
Case study city: Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
Dr. Francis Levira
Content

- Governance structures
- Neighbourhood classifications and urban-rural linkages
- Pandemic responses-Governance
- Pandemic responses-Preventive measures
- Pandemic responses-Treatment
- Challenges
Governance and health service structures in Tanzania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Government Employee</th>
<th>Political position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>District Executive Director</td>
<td>Member of parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>Ward Executive Officer</td>
<td>Councillor and representative (not paid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street</td>
<td>Street Executive Officer</td>
<td>Street chairman and representative (not paid)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neighbourhood classification-Linkages

Dar-es-salaam City: 6.4 mil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipal</th>
<th>Wards</th>
<th>Street</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temeke</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinondoni</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilala</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kigamboni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubungo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Urban-Rural Linkages
- Labour market
- Economic opportunities
- Internal tourist
- Education
- Health seeking
- Maintaining family ties

Most urban migrants lives with relatives
Pandemic responses - Governance

- Establishment of three response committees
  - **National response committee**: Inform the public on government measures.
    Under the leadership of Prime Minister: Vice President’s Office, Prime Minister’s Office (Minister & Permanent Secretary), Vice President’s Office Zanzibar, Ministers for Health (Mainland & Zanzibar), Defence, ST&HE, PORALG, Foreign Affairs, Minister for Finance (Mainland & Zanzibar) and Transport and Communication.
  
  - **Permanent Secretary’s committee**: Advice the government
    Under the leadership of Chief Secretary: Members from ministries and offices listed above.
  
  - **National Taskforce**: Advice Permanent Secretary’s committee
    Under the leadership of Permanent Secretaries from Ministries of Health (Mainland & Zanzibar): Technical team (WHO and other UN bodies, Donor Agencies, INGOs and local NGOs)

- Information management: COVID-19 statistics and directives provided to the public by either Minister for Health, Prime Minister or the President.
Pandemic responses - Preventive measures

▪ The government focused on infection prevention: NO LOCKDOWN (Household/City)

▪ Education campaigns through TV, Radio, Mobile Phones and neighbourhood at the level of Municipal

▪ Economic and social activities continued (Slow down were noted)

▪ Hygienic practices promoted at all service points (Hand washing, hand sanitizing, and wearing masks)

▪ Closure of all education institutions, sports events, and recreation facilities.

▪ Public gatherings limited (Weddings, funeral, religious events)

▪ Public transport regulations were instituted (Level seat on commuter buses)

▪ Last data release was 29th April 2020. Total of 509 cases and 21 deaths reported.
Pandemic responses - Preventive measures
Pandemic responses - Treatment

- Three large public referral hospitals were designated for serious Corona patient.
- 24 sample collection facilities identified
- Initially designated hospitals lacked essential equipment to co-morbidities such as dialysis.
- Appropriate treatment hindered by stigma.
- Natural treatment were promoted (steam inhalation)
- NIMR released its natural treatment version to manage blood clotting (Hot pepper, ginger, lemon, onion, garlic, water)
Challenges

- Limited funding on education campaign and information sharing (Policy Forum, 2020)
- Lack of social support / subsidies to poor and vulnerable households (Policy Forum, 2020)
- Lack of technical capacity to diagnose COVID-19, testing conducted at 1 national lab
- Limited data needed to influence hygiene practice: Data available at regional level.
- Last data release was 29th April 2020. Total of 509 cases and 21 deaths reported.
- Quarantine services such as food be improved to curb neighbourhood transmission
- Pandemics are unique, difficult to plan in advance
- Natural disaster such as floods and drought remain the biggest urban-rural linkage disruptor.