



Stronger together, towards 2030:

NTD road map 2021–2030

Brief progress update – 10 December 2025

Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases

Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Care

World Health Organization





- Background
- Road map indicators: progress update
- 2024–2025 highlights
- Funding for NTDs
- Challenges
- WHO prioritization & realignment for NTDs
- Looking forward to 2026

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NTD road map 2021-2030

Collecting, analysing and reporting data is a requirement under decision WHA73(33)

Information on progress is disseminated through:

Global report on neglected tropical diseases (2023/2024/2025)

Webpages and dashboards (GHO, WHO/NTD)

Weekly Epidemiological Record

High-level UN and WHO reports

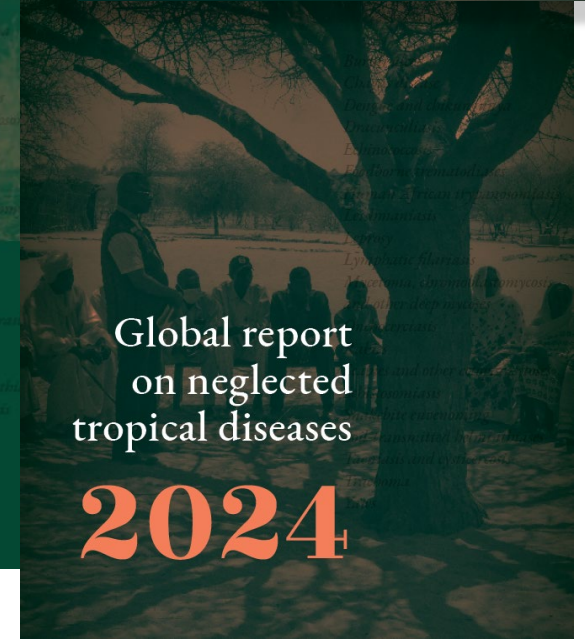
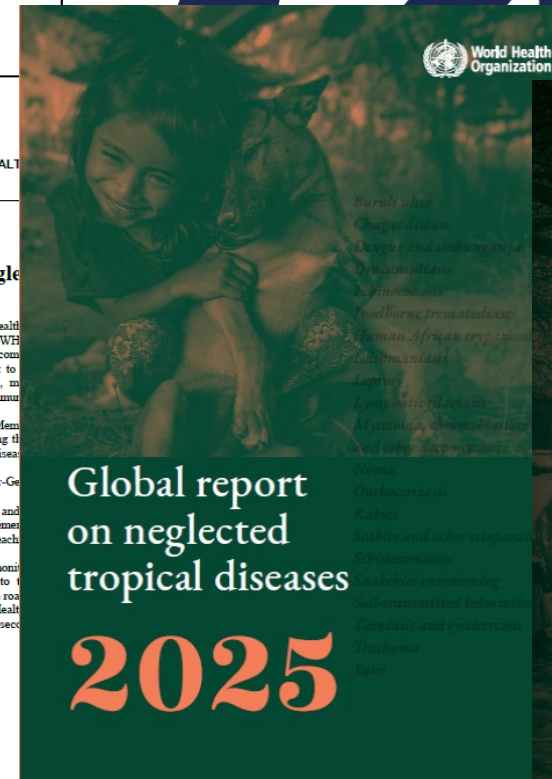
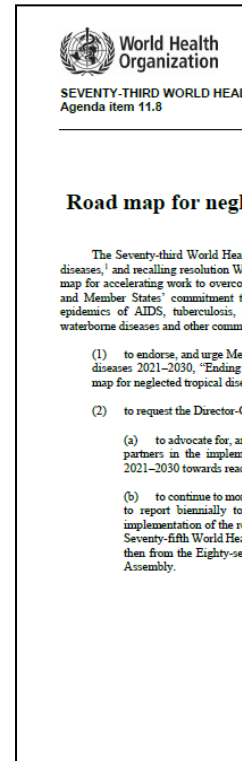
Information sessions for Member States

Comprehensive reports to EB and WHA (biennially - 2024 and 2026)

Disease-specific reports to EB and WHA (different frequency under other WHA resolutions)



NTD monthly newsletter

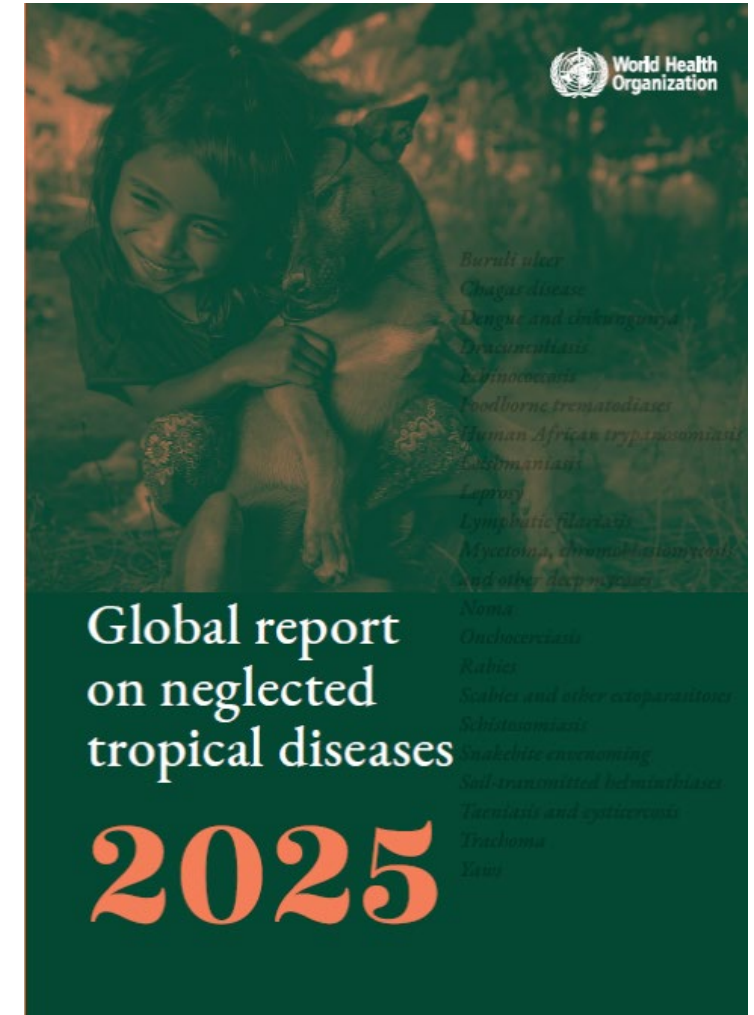


Global report on neglected tropical diseases 2025

Highlights > filling reporting gaps

- Reduced number of people requiring NTD interventions
- Reduced disease burden
- Increased number/proportion of people treated
- Acceleration in elimination of NTDs
- Progress in cross-cutting indicators
- GAT analysis for 4 dimensions
- Normative guidance, research and innovation
- Medicines and other health products
- Advocacy and partnerships
- Sustainability
- Funding landscape
- Challenges

THANK YOU!





Road map indicators: progress update



Reduced number of people requiring NTD interventions (SDG3.3.5)

Target:

-90%

between 2010 and 2030

Achieved:

