

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1415

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”.

Strike page 4, line 16, through page 5, line 2.

Strike page 6, line 5, through page 7, line 18.

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

Strike title I (page 9, line 13, through page 16, line 24) and insert the following:

- 1 **TITLE I—FOREIGN AFFAIRS**
- 2 **SEC. 101. EXPANSION OF UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR**
- 3 **INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEGLECTED**
- 4 **TROPICAL DISEASES PROGRAM.**
- 5 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
- 6 (1) Since fiscal year 2006, the United States
- 7 Government has been an essential leader in global
- 8 efforts to control and eliminate seven targeted ne-
- 9 glected tropical diseases: lymphatic filariasis (ele-

1 phantiasis), onchocerciasis (river blindness), schis-
2 tosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis (round
3 worm, whip worm, and hook worm), and trachoma.
4 Additional information suggests that such efforts
5 could also produce collateral benefits for at least
6 three other neglected tropical diseases: foodborne
7 trematodiasis, scabies, and yaws (endemic
8 treponematoses).

9 (2) The United States Government is a partner
10 in the London Declaration on Neglected Tropical
11 Diseases (2012), which represents a new, coordi-
12 nated international push to accelerate progress to-
13 ward eliminating or controlling 10 NTDs by 2020.

14 (3) While many of the most common NTDs
15 have safe, easy to use, and effective treatments,
16 treatment options for the NTDs with the highest
17 death rates, including human African
18 trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), visceral leishma-
19 niasis, and Chagas disease, are extremely limited.

20 (4) The United States Agency for International
21 Development (USAID) Neglected Tropical Diseases
22 Program has made important and substantial con-
23 tributions to the global fight to control and eliminate
24 five of the most common NTDs. Leveraging more
25 than \$15,700,000,000 in donated medicines, USAID

1 has supported the distribution of more than one bil-
2 lion treatments in 31 countries across Africa, Asia,
3 and Latin America and the Caribbean.

4 (5) Since 2014, the USAID Neglected Tropical
5 Diseases Program has been investing in research
6 and development for the treatment of certain NTDs
7 to ensure that promising new breakthrough medi-
8 cines can be rapidly evaluated, registered, and made
9 available to patients.

10 (6) The USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases
11 Program is a clear example of a successful public-
12 private partnership between the Government and the
13 private sector and should be judiciously expanded, as
14 practicable and appropriate.

15 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
16 gress that USAID’s Neglected Tropical Diseases Pro-
17 gram, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this
18 Act, should—

19 (1) provide integrated drug treatment packages
20 to as many individuals suffering from NTDs or at
21 risk of acquiring NTDs as logistically feasible;

22 (2) better integrate NTD control and treatment
23 tools and approaches into complementary develop-
24 ment and global health programs by coordinating, to
25 the extent practicable and appropriate, across mul-

1 tiple sectors, including those relating to HIV/AIDS,
2 malaria, tuberculosis, education, nutrition, other in-
3 fectious diseases, maternal and child health, and
4 water, sanitation, and hygiene;

5 (3) establish low-cost, high-impact community-
6 and school-based NTD programs to reach large at-
7 risk populations, including school-age children, with
8 integrated drug treatment packages, as feasible;

9 (4) as opportunities emerge and resources
10 allow, engage in research and development of new
11 tools and approaches to reach the goals relating to
12 the elimination of NTDs as set forth by the 2012
13 World Health Organization publication “Accel-
14 erating Work to Overcome the Global Impact of Ne-
15 glected Tropical Diseases: A Roadmap for Imple-
16 mentation”, including for Chagas disease, Guinea
17 worm, human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping
18 sickness), leprosy, and visceral leishmaniasis; and

19 (5) monitor research on and developments in
20 the prevention and treatment of other NTDs so
21 breakthroughs can be incorporated into the USAID
22 Neglected Tropical Diseases Program, as practicable
23 and appropriate.

24 (c) PROGRAM PRIORITIES.—The Administrator of
25 USAID should incorporate the following priorities into the

1 USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases Program (as in effect
2 on the date of the enactment of this Act):

3 (1) Planning for and conducting robust moni-
4 toring and evaluation of program investments in
5 order to accurately measure impact, identify and
6 share lessons learned, and inform future NTD con-
7 trol and elimination strategies.

8 (2) Coordinating program activities with com-
9 plementary USAID development and global health
10 programs, including programs relating to water,
11 sanitation, and hygiene, food and nutrition security,
12 and education (both primary and secondary), in
13 order to advance the goals of the London Declara-
14 tion on Neglected Tropical Diseases (2012).

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

17 (4) Incorporating NTDs included in the Global
18 Burden of Disease Study 2010 into the program as
19 opportunities emerge, to the extent practicable and
20 appropriate.

21 (5) Continuing investments in the research and
22 development of new tools and approaches that com-
23 plement existing research investments and ensure
24 that new discoveries make it through the pipeline

1 and become available to individuals who need them
2 most.

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

4 (a) OFFICE OF THE GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR.—

5 It is the sense of Congress that the Coordinator of United
6 States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Glob-
7 ally should fully consider evolving research on the impact
8 of NTDs on efforts to control HIV/AIDS when making
9 future programming decisions, as necessary and appro-
10 priate.

11 (b) GLOBAL PROGRAMMING.—

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

21 (2) GLOBAL FUND.—In this subsection, the
22 term “Global Fund” means the public-private part-
23 nership known as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS,
24 Tuberculosis and Malaria established pursuant to
25 Article 80 of the Swiss Civil Code.

1 (c) G-20 COUNTRIES.—The Secretary of State, act-
2 ing through the Office of Global Health Diplomacy, should
3 encourage G-20 countries to significantly increase their
4 role in the control and elimination of NTDs.

5 **SEC. 103. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH IN-**
6 **STITUTIONS.**

7 (a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDING.—Congress finds that
8 the treatment of NTDs, including community- and school-
9 based deworming programs, can be a highly cost-effective
10 intervention and schools can serve as an effective delivery
11 mechanism for reaching large numbers of children with
12 safe treatment for soil-transmitted helminthiasis (round
13 worm, whip worm, and hook worm) in particular.

14 (b) UNITED NATIONS.—The President should direct
15 the United States permanent representative to the United
16 Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United
17 States to urge the World Health Organization and the
18 United Nations Development Programme to—

19 (1) ensure the dissemination of best practices
20 and programming on NTDs to governments and
21 make data accessible to practitioners in an open and
22 timely fashion.

23 (2) highlight impacts of community and school-
24 based deworming programs on children's health and

1 education, emphasizing the cost-effectiveness of such
2 programs.

3 (3) encourage governments to implement
4 deworming campaigns at the national level.

5 (4) consider the designation of a portion of
6 grant funds of the institutions to deworming initia-
7 tives and cross-sectoral collaboration with water,
8 sanitation, and hygiene efforts and nutrition or edu-
9 cation programming, as practicable and appropriate.

10 (5) encourage accurate monitoring and evalua-
11 tion of NTD programs, including deworming pro-
12 grams.

13 (6) engage governments in cross-border initia-
14 tives for the treatment, control, prevention, and
15 elimination of NTDs, and assist in developing
16 transnational agreements, when and where nec-
17 essary.

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

Sec. 101. Expansion of United States Agency for International Development
Neglected Tropical Diseases 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.”.

