

# MLANGO PROJECT

FUNGUA MLANGO WA MAZUNGUMZO KUBORESHA AFYA



FUNGUA MLANGO

ONGEA NA  
SHANGAZI  
PIGA BURE

0800 120001

thps

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## ABOUT THPS

Tanzania Health Promotion Support (THPS) is an indigenous NGO established under non-governmental organization act No 24 of 2002 in 2011. THPS works in partnership with the Ministry of Health (MOH); Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups; the President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Zanzibar with a goal of ensuring accessible high-quality health care services to Tanzanians; through strengthening of health and community systems for comprehensive quality health services including HIV and AIDS; Tuberculosis; prevention of GBV; reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health (RMNHCAH) services; laboratory and health management information systems (HIMS).

Health Promotion Support (THPS) include good governance, meaningful involvement of people living with HIV (PLHIV), quality performance, innovation, commitment, teamwork, equal opportunity, social responsibility, evidence-based interventions, sustainability, and partnership.

### THPS WORK

THPS supports provision of comprehensive HIV Prevention, Care, Treatment and Support services across general, key and vulnerable populations in Pwani, Kigoma, and Zanzibar. THPS believes sustainable health services result from Health systems strengthening at all WHO six blocks:

### GOAL



Forging and strengthening partnerships to ensure accessible and sustainable high-quality health care services for all Tanzanians

THPS aims to ensure accessible high-quality health care services to Tanzanians; through strengthening of health and community systems for comprehensive quality health services including HIV/AIDS; Tuberculosis; prevention of GBV; reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health (RMNHCAH) services; laboratory and health management information systems (HIMS).  
The core values of Tanzania



01. Improving service delivery through technical assistance, mentorship and training to health providers to ensure services are implemented according to national / international standards.
02. Health infrastructure upgrades for improved quality of services e.g. repairs to facilitate TB infection control, placement of laboratory equipment.
03. National level support to scale up HIV viral load testing.
04. Improve health records documentation and storage including the use of electronic Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) and data quality assurance.
05. Improve provider skills to foster appropriate use of national central supply chain system for medicines, supplies and HIV commodities THPS is a member of various MoHCDGEC technical working groups.
06. Provide financial support to local government authorities/ NGOs and Faith based organizations to complement their HIV response

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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We appreciate the support and incredible collaboration from the government of the United Republic of Tanzania through Ministry of Health, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Tanzania ( PO-RALG), Regional and District Health Management teams of Arusha, Dodoma, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Mara, Mtwara , Mwanza, Mbeya, Pwani, Shinyanga, Simiyu, and Tanga; Drug Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA), Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), Civil Society Organizations and other stakeholders during the implementation of this project. Other stakeholders including:

1. Community leaders including religious leaders
2. Peer Educators
3. Community Health Workers (CHWs)
4. Project beneficiaries

Sn.	CSO	Region	District
1.	African Women AIDS Working Group (AFRI-WAG)	Tanga	Kilindi
2.	AJAT Foundation	Manyara	Kiteto
3.	Green Sober	Pwani	Kisarawe
4.	Guang Culture Group	Manyara	Mbulu TC
5.	(Huruma AIDS Concern and Care) HACOCA	Morogoro	Morogoro MC
6.	Hope for future	Manyara	Mbulu TC
7.	Human Care	Mbeya	Busokelo
8.	Integrated Development Initiatives in Ngorongoro (Idingo)	Arusha	Ngorongoro DC
9.	Kikundi cha Huduma Majumbani Mbeya (KIHUMBE)	Mbeya	Busokelo
10.	Kigamboni Youth Development Network (KIYODEN)	Pwani	Kisarawe
11.	Linda Elimisha na Andaa jamii (LEA)	Manyara	Mbulu DC
12.	Masasi Youth Development (MASAYODEN)	Mtwara	Masasi TC
13.	My Health Foundation (MHF)	Morogoro	Morogoro MC
14.	Mensa Program Rafiki	Kilimanjaro	Moshi MC
15.	Mtwara Youth anti-AIDS Goup (MYAAG)	Mtwara	Mtwara MC
16.	Kigoma Youth Agricultural Development Organization (KIYADO)	Kigoma	Kakonko na Kibondo
17.	Rafiki Social Development Organization (Rafiki SIDO)	Shinyanga	Shinyanga MC

