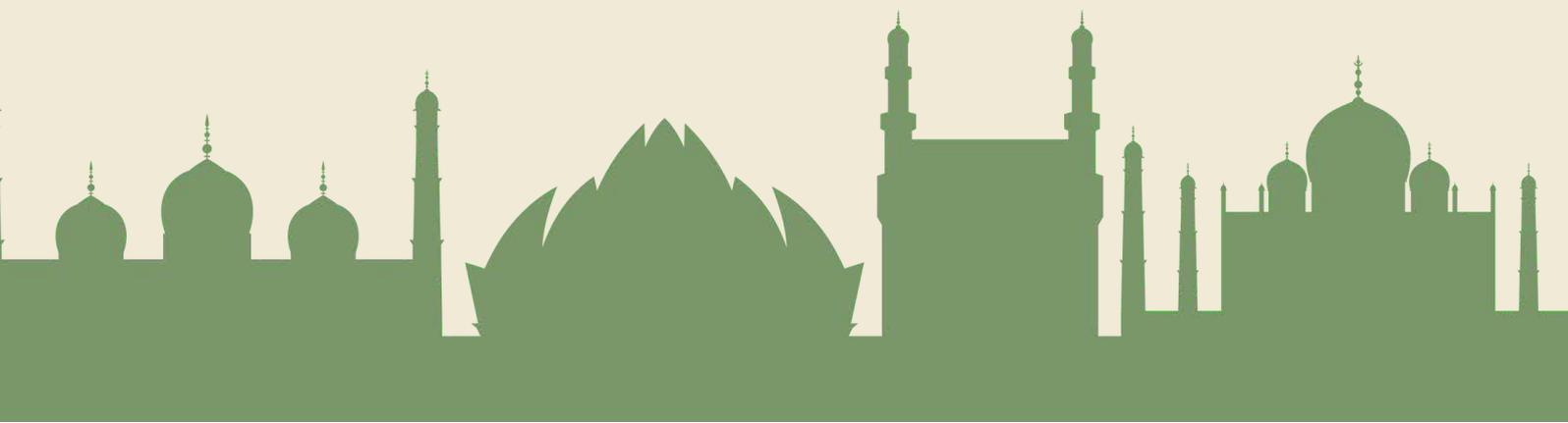




2nd

GLOBAL FORUM

of People's Organizations
on Hansen's Disease



Hyderabad, India
November 6th – 8th, 2022

Organizer



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Opening Session	6
Keynote Speech	8
Group photo	9
Revisiting the previous Global Forum & brief statement of the effect that COVID-19 had on the activities of the People's Organizations	10
Session 1 Building on the capacity of the People's Organizations	13
Break	19
Session 2 Inclusion	21
Break	28
Session 3 Partnerships	30
Special Session Panel discussion with Miss Brazil & Miss India	37
Side Event	39
Conclusions & Recommendations	43
Program	48

DAY 1

OPENING SESSION



Maya Ranavare, president of APAL India, gave a welcome speech. Ranavare greeted especially the Chairman of the Nippon Foundation and WHO Goodwill Ambassador for Leprosy Elimination, Yohei Sasakawa, as a "great kind-hearted human".

The opening session also featured a distinguished guest, **India's Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Mansukh Mandaviya**. The minister praised the work of grassroots organizations,

engaged in screening and reporting suspected cases of leprosy.

Another distinguished guest was the **Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Virendra Kumar**, who sent a letter to the event. The minister highlighted the importance of "educate and aware people, particularly poor or mass, about science, symptoms and treatment."

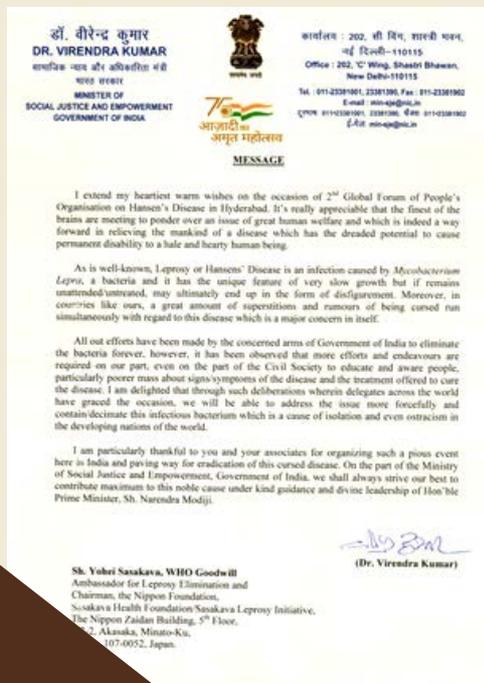
Finally, **Miss World Brazil Letícia Frota** and **Miss Supranational India Pragnya Ayyagari** took the

