



SOUTHERN AFRICA

TB AND HEALTH SYSTEMS SUPPORT PROJECT

Report to the SADC Ministers of Health on the Southern Africa Tuberculosis and Health Systems Support (SATBHSS) Project

Presented by the Minister of Health of the Republic of Mozambique





Key Messages

- » Following the approval of the Southern Africa Tuberculosis (TB) and Health Systems Support Project covering Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia in May 2016 by the World Bank Board; the Republic of Mozambique hosted a regional launch within which SADC Secretariat, African Union Commission and Government delegations from SADC region participated.
- » The Prime Minister of Mozambique, ministers and political leaders from seven SADC countries, and regional organizations launched the project on December 7, 2016.
- » The project seeks to: (i) improve coverage and quality of TB control and occupational lung disease services in targeted geographic areas; and (ii) strengthen regional capacity to manage the burden of TB and occupational diseases.
- » The project aligns with government and development partner efforts to tackle TB in Southern Africa, as reflected in the 2012 SADC Heads of State Declaration on TB as an Emergency and the 2008 Maputo Declaration of Laboratory Strengthening.
- » This regional project is timely for Southern Africa given that a recent national TB prevalence surveys in various countries confirmed that the burden of TB is much higher than previously reported. The four participating countries are high burden TB countries according to WHO categorization.



Background and Progress

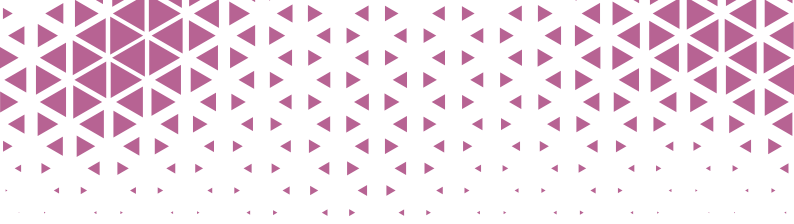
Ministers are invited to take note of the progress that has been made in the implementation of the Southern Africa Tuberculosis and Health Systems Support (SATBHSS) project as part of the implementation of SADC frameworks and declaration on TB. Participating countries (Kingdom of Lesotho, Republic of Malawi, Republic of Mozambique and Republic of Zambia) requested The World Bank's funding to mount an aggressive response to the TB epidemic. World Bank support is in recognition of the leadership and efforts of Southern Africa to tackle the unacceptably high burden of TB. The project will have substantially positive spill-over effects to the SADC region. Specifically, the SATBHSS project is contributing to the implementation of (i) the harmonised minimum standards for the prevention, treatment and



management of tuberculosis in the SADC region, cross-border surveillance and management of TB and other diseases; and (ii) the SADC Declaration in TB in the mining sector adopted in 2012.

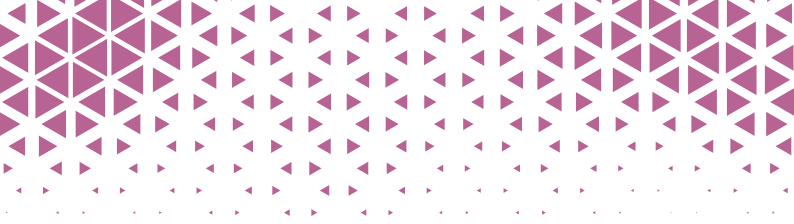
The project has three main components of (i) Innovative Prevention, Detection, and Treatment of TB; (ii) Regional Capacity for Disease Surveillance, Diagnostics, and Management of TB and Occupational Lung Diseases; and (iii) Regional Learning and Innovation, and Project Management. The four countries will establish centres-of-excellence in various specialized areas of managing drug susceptible and drug-resistant TB, laboratory strengthening and networking, and occupational health and mine health regulation.

The implementation of the project has adopted a regional multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral approach involving Ministries responsible for Health, Mining and Labour. ECSA-HC and NEPAD



Agency in collaboration with SADC Secretariat are supporting regional components and providing TA in specialized areas to the four countries. The project has so far accomplished a number of key milestones as below:

- i. Five regional studies have been initiated to generate evidence for policy making and taking actions on TB and Occupational Health and Safety in the region.
- ii. Training of experts in different areas and regional peer to peer laboratory assessment of the quality systems. This has informed the development of a roadmap for laboratory quality improvement.
- iii. Communities of Practice have been established at the regional level to support capacity strengthening and knowledge exchange in the following areas:
 - a. Continuum of Care
 - b. Laboratory and Surveillance
 - c. Mine health regulation and occupational health
 - d. Economics of Tuberculosis and Sustainable Financing
 - e. Monitoring and Evaluation, and Research

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- iv. Cross-border zones have been identified to support disease surveillance along the shared borders of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The zones will be key for information sharing, generating lessons as well as capacity building amongst the countries.

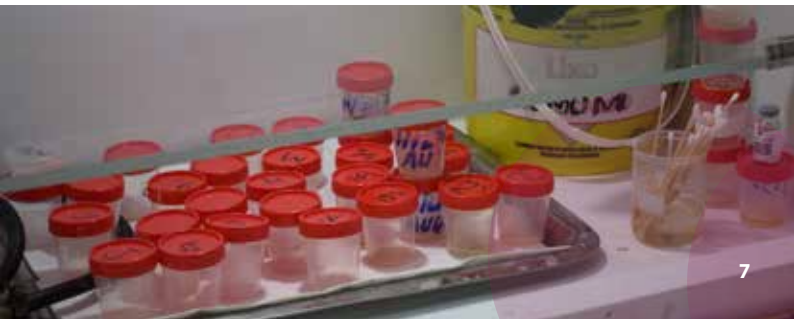
Recommendations

Ministers are requested to note the progress made in the implementation of the SATBHSS project and consider the following for recommendations:

1. Support the establishment and activities of the cross-border disease surveillance zones in alignment with the regional efforts spearheaded by the Africa CDC Regional Coordinating Centre (RCC) in Zambia.
2. Develop a regional policy framework on Occupational Health and Safety as well as accompanying harmonised technical guidelines in alignment with international standards, and in collaboration with Ministries responsible for labour. This will assist in averting the challenge of lack of coherent or outdated

policies, laws and technical guidelines in Member States which is currently impeding efforts on strengthening OHS systems towards tackling TB in the mining sector.

3. Facilitate knowledge exchange among countries and utilise lessons learnt in the implementation of the SATBHSS project, as a platform for expanding efforts in the entire region towards achieving the target of ending TB by 2030.
4. As part of alignment of efforts of the SATBHSS and TIMS projects at the regional level, the established CoPs should be strengthened and opened up to involve more countries in the region to support the implementation of key SADC activities on TB.
5. Support the implementation of regional studies to enhance evidence based policy decision making process and actions on TB and OHS. The recommendations from these studies should be presented to the ministers in their next sitting.
6. Support the establishment of the Centres of Excellence in the areas prioritized by the countries in TB and OHS as they will serve as regional technical resources for learning and service delivery to support the respective countries and the SADC region.



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