## Umbrella CSOs

Sn.	CSO	Region	District
1.	Connect Community with Advocacy and Empowerment Tanzania (COCOWAETA)	Morogoro	Gairo, Luhanga
2.	Country Community Development Initiative (COCODEI)	Arusha and Kilimanjaro	Arusha MC and Moshi MC
3.	Filbert Bayi Foundation	Pwani	Kisarawe
4.	Grassroots Initiative for Youth and Elderly Development Organization (GIYEDO)	Dodoma	Dodoma MC and Kongwa
5.	Mapambano ya Kifua Kikuu na UKIMWI Temeke (MKIKUTE)	Mtwara	Morogoro MC
6.	The National Council for People living with HIV/AIDS (NACOPHA)	Simiyu	Busega and Meatu
7.	Partnership for Youth Development (PAYODE)	Pwani	Kisarawe
8.	Service Health and Development for People Living Positively with HIV/AIDS (SHDEPHA+)	Arusha	Monduli and Ngorongoro
9.	Tanzania Network of People who use drugs (TANPUD)	Shinyanga	Kishapu and Shinyanga MC
10.	Tanzania Economic Empowerment Foundation (TACEF)	Tanga	Kilindi
11.	Tanzania Elderly Women's Wisdom for Youth (TEWWY)	Kigoma	Kakonko and Kasulu
12.	Tanzania Informal Economy Network on AIDS/TB Initiatives (TIENAI)	Manyara na Mara	Babati TC, Mbulu DC, Mbulu TC and Serengeti
13.	Youth UN-Association ( YUNA)	Simiyu	Meatu and Busega
14.	Partnership for Youth Development (PAYODE)	Pwani	Kisarawe
15.	Peer to Peer Organisation	Morogoro	Morogoro MC and Ulanga
16.	Tanzania Network for Women with HIV and AIDS (TEWWY)	Manyara	Kiteto and Simanjiro
17.	The Community Outreach Foundation(COTF)	Mbeya	Busokelo
18.	Tanzania Community Empowerment Foundation	Tanga	Kilindi

THPS aims at contributing to the National ambition:

Biomedical  
Interventions

Behavioral  
Interventions



Structural  
Interventions





## Biomedical Interventions

use a mix of clinical and medical approaches to reduce HIV transmission.



## Behavioral Interventions

seek to reduce the risk of HIV transmission by addressing risky behaviors



## Structural Interventions

seek to address underlying factors that make individuals or groups vulnerable to HIV infection.





## THE PROBLEM

There has been a dramatic rise of TB cases and new HIV infections in Tanzania. The government in partnership with other like-minded units have put in place numerous interventions across the country, which have been aimed at the general population. However, there is a group that has been left behind, without keenly considering the dangers they face in regard to HIV and TB infections.

This group is known as the Key and Vulnerable Populations (KVPs), which include among others; Female sex workers, MSM, and drug users who use injectable needles.

The (KVPs) group has a higher HIV prevalence rate in comparison to the general population. The main goals of the KVPs program were to improve access to the KVP and reduce stigma, discrimination and any other form of barrier to reach the three immediate goals of zero HIV infection, zero stigma and discrimination and Zero HIV/AIDS related death by 2030.

Aside from difficulties in accessing HIV health services by KVPs in Tanzania, they also face other challenges such as stigmatization due to legislation that criminalizes some of their behaviors

There is a significant rise in the levels of stigma and discrimination against particular sexual identities, orientations, and behaviors. There is a general lack of concern for this group, and little protection of privacy and personal information. There is also a relatively higher cost for access to private health care due to perceived unsatisfactory experiences in public health services.

