





Main Objectives:

SBCC in the TB Recovery Plan

Provide an overview of the importance of SBCC strategies to achieve the TB Recovery Plan goals, particularly Pillar 1.

- Understanding the SBCC strategy and how it enhances Linkage to Care Strategies

 Provide detailed information on the key objectives and SBCC strategies within the TB SBCC Strategy; as well as explore the fundamentals of linkage to care within the context of public health initiatives
- Utilizing SBCC Toolkit

Equip participants with knowledge on how to apply SBCC toolkits to enhance linkage to care efforts by providing participants with practical guidance on leveraging SBCC methodologies to promote behaviour change and improve healthcare access.

Enhancing SMS Notification Systems
 Delve into strategies for increasing the effectiveness of SMS notifications in healthcare settings







Key issues to be covered:

- Brief overview of the role of advocacy and communication in strengthening the TB recovery plan
- Progress against TB recovery plan 2.0
- Key issues covered in TB Recovery Plan 3.0
- The role of SBCC in strengthening TB case finding and linkage to care

TB CONTROL & MANAGEMENT







TB Strategic Pillar:

Communicate and Advocate

TB Webinar Presentation: 12 March 2024

Phumlani Ximiya

Director: ACSM





NTP SP & TB Recovery Plan 2.0: Prioritising impactful interventions



The ACSM Directorate is primarily a function of Pillar 1 and aims to support other pillars

GOAL: Accelerate reductions in TB incidence and mortality								
Pillar I: Communicate & Advocate	Pillar II: Find & Link	Pillar III: Treat & Retain	Pillar IV: Prevent & Prepare	Pillar V: Monitor & Assess				
TB is a national priority across sectors	People with TB are linked to care within one week	People with TB have access to high-quality treatment & support	TB prevention is valued as much as treatment	High quality data is used to guide decisions				
MOST IMPACT ON TB INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY (Thembisa model)								
	Cross cutting: quality improvement and data systems							





The Role of ACSM in the TB Recovery Plan



Commu	ar I: inicate & ocate	Fi	llar II: nd & Link	1	Pillar III: Treat & / Retain /	Pillar IV: Prevent & Prepare	Pillar V: / Monitor & / Assess
	onal priority sectors	/ linked to	with TB are care within e week	/	People with TB have \ access to high quality \ treatment & support	TB prevention is valued as much as treatment	Provinces use high quality data to guide decisions
K.		(B)	*				
TESTING THROU ADVOCACY & COMMUNICATION	GH IMP	CCELERATE EMENTATION OF TUTT	ESTABLISH REL LINKAGE PATH		IMPROVE RETENTION IN CARE	STRENGTHEN TB PREVENTION	IMPROVE GOVERNANC AND ACCOUNTABILITY
Costed SBBC	plan 3 mi	ion GXP tests	TB result s notification system		Shorter regimens (Paeds and DR-TB)	Scale up treatment of latent TB infection	Streamline and integrate TB data systems
Communication toolkit	on Scale	up DCXR			Strengthen adherence counselling	UVGI guidelines	100 Facilities Nerve Centre Approach Project
	Jeale	e up ULAM					Partner coordination



Strengthen TB in mines

Compensation ex-miners

We are going to prioritise most impactful interventions to support NSP implementation

STRENGTHEN TB PROGRAMME IN THE MINES









TB SBCC Strategy:

- ❖ Guide effective communication that improves TB knowledge, supports improved health seeking behaviours, reduces TB stigma and strengthens linkage to care to achieve goals and objectives of the TB Recovery Plan.
- Has been Developed Pending finalization and Approvals

Communication Toolkit:

Developed – Pending finalization and approvals







WHAT HAVE WE BEEN DOING?





Create and promote appropriate TB messaging for all stakeholders



- Posters, pamphlets and flyers
- All languages and at times include Braille
- Community and commercial radio
- Adverts in select media
- Billboards
- Television(limited)
- Branding including taxi branding
- Social media







NEW REGIMEN for MDR-TB BPaL – L is better for you!









ONLY 6 months of treatment medicines

3 to 4

90% cure rate

Simplified regimen



The new regimen for MDR-TB patients has many advantages, including:











Speak to your healthcare worker today to find out if you are eligible!



