stage. **Frota** explained that she is **committed to talking about leprosy** in a simple and clear way - especially for children. **Ayyagari** summed up by saying that **their role was "to spread awareness as much as we can against the stigmas of Hansen's disease"**.



MC: Amar Timalisina

Mansukh Mandaviya
India's Minister of Health
and Family Welfare



Virendra Kumar (letter)
India's Minister of Social
Justice and Empowerment

Letícia Frota
Miss World Brazil
Pragnya Ayyagari
Miss Supranational India



KEYNOTE SPEECH

The keynote speech was delivered by **the Chairman of the Nippon Foundation and WHO Goodwill Ambassador for Leprosy Elimination, Yohei Sasakawa** "I have been working for the elimination of Hansen's disease for quite some time. During my battle, I have noticed that even if the patient is fully cured of the disease, he is still faced with fierce discrimination from society"

To tap into this issue, Sasakawa started to advocate with the United Nations in 2003. **It took seven years until the UN Human Rights Council adopted in 2010 a resolution aiming to eliminate all forms of stigma and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members**, together with the publication of a set of principles and guidelines.

"I also felt that that was not enough. Therefore, **I wanted to have this taken up by the UN General Assembly, where the resolution was passed unanimously by all 193 members at that time.**" With this resolution in hand, Sasakawa started to travel around all parts of the colonies throughout India.

"It is very important to have your voice heard by the international community because there aren't many people yet to date with knowledge of this misconception (on leprosy) that still lies in society." Sasakawa also supported the rectification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to include those with leprosy.

"I am a strong believer that whether it is possible or not can only be achieved once you act on it. Unless we fight, we cannot bring about victory", he finished.



GROUP PHOTO



REVISITING the previous Global Forum

& brief statement of the effect that COVID-19 had on
the activities of the People's Organizations

The gathering brought an opportunity to reflect on the legacy of the First Global Forum of People's Organizations. As the previous event had been held in the Philippines, in September 2019, this session also included an analysis of the effects of COVID-19 on the activities of People's Organizations.

Michael Chen, from HANDA, China, emphasized the Global Forum as **an arena for creating connections among people's organizations.** "There's some informal networking and mutual support going on which have brought a relevant impact."

Arthur Custódio, from MORHAN Brazil, observed that the First Global Forum helped to develop a Latin American and Caribbean protection network.



Kofi Nyarko, from IDEA Ghana, highlighted the meaningfulness of face-to-face contact. "It was remarkable for us, organizations from Africa."

The **United Nations Special Rapporteur Alice Cruz** remembered the previous event as **"the very first time women affected by leprosy gathered and made their own demands."**

Finally, **Takahiro Nanri, Executive Director of Sasakawa Health Foundation,** shared a few prospects for the Second Global Forum. Nanri stated that **the objectives of the event were twofold:** strengthening and maximizing the roles and capacities of POs, and creating an opportunity to present the collective voice of persons affected.



Michael Chen
HANDA, China



Arthur Custódio
MORHAN, Brazil



Kofi Nyarko
IDEA Ghana



Dr. Alice Cruz
UN Special Rapporteur



Dr. Takahiro Nanri
Sasakawa Health Foundation

SESSION 1

BUILDING ON THE CAPACITY OF THE PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS

The first session of the Global Forum aimed to take organizational leaderships to the stage to discuss the development and strengthening of the institutions in which they work. For this purpose, the moderator was Lilibeth Nwakaego, from Purple Hope Initiative.

Firstly, Tesfaye Tadesse, managing director of **ENAPAL, in Ethiopia**, spoke. In terms of numbers, the country ranks second in Africa and fifth in the world in new cases of leprosy detected per year.

