SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR PEOPLE AFFECTED BY TB

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WHO / ILO guidance 2024

Guidance on social protection for people affected by tuberculosis

- Addressing social determinants of TB
- What is social protection and delivery models
- Planning and "know your situation"
- TB sensitive social protection
  - *UHC, Social Security , Pro-poor approaches*
  - *Income security*
- TB specific social protection
  - *Socio-economic support*
  - *Nutrition support*
  - *Addressing stigma*
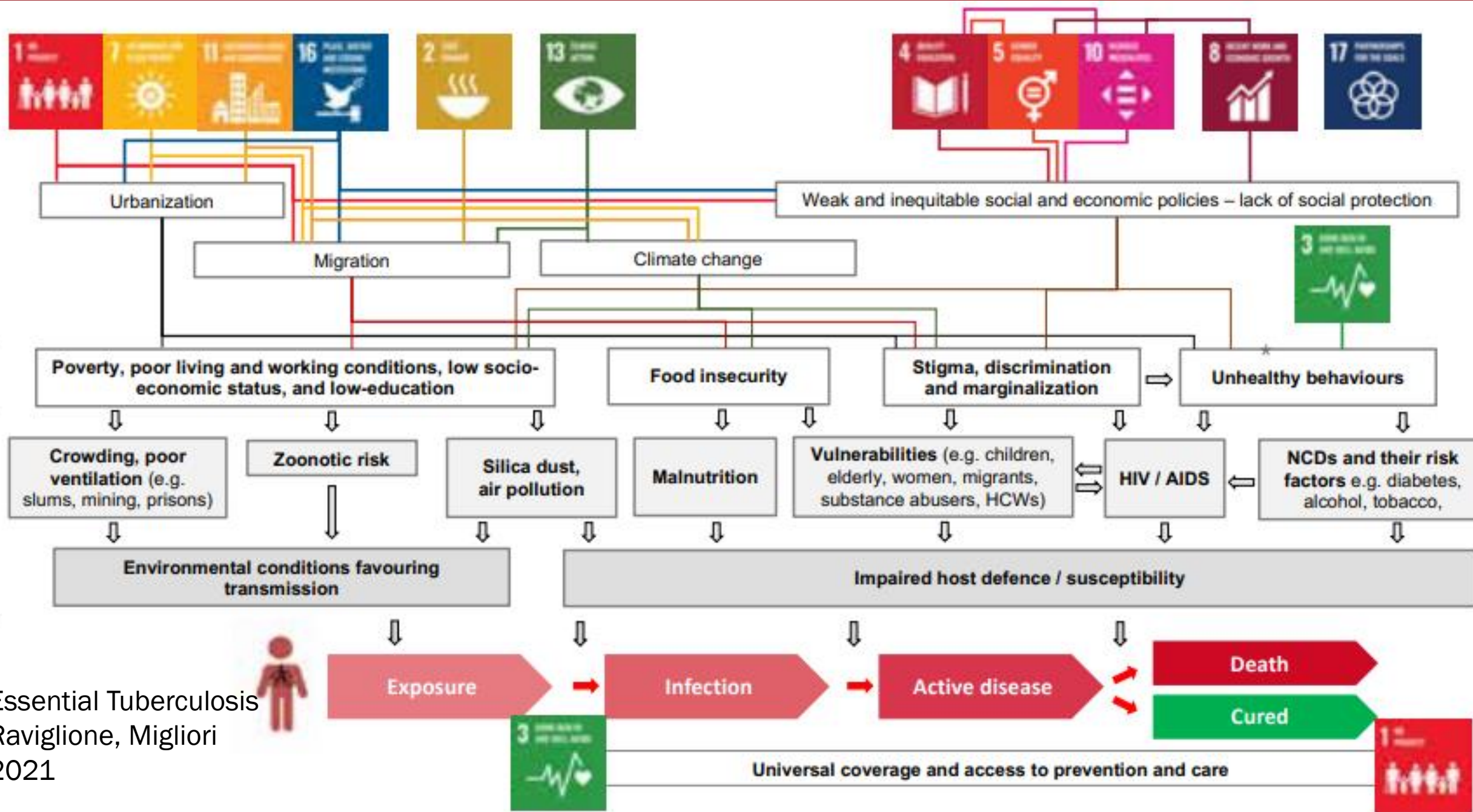- Monitoring
  - *Qualitative*
  - *Quantative*

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What is social protection?