NEW REGIMEN for MDR-TB BPaL – L is better for you!









ONLY 6 months 3 to 4 of treatment medicines











The new regimen for MDR-TB patients has many advantages, including:



Fewer pills required – only 23 pills per week



Shorter treatment



Fewer facility visits, which means a lower costs for you to get treated

Speak to your healthcare worker today to find out if you are eligible!







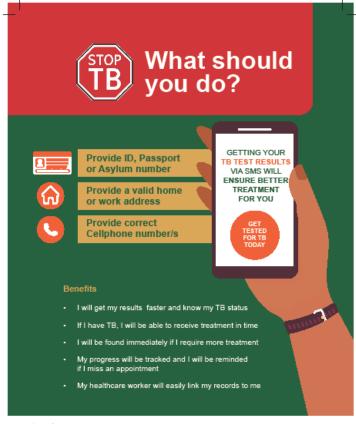






















Why is it important to provide the clinic with the correct information?

- · You will get your test results as soon as they are available.
- · You will be contacted and informed if you require treatment.
- · You will be reminded about your appointment for follow up visits.

What is the most important information required from you?

- Identity Number or Passport Number or Asylum Number
- · Valid physical address (home, work or both)
- · Your personal cellphone number
- · Cellphone number of next of kin or friend in case you are not reachable.

UPDATE AND CONFIRM YOUR CELLPHONE NUMBER AND PHYSICAL ADDRESS EVERY TIME YOU VISIT YOUR CLINIC.











Support TB Caucus to advocate at a political level



- Promote the establishment of TB Caucuses in provinces that have not launched
- Support the training of political leadership in TB and how can they advocate for the resourcing of the programme through Caucuses
- Support the political leadership in assisting the programme to find missing TB patients and their linkage to care in their constituences
- Support the Sanac TB Ambassadorial programme and promote the NDOH TB Champions programme





Increase TB Awareness and Education in communities



- Promote and support technology to increase the profile of TB in communities
- Promote and support technology aimed at informing patients about their results and progress
- Support the DBE and other government social sector initiatives aimed at raising awareness on TB
- Provide TB awareness and education for key and vulnerable populations





Multi-Sectoral Engagement



Engage sector leaders within:

- Traditional Leadership
- Faith sector/ religious leadership
- Traditional health practitioner leadership
- Civil society leadership
- Social sector government leadership





Improve community awareness and education on TB



- **Coordination of the World TB Day event**
- **❖** The National World TB Day Commemoration will be hosted at Wilberforce Community College, Emfuleni Local Municipality, Sedibeng District.
- **❖** Theme: YES! WE CAN END TB
- **❖** The World TB Day campaign will contribute towards the achievement of targets and milestones of the TB Recovery Plan







The World TB Day



- •The 2024 World TB Day commemoration will focus on increasing the engagement with various stakeholders, including political leadership, civil society, business, as well as development partners to strengthen communities as they lead the drive towards ending TB by 2030, which entails:
- Strong communication and media strategy that will drive the advocacy issues around TB.
- Community engagements to do advocacy to address some of the challenges in the implementation of the TB Recovery.
- Integrated service provision, including TB, HIV and non-communicable diseases, including treatment navigation messaging in the campaign activities.
- Increase financing to scale up diagnosis, prevention and treatment, research and development of new tools.





Media and Communications for World TB Day



Objectives

- TB awareness.
- Encourage a culture of screening and testing for TB.
- Motivate those infected with TB to start and complete their TB treatment.
- Address TB-related stigma and discrimination.
- Help find the missing TB clients.
- Emphasise that TB is curable.
- Encourage individual action to contribute to the national effort.

Communication Materials:

 Campaign logo and identity, Key Messages, Graphics - comprehensive creative concept, customised use of the theme as print-ready branding designs for posters, flyers, T-shirts, caps, wraps etc.





