



LEPROSY RESEARCH INITIATIVE



Annual Report 2018

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Postal address
P.O. Box 95005
1090 HA Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Visiting address
Wibautstraat 137k
1097 DN Amsterdam
The Netherlands

E-mail info@leprosyresearch.org
Internet www.leprosyresearch.org

1. Introduction

This is the fourth Annual Report of the Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI). The LRI, founded in 2013, is a unique model of cooperation and coordination in the funding of leprosy research. Since its launch, five international NGOs committed to work towards zero leprosy combine their funding for research in a joint fund under one policy.

The LRI is a foundation under Dutch law and is managed by the Director of NLR, implementing the decisions of the LRI Executives Group and supervised by the Supervisory Board of NLR. This annual report gives account to the LRI partners and other stakeholders of the LRI proceedings and activities in 2018. The financial proceedings have been audited by an independent auditor.

In 2018 the LRI allocated about € 1.0 million to 32 research projects. Included in this amount is the very substantial contribution of close to € 350,000 by the Turing Foundation as co-funder of the LRI.

The five partners working together in the LRI and constituting the LRI Executive Group are:

- American Leprosy Missions (ALM)
- German Leprosy Relief Association (GLRA)
- Effect:hope
- The Leprosy Mission International (TLMI)
- NLR

The Mission-to-End-Leprosy continued its support to the running costs of the LRI in 2018 and Plan:g continued to fund one specific research project via the LRI.

The LRI partners have confirmed their participation in the LRI for a minimum of three years and have agreed to decide annually about extension of this three year

commitment by another year. In 2018, the partners have therefore extended their commitments until the end of 2021.

Two events made 2018 stand out from the preceding years: first of all the launch of the Global Partnership for Zero Leprosy (GPZL) in January 2018. The LRI welcomes this initiative and believes that such a coordinated approach holds strong promise to address remaining challenges and accelerate efforts towards a world free of leprosy. We look forward to collaborating with the GPZL on issues concerning leprosy research facilitation and coordination. Secondly, an independent external evaluation of our processes and outcomes was conducted in 2018. The evaluators concluded that since the launch, the LRI has become an important funder of leprosy research; that our selection process is rigorous, thorough and thoughtful; and that the LRI's support to applicants, including mentoring and capacity building, is exceptionally high. We are grateful of the many outstanding professionals and experts that contribute to the LRI Steering Committee, the Scientific Review Committee and the independent external reviewers, without whom it would not have been possible to achieve these results.

The LRI is keen to welcome new partners and co-funders in its exciting model of research funding that offers perspectives for innovation and for increasing effectiveness in research that contributes to the goal of zero leprosy.

We wish to thank everyone who contributed to the LRI work in 2018 via personal involvement, financial support or co-operation.

Jan van Berkel

Director

Bram van Ojik

Chair NLR
Supervisory Board

2 Vision and Policy

Vision

A world free from leprosy

Mission

To contribute to our vision by:

1. Promoting, facilitating and funding high-quality leprosy research;
2. Strengthening research capacity in endemic countries, and;
3. Facilitating translation of research results into policy and practice.

Purpose

1. To establish and maintain a joint research fund to support leprosy research that fits with the LRI priorities;
2. To secure funding from external sources for research projects related to the LRI joint research agenda that cannot be funded (solely) by the LRI fund.

Objectives

1. To facilitate the development of research funding proposals in collaboration with concerned research groups;
2. To establish and maintain a joint research fund for leprosy research;
3. To facilitate adequate resourcing of leprosy research projects;
4. To provide an efficient, transparent and scientifically rigorous selection process of research proposals that fit the priorities set in the joint research policy;
5. To provide a scientifically high-quality monitoring mechanism of research projects supported by the LRI;
6. To expand the number of partners in the LRI.

Current research priorities

Based on current global research needs, the partners of the LRI have agreed on a joint policy with clearly defined research priorities. Research results should be directly applicable to leprosy services or to the wellbeing of persons affected by leprosy. In addition research projects need to generate results that can be used in the short- or medium term.

Five research areas are selected as main priorities.

1. Early detection

Promote and enable early detection of leprosy

Early detection is important to reduce further transmission, but particularly because it reduces the risk of permanent impairments. The LRI will support studies that examine approaches, methods or tools to improve early case detection. This will include health systems approaches to promote community awareness, appropriate health-seeking behaviour of patients and access to services, as well as the testing of lab-based tools for subclinical infection or disease. It may also include interventions to reduce community stigma, if this is a barrier to early detection in a given setting.

2. Nerve function impairment and reactions

Promote prevention, early detection and effective treatment of nerve function impairment (NFI) and reactions

Neural and ocular impairments are the main causes behind the many problems persons affected by leprosy may experience. The LRI will therefore support studies of approaches and interventions for primary prevention of nerve or ocular damage, methods to improve detection and interventions and treatment regimens to improve the prognosis of NFI and leprosy reactions.

3. Inclusion

Promote inclusion of persons affected by leprosy in society

Exclusion from society is the most feared and severe consequence of leprosy. This may happen overtly, as when people are sent away from their home or faced divorce, or in much more subtle ways, such as loss of status, gossip, avoidance, etc. The LRI will support research that promotes inclusion and participation of persons affected by leprosy in any aspect of society. Important aspects are relationships, including marriage and promotion of the sexual and reproductive health and rights of affected persons, livelihoods and labour participation, education, and participation in civil organisations, such as disabled people's organisations. Participation of affected persons in leprosy services is another aspect that deserves specific attention.

4. Prevention of disability

Improve the coverage of prevention of disability activities and their integration in national programmes and integrated wound and limb care programmes

Prevention of disabilities (POD) is a core component of leprosy services. Appropriate methods and tools are already available, but often they are not used and not used adequately. Examples are nerve function assessment and self-care training. Usually, POD interventions or activities are carried out in a leprosy-only mode, while there are many people with similar problems who would also benefit from such interventions and activities (e.g. people with diabetic neuropathy). The LRI will support implementation research that explores or provides ways to improve the use of existing methods and tools for POD, the integration of POD interventions in national leprosy policies and programmes, and the integration of leprosy-related POD in general wound and limb care programmes.

