Strategic Initiative on Finding the Missing People with TB: Stop TB Partnership’s support to countries

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Finding the Missing People with TB: Strategic Initiative for Countries “Lost and Found - TB Situation Room”
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Strategic Initiative: Implementation through one comprehensive plan (Stop TB and WHO)

• Work plan includes diverse activities to be implemented by Stop TB and WHO in coordination with other partners

• Activities structured according to 4 key intervention areas:
  • Identifying and addressing barriers to find missing TB cases
  • Development of tools and approaches for finding missing TB cases
  • Support uptake and scale-up of tools and approaches
  • Documentation, learning and experience sharing
Stop TB support to countries

Stop TB support to countries in two broad areas:

1) TB case detection
   • Support in planning, implementing, scaling interventions, and using data for action to refine and reprogram activities.

2) Community engagement, Human Rights, and Gender
   • Implementing different tools (i.e. gender assessments), supporting community system strengthening through grants, high level advocacy, and technical assistance.
Stop TB support to countries

1) TB case detection:

• **TA to countries** through elaboration of activities to find missing people with TB, incl. *translation of GF plans into interventions, in line with PF targets*

• Provision of **continuous support and mentoring for TB case detection to countries** for potential problem solving, through STBP, consultants and partner organizations
Stop TB support to Countries

1) TB case detection:

• Handbook and Implementation Guide (Q3 2018):
  • Results and practical tools on how to implement different types of case detection interventions.
    • Dissemination to countries and partners
    • Promotion of innovative practices and scalable best practices
    • Annual dissemination of best practices based on experience of implementation activities in the 13 countries

http://bit.ly/1GY9nof
Stop TB support to Countries

1) TB case detection:

- Development of E-learning program for capacity building and sustainability
- Provide platform for periodic dissemination of newsletters from catalytic countries
- Results dissemination and lessons learned – hosting global and regional meetings
Stop TB support to Countries

1) TB case detection:

- Support to countries to better use data for action in planning, monitoring and reprogramming:
  - Dedicated personnel for each country
  - Develop baseline assessments and case detection implementation plans
  - Develop basic indicators for routine monitoring
  - Use locally collected data to analyze intervention progress and course correct/reprogram
  - Support countries to use existing data through the use of subnational data tools to help develop interventions for improved case finding
  - In country and external support, country visits
One of three things MUST happen to improve case detection

1. Test MANY more people
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2. Diagnose more TB clinically (especially for kids)
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3. Improve the notification systems to capture those already treated in private sector
Human Rights Approach

Source: Cultural Organization (culturalorganizing.org).
Definition to Identify TB Key Populations

People who have **INCREASED EXPOSURE** to TB due to where they live or work:
- Prisoners
- Sex workers
- Miners
- Hospital visitors
- Health care workers
- Community health workers

People who have **LIMITED ACCESS TO QUALITY TB SERVICES**:
- Migrant workers
- Women in settings with gender disparity
- Children
- Refugees
- Or internally displaced people
- Illegal miners
- Undocumented migrants

People at **INCREASED RISK** of TB because of biological or behavioural factors that compromise immune function:
- Live with HIV
- Have diabetes or silicosis
- Undergo immunosuppressive therapy
- Are undernourished
- Use tobacco
- Suffer from alcohol-use disorders
- Inject drugs
Human Rights and Key Populations

• Focus on **person-centered, rights based approach to TB**

• Vulnerable and underserved populations
  • Defined vulnerable & underserved groups in technical briefs to address specific programming needs
  • Developed a framework and tool to determine vulnerable groups, & size & burden of TB
Data for Action for Key Populations

1. Key Populations Prioritized
2. Estimated size of prioritized key populations in the country (age and sex disaggregated)
3. Where are they concentrated (geographically, digitally)?
4. What are their key TB risks (environment, biology, behavior, limited access to services) and related drivers (legal, economic, human rights, gender)?
5. What are their TB case finding and treatment services challenges?
6. What TB service package and integration with other services are needed to address these challenges (health, harm reduction, social, community, immigration, labour, police)?
7. Preliminary national targets (outreached, screened, tested, treated, treatment completion)
8. Service and Data gaps that need to be addressed?
Human Rights

• Developed the legal environment assessment tool with UNDP
  • Rolled out Kenya, Nigeria
  • In process: Bangladesh, India, Tanzania, Ukraine
• Conducting judicial workshops
• Nairobi Strategy on TB and Human Rights
• Case Compendium

• Legal Environment Assessment for TB
• Joint partnership of StopTB and UNDP, with substantive inputs from University of Chicago Law colleagues
• Developed and adopted from and based on ‘Legal Environment Assessment for HIV: An operational guide to conducting national legal, regulatory and policy assessments for HIV’ produced by UNDP in January 2014
• Guidance includes:
  • Background info on TB and human rights
  • Suggested process steps for conducting a TB LEA
  • Examples, case studies, templates for e.g. TORs, Steering Committees etc
  • Tools and Links to resources
TB/HIV Gender Assessment Tool

- Assessments conducted in Lesotho, Namibia, Niger, Cote d’Ivoire.
- In process: DRC, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Kenya, Tanzania, Ukraine
Regional & National Civil Society and Community Advocacy Platforms

- Advocacy led by affected communities must be strengthened nationally, regionally and globally.
- Stop TB has worked to support the development of:
  - Global Coalition of TB Activists (GCTA)
  - Regional networks of civil society and people affected by TB
  - National networks
- The regional level has seen the formation of ACT Asia-Pacific, ACT (Africa), TB People (Eurasia), Americas TB Coalition and REDTBLAC – who are all working to call for a people-centred, human rights based and gender sensitive approach to the TB response.
- Platforms in Africa and Eurasia have are now registered legal entities.
- In 2016 and 2017 the national level has seen the formation of national networks of civil society and communities via the Challenge Facility for Civil Society in Tajikistan, Georgia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, DRC, Tanzania & Cambodia
Stop TB Engagement in mHealth for Social Accountability

- Current national TB monitoring and evaluation systems do not incorporate feedback from communities or recognize their contribution to the response.

- 9 Challenge Facility grantees mapped the community response against the components of CSS, which highlighted that the majority of organizations are engaged in service delivery, whereas few (only 8%) are engaged in monitoring and evaluation.

- To enhance the empowerment of people with TB and social accountability in TB, Stop TB in partnership with Dure and CS partners developed an App to support national TB program responses.

![CFCS Round 7 Countries: Average % NGO activity in CSS](image)