-32%

between 2010 and 2023

Number of people requiring intervention against NTDs, 2023

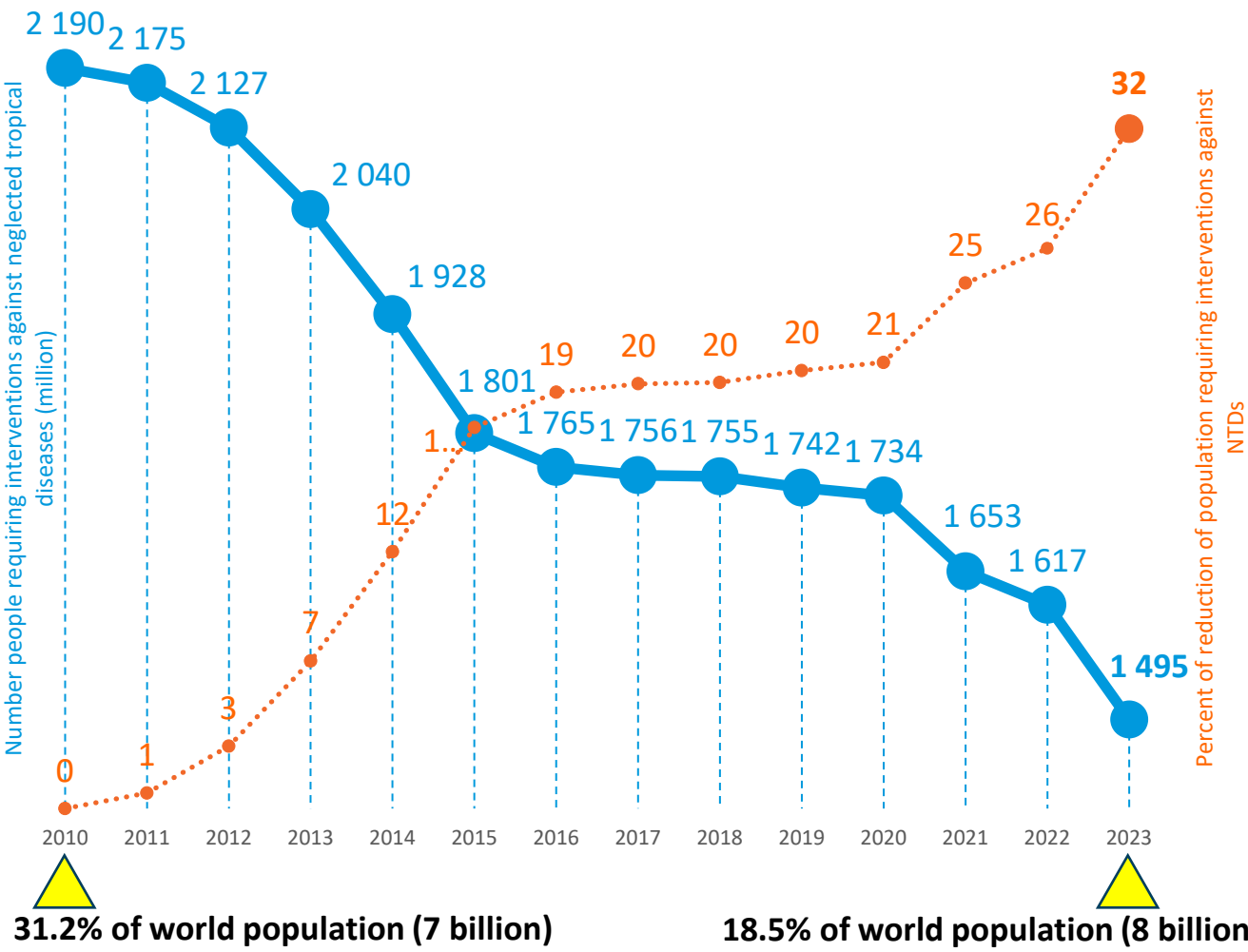
Burden in South-East Asia driven by:
Lymphatic filariasis
Soil-transmitted helminthiasis

SEAR 788M 52.6%

Burden in Africa driven by:
Onchocerciasis
Schistosomiasis
Trachoma

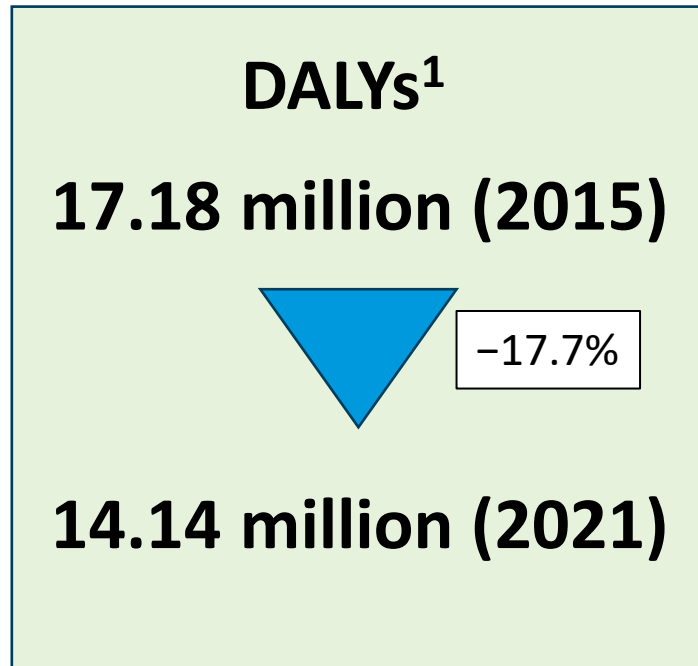
AFR 519M 34.7%

EMR 78M 5.2%	WPR 74M 4.9%	AMR 31M 2%
		EUR 6M 0.4%



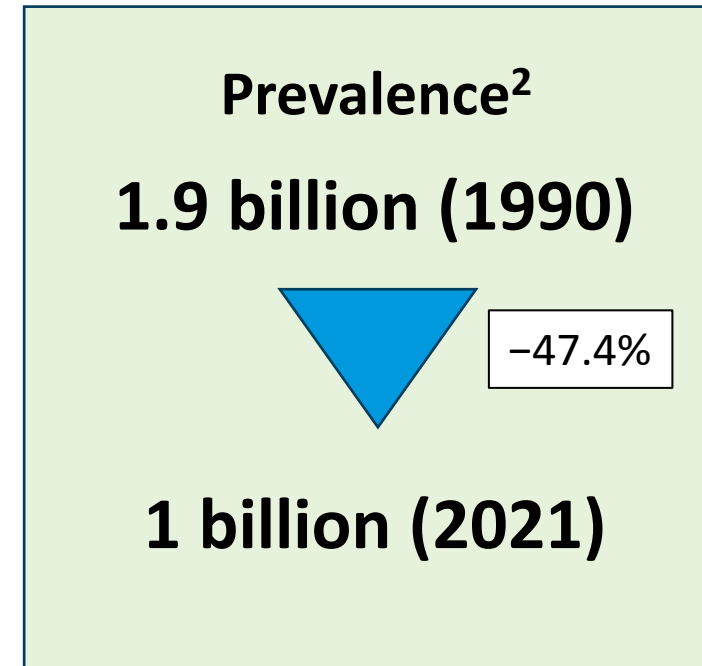
2024 preliminary data: population requiring interventions is approximately 1.41 billion (-36%)