Promote and support the implementation of the TB SBCC Framework



- Support the costing and strategy roll out initiatives
- Provide and adapt tools on the use of the strategy for the various stakeholders
- Provide training on the strategy and tools for provincial representatives
- Ongoing baseline study to determine the prevailing circumstances
- Roll out the SBCC Strategy in the 12 Global Fund supported districts







Total Estimated Budget for Implementation the SBCC Activities in 2024/2025					
Activities Per Communication Objective	Implementation				
Objective 1: To improve knowledge and awareness about TB and rights through availability of comprehensive and engaging information from trusted sources. Objective 2: Foster improved health-seeking behaviours and demands for rights-based care and treatment in affected communities.	Year 1				
Objective 3: Contribute towards improved TB diagnosis, care and treatment through equipping healthcare providers with knowledge and communication tools that support rights- and gender-based TB diagnosis, care and treatment.	Year 2				
Objective 4 : Shift attitudes in affected communities to reduce TB stigma and encourage increased social support for people affected by TB.	Year 3				







Thank you











The Role of Social and Behavioural Change Communication in strengthening Case Finding and Linkage to care

Monica Longwe

Social and Behavioural Change Communications Lead

12th March 2024





Outline of the Presentation



- Unpacking Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC)
- Unpacking Case Finding and linkage to care
- The Role of SBCC in the TB Recovery Plan
- SBCC strategies for strengthening TB Case Finding and Linkage to care
- Brief overview of the draft SBCC strategy
- SBCC work plan (Planned activities)
- Utilization of the SBCC Toolkit





Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC)



STRATEGIES:

- Advocacy
- Behaviour change Communications
- Social Mobilization (Including community mobilization)

AIM:

- Change individual Behaviours
- Change societal Norms.
- Create an enabling environment



- •Advocacy to raise resources & political/ social leadership commitment for change goals
- •Social Mobilization for wider participation, collective action and ownership, including community mobilization
- •Behavior Change Communication for changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices of specific audiences

Characteristic 3: SBCC Operates Through Three Key Strategies ADVOCACY COCIAL MOBILIZATION LANNING CONTINUUS **SERVICES & PRODUCTS** Individual & Community: Multimedia, Participatory Approaches Community: Partnerships Political & Social Commitme SOURCE: Adapted from McKee, N. Social Mobilization and Social Marketing in Developing Communities (1992)







Case Finding and Linkage to Care



SBCC Implications for TB program and service delivery

Pillar/Priority	Service Delivery	Patient		
Find the patients	Screening and Diagnosis	Present at facility on the onset of symptoms		
Put them on treatment	Counselling and treatment initiation	Take the pills		
Retain them in care	Follow up and proper management of the patient at the facility	Treatment adherence and completion		
TB Prevention	TB Infection Prevention and Control	Adopt protective behaviours		

Information Provision and Demand Generation for TB Services





Barriers to TB care

Individual Level	Family Level	Community	Structural (Policy and System)
 Sociodemographics Insufficient TB Knowledge Treatment literacy Self efficacy Perceived risk Food Insecurity Perceptions Access: Income and Distance Mental Distress and substance abuse 	 Food insecurity. Cost of transportation to a treatment center. Lack of family support. Household income Insufficient TB Stigma 	 TB stigma Misconceptions and misunderstandings. Norms and beliefs 	 Policies Facility opening hours HCW attitudes Access: Distance and Transportation Treatment duration TB Drug side effects TB Stigma Lack of trained HCS Poor referral systems Drug stock outs Treatment Duration





Implications for SBCC

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Barrier	SBCC Strategy
Insufficient knowledge about TB (resulting in Poor Health seeking behaviours)	 Information provision about TB, about TB signs and symptoms, where and how to seek help, forms of TB and the requirements for successful treatment completion. Respond to key misconceptions about TB
HCW Attitudes	 Capacity strengthening for CHWs and facility-based providers in counseling and message prioritization to improve patient-provider relationships Job aids and other materials to support Digital Health (mobile apps, AI)
TB Stigma	 Community mobilization to foster support for people affected Communication Campaigns to debunk myths community-led campaigns Testimonials from TB survivors
Treatment Duration	Advocacy: Resource allocation for shorter regimens





