

2030 Leprosy Targets Survey

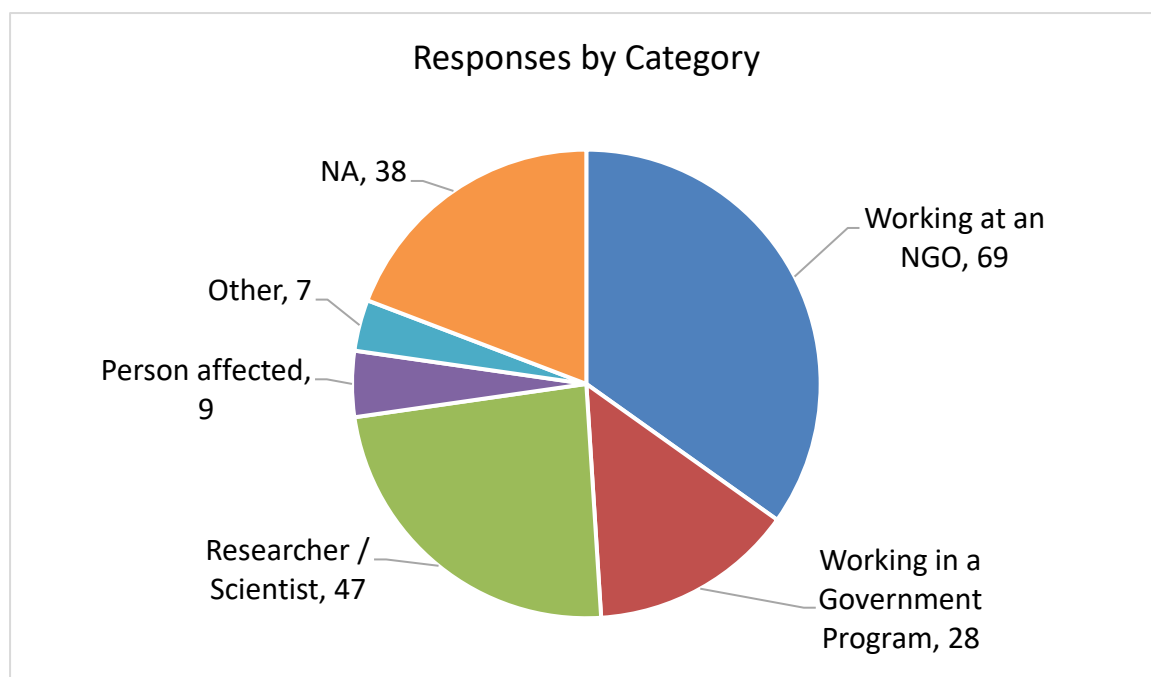
Executive Summary of Survey Comments

In February-March 2019, the Global Partnership for Zero Leprosy (GPZL) distributed a 2030 leprosy targets survey. The survey was designed with input from ILEP's Technical Commission and gathered feedback on potential global targets grouped under the Triple Zero format. Its purpose was to help provide input for WHO's post-2020 global leprosy strategy. 202 people responded.

In addition to the quantitative results collected by the survey, the GPZL received hundreds of comments, which are now summarized in this document. Respondents supported the targets overall, but emphasized that many are only attainable with active case finding, well-trained healthcare staff, and complete treatment and follow-up. In addition, some targets, while desirable, are not highly measurable. Many respondents offered alternative wording or target suggestions.

Survey on leprosy-related targets for 2030

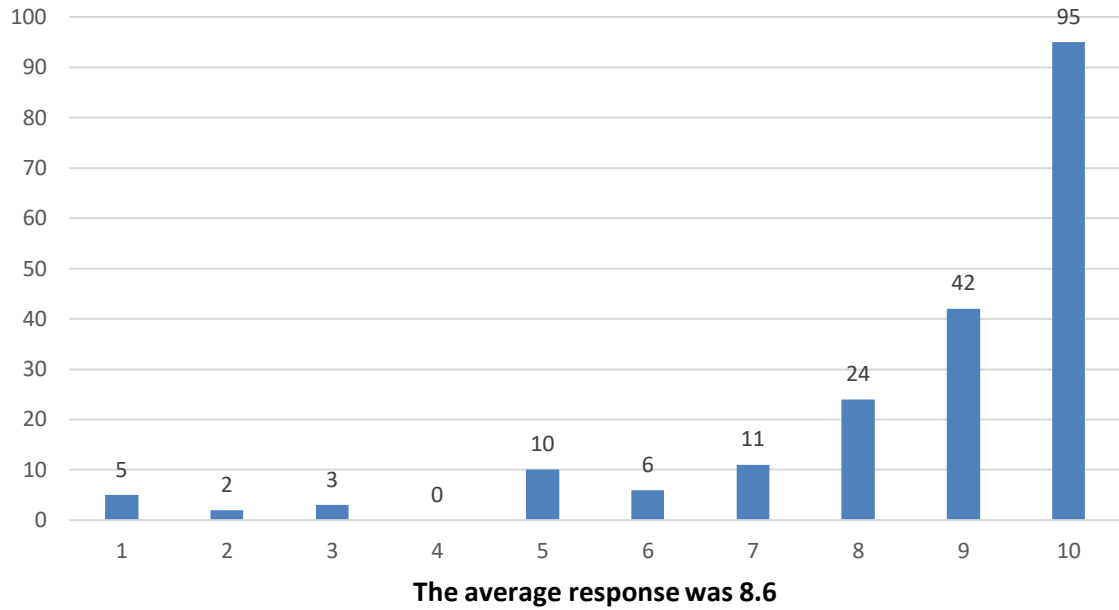
- **198 total responses** (163 English, 26 Portuguese, 9 French)



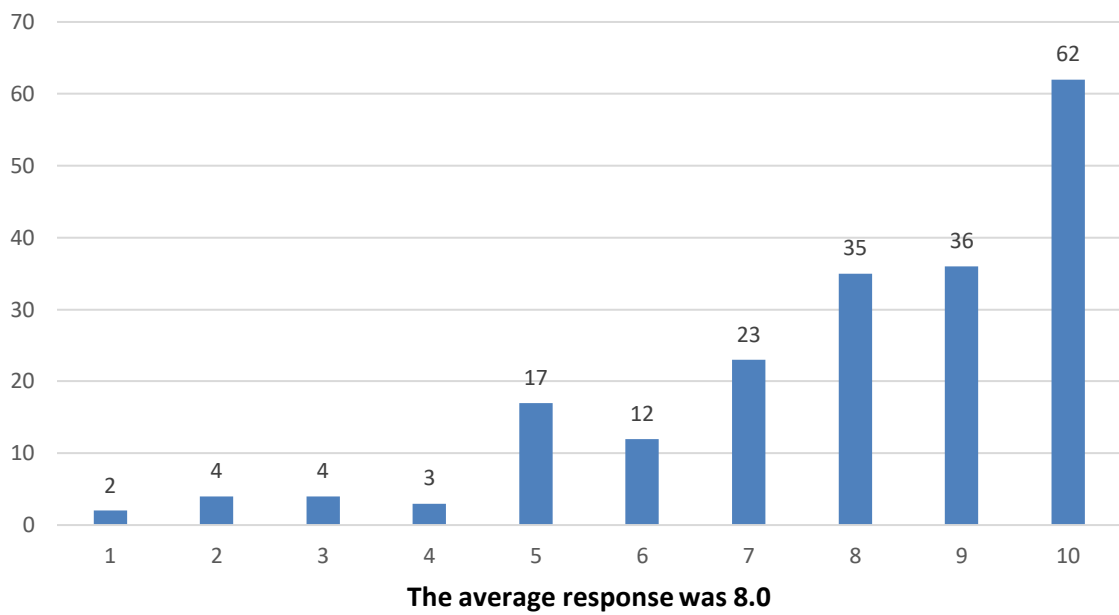
1. Zero Transmission

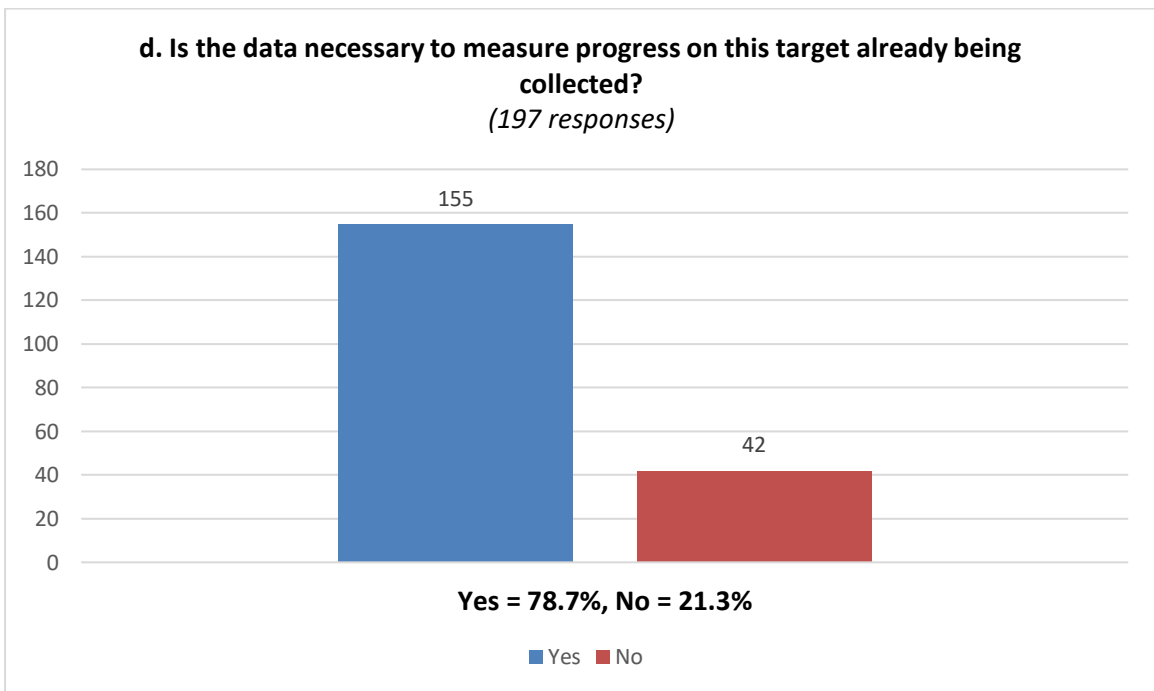
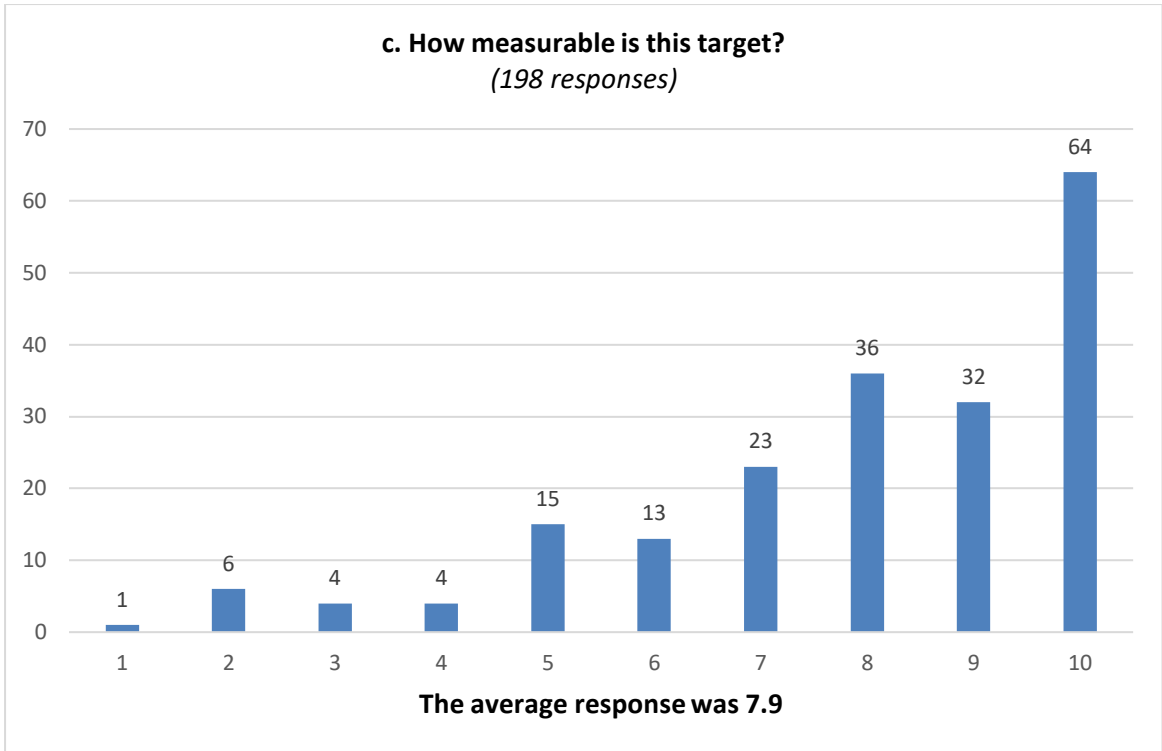
- 1.1 Reduction in the number of child cases (age < 15 years) of leprosy by 90% from 2018 levels, by 2030.

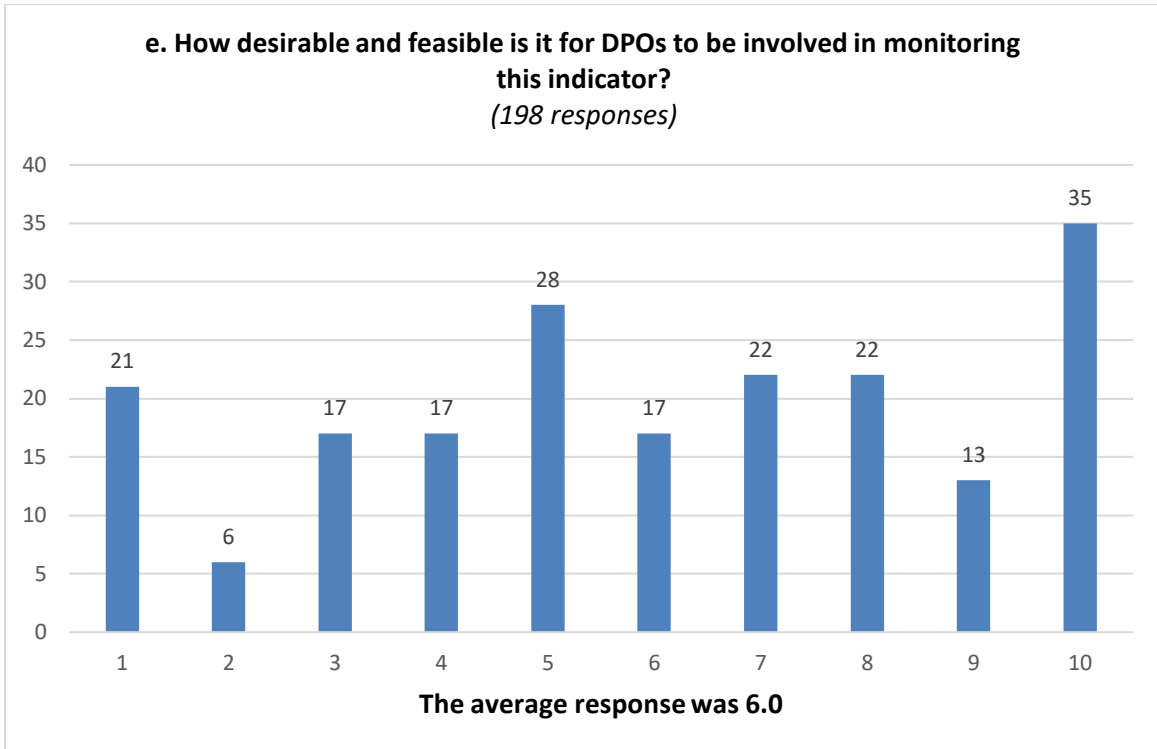
a. How strongly do you support this target?
(198 responses)



b. How specific is this target?
(198 responses)



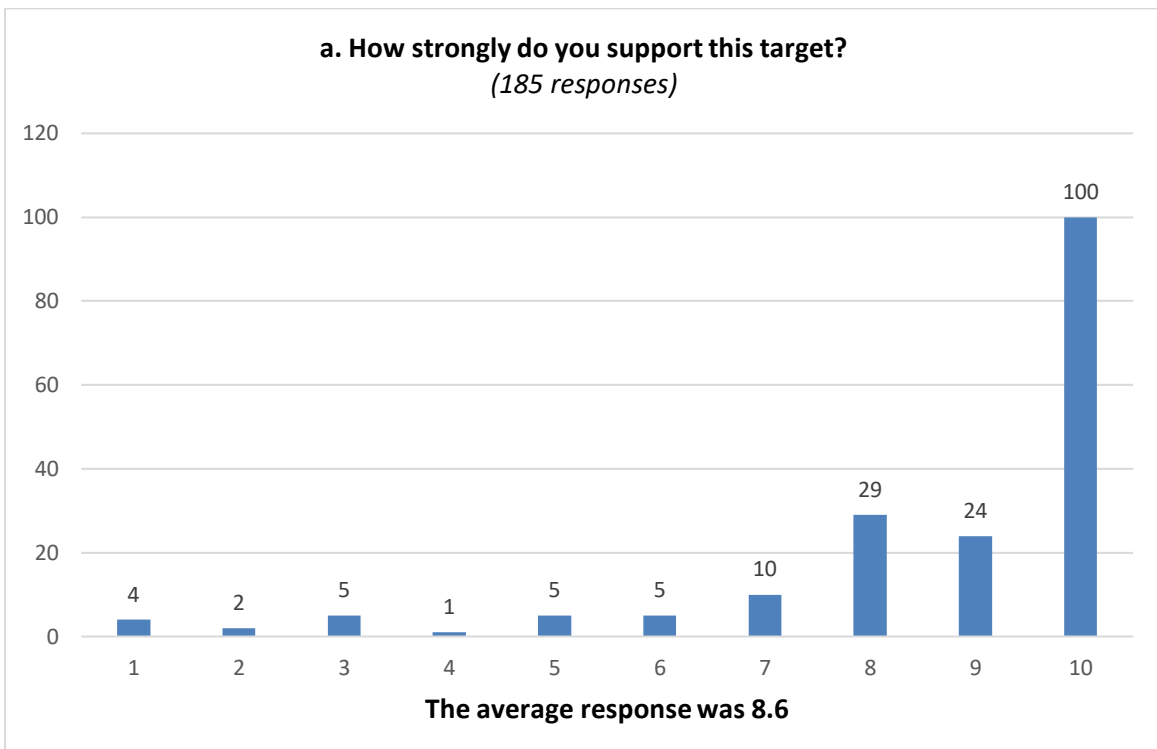




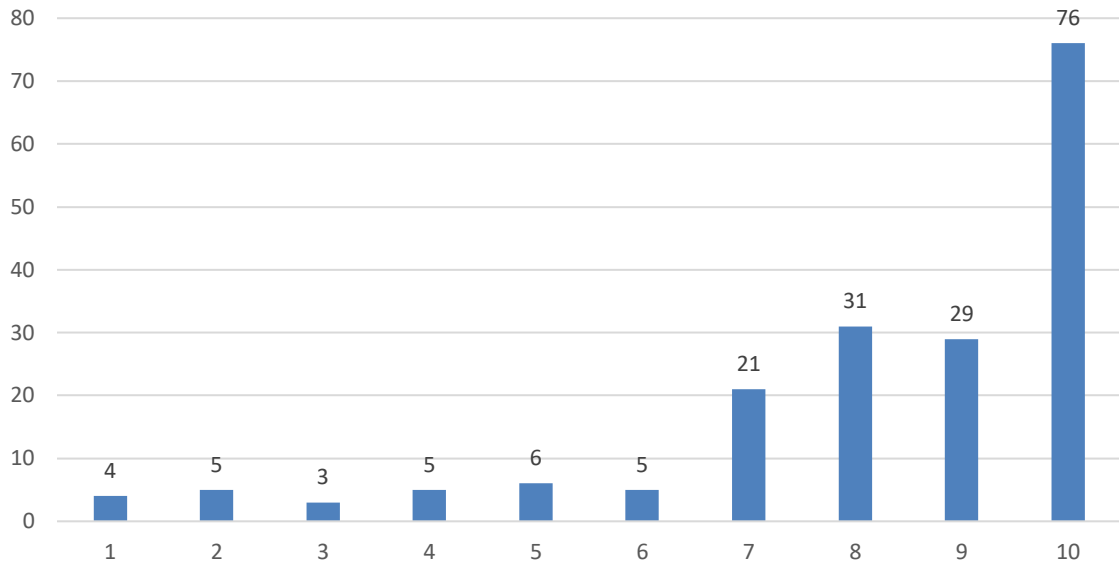
f. Do you have any comments or suggestions to improve this target or indicator?

