

# Towards zero leprosy

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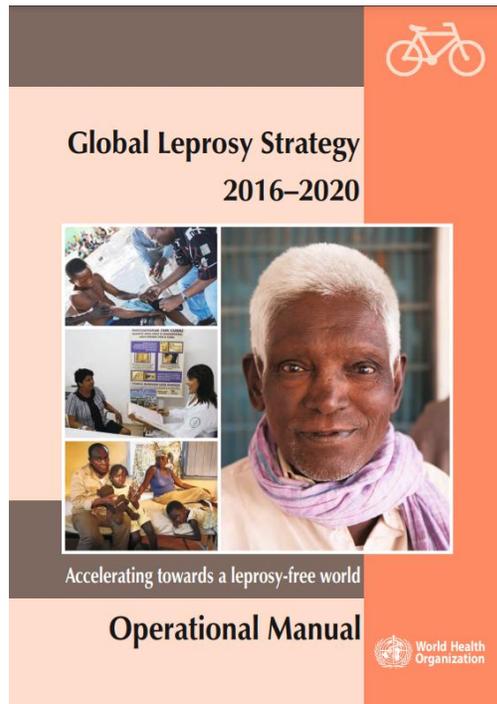
World Health  
Organization

# Outline

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- Background
- Global Leprosy Strategy 2021–2030
  - Vision and goal
  - Targets
  - Challenges
  - Pillars
- Resources

# Background



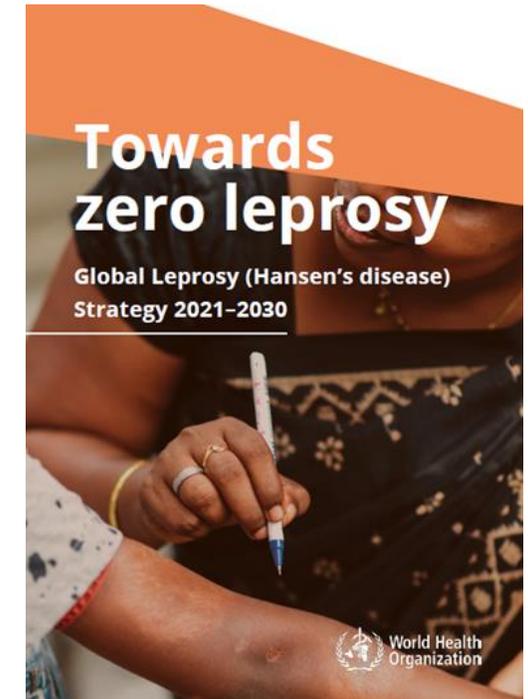
(2016-2020)

**Further reduce the global and local leprosy burden**



(2021-2030)

