



Dar es Salaam is Tanzania's largest city, with a population of about 4,000,000 people. With no effective urban planning in place, Tanzania is urbanizing at a rate of 6% per year, rapidly resulting in horizontal expansion and the development of urban slums. Approximately 70% of the city's residents live in informal settlements, many of which lack essential services such as electricity, water and sanitation, solid waste management, health and education facilities. Overcrowding, poor housing conditions, poor health-seeking behaviour, poor education and a lack of awareness about TB among slum residents all contribute to making slums favourable sites for TB transmission. Individuals with undiagnosed TB live with their families and friends, thus spreading TB infection. Dar es Salaam contributes 24% of notified TB cases in the country (NTLP report).

With support from TB REACH, Mukikute is working to detect TB cases among people living in Dar es Salaam slums. To do this, the following objectives have been set to guide implementation: 1) Detect and treat 3,000 additional TB cases (50% beyond the baseline); 2) Explore feasible approaches which are likely to increase TB case detection in Dar es Salaam slums. Currently Mukikute is implementing the following interventions to reach these objectives:

1. Intensify health care facilities' engagement in all departments, such as OPD and RCH.
2. Identify TB cases via TB fast points established in large health facilities in slums
3. Identify TB cases among household contacts, including children, of known TB patients
4. Systematically screen people attending outreach services
5. Identify TB cases in the Most At Risk Populations - Injecting Drug Users (IDUs), commercial sex workers, MSM and truck drivers.



# Tanzania

Mukikute