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the right to social security encompasses "the right to access and maintain benefits without discrimination, in order to secure protection from:

- a lack of work-related income caused by sickness, disability, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, old age, or death of a family member;

- unaffordable health care;

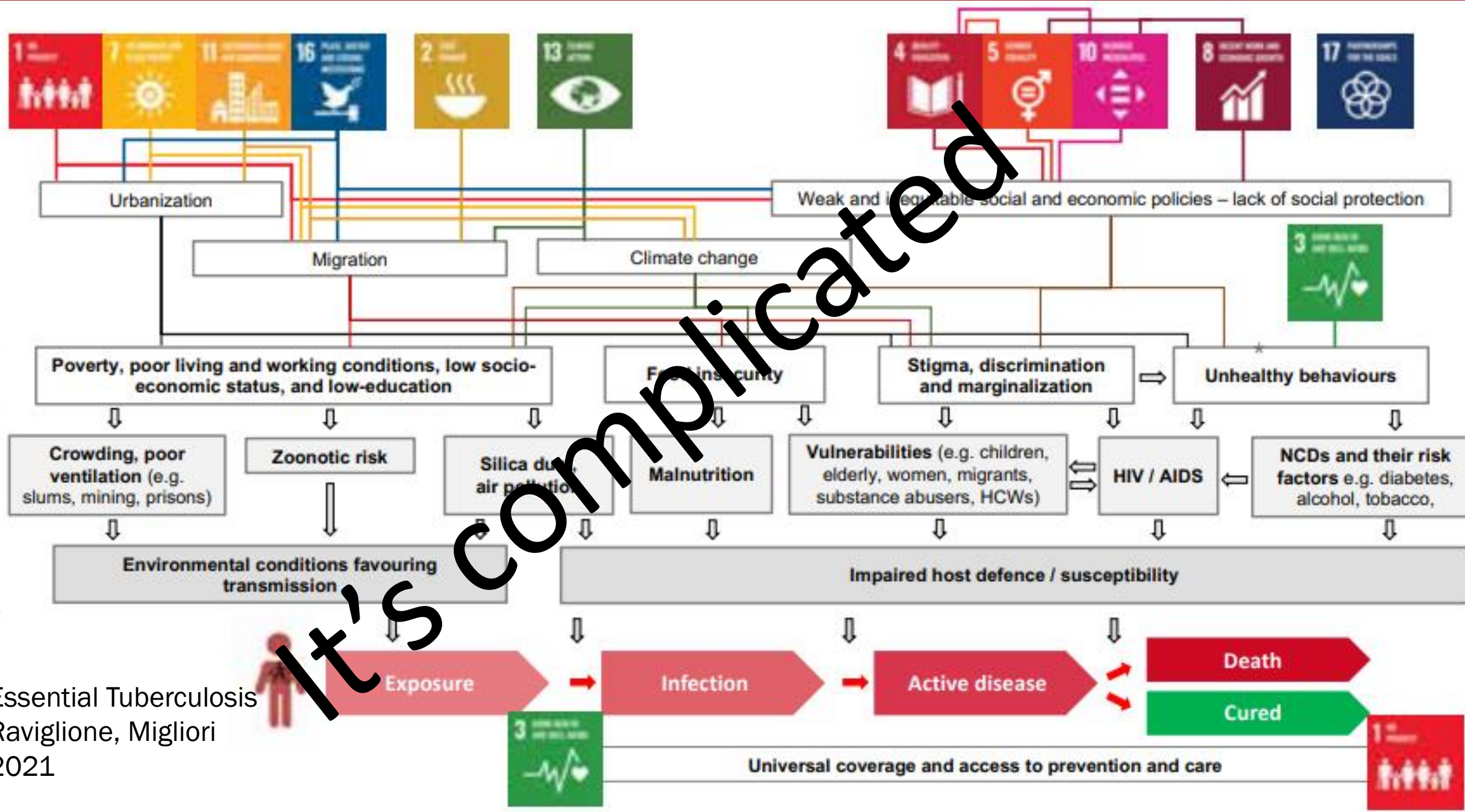- insufficient family support, particularly for children and adult dependents"

Essential Tuberculosis
Raviglione, Migliori
2021

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Social impact of TB

■ Loss of work, loss of housing, social isolation, food insecurity

■ Catastrophic costs (>20% of household income)

Scoping review (children and adolescents)

■ Impoverishment, impact on nutrition

■ Stigma

■ Family separation

■ Missed education opportunities

■ Long term impact ?