Reduced disease burden: 1990 > 2015 > 2021



⁽¹⁾ estimates available for a set of 16 conditions

Data source: WHO/Global Health Estimates

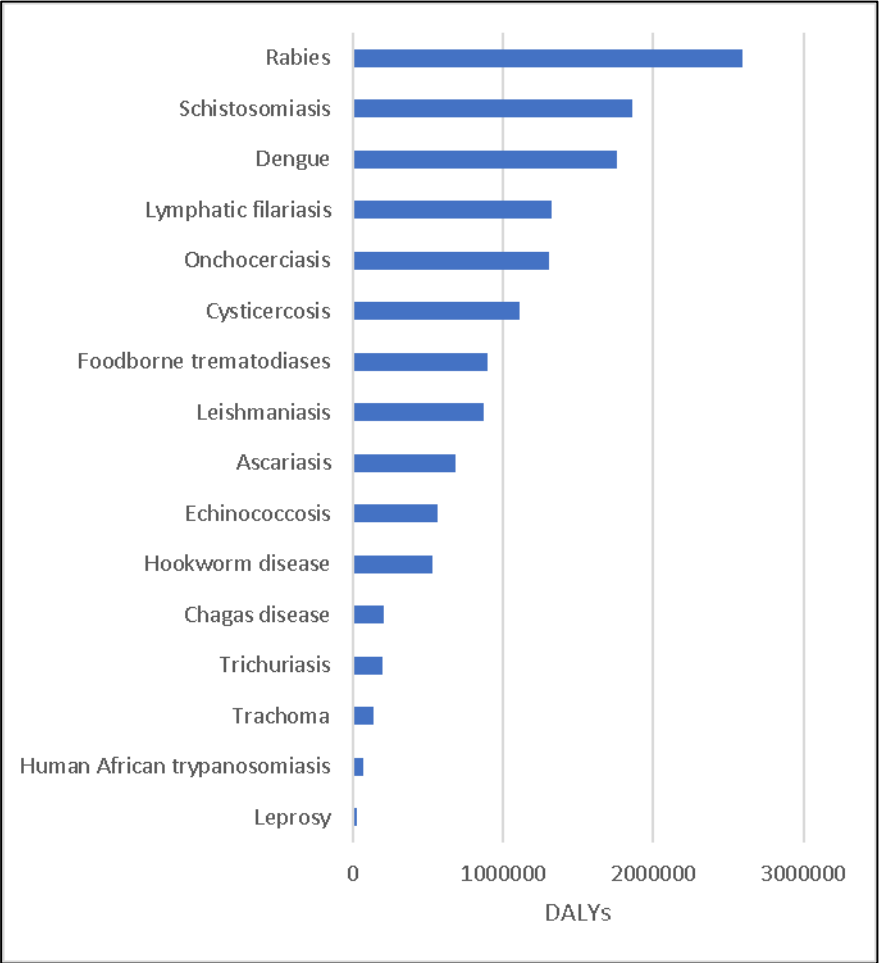


⁽²⁾ estimates available for a set of 19 conditions

Data source: WHO and IHME/Global Burden of Disease 2021

EUR
80,185
0.6%

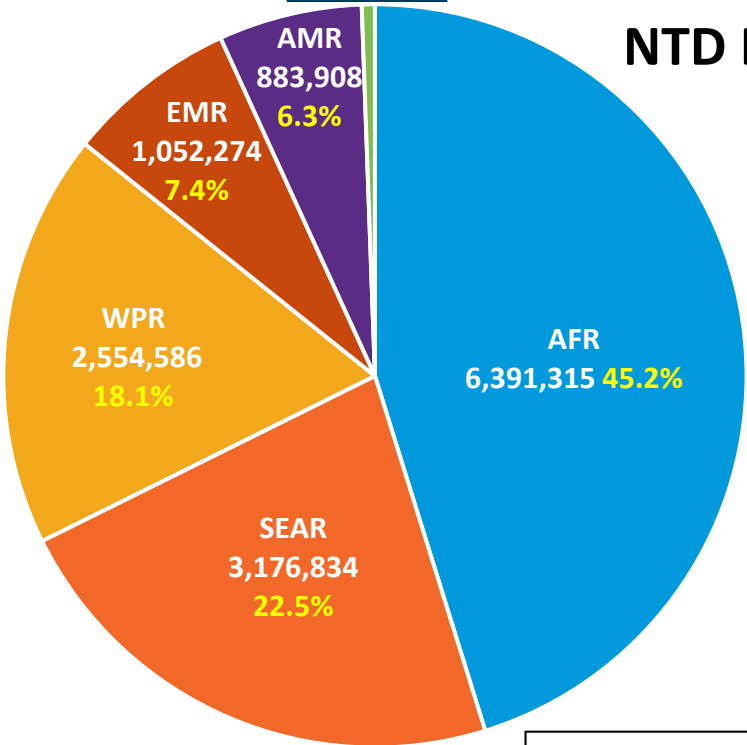
NTD DALYs by disease, global, 2021



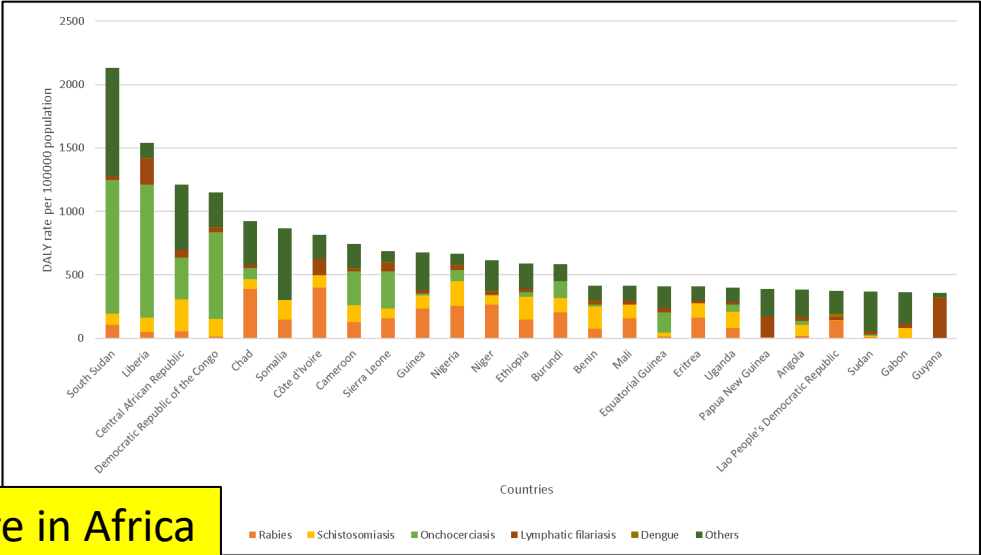
Data source: WHO/Global Health Estimates



NTD DALYs by WHO region, 2021

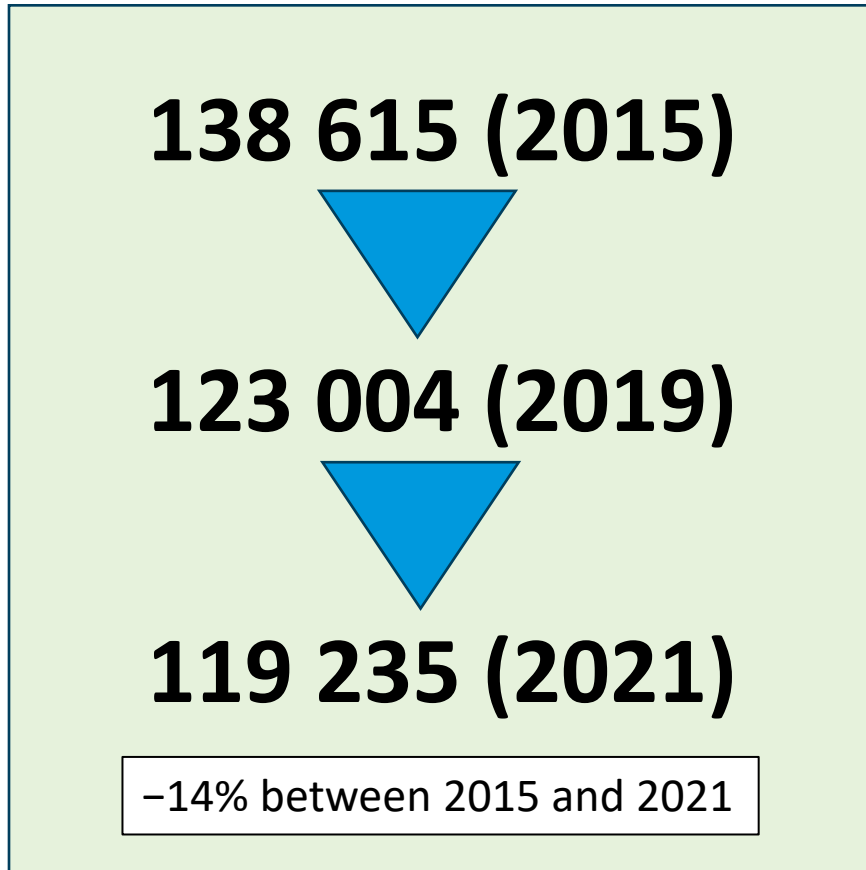


Top 25 countries with highest NTD DALY rates per 100 000 population, 2021



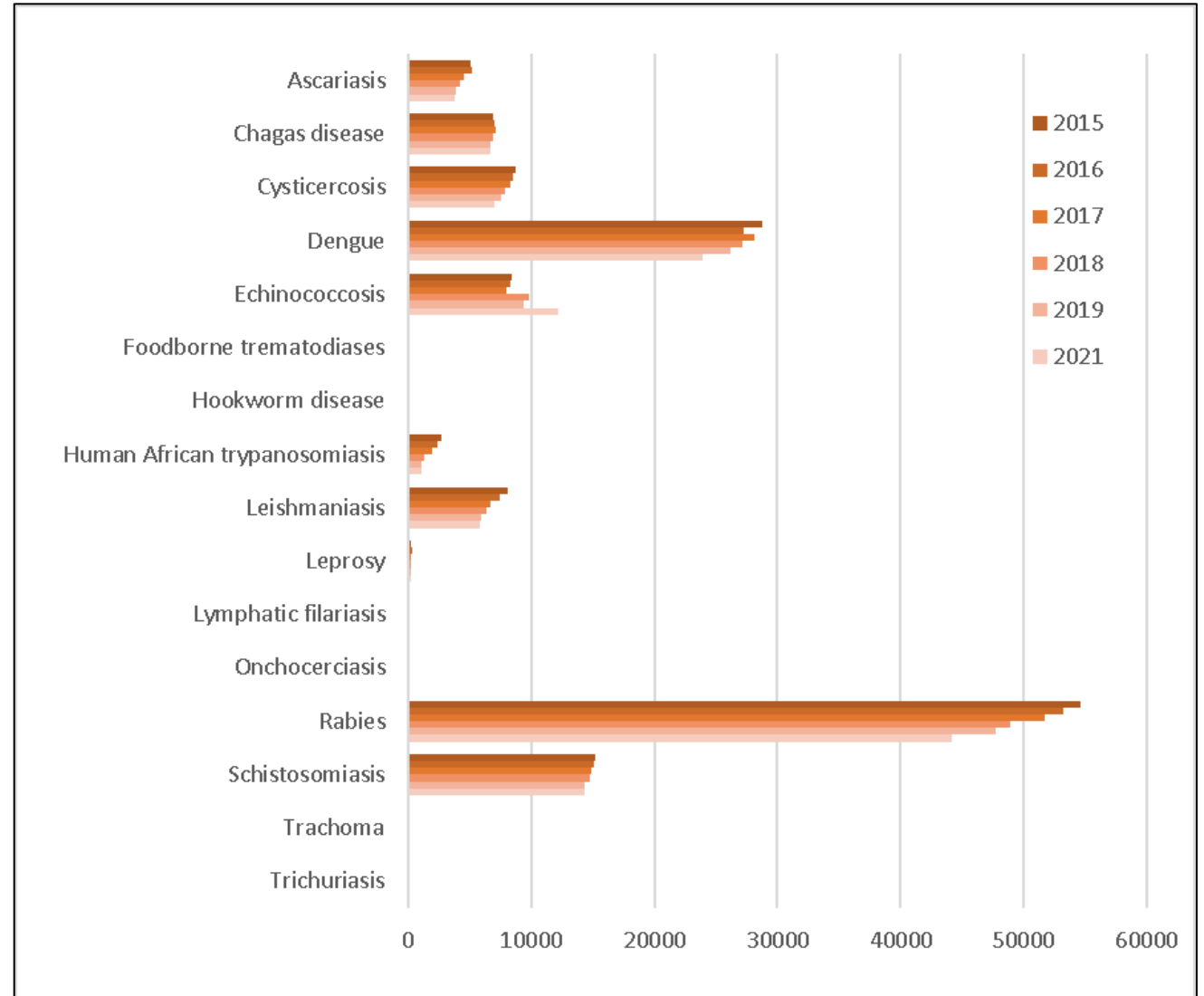
22 out of 25 top-burden countries are in Africa

