

| 2021-22

ANNUAL REPORT



until
No Leprosy Remains



“কুষ্ঠ বিবোধ

জেলা স্বাস্থ্য ও
পশ্চিম

Leprosy Lives Matter



“স্বাধীনতা পদযাত্রা”

পরিবার কল্যাণ সমিতি
মবঙ্গ মেদিনীপুর

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ABBREVIATIONS:

Abbreviation	Full form
ANCDR	Annual New Case Detection Rate
APAL	Association of Persons Affected by Leprosy
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CBRC	Community Based Rehabilitation Coordinator
CLD	Central Leprosy Division
CHC	Community Health Centre
CO	Country Office
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
DLO	District Leprosy Officer
DNH	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
DID	Disability Inclusive Development
DPMR	Disability Prevention & Medical Rehabilitation
DPO	Disabled People's Organisation
EPF	Employee Provident Fund
GHC	General Health Care
Govt.	Government of India
Govt.	Government
G2D	Grade 2 Disability
ICMR	Indian Council of Medical Research
IEC	Information, Education & Communication
ILEP	International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations
LCDC	Leprosy Case Detection Campaign
LPEP	Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis
LPA	Leprosy Programme Advisor
LF	Lymphatic Filariasis
MB	Multi Bacillary
MDT	Multi Drug Therapy
MO	Medical Officer
MOHFW	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
NLEP	National Leprosy Eradication Program
NLR	Until No Leprosy Remains
NLRIF	NLR India Foundation

NHM	National Health Mission
NTDs	Neglected Tropical Diseases
NMS	Non-Medical Supervisor
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NUHM	National Urban Health Mission
ONGC	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PWD	Person living with Disability
RPWD	Rights of Persons with Disability
SDR	Single Dose Rifampicin
SHG	Self Help Group
ST	Sensory Testing
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SLO	State Leprosy Officer
VMT	Voluntary Muscle Testing
VVS	Village Vikas Samiti
WHO	World Health Organization



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Message from the Managing Trustee



It gives me immense pleasure to present to you the Annual Report of 2021-22. The year experienced the unprecedented global devastation due to the COVID pandemic. There was disruption of services which directly affected the community we serve- the persons affected by leprosy, lymphatic filariasis and other disabilities.

Our staff became the role models of humanity overcoming the challenges of restriction to movement through remote/ mobile support facilitating the delivery of basic survival needs of the affected and multi-drug therapy (MDT) for leprosy cases on treatment at doorstep through the government officials and frontline workers on the ground. Several of them functioned as helpline for COVID services with personal mobile numbers announced on social media. A total of 4754 persons were assisted through the NLRIF Emergency Response (ER). The persons with disability were guided on self-care through video calls. The period also saw several of the staff and their families and friends getting affected by COVID and losing their dear ones to the pandemic. I choose this moment to acknowledge the sacrifice made by the staff. I also acknowledge the support we received from various donors during these testing times. One senior government officer needs special mention, she reached out to me through her contact for supporting the leprosy affected.

As the pandemic receded and travel restrictions were lifted, staff went out to the field, connected with the affected in-person, and helped them with their needs. More than 1000 persons were reached through our helpline for COVID related support, many a times addressing rumors (some people have died after vaccination) and organizing special camps in the leprosy colonies.

Despite the pandemic, NLRIF was able to implement three innovations. The very first leprosy helpline/ call center of India was launched. A study was launched on “testing an App for Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) services”. The other study rapidly conducted was on addressing stigma and mental well-being of persons with disabilities affected by leprosy and lymphatic filariasis.

During the year we also revised NLRIF vision and values. The vision expanded the scope of our work to skin Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and disabilities related to leprosy. The values express our commitment, collaborative approach, compassion and openness.

I thank our key stakeholders – the government, development partners, the persons affected by leprosy and lymphatic filariasis, and the donors.

Dr Ashok Agarwal
Managing Trustee
NLR India Foundation (NLRIF)



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Ms. Nirmala Gupta

Chairperson
Former Vice President, Bansidhar and Ila Panda Foundation
Former State Director, United Nation World Food Programme
Former State Director, CARE



Dr. Lalit Kant

Vice Chairperson
Former Chief Executive Officer, India Tuberculosis Research Consortium / Indian Council of Medical Research
Former Director India Programmes Resolve to Save Lives / Vital Strategies
Former Senior Scientific Advisor, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, India Country Office
Former Head, Division of Epidemiology & Communicable diseases, Indian Council of Medical Research, Headquarters office

GOVERNING BOARD

NLRIF was led by a Board with established leaders in their fields. During the year, the Board had five trustees including the chairperson, vice-chairperson, managing trustee (MT), and two other trustees.



Prof. K Srinath Reddy

Trustee

President, Public Health Foundation of India

Member, Leadership Council, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, United Nations

Former President, World Heart Federation

Former Chairman, Core Advisory Group, Health & Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission of India



Dr. Ashok Agarwal

Managing Trustee, NLRIF

County Director, NLR India, Branch of NLR International

Former Project Director (HIV/TB/Malaria) and Chief of Party, Public Health Foundation of India
Former Project Director, FHI 360



VISION

MISSION

OUR VISION AND MISSION



OUR VISION

NLRIF's vision for an India with Zero Leprosy Suffering:

- Zero suffering due to leprosy, disabilities and social exclusion that it causes.
- Health systems in all endemic states which can diagnose and treat leprosy early and effectively.
- People who are restricted due to disability or stigma will participate in society as fully and as independently as possible.

OUR MISSION

The Foundation aims towards:

1. Societies in which leprosy will be under control. In these societies, health services at all levels ensure that every patient will be diagnosed and treated early so that disease will no longer be a major risk for disabilities and social exclusions.
2. Societies in which governments, private companies, NGOs and Disability People Organizations (DPOs) join hands to ensure that people with disabilities are:
 - Enabled to participate as fully and independently as possible.
 - Enabled to use their rights to develop their abilities and rightfully get equal opportunities for their personal development in the context of their families and society at large.
 - Treated equally with dignity.



