







The Kingdom of Swaziland

# Building from Common Values: Joint Mission and Planning to address HIV/TB Epidemics in Swaziland

Report given at UNAIDS P.C.B. Meeting Chiang Mai, Thailand, 23 April 2008 by Rev. Msgr. Robert J. Vitillo Caritas Internationalis

### **WHO Consultation**

Towards Primary Health Care: Renewing Partnerships with the Faith-Based Communities and Services Geneva – December 2007



#### Major Findings

- FBOscover approximately 40% of healthcare and services in Africa alone
- They often operate outside governmental planning exercises and are, therefore, generally unrecognized.
- New global initiatives and funding mechanisms (GAVI, GFATM) advocate their engagement in design, plan and implementation of national health programmes (e.g. GFATM Round Eight).
- Engaging FBOs will bring challenges, but all parties stand to gain by this new approach.

# The experience of WHO Stop TB Dept: from collaboration to partnership



- FBOs could become significant partners in the new primary healthcare
  approach to strengthening health systems, especially in contributing to
  achieve the goal of universal access and the MDGs.
- FBOsare present in the most disadvantaged areas and often operate within complex humanitarian emergencies.
- FBOs are strong partners because of their values and motivation (dignity of the human person, solidarity, common good, subsidiarity).
- Effective partnerships are already in place, at local or at national level, in Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia.
- A step further: the National Stop TB Partnership in Uganda includes FBOs and NGOs working with Govt mandate to provide support and supervision in several districts.



## **Joint Mission to Swaziland**



- Tuberculosis is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among adults in Swaziland.
  - It is estimated that TB is the cause of death among 50% of HIV infected patients
  - TB accounts for more than 25% of all hospital admissions (MOH Annual Health Statistics Reports).
- In 2007, the total number of TB cases notified were 9 659
- TB case notification rate =1008/100,000 population
- Case detection rate for smear positive cases= 57.7%
- Treatment success rate among new pulmonary smear positive cases = 42%
- TB/HIV co-infection rate= 79.6%

## Joint Mission to Swaziland - Objectives



 To identify issues, challenges and opportunities for partnership between CBOs, NGOs, FBOs and the National TB Programme in the context of the national priorities and strategic direction for TB prevention and control

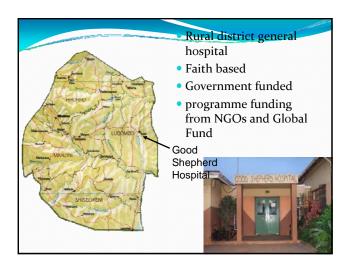
Outcomes of the Mission

- Mapped out the role of the different CBOs, NGOs and FBOs in TB and TB/HIV prevention and control.
- Began a national process to develop a joint plan of action
- Proposed a framework for coordination of the partnership

Mission – at least partially!

"Govt to declare TB a national disaster" -

WEEKEND OBSERVER (SWAZILAND): By Musa Ndlangamandla Wednesday, April 16, 2008





## Global Fund -FBO Relationships

(study results reported at Dar-es-Salaam meeting – 16-18 April 2008)

- Since its creation, 11 different FBOs have served as Principal Recipients (PRs) of Global Fund grants
- 2006 PR Survey: FBOs receiving GF funds in 2006:
  - 9FBOs serving as PRsand

  - an additional 488FBOSSecondary Recip. 5.4% of GF resources distributed worldwide
  - 94 out of 120 CCMs (78.3%) with active Global Fund grants had at least **one** faith-based representative
- Faith-based representatives comprised 6% - Faith-based representatives comprised 6% of total CCM membership worldwide
  - FBO-identified challenges:
  - Lengthy and demanding procedures
  - High performance does not guarantee continued funding Fragmentation of grants and vertical funding streams problematic
  - Delays in fund disbursement
  - Capacity issues with governments
  - Capacity issues with FBO themselves



(5) El Fondo Mundial (5) 全球 基金(5) The Global Fund (5) Le Fonds mondial (5) 「Arobansmuk фонд ک مشور دمایی (5)