5. Interrupt transmission

Test methods and tools to interrupt the transmission and incidence of leprosy, including increasing the coverage of effective contact management and chemoprophylaxis

The ultimate goal of leprosy control services is to interrupt the transmission of leprosy. Current approaches to case detection and treatment with MDT have not led to a sufficient decrease in incidence of leprosy in many countries or areas within countries. Recent research has shown that strategies aim at contacts of leprosy patients are the most promising and cost-effective options to further reduce the incidence of leprosy. The LRI will support implementation research aimed at introducing or scaling up effective contact management or chemoprophylaxis interventions. Testing of additional contact examination interventions, chemoprophylaxis regimens or other prophylaxis approaches, such as immune-prophylaxis, would be eligible for support. Studies aimed at reducing or removing barriers to the effective use of contact-based interventions are also eligible for support.

3 Research

3.1 Proposals received and approved

The LRI uses a two-stage call for proposals. Initially applicants submit a Letter of Intent (LoI). These LoIs are reviewed by the LRI Steering Committee (SC) using the following criteria: (1) relevance and quality; (2) potential impact; (3) involvement of researchers from endemic countries and persons affected; and (4) value for money. Successful applicants are invited to further develop their research idea into a full proposal. The full proposals are reviewed by (at least) two independent external reviewers using the following criteria: (1) scientific quality and importance; (2) impact; and (3) requested support. Following their review, applicants are invited to respond to the feedback given and submit a rebuttal proposal. This rebuttal is reviewed by the independent Scientific Review Committee (SRC). Using the same criteria as the external reviewers, the SRC advises the Executive

Group (EG) on the scientific merit of the protocols. The SC further reviews the full proposals with the main aim of advising the EG with regard to perceived priority. When there are too many scientifically meritorious protocols, the SC will rank the protocols according to their priority. Finally, the EG decides which proposals are accepted for funding taking into account the available budget.

For the 2018 call for proposals, the success rate of the first stage (LoI selection) was higher than in preceding years – 21 of the 58 applicants (36%) who submitted an LoI were invited to submit a full proposal (Table 1). This resulted in 20 full proposals (one applicant successfully obtained funding elsewhere). Ten full proposals were accepted for funding: four projects focusing on early detection, two on nerve function impairment and reactions, and four on inclusion (Figure 2).

Table 1: Success rate in budget years 2016-2018

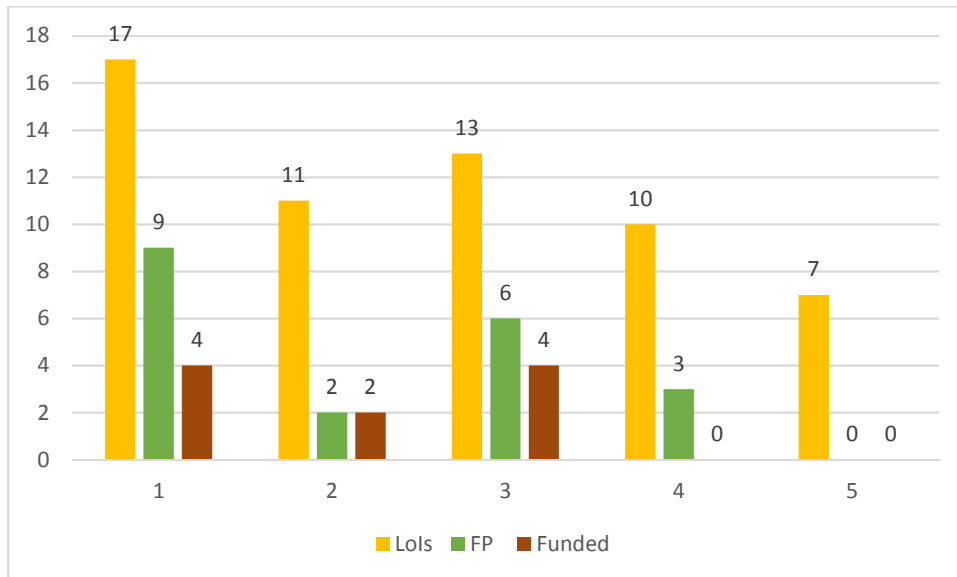
Budget year	Selection of Letter of Intent (LoI)			Selection of Full Proposals (FP)		
	Number	Accepted	Success rate	Number*	Accepted	Success rate
2016	70	15	21%	16	11	69%
2017	40	6	15%	10	4	40%
2018	58	21	36%	20	10	50%

**In 2016, one applicant from the preceding budget round was invited to skip the LoI phase and re-submit his/her full proposal in 2016. Similarly, in 2017 four applicants skipped the LoI phase. In 2018, one applicant successfully obtained funding elsewhere and did not submit a full proposal.*

Looking at the origin of the main applicants, over 80% of applicants submitting an Lol originated from, or worked in an endemic

country. This was similar among applicants submitting a full proposal.

Figure 1: Number of Letters of Intent and full proposals by research priority



LRI research priorities

1. Early detection
2. Nerve function impairment and reactions
3. Inclusion
4. Prevent disability
5. Interrupt transmission

3.2 New research projects funded

Four research projects in the research priority area of 'Early detection' were accepted for funding two in the area of 'Nerve function impairment and reaction', and four in the area

of 'Inclusion'. There were no proposals accepted for funding in the research priority areas on the 'Prevention of Disability' or 'Interruption of Transmission'.

Table 2: New projects started in 2018

Priority area	LRI FUNDED PROJECTS IN 2018	LEAD APPLICANT	TOTAL GRANT	FOCUS
1	Factors affecting migration, self-reporting and registration as leprosy cases in different prevalence area of Bangladesh.	Mr Jiptha Boiragee <i>The Leprosy Mission International Bangladesh</i>	€34,911	Bangladesh
1	Functional analysis of candidate variants in the early-onset leprosy phenotype using a novel cellular model.	Prof. Marcelo Tavora Mira <i>Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná</i>	€51,652	Brazil
1	Integrated strategy for early detection of leprosy and other skin NTDs of cutaneous expression in Cameroon.	Dr Alphonse Um Boock <i>FAIRMED</i>	€147,760	Cameroon
1	Using plasma metabolomics to increase our understanding of metabolic changes in leprosy and associated reactions: a proof-of-concept study.	Dr Jessica K. Fairley <i>Emory University School of Medicine USA</i>	€69,946	Brazil
2	A qualitative and participatory research to improve the management of Erythema Nodosum Leprosum.	Dr Ruth Peters <i>Athena Institute, Vrije Universiteit Netherlands</i>	€63,416	Indonesia, India
2	Design customized offloading devices to promote healing of plantar ulcers.	Mr David Prakash Kumar <i>Schieffelin Institute of Health Research & Leprosy Centre, Karigiri, India</i>	€35,497	India
3	Intersectionality of inclusion for health-related stigma reduction.	Prof. Irwanto <i>HIV & AIDS Research Center, Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia</i>	€23,200	Indonesia
3	Leprosy and religion in Nigeria: the role of Churches and Mosques in stigma reduction.	Mr Tever Anyor <i>The Leprosy Mission, Nigeria</i>	€37,126	Nigeria
3	Promoting inclusion where it matters most: Building resilience in individuals and families based on evidence and participatory methods.	Dr Zoica Bakirtzief da Silva Pereira <i>Federal University of Santa Maria, Brazil</i>	€30,182	India, Brazil
3	Promoting inclusion of people affected by Leprosy and Lymphatic Filariasis in generic community development.	Mrs Consolata Mpambara <i>German Leprosy and TB Relief Association Uganda</i>	€50,000	Uganda