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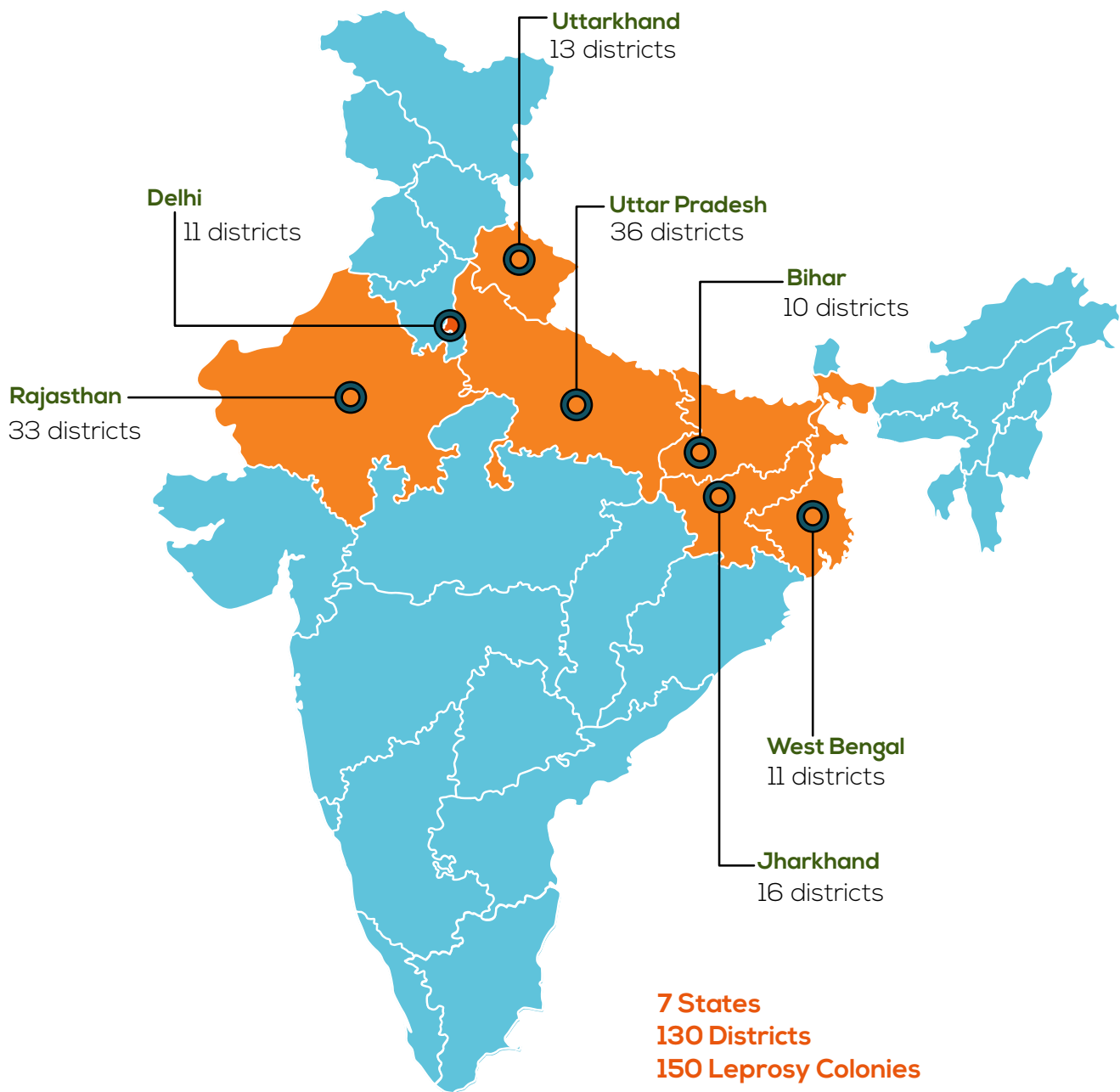
About Us

NLR India Foundation (NLRIF) is a non-profit, non-religious, non-governmental organization registered as public charitable trust as per the Indian Trust Act in 1999. NLRIF is certified for Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) and tax exemption under section 80G of IT Act, 1961. In addition, NLRIF is a member of the International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations (ILEP).



Our Presence

NLRIF works in 130 districts and 150 leprosy colonies of seven states, namely, Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.





Dick Leiker,
Founder NLR

Ciska Anten,
Founder NLR

Dr. Jeyakumar Daniel,
Founder NLR IF

Mr. Vijay Kumar Govil,
Founder NLR IF

OUR JOURNEY

1993

- NLR (International) started working in

Bihar

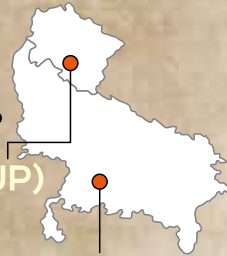


1998

- Intervention expanded to

Uttar Pradesh (UP)

Uttaranchal



Delhi

1999

- NLR India Foundation (NLR IF) established
- Intervention expanded to



- NLR India Branch Office established in March 2000

Delhi

- Intervention expanded to

2000

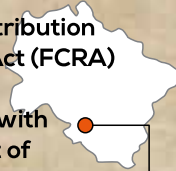
Jharkhand



2004

- Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) certification
- MoU signed with Government of

Uttarakhand



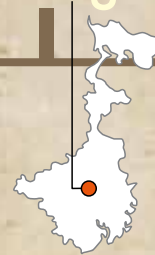
2002

- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Government of India (GoI) till 2007-08

2001

- Intervention expanded to

West Bengal



2007

- Self-care project started in 34 colonies 4 states
- COMPLEP project (digitalisation infrastructure) MoU signed between NLR & GoI from 2007-08 to 2012-13

2011

- NLR India chosen as National coordinating agency for International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Association (ILEP) India from January 2011

2010

- Comprehensive Socio-Economic Rehabilitation (education support, vocational training, livelihood promotion and infrastructure support) activities started



2013

- "Swavalamban" project in Delhi for self-employment

2014

- 'Wings to Fly' project started in Jharkhand in collaboration with a local NGO, Chhota Nagpur Sanskrit Sansthan (CSS) at Ranchi, Jharkhand

2021

- Study on mental well being and stigma & discrimination
- Call-Centre Project started
- Study on App based delivery of Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis (LPEP) services



2020

- PEP+- Stop Transmission of Leprosy multi country research program launched

to be continued...



2019

- Combined Self-care Project in Bihar & UP (MMZ)

2018

- Piloting of Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis(LPEP) - feasibility study completed & rolled out by the Central Leprosy Division (CLD) as national program

2016

- Formation of 155 self-care groups completed
- External Resource Mobilisation Commenced

2015

- LPEP (Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis) using SDR (Single Dose Rifampicin) launched
- 'Lepclips' leprosy training video project launched
- Integrated Self-care project (Combined self-care) started
- Intervention expanded to

Rajasthan



The key achievements of the COVID Emergency Response were:

4754



persons affected with leprosy reached during Covid-19 emergency response which included Covid-19 awareness on handwashing, masking, social distancing, vaccination support, dry ration, multi-drug therapy (MDT), self-care kits, dressing materials, masks, Micro-cellular rubber (MCR) shoes, splint, and remote monitoring of self-care practices.

Through our helpline (which had 13 staffs) and 12 field teams,



we reached total 65 districts (36 NLR supported and 29 Non NLR) in 18 states (7 NLR supported and 11 non NLR)

158098



persons in communities reached out by field team (Research Assistants of PEP++) through PA system and small group meetings following all Covid norms.



A new research project titled "testing an App for Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) services" was launched in August 2021 in two districts of West Bengal- Paschim Bardhaman and Howrah. The main objective of this research is to test the effectiveness of app-based service delivery of LPEP services contrast to paper-based system.



More than
1000

persons were reached through our helpline. The support provided through helpline were - Chemist shop contacts (for covid medicines), RT-PCR testing centres nearby, home isolation guidance; verified contacts for ambulance, food support, hospital beds, ICU beds, plasma donors, doctors for online support, equipment purchase/rental (e.g. Oxygen concentrator/pulse oximeter/thermometer); nearby CT scan facility; and the government Covid-19 guidelines.



Mental health is an important aspect of complete health of the human. NLRIF conducted a study "Reducing stigma and improving mental wellbeing and social participation amongst men and women with disability due to lymphatic filariasis and leprosy in the districts of Jaunpur and Bokaro in India".