Estimated deaths* related to NTDs, 2015–2021

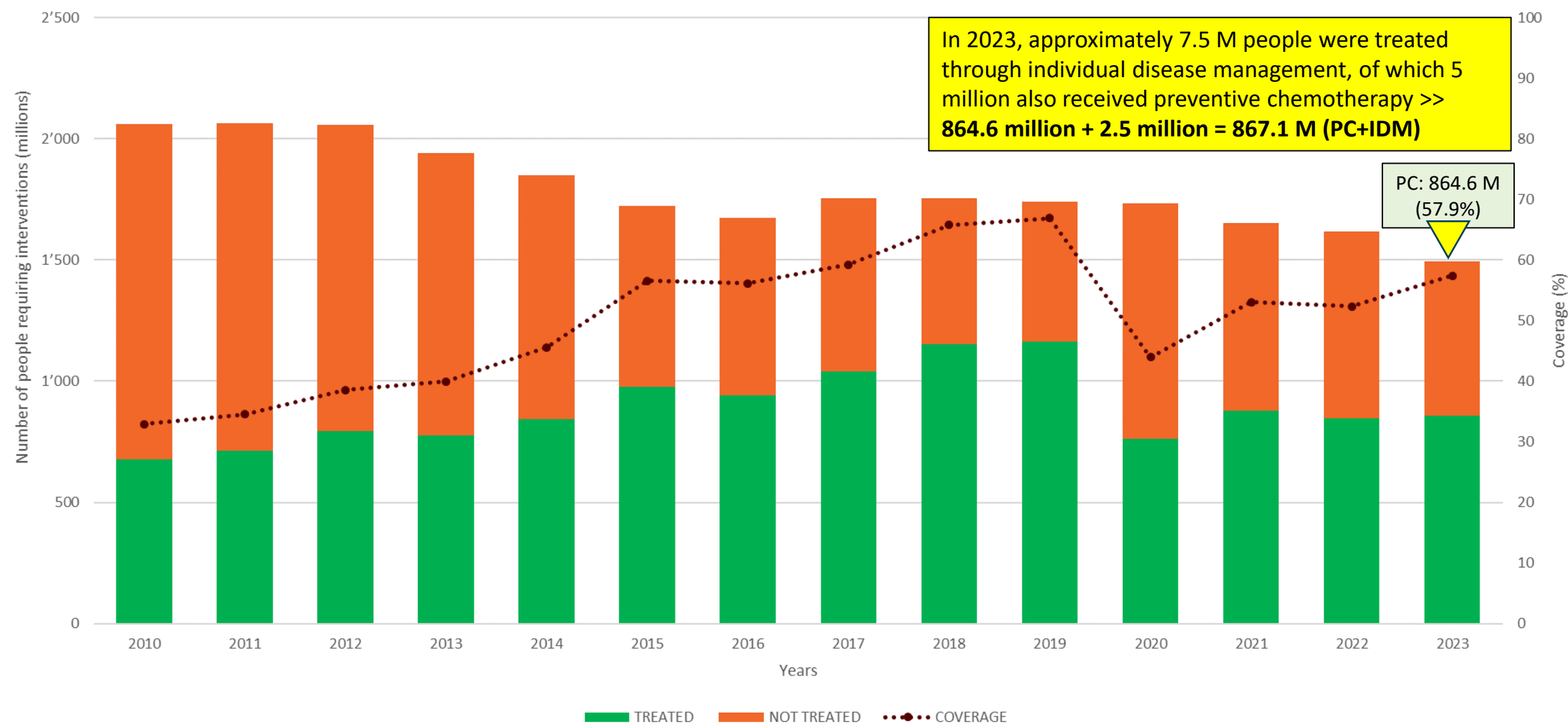


(*) estimates available for a set of 16 conditions

Data source: WHO/Global Health Estimates



Number of people treated for at least one NTD: preventive chemotherapy (PC) and individual disease management (IDM): 2010–2023



In 2023, approximately 7.5 M people were treated through individual disease management, of which 5 million also received preventive chemotherapy >>
864.6 million + 2.5 million = 867.1 M (PC+IDM)

PC: 864.6 M
(57.9%)

2024 preliminary data (PC only): 877.8 M/1400.5 M (62.7%)

Progress 3b: Number of people diagnosed and treated through individual disease management (2019–2023 + 2024)

