

**AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1797**

**OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY**

Page 2, beginning on line 6, strike “, including Ebola,”.

Page 2, beginning on line 7, strike “for all people” and insert “of all people”.

Page 8, line 25, strike “rabies” and insert “scabies”.

Strike title I (page 9, line 13, through page 17, line 12) and insert the following:

**1 TITLE I—FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**2 SEC. 101. USAID NTDS PROGRAM.**

**3 (a) FINDINGS.—**Congress finds the following:

**4 (1)** Since fiscal year 2006, the United States  
**5** Government has been an essential leading partner in  
**6** advancing control and elimination efforts for seven  
**7** targeted neglected tropical diseases: lymphatic fila-  
**8** riasis (elephantiasis), onchocerciasis (river blind-  
**9** ness), schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis  
**10** (STH) (round worm, whip worm, and hook worm),  
**11** and trachoma. Additional information suggests that

1 such efforts could also produce collateral benefits for  
2 at least three other NTDs: foodborne trematodiasis,  
3 scabies, and yaws (endemic treponematoses).

4 (2) The United States Agency for International  
5 Development (USAID) Neglected Tropical Diseases  
6 Program has made important and substantial con-  
7 tributions to the global fight to control and eliminate  
8 the seven most common NTDs. Leveraging more  
9 than \$6.7 billion in donated medicines, USAID has  
10 supported the distribution of more than one billion  
11 treatments in 25 countries across Africa, Asia, and  
12 Latin America and the Caribbean.

13 (3) United States Government leadership has  
14 been instrumental in maintaining the global fight  
15 against NTDs and is a partner in the 2012 London  
16 Declaration on NTDs, which represents a new, co-  
17 ordinated international push to accelerate progress  
18 toward eliminating or controlling 10 neglected trop-  
19 ical diseases by 2020.

20 (4) The USAID NTDs Program is a clear ex-  
21 ample of a successful public-private partnership be-  
22 tween the Government and the private sector and  
23 should be judiciously expanded, as practicable and  
24 appropriate.

1           (5) While many of the most common NTDs  
2           have treatments that are safe, easy to use, and effec-  
3           tive, treatment options for NTDs with the highest  
4           death rates, including human African  
5           trypanosomiasis, visceral leishmaniasis, and Chagas  
6           disease, are extremely limited.

7           (6) Since 2014, the USAID NTDs Program  
8           has been investing in research and development for  
9           certain NTDs to ensure that promising new break-  
10          through medicines can be rapidly evaluated, reg-  
11          istered, and made available to patients.

12          (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
13          gress that the USAID NTDs Program (as in effect on  
14          the date of the enactment of this Act) should—

15                (1) provide integrated drug treatment packages  
16                to as many individuals suffering from NTDs or at  
17                risk of acquiring NTDs as logistically feasible;

18                (2) better integrate NTD control and treatment  
19                tools and approaches into complementary develop-  
20                ment and global health programs by coordinating  
21                across multiple sectors, including HIV/AIDS, ma-  
22                laria, tuberculosis, education, nutrition, other infec-  
23                tious diseases, maternal and child health, and water,  
24                sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), as practicable and  
25                appropriate;

1           (3) establish low-cost, high-impact community  
2           and school-based NTD programs to reach large at-  
3           risk populations, including school-age children who  
4           require treatments for NTDs, with integrated drug  
5           treatment packages as feasible;

6           (4) for other NTDs, such as human African  
7           trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), Chagas disease,  
8           leishmaniasis, and dengue fever, engage in research  
9           and development of new tools and approaches to  
10          reach the goals relating to the elimination of NTDs  
11          as set forth in the World Health Organization  
12          (WHO) NTD Roadmap, as opportunities emerge  
13          and resources allow; and

14          (5) monitor the research on and developments  
15          in the prevention and treatment of other NTDs so  
16          they can be incorporated into the program, as prac-  
17          ticable and appropriate.

18          (c) PROGRAM PRIORITIES.—The Administrator of  
19          USAID should incorporate the following priorities into the  
20          USAID NTDs Program (as in effect on the date of the  
21          enactment of this Act):

22                (1) Planning for and conducting robust moni-  
23                toring and evaluation of program investments in  
24                order to accurately measure impact, identify and

1 share lessons learned, and inform future NTD con-  
2 trol and elimination strategies.

