

WHO PLATFORM FOR COMMUNITY-BASED TB ACTIVITIES NEWSLETTER

August 2020



Case studies - part 3

In July 2019, WHO Global TB Programme launched a call for expression of interest to submit case studies on best practices and lessons learned in implementing community-based TB activities. We received over 25 proposals, out of which 8 were selected for further development into case studies for publication.

Each case study outlines the local country context and the key barriers in finding the missing people with TB. They describe in detail the solutions that have been put in place to overcome these barriers and their key outcomes, with a focus on lessons learned and best practices that were instrumental to the success of the interventions.

We are now pleased to share with you the last four case studies. They describe local solutions for effective bottom-up advocacy (Indonesia), tailoring TB services for vulnerable populations (Nigeria), the critical role of a harmonized community M&E system and the importance of enhanced coordination among community implementers (Tanzania).

If you have missed any of the previous case studies, you can find them here:

[Mozambique](#)

[Myanmar](#)

[DRC \(Francais\)](#) [\(English\)](#)

[Pakistan](#)

INDONESIA

Indonesia has made great progress in expanding tuberculosis (TB) services over the last few years, but the decline in TB incidence has been slow and the country still ranks third for the incidence of TB globally. 'Aisiyiah, a faith-based women's nongovernmental organization, has been one of the principal recipients of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria and its branch in Bengkulu province has led an effective and successful community-led advocacy campaign that resulted in a threefold increase in the provincial budget dedicated to TB. This case study describes their advocacy journey in strengthening community-based TB services, while promoting greater political and community ownership of the TB response.



'Aisiyiah Bengkulu meeting with the Governor of Bengkulu
 (Photo: 'Aisiyiah Bengkulu)

[Read the full case study.](#)



A nomadic volunteer working with his fellow community members (Photo: JHF)

NIGERIA

Tuberculosis case detection and treatment outcomes in Nigeria are particularly poor in nomadic populations, where access to health services is extremely limited. Between October 2018 and December 2019, the Janna Health Foundation (JHF), a local nongovernmental organization, scaled up community-based TB services among nomadic populations to increase TB outcomes in this population. Together with the SUFABEL Community Development Initiative (SCDI), another Nigerian nongovernmental organization, they mobilized nomadic communities and worked with them to design TB screening activities and improve access to TB and HIV services. Over 2800 people with TB were identified in nomadic communities, representing over 30% of the total number of TB notifications in the targeted states over a 15-month implementation period.

[Read the full case study.](#)

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA - 1

A growing number of national and international partners have been working in Tanzania to implement TB activities at community level. However, the multiplicity of indicators and data collection tools used by the different implementers were making it difficult to capture the impact of these activities on the national TB response. Recognizing the need for a harmonized monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system at community level, the National TB and Leprosy Programme initiated and led a consultative process which resulted in a set of harmonized data collection tools and community TB indicators. The national rollout of the new community-based M&E system was a key milestone for communities in Tanzania, whose growing contribution to the national TB response is now being increasingly recognized.

[Read the full case study.](#)



Community health volunteer Mwanne completes the community referral form for a person with presumptive TB (Photo: Isabelle Cartoux / WHO)



TTCN Secretariat meeting with key Parliamentarians in Tanzania (Photo: TTCN)

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA - 2

Communities have been playing a progressively important role in implementing national TB policies in Tanzania. But their increasing involvement and the rapid scale-up of new TB groups also led to a fragmentation of the response, creating duplication and gaps and undermining the capacity of community implementers to undertake strategic engagement with the Government. In response to this situation, in 2016 the Eastern Africa National Networks of AIDS and Health Service Organizations, the Association of Former TB Patients MKUTA and the National TB and Leprosy Programme, kickstarted the creation of the Tanzania TB Community Network. The objective of the Network is to advocate for an end to TB in Tanzania and to increase universal access to high-quality TB services, through improved community engagement.

[Read the full case study.](#)



New ENGAGE-TB training goes online

Dates: 2 Nov - 15 Dec 2020

In view of the COVID restrictions still in place, the next edition of the ENGAGE-TB training will be delivered in a fully virtual interactive format. More information about the selection process for participants will be available by October 2020.

If you are interested in attending the training, you can contact us at engage-tb@who.int.

[Click here to view the report from the pilot training that took place in December 2019.](#)

[Click here to see the participants feedback from the pilot training.](#)

For further information about WHO work on community engagement, please visit:
<https://www.who.int/activities/engaging-affected-communities-and-civil-society-to-end-tb/>