An overview of these and other current projects can be found on <https://leprosyresearch.org/research/projects>

3.2.1 Example project: Early detection

Functional analysis of candidate variants in the early-onset leprosy phenotype using a novel cellular model.

Lead applicant	Prof. Marcelo Mira
Institute	Pontifical Catholic University of Parana, Brazil (PUCPR)
Country	Brazil
Start date	February 2018
Duration	24 months
Co-funding	-
Budget	€51,652

Over the past decades, intensive research has resulted in strong evidence for the existence of an innate, genetic component controlling susceptibility to leprosy; however, the exact mechanisms involved is not yet fully understood. In previous studies, the entire genome of members of a family presenting a rare leprosy case was sequenced by the investigators. It involved a family in which the disease was detected in two twin sisters at the very early age of 22 months. Also, their father and grandmother were affected, the only unaffected member was the mother. The hypothesis of the investigators was that differences in the DNA of the family members could point out what the genetic cause of the observed high leprosy susceptibility is. In fact, complex computational analysis reveal two variants in a gene named LRRK2 as strong candidates to control leprosy susceptibility in

the studied family; interestingly, several previous studies also have shown LRRK2 function in controlling immune response, and previous genetic studies have already associated LRRK2 variants with leprosy. Although our genetic results are promising, functional validation is necessary. Thus, the research group will obtain and modify cells from the skin of affected and unaffected family members to generate the LRRK2 variants. Next, these cells will be reprogrammed and differentiated into *M. leprae* cells target, such as macrophages. The macrophages will be infected in vitro with *M. leprae* and cellular events will be evaluated to inquire how such variants could contribute to leprosy susceptibility. Results may contribute to a better understanding of the molecular basis of the aetiology of leprosy.

3.2.2 Example project: Nerve function impairment and reactions

A qualitative and participatory research to improve the management of Erythema Nodosum Leprosum

Lead applicant	Dr Ruth Peters
Institute	VU University Amsterdam, Athena institute, The Netherlands
Country	India, Indonesia
Start date	July 2018
Duration	21 months
Co-funding	-
Budget	€63,416

Leprosy reactions are serious complications of leprosy which lead to impairment, disability and for instance pain. Treatment of leprosy reactions is available, but individuals with reactions often experience adverse effects (e.g. acne, diabetes mellitus, tuberculosis, mental health issues and even death) of such a treatment. Reactions may occur before, during or after successful completion of multi-drug therapy to cure leprosy. Leprosy reactions can be very stressful and negatively influence the quality of life and financial issues. Several studies on leprosy reactions have been or are currently undertaken to improve the situation. An important yet unexplored avenue is taking a so called 'participatory' (meaning involving people who experience leprosy reactions actively in the research process) and 'qualitative approach' (meaning exploring in-depth people's perceptions and the whys and hows) to obtain a thorough understanding of experiences and perceptions towards leprosy reactions.

perspectives of affected persons and taking a participatory approach? The study will be executed in India and Indonesia; two countries with high numbers of leprosy patients. The study aims to reveal the impact leprosy reactions have on the lives of those affected and to identify perspectives towards the improved treatment of the reactions. Based on the findings, recommendations will be formulated together with people affected by leprosy for easy to translate training material that is scalable (e.g. using video or mobile phone app) and that will help health care providers to deal better with leprosy reactions. The project will also enhance the collaboration between health care workers in leprosy endemic countries. This project aims to build local capacity for social research in what is currently a medicalised area of the leprosy work and will contribute to a PhD thesis of a researcher from an endemic country.

The main research question of the study is:
How can the management of leprosy reactions be improved by including the

3.2.3 Example project: Inclusion

Promoting inclusion of people affected by Leprosy and Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) in generic community development.

Lead applicant	Mrs Consolata Mpambara
Institute	German Leprosy and TB Relief Association, Uganda
Country	Uganda
Start date	May 2018
Duration	12 months
Co-funding	-
Budget	€50,000

Involvement of persons affected by leprosy and LF in education, health and livelihood is required to enable their full participation in all aspects of life. Social inclusion is considered a human right and a majority of United Nation (UN) Member States, including Uganda, have ratified the UN charter concerning the rights of persons with disabilities.

Leprosy and LF are common among poor communities where access to resources, facilities and opportunities is limited. Both leprosy and LF may lead to visible impairments which may result in stigma, discrimination and social exclusion. Community development programmes are aimed at empowering individuals to identify and mitigate their challenges as a means of improving their quality of life. Empowerment is also an important aspect of achieving an inclusive society. Inclusion of people affected by leprosy and LF requires establishing their participation in community development

programmes to inform effective planning and implementation of strategies for improvement.

The specific research questions of this project are therefore:

1. How are persons affected by leprosy and LF involved in community development programmes in post-conflict regions and refugee prone regions of Uganda?
2. What facilitates and what hinders persons affected by leprosy and LF from getting involved in community development programmes?
3. What problems do persons affected by leprosy and LF experience in community development?
4. What can be done to increase involvement of people affected by leprosy and LF in community development programmes?

4 Capacity building

4.1 The LRI Spring Meeting

The LRI Spring Meeting is a yearly event for LRI funded researchers – with the aim to present research updates to the LRI Scientific Review Committee (SRC) and the LRI Steering Committee (SC) and representatives from all funded research groups. The meeting also creates an opportunity to meet with and learn from fellow researchers and to share ideas between researchers, funders and other stakeholders. Traditionally, each project that started in the year before the meeting or earlier is invited to send a representative to present (interim) results to the members of the Scientific Review Committee, the Steering Committee and to each other.