**Elimination of leprosy (defined as interruption of transmission)**



# Global Leprosy Strategy 2021–2030

## Strategy at a glance

**Long term vision:** Zero leprosy: zero infection and disease, zero disability, zero stigma and discrimination

**Goal:** Elimination of leprosy (defined as interruption of transmission)

**Global targets for 2030:**

120

countries  
with zero new  
autochthonous  
cases

70%

Reduction in  
annual number  
of new cases  
detected

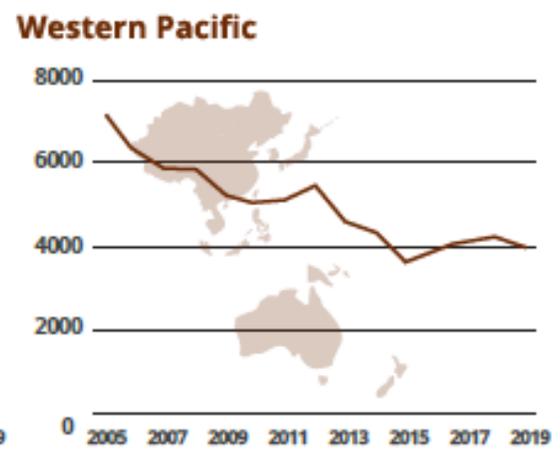
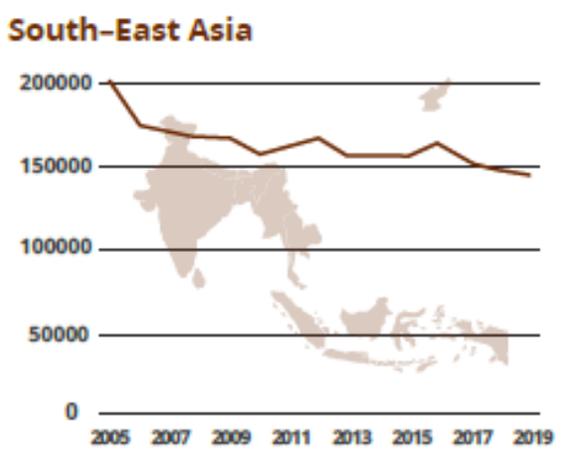
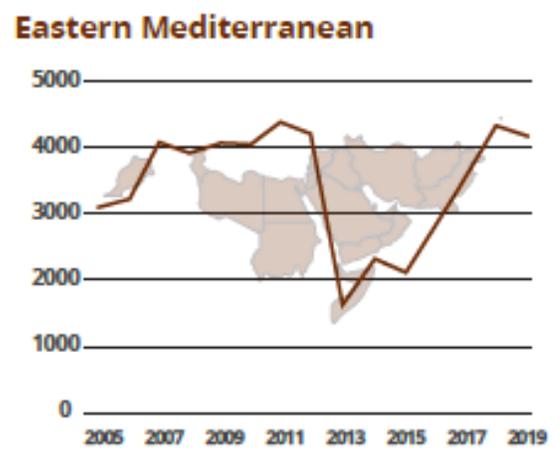
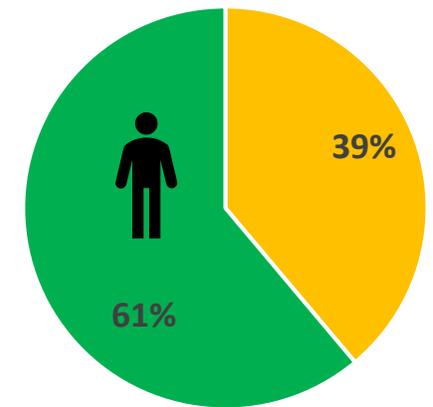
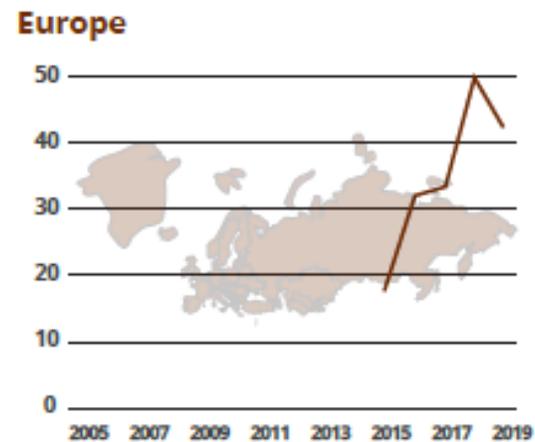
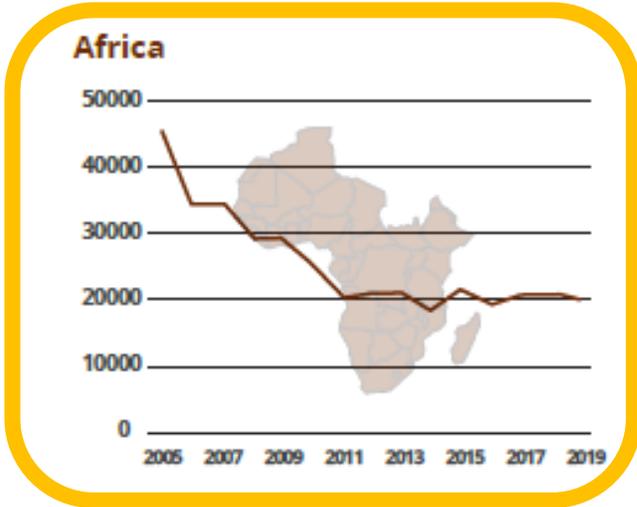
90%