NTP SP & TB Recovery Plan 2.0: Prioritising impactful interventions



SBCC in the TB cluster is the function of the ACSM Directorate: Pillar 1

Pillar I: Communicate & Advocate	Pillar II: Find & Link	Pillar III: Treat & Retain	Pillar IV: Prevent & Prepare	Pillar V: Monitor & Assess		
TB is a national priority across sectors	People with TB are linked to care within one week	People with TB have access to high-quality treatment & support	TB prevention is valued as much as treatment	High quality data is used to guide decisions		
MOST IMPACT ON TB INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY (Thembisa model)						





The Role of SBCC in the TB Recovery Plan



	Pillar I: Communicat Advocate		Fi	llar II: nd & .ink	1	Pillar III: Treat & Retain	Pillar IV: Prevent & Prepare	Pillar V: / Monitor & / Assess
	TB is a national pr across sectors		' linked to	with TB are care within week	/	People with TB have \ access to high quality \ treatment & support	TB prevention is valued as much as treatment	Provinces use high quality data to guide decisions
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Strengthen TB in mines

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We are going to prioritise most impactful interventions to support NSP implementation

STRENGTHEN TB PROGRAMME IN THE MINES





Pillar I: Pillar II: Pillar III: Pillar IV: Pillar V: Communicate & Find & Treat & **Prevent &** Monitor & Link Advocate Retain **Prepare** Assess People with TB have Provinces use high TB is a national priority People with TB are TB prevention is valued linked to care within access to high quality as much as treatment quality data to guide across sectors treatment & support decisions one week Create demand for Increase the **Establish** TB testing and number of **Improve** Increase the use of reliable **Strengthen TB** retention in data for monitoring treatment services people prevention linkage through advocacy identified and decision making care pathways and communication with TB **SBCC STRATEGIES:** Communication Expand knowledge of TB Infection Simplify TB data Advocacy and access to quality Prevention and (infographics) and awareness Behaviour change Campaigns on TB services. control for general Communications Provide enabling public symptoms, messages Social& highlighting the **Education about** environment (support) for patients to practice Community importance on TB TB transmission Mobilization healthy behaviors and screening and and prevention Testing adhere to treatment. Improve SMS AIM: Messages on benefits of ❖ To strengthen notification treatment adherence linkage to care **HCW** trainings to coverage

Multi-Sectoral Engagement

optimize patient

Digital platforms with

experience

reminders etc

Strengthen case

finding

Facilitate TB

Prevention

COMMUNICATION FUNCTIONS

Find and Link

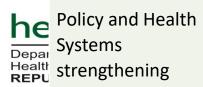
and Prepare	
bout TB TB transmission, c perception	

Prevent

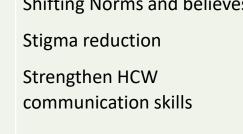
Function			
Information: Facilitating access to information and understanding of messages	multimedia campaign: Education about TB symptoms, TB transmission Promote TB Testing services	Promoting treatment adherence, How and where to access care	Education about TB symptoms, TB transmission, Increase risk perception
Persuasion: Motivating positive/healthy behaviour	Communicate benefits of Improve attitudes towards TB Testing Encouraging prompt linkage to care	Improve self-efficacy Social media campaign Short message service (SMS) reminders	Encourage implementation of TBIPC Measure
Social support: Seeking and providing social support	Facilitating peer support, Family support, community support	Treatment support groups	
Enabling Environment:	Shifting Norms and believes Stigma reduction	Strengthen referral and follow up systems	Reinforce implementation of TBIPC

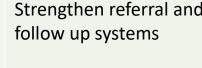






Communication





Treat and Retain

Leverage the National TB caucus for TB Resource allocation





NEW REGIMEN for MDR-TB BPaL - L is better for you!









ONLY 6 months of treatment medicines

3 to 4 90% cure Simplified regimen





Londono Seison, USP ELECT

The new regimen for MDR-TB patients has many advantages, including:





















Why is it important to provide the clinic with the correct information? You will get your test results as soon as they are available.

You will be contacted and informed if you require treatment

Identity Number or Passport Number or Asylum Number

Celiphone number of next of kin or friend in case you are not reachable.

