TOOLS FOR STRENGTHENING TB COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN THE NEW FUNDING MODEL
RESOURCES

• Key Affected Populations in the Context of TB.

• Community Systems Strengthening in the Context of TB

• Meaningful Engagement of TB Communities in TB Reviews and National Planning

• Gender Assessment Tool for National TB and HIV responses
Who Are the Key Affected Populations?

People at increased risk of TB because of biological risks such as compromised immunity. For example:

- PLHIV
- Diabetics
- Silicosis and other dust related lung disorders
- Smokers
- Alcohol abusers

People who have increased exposure to TB bacilli due to where they live or work – overcrowding, poor ventilation. For example

- Contacts of TB patients (in households, workplaces, educational facilities)
- Incarcerated people (prisoners)
- Miners, mining-affected population
- Slum dwellers in urban settings
- People living in hostels
- Health care workers
People who have limited access to health services due to gender, geography, limited mobility, legal status, stigma. For example:

- Women and children in settings of poverty
- Geography (Remote populations, Deep sea fishermen)
- Limited mobility (Homeless, Elderly, People living with physical and mental disabilities)
- Migrants, refugees and internally displaced people
- Indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities
- Stigmatised (Sex workers and victims of sex trafficking, People who use drugs, Men who have sex with men)
Community Systems Strengthening in TB

- The *goal* of CSS in the TB response is to achieve improved outcomes in TB. Community systems strengthening (CSS) is therefore an *approach* that promotes the development of informed, capable and coordinated communities and enables them to contribute to the long-term sustainability.

- Health system extends deep into communities... Because vulnerable populations are often the hardest to reach we need to leverage and strengthen these systems to effectively deliver.

- To improve knowledge of, and access to, improved health service delivery and achieve improved outcomes for health programs.
# Key Features of Community Systems Strengthening in TB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention 1:</th>
<th>Community based monitoring for accountability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention 2:</strong></td>
<td>Advocacy for social accountability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention 3:</strong></td>
<td>Social mobilization, building community linkages, collaboration and coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention 4:</strong></td>
<td>Institutional capacity building, planning and leadership development in the community sector</td>
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</tbody>
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Examples Relevant to TB

- Monitoring of service access in neglected areas eg access TB testing services for refugees

- Accurate collection of community feedback on eg TB diagnosis or treatment collection points. (documentation for policy)

- Meetings to consult with key community groups or to Build community referral networks

- Resource mobilisation proposal development

- Capacity building of staff and community volunteers

- Volunteer retainer and management system
Participation in TB National Planning and Reviews

- Situational analysis to understand the community contribution

- Community stakeholder consultations and maximising existing structures and networks

- How to ensure communities form an integral part of the review process

- Framing the right community questions

- Financing the community response
Useful Resources and Links

On this page you will find links to several useful pages and resources regarding communities, rights and gender.

Stop TB Partnership’s guidance notes:

- Meaningful Participation of TB Communities in National Planning
- Community System Strengthening and TB
- Community Component in TB Reviews

Joint TB-HIV programming:

- Community-Based TB and HIV Integration Good Practice Guide
  This guide developed by the International HIV/AIDS Alliance and PATH provides guidance on how to integrate TB in HIV programming.
- Community-Based TB and HIV Integration: Good Practice Guide Workbook
  This workbook accompanies Good Practice Guide on Community-based TB and HIV Integration.
- Global Fund information note on joint tuberculosis and HIV programming

Gender:

- TB and Women
- Gender in tuberculosis research
- Global Fund Gender Equality Strategy