Fighting together........

What can you do?

1. Become a member

Partners from all over the country are invited to bring technical expertise and resources to the Stop TB Partnership Kenya. Any organization (government, nongovernmental or private), technical agencies, community-based organizations, affected communities, professional bodies and academia interested in and committed to TB control is welcome to join the Stop TB Partnership Kenya.

2. Join and participate in the partnership’s working groups

The Kenya’s STOP TB partnership has two working groups; the advocacy and resource mobilization and technical interventions working groups. Any individual or organization is free to join any of the working groups.

3. Contribute to the Stop TB Partnership

Contributions will fund a variety of activities, including national partner coordination and advocacy and communication; Contributors may choose to fund any combination of Stop TB Partnership activities. For more information:

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Tuberculosis: A growing problem for Kenya
Kenya is among the 22 high burden countries. These 22 countries collectively contribute 80% of the global burden of TB. The number of Tuberculosis cases reported to the TB control programme rose exponentially from about 50 per 100,000 populations in 1990 to reach a peak of 336 per 100,000 populations in 2006. However, this figure begun to decline in 2007 and in 2009 it was 329 per 00,000. It is estimated that 200 people die of TB in Kenya every day. All these deaths are preventable.

What is TB?
Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that spreads from person to person through the air. When people with pulmonary (lung) TB cough, sneeze or spit, they propel the germs that cause TB into the air. A person needs to inhale only a few of these germs to become infected. TB can infect any part of the body, but most often it attacks the lungs. An infected person does not necessarily feel ill. Without symptoms, the disease is known as silent or latent TB. In a person with pulmonary TB, the symptoms include a cough that lasts for more than two to three weeks, weight loss, fever, night sweats, loss of appetite and coughing up blood. As TB progresses, it further attacks the lungs and other organs. Untreated, the disease is often lethal. Anyone can get TB, but the disease is strongly linked to poverty and malnutrition. The overwhelming majority of people with TB can be cured by administering a six-month course of drugs.

What needs to be done
The fight against TB must be every body’s business: from the head of state to the ordinary person in the village; from the ministry of health to the smallest community based organization; from the mega corporate organization to the smallest grocery strength in the village; from the renown academic to the small child in nursery school who is just a potential in the academic field.

This is the basis for the establishment of the National STOP TB Partnership in Kenya whose primary purpose is to bring everyone on the table to create a massive force against TB that will ensure that this age old disease is eventually eliminated from the face of Kenya and does not anymore cause the degree of human suffering and death that its currently causing.

List of founding partners/ partner organizations
1. DLTLD
2. KAPTLD
3. MALTESER INTERNATIONAL
4. WHO
5. TB ACTION GROUP (TAG)
6. GBC
7. KEMRI
8. AMREF
9. PATH
10. KANCO - Kenya AIDS NGOs Consortium

Who we are
The STOP TB Partnership Kenya is a partnership with a commitment to create a massive movement of organizations with individuals committed to the fight against TB in order to bolster actions and leverage resources for TB elimination in Kenya.

Our Vision
To eliminate TB as a public health problem in Kenya

Our Mission
To strengthen TB prevention, care and control in Kenya

What we do
1. Advocate for increased resources and political commitment
2. Create a social movement for public awareness, community mobilization and empowerment
3. Promote appropriate technical norms for TB prevention, care and control in Kenya at national, provincial and district levels
4. Provide scientific and public health education and information about TB prevention, care and control for the public and policy makers
5. Provide a framework for increasing participation in TB prevention, care and control activities by all with emphasis on building awareness in and participation of patients families and care givers