The **main challenge of capacity building** faced in the last decades was **constructing a headquarters for the organization**. Since 2008, that project has confronted numerous setbacks, such as a civil war, rapid and intensive price escalation, and the pandemic.

Construction of the headquarters began at the end of 2019, with the fundamental support of Sasakawa Health Foundation and a "strong commitment of board members". Since its completion, the main office increased the visibility of ENAPAL.

What were **the lessons learned throughout this process**? Tadesse highlighted that **challenges can be an opportunity for organizations to strengthen themselves**.



MC: Zoica Bakirtzief



Moderator: Lilibeth Nwakaego



From **Indonesia**, spoke Al Kadri Sewa, advisor of **PerMaTa South Sulawesi**. Sewa explained one of PerMaTa projects is **centered on young persons affected by leprosy**. That community tends to feel powerless due to stigma, to hide, not accepting themselves or having stable social relationships. "And there are many people, young people affected by leprosy, who have a great potential to bring about change."

The project goal is, then, to build a new generation of PerMaTa leaders "to continue our fight against stigma and discrimination". In the beginning, PerMaTa drew on data from Indonesia's Leprosy Control Program. With the list of names and addresses, **the young persons were invited to join meetings and training**. "This was a long process. It takes a lot of time to meet regularly and numerous times", Sewa described.

Change has been taking place gradually, through the transfer of knowledge from the first groups to the following ones. "**Step by step, people increase their confidence, increase their capacities** and then become members of PerMaTa."

The groups of young leaders carry out various activities: public awareness, data collection, peer support, teaching illiterate women to read and write, and supporting elderly persons.



PerMaTa has a project to train young leaders. "Many of them have great potential to bring about change."

Al Kadri Sewa
PerMaTa, Indonesia

Questions and Answers



Group discussions

- I) What kind of capacity building is necessary for what purpose?
- II) Why is it necessary?



Presentation of results

Group discussions:

- I) What kind of capacity building is necessary for what purpose?
- II) Why is it necessary?



Presentation of results

Group discussions:

- I) What kind of capacity building is necessary for what purpose?
- II) Why is it necessary?

Capacity building was considered necessary **to enhance the competencies and capacities of People's Organizations** to better govern and build quality and for delivering programs to communities needs. The kind of capacity-building that emerge included:

- To build competencies for promoting **second-generation advancement** through **education and integration**.
- To **strengthen People's Organizations on administrative, human resources, legal, structural Infrastructure development**, and constitutional and board capacity; as well as on their capacities for improved functioning, governance, and financial and organizational sustainability, independence, and accountability.
- To build the technical capacity building for organizations to enhance their programmatic elements, such as project cycle management, outreach, knowledge enhancement, advocacy, human rights, counseling, and people's participation and inclusion.
- To **strengthen the internal organization competencies and capacities** through network development, formation of self-help groups, and cooperative building.
- To build the capacities of the communities to enhance their livelihoods, promote the upward mobility of second-generation, **skills building for fundraising and income generation**, create safety nets, and collaborate to fight against stigma and discrimination.
- To **create space and opportunities for young people and women to participate**, build leadership and managerial competencies, and engage them to empower communities.
- To **create a body of volunteers** who can help in fundraising and act as ambassadors for the cause.

Break



Break



SESSION 2

INCLUSION

The second session tackled **the benefits of including persons who have experienced leprosy and ways to achieve that inclusion**. IDEA Nepal and APAL, organizations from Asia, shared good practices. The session was moderated by Joshua Oraga, from IDEA Kenya.

Aswin Kapali, from IDEA Nepal, explained the organization was established in 1998.

The **main goals of IDEA Nepal** are twofold: **advocacy and raise awareness about leprosy** and its consequences. One of the flagships of IDEA Nepal is **fostering leadership through the identification of emergent leaders - especially female ones**. Tutoring female leaders includes maximizing involvement through training, gatherings, projects, volunteering, workshops and seminars.

Kapali also reflected on the lessons learned by IDEA Nepal. According to him, multi-year projects are preferable because "short-term phase out quickly".



Moderator: Mr. Joshua Oraga



IDEA Nepal fosters the identification of emergent leaders - especially female ones.

