Country Roadmaps for Zero Leprosy
- Comments by TAG members-

Rie Yotsu, MD, MIPH, DTM&H, PhD
on behalf of the TAG
BE CAREFUL: Global vs. Country

• WHO Global Leprosy Strategy is for the ‘Global’ and there needs to be another step to be adopted to each ‘Country’.

194 WHO Member States

Country A

Country B

Country C
Questions to be asked

- What are the situations of leprosy in our country? (situational analysis)
- What are the challenges and gaps for leprosy control in our country?
- Is this indicator / strategy fitting into our country context? If no, why is it not fitting?
- Should we use this indicator / strategy?
- Are we measuring this indicator? What is the reporting rate? Or is this something that needs to be added newly?
- How could we adapt this indicator / strategy to our country’s context?
- How could we address the challenges and gaps in our country that could not be addressed by the WHO Global Leprosy Strategy?
## Global targets for 2020 vs. 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Global targets for 2020</th>
<th>Global targets for 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New cases</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>120 countries reporting zero new autochthonous cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70% reduction in annual number of new cases detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade-2 disabilities</td>
<td>Rate of grade-2 disabilities in newly detected cases: &lt;1 million population</td>
<td>90% reduction in rate per million of new cases with grade-2 disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child cases</td>
<td>Newly detected child cases with grade-2 disability: Zero cases</td>
<td>90% reduction in rate per million children of new child cases with leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stigma</td>
<td>Number of laws allowing discrimination on the basis of leprosy: Zero countries with discriminatory laws</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Global impact indicators and targets for 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>2020 (estimate)</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of countries with zero new autochthonous cases*</td>
<td>50 (26%)</td>
<td>75 (39%)</td>
<td>95 (49%)</td>
<td>120 (62%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new cases detected</td>
<td>184,000 (100%)</td>
<td>148,000 (80%)</td>
<td>123,500 (67%)</td>
<td>62,500 (30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate (per million population) of new cases with grade-2 disability</td>
<td>1.30 (100%)</td>
<td>0.92 (70%)</td>
<td>0.68 (52%)</td>
<td>0.12 (10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate (per million children) of new child cases with leprosy</td>
<td>7.81 (100%)</td>
<td>5.66 (72%)</td>
<td>4.24 (54%)</td>
<td>0.77 (10%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*WHO member states in 2020: 194
EXAMPLE: Is this impact indicator fitting into our country context? If no, why is it not fitting?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of new cases detected (disaggregated by sex and age)</th>
<th>2019/2020 (estimate)</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>184,000</td>
<td>148,000</td>
<td>123,500</td>
<td>62,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>114,451</td>
<td>91,561?</td>
<td>76,682?</td>
<td>38,913?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>109?</td>
<td>91?</td>
<td>46?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<td>4.24</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>4.02?</td>
<td>3.02?</td>
<td>0.56?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>223?</td>
<td>167?</td>
<td>31?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Another question that countries need to ask:

Will we be able to achieve this target?
SMART strategy in setting our targets

S - Specific: simple, sensible, significant

M - Measurable: meaningful, motivating

A - Achievable: agreed, attainable

R - Relevant: reasonable, realistic and resources, results-based

T - Time bound: time-based, time-limited, timely, time-sensitive
Four Strategic Pillars

- Implement integrated, country-owned zero leprosy roadmaps in all endemic countries
- Scale up leprosy prevention alongside integrated active case detection
- Manage leprosy and its complications and prevent new disability
- Combat stigma and ensure human rights are respected

Knowing the baseline of your country and planning for the future.
Establish networks within country & international

• Networks within country for:
  ✓ Government and partners
  ✓ Health staff: field workers, experts
    (dermatology, orthopedics, mental health, rehabilitation, etc.), trainers, etc.
  ✓ Referral systems
  ✓ Reporting
  ✓ Private sector (especially in Asia, Latin America)
  ✓ Traditional healers (especially in Africa)
  ✓ Persons affected by leprosy
  ✓ Domestic funds
  ✓ Advocacy
  ✓ Etc.

• International networks for:
  ✓ Technical support, including training
  ✓ Research
  ✓ Laboratory support, especially for AMR/ADR monitoring
  ✓ Digital health tools
  ✓ Advocacy
  ✓ Etc.

WHO is available to support the process.
Opportunities with integration

• Skin Neglected Tropical Diseases (Skin NTDs)  
  ...included in WHO Roadmap 2030

• Wound causing diseases such as diabetes
• Non-communicable chronic diseases (NCDs)
• Mycobacterial diseases such as tuberculosis
• Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
• Etc.
Geographical distribution of new leprosy cases, 2019

East Africa
- Leprosy
- Mycetoma
- Lymphatic filariasis
- Podoconiosis
- Leishmaniasis
- Tungiasis

Global
- Scabies

South-East Asia
- Leprosy
- Leishmaniasis

Western Pacific
- Leprosy
- Lymphatic filariasis
- Leishmaniasis
- Yaws
- Buruli ulcer

East Africa
- Leprosy
- Mycetoma
- Lymphatic filariasis
- Podoconiosis
- Leishmaniasis
- Tungiasis

Central & South America
- Leprosy
- Buruli ulcer
- Leishmaniasis
- Tungiasis

Western Hemisphere
- Leprosy
- Mycetoma
- Lymphatic filariasis
- Podoconiosis
- Leishmaniasis
- Tungiasis

WHO Weekly Epidemiological Report 2020
Summary:
Country Roadmaps for Zero Leprosy

• WHO Global Leprosy Strategy is a guidance document. ‘Adoption’ of the WHO Global Leprosy Strategy is one thing, but ‘adaptation’ is another thing (i.e., translating this into a national strategy). Adaptation is not blindly copying.

• Be ‘SMART’ in developing the Country Roadmaps for Zero Leprosy and be country-oriented.

• It is important to know the country baseline, from the most recent available data.

• Establishing local and international networks:
  • Mapping of stakeholders and their prospective roles
  • Building up new relationships through the present-day technology of communications

• There are a wide range of opportunities for integration with other diseases / conditions for efficiency and effectiveness.
DON’T FORGET: Involvement of persons affected by leprosy

Strengthening partnerships with civil society and persons affected group.
Thank you for your kind attention.