

PATH: 25 Years of Innovation in Global Health

This timeline provides a brief overview of the past 25 years at PATH. During this time we have made a meaningful and lasting difference for women and children in some of the most remote regions of the world. We are grateful to the many donors, partners, board members, and staff who have helped us realize our mission.

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT), predecessor of PATH, is established and incorporated in the State of Washington.

PIACT's annual budget is \$243,500.

Gordon W. Duncan, PhD, is director of PIACT. PIACT has one part-time employee.

1977/78



PIACT receives funding from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to begin the first phase of what will become

a 15-year program to assist China in improving the efficacy and safety of contraceptives manufactured locally.

PIACT opens an office in Manila, Philippines.

1979

Gordon Perkin, MD, becomes the president of PATH. PATH has seven additional employees.

PATH opens an office in Washington, D.C., and begins developing health information for low-literate audiences.



1980

1981

PATH's International Loan Fund (later called the Fund for Technology Transfer) begins

operation with a \$3 million

corpus that supports the production of health and contraceptive products in developing countries.

PATH opens an office in Jakarta, Indonesia.



1983

PATH publishes the first issue of *Outlook*, its quarterly publication featuring news on reproductive health topics.

1985

PATH receives a \$7.2 million grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for Diagnostic Technology for Community Health (DiaTech), a project designed to improve diagnostic tests for major infectious diseases.

PATH participates in USAID's Project SUPPORT to facilitate private-sector production and promotion of oral rehydration salts (ORS) in developing countries.



PATH opens an office in Bangkok, Thailand.

PATH begins collaborating with local and national health agencies on prevention and control of AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. PATH goes on to assist agencies in implementing prevention efforts in more than 30 countries.



1986

PATH launches the Hepatitis B Model Immunization Program in Indonesia.



Technologies for Child Health (HealthTech), sponsored by USAID and managed by PATH, begins developing appropriate technologies to improve child survival in the developing world.

PATH employs 100 people and has a total program budget of approximately \$10 million.

1987

The World Health Organization (WHO) designates PATH a Collaborating Center for Hepatitis B Vaccination and for Research in Human Reproduction.

PATH begins work on its HIV dipstick diagnostic technology.



1988

WHO designates PATH a Collaborating Center on AIDS.

1989

1993



PATH launches the AIDS Surveillance and Education Project in Manila, Philippines.

PATH staff now number 195 worldwide.

1994

PATH's USAID-funded Humanitarian Health Assistance Activity in Ukraine project begins; 28 million doses of diphtheria vaccine are shipped to Ukraine over a three-year period. Diphtheria outbreaks decrease.



PATH opens an office in Kyiv, Ukraine.

PATH has trained 80,000 family planning workers in China to interact respectfully and effectively with clients.

1995

PATH provides technical assistance on the development of clean-delivery kits manufactured by local women's groups. Pregnant women in Nepal can now buy these inexpensive kits at their local markets to help ensure that they and their babies are not exposed to infections during childbirth.





PATH opens an office in Nairobi, Kenya, and launches a hepatitis B immunization program.

PATH's Healthy Start for Child Survival project begins delivering services at home to mothers and children on Lombok, Indonesia.

1990

The hepatitis B program on Lombok, Indonesia, comes to a successful conclusion with the integration of hepatitis B immunization into the national Expanded Programme on Immunization.

PATH becomes the major communications subcontractor for the new USAID-funded AIDS Control and Prevention Project.

1991



The World Health Assembly endorses the recommendation that hepatitis B immunization be extended to all of the world's infants by 1997. PATH and the International Task Force on Hepatitis B Immunization are instrumental in gathering necessary support.



Photo: R. Franco

1992

1996

Uniject™, a prefilled, single-use injection system developed by PATH, is licensed to Becton, Dickinson and Company for worldwide distribution.



PATH and seven organizations form the Consortium for Emergency Contraception to introduce and expand access to emergency contraception in developing countries.

Uniject is a trademark of BD.

1997

PATH employs 160 people worldwide and has a total program budget of approximately \$20 million.

PATH opens an office in Hanoi, Vietnam.

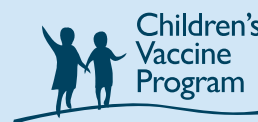
1998

SoloShot™, an auto-disable injection device developed by PATH and manufactured by Becton, Dickinson and Company, is distributed by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) at a rate of more than 5 million units each month.

PATH's vaccine vial monitors, which indicate the cumulative exposure of vaccines to heat, are now on every vial of oral polio vaccine distributed by UNICEF.



PATH establishes the Children's Vaccine Program with \$100 million from the William H. Gates Foundation (later the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation).



PATH opens an office in New Delhi, India.

SoloShot is a trademark of BD.



PATH establishes the Malaria Vaccine Initiative with \$50 million from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

In partnership with the Indonesian Ministry of Health, PATH begins a major study of vaccination against *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib). Thousands of children are immunized with the Hib vaccine to reduce the incidence of meningitis.

PATH receives funding to advance the technical and commercial development of Ultra Rice™, a fortified rice product.

The Alliance for Cervical Cancer Prevention, a coalition of five international organizations including PATH, is established.

PATH opens an office in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Ultra Rice is a trademark of Bon Dente International.



1999

Christopher J. Elias, MD, MPH, is named the new president of PATH.



2000

PATH opens an office in Ferney, France.

2001

The African Youth Alliance, a partnership between PATH, the United Nations Population Fund, and Pathfinder International, completes its first full year of activities.

With support from PATH, the Centers for Disease Control, and the University of Washington, breast cancer survivor groups in Ukraine organized Ukraine's first ever "March for Life and Hope."



PATH and WHO form the Meningitis Vaccine Program with support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.



2002

PATH's headquarters move to a new location, 1455 NW Leary Way in Seattle.

PATH's annual budget now exceeds \$85 million. PATH operates 22 offices in 14 countries and employs more than 450 people worldwide.

PATH opens an office in Managua, Nicaragua.

2003

PATH is awarded \$30 million from the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization to establish the Rotavirus Vaccine Program.

PATH opens an office in Beijing, China.

Outlook celebrates 20 years of publication. It is now printed in seven languages and sent to over 40,000 subscribers.



Experts estimate that every newborn in Indonesia will be immunized against hepatitis B.