- Several people recommended revising the wording for this target to “new child cases” and others commented that the definition of a child (by age) depends on the country. Many said that this target is only valuable with active case finding and good coverage. A few respondents recommended case detection programs in schools.

1.2. Reduction of new cases with Grade-2 Disabilities (G2D) in children to zero, by 2025.

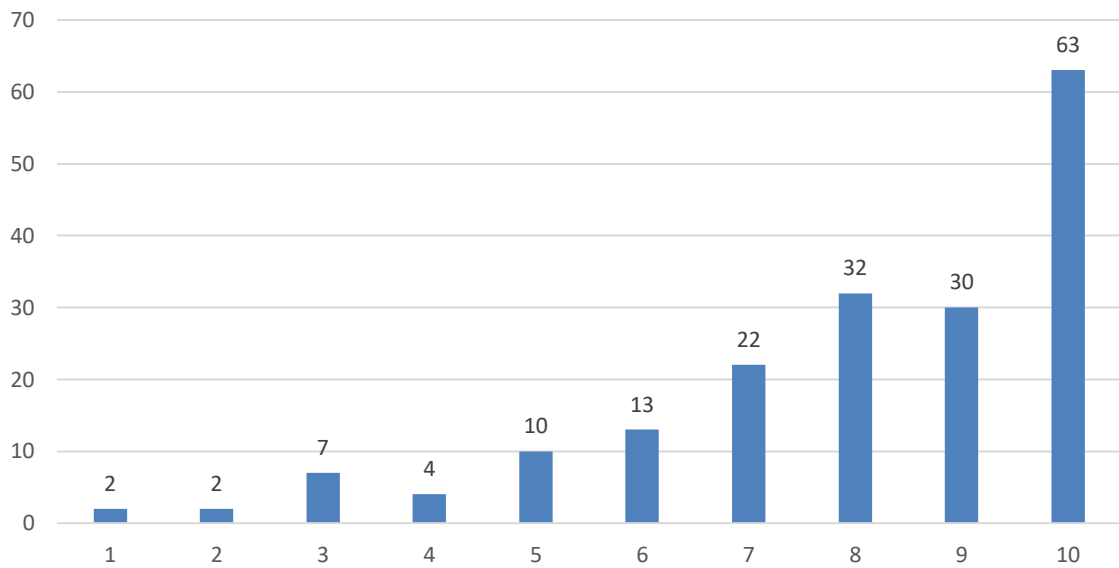


b. How specific is this target?
(185 responses)

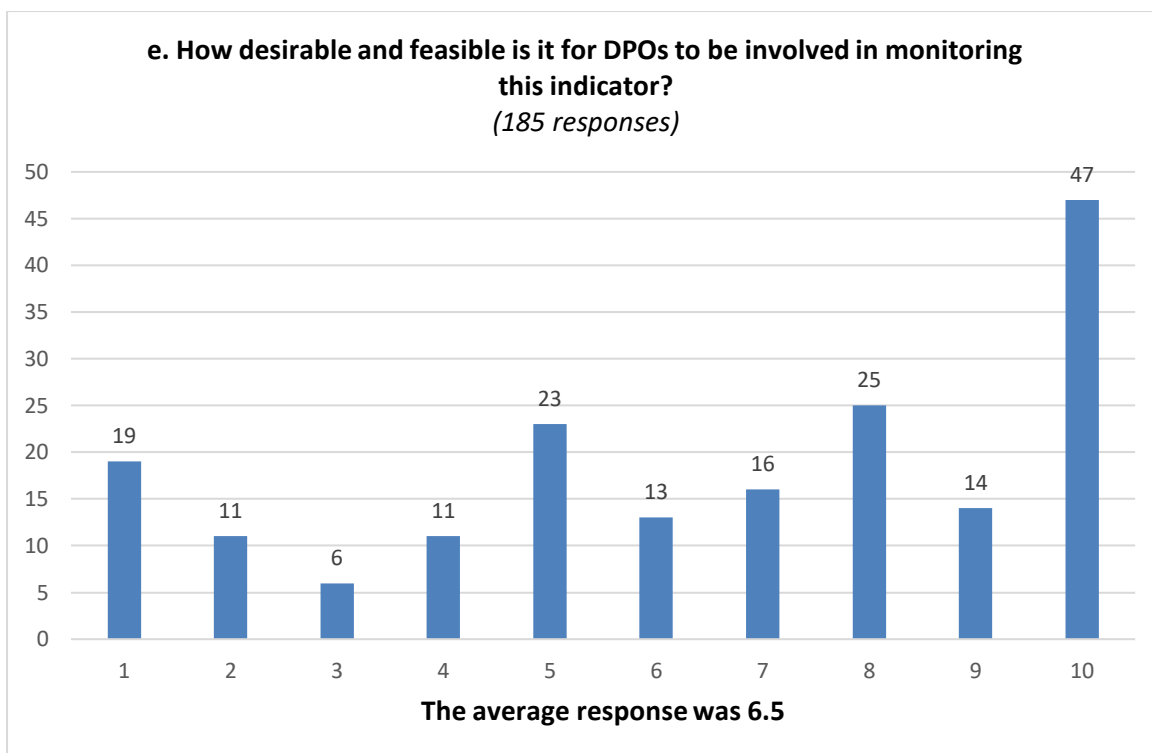
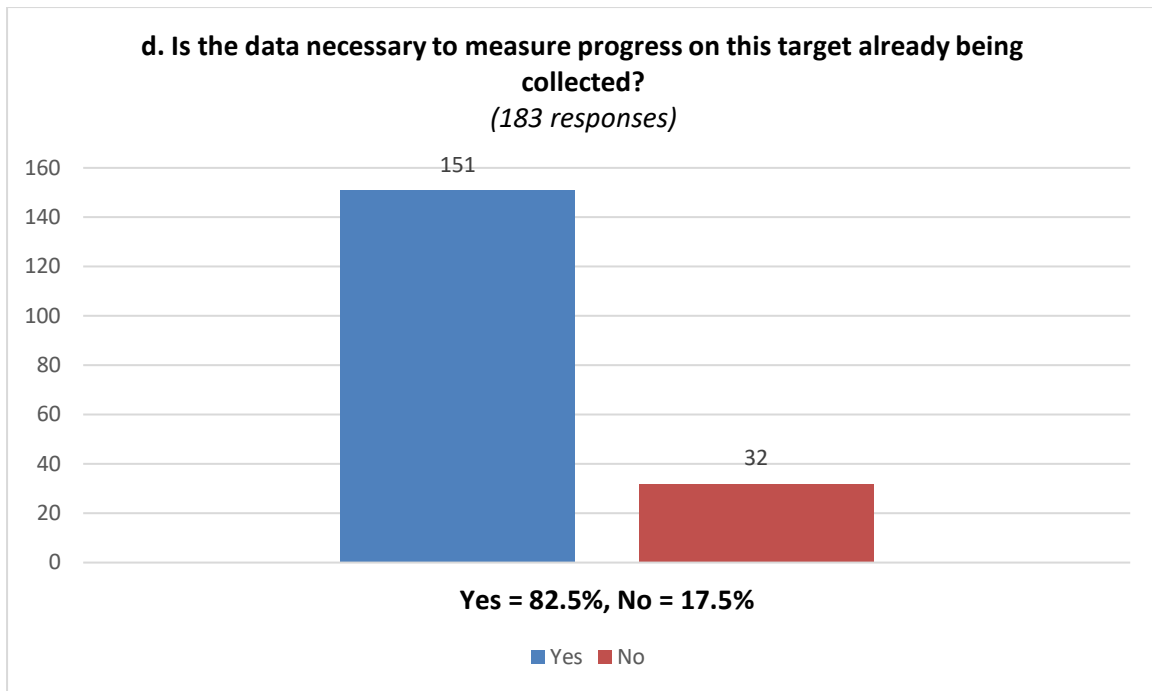


The average response was 8.2

c. How measurable is this target?
(185 responses)



The average response was 8.0



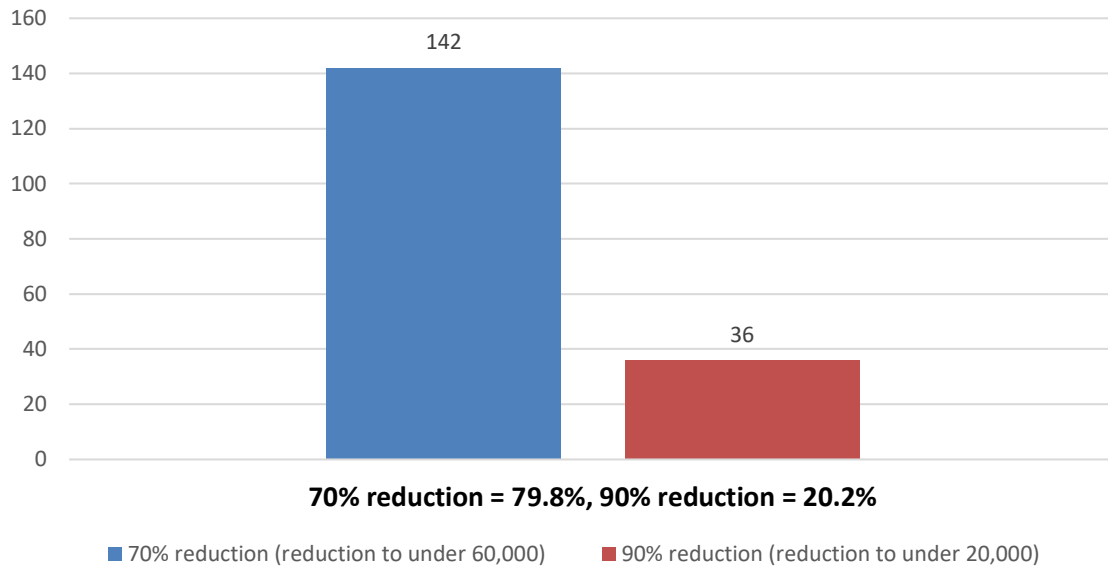
f. Do you have any comments or suggestions to improve this indicator?

- Survey respondents said this was an important indicator, but several said it could not realistically be achieved in six years. Many people commented that this target is dependent on having a well-trained health workforce who can detect leprosy cases early.

1.3 Reduction in the total number of new leprosy cases detected by either 70% or 90% by 2030 (from 2018 levels), which would be a reduction to under 60,000 or under 20,000 new cases per year, globally.

a. Which target do you think is more reasonable and practical?

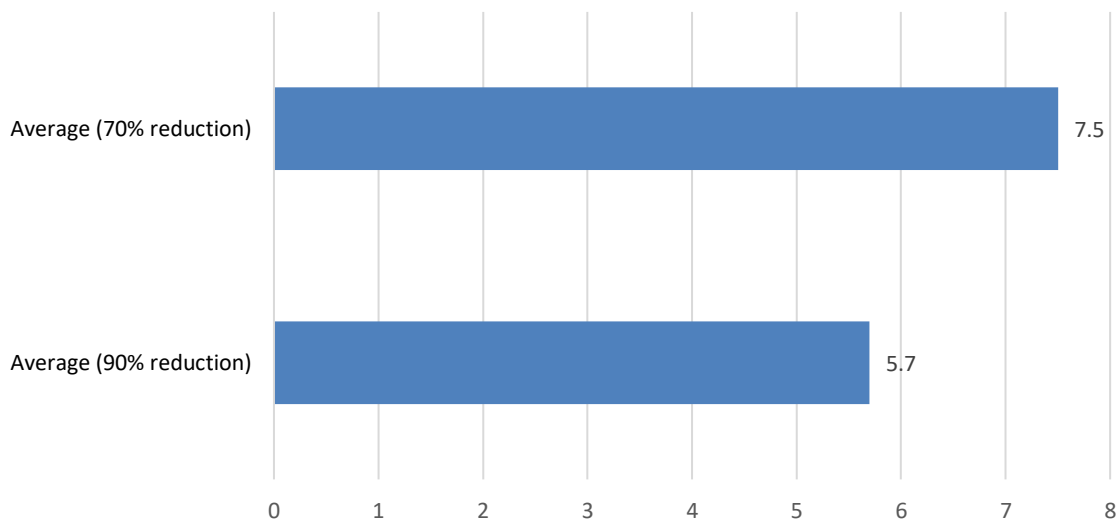
(178 responses)



b. How strongly do you support this target?

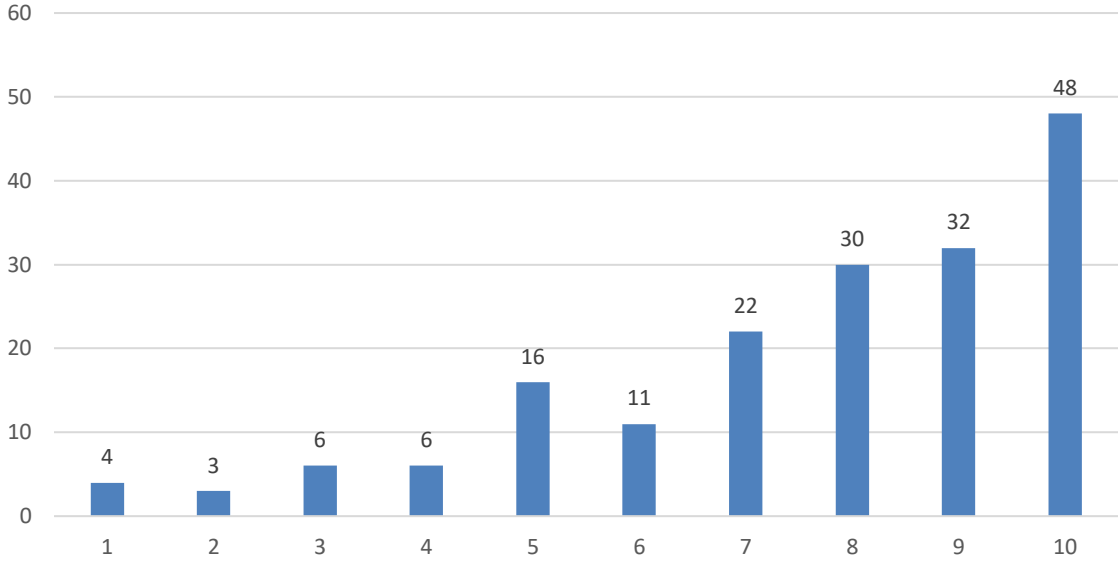
70% reduction (reduction to under 60,000) = 163 responses

90% reduction (reduction to under 20,000) = 88 responses



c. How specific is this target?