UPDATE AND CONFIRM YOUR CELLPHONE NUMBER

AND BHYSICAL ADDRESS EVERY TIME YOU VISIT UPDATE AND CONFIRM YOUR CELLPHONE NUMBER
YOUR CLUNIC
YOUR CLUNIC
VOUR CLUNIC
VOUR CLUNIC
VOUR CLUNIC







TEST RESULTS
VIA SMS WILL
VIA SMS BETTER
ENSURE BETTER
TREATMENT
TREATMENT
FOR YOU

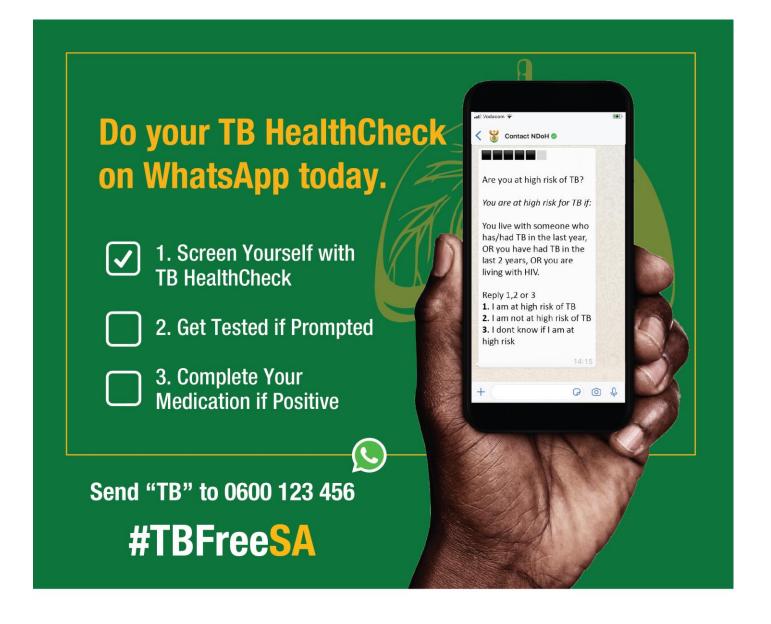




What should you do?

Provide ID, Passport

Provide correct Celiphone number/s

























TB SBCC Strategy:

- Has been Developed Endorsed by stakeholders. Pending finalization and Approvals
- ❖ Guide effective communication that improves TB knowledge, supports improved health seeking behaviours, reduces TB stigma and strengthens linkage to care to achieve goals and objectives of the TB Recovery Plan.

Communication Toolkit:

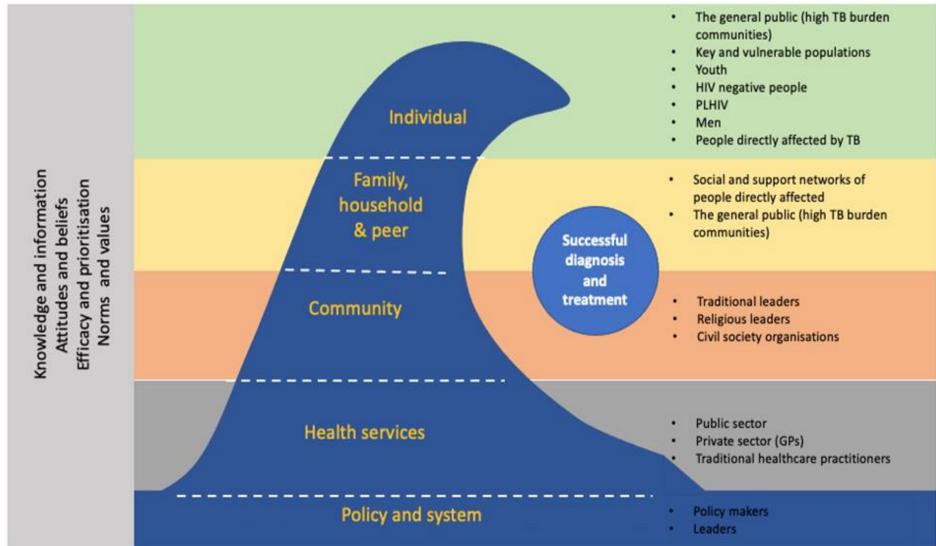
Developed – Pending finalization and approvals