Reduction in rate per  
million population of  
new cases with grade-2  
disability (G2D)

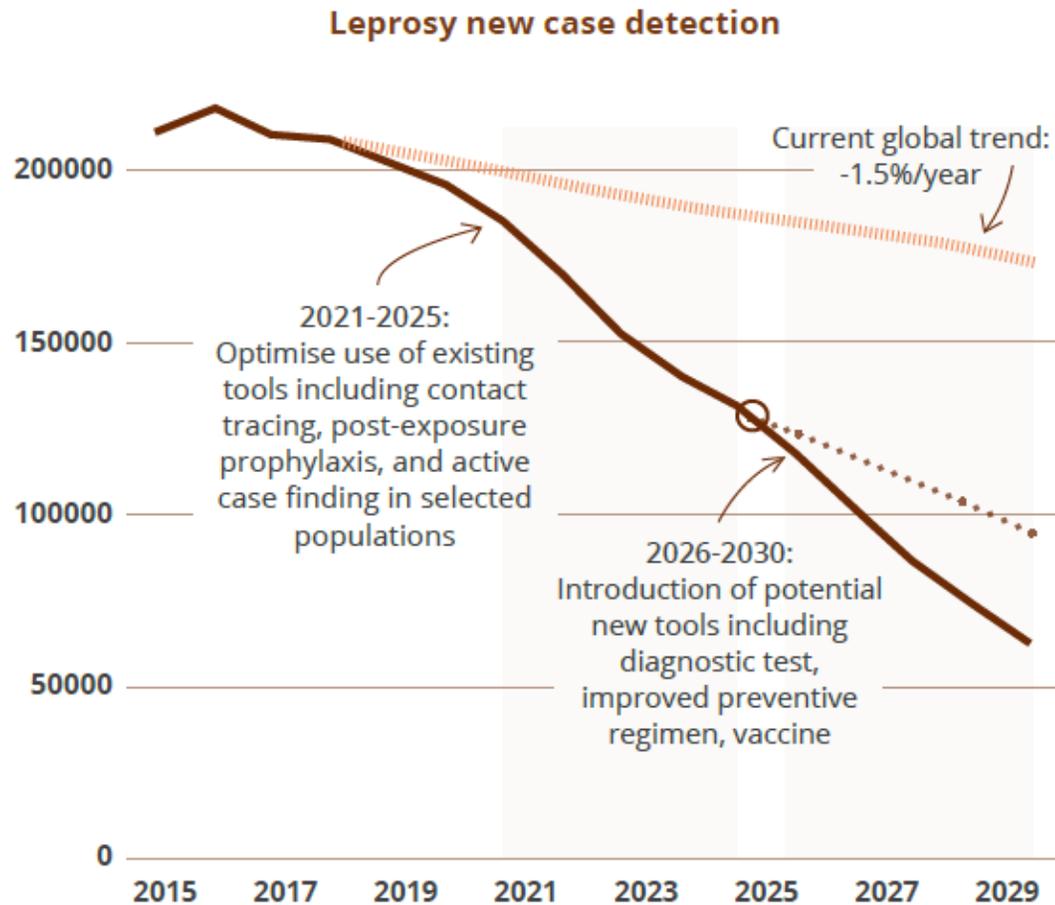
90%

Reduction in rate  
per million children  
of new child cases  
with leprosy

# Regional case detection, 2009-2019



# New case detection targets



Indicator	2019 (Reported)	2020 (Projected)	2023 (Milestone)	2025 (Milestone)	2030 (Target)
Number of countries with zero new autochthonous cases	34	50 (26%)	75 (39%)	95 (49%)	120 (62%)
Number of new cases detected (disaggregated by sex and age)	202,256	184,000	148,000	123,500	62,500
Rate (per million population) of new cases with G2D	1.40	1.30	0.92	0.68	0.12
Rate (per million children) of new child cases with leprosy	7.83	7.81	5.66	4.24	0.77