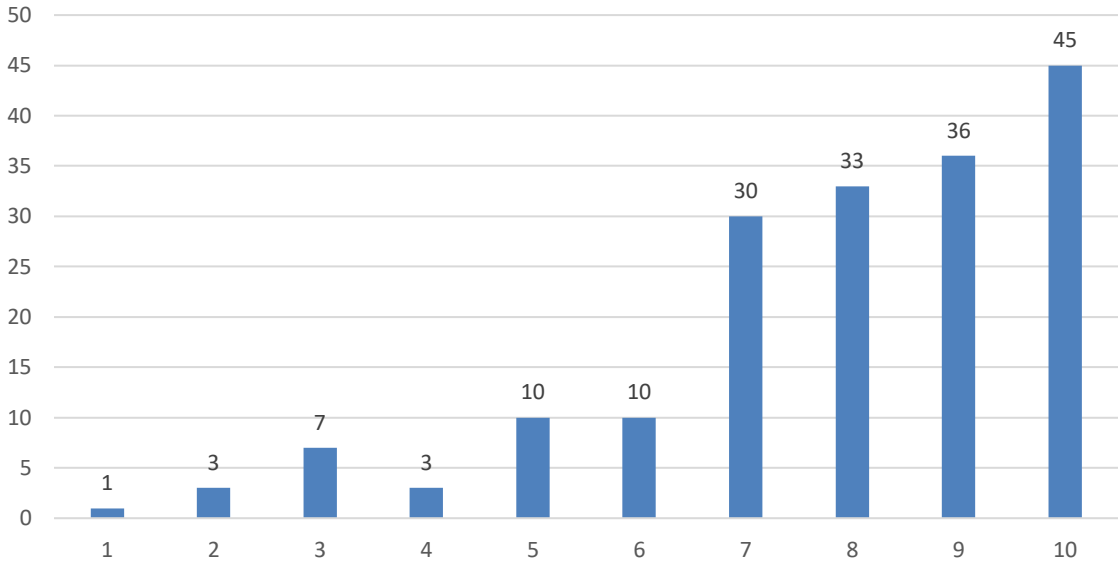
(178 responses)



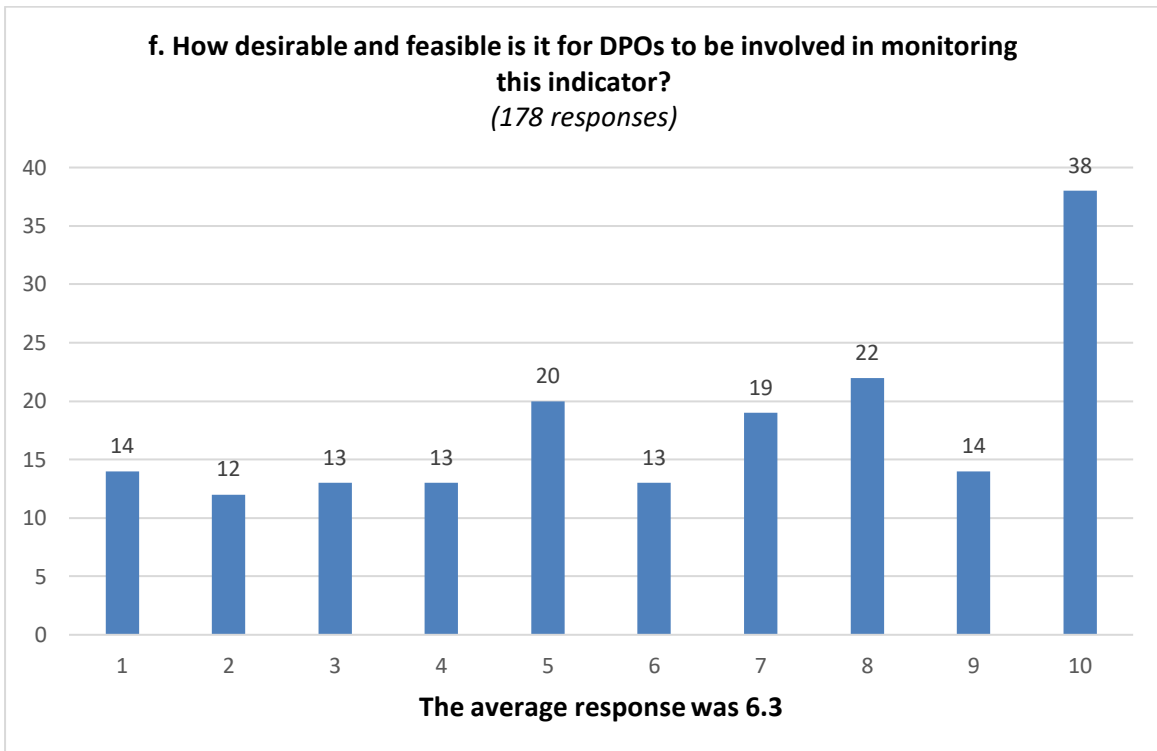
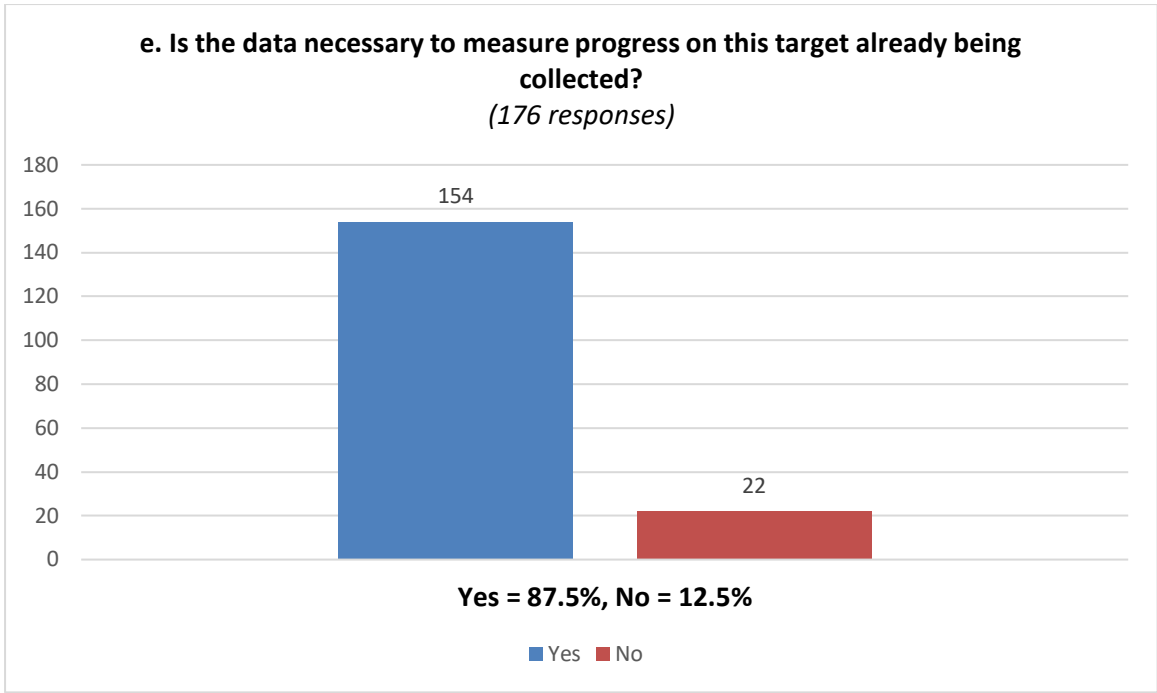
The average response was 7.6

d. How measurable is this target?

(178 responses)



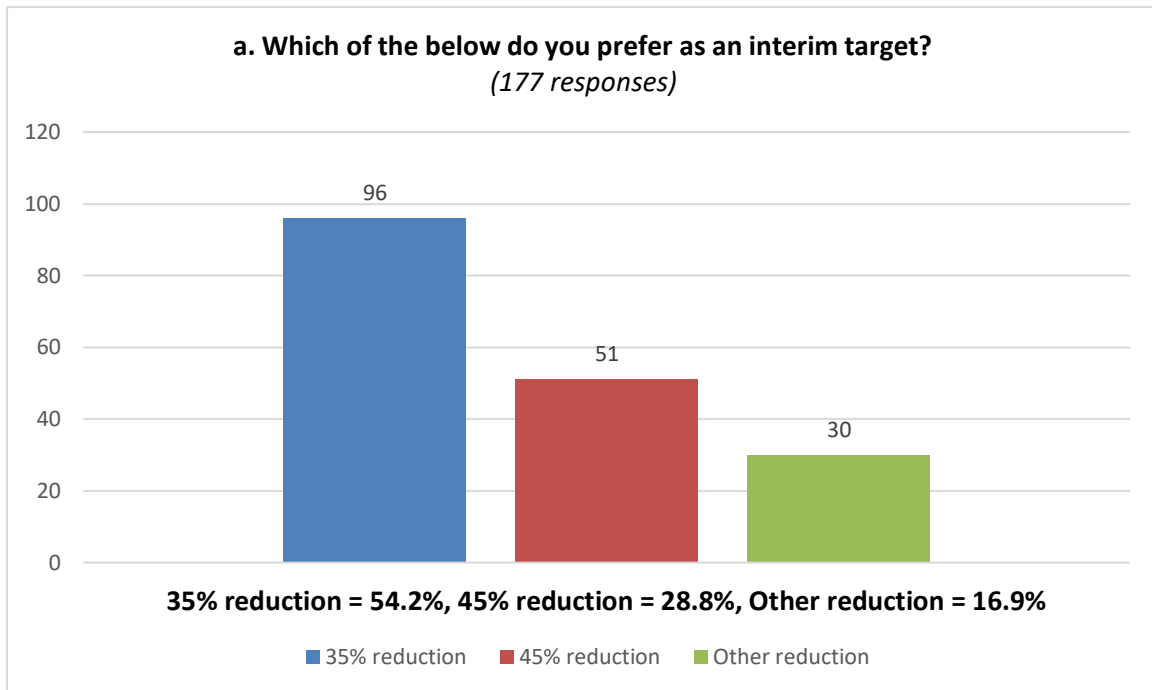
The average response was 7.9



g. Do you have any comments or suggestions to improve this target or indicator?

- Survey respondents said this was an admirable, yet ambitious target. The majority supported a 70% reduction. As with other indicators, people said that this is only a meaningful target if active case finding is taking place. Some cautioned that targets such as this incentivize programs to under-report cases.

1.4 Reduction in the total number of new leprosy cases detected (from 2018 levels), by 35% or 45% as an interim target by 2025.

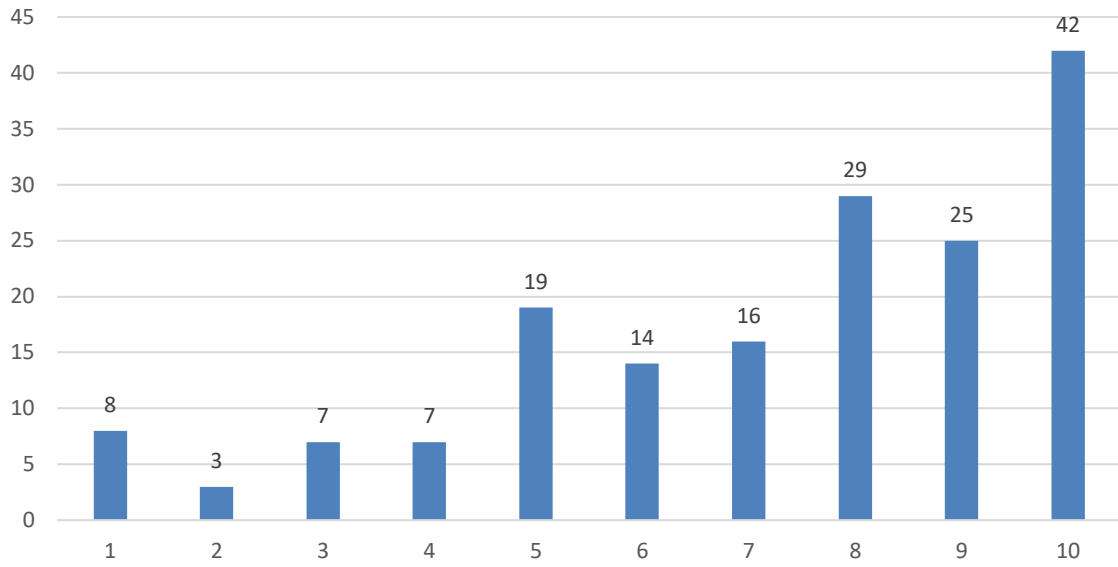


b. Do you have any comments or suggestions to improve this target or indicator?

- Several people said healthcare staff will need to be better trained to diagnose cases. Others commented that case finding needs to be robust, and tools such as PEP should be routinely implemented. Concerns were that a fast reduction in high-endemic areas may not be possible since leprosy progresses slowly. As with other indicators, some respondents said aggressive targets can lead to under-reporting of cases.

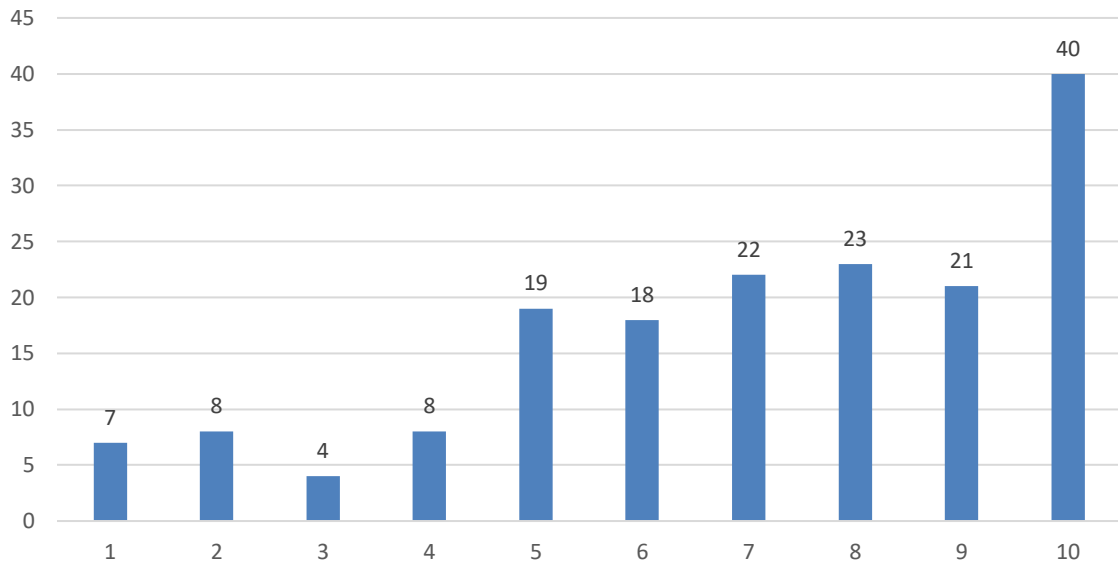
1.5 Achieve 80% coverage with post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) of the estimated population at risk, by 2030.

a. How strongly do you support this target?
(170 responses)

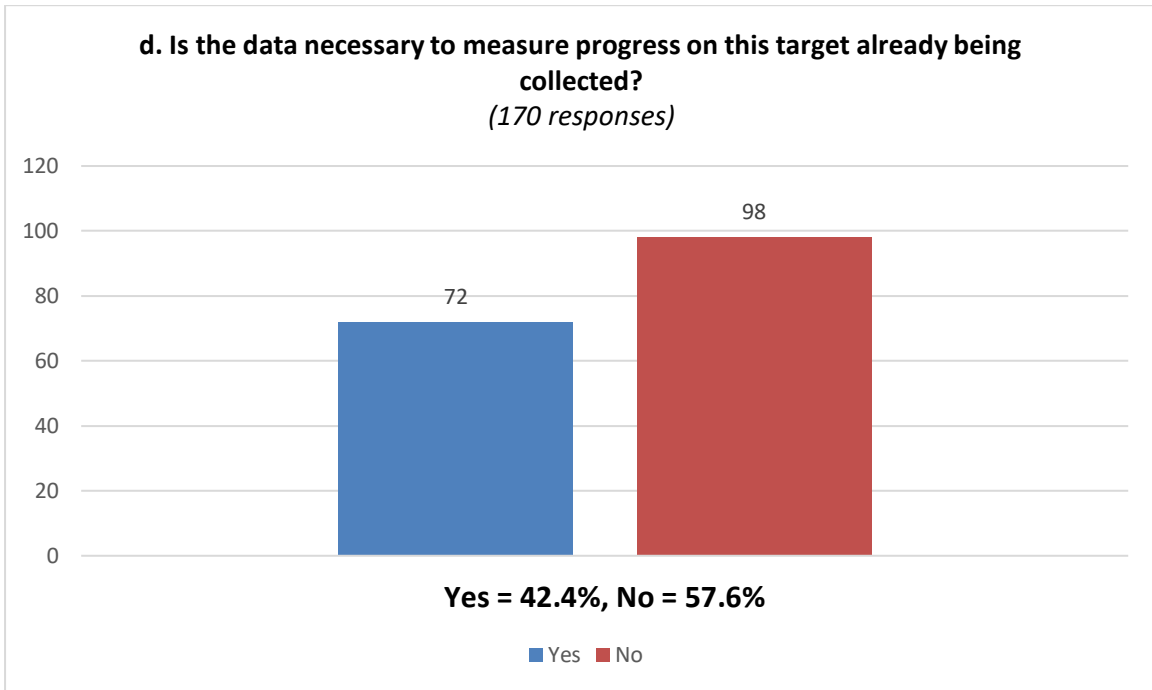
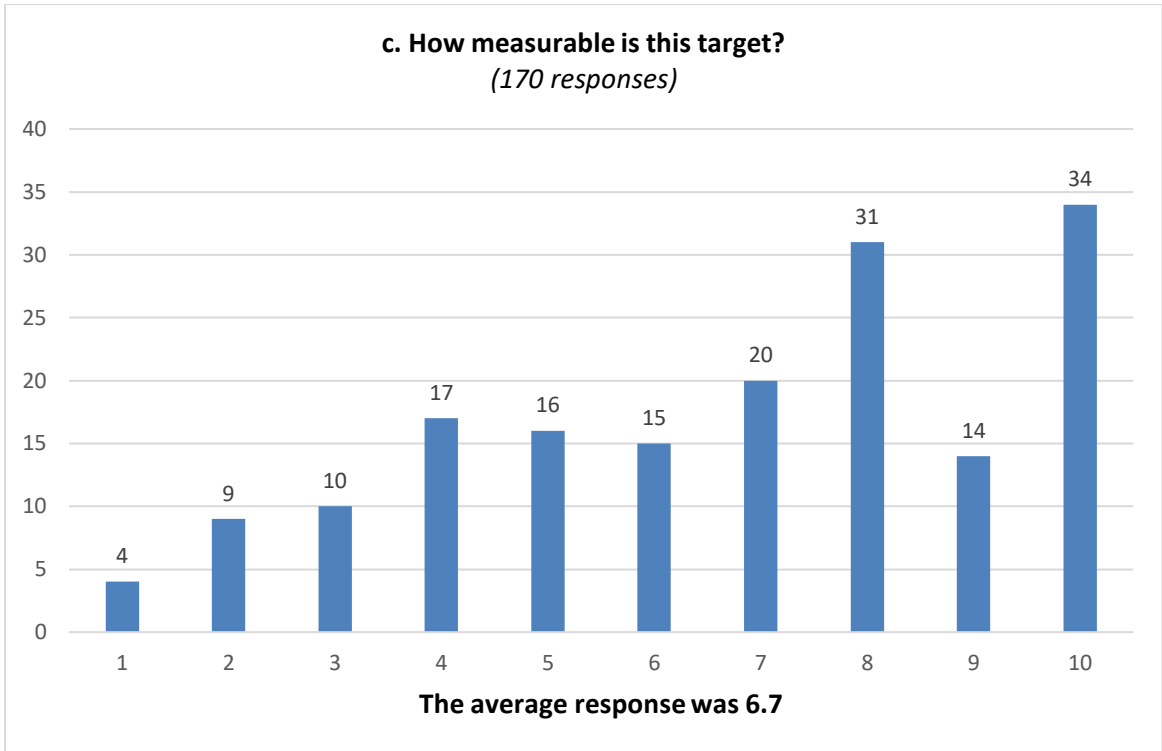


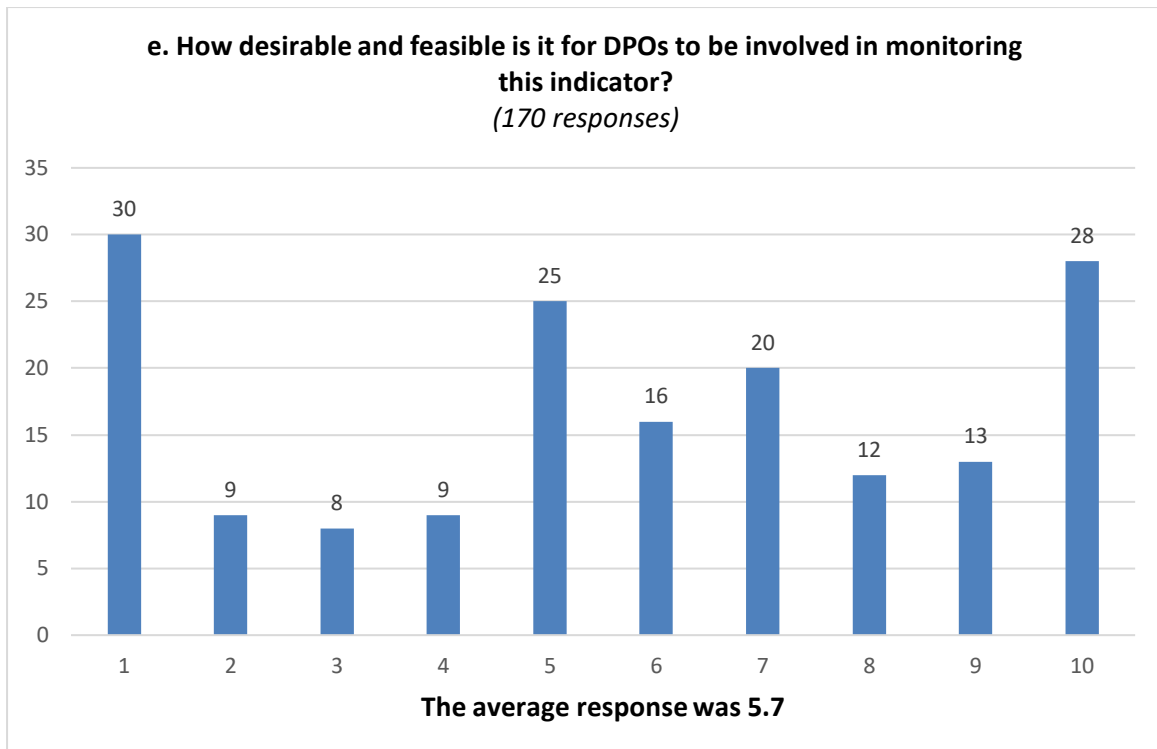
The average response was 7.2

b. How specific is this target?
(170 responses)



The average response was 7.0





f. Do you have any comments or suggestions to improve this target or indicator?

