



GAPS IN THE TB CARE CONTINUUM IN HAITI:

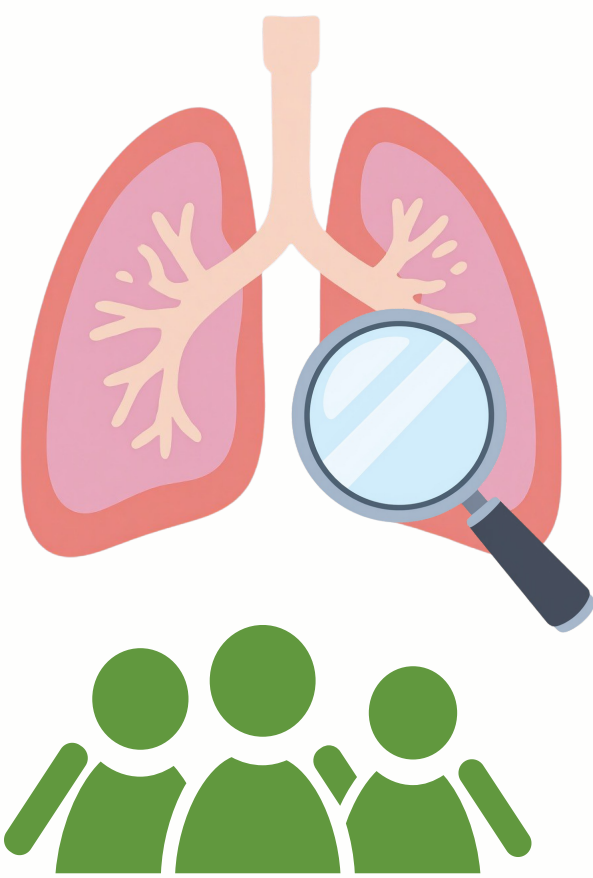
Findings from the community-led monitoring program

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BACKGROUND

In 2023, approximately 17,000 people in Haiti contracted tuberculosis and 2,020 (12%) died from it, of whom 54% are people living with HIV (PLHIV). Community-led monitoring (CLM) is a social accountability mechanism that empowers communities to use independently-collected data to advocate for strengthened healthcare delivery. Haitian civil society has been operating a CLM program since 2021, which has recently expanded to incorporate monitoring of tuberculosis services, malaria and gender-based violence.



METHODS

Survey data were collected by community monitors in 67 health facilities during two rounds of data collection (July–September 2024 and April–June 2025). A total of 1,581 patients were interviewed, including 852 with tuberculosis, as well as 134 health care professionals. The facilities were selected based on their operational status and accessibility, taking into account the sociopolitical and security context in Haiti.



Data collection covered health facilities across all ten geographic departments of the country. Four data collection tools were used: a patient survey, a health facility manager survey, a nurse survey, and a health facility observation survey



The data were analyzed by the CLM team, which also includes representatives of civil society serving on the National HIV Observatory. Based on this analysis, recommendations were developed to improve the quality of health services and strengthen the tuberculosis and HIV care continuum.