# Major challenges

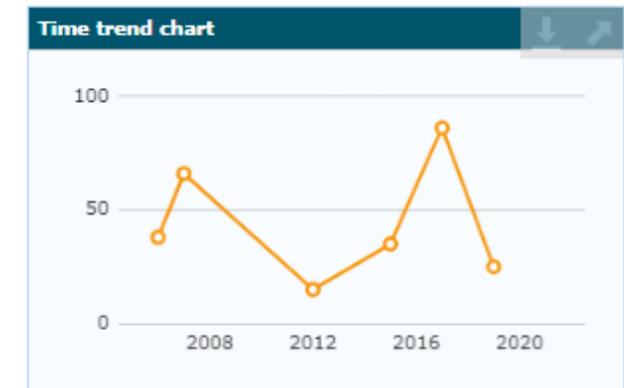
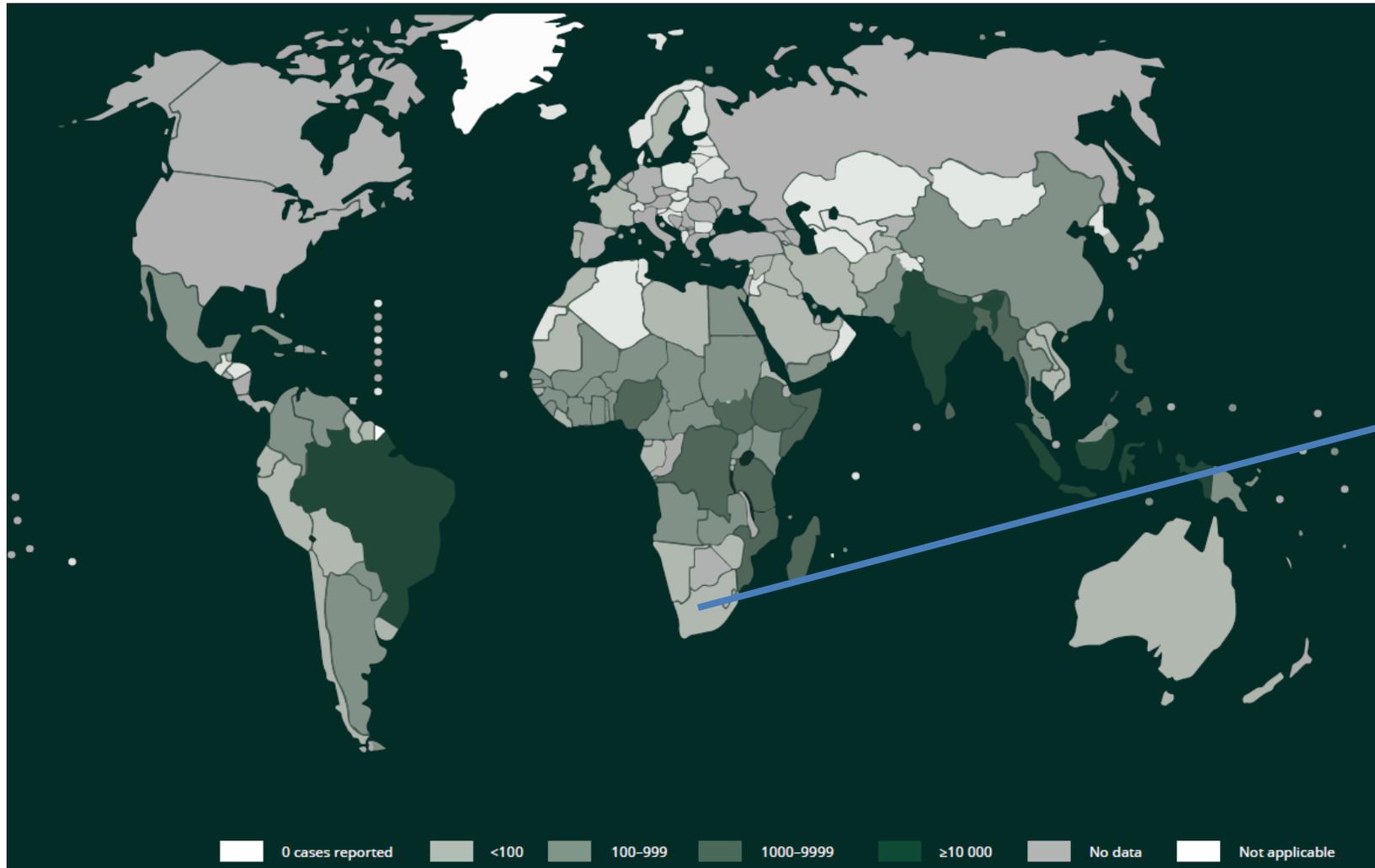
- Delay in **detection**
  - Limited or dwindling **capacity** and leprosy expertise
  - Meaningful engagement of relevant **stakeholders**
  - **Stigma** and discrimination
  - **Research** gaps
  - Limited **access** or referral to essential care services
- Routine **surveillance** systems
  - Weak health **information systems**
  - Antimicrobial **resistance**
  - Adverse **drug reactions**
  - Health **emergencies**
  - Zoonotic **transmission** of *M. leprae*
  - **Migration**