- A few respondents said the population at risk needs to be better defined. Some said it is early to include PEP as a target, since it has not been adopted by some governments and research for the effectiveness of PEP is still ongoing. Others said it is an important tool but governments still need to accept it as a national strategy. Monitoring of drug resistance may also be required.

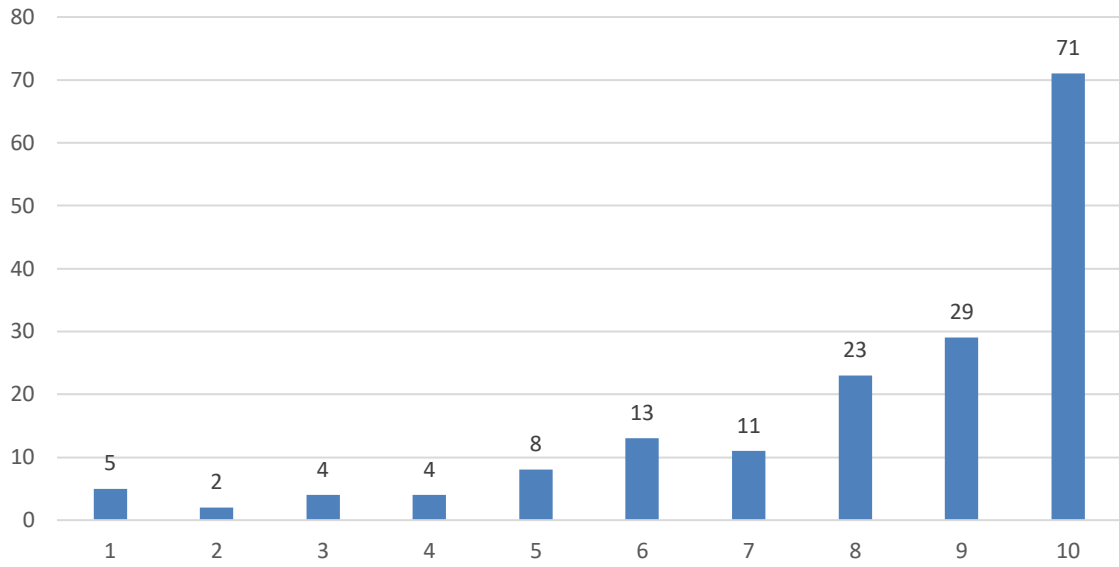
1.6 Do you have any other suggestions for Zero Transmission targets or indicators that are not mentioned above?

- Challenges to zero transmission targets were noted, such as transmission not being fully understood. Respondents said zero transmission is only possible with these factors: early detection; complete treatment with MDT; and contact examination and coverage with PEP. One respondent said that more useful targets may be framed in terms of actions, such as establishing programs to ensure people who are diagnosed have access to treatment and follow-up care.

Zero Disability

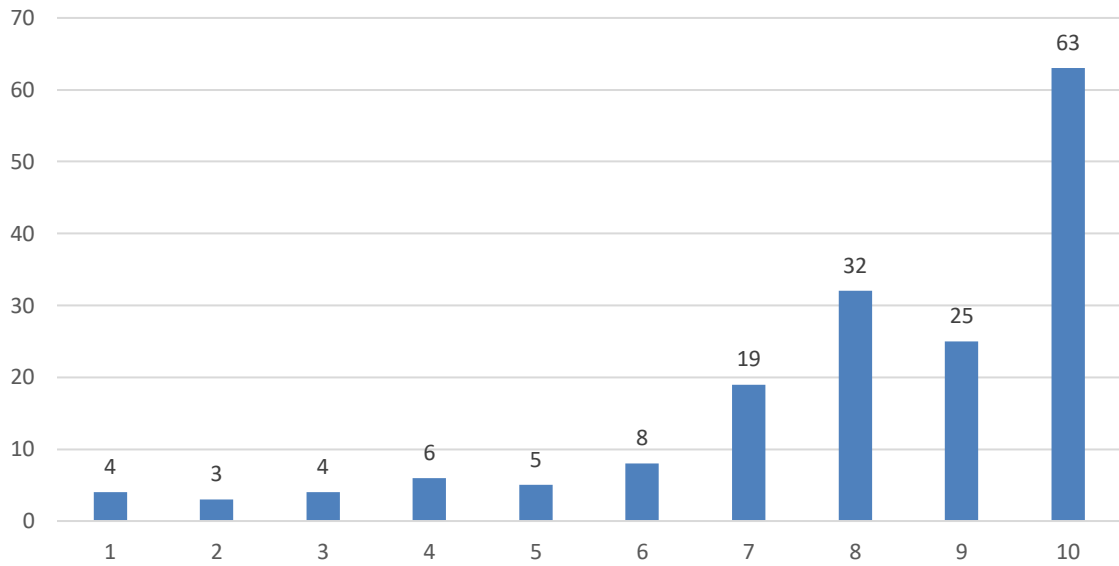
2.1 Reduction of G2D in new cases to less than 1 per million population by 2025, and less than 1 per 2 million population by 2030.

a. How strongly do you support this target?
(170 responses)

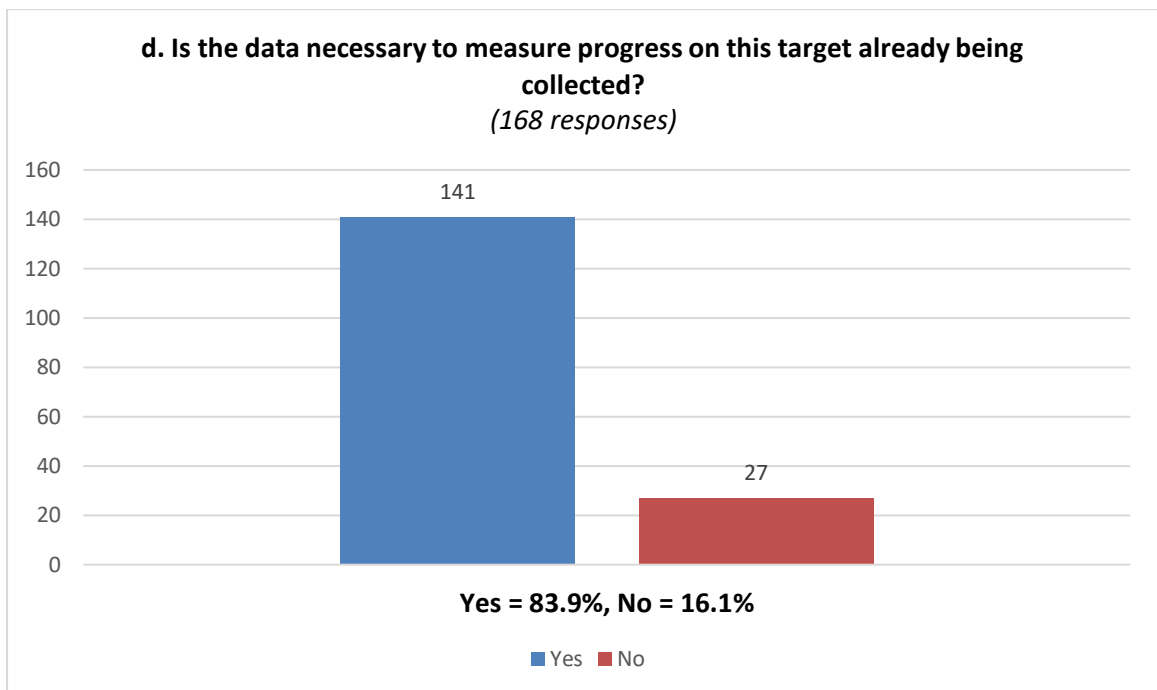
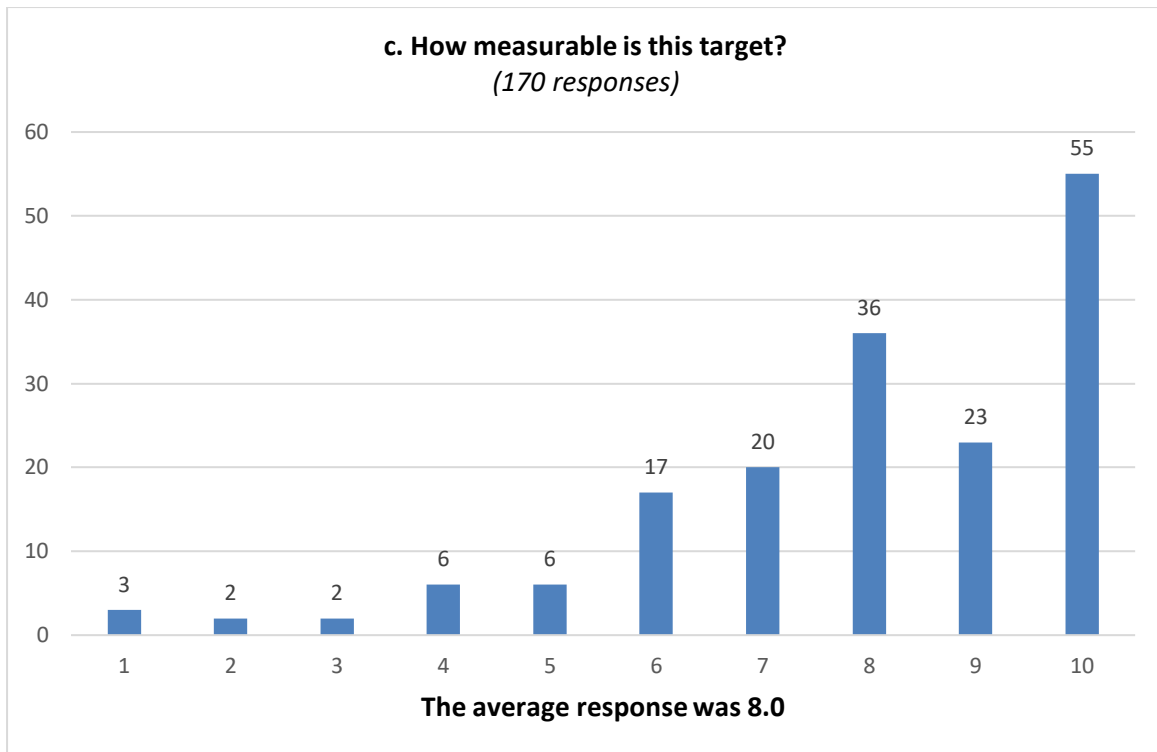


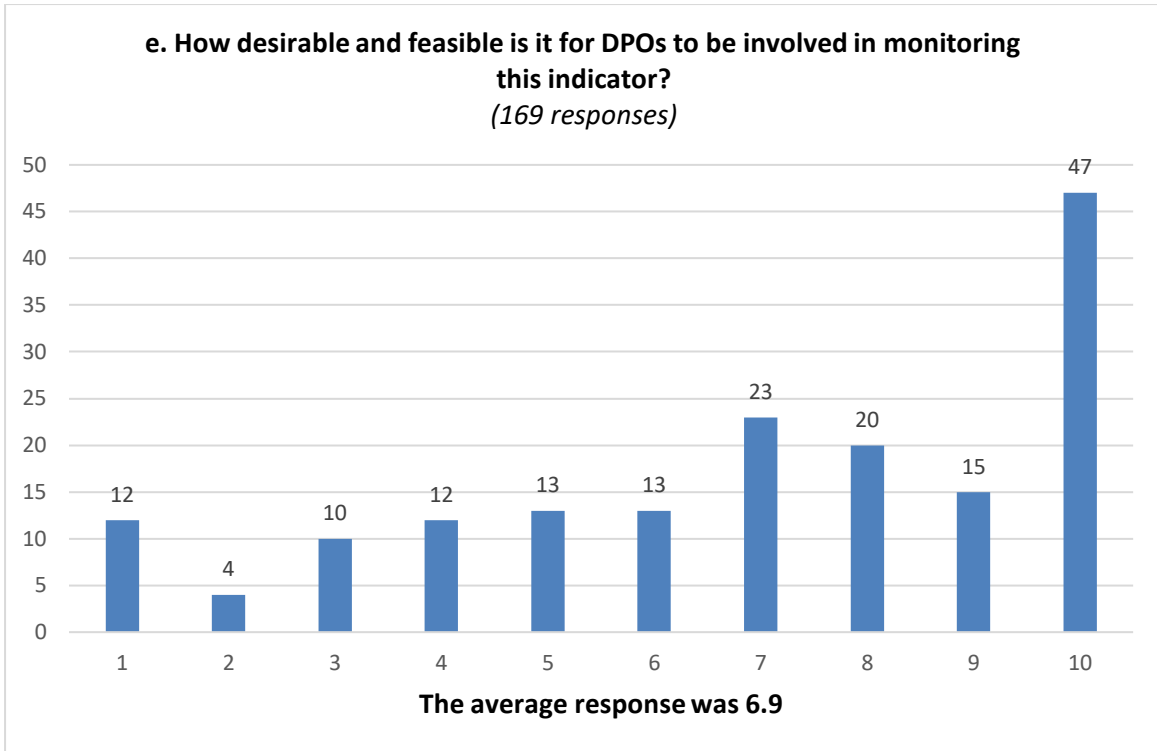
The average response was 8.2

b. How specific is this target?
(169 responses)



The average response was 8.1

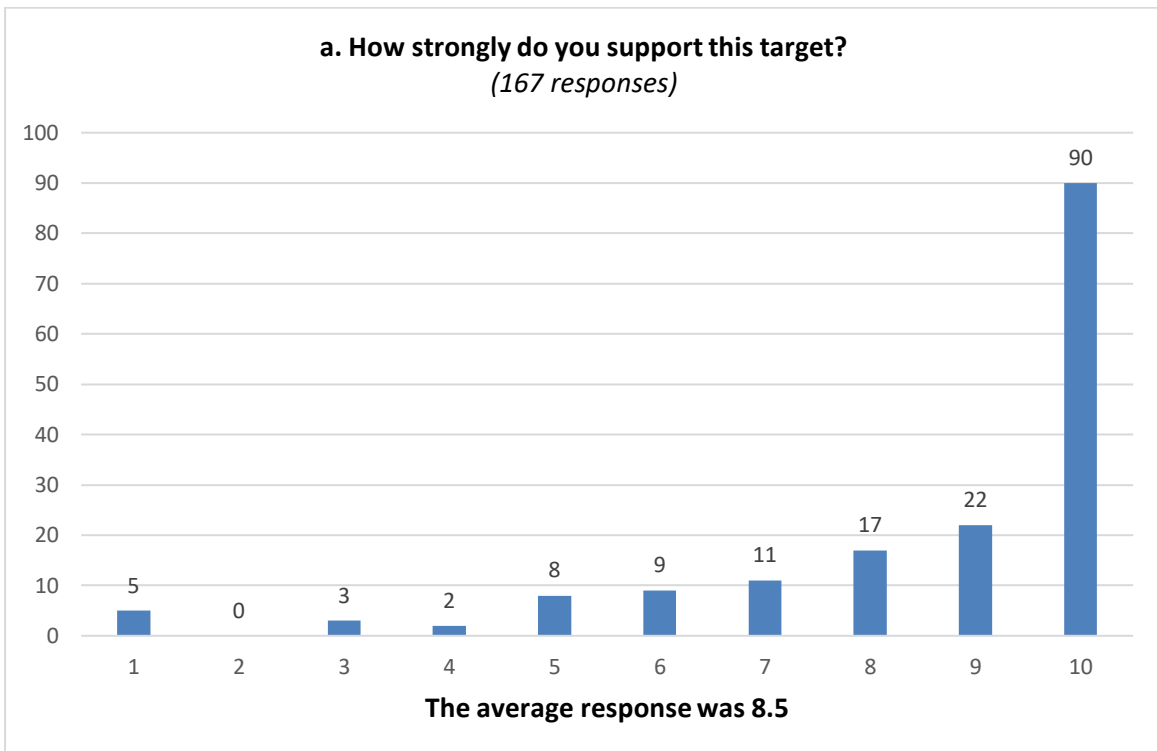




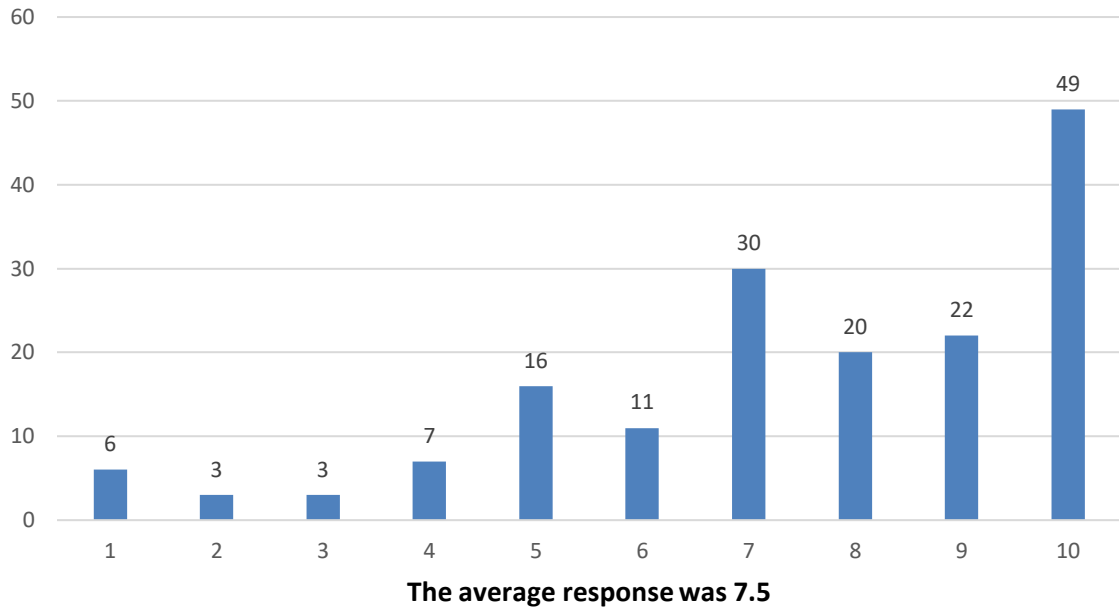
f. Do you have any comments or suggestions to improve this target or indicator?

