Tanzania gears up efforts on multi-sectoral collaboration for the control and elimination of malaria

TEMT Team
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Overview of malaria control in Tanzania

• Malaria control is under the Ministry of Health (MoH) through a vertical program: the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP)

• Interventions are guided by the National Malaria Strategic Plan (NMSP): currently the sixth NMSP (2021 to 2025)

• Prevalence of malaria within under-fives is 8.1% (MIS 2022); the goal is to reach 3.5% by 2025, and to zero by 2030
Overview of malaria control strategies NMSP 2021 - 2025

Core Strategies

- Integrated Malaria Vector Control (ITNs, IRS)
- Malaria Diagnosis, Treatment & Preventive therapies
- Surveillance, Monitoring & Evaluation

Supportive strategies

- Commodities and Logistics Management
- Social Behavior Change & Advocacy
- Leadership, Partnership and Resource Mobilization
## Contribution of other sectors on malaria transmission (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Examples of scenarios</th>
<th>Contribution to malaria transmission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>Land excavation</td>
<td>Potential mosquito breeding habitats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Excavation works during road construction</td>
<td>Potential mosquito breeding habitats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Irrigation schemes, especially rice</td>
<td>Potential mosquito breeding habitats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Poor maintainance of water drainage systems</td>
<td>Potential mosquito breeding habitats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector</td>
<td>Provision of different services</td>
<td>Different services including medical care, logistics, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Contribution of other sectors on malaria transmission (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Examples of scenarios</th>
<th>Contribution to malaria transmission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Unscreened houses</td>
<td>Allowing entry of mosquitoes into households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social welfare</td>
<td>Marginalized populations including humanitarian emergencies</td>
<td>Propagating transmission of malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Poor enforcement of bylaws on environmental management</td>
<td>No control of man-made breeding habitats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media and communication</td>
<td>Spread of misinformation about malaria transmission</td>
<td>Acceptability and effectiveness of intervention within communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Multi-sectoral approach for malaria control

• The Multi-sectoral Action Framework for Malaria was launched by RBM Partnership / UNDP in 2013

• The framework makes a clear case for re-structuring the way countries address malaria, from being the exclusive concern of the health sector to a diverse multi-sectoral approach, harnessing resources and expertise from other sectors and stakeholders
Examples of multi-sectoral collaboration towards malaria control in Tanzania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Examples of activities</th>
<th>Contribution to malaria control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industries and Trade</td>
<td>Production of biolarvicide</td>
<td>Used in biolarviciding for mosquito larvae control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment (NEMC)</td>
<td>Enforcement of environmental management act and by laws</td>
<td>Control production of breeding habitats, especially in urban areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health (NMCP and PORALG)</td>
<td>Enforcement of public health act</td>
<td>Control of mosquito breeding habitats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Development of a national malaria multi-sectoral collaboration framework (Oct 2022)

Key highlights

i. Mapping all relevant sectors / stakeholders for malaria control

ii. Highlighting and understanding impact of activities within other sectors towards malaria transmission and control

iii. Highlighting potential areas of collaboration
Development of a draft national malaria multi-sectoral operational plan.

The document highlights the following key aspects:

i. Malaria smart actions and main activities per sector

ii. Governance and coordination of a malaria multi-sectoral operational plan under Prime Minister’s office

iii. Determine focal persons and coordination mechanisms under each sector

iv. Monitoring and Evaluation - Key indicators per sector to monitor implementation of activities highlighted within the malaria multi-sectoral operational plan.
Establishment of national platform for resource mobilization – The End Malaria Council (EMC)

• Launched by the Prime Minister during World Malaria Day 2023
• EMC responsibilities:
  - Funding Gap analysis
  - Resource mobilization
  - Prioritization of interventions
Next steps

✓ Finalize and launch the national malaria multi-sectoral operational plan (MSOP)
✓ Engage Members of Parliament to advocate for the implementation of the MSOP
✓ Resource mobilization to close funding gaps
✓ Implementation by each sector of the plan highlighted within the MSOP
✓ Coordinate the implementation of the national malaria MSOP under the Prime Minister’s office (with support from NMCP)
✓ Participate in global multi-sectoral fora to learn experiences from other countries and share national experience
Thank You!

Asante!