In another innovative intervention, the adolescent and youths residing in leprosy colonies were trained on life skills and sexual & reproductive health.



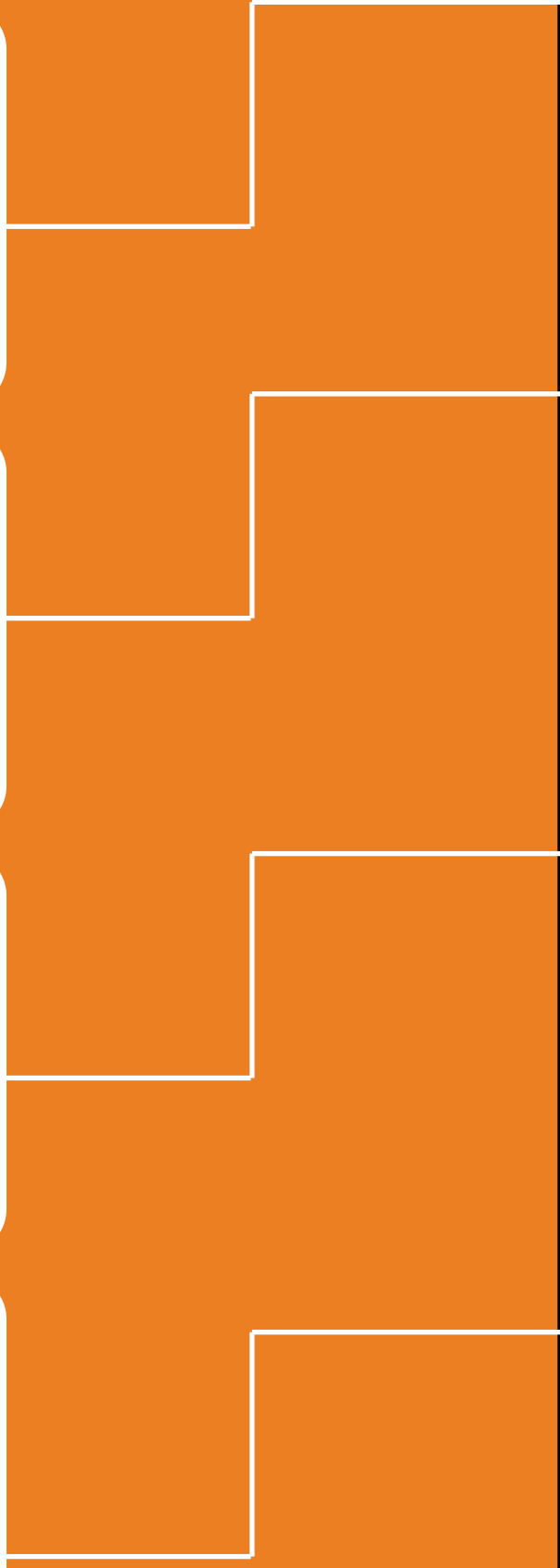
In May 2021, NLRIF started a "call center" project in Jaipur. This project was conceptualized to assist the govt health system in following up patients under treatment and providing feedback received from the patients to govt for better service delivery.

NLR India along with WHO conducted NLEP partners meeting to provide an opinion on making leprosy a notifiable disease. The meeting was attended by representatives from Indian Association of Dermatologists, Venereologists and leprologists (IADV), Association of People affected by Leprosy (APAL), Sasakawa India Leprosy Foundation, Bombay Leprosy Project, ALERT India, Basic Paradigm, (representing IMA), American Leprosy Missions, German Leprosy and TB Relief Association, The Leprosy Mission Trust India, Damien Foundation India Trust, AIFO India, Fairmed India and Lepra Society. In this meeting it was unanimously decided that the govt should make leprosy a notifiable disease.



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Scan for info





NLR India organized a virtual sand art event. The event was participated by about 500 persons virtually. The event was to depict the life of a woman affected by leprosy through the sand art.



A documentary showcasing the work done by NLR India Foundation (NLRIF) was made by Doordarshan and was telecast on 12th November 2021. In this documentary, different aspects of work – like self-care, SHG formation etc. were depicted.



In our efforts to make the community aware about leprosy, a series of videos were uploaded on social media as part of awareness generation campaign by NLR India Foundation between 26th to 30th January on occasion of World Leprosy Day. With the message of "United for Dignity", the theme of the year's World Leprosy Day. In another such effort, NLRIF with support of Sasakawa Leprosy Initiative organized multiple Nukkad natak and rallies across seven states to generate awareness about leprosy.



NLRIF organized a virtual Panel discussion on the topic "A Dream – Leprosy Free Society (Ek sapna-kushth mukti ka)"



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NLRIF's Projects

NLRIF's projects are aimed to support the government in achieving Three Zeros - Zero Transmission, Zero Disability and Zero Exclusion.

**Zero
Transmission**



**Zero
Exclusion**



**Zero
Disability**





ZERO TRANSMISSION:

The projects implemented under Zero transmission were:

SI No	Projects' name	States/ Areas of implementation
1	Strengthening NLEP (National Leprosy Eradication Programme)	Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.
2	Scaling up LPEP (Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis)	Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.
3	PEP++ Stop the transmission of leprosy	Fatehpur & Chandauli districts of Uttar Pradesh
4	VIKALP (Call center project)	Jaipur in Rajasthan
5	Testing an App supported delivery system for Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis (LPEP) services	Paschim Bardhaman & Howrah in West Bengal



1.

Strengthening NLEP (National Leprosy Eradication Programme)

NLRIF supported in planning, implementation and monitoring of the NLEP activities, capacity building of healthcare staff on how to suspect, identify and manage leprosy cases, facilitate organising special campaigns related to active case search and SPARSH leprosy awareness campaign (SLAC).



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2. Scaling up LPEP (Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis)

The objective of this project is to build the capacity of general healthcare staff on the operational guidelines of LPEP. The staff are trained on how to do the contact tracing, contact screening, the understanding of inclusion and exclusion criteria and about the standard doses of SDR PEP (single dose of Rifampicin- post exposure prophylaxis), and undertake sensitization of representatives of different stakeholders on LPEP.

Under this project-

- Health staff (SLO/DLO/ MOs) trained on operational guidelines of LPEP and other aspects: **1931**
- Validation of contacts who have been administered SDR-PEP: **369**
- Sensitization of representatives of different stakeholders on LPEP: **402**

3. PEP++ project: Stop the transmission of leprosy

It is a multi-country research program, and a flagship project of NLR International which is being implemented in five leprosy high burden countries namely India, Indonesia, Brazil, Nepal and Bangladesh in collaboration with academic universities, ILEP members and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), at central, state, and district levels. In India, its implemented in two districts of Chandauli and Fatehpur of Uttar Pradesh. The objective of the study is to interrupt the transmission of M.lepra in the project intervention areas. In the 2021- 2022, the amended protocol was resubmitted to the Director General Health Services (DGHS), Government of India for approval. NLRIF supported in developing a model block for roll out of Active Case Detection & Regular Surveillance (ACD & RS) in each district of Fatehpur and Chandauli. The PEP++ team supported in planning, preparation of training and reporting materials, capacity building of health care staff such as DLOs, MOs, NMS. ANM and ASHA in the selected block; roll out of ACD & RS and provided supportive supervision and data analysis.