3 (2) Coordinating program activities with  
4 USAID development and global health sectors, in-  
5 cluding WASH, food and nutrition security, and  
6 education (both primary and preprimary), in order  
7 to advance the goals of the 2012 London Declara-  
8 tion on NTDs.

9 (3) Including morbidity management in treat-  
10 ment plans for high-burden NTDs.

11 (4) Incorporating NTDs that are recognized as  
12 high-burden diseases in the Global Burden of Dis-  
13 ease Study 2010 into the program as opportunities  
14 emerge, to the extent practicable and appropriate.

15 (5) Continue investments in research and devel-  
16 opment for NTDs that complement existing research  
17 investments and ensure that new discoveries make it  
18 through the pipeline and become available to people  
19 who need them most.

20 **SEC. 102. ACTIONS BY DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

21 (a) OFFICE OF THE GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR.—  
22 It is the sense of Congress that the Office of the Global  
23 AIDS Coordinator should fully consider evolving research  
24 on the impact of NTDs on efforts to control HIV/AIDS

1 when making future programming decisions, as necessary  
2 and appropriate.

3 (b) GLOBAL PROGRAMMING.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State  
5 should encourage the Global Fund to take into con-  
6 sideration evolving research on the impact of NTDs  
7 on efforts to control HIV/AIDS when making pro-  
8 gramming decisions, particularly with regard to fe-  
9 male genital schistosomiasis, which studies suggest  
10 may be one of the most significant co-factors in the  
11 AIDS epidemic in Africa, as necessary and appro-  
12 priate.

13 (2) GLOBAL FUND.—In this subsection, the  
14 term “Global Fund” means the public-private part-  
15 nership known as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS,  
16 Tuberculosis and Malaria established pursuant to  
17 Article 80 of the Swiss Civil Code.

18 (c) G-20 COUNTRIES.—The Secretary of State, act-  
19 ing through the Office of Global Health Diplomacy, should  
20 encourage G-20 countries to significantly increase their  
21 role in the control and elimination of neglected tropical  
22 diseases.

1 **SEC. 103. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH IN-**  
2 **STITUTIONS.**

3 (a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDING.—Congress finds that  
4 the treatment of high burden neglected tropical diseases,  
5 including community and school-based deworming pro-  
6 grams, can be a highly cost-effective education interven-  
7 tion and schools can serve as an effective delivery mecha-  
8 nism for reaching large numbers of children with safe  
9 treatment for soil-transmitted helminthiases (STH)  
10 (round worm, whip worm, and hook worm) in particular.

11 (b) UNITED NATIONS.—The President should direct  
12 the United States permanent representative to the United  
13 Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United  
14 States to urge the World Health Organization and the  
15 United Nations Development Programme to take the ac-  
16 tions described in subsection (d).

17 (c) WORLD BANK INSTITUTE.—The President shall  
18 direct the United States Executive Director at the Inter-  
19 national Bank for Reconstruction and Development to use  
20 the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to urge  
21 the World Bank Institute to take the actions described  
22 in subsection (d).

23 (d) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—The actions described in  
24 this subsection are the following:

25 (1) Ensure the dissemination of best practices  
26 and programming on NTDs to governments and

1 make data accessible to practitioners in an open and  
2 timely fashion.

3 (2) Highlight impacts of community and school-  
4 based deworming programs on children's health and  
5 education, emphasizing the cost-effectiveness of such  
6 programs.

7 (3) Encourage governments to implement  
8 deworming campaigns at the national level.

9 (4) Consider designating a portion of grant  
10 funds of the institutions to deworming initiatives  
11 and cross-sectoral collaboration with water and sani-  
12 tation and hygiene efforts and nutrition or education  
13 programming, as practicable and appropriate.

14 (5) Encourage accurate monitoring and evalua-  
15 tion of NTD programs, including deworming pro-  
16 grams.

17 (6) Engage governments in cross-border initia-  
18 tives for the treatment, control, prevention, and  
19 elimination of NTDs, and assist in developing  
20 transnational agreements, when necessary.

In section 2 (relating to the table of contents), strike  
the item relating to section 101, and insert the following:

Sec. 101. USAID NTDs Program.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to facilitate  
effective research on and treatment of neglected tropical



diseases through coordinated domestic and international efforts”.