The LRI Spring Meeting 2018 lasted two days and had a record of 28 presentations. For the first time, also R2STOP funded researchers were invited to present their projects. In total,

65 persons attended the meeting, including representatives of ILEP, the European and Developing Countries Clinical Trial Partners (EDCTP), Novartis Foundation and the Turing Foundation.

On the second afternoon, four thematic sessions offered the opportunity to engage with other researchers about the following topics: (1) applicability and dissemination of research results; (2) diagnostics; (3) delay in diagnosis; (4) immunoprophylaxis. Others participated in one of three different focus group discussions – focusing on lab related research questions, clinical/public health related research questions and social science related research questions. The outcome of these focus group discussions were used in the overall Research Priorities Project that the LRI conducted in 2018 (see page 14).



4.2 Operational Research Workshop

In 2018 the second Operational Research workshop was organized. The goal of these workshops is to increase the quality of operational research proposals through capacity strengthening workshops, aimed at teaching research methods, including proposal writing, with additional mentoring during the implementation phase.

This year the workshop was hosted by NLR Nepal in Kathmandu. There was a lot of interest in the workshop and eighteen research teams applied for participation. After a selection process, eight teams were invited to participate from six different

countries: Bangladesh (1), India (2), Nepal (1), Pakistan (1), Indonesia (1), Sri Lanka (1) and one multi-country team (India and Nepal). The workshop resulted in seven Letters of Intent submitted for the LRI 2019 budget round.

Two of the four teams from the 2017 Operational Research workshop received funding in 2018 for their protocol. The other two were invited to resubmit a protocol during the next budget round.



5 Other activities

5.1 External evaluation

In 2018, it had been five years since the LRI was launched and therefore the LRI commissioned an external evaluation of its work. The aim was to evaluate our selection process and to evaluate the scientific quality and output of the projects that the LRI has funded.

A team of three independent external evaluators conducted a desk review of relevant documents from research applications; sent questionnaires to principle investigators of LRI-funded research projects, and to applicants of rejected Letters of Intent/full proposals; and held several key informant interviews. Their conclusions were that:

The LRI has been successful to date in developing an objective, fair and thoughtful selection system for generating scientifically well designed research applications and for funding leprosy-related studies. Furthermore, the findings indicated that the LRI has had a major impact on leprosy-related research, making funding available for research related to a range of relevant issues, encouraging applications and increasing the number of funded studies. One of the recommendations was to take additional steps to address the gap between the dissemination and utilization of results into practice. The LRI plans to start working on this important topic in 2019.

5.2 Research Priorities: a stakeholders' consultation

In 2018, the LRI also conducted a project to evaluate which leprosy-related research topics are presently considered to be the most important – in order to re-evaluate its own research priorities. Other developments

in the past five years also provided reasons why an evaluation of the research priorities was considered timely, including the launch of the new WHO Global Leprosy Strategy 2016-2020, the Triple Zero Campaign of the International Federation of Anti- Leprosy Associations (ILEP), and the launch of the Global Partnership for Zero Leprosy (GPZL).

The topics identified in this stakeholders consultation were very much in line with the current LRI research priorities. Research into the mental health of persons affected by leprosy was identified as a novel topic. The findings aim to contribute to a novel inclusive agenda for leprosy and therefore, are not only relevant for the LRI – but may also contribute to research agenda setting by others, most notably the recently launched GPZL. The final results of the consultation have been submitted for publication in Leprosy Review.

5.3 Grant management system

In December 2018 the LRI launched an online Application Portal. In the future, applications and processing of the applications throughout the grant cycle will be done through an online Grant Management System. The portal was developed with Fluent Technology, using Flexi-grant's Grant Management Software.

6 Current and Future perspectives

The call for proposals to be financed under the LRI 2020 budget was published in December 2018. Applications will, for the first time, have to be submitted via the online LRI Application Portal (see page 14). For this call - proposals addressing any of the five LRI research priorities will be eligible for funding.

Decisions about approvals for the budget 2019 were discussed in the Executives Group meeting of November 2018. These will be reported in the 2019 annual report.

In February 2019, a third Operational Research Workshop training will be organised in Nairobi, Kenya – serving research teams from Africa.

In April 2019, the LRI Spring Meeting will be organised in the Netherlands.

The search for additional partners and new co-funders of LRI approved research projects will continue in 2019. The need and requests for leprosy-related research still exceed the available budget of the LRI and its present co-funders.

In the coming period, the LRI will also look into ways of collaborating with the Global Partnership for Zero Leprosy. The starting point of this process is, that the LRI wishes to align its efforts and Research Priorities with the Research Agenda under development by the Global Partnership, maximizing our joint impact in promoting, facilitating and funding high-quality leprosy research.

7 Who is who in the LRI

Executives Group

The LRI Executives Group (EG) consists of the executive directors of the LRI partners.

Mr Jan van Berkel	Director, NLR (Chair)
Mr Peter Derrick	CEO, effect:hope
Mr Burkard Kömm	CEO, GLRA
Mr Brent Morgan	Director, TLMI
Mr Bill Simmons	President/CEO, ALM

Steering Committee

The LRI is guided by a Steering Committee (SC). The SC membership comprises the research consultants or coordinators of the LRI partner organisations (ex-officio) and an independent Chair. The members in 2018 were:

Dr David Scollard, MD PhD	Retired Director of the National Hansen's Disease Programs (Chair)
Dr Wim H. van Brakel, MD MSc PhD	Medical Director, NLR (Secretary)
Dr Tom P. Gillis, BSc MSc PhD (until July 2018)	Research Coordinator, effect:hope
Dr Peter Steinmann, MSc PhD (from October 2018)	Project Leader, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute; Chair SRC R2Stop
Dr Christa Kasang, MSc PhD	Research Coordinator, GLRA
Dr Pim Kuipers, BA (Hons) MA PhD (until July 2018)	Research Coordinator, TLMI
Mrs Jannine Ebenso (from September 2018)	Head of Quality Assurance, TLMI
Dr Paul R. Saunderson, MBBS MSc PhD	Medical Director, ALM

The LRI SC is responsible to LRI Executives Group (EG).