30,000

copies of study participants cards printed

60

copies of supervisors' flipbooks

30

copies of leprosy flipbooks were printed for both districts

109

male volunteers were trained in Niyamtabad block, Chandauli.

30 99

ANMs ASHA

30

villages

103

households

463

individuals were screened for leprosy with support of RAs.

4. VIKALP (Call center project)

VIKALP (Call Centre project) was started in May 2021. The project provided tele counselling support to the index cases registered in Haridwar (Uttarakhand), Pali (Rajasthan) and Ranchi (Bihar) on fortnightly basis. The feedback and case specific need-based demands were compiled and shared with respective district nucleus team for timely follow-up service. The periodic counselling helped the patients to comply with MDT, practice self-care as needed and promoted leprosy post-exposure prophylaxis.

Out of **211** index cases enlisted, **94** could be telephonically connected and counselling support provided by the tele-counsellors.

5. Testing an App supported delivery system for Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis (LPEP) services

The project titled "Testing an App supported delivery system for Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) services" was launched in August 2021. This study is going to compare the ease of LPEP service delivery through App-based system compared to the traditional paper-based system. The study is being conducted in Howrah and West Bardhaman districts of West Bengal. The study tools were designed, translated into Bengali and field tested. The application including the study protocols and the translated field-tested tools were submitted to the Institute of Public Health, Kalyani, West Bengal for ethical review; the approval is expected soon.

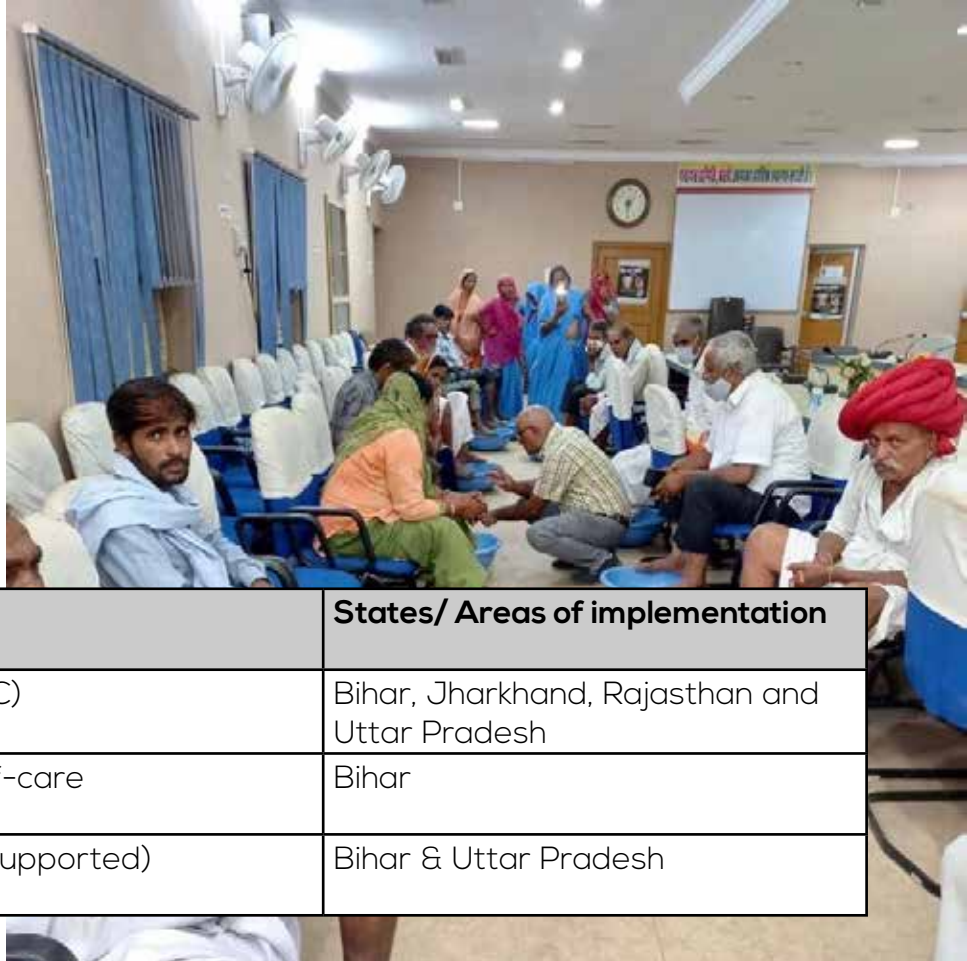


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ZERO EXCLUSION:

SI No	Projects' name	States/ Areas of implementation
1	Combined Self-care (CSC)	Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
2	Training GHC staff on self-care	Bihar
3	Self-care Project (MMZ Supported)	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh



1. Combined Self-Care (CSC)

NLRIF promotes self-care for patients with leprosy. In combined self-care persons affected by leprosy and those affected by lymphatic filariasis (LF) are trained together at a common location, the Primary Health Center (PHC) thus "combined". The project has the objective of enabling persons affected by leprosy and LF to take care of their disabilities through self-care. The general health care staff of PHC are trained on how to conduct nerve function assessment (Sensory Testing & Voluntary Muscle Testing) in cases of leprosy and identification of entry points, swelling measurement and prevention of acute attacks in cases of LF to prevent disability through self-care.

Under this project-



26

Self-care groups formed



655

Persons trained on self-care (551 persons affected by leprosy & 104 persons affected by LF)



438

Distribution of need-based assistive devices



31

Reconstructive surgeries facilitated



Capacity building of service providers on self-care:

748

ASHA

884

GHC staff members

18

members of PRIs and DPOs

2. Training GHC staff on self-care

The study was implemented in 37 districts of Bihar. Five staff team consisting of Health Educator (HE), Non-Medical Assistant (NMA), Para Medical Worker (PMW) and Physiotherapist etc.) from each district were trained under this project to conduct and supervise training on self-care in different blocks. Through this training, the GHC staff were able to guide the persons with disability more effectively on self-care. Booklet of self-care guidelines were distributed to trainees with demonstration.



193

GHC staff and 10 ACMOs-cum-DLOs were trained as master trainers



516

blocks/PHCs level GHC staff were trained by the master trainers.



737

persons with disabilities were trained on leprosy self-care by the trained GHC staff

3. Self-care project (MMZ Supported)

The project, commonly called the 'MMZ Project' is a combined self-care project. It is being implemented in three districts of Bihar and in three districts of Uttar Pradesh. The project had the objective of enabling persons affected by leprosy and LF to take care of their disabilities through self-care. The staff were trained on nerve function assessment in cases of leprosy and identification of entry points, swelling measurement and prevention of acute attacks in cases of LF.

Under this project-



96

Persons with disability due to Leprosy & Lymphatic Filariasis trained on disability prevention & care (55 leprosy 55 & 41 LF)



273

Health staff / members trained on self-care



299

Health staff trained on ST & VMT (Sensory Testing, Voluntary Muscle Testing)



140

People with disabilities caused by leprosy and LF received assistive devices



17

Persons with disabilities facilitated for reconstructive surgeries



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ZERO DISABILITY:

SI No	Projects' name	States/ Areas of implementation
1	Empowering PWDs and their dependents (DID)	Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal
2	Making Change Agents	Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal
3	Disabled Friendly Villages (M-DID)	Bihar
4	Needs Assessment Survey in Leprosy Colonies	Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal
5	Mental wellbeing study in Jaunpur and Bokaro	Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh and Bokaro, Jharkhand

1. Empowering PWD and their dependents, Disability Inclusive Development (DID)

It is a unique community-based disability inclusive development (DID) project of the PWDs due to leprosy and other causes. Under this project, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Block Development Committee (BDCs) and Disabled People's Organisation (DPOs) are formed and maintained through regular refresher trainings.