# Strategic Pillars

- Implement integrated, country-owned zero leprosy road maps 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



# Global Health Observatory Data



# Alignment with the SDGs

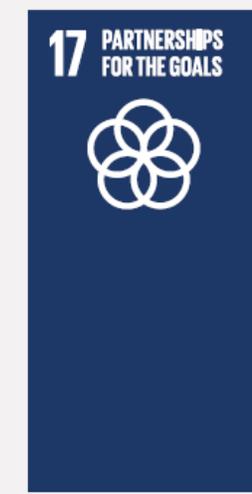
Successful interventions against NTDs can contribute to various other SDGs besides good health and well-being



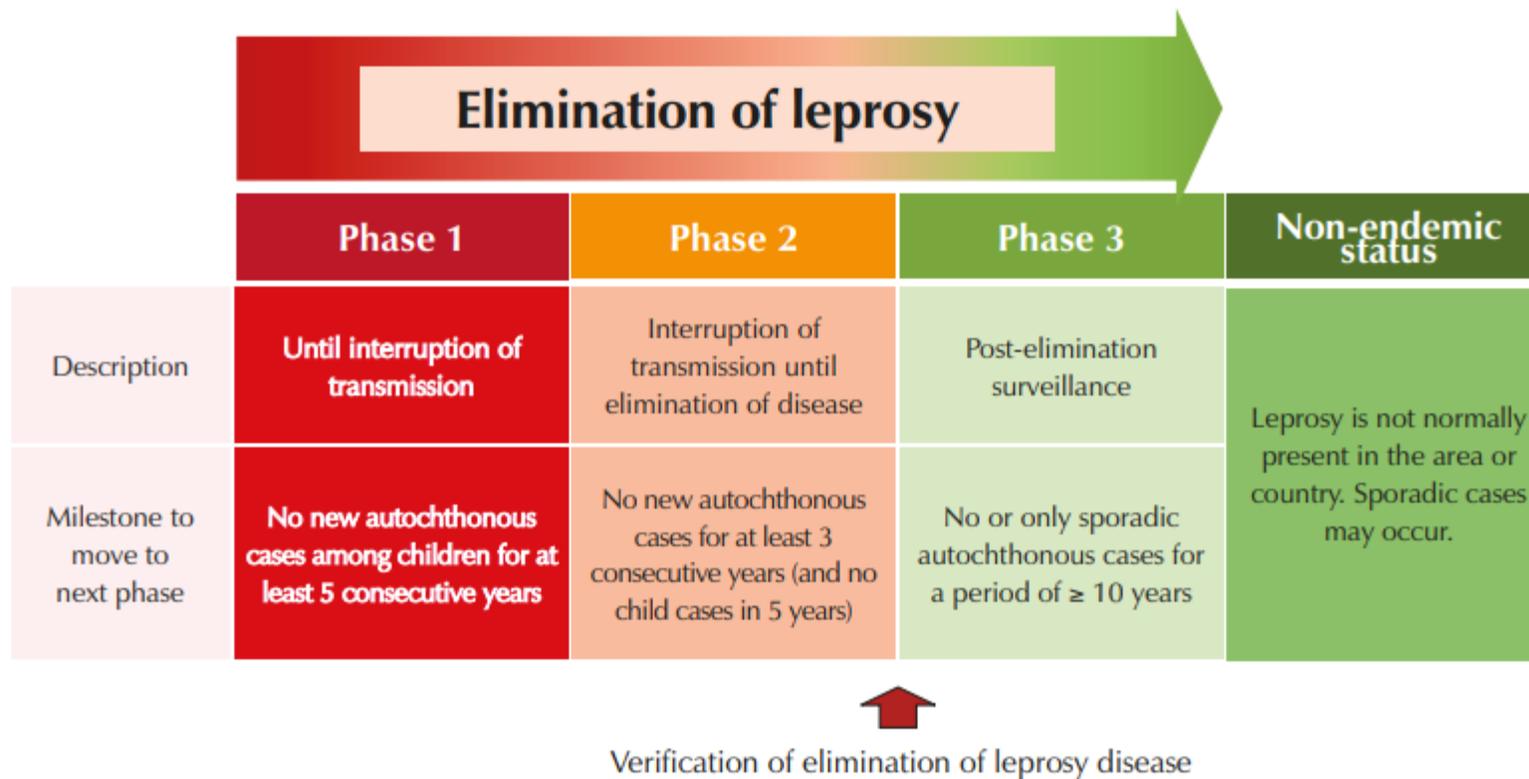
Progress on other SDGs can help achieve the NTD goal