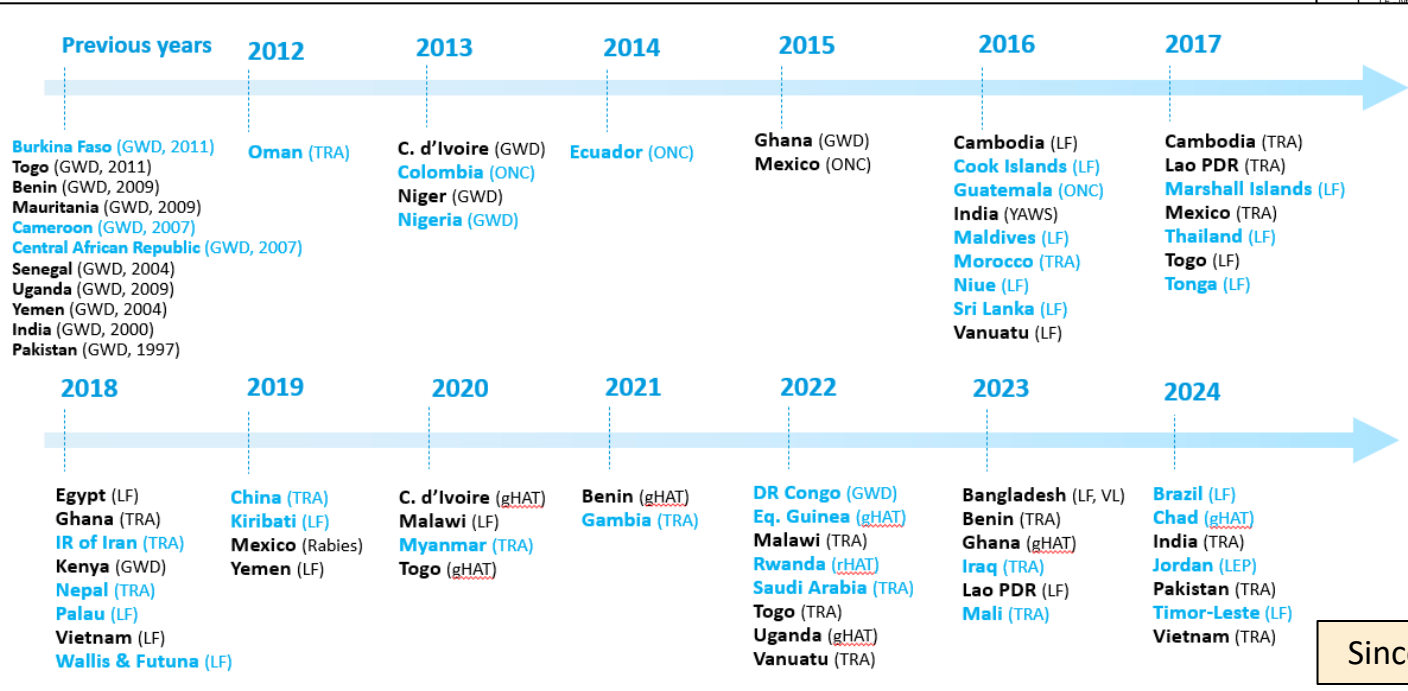
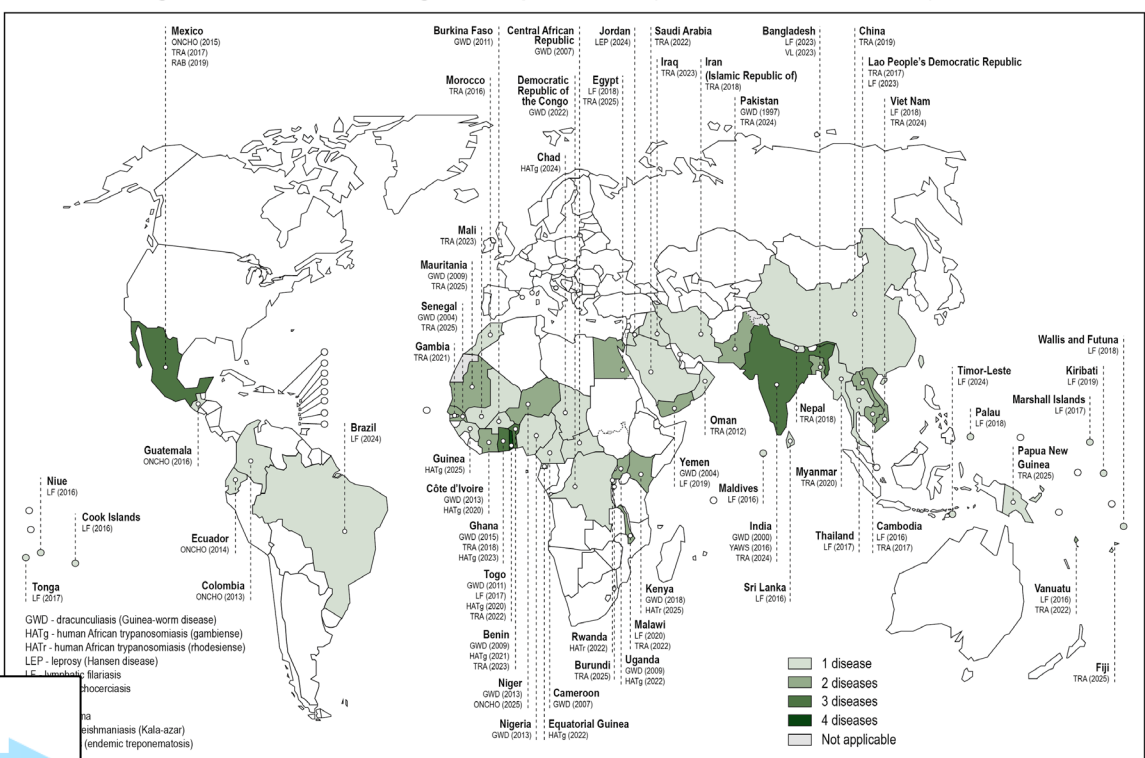
Disease		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (prov.)
Buruli ulcer		2271	1459	1665	2119	1961	1862
Chikungunya		185 054	103 046	138 400	277 022	415 267	
Dengue		5 059 379	2 821 285	1 736 661	4 330 378	6 867 850	14 425 912
Dracunculiasis		54	27	15	13	14	15
Echinococcosis (alveolar and cystic)		6 006	3 785	2 889	7 863	8 369	
Foodborne trematodiasis	Clonorchiasis	–	–	–	304	0	
	Fascioliasis	–	–	–	6213	1 004	
	Opisthorchiasis	–	–	–	1 885	0	
	Paragonimiasis	–	–	–	32	0	
Human African trypanosomiasis	gambiense	876	565	747	799	675	546
	rhodesiense	116	98	55	38	24	37
Leishmaniasis	cutaneous	281 778	239 986	240 149	232 690	272 169	211 466
	visceral	14 649	12 081	11 998	13 028	11 954	12 930
Leprosy		202 485	128 421	140 119	174 098	182 815	172 717
Mycetoma, chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses	Actinomycetoma	–	–	–	278	27	
	Eumycetoma	–	–	–	206	12	
	Chromoblastomycosis	–	–	–	0	110	
Noma		–	–	–	–	443	
Rabies (deaths)		1 429	1 086	1 117	1 980	2 767	2 298
Scabies and other ectoparasitoses	Scabies	–	–	–	453 436	136 946	
	Tungiasis	–	–	–	–	195 021	
Trachoma (TT surgeries)		92 622	42 045	69 266	129 224	130 746	87 349
Yaws		98 162	106 917	126 371	209 711	222 384	152 164

Increase in the number of countries having eliminated at least one NTD

Target:
100
Countries by 2030

Achieved:
58
Countries
(last acknowledgement on 24 October 2025)

Countries having eliminated at least one neglected tropical disease (n=58 as of 17 November 2025)



9 countries acknowledged so far in 2025:

- Guinea for gHAT (13 January)
- Niger for onchocerciasis (13 January)
- Mauritania for trachoma (9 May)
- Papua New Guinea for trachoma (16 May)
- Kenya for rHAT (16 June)
- Burundi for trachoma (30 June)
- Senegal for trachoma (4 July)
- Fiji for trachoma (9 October)
- Egypt for trachoma (24 October)

Since 1997, **84** acknowledgment processes have been successfully completed

Cross-cutting indicators (selection) ► sustainability

Integrated approaches

Universal health coverage

Multisectoral coordination

Country ownership

- **CCI#1:** The **number of deaths related to vector-borne diseases** was 66% higher in 2023 compared with 2016 *[2030 target: 75% decrease]*
 - Largely driven by an increase in the number of cases of dengue, despite improved case-fatality rates
- **CCI#4: Access to WASH services** among population requiring interventions against NTDs was 56.9% in 2022 *[2030 target: 100%]*
 - Significantly less than the average access in countries endemic for NTDs (72.6%)
- **CCI#6:** The population at risk of NTDs protected against **catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure*** was 87.3% in 2023 *[2030 target: 90%]*
 - Most NTD interventions are free-of-charge

(*) health expenditure exceeding 10% of the household's income

Protected against impoverishment (75.5%)
(i.e. protected from being pushed below the US\$2.15/day poverty line due to health expenditures, or from being further pushed deeper into poverty)



2024–2025 highlights



2024–2025 highlights: Member States' commitment

- On 24 May 2025, WHA78 adopted two resolutions
 - “Accelerating the eradication of dracunculiasis (Guinea-worm disease)” (WHA78.14)** >>> technical support, resource mobilization, cross-border initiatives, monitoring, evaluation & reporting, convening ICCDE meetings for strategic planning (ongoing)
 - “Skin diseases as a global public health priority” (WHA78.15)** >>> development of a global plan of action (public consultations ongoing) >>> consultation with Member States (June–September 2026) >>> submission to GBS (October 2026) >>> EB review (January 2027) >>> WHA adoption (May 2027)



On 21 May 2025, during a WHA side event, MoH representatives from various African countries signed a **Memorandum of Understanding to eliminate visceral leishmaniasis in eastern Africa** and issued a **Call for Action for NTD cross-border collaboration**

Accelerating the eradication of dracunculiasis

The Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report by the Director-General,¹

Recalling previous resolutions WHA39.21 (1986), WHA42.29 (1989), WHA44.5 (1991), WHA50.35 (1997), WHA57.9 (2004) and WHA64.16 (2011) on the elimination and eradication of dracunculiasis;

Noting the significant progress made towards the eradication of dracunculiasis, with human cases reduced from an estimated 3.5 million in 1986 to only 13 (provisionally) in 2024 – a reduction of more than 99% since the global initiative began;

Acknowledging that, owing to the detection of animal infections, the definition of worldwide eradication of dracunculiasis was revised in 2023 by the International Commission for the Certification of Dracunculiasis Eradication to be the confirmed absence of the emergence of adult female worms in human beings and animals for three consecutive years or longer at the global level;

Noting that the emergence of dracunculiasis in animals, especially domestic dogs, since 2012 has complicated eradication efforts but that infections in dogs have declined annually since 2019;

Appreciating the role of health ministers in coordinating successful efforts to eliminate dracunculiasis from 17 countries and to obtain the certification of elimination from 200 countries, areas and territories, including 188 WHO Member States, with only six countries still to be certified to date;

Acknowledging the commitment by countries in which dracunculiasis is endemic, including the Abu Dhabi Declaration on the Eradication of Guinea Worm Disease (2022)² and the N'Djamena Declaration on interrupting the transmission of dracunculiasis;³

¹ Document A78/4.