Under this project-

20 New SHGs were formed & trained and participants were trained on Rights of Persons With Disability (RPWD) Act 2016

678 Number of support/services/orders facilitated

9 Persons received micro-credit

261 Old SHGs provided refresher training

46 PWDs linked/ financially supported for vocational training opportunities

10 Workshops held for sensitization and planning

9 Networking meetings conducted

149 Women trained through mobile tailoring centre. 1 New Organization of persons with disability (OPD) trained

2061 Persons provided assistive and protective devices through NLR facilitation

12 Old BDC provided refresher training

13 Old OPDs provided refresher training



2. Making Change Agents

NLRIF has been supporting students to get their education completed by providing them tuition/ admission fees, stationery, uniforms and clothes, school bags, shoes, and other items as needed by individual children. Some of the adolescents (15-18 years old living in leprosy colonies) were developed as change agents. Change agent is defined as someone living in the colony or in the community who promotes an enables change to happen within the leprosy colony or in the community. Under this project, adolescents are being provided guidance on Life Skills Education (LSE), Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and career counselling.



1104

Education support to children & youth



197

Career counselling provided to youth



43

Vocational training support provided to youth



219

Adolescents guided on Sexual and Reproductive Health



105

Children & youth identified & trained to serve as change agents



231

Life skills education provided to adolescents

3. Disabled Friendly Villages

Under this project, in Aurangabad (Bihar), 11 villages are developed as Disabled Friendly Villages. In these villages, the PWD residents enjoy better infrastructure for disabled persons and also, they are empowered about their rights and entitlements with a greater amount of accessibility.



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Under this project-



57

Trainings provided to SHG/OPDs on advocacy, RTI, Rights and entitlements, RPWD act and leprosy



115

Government (duty bearer) staff trained on leprosy or issues related to leprosy



52

Awareness raising meetings on leprosy (or other issues) including stigma



17

Places made accessible (by improving infrastructure) for PWDs



314

PWDs received disability certificates



154

PWDs received disability pension



272

Assistive and protective devices provided through facilitation by NLR

4. Needs assessment survey in leprosy colonies

In the survey, data and information was collected on mobile based app (KoBO Collect) from all the leprosy colonies. The quantitative data of 1057 households of different leprosy colonies was collected.

The results of this survey will help in defining effective interventions for persons living in the leprosy colonies.

5. Mental wellbeing study

The main research question studied was "To what extent does stigma affect social participation and mental wellbeing among men and women affected/disabled by lymphatic filariasis or leprosy in Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh and Bokaro in Jharkhand? The study consisted of two parts namely a formative assessment and an intervention study.

It was conducted between 1 January 2020 to 15 March 2022; the study was delayed by around one year due to the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic. The basic psychological support guideline for neglected tropical diseases (BPS-N) through a global consultation was developed. It is based on the Look, Listen and Link (LLL) principle of WHO psychological first aid for acute situations. The guideline was for the first time adapted by NLRIF for the chronic ailments of NTDs.

Key results of the formative assessment:

Issues	PWDs due to leprosy	PWDs due to LF
Enumeration/ GIS mapped in Bokaro and Jaunpur	1454	10,355
Prevalence	14 per 100,000 in Bokaro and 16 per 100,000 in Jaunpur	70 per 100,000 in Bokaro and 160 per 100,000 in Jaunpur
Community stigma towards the PWDs	79% family and community members had a negative attitude, family members had a higher negative attitude, men with leprosy-related disability reported higher level of stigma than women	85% of community members had a negative attitude, family members had a higher negative attitude than community, no gender-based difference
Social and work participation restrictions	27% and 14% had severe and moderate restrictions respectively, the restrictions were slightly more common among men than women	21% and 20% had severe and moderate restrictions respectively, 25% of men reported severe restrictions compared to 18% among the women.
Low mental wellbeing	45%, 48% among men vs 41% among women	50%, no gender-based difference

Key results of the intervention study

The intervention concluded on 5 March 2022 after 3 months of support provided by the 15 Peer Supporters (PS) following the Basic Psychological Support (BPS-N) guidelines and tools.

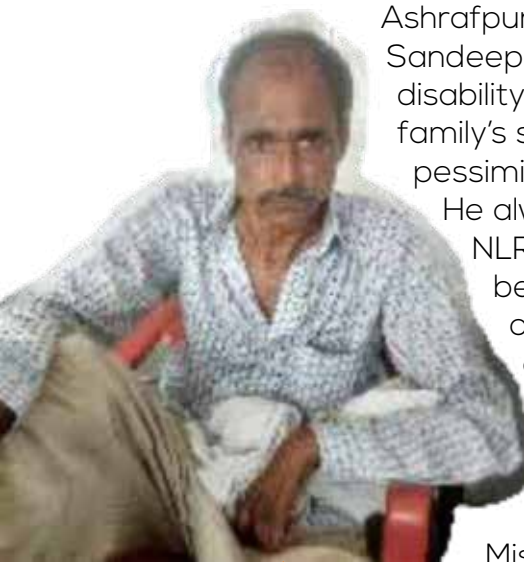
- Significant improvements were observed in mental wellbeing, while significant reductions were seen in mean stigma levels and depression levels in the persons completing the 3-month intervention.
- The mean participation score (PSSS) remained at the same level (20.1 vs 19.2).



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Grassroot Tales:

Family Finds Future



SANDEEP PATEL
Person Affected by Leprosy

Ashrafpur Patti, in Uttar Pradesh's Kannauj district, is home to Shri Sandeep Kumar. He is a person affected by leprosy with grade two disability. He is having deformity in both hands and both feet. As the family's sole provider of income, his life was full of uncertainties and pessimism.

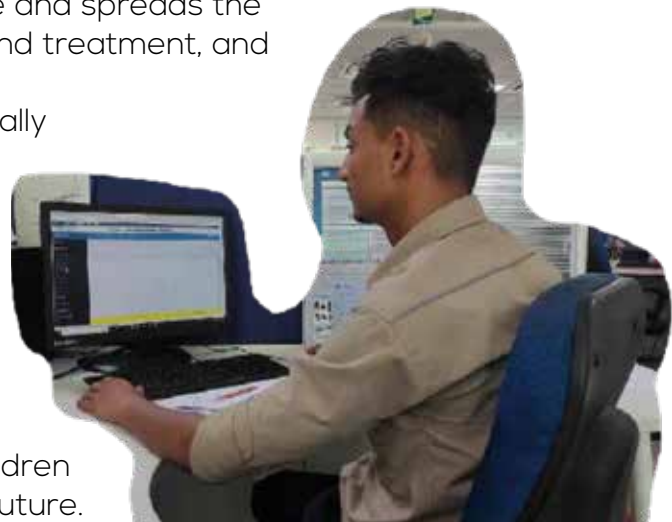
He always felt that he was lucky that he had come to know about NLR India Foundation (NLRIF) and was connected to it as a beneficiary of its programmes. During his participation in the organization's self-care camp, he had learnt that NLRIF also assists persons affected by leprosy and their family members in improving their life and livelihood by supporting skill development training. With this ray of hope, Sandeep met the CBR Coordinator of NLRIF who linked his two children Anmol Patel & Kanchan Devi with the skill development facility of The Leprosy Mission Trust of India (TLMTI), Ayodhya (previously, Faizabad).

