Outline

- Background
- Purpose
- Target audience
- Integrating TB activities
- The ENGAGE-TB approach
Background

- TB second largest killer after HIV
- A third of those with TB are either not diagnosed or not reported
- A wider range of stakeholders needs to be involved
- NGOs and other CSOs are able to reach remote and marginalized populations
- Community-based TB activities can help to reach many more

![Pie chart showing persons with TB: 67% reached/reported, 33% unreached/not reported](chart.png)
Background: Evolution of WHO response

1998
“Community TB care in Africa” Project
- Research; evidence building
- Rx support: DOT, case detection
- Africa, Asia and Latin America

2003

2006
Component 5
- \( \text{ACSM} \)

2008
Social justice
- Partnerships
- NTP and CSOs

2010
- Definition
- Simplification
- Monitoring
- Guidance need

NTP is primary stakeholder
NTP and CSO are stakeholders
Global monitoring of community based TB activities by WHO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global TB Control Report</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 2006-2009 : haphazard data</td>
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<td>• 2009-2011 : no data collected</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Confusion on what constitute community based TB activities</td>
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<td>• Lack of clarity on what needs to be collected</td>
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<td>• Weak or no indicators</td>
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<td>• Too much qualitative data and difficult to validate</td>
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<td>• Confusion among terminologies and activities (e.g. ACSM)</td>
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Purpose

- Provide guidance on the implementation of community-based TB prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care activities
- Provide guidance on collaboration between NTPs and NGOs and other CSOs working on community-based TB activities

ENGAGE-TB approach
Target audience

- NGOs and other CSOs
- NTPs and their equivalents
- Patients and communities affected by TB
- Funding agencies
- Researchers
Integrating TB

- Assisting early detection
- Assisting treatment support
- Preventing TB transmission
- Addressing the social determinants
Integrating TB in projects

- **HIV** – screen for TB; help them receive IPT

- **MCH** – pregnant women test for HIV; screen for TB. Watch children under 5

- **Education** – TB messages in curricula; children recognize TB symptoms

- **Agriculture/income generation/water and sanitation**
  - Raise awareness
  - Encourage those with symptoms to get their sputum examined
  - Provide support eg nutritional, psychosocial, treatment adherence, transport
Principles

- Mutual understanding and respect
- Consideration for local contexts and values
- A single national system for monitoring with standardized indicators
Situation analysis

- Collect basic data
- Review the main actors and factors
- Gather qualitative information
- Analyse SWOTs
Enabling Environment

- Supportive policies; simple procedures
Enabling Environment

- NGO coordinating body and regular meetings with NTP
Guidelines and tools

- National operational guidance
- Standardized tools — forms for referrals, diagnosis, treatment; registers
- Training curriculum
- Locally tailored “how-to” manual
Task identification

- NTPs should include engagement of NGOs in their plans

- NGOs should consult with NTPs and link with facilities

- Full range of options for community-based TB services – e.g. prevention, screening, referral, treatment support, advocacy
Monitoring and evaluation

- Two indicators monitored:
  - Referrals and new notifications: how many referred by CHWs and CHVs
  - Treatment success rates among those receiving support from CHWs and CHVs

- Periodic evaluation – qualitative information as well
  - Presence of an NCB, trends in membership, etc
  - Quality of NTP interaction with NCB
Capacity building

- Human resources
- Financial resources
- Physical assets
- Management and leadership
- Systems and processes
Thank you