- Many said this was an important indicator but will be challenging to measure. Healthcare staff will need to be trained to assess G2D.

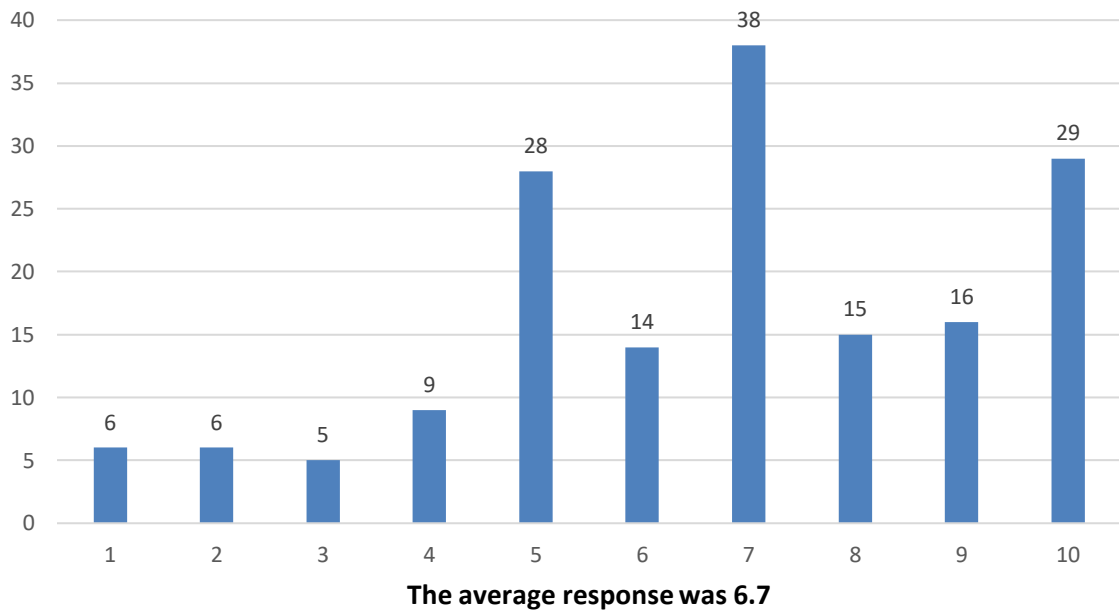
2.2 75% of people living with leprosy-related disability will have access to services to help them live with their disability by 2030.

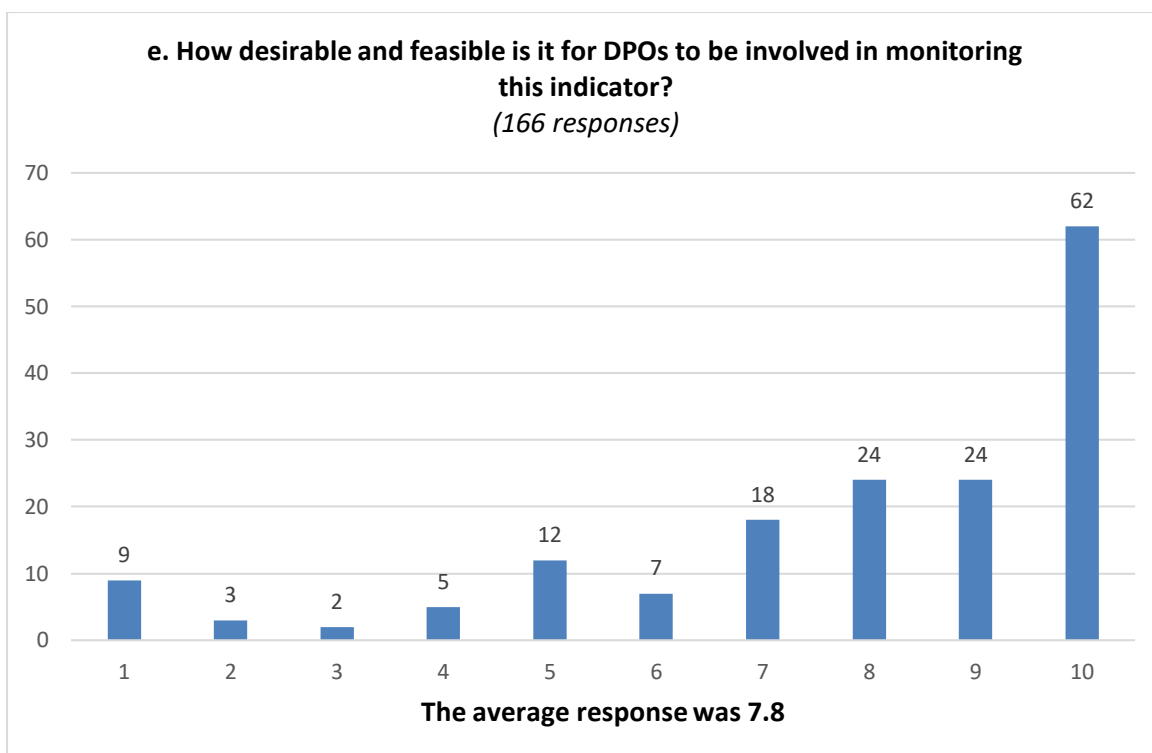
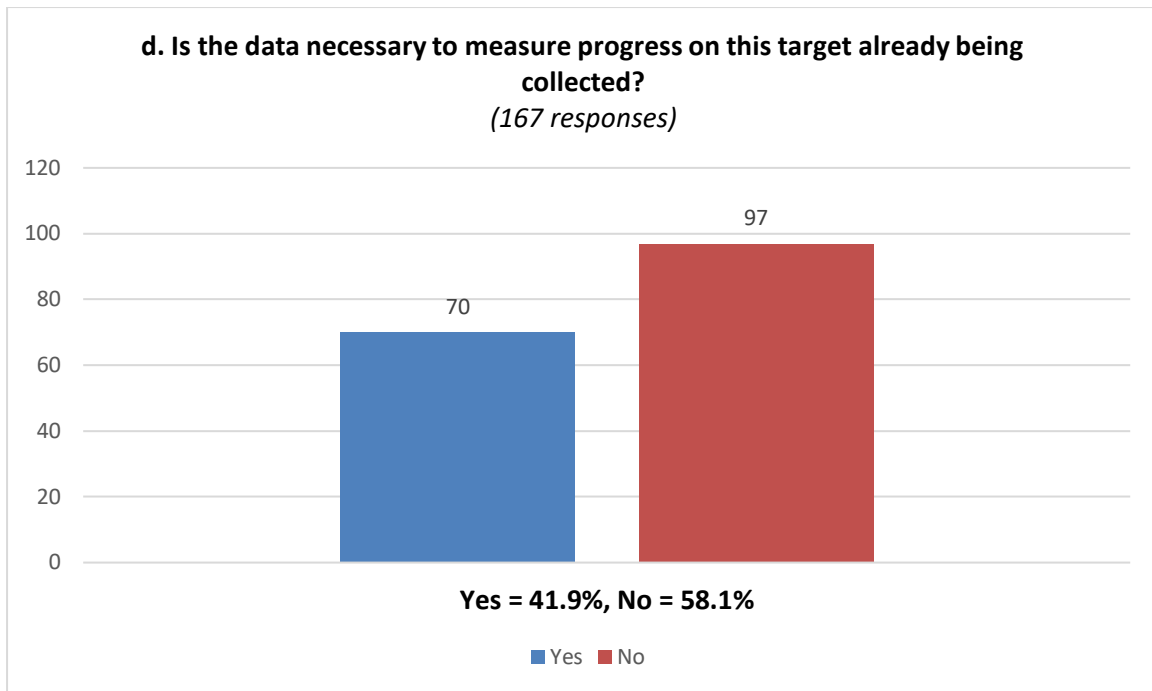


b. How specific is this target?
(167 responses)



c. How measurable is this target?
(166 responses)





f. Do you have other suggestions on how to measure progress towards this target?

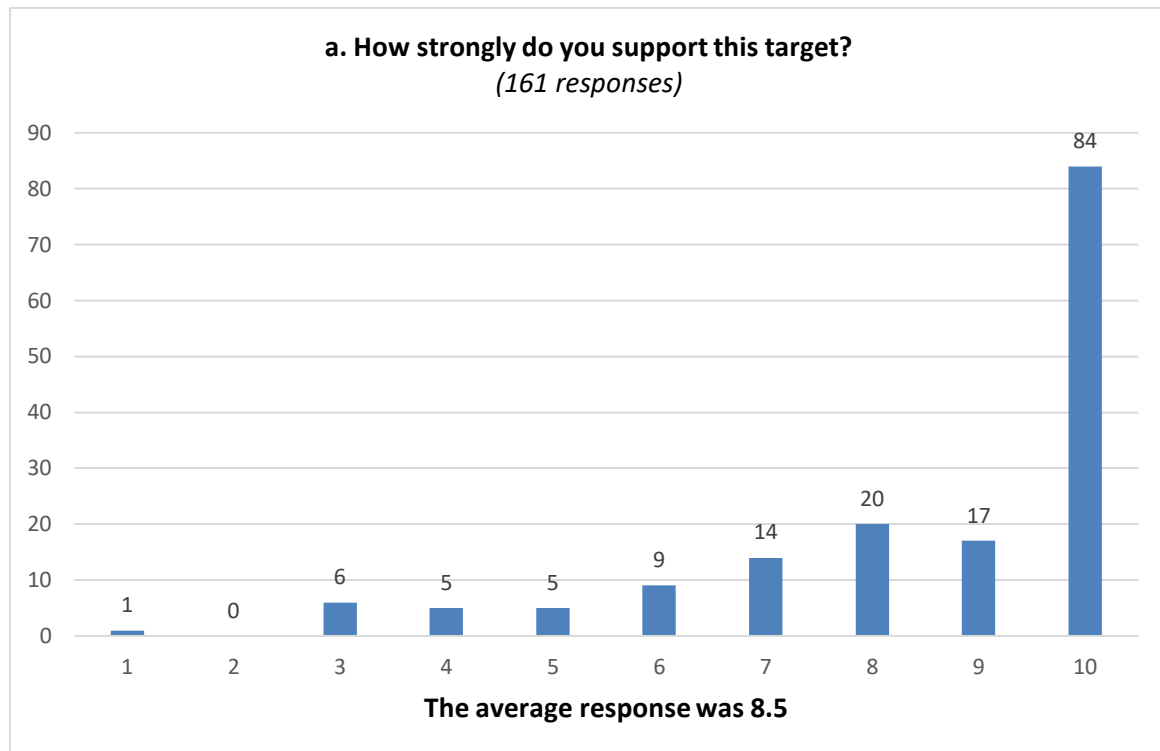
- Respondents strongly supported this goal but did not feel it was highly measurable. A few commented on the spectrum of disability and how it is defined differently from case to case, requiring a variety of different services. Other respondents said getting reliable data on people living with leprosy-related disabilities is needed first. To implement this target, many said it depended on strengthening health systems in countries. Other comments included changing this target to 100% (even if difficult to measure).

2.3 Do you have any other suggestions for Zero Disability targets or indicators that are not mentioned above?

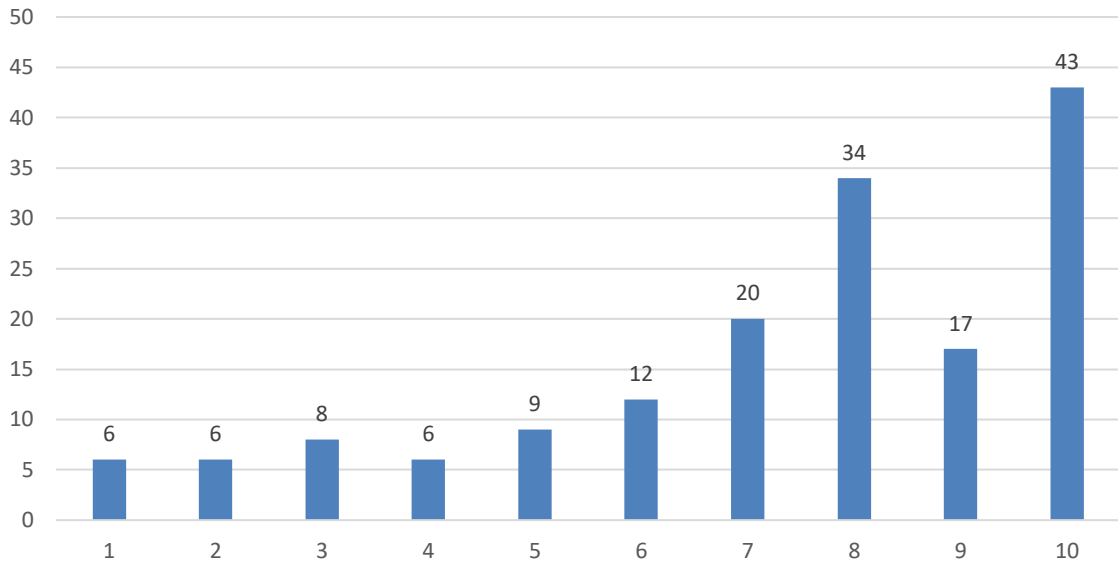
- A suggestion was to work with the NNN DMDI group on the disability targets. Other comments were to focus on services for G1 disabilities and to try to prevent G2 disabilities completely.

Zero Stigma and Discrimination

3.1 100% of new cases of leprosy are offered peer or professional counselling at the time of diagnosis, by 2030.

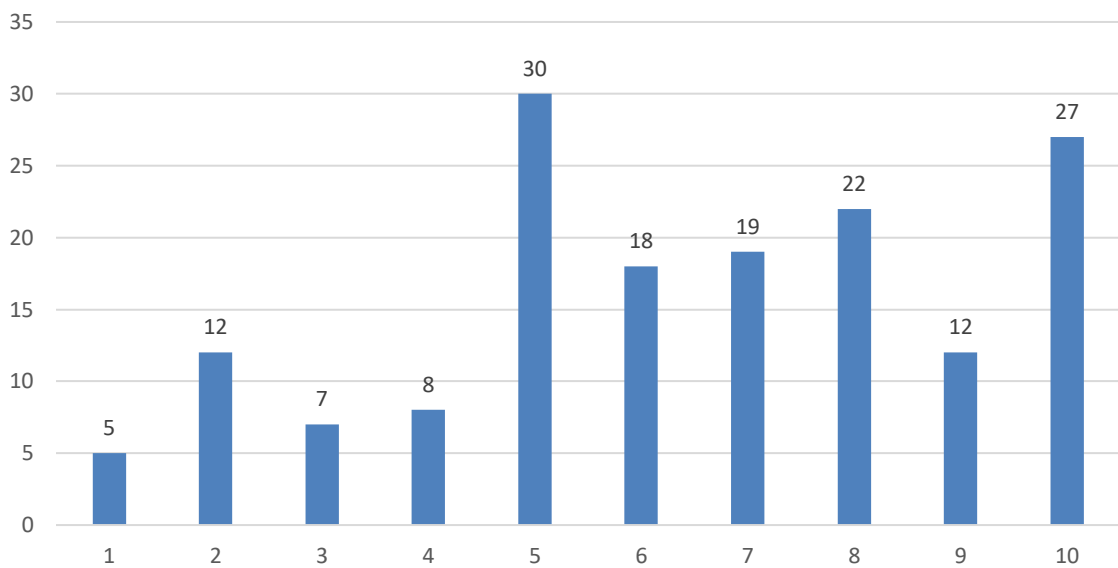


b. How specific is this target?
(161 responses)