Anmol has finished his skill-based education on diesel mechanics. He is currently employed in the Tata Motor Company in Rudrapur. With training in computers, exposure and career counselling, Kanchan has also got a job as a computer teacher; Kanchan says

that she does not feel the stigma of being the child of a leprosy-affected person. Instead, she educates others that leprosy is a curable disease and spreads the scientific knowledge of leprosy and its identification and treatment, and also acts against myths.

As Sandeep says, "NLRIF have supported me personally throughout and also actively supported my children who could receive skill development training. This is an improved situation; my earlier life was full of uncertainties". Sandeep Patel said that NLRIF had come into his life as an angel at a time when he could not see any ray of hope and was afraid of his children's future. Without NLRIF's support, he would have continued to live in a precarious condition.

The NLRIF regularly follows up with the family and children to motivate and boost their confidence for a better future. Kanchan says that the entire family is grateful to NLRIF. She remembers her past, and says that there was a time when none of her brother and sisters were invited to their friend's party and



ANMOL PATEL
Sandeep's son

they were ignored at social gatherings, but now due to her efforts in awareness generation and against the stigma-related issues related to leprosy, she and her brother and sisters, along with their family are accepted in society and welcomed to participate in social functions and gatherings.

KANCHAN PATEL

Sandeep's daughter





until
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Shifting from Beggary to Business: Why Savitri Says So?

SAVITRI DEVI



Ms. Savitri Devi, wife of Mr. Mohan Gope, lives with her family including three children in the Parasi village of the Ichak block in the Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand. Savitri is a member of the Lakshmi Narayan Divyanga Swayam Sahayata Samuha (self-help group, SHG). When educated about the advantages of an SHG, she showed her strong desire to join the SHG, and do something for her family as she did not like to depend on the mercies of others. She wanted an independent life. Savitri is thankful to NLRIF for encouraging her and the community to develop the SHGs of persons with leprosy and/or disabilities.

Considering her need, and also the will power for self-reliance, the SHG recommended to NLRIF to support Savitri. As per recommendation from the SHG members, NLRIF provided the financial assistance of INR 5000/- to Savitri. The support was provided by NLRIF to her through the SHG, i.e., the money

was transferred to the account of the SHG which gave the money to Savitri. This was one approach to involve the SHGs, generate further awareness, to capacitate the SHG and also to urge the SHG to start playing development leadership.

Savitri bought three baby goats from the support provided by NLRIF and started rearing them. It was a good business of selling the goats from the seed capital. After 5 months, Savitri started refunding the money as a contribution to NLRIF. She knew that the money would come back to the community by NLRIF and would be further reinvested for community empowerment and development.



picture shows that after her success, Savitri has bought more baby goats

By October 2022, Savitri had returned all the money she had taken. She is not only free from the loan, but also her goat business is doing well. Mrs. Savitri Devi expressed her gratitude and thanks to NLRIF for providing her seed capital that has enabled her on a path of sustainable development. She has been spreading the words about NLRIF and advising other poor people to think of a 'shift from beggary to businesses.



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Partners and Collaborations:

The year 2021-22 marked a significant period of transformation and growth for NLR India Foundation (NLRIF), characterized by shifts in governance and proactive pursuit of new partnerships. Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, NLRIF forged collaborations with various partners dedicated to the well-being and development of individuals affected by leprosy and their families. The pandemic prompted a reorientation of priorities, temporarily diverting NLRIF's usual services to address the immediate challenges brought about by the global crisis. The impact on people residing in leprosy colonies was particularly severe, leading to unprecedented uncertainties beyond anyone's control. The daily lives of individuals were profoundly disrupted, necessitating a swift response to provide essential relief such as food and healthcare.

The pandemic-induced lockdowns had a devastating effect on the already vulnerable population, causing an abrupt loss of livelihoods. Daily wage earners found themselves in dire circumstances with limited access to food, and healthcare, and exacerbated mobility challenges in rural areas. In the face of these adversities, key partners, including the Centre for India Progressing (CIP) in Noida, SNJ Charitable Trust in New Delhi, Goonj in New Delhi, and Oracle India Private Limited in Bengaluru, stepped forward to support the leprosy-affected communities in these challenging times.

The immediate focus was on addressing the urgent needs of those living in leprosy colonies, with a particular emphasis on food security and healthcare. Looking ahead, NLRIF is actively exploring further collaborations and partnerships with corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives and other national and international agencies to continue its mission of supporting individuals affected by leprosy and their families.



Communication and Fundraising :

NLRIF adopt a rights-based approach to address the needs of individuals affected by leprosy, recognizing the pivotal role communication plays in shaping our narrative both internally and externally. NLRIF collaborates with various ministries and departments of both central and state governments to advocate for an inclusive policy and legislative framework. In response to the changing landscape accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, we dedicated significant efforts in the past year to establish a robust digital presence across all our social media platforms. Recognizing the surge in internet usage, we have actively leveraged this platform, consistently sharing updates about our programs and their impact to reach a wider audience and foster greater awareness. At the onset of the year, targets were set, considering the preceding years' achievements and succeeding years' requirements.

The year 2021 did not start well for the fundraising team in NLRIF, like all other international and national NGOs in India. Covid-19 posed a great challenge, both in terms of program and fundraising. With the initiative by the NLRIF's core team, COVID-19 preventive and relief measures were undertaken. It turned the situation from challenge to achievement where NLRIF saw the growing support of individual and institutional donors. Hence despite Covid-19 as a challenge, NLRIF could achieve:

Income from grants and donations

INR 2,89,79,657/-

Foreign

INR 16,53,854/-

Domestic

INR 8,04,260/-

Other Income





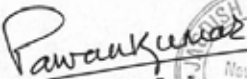
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No Leprosy Remains

Finances

NLR INDIA FOUNDATION Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2022				
(Amount in Rs.)				
	Particulars	Note	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
I	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Owners' Funds			
(a)	Capital Fund	2	2,99,60,358	1,91,14,943
			2,99,60,358	1,91,14,943
2	Non-current liabilities			
(a)	Long-term provisions	3	14,45,373	10,51,483
			14,45,373	10,51,483
3	Current liabilities			
(a)	Other current liabilities	4	2,62,151	73,688
(b)	Short-term provisions	3	36,761	24,675
			2,98,912	98,363
	Total		3,17,04,643	2,02,64,789
II	ASSETS			
2	Current assets			
(a)	Receivables against CSR Projects	5	1,72,870	-
(b)	Cash and bank balances	6	3,08,28,245	1,99,78,441
(c)	Short Term Loans and Advances	7	2,74,884	1,05,996
(d)	Other current assets	8	4,28,644	1,80,352
			3,17,04,643	2,02,64,789
	Total		3,17,04,643	2,02,64,789
	Summary of significant accounting policies Notes to Accounts	1 2-15		

As per our Report of even date attached.