Aswin Kapali
IDEA Nepal

Afterward, Ramavarai Sah, from **APAL India**, took the stage to share APAL's good practices on inclusion.

The joint-secretary highlighted that, although leprosy can cause irreversible disabilities, advances in medicine mean that the disease is now completely curable. "A major obstacle is the social stigma associated with leprosy. Many affected people continue to be excluded from society."

Specifically **in India**, national laws continue to directly and indirectly discriminate persons who have experienced the disease. "Those people want to live with dignity or live without despair. They need to be included in all domains", Sah stated.

Sah developed a set of proposals in multiple axes: education, employment, participation, cultural, political and financial.



Though leprosy is curable, "a major obstacle is the social stigma. Many affected people continue to be excluded from society."

Aswin Kapali
IDEA Nepal

The panelist also presented **APAL's interventions for inclusion**. They are: **providing awareness through workshops and public meetings**, including: conferences for persons affected by leprosy to teach them how to access their rights and fight exclusion; State level interaction meetings; **workshops on The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act**; and by providing social media content.

Questions and Answers



Group discussions

- I) What are the benefits of inclusion?
- II) How can we achieve inclusion?



Group discussions

- I) What are the benefits of inclusion?
- II) How can we achieve inclusion?



Presentation of results

- I) What are the benefits of inclusion?
- II) How can we achieve inclusion?



Presentation of results

I) What are the benefits of inclusion?

II) How can we achieve inclusion?

The discussion on inclusion focused on **the benefits of inclusion and the ways of promoting it**. Inclusion was seen as an important element to mainstream and integrate people into services. The ways to promote inclusion included:

- To eradicate of stigma and discrimination.
- To **consider a rights-based perspective to care** and promoting dignity and self-respect.
- To **knowledge enhancement of communities**.
- To mainstream leprosy stigma and discrimination initiatives in education, livelihood generation, and economic participation.
- To **advocate with governments for policies**.
- To **do media advocacy and effective use of social media platforms**.
- To increase self-governance of People's Organizations.
- To **abolish discriminatory laws**.
- To make role modeling and self-advocacy.

Coffee break



Dinner

hosted by Yohei Sasakawa, WHO Goodwill Ambassador for Leprosy Elimination



DAY 2

SESSION 3 PARTNERSHIPS

On the second day, the main session aimed to discuss partnerships made by people's organizations. The session was moderated by Mathias Duck Enns, from ILEP. Initially, Faustino Pinto, from Morhan Brazil, spoke. Pinto reflected on how the Global Forum has become an instrument in the struggle for human rights and "to strengthen our entities in a transnational articulation".

Pinto also explained why partnerships have been essential in the history of Morhan. They help to build and expand networks. Partnerships with artists, singers and Miss Brazil give visibility the cause. The field of culture is paramount to facing the structural stigma of the disease. Partnerships also involve other areas such as religion, education and so on.



MC: Rachna Kumari



Moderator: Mathias Duck

"Global Forum has become an instrument to strengthen our entities in a transnational articulation."

Faustino Pinto
Morhan, Brazil





Islam pointed out that ALO creates opportunities for the participation of its members, sharing demands and needs. ALO also draws the attention of policymakers and public opinion through TV talk shows, leprosy conferences and national strategy development.

"Our experience has shown that, through partnerships, we can maximize resources, raise voices together and increase bottom-up accessibility. We need more partners in government, non-government and funding agencies", Islam detailed.

Finally, ALO also won the NTD Innovation Prize 2022 for the jointly implemented intervention called "Digital Leprosy Complication Care", together with Sasakawa Health Foundation and TLMI Bangladesh. This project connected medical staff with people needing leprosy complication care, in 11 districts, during the COVID-19 pandemic. Digital care reduced hospital admission.

From Bangladesh talked **Rabiul Islam**, representing **ALO** (Advancing Leprosy and disadvantaged peoples Opportunities Society). ALO is a national-level organization founded in 2014 for persons affected by leprosy and for disadvantaged people's well-being. Regarding partnerships, ALO works with 102 national member federations, at district and subdistrict levels; The Leprosy Mission International (TLMI); disability movements; media; universities and donators communities.