Scientific Review Committee

The quality, relevance and feasibility of submitted research proposals are assessed by the independent Scientific Review Committee (SRC), comprising experts in leprosy, clinical medicine, public health, rehabilitation and social sciences. This committee makes recommendations to the LRI EG concerning funding. The SRC also monitors the progress of the ongoing projects. Members serve for a maximum of two terms (eight years). The SRC members in 2018 were:

Prof. Dr William R. Faber (Chair)	Emeritus Professor of Tropical Dermatology, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands
Dr Jos H.M. Dekker	Rehabilitation Physician, Heliomare Rehabilitation Centre at Red Cross Hospital, Netherlands
Dr Gigi J. Ebenezer	Associate Professor, Neurology Department, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, USA
Dr Bassey E. Ebenso	Research Fellow, Leeds University, Institute of Health Science, United Kingdom
Prof. Dr Victor P.M.G. Rutten	Associate Professor at Department of Infectious Diseases and Immunology, University of Utrecht, Netherlands and Extraordinary Professor at Department of Veterinary Tropical Diseases, University of Pretoria, South Africa
Prof. Dr Maria Leide W.R de Oliveira	Professor of Dermatology, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Prof. Dr Tjip S. van der Werf	Pulmonologist, Head of the Infectious diseases service & Tuberculosis unit, University Medical Centre Groningen, Netherlands

Office team

Ms Nicole Dinnissen, MSc	Programme Officer
Dr Nienke Veldhuijzen, MD MPH PhD	Technical Officer
Ms Linda van den Berg	Secretary

8 Financial paragraph

Summary Budget Stichting Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI) 2019

Amounts in Euro

Income	Budget 2019
Income from contributors	1,216,000
Other income	20,000
Sum of income	1,236,000
Expenses:	Budget 2019
Research project costs	1,416,000
Running costs (via NLR) and other operating expenses	216,000
Sum of expenses	1,632,000
Result	(396,000)

Please refer to the annual accounts of LRI for the detailed budget of 2019.

Financial results 2018

In 2018 the LRI received a total contribution from partners of € 1,107,492 and in addition to this an amount of € 20,118 was received from other income. The total expenses were € 839,602. The positive result of 2018 amounting to € 288,008 is added to the earmarked reserves of the LRI. This increased the total earmarked reserves from € 549,349 to € 837,357. The earmarked reserves are formed in accordance with the LRI policy, please refer to the notes accompanying the annual account for 2018 for the LRI policy.

The freely available funds, consisting of cash held in the bank account as per 31 December 2018 amounts to € 736,447.

Outlook 2019

LRI will receive a contribution of € 1,216,000 from partners and an amount of € 20,000 from others. The expected expenditures will be € 1,632,000. Please refer to the year plan of the LRI published on the website for the detailed budget and a detailed description of the activities in 2019.

Annual Accounts 2018
Jaarrekening 2018
Stichting Leprosy Research Initiative
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

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I. Balance sheet as at 31 December 2018

Amounts in Euros

	Notes	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
ASSETS			
<i>Fixed assets</i>			
Tangible fixed assets	1.	€ 0	€ 0
		€ 0	€ 0
<i>Current assets</i>			
Accounts receivable	2.	€ 1.474	€ 0
Contributions due		€ 174.735	€ 179.651
Balances and accounts to be received from NLR		€ 0	€ 115.210
Paid in advance		€ 79.060	€ 203.276
Cash and cash equivalents		€ 736.447	€ 84.965
		€ 991.717	€ 583.103
Total assets		€ 991.717	€ 583.103
LIABILITIES			
<i>Reserves</i>			
Continuity reserves	3.	€ 0	€ 0
Earmarked reserves		€ 837.357	€ 549.349
		€ 837.357	€ 549.349
<i>Short-term liabilities</i>			
Accounts payable	4.	€ 98.406	€ 33.755
Balances and accounts to NLR		€ 55.952	€ 0
Total liabilities		€ 991.717	€ 583.103

Annual Accounts LRI 2018

II. Statement of Income and Expenses for the year 2018

Amounts in Euros

	Notes	Realisation 2018	Budget 2018	Realisation 2017
INCOME:	5.			
Income from allied and joint non-profit organisations	€	1.107.492	€ 1.111.000	€ 1.085.600
Other income	€	20.118	€ 19.000	€ 24.740
Total income	€	1.127.610	€ 1.130.000	€ 1.110.340
EXPENSES:	6.			
Research project costs	€	588.848	€ 1.093.000	€ 831.434
Staff costs, housing and office costs	€	198.086	€ 184.000	€ 156.226
Other operating expenses	€	52.667	€ 43.000	€ 20.691
Total expenses	€	839.602	€ 1.320.000	€ 1.008.351
Result of income and expenses	€	288.008	€ -190.000,00	€ 101.989

III. Notes accompanying the annual account for 2018

a. General and accounting policies

This is the annual account of 2018 of LRI (Stichting Leprosy Research Initiative). The LRI has been registered since June 1st 2015 as a Foundation under Dutch law. The LRI has taken over all activities from the 1st of January of 2015 from NLR and this are annual accounts of the LRI presented for the year 2018, started on the 1st of January and ended December 31st. The LRI is registered under Chamber of Commerce no. 3431874.

General note on the accounting policies

The annual account has been prepared in accordance with Guideline C for small non-profit organisations (Dutch: Richtlijn C1 Kleine organisaties zonder winststreven) as published by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board (Raad voor de Jaarverslaggeving) and revised in 2016.

Activities

LRI (Leprosy Research Initiative) is a combined venture of NLR, American Leprosy Missions (ALM), German Leprosy and Tuberculosis Relief Association (GLRA), effect:hope (The Leprosy Mission Canada) and The Leprosy Mission International (TLMi). Guided by an allied policy with clearly defined research priorities, the partners have established a joint fund to support leprosy research. The joint fund is reserved for research that is exclusively or strongly related to leprosy. A comprehensive explanation of our mission and goals and a detailed account of the content of our work can be found in our annual report.

LRI work proceedings and work activities

The LRI has all its work proceedings and activities fully delegated to NLR. NLR runs the Leprosy Research Initiative's secretariat and all work proceedings and activities are also performed by NLR. The Supervisory Board of NLR supervises the proceedings and activities as reported by the NLR Director.

Registered address

The registered and actual address of the LRI is Wibautstraat 137k, 1097 DN in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Accounting period

The annual accounts have been drawn up by reference for an accounting period of one year. The financial year is equal to the calendar year. The annual accounts have been prepared on a historical cost basis of accounting.

Comparison with prior year(s) and opening balance

On January 1st 2015, LRI has taken over all activities that fall within the objectives of LRI from NLR, including assets and liabilities. These funds are allocated for specific research projects and for funding of the current research projects, to grant new projects and for the running costs of the LRI foundation. The comparison with 31 December 2017 is shown on the balance sheet of the annual accounts.