² *NTDs and milestones: World NTD Day 2025*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2025 (accessed 26 February 2025).

³ *Three Central African countries commit to global eradication of Guinea-worm disease*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2025 (accessed 26 February 2025).

Skin diseases as a global public health priority

The Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report by the Director-General,¹

Recalling Member States' commitment to achieve universal health coverage, including access to essential healthcare services for all;

Acknowledging that skin diseases encompass a wide range of conditions, including infectious, inflammatory-autoimmune disorders, congenital dermatosis, chronic and rare conditions, malignant skin tumours, and climate and environmental sensitive dermatological conditions, which often remain undiagnosed and untreated, particularly in developing countries;

Highlighting the efforts to prevent, improve early detection and treatment of, reduce the burden of, eliminate and raise awareness of various types of skin diseases and conditions;

Recalling the relevant resolutions pertaining to some skin diseases: WHA57.1 (2004) on surveillance and control of *Mycobacterium ulcerans* disease (Buruli ulcer), WHA60.13 (2007) on control of leishmaniasis; WHA64.16 (2011) on eradication of dracunculiasis; WHA66.12 (2013) on neglected tropical diseases; WHA67.9 (2014) on psoriasis; WHA69.21 (2016) on addressing the burden of mycetozoa; and WHA75.20 (2022) on the global health sector strategies on, respectively, HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections;

Recalling also other relevant resolutions such as WHA68.7 (2015) on the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance; WHA69.19 (2016) on the global strategy on human resources for health: workforce 2030; WHA69.25 (2016) on addressing the global shortage of medicines and vaccines; WHA76.5 (2023) on strengthening diagnostics capacity; WHA76.6 (2023) on strengthening rehabilitation in health systems; and WHA77.14 (2024) on climate change and health;

Concerned about discrimination and violence against persons affected by skin diseases and their families;

Concerned also that the prevalence of emerging infectious diseases is increasingly reflected through skin manifestations and noting the importance of recognizing these signs as critical indicators for early detection and response to public health challenges;

¹ Document A78/4.

2024–2025 highlights: normative work

Over 80 publications were released by WHO, including:

- 5 guidelines: arboviral diseases, echinococcosis, human African trypanosomiasis, strongyloidiasis and tungiasis
- Monitoring & evaluation framework for schistosomiasis and STH
- Regional strategic framework to end NTDs in South-East Asia
- Strategic framework to eliminate VL in eastern Africa
- Guidance to assess interruption of transmission of yaws
- Guidance on NTD data for routine health information system
- Operational guidance to eliminate human fascioliasis in the Americas
- Five target product profiles for NTD diagnostics and one on antivenoms
- 19 issues of WHO's Weekly Epidemiological Record

Yaws eradication

for serological surveys
interruption of transmission

Strategic framework

for the elimination of visceral leishmaniasis as a public health problem in eastern Africa

2023–2030



WHO guidelines for the treatment of patients with cystic echinococcosis

World Health Organization

Diagnostic target product profiles for trachoma surveillance

2024–2025 highlights: access to medicines and health products

- Currently, **19 different types of NTD medicines** are donated by 12 manufacturers
- Since 2011, over 31 B tablets and vials have been donated, of which 1.8 B for 2024 and 1.5 B for 2025
- In 2024-2025, WHO facilitated the procurement of over 2 million **diagnostic tests** for Chagas disease, HAT, LF, VL and yaws; this is made possible thanks to financial contributions from various partners
- WHO and partners are acting to strengthen supply chain management



Routine health information system and health facility and community data for neglected tropical diseases

Last-mile logistics information system for medicines and health products



WHO and partners strengthen coordination for NTD programmes and supply chain delivery

Management of donated NTD products



Donation of NTD medicines

A wide range of pharmaceutical manufacturers donate their products to WHO which in turn manages the donation and makes medicines available to NTD programmes at country level, via national health authorities. Donations are regulated by a series of memoranda of understanding signed by WHO and the manufacturer, following a rigorous assessment of the quality of medicines.

Management of donations for preventive chemotherapy interventions

Donations of albendazole, diethylcarbamazine citrate, ivermectin, mebendazole, and praziquantel are made in support of preventive chemotherapy programmes for control and elimination of lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis.

WHO manages these donations through a joint application system, which facilitates estimating the needs, submitting a request, and reporting on previously-implemented interventions.

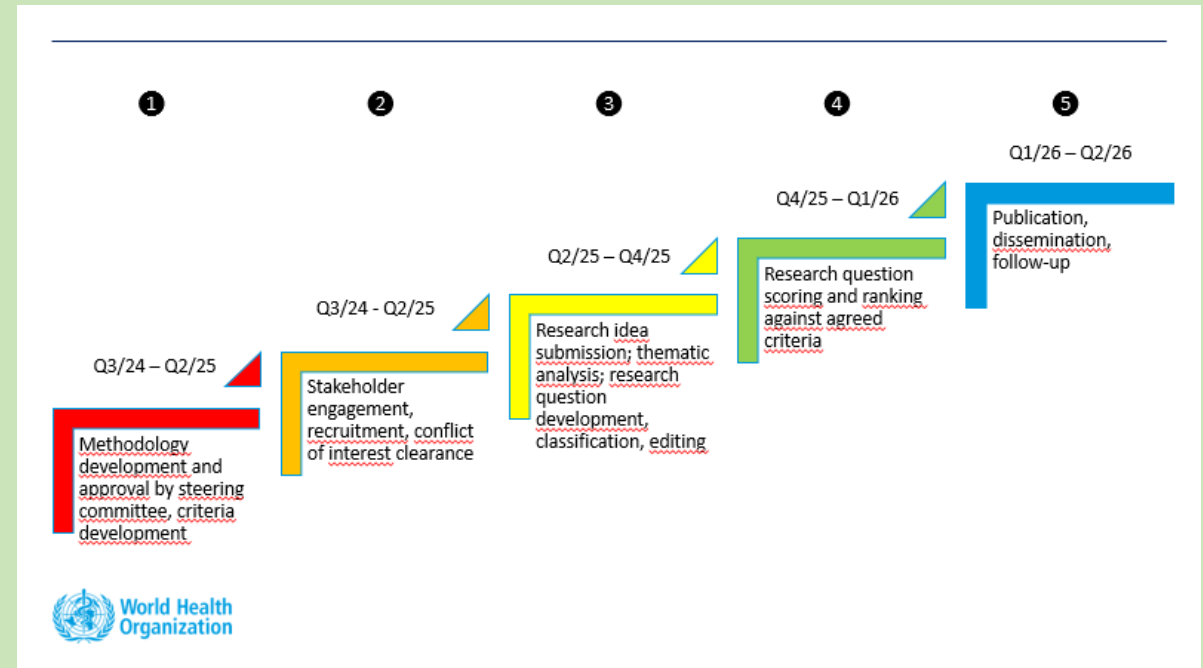
[Joint Application Package](#)

Management of donations for other NTD interventions

2024–2025 highlights: R&D, innovation

- WHO launched a process to define research and development priorities for NTDs (**R&D blueprint for NTDs**)
- Seven **formulations of NTD medicines** were prequalified by WHO (3xALB, 2xMILT, 1xAZI, 1xPZQ)
- Three **active pharmaceutical ingredients** (2xALB, 1xMILT and a **new dengue vaccine** [Qdenga (TAK-003)]) were also prequalified.