FOR JAGDISH CHAND & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration Number: 000129N


PAWAN KUMAR
M.No:- 511057

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: 27.09.2022

FOR NLR INDIA FOUNDATION


Dr. Ashok Agarwal
(Managing Trustee)


Ms. Nirmala Gupta
(Trustee)

NLR INDIA FOUNDATION				
Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31.03.2022				
(Amount in Rs.)				
	Particulars	Note	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
I	Income From Grants & Donations	109	3,06,33,511	3,27,45,835
II	Other Income	10	8,04,260	3,91,527
III	Total Income (I+II)		3,14,37,771	3,31,37,362
IV	Expenses:			
(b)	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME SUPPORTS EXPENSES	111	1,76,27,172	1,70,72,675
(c)	Human Resource Expenses	112	6,01,768	13,25,101
(d)	Fund Raising Expenses	113	3,33,493	3,85,784
(e)	Office And General Administration Expenses	114	20,29,923	16,93,926
	Total Expenses		2,05,92,356	2,04,77,487
XV	Excess of income over expenditure for the year transferred to Capital fund		1,08,45,415	1,26,59,875
	Summary of significant accounting policies	1		
	Notes to Accounts	2-15		

As per our Report of even date attached.

FOR JAGDISH CHAND & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration Number: 000129N

PAWAN KUMAR
M.No:- 511057

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: 27.09.2022

FOR NLR INDIA FOUNDATION

Dr. Ashok Agarwal
(Managing Trustee)

Ms. Nirmala Gupta
(Trustee)





until
No Leprosy Remains

NLR INDIA FOUNDATION				
Receipts & Payment Account				
For the year ending 31st March 2022				
(Amount in ₹)				
Receipts	Year Ended 31st March, 2022		Year Ended 31st March, 2021	
OPENING BALANCES				
Cash at Bank (Schedule - 5)	1,65,33,697		53,89,869	
Cash-in-hand (Schedule - 5)	73,444		9,241	
Fixed Deposit	33,71,300		71,300	
TDS Refundable	51,591		18,287	
Project Advances / Imprest (Schedule - 7)	1,05,996	2,01,36,028	9,66,371	64,55,068
GRANTS RECEIVED				
Foreign Grant Received	2,89,79,657		3,07,29,597	
Donation Received from Domestic Donor	16,53,854		20,16,238	
		3,06,33,511		3,27,45,835
INTEREST INCOME				
Interest on Saving Bank Account	5,43,085		2,24,274	
Interest in FDR		5,43,085	23,042	2,47,316
OTHER RECEIPTS				
Misc. Income			2,800	
Sale Proceeds of Old Assets		12,883	12,650	15,450
TOTAL		5,13,25,507		3,94,63,669

Payments				
	Year Ended 31st March, 2022		Year Ended 31st March, 2021	
SALARIES & BENEFITS EXPENSES				
Administration staffs salaries & Benefits Expenses		5,99,818		1,75,255
PROJECT/ PROGRAMME SUPPORTS EXPENSES				
Project/Programme Supports Medical Staff Salaries, Benefits Expenses & Other Expenses	1,68,87,981		1,11,83,421	
ONGC Expenses	1,72,870		5,68,454	
Programme Expenses	2,65,392	1,73,26,243	20,000	1,17,71,875
FUNDRAISING EXPENSES				
Website Development			5,900	
Fundraising Expenses		3,33,493	3,79,884	3,85,784
OTHER PAYMENTS				
Payment of Security Deposit		73,500		
Advance for execution of project		1,27,204		
OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES				
Office Rent and Maintenance Expenses	4,61,339		6,61,696	
Printing & Stationery	2,20,221		1,46,671	
Postage Expenses	15,628		12,289	
Festival Celebration			2,545	
Telephone Expenses	45,383		9,408	
Bank charges	34,616		20,161	
Professional Fees	96,786		81,845	
Office Expenses	7,74,689		4,22,777	
Public Relation expenses	1,300		1,150	
Audit Fee	94,400		32,950	
Office Equipments	2,85,561	20,29,923	3,02,434	16,93,926
CLOSING BALANCES				
Cash at Bank (Schedule - 5)	70,68,672		1,65,33,697	
Cash-in-hand (Schedule - 5)	38,273		73,444	
Fixed Deposits with Bank	2,37,21,300		33,71,300	
TDS Refundable			51,591	
Project Advances / Imprest (Schedule - 7)	7,080	3,08,35,326	1,05,996	2,01,36,028
TOTAL		5,13,25,507		3,41,62,869

Significant Accounting Policies
Notes to Accounts

1
2-15

FOR GADGISH CHAND & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration Number: 000241
PAWAN KUMAR
M.No: 511057

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: 27.09.2022

FOR NLR INDIA FOUNDATION
New Delhi

Dr. Ashok Agarwal
(Managing Trustee)

Ms. Nirmala Gupta
(Trustee)

NLR INDIA FOUNDATION

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

Background

NLR INDIA FOUNDATION (Formerly known as Netherlands Leprosy Relief Foundation) (Trust) is a registered trust in New Delhi under the provisions of Indian Trust Act, 1882. The Trust is Registered under the provisions of FCRA, 2010 and Income Tax Act, 1961.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

Financial statements are prepared on the cash basis accounting system. On this basis revenue and the related assets are recognized when received rather than when earned, and expenses are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although, these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

Valuation of Assets and Liabilities and the Determination

Valuation of assets and liabilities and the determination are based on historical costs of accounting. In general, assets and liabilities are stated at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred, or current value. If not specifically stated otherwise, they are recognized at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are valued as expenses.

Foreign Currency Transaction

Transactions in foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate of the transaction date. At the end of the financial year all accounts receivable, liabilities and bank accounts in foreign currency are converted to on the basis of the exchange rate as per balance date. All exchange differences are included in the statement of Income & Expenditure.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank balances and immediately accessible savings with a maturity of less than twelve months.





until
No Leprosy Remains

NLR INDIA FOUNDATION

Revenue Recognition

Income is shown gross, before any deduction of associated costs, unless otherwise is stated. Necessary costs to realize certain benefits, are presented in the statement of income and expenses as expenditure.

Revenue and expenses in the statement of income and expenditure are allocated to the period in which they relate. The Surplus/ Deficit is determined as the difference between income generated by contributions and others, and the costs and other charges for the year.

Interest Paid and Received

Interest paid and received is recognized on a time proportion basis, taking in to the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities concerned. When recognizing interest paid, allowance is made for transaction costs on loans received as part of the calculation of effective interest.

Donations

The income consists of the proceeds from contributions, donations, grants and other income which are ascribed to the financial year concerned. Donations are accounted for in the year of receipt.

Retirement and Other Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plan: The Entity makes defined contribution to Government Employee Provident Fund, Government Employee Pension Fund, Employee Deposit Linked Insurance, ESI are recognized in the Statement of Income & Expenditure on accrual basis. The Entity has no further obligations under these plans beyond its monthly contributions.