Conceptual Framework









Key principles



- ✓ Community, Rights and Gender (CRG) approach
- ✓ Informed by theory and evidence
- ✓ Use of a multi-channeled approach to communication that incorporates short- and long-term interventions and activities
 - Adaptation to context, informed by community expertise

Community: People affected have the right to meaningful engagement in all matters that affected them

Rights: Everyone has the right to the social determinants of health and to health services that are available, accessible, acceptable and of a high quality

Gender: Services should be gender-responsive – they should acknowledge gendered vulnerabilities and needs and should seek to ensure genderequity.





Strategic Objectives





To improve knowledge and awareness about TB and rights

 The need for improved knowledge levels about TB in the general public, especially in high burden communities and among lower-tier health care workers. Aligned with this is the need for improved, accessible and available information about TB.



To contribute towards improved TB diagnosis, care and treatment through equipping healthcare providers with knowledge and communication tools

3. The need for **improved health care provision**, in which health care providers are knowledgeable about patient rights and are using optimal communication to support the attainment of those rights. Aligned with this is the need for improved intersectoral collaboration between healthcare sectors



To foster improved healthseeking behaviours and demands for rights-based care and treatment

The need for better health seeking behaviours in people affected along with improved co-ordination between health sectors to guide and support people affected by TB into and through care.



To improve knowledge and shift attitudes in affected communities to reduce TB stigma and encourage increased social support for people affected by TB.

 The need for reduced TB stigma and the elimination of harmful stereotypes and misconceptions about TB and people affected by it.





Communication channels



Direct communication channels

- · Community media radio, television, newspapers
- · Social media platforms (X, Facebook, TikTok, Instagram, Youtube)
- · Mass media (including national radio broadcasters, national and local newspapers and magazines and associated online platforms
- Cell phone-based messaging (SMS and WhatsApp)
- · Place-based television, billboards, and murals
- · Printed information, education and communication (IEC) materials

Change agents as communication channels

- Healthcare providers
- · TB ambassadors (including traditional and religious leaders & schools' leadership)
- · Civil society organisations
- · TB caucus members







PLANNED SBCC ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT TB RECOVERY PLAN





Phase 1: Setting up for Implementation



Provincial SBCC Needs assessment/Capacity Mapping

AIM: To determine the different SBCC needs and capacity of the various provinces.

- Online surveys and follow up with visits to the provinces to assess SBCC needs in the 9 provinces.
- Findings will determine how the ACSM team and the SBCC lead will best support the provinces with implementation of the SBCC strategy.
- Roll out support





Phase 1: Setting up for Implementation



SBCC Capacity Building

AIM: To capacitate provincial and district DoH staff to plan and implement the SBCC strategy.

We will conduct SBCC trainings to capacitate and mentor provincial, district and other stakeholders (Global Fund sub-recipients, NGOs, district support partners) to engage and support effective community media engagement and campaign rollout.





Phase 1: Setting up for Implementation



Multi-sectoral engagement and collaboration

2024 - preparatory phase for the rollout of multi-sectoral activities in 2025.

- A landscape analysis will be conducted nationally to identify key industries
- Collaborate with South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) to identify, prioritize
 and engage three key industry leaders, and develop and cost three industry-specific
 SBCC campaign plans for implementation in 2025.
- District level stakeholder workshop will be conducted in 12 districts to obtain buy-in.
- Develop industry-specific TB SBCC campaign plans.







Phase 2: Tactical Implementation of SBCC Strategies





Objectives 1 & 2 (To improve knowledge and awareness; Foster improved health-seeking behaviours)



Activity 1: Implement a TB multi-media campaign

The following key activities will be implemented nationally with a focus on the 12 high burden districts:

- Campaign branding and positioning
- Develop and distribute TB audio-visual educational materials highlighting the importance of early diagnosis and treatment adherence.
- Monitoring and Evaluation







Activity 2: Implement a Social Media Campaign

The following key activities will be implemented nationally:

- Develop and implement a national TB social media campaign plan
- Develop and disseminate social adaptable media content weekly on national channels
- Capacity building and support for provinces.
- Monitoring and Evaluation







