Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) affect the health of over one billion people worldwide, with over two billion people at risk, especially among those living in poverty in remote rural areas or urban slums. Children are disproportionately affected and can live with the consequences their whole lives, including severe physical pain, irreversible disability, gross disfigurement, mental impairment, and in some cases, death.

In September 2010, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded a 5-year, US$100 million Cooperative Agreement to FHI 360, titled End Neglected Tropical Diseases in Africa, or END in Africa. Subsequently, END in Africa received a 3-year extension through September 2018.

This award supports USAID’s goal of reducing the global burden of seven NTDs that are targeted for elimination or control:

- Lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis)
- Onchocerciasis (river blindness)
- Schistosomiasis (snail fever or bilharzia)
- Three soil-transmitted helminths (hookworm, roundworm, and whipworm)
- Trachoma (blinding eye infection)

Where

END in Africa started in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Togo. In FY 2016, a sixth country—the Ivory Coast—was added to the project.

How

The project supports the Ministries of Health (MOHs) and governments in the supported countries as they strengthen their integrated NTD control programs. Specifically, END in Africa:

- Promotes country ownership in the implementation of national mass drug treatment programs, which provide preventive chemotherapy for NTDs and seek to achieve disease elimination and control.
- Partners with and strengthens MOHs and provides assistance to build local sustainable capacity.
- Utilizes existing government networks and well-established channels for project implementation.
- Promotes strong collaboration among the public sector, private sector drug donation programs and civil society through implementing partners Helen Keller International (Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone and Niger), Health & Development International (Togo), and FHI 360 (Ghana and the Côte d’Ivoire).
Progress to Date

- Over 80% program coverage1 for the 7 targeted NTDs in the 5 countries2 over the past 5 years.
- More than 153 million people have been treated and more than 339 million NTD treatments have been delivered through the END in Africa project.
- Over half the affected health districts in 5 END in Africa countries (131 out of 221) have successfully reached the threshold stopped mass treatments for lymphatic filariasis (LF), and 70% of the health districts with trachoma (84 out of 120) have reached the threshold to stop mass treatments for that disease.

Project Goals

The project expects to achieve the following results:

- Eliminate the transmission of LF and trachoma in the all five original END in Africa countries by 2018.
- Provide support on a country-by-country basis toward eliminating the transmission of onchocerciasis.
- Support the countries in preparing dossiers to present to the World Health Organization for verification of disease elimination, as appropriate.
- Support control efforts for schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminths in the implementing countries.
- Support the implementation of mass drug treatments, disease-specific assessments and related activities in the countries.

Declining Disease Burden

Percent of districts endemic for lymphatic filariasis and trachoma that reached the threshold to stop district-wide mass treatments as of Q2 FY2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Burkina Faso</th>
<th>Ghana</th>
<th>Niger</th>
<th>Togo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lymphatic Filariasis</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachoma</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>62.9%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People Treated and Treatments Provided, Yearly and Cumulatively

1. Program coverage is the number of people treated in at-risk communities over the total number eligible for treatment, expressed as a percentage.
2. Treatment results are reported up to end of FY2015 and Côte d’Ivoire was added in FY2016, so data were not reported for Côte d’Ivoire.