Accounting policies for the valuation of assets and liabilities and the determination of the result

All amounts in the annual accounts are in Euros or a multiple of 1,000 Euro, or rounded to the nearest amount in Euros. The amounts are compared to the part for research activities and objectives from the formal LRI budget for 2018 (approved by the Supervisory Board of NLR in December 2017).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the principle of continuity.

Income from funding and the allocation of funds

Each LRI partner has committed an annual contribution to the LRI research fund and contributes an equal share to the LRI running costs. The income from partners, associate partners, contributors and co-financiers are recognised in the year to which the item of income relates and are allocated to the year in question on a actual cost basis. The income is shown gross, before any deduction of associated costs, unless otherwise is stated. Necessary costs to realise certain benefits, are presented in the statement of income and expenses as expense.

Accounts receivable

Receivables are initially valued at the fair value of the consideration to be received, including transaction costs if material.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances represents the balance of the bank account held for head office of the LRI, in the Netherlands and are immediately accessible. LRI does not have any borrowings or loans. LRI does not invest nor does it make use of any financial instruments.

General note on the balance sheet and statement of income and expenses

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 recognised at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred. The balance sheet and statement of income and expenses include references to the notes. Notes to the line items of the balance sheet and the statement of income and expenses have been numbered in the financial statements.

Foreign currency

The annual accounts are presented in euro. Transactions in foreign currency are converted to Euro at the exchange rate of the transaction date.

Reserves

LRI ensures that contributions are used for the intended cause. If more money was received for a specific research project than needed in that particular year for that project, the LRI will allocate this money to the same project in the following year. If LRI no longer supports the project the following year, LRI will use the funds for a similar project. In the event there are no such projects, we will deposit the money in the general joint fund or refund this to the contributor. The reserves is the result of income and expenses and is held in accordance with budgets for (scientific) research and running costs of the LRI for future years to ensure sustainability of the LRI so that its projects proceedings and activities are not affected and to grant new research project proposals. The surplus amounts are retained in as safe as possible bank accounts with trustworthy banks. The result of 2018 is added to the earmarked reserves. The earmarked reserve consists of reserves set aside for future funding of LRI projects. The LRI holds no investments.

Management of the LRI and remuneration of Supervisory Board and Executive Group

As a Foundation the LRI is managed by the director of Netherlands Leprosy Relief (NLR), implementing the decisions of the LRI Executive Group and supervised by the Supervisory Board of NLR. No remuneratiron was paid to the Supervisory Board members and Director of NLR, and no loans, advances or guarantees were given. In 2018 no expenses were reimbursed.

Events after the reporting period

In these accounts no significant events after the reporting period occurred which should be included.

Publication

This report is available on www.leprosyresearch.org. The 2018 annual report and the annual accounts are available in a digital format primarily for environmental reasons. A (free of charge) printed copy can be obtained on request.

III b. Notes to the Balance sheet 2018

1. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are used for the main activities and entirely held for operational management. The LRI holds no tangible fixed assets and therefore this is not valued in 2018. Also in 2017 no tangible fixed assets were required.

2. Receivables

All receivables are due within one year.

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	in €	in €
Contributions and amounts due	174.735	179.651
Funds and accounts to be received from NLR	0	115.210
Paid in advance	79.060	203.276
Cash and cash equivalents	736.447	84.965
	<u>990.242</u>	<u>583.103</u>

The item contributions and amounts due relates to co-financing funds from the Turing Foundation and the contribution of The Mission to End Leprosy (TLM Ireland) to research projects and supporting funds for the running costs of the LRI for the year 2018. This is expected but not yet received income from partners. The major part of the contributions due are already received in the first quarter of 2019. The income from contributions are accounted for once the commitment has been confirmed.

The item amounts to be received from NLR relates to the funds and accounts to be received from NLR. From January 1st of 2015, the LRI has taken over all activities that fall within the objectives of LRI from NLR, including assets and liabilities. The amount of € 115,210 in 2017 reflects to the amount that is to be received from NLR. This amount has been settled in 2018. The amount under funds and accounts to be received from NLR was cleared. However, a debt incurred at the end of the year of 2018 towards NLR, this amount is recorded as a liability (note 4) on the balance sheet.

The paid in advance amounts, also prepayments, which are already effectuated in 2018, are payments to research institutes and universities for activities in the first quarter of 2019.

Cash and cash equivalents are cash and bank balances in Euros in the Netherlands held by the LRI office in Amsterdam. LRI holds its main current account at ING Bank (NL). The balance of cash and cash equivalents is immediately available. The cash and cash equivalents balance for the year ended 31 December 2018 is € 736,447.

3. Reserves

The reserves are the result of income and expenses and are held in accordance with budgets for (scientific) research and running costs of the LRI for future years to ensure sustainability of the LRI so that its projects proceedings and ongoing activities are not affected and also to grant new research project proposals.

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	in €	in €
Earmarked reserves	837.357	549.349
	<u>837.357</u>	<u>549.349</u>

General notes on the reserves

In 2018 a few projects started later which resulted in a higher positive result (€ 121,000) than budgeted. One research project is still in the initial phase. The project duration will be extended and a part of the budget of 2018 (€ 101,000) will be spent in following years. The result of 2018 arrived at € 288,008 and is added to the earmarked reserves of LRI.

- LRI ensures that contributions are used for the intended cause. If more money was received for a specific research project than needed in that particular year for that project, the LRI will allocate this money to the same project in the following year. From the total amounts received in 2018, a few partners contributed to specific research projects which remained unspent in 2018. The majority of these funds has been allocated to activities in 2019. These consist of financing the current projects, award new research projects and a proportional part for financing the LRI organisation.

- LRI holds no continuity reserve.

The LRI's reserves are as follows:

	Continuity reserves	Earmarked reserves	Total
	in €	in €	in €
Balance as per 1 January 2018	0	549.349	549.349
- Movements	0	0	0
- Withdrawals and additions	0	288.008	288.008
Balance as per 31 December 2018	0	837.357	837.357

4. Short-term liabilities

All current liabilities fall due in less than one year. The fair value of the current liabilities approximates the book value due to its short-term character.

Accounts payable

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	in €	in €
Accounts payable/creditors	98.406	33.755
	<u>98.406</u>	<u>33.755</u>

Accounts payable are mainly amounts payable to the amount of € 43,976 for (scientific) research in 2018, not yet formally invoiced by the researchers and institutes concerned. This item also concerns fees (€ 6,000) for the independent external auditor Dubois who performs the audit. These are paid in the first half year of 2019 by the LRI. The amounts received in advance (€ 48,142) are also calculated under this item, which are unspent funds from Turing Foundation towards research projects.