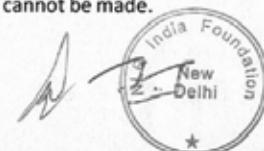
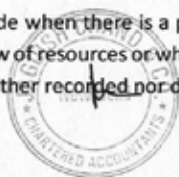
Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity: The Entity provides for retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the Entity with respect to gratuity, a defined benefit plan (unfunded) is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date. In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the plan provides for lump sum payments to vested employees on retirement, death while in service or on termination of employment an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary for each completed year of service.

Other long-term benefits Leave encashment – Encashable: The employees are entitled for 18 days leave during the calendar year, which can be accumulated up to 60 days. The Entity provides for the liability at year end on account of unvested leave as per the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Contingent Liability, Provisions and Contingent Asset

The Entity creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed when the entity has a possible obligation, or a present obligation and it is probable that a cash outflow will not be required to settle the obligation." A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that probably will not require an outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recorded nor disclosed in the financial statements.



NLR INDIA FOUNDATION

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended, 31st March, 2022

Note - 2 Owners' Capital Fund

(Amount in Rs.)

Sr. No.	As at 1st April 2021 (Opening Balance)	Excess of Income over expenses	As at 31st March 2022 (Closing Balance)
1	1,91,14,943	1,08,45,415	2,99,60,358
	1,91,14,943	1,08,45,415	2,99,60,358
Previous Year	64,55,068	1,26,59,875	1,91,14,943

(Amount in Rs.)

3	Provisions	Long term		Short term	
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a)	Provision for employee benefits				
	Provision for gratuity	9,10,761	6,78,534	19,250	13,089
	Provision for leave Encashment	5,34,612	3,72,949	17,511	11,586
	Total Provisions	14,45,373	10,51,483	36,761	24,675
4	Other current liabilities			31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a)	EPF & ESI Payable			70,994	72,688
(b)	TDS payable			18,287	-
(c)	Other payables			1,72,870	1,000
	Total Other current liabilities			2,62,151	73,688



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until
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NLR INDIA FOUNDATION		(Amount in Rs.)	
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022			
		31-03-2022	31-03-2021
5	Receivables against CSR Projects		
(a)	Unsecured Considered good (ONGC Receivable)	1,72,870	-
	Total Receivables against CSR Projects	1,72,870	-
6	Cash and Bank Balances		
A	Cash and cash equivalents		
(a)	On current accounts		
	FCRA		
	HDFC Bank at New Delhi	6,52,082	-
	Indian Overseas Bank at New Delhi	9,53,383	1,43,93,541
	Indian Overseas Bank at Patna	80,468	2,50,319
	Indian Overseas Bank at Ranchi	1,63,349	1,58,477
	Indian Overseas Bank at Lucknow	18,457	34,490
	Indian Overseas Bank at Burdwan	52,070	10,951
	Punjab National Bank at Varanasi	186	38,069
	SBI Bank (FCRA) at New Delhi	42,62,435	-
	NON FCRA		
	Axis Bank at New Delhi	3,57,892	1,39,487
	Indian Overseas Bank at Ranchi	2,12,468	2,06,131
	Indian Overseas Bank at New Delhi	3,15,883	13,02,231
	FCRA		
	Cash at HO	2,806	7,504
	Cash at Patna	18,502	16,561
	Cash at Lucknow	-	20,231
	Cash at Ranchi	-	14,393
	NON FCRA		
	Cash In hand at New Delhi	16,965	14,755
	Total Cash and Cash equivalents	71,06,945	1,66,07,141
B	Other bank balances		
(a)	Bank Deposits		
(i)	Earmarked Bank Deposits	2,37,21,300	33,71,300
	Total other bank balances	2,37,21,300	33,71,300
	Total Cash and bank balances	3,08,28,245	1,99,78,441
7	Loans and advances		
	(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
(a)	Project Advances/Imprest	7,080	50,896
(b)	Petrol Card Balance	12,000	-
(c)	Advance for execution of project	1,27,204	-
(d)	Security Deposits for Rental Properties	1,28,600	55,100
	Total Loans and Advances	2,74,884	1,05,996
8	Other Current Assets		
(a)	Interest accrued and due on deposits	3,60,379	1,20,458
(b)	TDS Receivable	68,265	59,894
	Total Other Current Assets	4,28,644	1,80,352



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NLR INDIA FOUNDATION

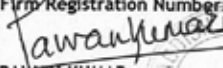
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(Amount in Rs.)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
9 Income from Grants and Donation		
(a) Grants or donations received		
(i) Foreign Grant received	2,89,79,657	3,07,29,597
(ii) Domestic donation received	16,53,854	20,16,238
Total Income from Grants and Donation	3,06,33,511	3,27,45,835
10 Other Income		
(a) Interest income		
Interest on Saving Bank	5,43,085	2,24,274
Interest on Fixed Deposits	2,48,292	1,51,803
(b) Other non-operating income		
Misc Income	1,823	2,800
Sales of Old Assets	11,060	12,650
Total Other Income	8,04,260	3,91,527
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
11 Project/ Programme Supports Expenses		
Project staff salaries benefits exp & workshop	72,04,355	54,83,899
NLR 2020 Project	53,100	24,31,760
MMZ Project	12,35,672	16,77,515
Self Care Project Expenses/Training	61,50,695	49,76,579
Non-Medical Rehabilitation	5,52,954	3,24,221
Project Office Expenses	8,47,460	7,67,805
Printing of Communication Material	36,620	1,49,064
Internet & Telephone Expenses	42,196	75,330
Equipments & Supplies	1,63,801	3,96,707
Training & Meeting Expenses	2,39,104	2,01,342
Call Centre Project	5,97,953	-
Sasakawa Project	2,65,392	20,000
ILEP Expenses	65,000	-
ONGC Expenses	1,72,870	5,68,454
Total Project/ Programme Supports Expenses	1,76,27,172	1,70,72,675
12 Human Resource Expenses		
Administration Staffs Salaries & Benefits Expenses	6,01,768	13,25,101
	6,01,768	13,25,101
13 Fund Raising Expenses		
Website Development	-	5,900
Other Expenses	3,33,493	3,79,884
Total Fund Raising Expenses	3,33,493	3,85,784
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
14 Office And General Administration Expenses		
Office Rent and Maintenance Expenses	4,61,339	6,61,696
Office Expenses	7,74,689	4,22,777
Office Equipments	2,85,561	3,02,434
Printing and Stationery	2,20,221	1,46,671
Audit Fees	94,400	32,950
Professional Fees	96,786	81,845
Public Relation Expenses	1,300	1,150
Postage Expenses	15,628	12,289
Bank Charges	34,616	20,161
Telephone Expenses	45,383	9,408
Festival Celebration	-	2,545
Total Office And General Administration Expenses	20,29,923	16,93,926

15 Other Notes to Accounts

- a. Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for): Nil (Previous year: Nil)
 b. Previous year figure have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with these of the current figure.

FOR JAGDISH CHAND & CO.
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
 Firm Registration Number: 000129N

 PAWAN KUMAR
 M.No:- 511057
 PLACE: NEW DELHI
 DATE: 27.09.2022

FOR NLR INDIA FOUNDATION


 Dr. Ashok Agarwal
 (Managing Trustee)


 Ms. Nirmala Gupta
 (Trustee)





until
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