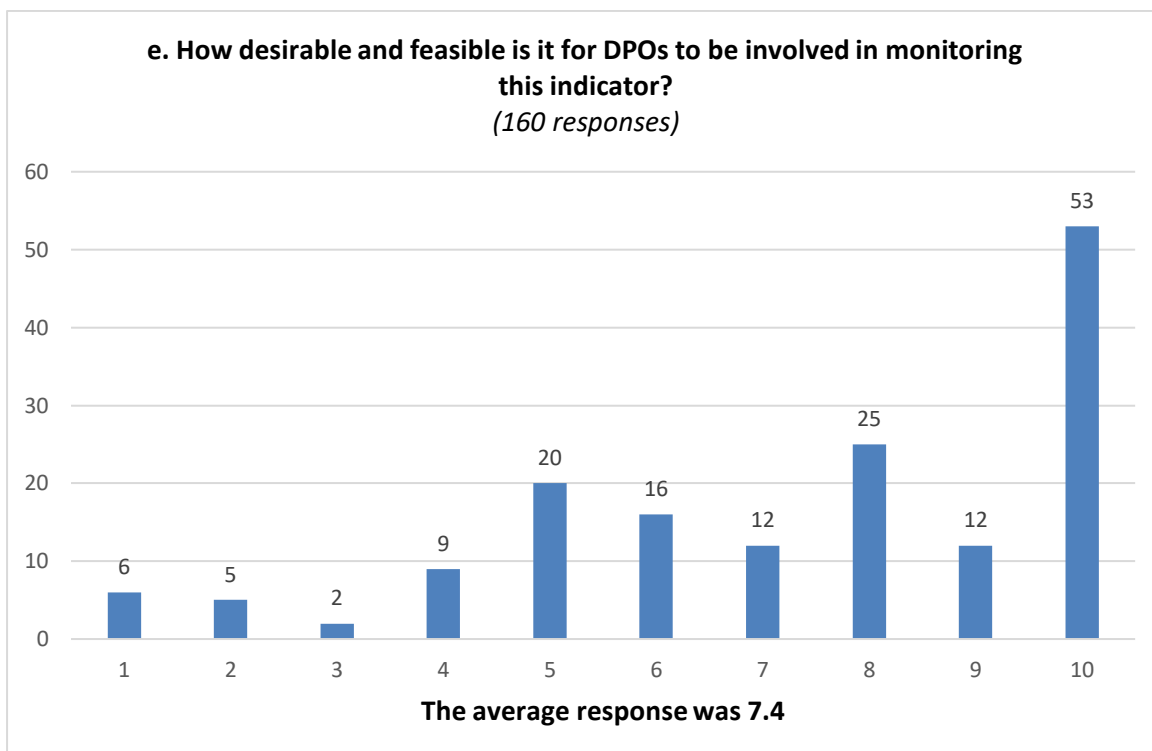
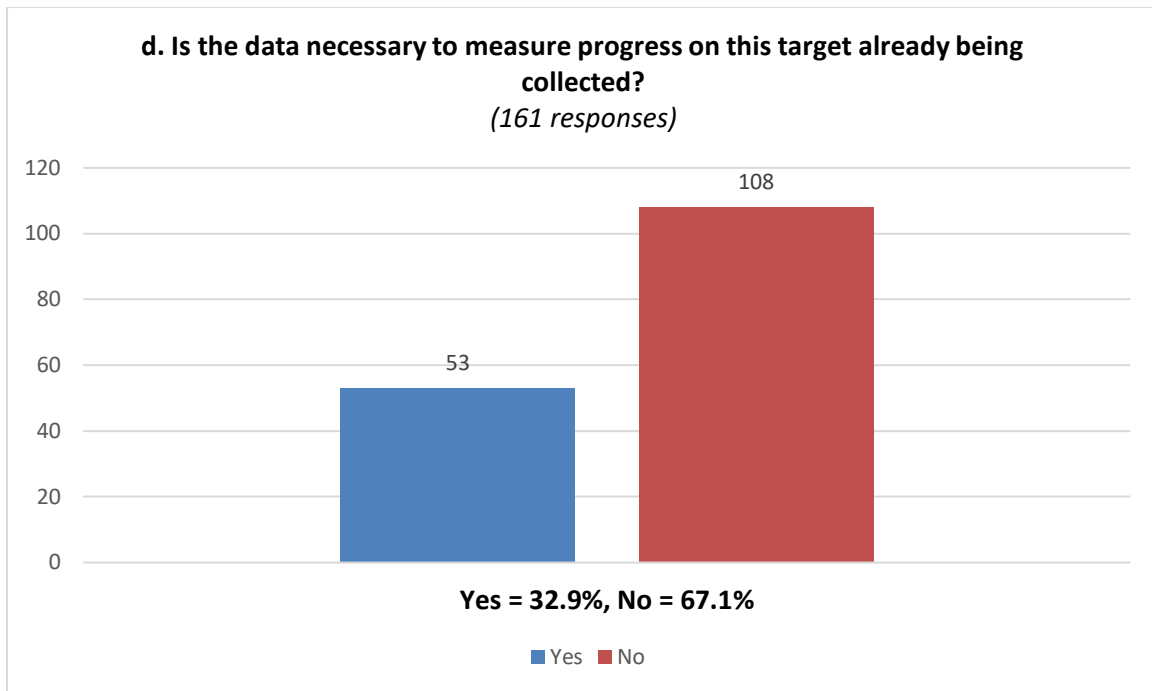


The average response was 7.3

c. How measurable is this target?
(160 responses)



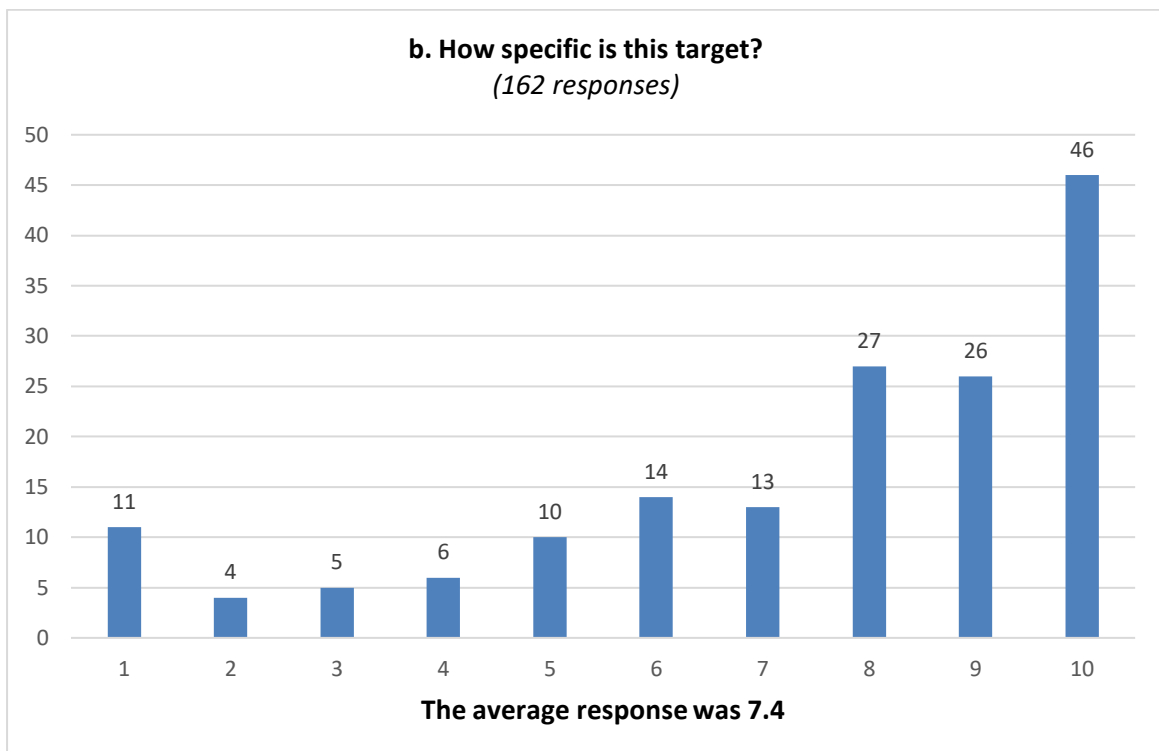
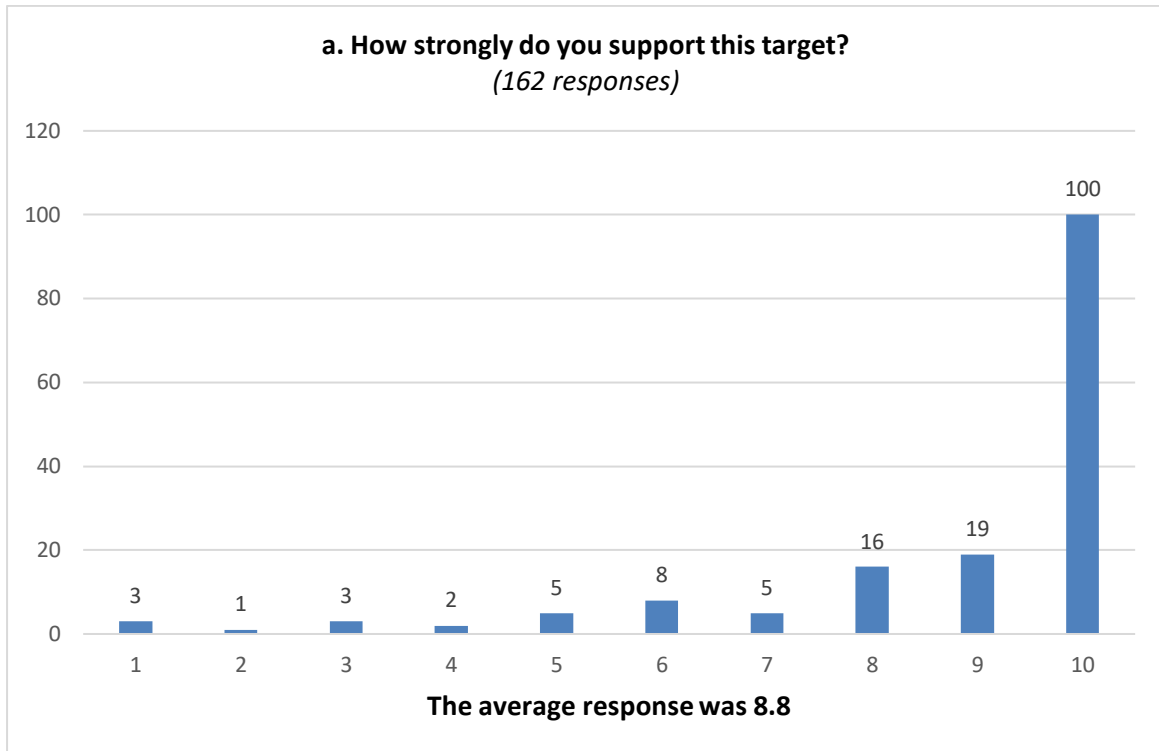
The average response was 6.4

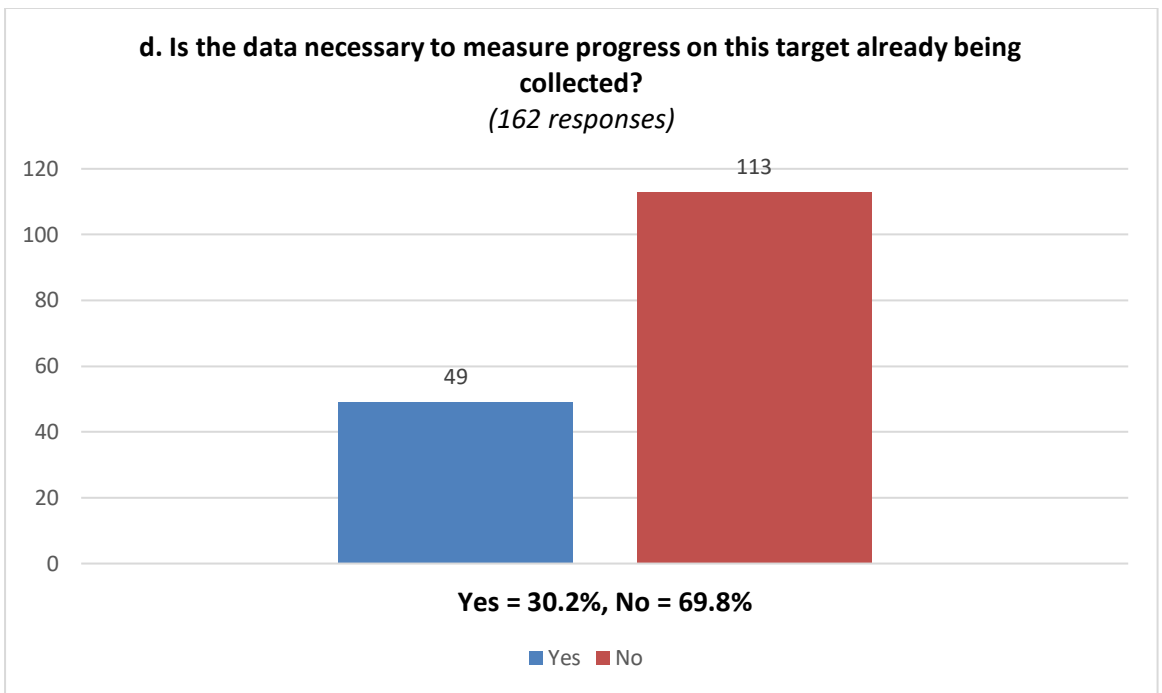
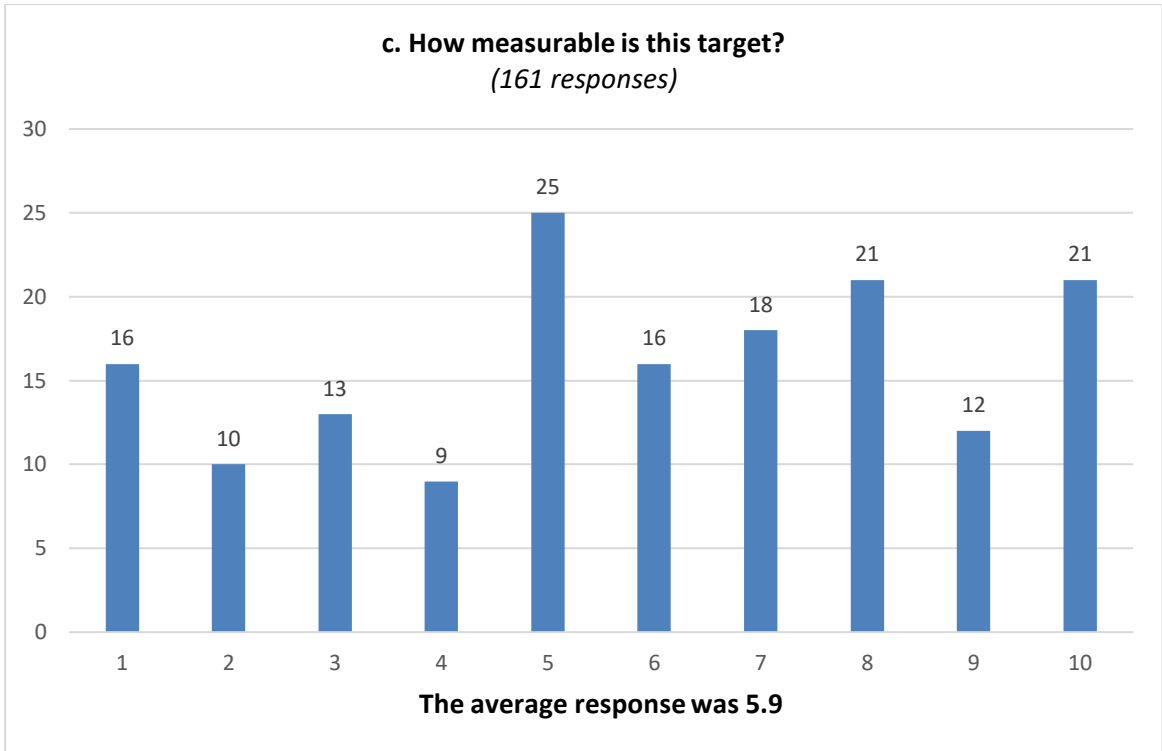


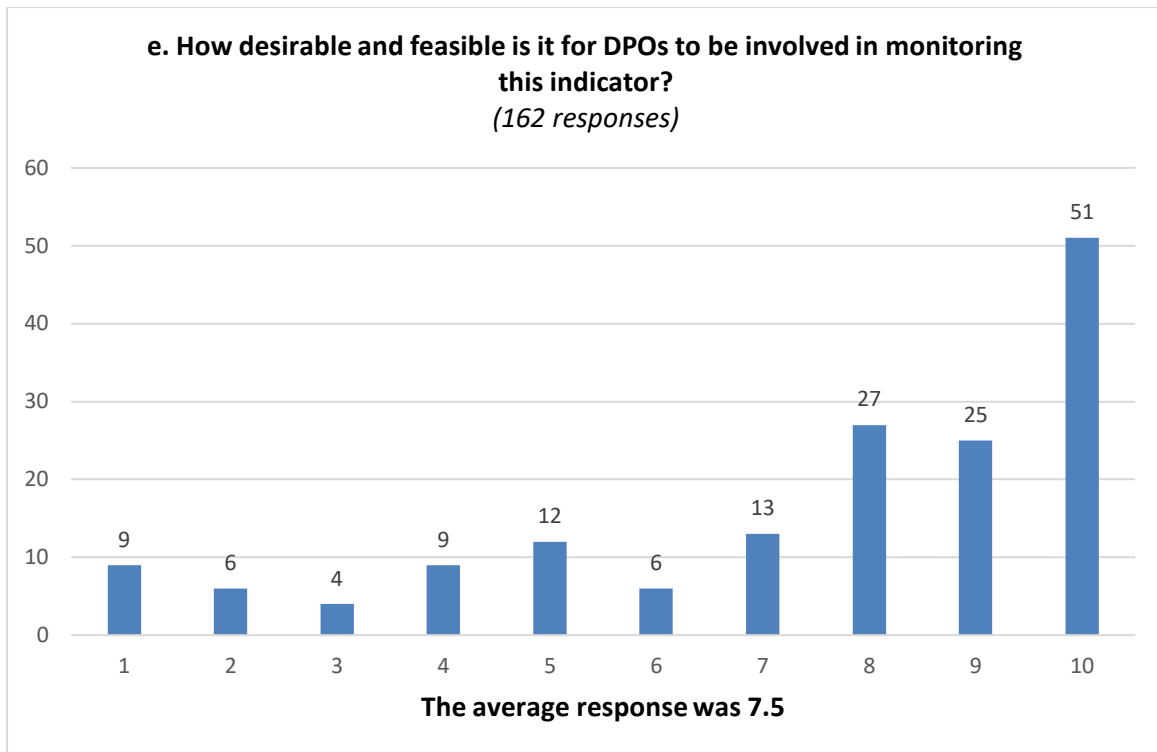
f. Do you have any comments or suggestions to improve this target or indicator?

- Respondents think this is a desirable target but do not think it's very measurable. Several people commented that "peer or professional counselling" would have to be defined for this to be meaningful. Some said peer and professional counselling are different and cannot be in the same target. Also, counselling services are not readily available in some countries. Respondents commented on other steps that could reduce stigma and discrimination: community education, religious leaders, education via social and traditional media, education by healthcare providers. Others said to empower DPOs and persons with leprosy with skills and resources to help educate the community.