On realizing these issues, in 2018, The Government of Tanzania (GOT), through the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDEC), in partnership with the World Bank and Global Fund, appointed AMREF to address this challenge in 27 councils found in 13 regions of Tanzania. AMREF appointed THPS to take on this challenge as a local NGO and hence the birth of MLANGO PROJECT.



# THE PROJECT

Due to high levels of stigmatization associated with KVPs, the project was named **“Mlango Project; Fungua mlango upate fursa ya kuboresha afya yako”**. The first step in solving any critical social problems is dialogue. With stigmatization around KVPs, such discussions are a taboo. The project therefore was designed as the door towards this much-needed dialogue.

**Mlango Project** means the ‘Door’, providing access to services that improve individuals’ health. It also help to reduce stigma and encourage KVPs to easily access the health services .

## PROJECT IN BRIEF

**Project Time Frame:**  
January 2018 –December 2020.

**Targeted Group:**  
KVPs including Female sex workers (FSWs), People Who Inject Drugs (PWIDs), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and other KVP i.e. miners, truck drivers, plantation workers, fisher folks and prisoners.

**Targeted Regions:**  
**27** District Councils in **13** regions of mainland Tanzania (Morogoro, Arusha, Mtwara, Mara, Manyara, Pwani, Simiyu, Mbeya, Tanga, Kigoma, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro and Shinyanga).







## INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES (IGA)

HIV and AIDS have devastating effects, not only on the health of infected individuals and their families, but also on their economic and social wellbeing. As part of HIV structural interventions for KVPs; THPS supported economic empowerment for KVPs through Income Generating Activities (IGA). Many KVPs are at high risk of being infected with HIV and many more are affected by the loss of family members and livelihoods. A specific focus on KVPs is necessary given that they are a majority among economically disadvantaged groups.

Improvement in access to antiretroviral treatment (ART) and treatment adherence are helping PLHIV-KVPs to remain healthier and therefore economically active so that income generation activities (IGA) are becoming an increasingly important part of the care, and prevention package for PLHIV-KVPs and their families.

THPS in collaboration with Community Development Officers and local CSOs collaborated for the formation of the IGA groups from eligible KVP. Each group consisted of 12 people; hence, four groups per district with Global Fund support.



## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Mlango Project has resulted in remarkable transformations in the lives of targeted beneficiaries as envisioned at the project inception. Some of the notable outcomes, as of September 2020:

- Comprehensive prevention programs for MSM 80% (10,396/12,977)
- Comprehensive prevention programs for PWID and their partners 97% (7,770/8,000)
- Comprehensive prevention programs for sex workers and their clients 153% (20,328/13,254)
- Income Generating Activities (IGA) groups: Target 232, Achieved 235(101%)
- Income Generating Activities (IGA) group members by KVP type: 2,721 FSW and 464 PWID
- Use of Interactive Voice Response Platform a supportive intervention: through toll free dials to 0800120001 that connects callers to 'Shangazis' the HIV counselor.



# CASE STORIES

## HALIMA - MTHWARA

Prior to meeting with THPS, like many others in her region, Halima was a Female sex worker, who had no notable understanding of HIV infection. She was among the people identified by THPS, and was encouraged to get tested for HIV. Initially she was not ready to take the test. Due to the prevailing perception of her surrounding, Halima was reluctant to be tested for HIV

The following day, the doctor visited her home to administer the test. Due to the surrounding she was not given her HIV test result at that specific day, she was asked to visit the hospital for further consultation. Halima visited the hospital and she was found positive

On visiting the hospital, she was informed that she was HIV positive. Halima was very disappointed, and got depressed for the first few months. She decided not to disclose her HIV status to anyone. However, after a while, she decided to tell her mother about her HIV status, and she eventually agreed to start her ARV medications.

All the while, the doctor was closely monitoring and advising Halima, and her fellow FSWs agreed to join THPS Mlango project's facilitated IGA group namely "Unique Mamas". The Unique Mamas group was latter facilitated with capital to initiate their businesses.

Through the Mlango Project, Halima received entrepreneurship skills that enabled her to start a small shop and she successfully built a house for renting purpose. The income that was generated through her projects made a positive behavior change in her life.