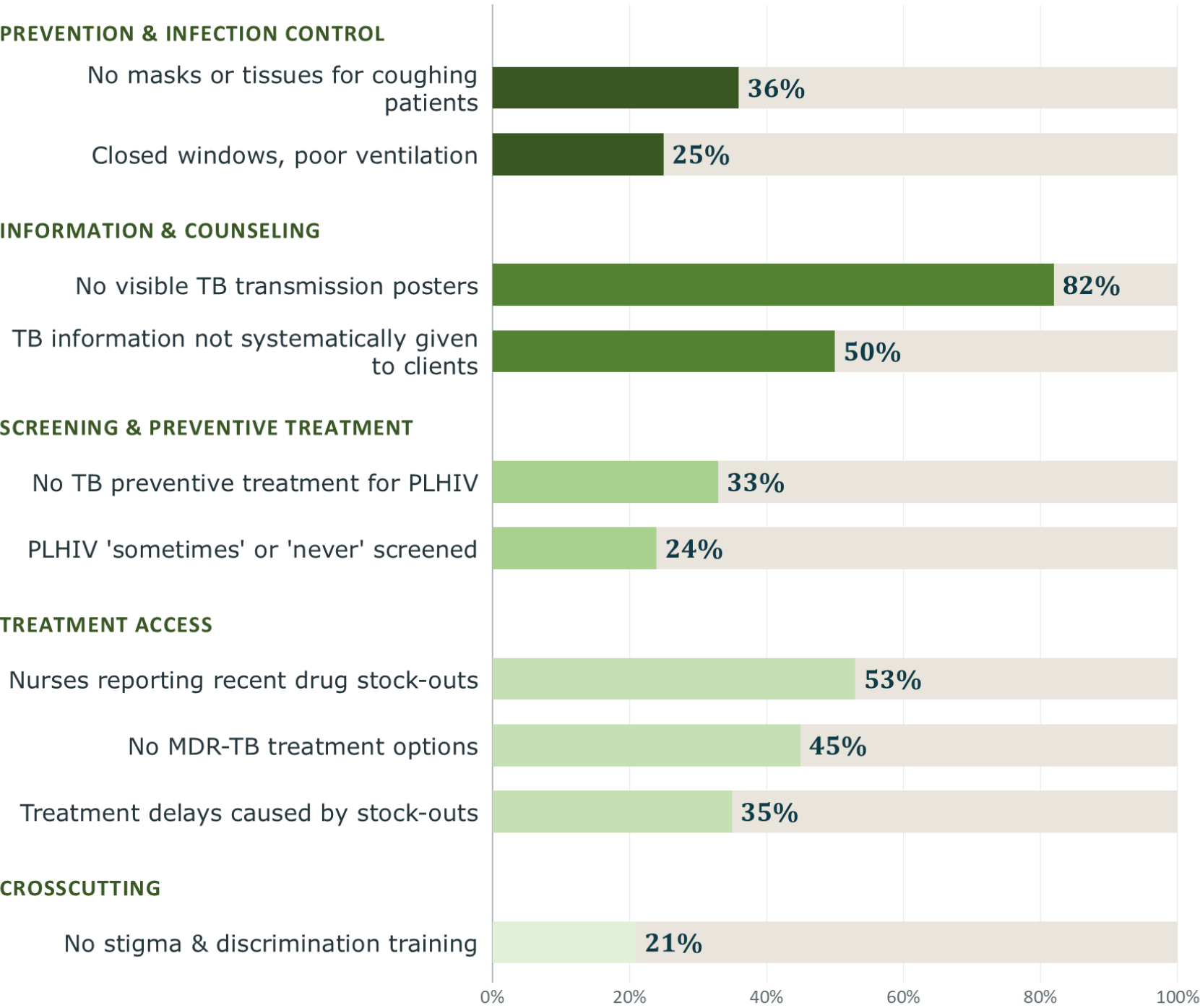


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KEY FINDINGS - BY THE NUMBERS

Figure 1. Gaps across the TB care continuum.



CONCLUSION

Community-Led Monitoring (CLM) data highlighted barriers at every stage of the tuberculosis (TB) care continuum, compromising prevention, screening, diagnosis, treatment, and patient support. The findings also underscore the need to strengthen the integration of TB and HIV services to ensure more comprehensive, coordinated, integrated, and patient-centered care for people living with TB/HIV co-infection.



The CLM program recommends the implementation of immediate actions to address the gaps identified in health facilities. The Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP), healthcare facilities, and technical and financial partners should work collaboratively to strengthen the quality of care and services provided to patients, with the aim of improving treatment outcomes and contributing to the sustainable control of tuberculosis and HIV in Haiti.



17,000

People contracted TB in Haiti in 2023



2,000

People died from TB (12%)



54 %

of TB patients are PLHIV