3.2 Zero exclusion of people affected by leprosy from any public services, because of their diagnosis, by 2030.



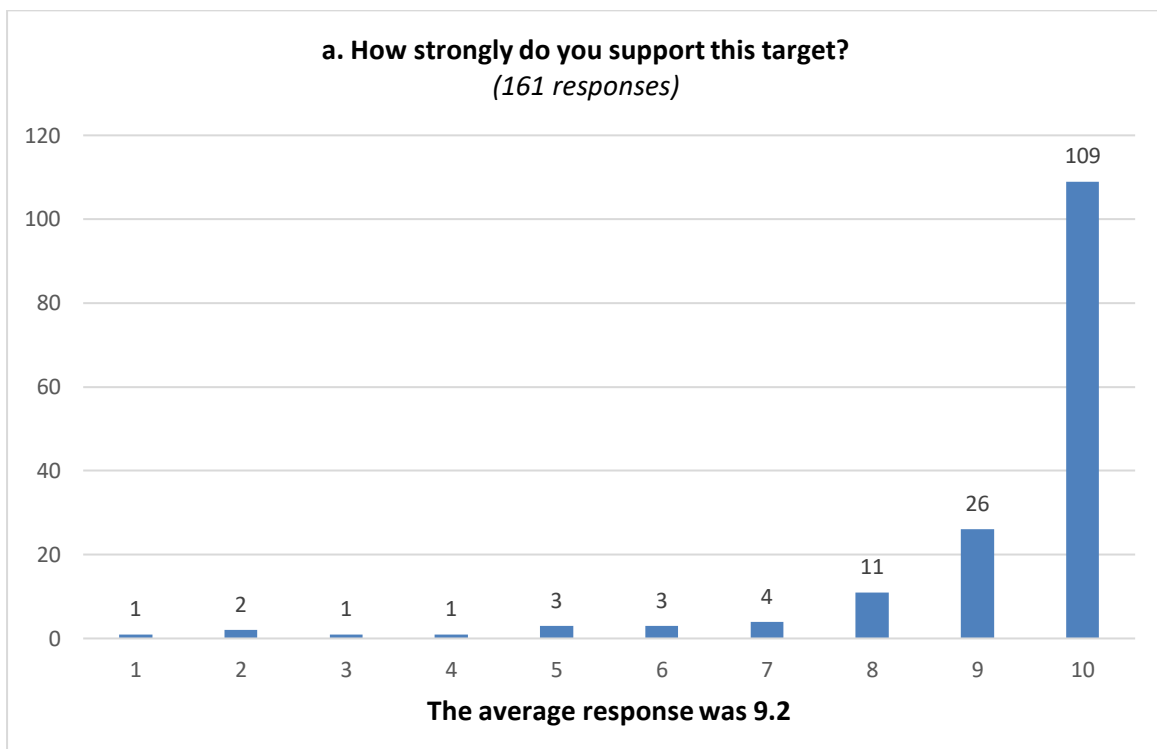




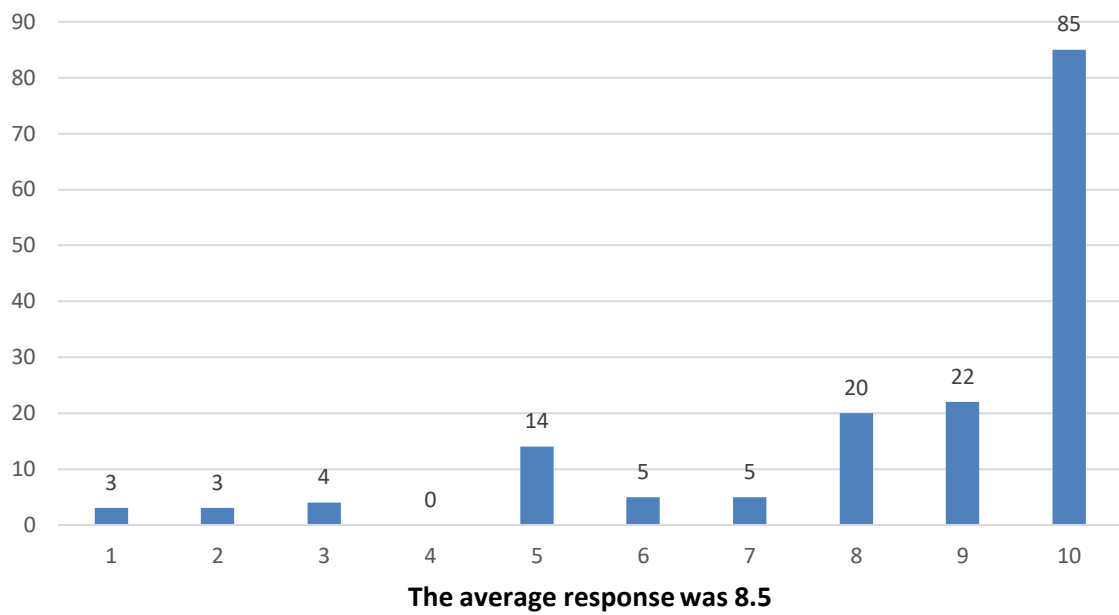
f. Do you have other suggestions on how to measure progress towards this target?

- Respondents strongly supported the idea but do not think it's highly measurable. "Public services" needs to be defined and a lack of discriminatory laws does not mean a lack of discrimination. Respondents felt that this would require interviews with people in treatment and/or DPOs would need to gather this information from members.

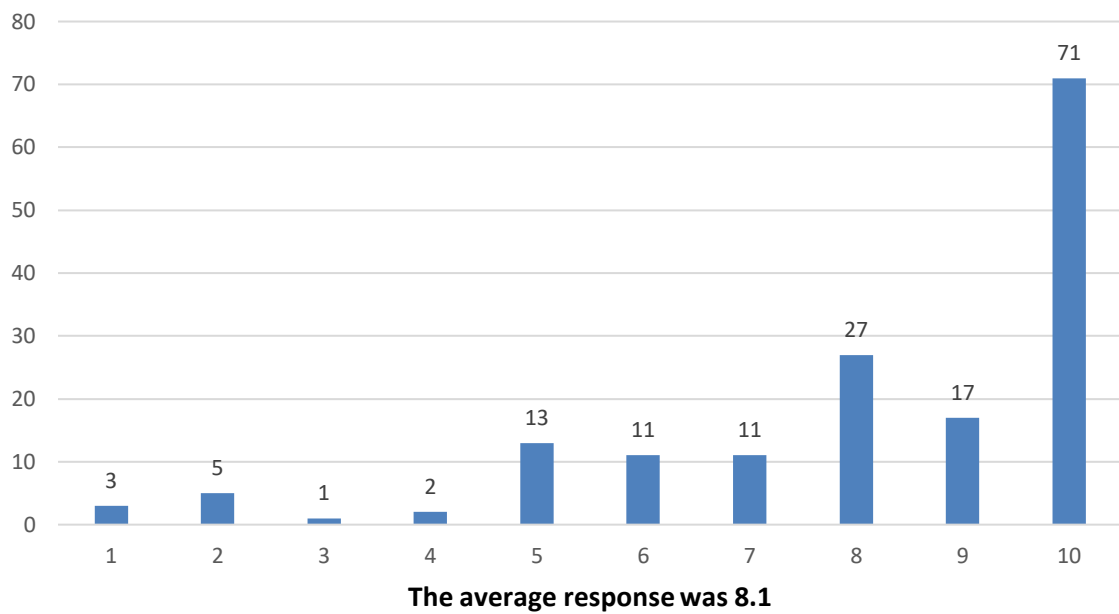
3.3 Zero presence of discriminatory laws against people affected by leprosy, by 2030.

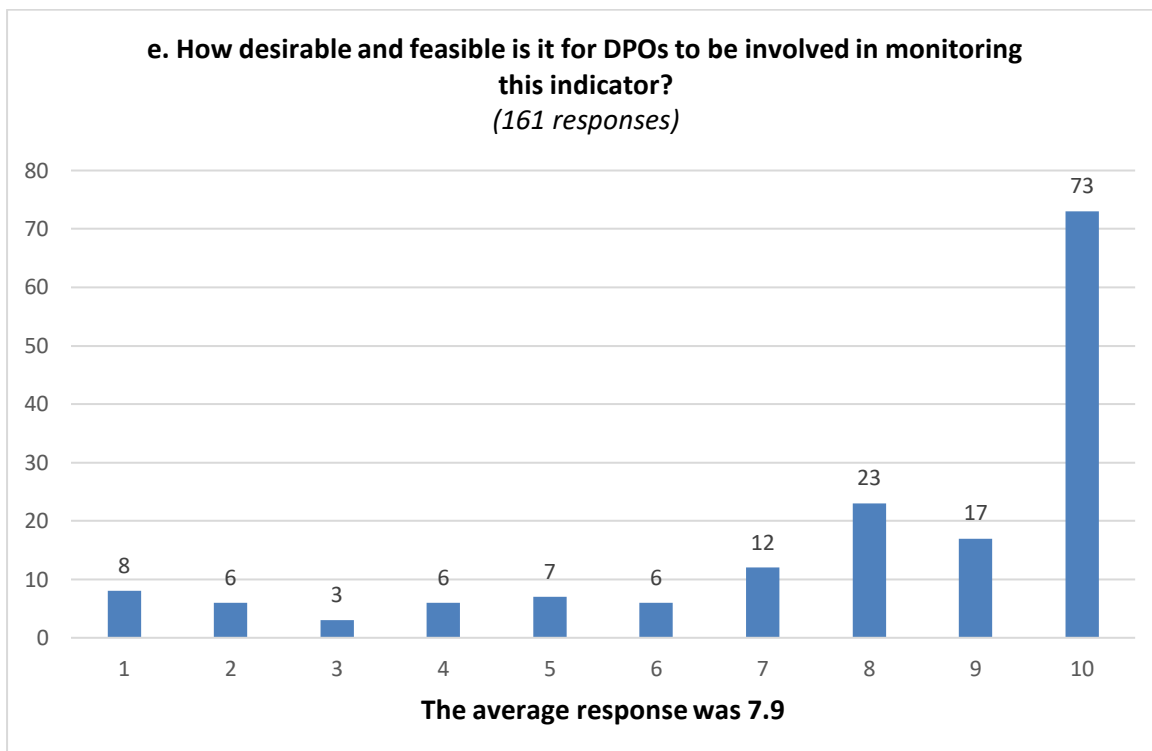
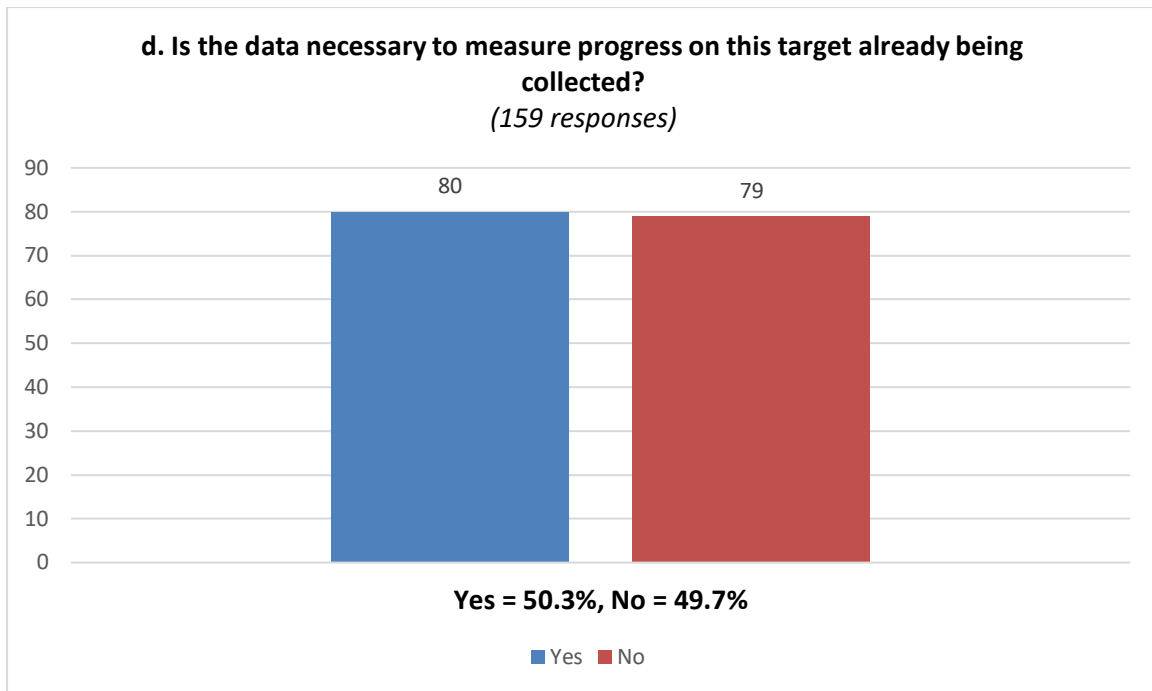


b. How specific is this target?
(161 responses)



c. How measurable is this target?
(161 responses)



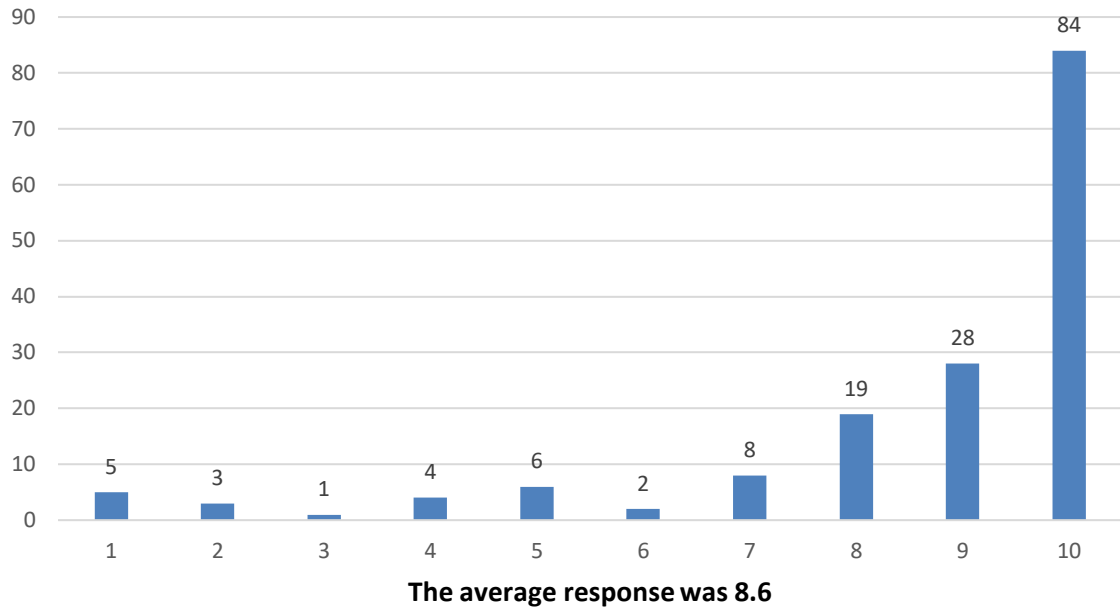


f. Do you have any comments or suggestions to improve this target or indicator?

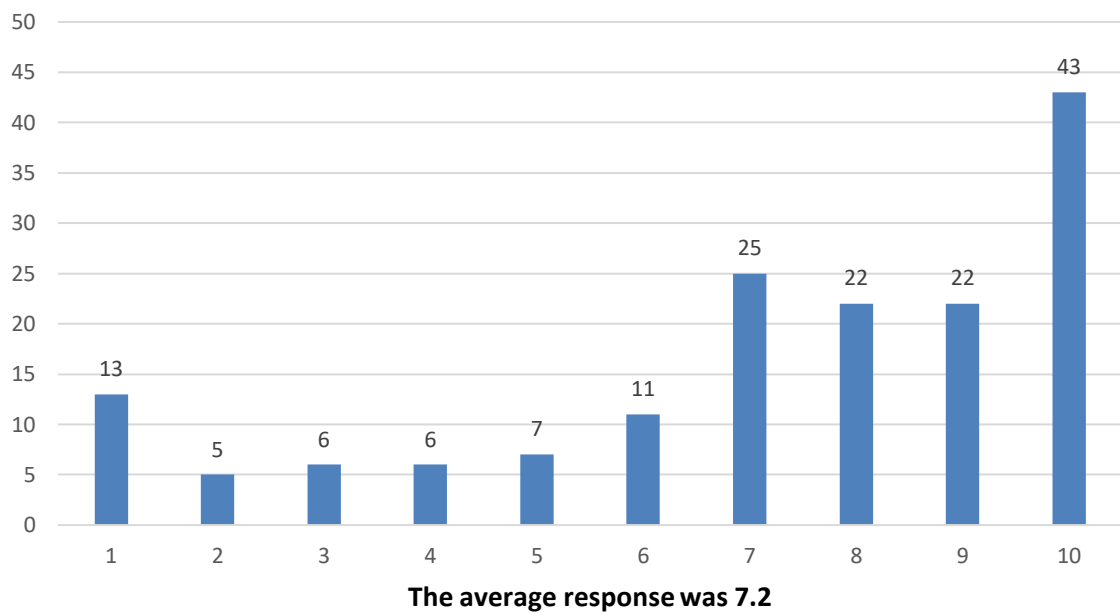
- Respondents overall felt this indicator was more measurable than others in this category, although a few echoed comments above, that a lack of discriminatory laws does not mean a lack of discrimination.