Halima and her colleagues are now involved in baking cakes, hand-stitching and a small grocery store.





## ANNA - DODOMA

Faced with the hardships of life, Anna decided to engaged herself in Female sex work to get her day to day bread, without realizing that she was putting herself at risk of being infected with HIV.

Anna is an orphan who was raised by her grandmother, and her behavior was partly influenced by the nature of life she grew up with.

In Dodoma Municipal Council, THPS through the Mlango project, provided behavior change training to young women who worked as FSW, including Anna.

Out of the 15 entrepreneurship groups formed by THPS in Dodoma Municipal Council to build the capacity of key and vulnerable groups; Anna and her colleagues were given capital that facilitated them to start their own business. To-date, Anna and her colleagues are involved in soap production, shampoo, and batik's clothing.

Anna is very grateful to THPS and the Global Fund for their support that helped in changing her risk behavior and build her life back.





## REHEMA - ARUSHA

Rehema had been a regular drug addict since 1990, before she interfaced with Mlango Project team. Rehema was infected with HIV following the habit of sharing needles during drugs injections. Eventually her life changed and she gave birth to children who are HIV Positive.

Through Mlango Project's peer educators, Rehema was helped to stop abusing drugs, she got her HIV test and started medications.

Rehema then joined an entrepreneurial group, whereby she was capacitated and facilitated with capital that helped her start a small business of selling fruits, and together with her colleagues, she eventually started a restaurant (Mama Ntilie).





## HAMADI - KILIMANJARO

In Moshi Municipal Council, like many other parts of Tanzania, there are men who are also addicted to drugs.

Hamadi is one of such people who had been a regular drugs abuser. Through Mlango Project, Hamadi was identified and encouraged by THPS team to go for HIV testing. Hamadi obliged after a few encouragements, was tested and found to be HIV positive.

Hamadi was eventually co-opted into an entrepreneurial group in Moshi, under the custodianship of Mlango Project. He and his colleagues were given entrepreneurial training, and given capital to start a small business.

Hamadi can now earn a living through his business, but he is confident and also in good health.





## HERIETH - MOROGORO

Herieth is a mother of three who felt abandoned by the society, after engaging herself into Female sex work. She started engaging herself in commercial sex as soon as she gave birth to her first child, as she sought for money to take care of her baby because she had no one to support.

In Gairo district, THPS Mlango Project, was able to identify Herieth and her colleagues as FSWs. After being identified, she was encouraged to get HIV test, and the results came Positive. She then received a wide range of education on HIV infection and treatment. Herieth became an advocate and she also encouraged her colleagues to go for HIV test too.

After counseling, Herieth and her team were empowered with entrepreneurship skills training, and they formed a small business group. THPS provided the business group with the capital to start a goat farming business.

Herieth is very grateful to THPS for rescuing her from the risky behaviors, and giving her the opportunity to live a honorable and decent life that she is proud of.

"I can now support and take care of my family. I have also started my own fish selling business." Said Herieth.





## AISHA - SIMIYU

At a relatively young age, Aisha found herself resuming the responsibilities of raising her family after the death of her father, and a long-term illness of her mother. She went through secondary education under very tough conditions, and she eventually failed to continue with advanced level education.

Aisha then became head of her family, she eventually started selling fruits to earn money so as to support the family, but the business was not paying her off but also not profitable

“Due to life hardships, I engaged myself in Female sex work. I never did the business for fun or pleasure but I had no way out. I thought it was a business where I could earn money within a short time” Said Aisha.

After identifying Aisha as one among the KVPs; Aisha received training on how to stop the risky behavior of prostitution, through THPS's behavioral change intervention. Aisha was co-opted into an entrepreneurial group, trained, and given start-up capital. She is currently engaged in tailoring business as her primary means of earning income.

Thanks to the Mlango Project, Aisha believes she regained her dignity in the community.



