ENGAGE Approach « Civil Society Involve in TB Community Control Activities »

Democratic Republic of the Congo
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Presentation Plan

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Introduction

• 30% of TB cases are not notified in DRC.
• TB control is not possible without community.
• There are several CSO, NGO working in the communities but only two involve TB activities.
• For this, DRC implemented a pilot project to involve CSOs and NGO in TB communities activities.
Objectives

• **General objective:**
  – To contribute to strengthen civil society involvement in TB community activities in RDC.

• **Specifics objectives:**
  – To elaborate guideline and policy for CSOs and NGO involvement in TB community activities
  – To formalize the linkage between NTP and NGOs involved in TB community activities.
  – To set up a community TB monitoring system in order to measure the contribution of CSOs in the fight against tuberculosis in the DRC
ENGAGE

• **Planned activities:**
  
  – To **organize the National consultation** for involving civil society and elaborate Policy and guideline for TB community activities,
  
  – To **organize the technical workshop** to elaborate the national guideline and data tools for CSO TB community activities
  
  – To **select two new NGO** to be involved in the « ENGAGE » pilot Project
  
  – To **provide technical support to two NGOs** selected to elaborate projects for resource mobilization.
  
  – To **supervise staff of NGOs and CSOs** involved in TB community activities.
Actual Implementation Results

- National consultation organized.
- National guideline for involving civil society in TB community developed.
- Two NGOs to involve in ENGAGE approach selected.
- Two projects to support the implementation of the TB community activities by NGOs submitted.
- Data tools for TB community monitoring developed.
Strengths and Weaknesses

**Strengthen:**
- Involve several national and international NGOs in the national consultation.
- Will of NGOs involved in HIV to integrate TB.
- Funding of community activities by the TB financial partners

**Weakness:**
- Only two NGOs currently involved in community TB activities.
- Low managerial capacity of NGOs
- Weak geographic coverage of NGO activities
- Lack of systematic data collection on NGO activities
Challenges

• Strengthen NGO staff management and technical capacity to manage TB in the community.
• Assess community contribution to TB control.
• Set up an information system that includes data produce by TB community activities.
• Funding and sustainability of TB community activities.
• Scale up the best practices and lessons learned in terms of TB community activities.
Conclusion

- It is possible to involve civil society in TB community activities.
- Strengthening NGO staff capacities for community management of TB is needed.
- Strengthening links between NPT and CSO is critical for sustainability of TB community activities.
Next steps

• Promote the national guideline for involving civil society in TB control.

• Organization awareness sessions of civil society for their involvement in TB community activities.

• Set up mechanisms to validate data from TB community activities.

• Organize a training for TB community management for NGOs staff.

• Mobilize resources for TB community activities.
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