Activity 3. Develop and implement a TB Story Telling Platform

The following key activities will be implemented:

- Web Design and Development
- Hosting and Maintenance
- Production of flagship stories
- Campaign Advisory Services
- Capacity Building and Tech Onboarding Sessions
- Dissemination of the platform
- Marketing and Influencer engagement







Activity 4. Implement a low-data Digital interactive Platform for TB information and care linkage platform

- Landscape analysis of available TB digital platforms
- Adapt/upgrade the platform to include the following functions:
- ✓ To provide access to information
- ✓ Link people to their results and healthcare providers.
- ✓ Set up communities of care.
- TB Health Check Whatsapp Platform







Activity 5. CCMDD (TB Information, Education and Communication material distributed through Central Chronic Medicines Dispensing and Distribution system

- Collaborate with the CCMDD to review potential for distributing TB messaging along with medication packs
- Develop, design and publish pilot information, education and communication materials
- Conduct TB knowledge baseline assessment in pilot districts
- Pilot approach and messaging in 4 high TB-burden districts
- Review impact and revise approach
- Develop national rollout plan





Objective 3: Contribute towards improved TB diagnosis, care and treatment through equipping healthcare providers with knowledge and communication tools



Activity 1. Capacity building for Health Promoters/CHWs in essential TB knowledge

Community based health workers are a key target audience and channel in the SBCC strategy. Activities include:

- Develop, pilot, revise and finalise 2 training toolkits (1 for trainers and 1 for trainees)
- Translate trainee toolkit into key languages
- Undertake toolkit design and desktop publishing
- Train the provincial-level trainers (4 days in-person)
- Mentor and support provincial-level trainers





Objective 3



Activity 2. Capacity building for clinical TB staff in health facilities on positive interpersonal communication

It is important for clinical TB staff should be upskilled in TB messaging and positive communication for TB education. The following key activities will be implemented:

- Review TB Treatment Adherence guidelines
- Develop, pilot, revise and finalise training toolkits
- Undertake toolkit design and desktop publishing
- TOT: Train the provincial-level trainers (4 days in-person)
- Mentor and support provincial-level trainers





Objective 4: Shift attitudes in affected communities to reduce TB stigma and encourage increased social support for people affected by TB.



Activity 1. Advocacy: Engage, capacitate and support national and provincial level public figures as TB Champions

The following key activities will be implemented nationally:

- Identify and engage 4 national-level and 4 provincial TB Champions per province
- Develop and disseminate TB champion guidelines
- Include TB champions in national TB events and campaigns
- Provide content for TB Champion adaptation and dissemination





Objective 4



Advocacy: National and Provincial TB Caucus

Leverage National and Provincial TB Caucuses to advocate for improved TB Resource allocation





Objective 4



Description

Activity 3: Community mobilization: (Engage communities, leaders, religious leaders)

Target CHWs, treatment support groups, Religious leaders, Community leaders and families of people with TB.

- Set up/revamp community structures (such as treatment support groups)
- Conduct community dialogues and workshops to raise awareness about rightsbased TB care and treatment
- Train CHWs in SBCC strategies
- Engage and capacitate community and religious leaders as change agents