# AISHA - SIMIYU

Katika umri mdogo, Aisha alijiikuta akianza kutekeleza majukumu ya kuilea familia baada ya kito cha baba yake na kugua kwa muda mrefu kwa mama yake. Alisoma shule ya sekondari akiwa katika wakati mgumu sana na hakufaulu kuendelea na elimu ya juu.

Aisha akawa kiongozi wa familia na akaanza kuza matunda ili kujipata kipato ili kuilea familia lakini biashara haikwenda vizuri na haikumpa faida "kutokana na ugomu wa maisha niliilingiza katika biashara ya ngono, sikuwahi kutanya biashara hii kwa furaha ila sikuwa na njia mbadala. Nilifikiri ilikuwa ni biashara ambayo ningepata pesa kwa muda mfuji" Alisema Aisha.

Bada ya kumtamboa Aisha kama mmoja kati ya watu wa makundi maalumu, alipata mafunzo ya mabadiliko ya tabia na jinsi ya kuacha tabia hatarishi ya biashara ya ngono kupitia afua ya mabadiliko ya tabia inayotekelezwa na THPS. Aisha alijiunga katika kikundi cha ujasiriamali, alipata mafunzo na mtaji wa kuanzia. Kwa sasa anajishughulisha na ushonaji kama biashara yake ya msingi ya kupata kipato. Asante kwa mradi wa Mlango, Aisha anaamini atarudisha tena utu, heshima na hadhi yake katika jamii.





# HERIETH - MOROGORO

Herieth ni mama wa Watoto watatu, aliyetengwa na jami  
baada ya kujiingiza katika biashara ya ngono. Alianza  
kujihusisha na biashara ya ngono mara tu alipojifungua  
mtoto wake wa kwanza, kwa sababu alihitaji pesa ya  
kumlea mtoto na hakuwa na msada wowote

Katika wilaya ya Gairo, mrdi wa Mlango uliweza kumbaini  
Herieth na marafiki zake wengine wafanyao biashara ya  
ngono. Alipoibuliwa alihamasishwa kupima VU, majibu  
yakaonesha anaishi na VU. Alipata elimu ya kutosha  
juu ya maambukizi VU na UKIMWI, Herieth akawa  
muhamasishaji na aliweza kuwahamasisha marafiki zake  
kupima VU.

Baada ya ushauri, Herieth na timu yake walipatiwa  
matunzo ya ujasiriamali na walianzisha biashara ndogo  
ndogo. THPS iliwapatia mtaji ili kuanzisha ufugaji wa  
mbuzi

Herieth anaishukuru sana THPS kwa kuokoa Maisha yake  
na kumtoa katika tabia hatarishi na kumpatia nafasi ya  
kushika maisha mazuri na yenye haiba nzuri na ambayo  
anajivunia.  
"Naweza sasa kusaidia na kuitunza familia yangu, na  
nimeanzisha biashara yangu ya kuza samaki."



# HAMADI - KILIMANJARO

Katika manispaa ya Moshi, kama sehemu nyingine nchini Tanzania, wapo wanamme wenye uraibu wa madawa ya kulevya.

Hamadi ni miongoni mwa waliokuwa watumiaji wa madawa ya kulevya mara kwa mara. Kupita mradi wa Mlango, Hamadi aliibuliwa na kushawishiwa na timu ya THPS kupima VU. Baada ya ushawishi na kuhamasishwa, Hamadi alikubali kupima VU.

Hamadi hatimaye aliichaguliwa kujiunga na kikundi cha ujasiriamali katika manispaa ya Moshi, chini ya uongozi wa mradi wa Mlango. Yeye na wenzake walipatiwa mafunzo ya ujasiriamali na wakapewa mtaji kuanzisha biashara ndogo ndogo. Sasa Hamadi anaweza kujipata kipato kutokana na biashara, vile vile anajiamini na ana afaa bora.