Member federations implement different activities, in cooperation with ALO. The organization also supports the strengthening of their operational capacities, together with Sasakawa Health Foundation and TLMI.

"Through partnerships, we can increase bottom-up accessibility."

Rabiul Islam
ALO, Bangladesh

Questions and Answers



Group discussions

- I) What are the benefits of partnerships?
- II) How can we form good partnerships?



Presentation of results

- I) What are the benefits of partnerships?
- II) How can we form good partnerships?



Presentation of results

I) What are the benefits of partnerships?

II) How can we form good partnerships?

Discussions on partnerships reached the following results:

- Partnerships can be promoted with governments, local bodies, local and international NGOs, and religious organizations, or through interactions across the thematic areas.
- Effective and efficient partnership requires good communication, commonality of vision, purpose, and goal; bridging barriers through engagement.
- The **elements of trust, honesty, mutual respect, and transparency** are **fundamental for working together**.
- Developing working arrangements and functional Memorandum of Understandings can streamline the complexities in the work relationships of partnerships.
- Partnerships can **promote knowledge sharing, exchange experiences and best practices, encourage and strengthen documentation**.
- **Tried and tested innovations of other organizations can be replicated** and added to the programs through the exchanges during partner meetings.
- Collaborations can **enhance representations through voice amplification** and strengthen the reach of human rights initiatives.
- Partnerships with political parties can bring in voices being implemented and set as agenda within political processes.
- Partnerships can **contribute to leadership development** and provide greater visibility to the organization's activities through media linkages.
- Partnerships can help in making the best use of human and financial resources, promote better accountability and broaden opportunities.

DAY 3

SPECIAL SESSION

Panel discussion with Miss Brazil & Miss India



The Special Session brought a set of questions for a group of panelists.

Joining the round table were Letícia Frota, Miss Brazil; Pragnya Ayyagari, Miss India; Jawahar Ram Paswan, Vice-President of APAL; and Francilene Mesquita, from Morhan. The meeting was facilitated by Takahiro Nanri, Executive Director of Sasakawa Health Foundation.

Q: What kind of message do you want to convey to young people?

Letícia Frota: I want to tell them that young people should include others in society. Regardless of who we are, we have the right to be included in society.

Q: What is your impression of the WHO Goodwill Ambassador?

Pragnya Ayyagari: I got to interact with (Goodwill Ambassador Yohei Sasakawa) yesterday and I told him: you inspire me a lot. This is the kind of energy that I will need when I'm in my 80s.

Q: How do you want to contribute to Don't Forget Hansen's Disease campaign?

Francilene Mesquita: The campaign was very important and it was very timely. A very significant logo. We used several strategies: translated the logo to Portuguese, signed partnerships with a number of companies and government offices.

Q: Is there any specific request you would like to make to Miss Brazil and Miss India?

Jawahar Ram Paswan: I would like to request that whenever you are doing speeches please spread the awareness that you know people who are going through this disease.

SPECIAL SESSION

Panel discussion with Miss Brazil & Miss India



Press conference



SIDE EVENT

IDEA Nepal



The IDEA Nepal president, Dinesh Basnet, stated that **its primary goal is to advocate for people affected by leprosy and raise awareness** about leprosy and its consequences. "To restore dignity, replant their lost smiles on their lips and paint their lives with love, light and happiness."

For that purpose, IDEA prioritizes capacity building for its members, forms international leaders, publishes the legacy of persons affected, takes part in global leprosy conferences and offers access to livelihood.

Two **organizations from Africa**, situated in **Senegal** and the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, spoke in Room B.

Senegalese Association for the Fight Against Leprosy and Neglected Tropical Diseases (ASCL/MTN) is present in ten regions out of fourteen, in **Senegal**. The organization works to promote early detection of leprosy and other disabling diseases, facilitate rehabilitation of persons and **create bonds of understanding and solidarity among its members**.

ASCL/MTN Senegal & Dameda Foundation

Dameda Foundation, created in 2019, is a **rare organization in the Democratic Republic of Congo that attaches great importance to persons affected by leprosy**, Neglected Tropical Diseases, psychosocial disability in children, HIV/SIDA and fights against all forms of discrimination against these people. According to its founder, Dameda Foundation focuses on sensitizing the population about leprosy, visiting and accompanying people affected and establishing partnerships in the international field, such as IDEA.

