatments
- 2008: 225.5 million treatments
- 2009: 386.2 million treatments
- 2010: 594.4 million treatments
- 2011: 838.7 million treatments

Number of countries
- 2006: 5
- 2007: 8
- 2008: 12
- 2009: 17
- 2010: 25
- 2011: 26

Every $1 invested by the US Government Leverages $26 in donated medicines

Neglected Tropical Diseases
10 YEARS OF PROGRESS
USAID from the American People
The 2012 London Declaration on NTDs united a broad range of partners committed to eliminating NTDs. Ground breaking Global Trachoma Mapping Project (GTMP) launched by USAID and DFID partnership begins in Nigeria.

Every $1 invested by the US Government Leverages $26 in donated medicines:

- **50 million** people no longer require treatment for lymphatic filariasis in USAID-supported countries
- **45 million** people no longer require treatment for trachoma in USAID-supported countries
- **6.7 billion** USAID joined the Coalition for Operational Research on NTDs (COR-NTD)
- **$8.8 billion** USAID begins to invest in high-quality treatment and care to address the morbidity, disability and disfigurement associated with lymphatic filariasis and trachoma.
- **Colombia becomes first country in the world to eliminate onchocerciasis**
- **$6.7 billion** Colombia becomes first country in the world to eliminate onchocerciasis
- **$11.1 billion** UN General Assembly adopts the Sustainable Development Goals, a global framework that includes NTDs as a priority global health goal.
- **Over 13,000 eyelid surgeries were carried out in Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Ethiopia, preventing further suffering and vision loss from blinding trachoma**
- **140 million** no longer at risk for lymphatic filariasis
- **65 million** no longer at risk for trachoma
- **$100 billion** USAID joined the Coalition for Operational Research on NTDs (COR-NTD)
- **1.3 billion** USAID supports launch of ESPEN Trust
- **2 billion** treatments have been delivered

Neglected tropical diseases are among the world’s most persistently neglected diseases. They commonly occur in vulnerable communities with inadequate health infrastructure and systems. Global progress on NTDs has accelerated over the past decade, culminating in historic achievements and significant milestones:

- **2013: 1 billionth treatment delivered**
- **2014: 45 million people no longer require treatment for trachoma in USAID-supported countries**
- **2015: $11.1 billion**
- **2016: 140 million people no longer at risk for lymphatic filariasis**

Since 2006, more than 1 billion people have received at least one dose of treatment to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and trachoma. An additional 123 countries, or 98% of the eligible population, have received at least one dose of treatment.

USAID and partners celebrate 10th anniversary of USAID NTD Program

Thanks to generous donations from pharmaceutical partners, USAID has leveraged $11.1 billion in donated drugs over the last decade.
WHAT WE DO: A SNAPSHOT

To accelerate progress towards the World Health Organization 2020 control and elimination goals, the USAID NTD program invests the greatest portion of its funding in the following three areas:

• Mapping the diseases across each country, showing exactly which areas require treatment
• Supporting the planning, logistics, community awareness and actual administration of medicines to at-risk communities
• Conducting testing, using World Health Organization guidelines, to measure the impact of treatment programs, determining whether diseases are being controlled or eliminated as public health problems

Additionally, USAID targets some of its support to three areas that are critical in the global fight against NTDs:

• Developing training tools and best practices for managing or correcting disability associated with trichiasis, lymphedema and hydrocele
• Conducting operational research to remove barriers to NTD program implementation
• Strategically investing in the development of diagnostics, tools, and drugs that will accelerate progress towards achieving the WHO 2020 goals for elimination and control
The USAID NTD Program represents an unprecedented public-private partnership in global health, thanks to generous drug donations from pharmaceutical partners. Over the past ten years, USAID has leveraged over $11.1 billion in donated drugs.

The Program’s key partners include:
- Bilateral/Multilateral agencies
- Foundations
- Implementing partners
- Ministries of Health and Education
- Nongovernmental organizations
- Pharmaceutical companies
- Private sector partners
- U.S. Government agencies

The success of the USAID NTD Program depends on a wide range of partners at national, regional and global levels supporting national NTD programs to access and distribute donated drugs through community and school-based platforms.
USAID remains committed to the global fight against NTDs

To help close the remaining gaps, USAID will expand existing partnerships with the pharmaceutical industry, the government of the United Kingdom, and private philanthropy, while exploring ways to work more systematically with the education, nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene sectors to create sustainable programs after 2020.

Over the next 5 years, USAID will support 1.3 billion treatments, made possible with $6 billion additionally in donated drugs. As a result, by 2020, 400 million people will live in communities that no longer require treatment for lymphatic filariasis and 186 million people will not need treatment for trachoma. 70% of USAID supported countries are on track to stop treatment for lymphatic filariasis and trachoma by 2020.

Vision for a Trachoma Free Africa

Trachoma is a disease of communities at the end of the road. People in these communities are the poorest of the poor, lacking access to clean water and sanitation. Nearly two million people are estimated to have trichiasis, the end stage of the disease, in which eyelashes scratch the cornea, causing gradual blindness. These individuals are going blind right now, and are in need of urgent surgery to relieve pain and prevent further vision loss. USAID is joining with The Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, The Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust, the UK Department for International Development and Pfizer to fill remaining treatment gaps and provide surgeries to return the gift of sight to nearly one and a half million people in seven countries — Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, 70 percent of the trichiasis cases in Africa.
U.S. Agency for International Development and UK Department for International Development (DFID) 2020 Partnership
USAID and DFID, the two largest donors supporting the implementation of NTD programs in Africa, Asia and Latin America, will deepen and expand their partnership in over 30 countries to achieve WHO’s 2020 goals for lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted-helminths. Collaboration allows for geographic diversity, broader reach in large countries and allows all seven diseases to be covered. These donors will also strategically expand the NTD operations research agenda to address gender, social science and economic impact issues, and will expand support for African research institutions.

Amplifying Impact through Cross-Sectoral Collaboration
Treating NTDs improves health, and accelerates progress across many other areas of development, giving toddlers a chance to thrive and preparing young children to learn in school. To strengthen these opportunities, USAID is now working across its own NTD, Education, Nutrition, and WASH sectors as well as with the private sector to find ways to help countries build sustainable deworming programs so that generations of children will have a better chance for healthy and productive lives.

...AND ACCELERATING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
Charting a new course for people, families and communities, making it possible to imagine a future free from disease.

www.neglecteddiseases.gov