The lessons: overview (slide show)

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1. Invest in health systems

Investing in health systems works. The burden of disease can be significantly lowered through relatively low investments in strengthening health systems. In Rufiji and Morogoro districts, child mortality fell by over 40% in the 5 years following the introduction of evidence-based planning.
Funding research and development activities simultaneously produces multiple benefits. Foremost is that important research findings can be acted upon quickly.
3. Train and retrain

Investments must be made to increase and improve human resources to implement health services: training and retraining are essential to success.
Significant amounts of money must be made available for the bricks and mortar aspects of health care: clinics, vehicles, and information and communication technologies.
5. Respect local priorities

Health spending must respect and encourage local evidence-based priorities rather than the agendas of donors and other external actors. Data provided through sentinel population-based information systems can provide proof that programs and interventions are effective.
Projects such as TEHIP must be designed with an “exit strategy” in mind so that local ownership and buy-in, sustainability, and momentum help extend the influence of the project after it has ended.
7. Share lessons and experience

Many of TEHIP's lessons and experiences are beginning to move beyond Rufiji and Morogoro to other districts in Tanzania and to other countries in Africa.