R&D blueprint: timeline and progress update



- Several hundred contributors (MoH staff, NGOs, academics, multilateral agencies, funding agencies, people with lived experience, private sector)
- Publication expected in Q1-Q2 2026

2024–2025 highlights: NTDs & climate change

- Climate change continues to drive the expansion of vector-borne diseases into new areas
- A **scoping review on climate change, malaria and NTDs** was undertaken by the WHO Task Team on Climate Change, NTDs and Malaria, revealing gaps in the understanding of the potential impact of climate change on NTDs and emphasizing the need for further research
- In addition, WHO released a **global preparedness and response plan for dengue and other Aedes-borne arboviruses**, offering a model for managing climate-sensitive diseases through cross-sectoral action



New research flags the urgent need for research and evidence on the impact of climate change on neglected tropical diseases and malaria

Media Contacts

Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2024; 118: 561–579
<https://doi.org/10.1093/trstmh/trae026> Advance Access publication 10 May 2024

Climate change, malaria and neglected tropical diseases: a scoping review

Petra Klepac^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281,282,283,284,285,286,287,288,289,290,291,292,293,294,295,296,297,298,299,300,301,302,303,304,305,306,307,308,309,310,311,312,313,314,315,316,317,318,319,320,321,322,323,324,325,326,327,328,329,330,331,332,333,334,335,336,337,338,339,340,341,342,343,344,345,346,347,348,349,350,351,352,353,354,355,356,357,358,359,360,361,362,363,364,365,366,367,368,369,370,371,372,373,374,375,376,377,378,379,380,381,382,383,384,385,386,387,388,389,390,391,392,393,394,395,396,397,398,399,400,401,402,403,404,405,406,407,408,409,410,411,412,413,414,415,416,417,418,419,420,421,422,423,424,425,426,427,428,429,430,431,432,433,434,435,436,437,438,439,440,441,442,443,444,445,446,447,448,449,450,451,452,453,454,455,456,457,458,459,460,461,462,463,464,465,466,467,468,469,470,471,472,473,474,475,476,477,478,479,480,481,482,483,484,485,486,487,488,489,490,491,492,493,494,495,496,497,498,499,500,501,502,503,504,505,506,507,508,509,510,511,512,513,514,515,516,517,518,519,520,521,522,523,524,525,526,527,528,529,530,531,532,533,534,535,536,537,538,539,540,541,542,543,544,545,546,547,548,549,550,551,552,553,554,555,556,557,558,559,560,561,562,563,564,565,566,567,568,569,570,571,572,573,574,575,576,577,578,579,580,581,582,583,584,585,586,587,588,589,590,591,592,593,594,595,596,597,598,599,600,601,602,603,604,605,606,607,608,609,610,611,612,613,614,615,616,617,618,619,620,621,622,623,624,625,626,627,628,629,630,631,632,633,634,635,636,637,638,639,640,641,642,643,644,645,646,647,648,649,650,651,652,653,654,655,656,657,658,659,660,661,662,663,664,665,666,667,668,669,670,671,672,673,674,675,676,677,678,679,680,681,682,683,684,685,686,687,688,689,690,691,692,693,694,695,696,697,698,699,700,701,702,703,704,705,706,707,708,709,710,711,712,713,714,715,716,717,718,719,720,721,722,723,724,725,726,727,728,729,730,731,732,733,734,735,736,737,738,739,740,741,742,743,744,745,746,747,748,749,750,751,752,753,754,755,756,757,758,759,760,761,762,763,764,765,766,767,768,769,770,771,772,773,774,775,776,777,778,779,780,781,782,783,784,785,786,787,788,789,790,791,792,793,794,795,796,797,798,799,800,801,802,803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810,811,812,813,814,815,816,817,818,819,820,821,822,823,824,825,826,827,828,829,830,831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839,840,841,842,843,844,845,846,847,848,849,850,851,852,853,854,855,856,857,858,859,860,861,862,863,864,865,866,867,868,869,870,871,872,873,874,875,876,877,878,879,880,881,882,883,884,885,886,887,888,889,890,891,892,893,894,895,896,897,898,899,900,901,902,903,904,905,906,907,908,909,910,911,912,913,914,915,916,917,918,919,920,921,922,923,924,925,926,927,928,929,930,931,932,933,934,935,936,937,938,939,940,941,942,943,944,945,946,947,948,949,950,951,952,953,954,955,956,957,958,959,960,961,962,963,964,965,966,967,968,969,970,971,972,973,974,975,976,977,978,979,980,981,982,983,984,985,986,987,988,989,990,991,992,993,994,995,996,997,998,999,1000}

¹Big Data Institute, Oxford University, Oxford, UK; ²Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK; ³Division of Parasitic Diseases and Malaria, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA; ⁴Global Neglected Tropical Diseases Programme, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; ⁵The Kirby Institute, UNSW New South Wales, Sydney, Australia; ⁶School of Natural and Environmental Sciences, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK; ⁷Department of Infection Biology, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK; ⁸The Fred Hollows Foundation, Australia; ⁹Division of Infection and Immunity, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK; ¹⁰Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC), Spain; ¹¹British Heart Foundation Cardiovascular Epidemiology Unit, Department of Public Health and Primary Care, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK; ¹²Victor Philip Dohadale Heart and Lung Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK; ¹³Global Infectious Diseases Initiative, Geneva, Switzerland; ¹⁴Neglected Tropical Diseases, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA, USA; ¹⁵Department of Global Health, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA; ¹⁶The Fred Hollows Foundation, Suva, Fiji; ¹⁷Woods Institute of Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK; ¹⁸CHICAS, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK; ¹⁹Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelantan, Kelantan, Malaysia; ²⁰Sri Lanka; ²¹School of Public Health, Imperial College London, London, UK; ²²Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust, London, UK; ²³Environmental Health and Ecological Sciences Department, Ifkara Health Institute, Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania; ²⁴Expanded Special Project for Elimination of Neglected Tropical Diseases, Regional Office for Africa, World Health Organization, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo; ²⁵Global Infectious Diseases Elimination, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates; ²⁶Department of Neglected Tropical Diseases, Children's Investment Foundation, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; ²⁷Research and Knowledge Management, Pan-African Mosquito Control Association, Nairobi, Kenya; ²⁸Global Malaria Programme, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; ²⁹Rural and Applied Mathematics, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi, Kenya; ³⁰Mathematics, Statistics and Actuarial Science, Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya; ³¹Global Leprosy Programme, World Health Organization, New Delhi, India; ³²Catalan Institution for Research and Advancing Studies (CRIS), Barcelona, Spain; ³³Centre for Climate Change & Planetary Health and Center for Mathematical Modelling of Infectious Diseases, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK; ³⁴Global Strategic Partnerships, The END Fund, New York, USA; ³⁵Madecsa Sans Frontières, Operational Centre Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; ³⁶Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA; ³⁷Department of Communicable Diseases Prevention, Control and Elimination, Pan American Health Organization, Washington DC, USA; ³⁸Helena Solutions LLC, Riverside, CA, USA; ³⁹Department of Social and Environmental Data of Health Equity, Pan American Health Organization, Washington DC, USA; ⁴⁰Department of Pathobiology and Population Sciences, Royal Veterinary College, Hatfield, UK; ⁴¹Syngene America Inc., Atlanta, GA, USA; ⁴²Integrated Communicable Disease Unit, Office for the Western Pacific, World Health Organization, Manila, Philippines; ⁴³Health Economics Research Centre, Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford, UK; ⁴⁴School of Computational Health and Communication Science and Engineering, The Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania; ⁴⁵Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland; ⁴⁶Division of Neglected Tropical Diseases, Global Bureau, United States Agency for International Development, Washington DC, USA; ⁴⁷Science Department, World Organization

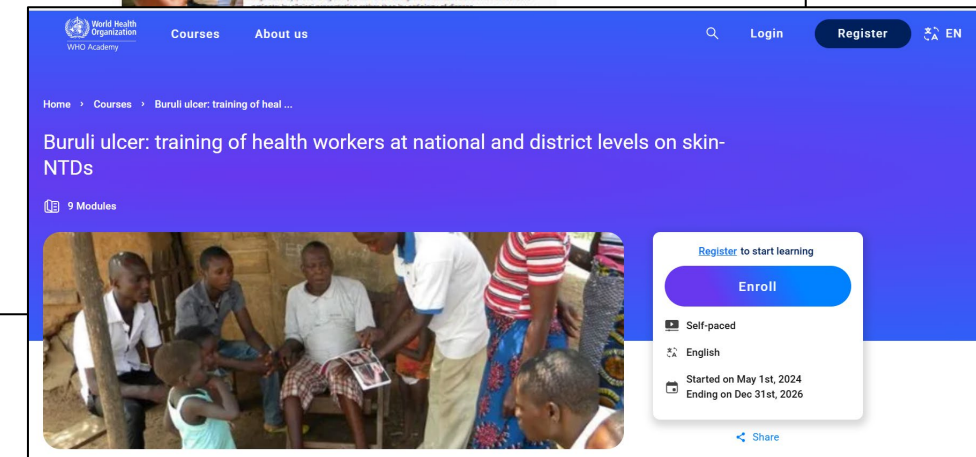
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Global strategic preparedness, readiness and response plan for dengue and other Aedes-borne arboviruses

2024–2025 highlights: capacity strengthening

- In 2024–2025, WHO expanded its offer of **NTD online courses** by publishing 33 new products covering 23 technical topics in seven languages
- Since 2020, WHO has released a total of 102 courses covering 37 different NTD topics in 15 languages
- As of today, 95 out of 102 NTD courses have been migrated to the [WHO Academy learning platform](#)
- In 2024, the first field assessment of the AI-powered **WHO Skin NTDs App** took place in Kenya