SDGs require strong global partnerships



# Leprosy elimination framework



# Resources

Leprosy/Hansen disease:  
Contact tracing and  
post-exposure prophylaxis

Guidelines for the  
Diagnosis, Treatment and  
Prevention of Leprosy



Leprosy/Hansen Disease:  
Management of reactions and  
prevention of disabilities

Technical guidance



Towards  
zero leprosy

Global Leprosy (Hansen's disease)  
Strategy 2021-2030



SDG

Ending the neglect to  
attain the Sustainable  
Development Goals  
A road map for neglected  
tropical diseases 2021-2030

30

Interruption of  
transmission and  
elimination of  
leprosy disease



Leprosy Programme  
and Transmission  
Assessment



Accompanying the Technical guidance  
on interruption of transmission and  
elimination of leprosy

Technical guidance

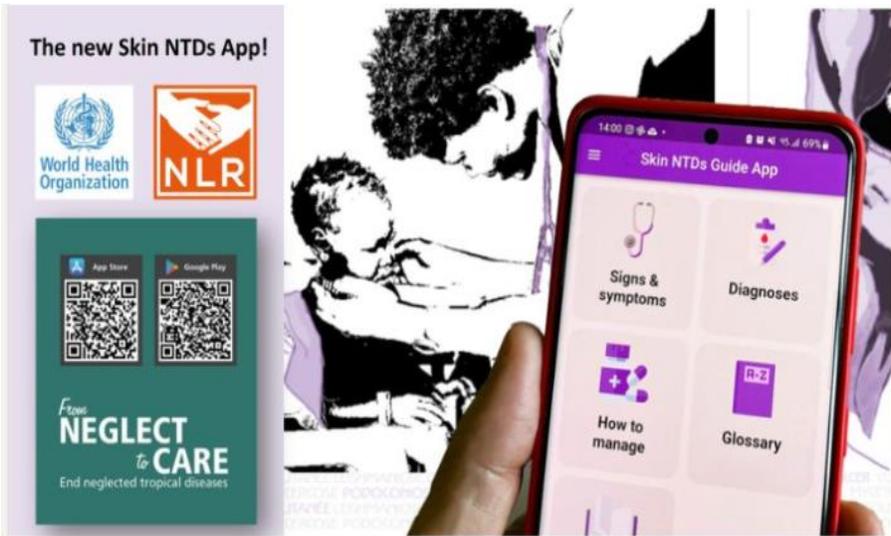
Leprosy Elimination  
Monitoring Tool



The Leprosy Elimination Monitoring Tool  
accompanies the WHO Technical guidance on  
interruption of transmission and elimination of  
leprosy disease



# Resources



<https://openwho.org/courses/NTDs-leprosy>

# Towards zero leprosy in South Africa



**Thank You**