Balances and accounts to NLR

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	in €	in €
	55.952	0
	<u>55.952</u>	<u>0</u>

The amount of € 55,952 reflects to the debt LRI has towards NLR. This amount has been settled in 2019.

Commitments not included in the balance sheet

LRI has made commitments for 2018 and beyond for running research projects for a total value of € 1,233,610.

III c. Notes to the Statement of Income and Expenses 2018

Amounts in Euros

5. Income

Each LRI partner has committed an annual contribution to the joint LRI research fund and contributes an equal share to the LRI running costs. In 2018 the current partners are: NLR, American Leprosy Missions (ALM), German Leprosy and Tuberculosis Relief Association (GLRA/DAHAW), effect:hope (The Leprosy Mission Canada) and The Leprosy Mission International (TLMI). The Mission to End Leprosy (TLM Ireland) supports the running costs of the LRI. The breakdown of the total income is as follows:

		Realisation 2018	Budget 2018	Realisation 2017
		in €	in €	in €
Income from allied and joint non-profit organisations	ALM	272.800	273.000	271.400
	effect:hope	132.800	133.000	131.400
	GLRA/DAHAW	182.800	183.000	181.400
	TLM International	132.800	133.000	131.400
	The Mission to End Leprosy	20.000	20.000	20.000
	NLR	350.000	350.000	350.000
Other income	Turing Foundation	17.848	19.000	22.470
	Others	18.562	20.000	2.270
		<u>1.127.610</u>	<u>1.130.000</u>	<u>1.110.340</u>

The total amount available for allocation in line with the objectives for 2018 arrived at: € 1,127,610.

The realisation of the total income in 2018 was according to the drawn up budget. From the Turing Foundation we received a contribution for the running costs of the LRI to the amount of € 17,848. The Turing Foundation contributes five percent of their actual co-funded allocated budget on project funding towards running costs as realised at the end of the year 2018. The amount under others consists of a refund from a project that has been completed and refunds in the costs for the LRI Spring Meeting.

6. Expenses

The expenses mainly involve the funding of (scientific) research project costs. A total of 29 research projects have been funded in 2018 and in the meantime three of these projects are completed in 2018. In 2018 the LRI initiated also a Spring Meeting which is held annually and a workshop on operational research in Nepal. Also the Evaluation LRI research agenda/policy & LRI output evaluation took place in 2018. Please refer to the overview of research costs on page 11 for the specification of the project expenses. The LRI has spent a total of € 839,602 (2017: € 1,006,081) on research funding and running costs.

	Realisation 2018	Budget 2018	Realisation 2017
	in €	in €	in €
<i>Research</i>			
- Research projects funding	588.848	1.093.000	831.434
	<u>588.848</u>	<u>1.093.000</u>	<u>831.434</u>

The actual research project costs were 46% lower than budgeted due to the fact that most of the new LRI projects started their activities around May 2018. However the budgets for the research projects are year budgets and also allocated yearly, and from the moment a proposal is granted the project should start within six months. The research project overview on page 11 specifies the granted funds per (scientific) research project.

The executive institutions of 9 out of 32 research projects determined that additional time is needed to meet the objectives of the awarded grant and applied for a no-cost extension, extending the project period beyond the original project end date without additional funding. The LRI has approved the requests of the grantees in accordance with the LRI policy, allowing the completion of the projects in 2019. Therefore final payment for these projects in 2018 is postponed and will take place in 2019 upon completion of the project.

The total grant of one research project is completely co-financed, however the actual costs were € 100,000 lower than expected.

Including the amount co-financed by Turing Foundation and planning the total budget allocated under the LRI policy in 2018 sums up to € 1,165,157.

	Realisation 2018	Budget 2018	Realisation 2017
	in €	in €	in €
<i>Running costs</i>			
- Staff, housing and office costs	198.086	184.000	156.226
- Other operating expenses	52.667	43.000	20.691
	<u>250.753</u>	<u>227.000</u>	<u>176.917</u>

LRI has no staff members, all staff is employed by NLR. Due to this fact, NLR runs the LRI's secretariat, therefore the running costs mainly involves wages, salaries, pension costs (insured with Pensioenfonds Zorg en Welzijn), social security charges to the amount of € 166,967 and other charged support costs for the LRI secretariat officers to the amount of € 31,119. These costs are reimbursed to NLR. In 2018 on average equivalents 2.1 fte (2017: 1.8) were employed via NLR in the LRI secretariat in Amsterdam. The LRI has no staff employed abroad during 2018. For the LRI officers the NLR standard terms, benefits and conditions of employment apply.

In 2018 the total running costs were 10% higher than budgetted due to illness of a staff member, to fill this position temporary staff has been recruited. From August 2018, the vacancy of this LRI position has been filled.

The staff costs for the LRI officers arrived at € 166,967 and can be specified as follows:

	Realisation 2018	Budget 2018	Realisation 2017
	in €	in €	in €
Wages and salaries	127.940	119.000	102.312
Social security costs	19.965	18.000	15.508
Pension contributions	14.136	13.000	10.429
Other personnel costs	4.925	6.000	4.047
	<u>166.967</u>	<u>156.000</u>	<u>132.295</u>

Number of LRI employees on Dec. 31	3	3	3
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In addition to these staff costs for the LRI officers, the running costs also consist of the housing and general office expenses that cannot be directly allocated to the research projects. The other charged support costs involves the housing and general office expenses at € 31,119 in 2018 (2017: € 23,931). The total staff costs of the LRI amount to € 166,967. This was 7% higher than budgetted.

The Director of NLR and the Supervisory Board of the NLR and the Executive Group of the LRI, do their work on a voluntary basis and do not receive any remuneration for their activities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of Stichting Leprosy Research Initiative in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2018 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2018 of Stichting Leprosy Research Initiative based in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stichting Leprosy Research Initiative as at 31 December 2018 and of its result for 2018 in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting C1 "Small not-for-profit organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018;
2. the Statement of Income and Expenses for 2018; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Stichting Leprosy Research Initiative in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Oranje Nassaulaan 1
1075 AH Amsterdam
Postbus 53028
1007 RA Amsterdam

Telefoon 020 571 23 45
E-mail info@dubois.nl
www.dubois.nl
KvK nummer 34374865



B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- the Management Board's report;
- other information;
- annexes.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements. Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the Management Board's report, in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting C1 "Small not-for-profit organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board for the financial statements

The Management Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting C1 "Small not-for-profit organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. Furthermore, the Management Board is responsible for such internal control as the Management Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the Management Board is responsible for assessing the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the Management Board should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management Board should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process of the organisation.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.



Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements.

Our audit included e.g.:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the foundation's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management Board;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a foundation to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Amsterdam, 24 June 2019

Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants

Signed on original:
A.P. Buteijn RA

annex 1

Overview of research projects with
budget comparison 2018

Amounts in Euros

Project number		Budget 2018	Realisation 2018*)
	1. Current research projects		
703.15.01	INF/Delays in diagnosis & treatment	13.266	3.276
703.15.05	IDRI/Integration of rapid diagnostic tests to facilitate case management	30.556	40.556
703.15.07	EUR/Field evaluation of novel immunodiagn INDIGO	210.213	60.713
703.15.43	HSRA/Internat.collaboration for translation of Mleprae	17.185	0
703.15.15	TLM India/Comparison of 3 types targeted community	33.908	18.074
703.15.45	FIOCRUZ/Evaluation of the qPCR in household contact	8.896	2.899
703.15.41	TLM Nepal/Helminth influences in leprosy	52.448	52.448
709.00.20	SRC Spring & Autumn meeting	70.000	55.618
704.16.31	PUCP/Comparative sequencing, Brasil	2.618	0
704.16.34	Enablement/Role of Christian churches, Nigeria	0	396
704.16.43	IDEA/UN Guidelines Regarding Leprosy & Human Rights, US	4.998	0
704.16.47	NLR Indonesia/Promoting inclusive & enabl. environm.	29.497	10.378
704.16.49	NLR Indonesia/Map the Gap - Inclusive medical rehab	0	4.249
704.16.57	SIH-R & LC/To identify Mycobacterium leprae, India	13.969	4.603
704.16.59	MSU/Biomarkers for early detection of leprosy, India/US	18.160	0
704.16.71	ENLIST MTX - two randomised controlled trials in ENL	114.559	0
705.17.07	LWM/Inflamed Skin Lesions Along an Area of a Peripheral Nerve	44.178	44.178
705.17.23	TLMB/Long term attributable impact of CBR	2.631	0
705.17.30	ENAPAL/Family-based approaches self-management	46.536	36.803
705.17.41	SIH-R & LC/Mobile Technology (M-Health) India	11.490	8.361
706.18.01	Evaluation LRI research agenda/policy & LRI output evaluation	10.000	23.534
706.18.99	Workshop on operational research	35.000	20.970
706.18.28	Enablement/Leprosy and Religion in Nigeria	20.000	16.783
706.18.39	PUCPR/Functional analysis	45.236	24.853
706.18.46	FUSM/ILEP Promoting inclusion where it matters most	30.182	10.876
706.18.20	VU Amsterdam/Intersectionality of inclusion	9.300	6.725
706.18.24	TLMB - Factors affecting migration	22.717	18.904
706.18.29	SIHR&LC/Design a customized offloading devices	13.125	12.038
706.18.45	Athena Institute/A qualitative and participatory research	36.421	20.024
706.18.49	GLRA Uganda - Promoting inclusion of people affected	50.000	34.447
706.18.52	FAIRMED/Integrated strategy for early detection	49.201	34.541
706.18.57	EUSM/Describing metabolic profiles in leprosy	46.363	22.602
	Total research costs for current projects	1.092.653	588.848
	2. Running costs (staff, housing and office costs)	184.000	198.086
	3. Other operating expenses	43.000	52.667
	SUBTOTAL	1.319.653	839.602
	TOTAL	1.319.653	839.602

*) The realisation is excluding co-financing from Turing Foundation (€ 342,477) and plan:g (€ 30,000)

Budget Stichting Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI) 2019

Amounts x €1,000/ in Euro thousands

Main Group	Specification	Budget 2019	Realisation 2018	Budget 2018
<u>Income:</u>				
- Income from contributors *)	ALM	374	273	273
	Damien Foundation	20	0	0
	effect:hope	134	133	133
	GLRA/DAHW	184	183	183
	TLM International	134	133	133
	The Mission to End Leprosy	20	20	20
	NLR	350	350	350
- Other income	Turing Foundation	20	18	19
	Others	0	19	20
Sum of income		1.235	1.128	1.130

	Budget 2019	Realisation 2017	Budget 2017
<u>Expenses:</u>			
Expenses on the Objectives:			
- Research project costs	1.416	589	1.093
TOTAL RESEARCH PROJECTS BUDGET	1.416	589	1.093
	1.416	589	1.093
-Running costs (via NLR) and other operating expenses	216	251	227
	216	251	227
Sum of expenses	1.632	840	1.320
Result	(397)	288	(190)
Accumulated joint fund balance 2018		102	
Accumulated joint fund balance 2019		288	

*) Turing Foundation has cofinanced a total of € 342,477 to research projects in 2018 (2017: € 441,053). Plan:g cofinanced a total of € 30,000 (2017: € 44,042) towards two research projects. The total allocated funding, including cofinancing by Turing Foundation and plan:g via the LRI is € 1,165,157 in 2018 (2017: € 1,501,105).

annex 3

Multi Annual Budget Stichting Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI) 2019-2021

Amounts x €1,000/ in Euro thousands

This overview shows the budget and projection for the upcoming three years:

	Budget 2019	Projection 2020	Projection 2021
Income:			
Income from contributors	1.235	1.075	1.065
Sum of income	1.235	1.075	1.065
Expenses:			
Expenses on the Objectives:			
- Approved Leprosy research projects (ongoing)	797	440	242
- Funding of new research projects	619	253	234
	1.416	693	476
Running costs	216	216	216
	216	216	216
Sum of expenses	1.632	909	692
Result	(397)	166	374
	=====	=====	=====

annex 4

Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI)

Management Board

From

NLR

1-6-2015

Executives Group

The LRI Executives Group (EG) consists of the executive directors of the LRI partners.

Mr B. Simmons
President/Chief Executive Officer; American Leprosy Missions

Mr B. Kömm
Chief Executive Officer; German Leprosy Relief Association

Mr P. Derrick
Chief Executive Officer; effect:hope

Mr B. Morgan
Director; The Leprosy Mission International

Mr J. van Berkel
Director; NLR (Chair)