Bogra Federation & ALO

Bogra Federation and ALO came from **Bangladesh** for the Global Forum. Both organizations were **established in 2014**.

Bogra Federation gathers over 100 self-help groups of persons affected by leprosy and **represents over a thousand men and women**, of whom half are persons affected. The institution's main purpose is that people affected should assume active leadership roles in their communities and carry out activities for their sustainable physical, social, economic and mental well-being.

In room B, two **organizations from IDEA International in Niger and Ghana** presented their work. IDEA is the first international advocacy organization whose leaders are primarily individuals who have personally faced the challenges of leprosy.

IDEA identifies, provides and facilitates leadership opportunities for people who have experienced Hansen's disease. Through these opportunities, persons gain recognition as leaders and assume progressive leadership roles within their communities, countries and internationally.

On the other hand, the Advancing Leprosy and Disadvantaged Peoples Opportunities Society (**ALO**) has a **broader projects portfolio**, which includes advocacy, capacity building and partnership development. ALO represents 102 federations, with a **total of more than 17 thousand members**.

ALO provides technical guidance for member federations on management, lobbying with governments, donor communities, and implementing the Bangladesh Leprosy Control Strategy (2022-30).

IDEA Niger & IDEA Ghana



Sasakawa-India Leprosy Foundation



Sasakawa-India Leprosy Foundation (S-ILF), from **India**, in turn, presented a **case study of intervention in colonies to orient women to adopt small-scale livelihoods**. The women, aged between 24 and 55, gathered together to be **trained in COVID-19 mask-making** using an online platform. In addition to household chores, these women produced an average of 5 thousand masks per month. They reported this part-time engagement was useful since it contributed to the overall family income.

Room B hosted **the account of the three-year partnership between two organizations in Indonesia**: PerMaTa South Sulawesi and YDTI. PerMaTa is a provincial branch of a national organization founded in 2007. On the other hand, Yayasan Dedikasi Tjipta Indonesia (YDTI) was founded recently, in 2018.

One shortcoming of PerMaTa is that most of its members do not have a University education, which stops them from carrying out management activities for the institution.

PerMaTa South Sulawesi and YDTI

On the other hand, YDTI members have management training, but insufficient staff to implement projects. Thus, the institutions have been working together to design, develop and manage projects, as well as report writing and financial tasks.

Since 2018, PerMaTa South Sulawesi and YDTI have been gathering some achievements, such as running a small office, arranging an efficient management staff, growing the field workforce, and becoming known in Indonesia and abroad.

Morhan

Morhan was established 40 years ago, in Brazil, by men, but also women - side by side with them. The **presentation highlighted the role of women in building the organization**. The panelist also presented historic female leaders in Morhan.

The first one was Teresinha, the founder's wife, which received six recognition awards. In 1989 and 2016, two women were elected national coordinators, respectively, Maria Aparecida and Lucimar Batista.

Batista brought to the agenda gender parity in the direction of Morhan. In **2018**, the internal debate expanded with the approach of the Brazilian Union of Women. In the same year, **a specific department for policies for women was included in the statute**.

"This whole new sector is not exclusively for the women of Morhan. It is for us women and girls affected by leprosy in the world", explains Francilene Mesquita, Policies for Women Department coordinator.

TLA, from Tanzania, has been on a long journey in the field of leprosy. The institution was **first established in 1978** by a body of health professionals. In **2008**, **TLA mandate was given to persons affected** after leprosy was declared eliminated in the country. TLA then closed for almost a decade before **resuming operations in 2018**.

Since 2018, TLA has been working with Sasakawa Health Foundation in advocacy and awareness raising. TLA has also carried out 14 socio-economic projects with LUV+ Foundation.

Tanzania Leprosy Association (TLA)



CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2nd Global Forum of People's Organizations on Hansen's Disease was held in Hyderabad, India from November 6 to 8, 2022. A total of 21 People's Organizations from 16 countries and one international People's Organization took part, with over 100 people attending each day. The theme of the forum was "Strengthening and maximizing the roles and capacities of People's Organizations to promote the dignity of persons affected by Hansen's disease." There were sessions on Capacity Building, Inclusion, and Partnerships. The forum was organized by Sasakawa Leprosy (Hansen's Disease) Initiative as part of its "Don't Forget Leprosy" / "Don't Forget Hansen's Disease" campaign launched during the coronavirus pandemic.