2024–2025 highlights: gender, equity and rights (GER)

- In 2025, WHO convened an informal consultation to advance gender equality, health equity and human rights approaches in the implementation of NTD programme activities
- WHO has been working with OHCHR on discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and with FAO on use of pesticides in Indigenous Peoples' communities
- During sessions of the UN Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly, WHO called for extending the GER approach to all NTDs



Indigenous Peoples' Questionnaire on Pesticides and the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has been officially launched



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**Informal consultation meeting
on gender, equity and human
rights for neglected tropical
diseases**

5 - 6 May 2025 | Webinar

Topics

**Special Rapporteur on
discrimination against
persons with leprosy
(Hansen's disease)**

 SPECIAL PROCEDURES
UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL



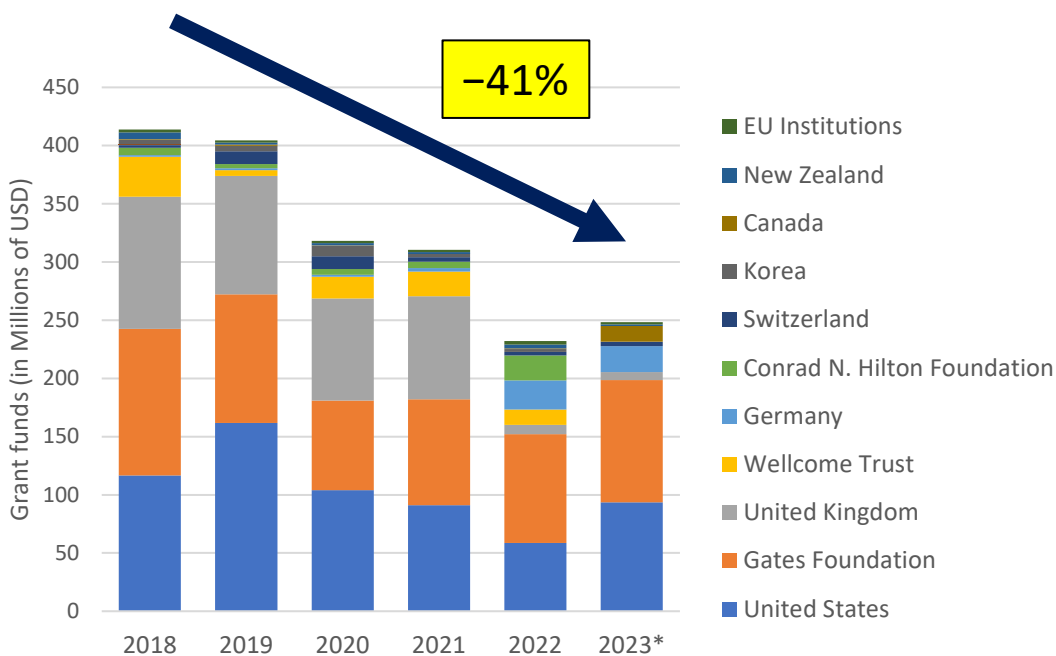
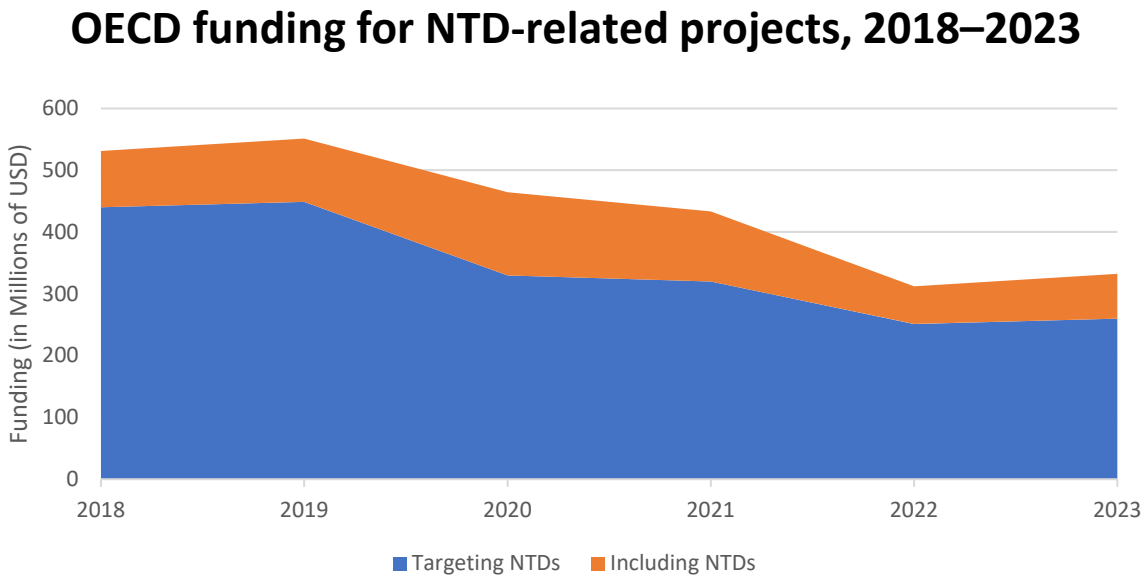


Funding for NTDs



Declining trend of global Official Development Assistance (ODA) investments (2018–2023)

Top 10 donors funding NTD-related projects (reported to CRS*, 2018–2023)



Global needs are estimated at US\$485 million per year between 2026 and 2030⁺

(*) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It includes funds committed, disbursed or received; it does not reflect pledges not yet linked to a specific project
(+) Preliminary estimates for 17 NTDs; costs relate to service delivery only

Challenges

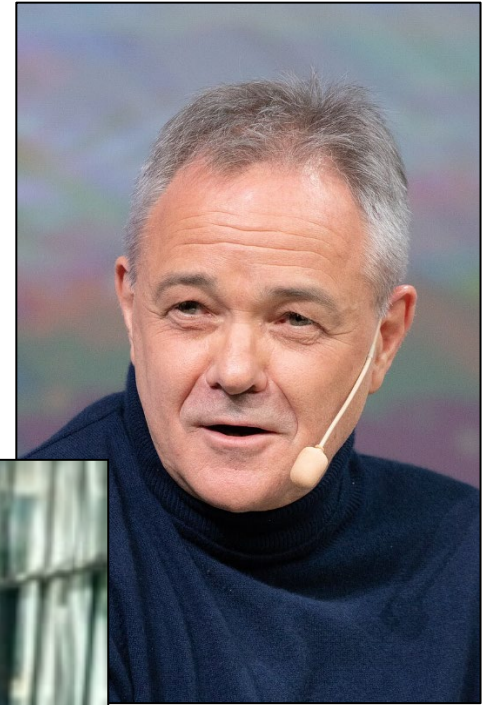


- Insufficient **funding**
- Irregular **country ownership**
- Uneven **commitment** across NTDs and countries
- Difficulties in generating and collecting **data**
- Decreasing **capacities and expertise**
- Gaps in **knowledge, tools and processes** (e.g. diagnostics, medicines, supply chains)
- **Migration/population displacement, climate change, conflict**
- **Multidimensional burden** of NTDs > health, economic, societal, psychological



WHO prioritization & realignment: New leadership team at WHO headquarters

- The **Global NTD Programme** and the **Global Malaria Programme** have been merged into the **Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases department**
- Dr **Daniel Ngamije Madandi** was appointed Director, a.i., *Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases*, on 1 July 2025 (taking effect immediately)
- Dr **Jeremy Farrar** was appointed Assistant Director-General, *Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Care*, on 14 May 2025 (taking effect from 16 June)



Looking forward

26 January 2025
World Leprosy Day

30 January 2025
World NTD Day

2nd skin NTD mtg
25-26 March 2025

Informal consultation on
gender, equity and human
rights for NTDs 5-6 May 2025

WHA78 19-27 May 2025
Resolutions on skin
diseases and dracunculiasis

Costing of the road map
(pragmatic approach
endorsed by STAG-NTD)

Launch of the
Global NTD report 2025

Reporting on road map
to EB and WHA 2026

Road map
mid-term review
2021-2025

Global NTD report 2026

28 September 2005 – 2025
20 years of
WHO's Global NTD Programme

Unite. Act. Eliminate.



Unite.

Join the global NTD community
and contribute to achieving our
collective goal.



Act.

Foster country commitment,
resources, technical guidance,
solidarity and coordination.



Eliminate.

End NTDs by delivering
treatment, reducing
transmission, managing
disability and combating stigma.