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Delivery models for social protection for people affected by TB

	Definition
TB-specific social protection	Programmes focused on people with TB and their households with the specific aim of improving TB prevention, care and support
TB-sensitive social protection	Programmes that are not limited to households and individuals affected by TB but that can potentially affect the TB epidemic by covering people with TB, at risk of TB, and/or affected by the consequences of TB

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Planning and "know your situation" re Social Protection for people affected by TB

1. Multistakeholder team and planning roadmap

2. Map the social protection landscape

3. Identify social protection needs of PATB

4. Identify barriers to access social protection faced by PATB

5. Design effective social protection programs

Promoting TB sensitivity of existing Social Protection programs (UHC, Social Security …)

Advocacy

Awareness

Engagement

Securing funding

Integration

Protecting income security

- Prevent the loss of employment through non-discrimination laws, labour code, and labour inspection;

- Use the workplace for TB prevention activities;

- Ensure protection in case of incapacitation or job loss through unemployment insurance, and sickness and disability benefits.

TB specific SP programs – socio-economic support

Key considerations

- What are the best (people centered) delivery strategies and locations for benefits and services
  - *Single window approach , digital tools*
- What is an appropriate size and type of cash benefit, and for whom (target population)
- What additional support is appropriate ?

TB specific SP programs – nutrition support

Key considerations

1. Determine prevalence and severity of undernutrition in people with TB
   1. *BMI in adults over the 18 years of age (age and sex)*
   2. *z-score for children and adolescents aged 5–19 years;*
   3. *z-score for children who are less than 5 years of age, with MUAC to identify cases in need of life saving nutrition management.*
2. Gain understanding of nutritional needs and agricultural landscape
3. Assess appropriate size and type of benefit
4. Choose locally appropriate communication and delivery methods for food support
5. Strengthen procurement options through local collaborations including private sector

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Reducing TB associated stigma

Interventions to reduce stigma and discrimination and social exclusion of people affected by TB

Lack of evidence on effective interventions aimed at reducing stigma

Examples

- Reduction of self – stigma
  - *TBPhotoVoices (https://tbphotovoice.org)*
  - *From the Inside Out: Deling with TB related self-stigma and shame*
- Reduction of TB associated stigma among healthcare workers
  - *The Allies Approach*
- Reduction of TB associated stigma in communities
  - *The Right to Breathe*
  - *Understanding and challenging TB stigma: Toolkit for action*
  - *Products of TB PhotoVoice could support community interventions*

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Steps for implementing stigma reduction interventions

1. Multidisciplinary team with affected communities and civil society orgs

2. Situation analysis of TB-related stigma

   1. *Adapt and use stigma measurement tools*

   2. *Stigma survey (GF indicators)*

3. Plan and mobilize resources for interventions to reduce TB stigma

4. Monitor and evaluate progress

5. Develop manuscripts for peer-reviewed literature !

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Monitoring performance of TB specific SP programming

■ Coverage of benefits of target populations

■ Amount of cash benefits and food support received, duration of enrolment

■ Proportion of cash support spent on food, transport, additional TB care, other commodities

■ Proportion of households affected by TB classified as poor or food insecure (WPF) before and after program implementation

■ Main TB treatment outcomes stratified by beneficiary status

■ Proportion of TB affected household who incurred catastrophic total costs, stratified by beneficiary status

■ GF indicators

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Stigma tools

- Leimane L, Mitchell EMH, van de Berg S, Mirtskhulava V. Tuberculosis stigma reduction for health care institutions: **the allies approach intervention package**. The KNCV stigma reduction tool box. KNCV; 2018 (https://www.kncvtbc.org/ uploaded/2018/10/Allies_Approach_V4.pdf, accessed 31 August 2023).

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- Quesada A. **The right to breathe**: human rights training for TB survivors and affected communities. Manual for facilitators. Bangkok, Thailand: Activists Coalition on Tuberculosis Asia-Pacific; 2019 (https://apcaso.org/wp-content/ uploads/2020/02/The-Right-To-Breathe-FINAL.pdf, accessed 31 August 2023).

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