The impact of COVID-19 and measures against the disease, such as lockdowns and other restrictions, had a heavy impact on the lives of persons affected by leprosy/Hansen's disease living in marginalized communities. The pandemic diverted attention from treatment and services for leprosy/Hansen's disease to other areas. In some countries, the support provided by People's Organizations, working with partner organizations, was a lifeline.

CONCLUSIONS

People's Organizations recognize capacity building as essential to their sustainability and for them to realize their potential and enjoy their rights.

People's Organizations recognize the importance of promoting inclusion, both within their own organizations and outside.

People's Organizations recognize that strategic partnerships with diverse stakeholders can be an effective way for the vision of persons affected by leprosy/Hansen's disease to be put into practice.

RECOMMENDATIONS

People's Organizations request political, governmental, and non-governmental commitment for ensuring a minimum standard of living, economic security, and resources, including funding and human resources, for capacity building.

People's Organizations recommend that inclusion of persons with lived experience of leprosy/Hansen's disease should be equitable, demonstrated by their participation in consultative processes, strategy formulation, and implementation of strategies and policies that concern them.

People's Organizations recommend that partnerships, including with government, are built in a collaborative, respectful, and trusted relationship for working towards their shared goals.

People's Organizations acknowledge that digital technology is critical for their effective participation in their activities and therefore request that the digital divide be bridged.

People's Organizations call on governments to provide adequate budgets and human resources so that national leprosy/Hansen's disease programs can guarantee prevention, comprehensive care, and rehabilitation.

The 2nd Global Forum notes that many of the issues raised in the Conclusions and Recommendations from the 1st Global Forum in Manila in 2019 have yet to be adequately addressed. It urges governments and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to take all the necessary steps to implement the recommendations coming out from both Global Forums.

ALO Society (Bangladesh)

APAL (India)

ASCL/MTN (Senegal)

Bogra Federation (Bangladesh)

Dameda Foundation (DR Congo)

ENAPAL (Ethiopia)

IDEA Ghana (Ghana)

IDEA India (India)

IDEA International

IDEA Kenya (Kenya)

IDEA Nepal (Nepal)

IDEA Niger (Niger)

MAPAL (Myanmar)

MORHAN (Brazil)

NAPAL Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone)

OPALCO (DR Congo)

PerMaTa South Sulawesi (Indonesia)
Purple Hope Initiative Nigeria (Nigeria)
READ Nepal (Nepal)
SMK (India)
TLA (Tanzania)
ATLE (Timor-Leste)

Bangladesh

Advancing Leprosy and Disadvantaged Peoples Opportunities (ALO) Society
Bogra Federation

Brazil

Movimento de Reintegração das Pessoas Atingidas pela Hanseníase (MORHAN)

DR Congo

Dameda Foundation
Organisation des personnes affectées par la lèpre au Congo (OPALCO)

Ethiopia

Ethiopian National Association of Persons Affected by Leprosy (ENAPAL)

Ghana

International Association for Integration, Dignity and Economic Advancement (IDEA) Ghana

India

Association of People Affected by Leprosy (APAL)
International Association for Integration, Dignity and Economic Advancement (IDEA) India
Saarthak Maanav Kushtaashram (SMK)

Indonesia

PerMaTa South Sulawesi

Kenya

International Association for Integration, Dignity and Economic Advancement (IDEA) Kenya

Myanmar

Myanmar Association of Persons Affected by Leprosy (MAPAL)

Nepal

International Association for Integration, Dignity and Economic Advancement (IDEA) Nepal
Rehabilitation, Empowerment and Development (READ) Nepal

Niger

International Association for Integration, Dignity and Economic Advancement (IDEA) Niger

Nigeria

Purple Heart Initiative Nigeria

Senegal

Association Sénégalaise de Lutte Contre la Lèpre et les Maladies
Tropicales Négligées (ASCL/MTN)

Sierra Leone

National Association of Persons Affected by Leprosy (NAPAL) Sierra Leone

Tanzania

Tanzania Leprosy Association (TLA)

