



Woman prepares to be screened for TB in a mobile x-ray at a case finding event in Bekasi District. Photo credit: USAID BEBAS-TB

ABOUT USAID BEBAS-TB

USAID Bersama Menuju Eliminasi dan Bebas dari TB (USAID BEBAS-TB) is a five-year (2023–2028) flagship activity that works with national and international partners to support the Government of Indonesia in its goal to reduce the incidence and mortality rate of TB and eliminate TB by 2030.

WORKING AREAS



USAID BEBAS-TB works in **four densely populated provinces with a high TB burden** in Indonesia: North Sumatra, West Java, Central Java, and East Java. The project contributes to the health of **142.7 million** people in these areas—**more than half** of Indonesia's total population.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

1. Enhance capacity for TB case finding

USAID BEBAS-TB supports the National TB Program in conducting active case finding and improving TB case detection in health care facilities, known as intensified case finding. This effort includes mapping high-risk areas and identifying key and vulnerable populations. USAID BEBAS-TB also strengthens the capacity of health care workers and community cadres for contact investigations and improving TB preventive therapy initiation.

2. Improve the quality of TB screening and diagnosis

USAID BEBAS-TB provides technical support to TB laboratories to increase the proportion of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases by strengthening safe work practices, updating laboratory guidelines, utilizing the latest diagnostic tools, and addressing issues related to delays in the recording and reporting of results from diagnostic tools to the TB information system.

3. Improve the quality of TB services delivery

USAID BEBAS-TB strengthens support for drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) patients through TB survivor organizations, expanding services for DR-TB patients, and initiating treatment earlier with patient-centered TB care. Additionally, USAID BEBAS-TB equips health care workers with new knowledge and skills to provide quality DR-TB services, implement novel treatment regimens, and actively manage drug side effects.

4. Optimize TB prevention

USAID BEBAS-TB detects asymptomatic individuals at risk of TB to identify infections and provide TB preventative therapy and ensures that infection prevention and control measures are implemented according to standards across health facilities.

5. Strengthen the health system to accelerate TB elimination

USAID BEBAS-TB works with stakeholders to strengthen the Indonesian health care system by ensuring sustainable health care financing and a comprehensive and integrated TB information system.

6. Increase community participation in implementing development activities

USAID BEBAS-TB strengthens the role of the community in planning and implementing TB activities, including training community health workers and supporting initiatives for TB-free villages and sub-districts.

7. Implement research to improve TB control

USAID BEBAS-TB supports research and innovation in TB control, aligned with the national TB research agenda, to enhance research capacity in Indonesia.

Quality Enhancement, Supervision, and TB Program Monitoring

Standard of Care Instrument Improves Health Facility Data

USAID BEBAS-TB developed a standard of care (SOC) instrument to assist TB program managers in supervising and monitoring the quality of TB services in health care facilities. Baseline data developed through the SOC instrument are used to identify areas for improvement.

USAID BEBAS-TB conducted a feedback survey to assess the user satisfaction of the SOC instrument. The results showed that 78% of respondents were satisfied with the tool and plan to use it to:

- Facilitate the monitoring of TB program indicators
- Quickly identify deficiencies in program implementation
- Support learning about TB from a knowledge inventory
- Simplify internal feedback and networking among health centers

A Story from the Field

Programs Collaborate to Boost TB Control

Cilacap District in Central Java is committed to eliminating TB by 2028. To expand cross-sector support, local government leaders began integrating discussions about TB control into their stunting program consultation meetings. This adjustment follows recommendations from the Cilacap Regent, which also recommends including TB elimination in village government work plans and urban planning documents.

“Essentially, stunting and TB are closely related; individuals can develop TB due to stunting or experience stunting as a result of TB. From the perspective of resource allocation for villages, this becomes more effective. With one effort, we can ensure that our community is healthier and more productive.”

Agus Wantoso, S.STP, M.Si
Head of Binangun Sub-District,
TB Allert Sub-District Model
in Cilacap District

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