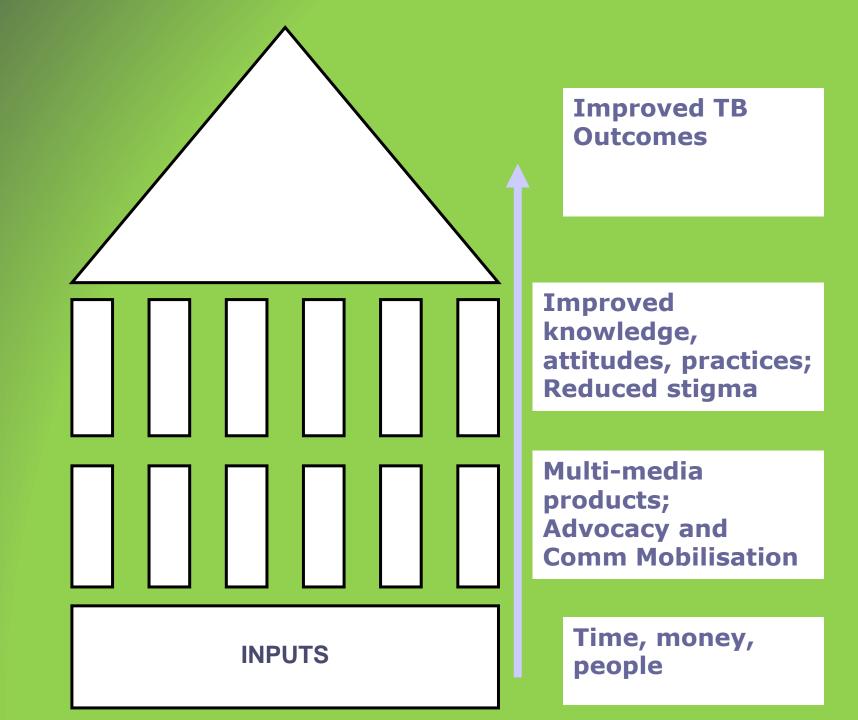




MONITORING AND EVALUATION







	Objective	Key Performance Indicator
	Improve knowledge and awareness about TB and rights through availability of comprehensive and engaging information from trusted sources.	Increase in knowledge and awareness on TB and rights aligned with SBCC messaging between 2024 and 2028.
	Foster improved health-seeking behaviours and demands for rights-based care and treatment in affected communities	Increase in adults in high TB burden districts who seek TB screening and diagnosis Patients returning to facility for care based on intervention message Proxies: Retention in care; Loss to follow up; Treatment Succeeds attribution
	Contribute towards improved TB diagnosis, care and treatment through equipping healthcare providers with knowledge and communication tools that support rights- and gender-based TB diagnosis, care and treatment	Increase in knowledge in healthcare providers on rights and gender-based TB care provision Improved communication skills for HCWs Improved HCW attitudes towards TB patients Percentage of healthcare providers trained on medical ethics, rights and gender-based TB diagnosis, care and treatment.
		Percentage of people affected by TB who report experiences of TB-related stigma or discrimination in healthcare settings. Percentage of people diagnosed with TB reporting feeling socially supported (through treatment support groups, CHWS/health promoters, family support), spiritual) during their treatment period. Improved TB related beliefs, norms, attitudes

2030 D P



THE SBCC TOOLKIT

A GUIDE TO IMPLEMENTING THE SOUTH AFRICAN TB SBCC STRATEGY







PURPOSE AND APPROACH



- The purpose of the toolkit is to serve as a guide to effectively adapt and implement the national TB SBCC strategy within provincial health departments and among other stakeholders.
- The toolkit will provide users with the knowledge and resources needed to adapt and implement the national TB SBCC strategy, and to develop, execute and evaluate robust communication campaigns.

The toolkit is divided into two sections:

- Section One guides provincial health departments through aligning programmes and campaigns with the national TB SBCC strategy and customising the national strategy to local realities.
- Section Two provides guidelines and tools to equip provincial health departments or CSOs to translate adapted strategies into action.







- *Information sections* give teams the necessary context and knowledge to make informed decisions.
- *Practical activities* turn theory into practice, helping teams to directly apply what they've learned to real-world scenarios.
- Discussion prompts encourage critical thinking and collaboration, ensuring that various perspectives are considered, and consensus is built.
- *Templates and tools* offer a ready-to-use framework that can streamline the planning, implementation and evaluation processes, saving time and ensuring consistency.





CONTENTS



SECTION ONE: STRATEGY ADAPTATION FOR PROVINCIAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

1: Introduction to the National TB Strategy

2: Setting Objectives

3: Target Audiences

4: Stakeholder Engagement

5: Adaptation and Distribution of SBCC Materials

6: Budgeting and Resource Allocation

7: Provincial Action Plans

8: Contingency Plans.

9: Monitoring and Evaluation

SECTION TWO: IMPLEMENTING SUCCESSFUL SBCC CAMPAIGNS

1: Content Creation

2: Selection of Relevant Media Channels

3: Organising Provincial TB Day Events







THANK YOU!