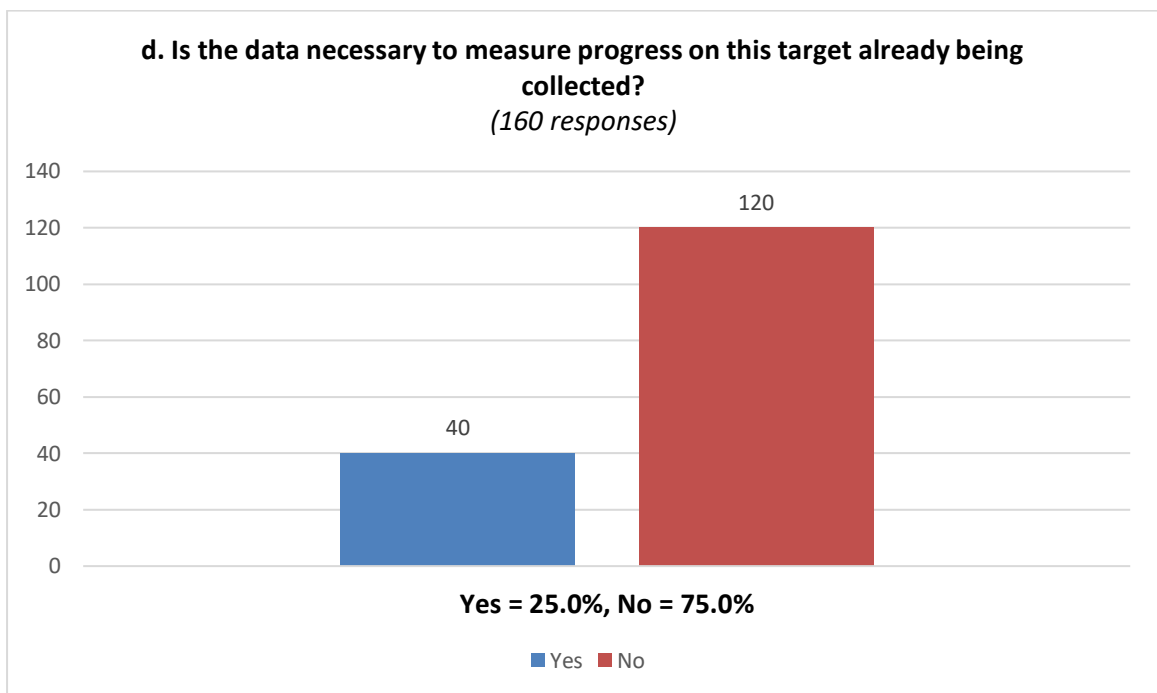
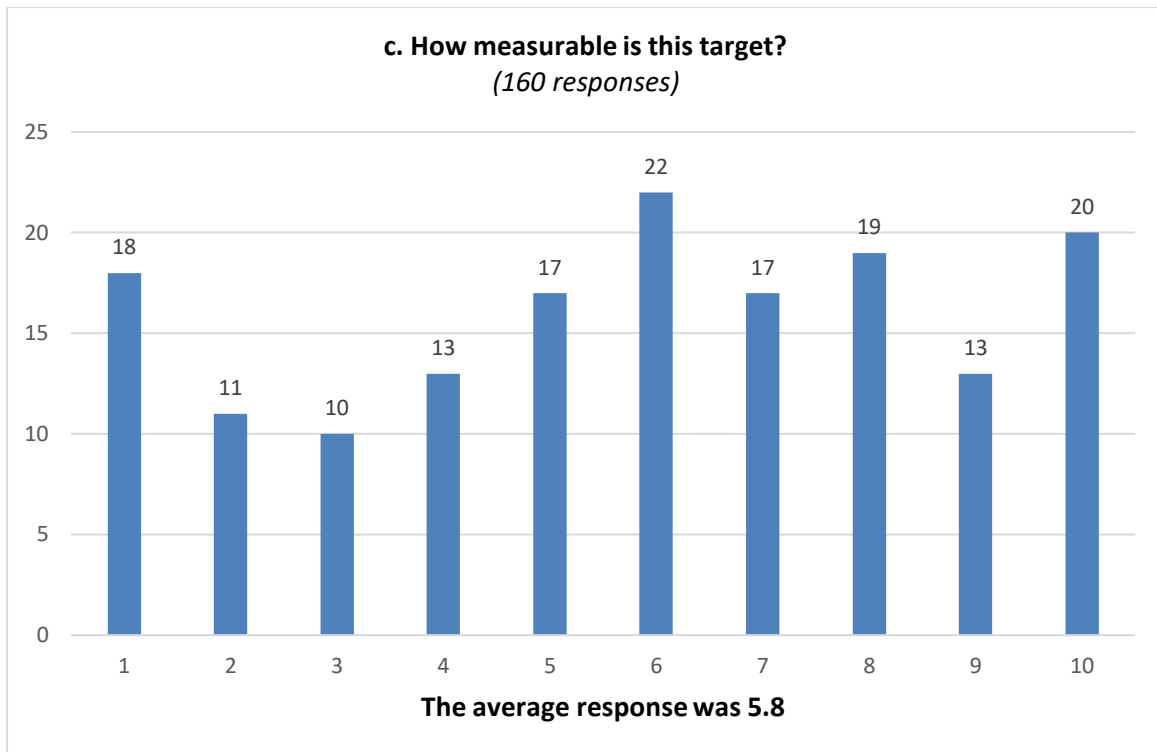
3.4 Zero use of discriminatory language directed against persons affected by leprosy, in the mainstream media and in other publications, by 2030.

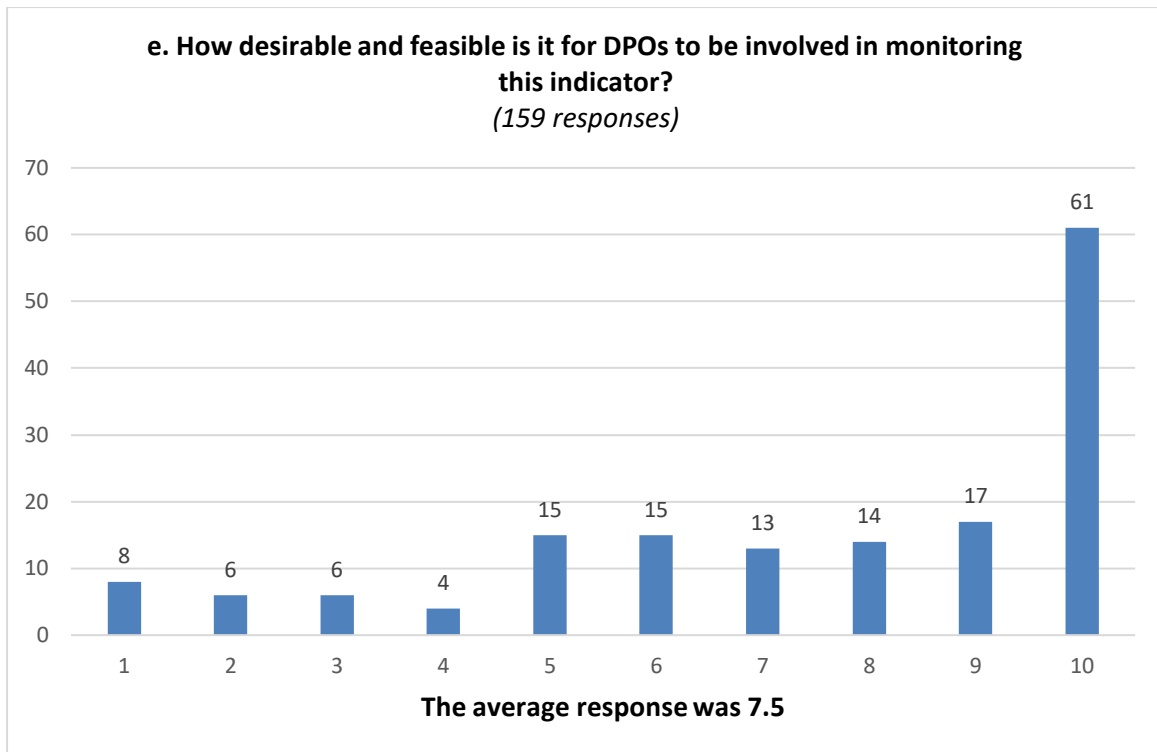
a. How strongly do you support this target?
(160 responses)



b. How specific is this target?
(160 responses)







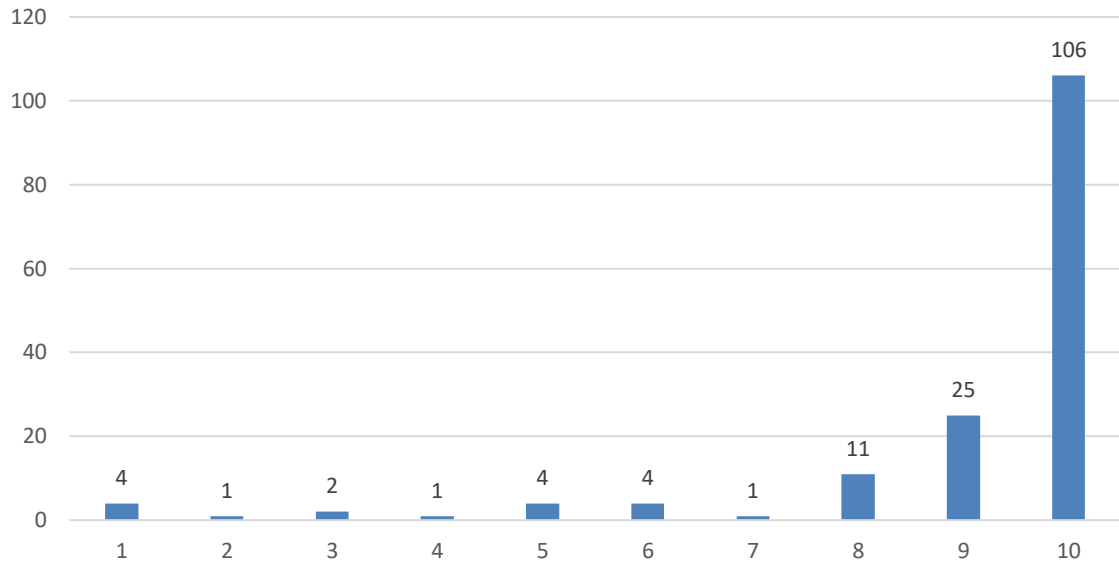
f. Do you have any comments or suggestions to improve this target or indicator?

- Many felt this was not measurable unless it is defined differently, such as defining “discriminatory language” or countries making discriminatory language illegal. Several said while it might be measurable in mainstream media, it would be difficult in other media.

2. Other

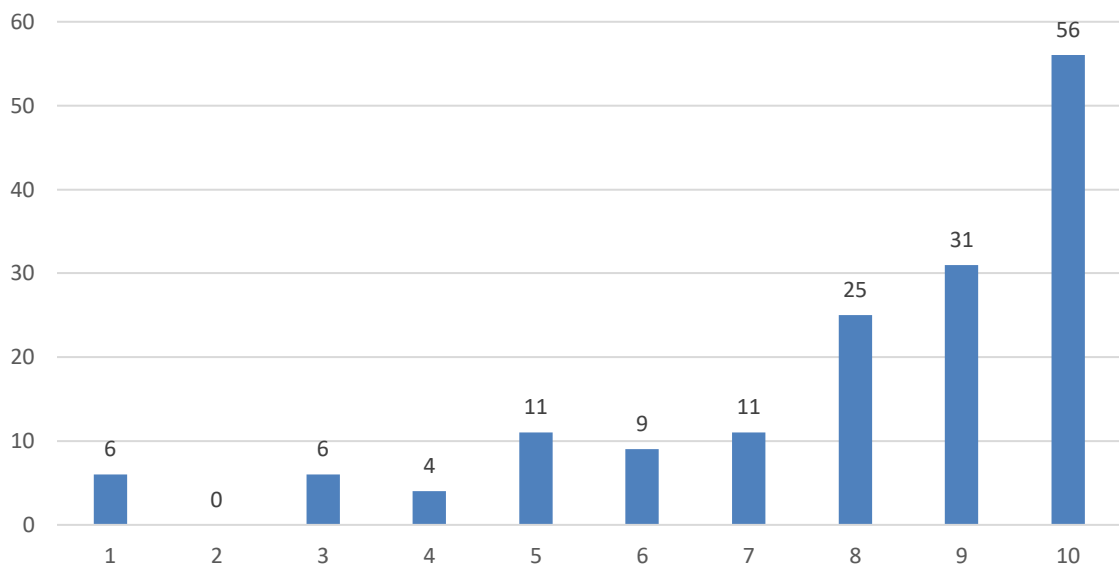
4.1 The supply of drugs, protective footwear, protective footwear and other items that may be needed in the routine care of people affected by leprosy, is secured in all endemic countries.

a. How strongly do you support this target?
(159 responses)



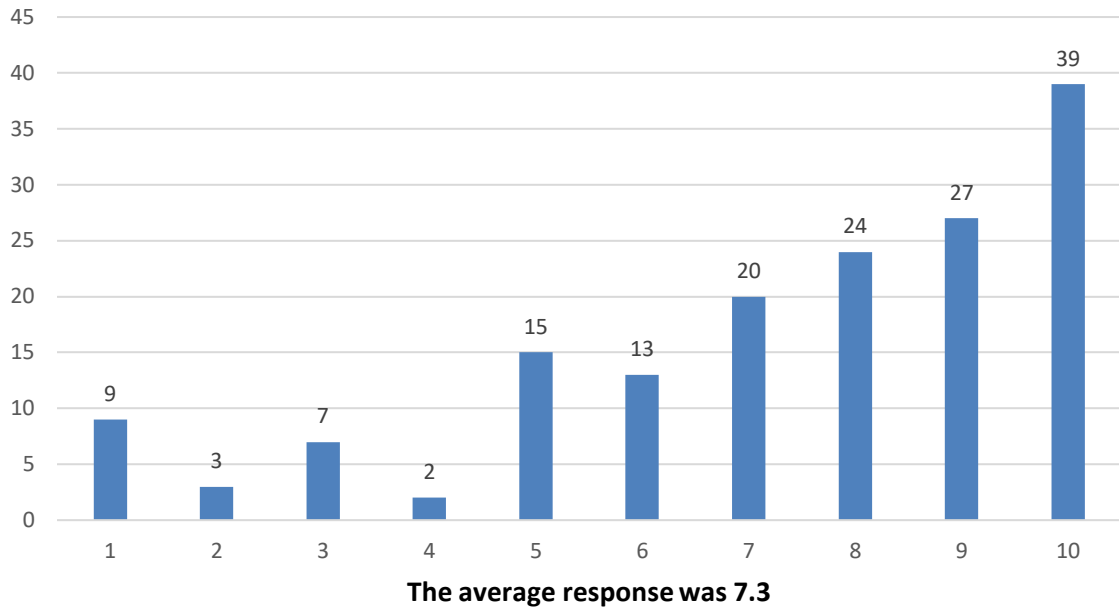
The average response was 9.1

b. How specific is this target?
(159 responses)

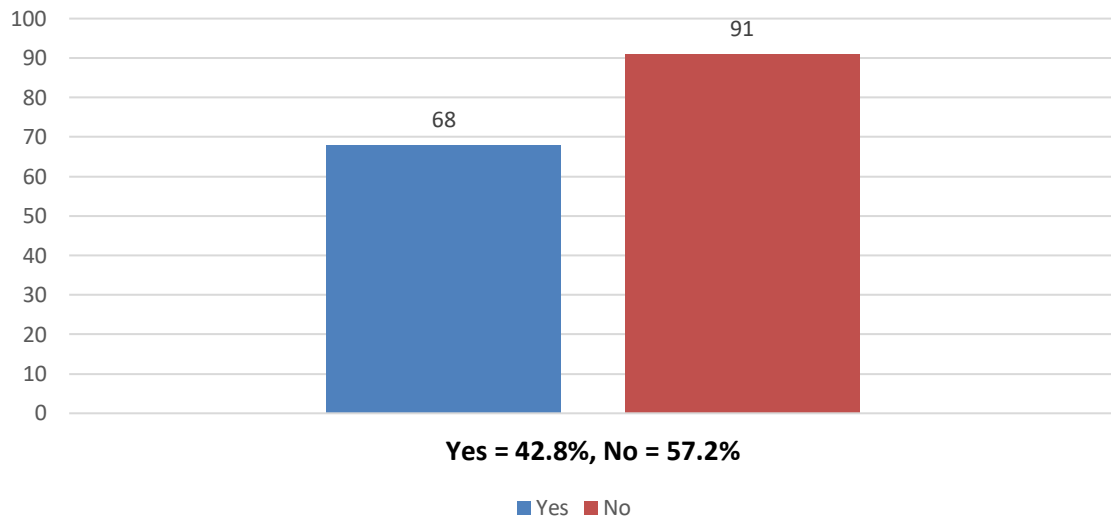


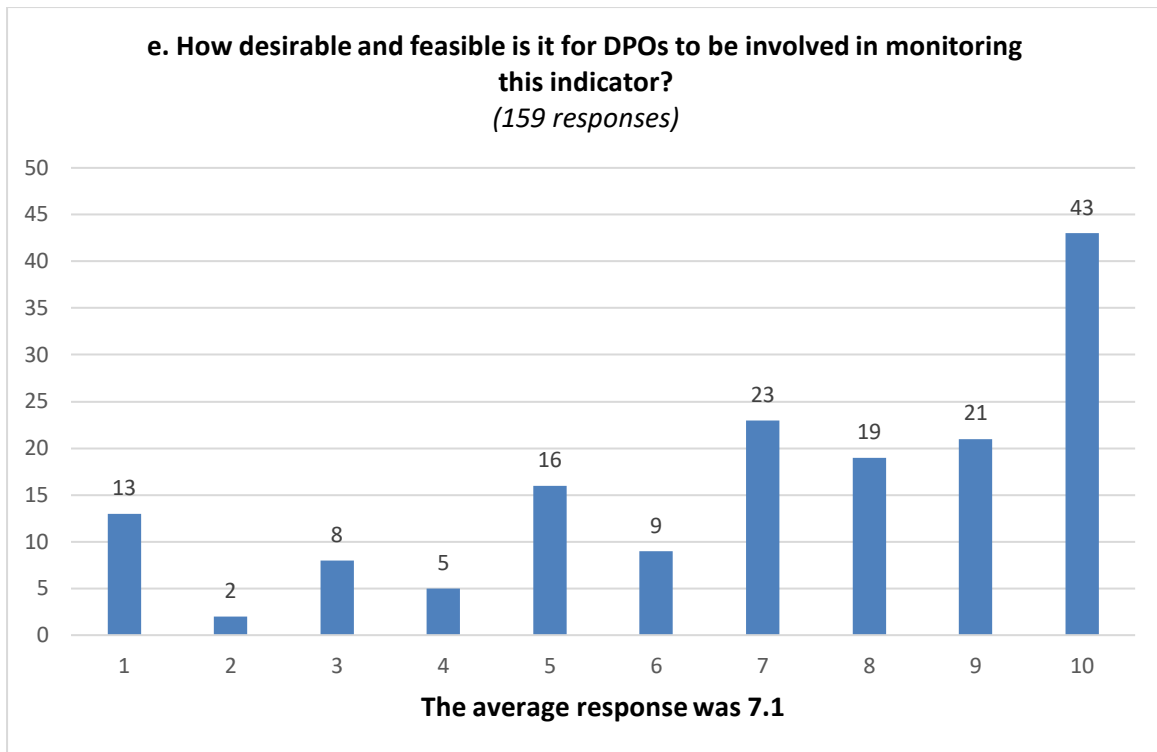
The average response was 8.0

c. How measurable is this target?
(159 responses)



d. Is the data necessary to measure progress on this target already being collected?
(159 responses)





f. Do you have any suggestions or comments to improve this target or indicator?

- Many respondents supported this goal, but felt it was speaking of too many targets in one goal.

Do you have any other general comments or suggestions regarding targets and indicators for 2030?

- 1.1 Some reiterated that healthcare staff need to be trained to diagnose and treat leprosy. A few commented on engaging persons affected by leprosy in policy discussions and planning of activities. A comment was to have an indicator on how many governments have taken steps to implement principles and guidelines to eliminate discrimination.