Timor-Leste

ATLE

International

International Association for Integration, Dignity and
Economic Advancement (IDEA) International

PROGRAM

2nd Global Forum of People's Organizations on Hansen's Disease on Hyderabad, India November 6th – 8th, 2022

DAY 1: November 6th (Sunday)

08:00-09:00	Registration MC (AM) : Mr. Amar Timalina
09:00-10:00	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome message & Introduction of participants, Ms. Maya Ranavare, APAL• Messages from distinguished guests• Messages from Miss Brazil and Miss India• Keynote Speech, Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, Chairman, The Nippon Foundation and WHO Goodwill Ambassador for Leprosy Elimination
10:00-10:30	Group photo / Coffee break
10:30-12:00	Revisiting the previous Global Forum & brief statement of the effect that COVID-19 had on the activities of the People's Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revisiting the 1st Global Forum• Asia : Dr. Michael Chen, HANDA• America : Mr. Artur Custódio Moreira de Sousa, Morhan• Africa : Mr. Kofi Nyarko, IDEA Ghana• Presentation, Dr. Alice Cruz, UN Special Rapporteur• Prospects for the 2nd Global Forum, Dr. Takahiro Nanri, Executive Director, Sasakawa Health Foundation• Discussion
12:00-13:00	Lunch MC (PM) : Dr. Zoica Bakirtzief da Silva Periera
13:00-15:00	Session 1: Building on the capacity of the People's Organizations Moderator: Ms. Lilibeth Nwakaego, Purple Hope Initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sharing good practice 1: ENAPAL, Ethiopia• Sharing good practice 2: PerMaTa South Sulawesi, Indonesia• Q&A• Group discussions – I) what kind of capacity building is necessary for what purpose?• Presentation of results from group discussions >> session 1 committee
15:00-15:30	Coffee break
15:30-17:30	Session 2: Inclusion Moderator: Mr. Joshua Oraga, IDEA Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sharing good practice 1: IDEA Nepal, Nepal• Sharing good practice 2: APAL, India• Q&A• Group discussions – I) what are the benefits of inclusion?; II) how can we achieve inclusion?• Presentation of results from group discussions >> session 2 committee
19:00-20:30	Dinner hosted by Yohei Sasakawa, WHO Goodwill Ambassador for Leprosy Elimination

DAY 2: November 7th (Monday)

09:30-10:00	Registration MC (AM) : Ms. Rachna Kumari
10:00-12:00	Session 3: Partnerships Moderator: Mr. Mathias Duck Enns, ILEP <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sharing good practice 1: Morhan, Brazil• Sharing good practice 2: ALO, Bangladesh• Q&A• Group discussions – I) what are the benefits of partnerships?; II) how can we form good partnerships?• Presentation of results from group discussions >> session 3 committee
12:00-13:00	Lunch
15:00-15:30	Coffee break
15:30-16:30	Dialogue with Special Rapporteur Dr. Alice Cruz
16:30-17:00	Break
18:00-19:00	Closing remarks
19:00-20:30	Dinner hosted by the Organizing Committee

DAY 3: November 8th (Tuesday)

08:30-09:00	Registration
09:00-10:30	Special Session: Panel discussion with Miss Brazil & Miss India <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction of participants• Remarks from Miss Brazil and Miss India• Sharing perceptions of Persons Affected by Leprosy (Morhan and APAL)• Remarks of Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, WHO Goodwill Ambassador for Leprosy Elimination• Panel discussion Photo
10:30-11:00	Coffee break

Side event

11:00-12:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IDEA Nepal• ASCL/MTN Senegal & Dameda Foundation
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bogra Federation & ALO• IDEA Niger & IDEA Kenya & IDEA Ghana
14:00-14:15	Break
14:15-15:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Felehansen & ENAPAL• TLA & NAPAL Sierra Leone
15:15-15:45	Coffee break
15:45-16:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• APAL & S-ILF• PerMaTa SS & YDTI
16:45-17:00	Break
17:00-18:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Morhan• IDEA International
19:00-20:30	Dinner hosted by Association of People Affected by Leprosy (APAL), Sasakawa-India Leprosy Foundation (S-ILF) and Sasakawa Health Foundation (SHF)

India, 2022