## REHEMA - ARUSHA

Rehema alikuwa mraibu wa madawa ya kulevya tangu mwaka 1990, kabla hajakutana na timu ya mradi wa Mlango; kupitia waelimisha rika wa mradi wa Mlango, Rehema alisaidiwa kuacha utumiaji wa madawa ya kulevya, alipimwa VU na kuanzishwa matibabu baada ya kugundulika anaishi na VU. Rehema alipata maambukizi ya VU kutokana na tabia ya kuchangia sindano wakati wa kujidunga madawa ya kulevya. Taratibu Maisha yake yakabadilika na akapata mtoto ambaye anaishi na maambukizi.

Rehema alijiunga na kikundi cha ujasiriamali ambapo aliweshwa mtaji uliomsaidia kuanzisha bishara ndogo ya kuza matunda, pamoja na wenzake taratibu alianzisha mgahawa (mama ntilie).



# ANNA - DODOMA

Anna alikutana na magumu ya Maitsha na akaamua kujilingiza kwenye bishara ya ngono ili kupata kipato chake cha kila siku, bila kutambua kuwa alikuwa akijiweka katika hatari ya kupata maambukizi ya VU. Anna ni mtoto yatima aliyelelewa na bibi. Tabia zake hatarishi kwa kiasi fulani zilichangiwa na hali halisi ya maitsha aliyokulia.

Katika manispaa ya Dodoma, THPS kupita mradi wa Mlango walitoa mafunzo ya mabadiliko ya tabia kwa wanawake wadogo waliofanya bishara ya ngono na Anna akiwemo.

Kati ya vikundi 15 vya shughuli za ujasiriamali vilivyoundwa na THPS katika manispaa ya Dodoma kwa ajili ya kujenga uwzo kwa makundi maalumu; Anna na wenzake walipewa mtaji uliowawezesha kuanzisha bishara ndogo. Hadi sasa, Anna na wenzake wanaajishughulisha na utengenezaji wa sabuni, sabuni ya kuoshea nywele (shampoo) na batiki.

Anna anawshukuru sana THPS na Global Fund kwa uwezeshaji aliopatiwa uliochanga katika kubadilisha tabia hatarishi aliyokuwa nayo na kujenga Maitsha yake upya.





# SIMULIZI ZA WALENGWA

## HALIMA - MTWARA

kabla ya kukutana na THPS, kama wengine wengi katika mkoa wake, Halima alikuwa mfanya bishara wa ngono na hakuwa na ulewa mkubwa kuhusu maambukizi ya VU. Alikuwa kati ya watu walioiduliwa na THPS na kushawishiwa kupima VU. Mwanzo hakuwa tayari kupima VU kwa sababu ya fikra potofu za watu zilizopo katika mazingira yake.

Siku iliyofuata, tabibu alimtembelea nyumbani kwake kwa ajili ya kumpima VU. Kulingana na mazingira yake, hakuweza kupewa majibu yake ya kipimo kwa siku hiyo, na aliambiwa afike kituo cha afya kwa ushauri zaidi siku iliyofuata. Halima alikwenda kituo cha afya na alipewa majibu yake kuwa anaishi na maambukizi ya VU. Halima alikatishwa tamaa sana na majibu haya na alipata sonona kwa miezi michache ya mwanzo. Alimua kutoweka wazi hali yake kwa mtu yeyote, japokuwa baada ya muda alimua kumwambia mama yake kuhusu hali yake ya kuishi na maambukizi ya VU na akakubali kuanza dawa za ARV.

Katika kipindi chote hiki tabibu aliyempima VU alikuwa akimfuatilia kwa ukaribu na kumkata ushauri. Halima na wafanyabishara wenzake wa ngono walikubali kujiunga na mradi wa Mlango na kuendesha kikundi cha uzalishaji mali waliichokita "Unique Mamas"; kikundi hiki kiliwzesha kwa kupewa mtaji wa kuanzisha bishara.

Kupitia mradi wa Mlango, Halima alipata mafunzo ya ujasiriamali, ujuzi uliomwzesha kuanzisha duka dogo na alifanikiwa kujenga nyumba kwa ajili ya kupangisha. Kipato alichokuwa akiingiza kupitia bishara zake kiliwzesha mabadiliko ya tabia katika Maisha yake. Halima na wenzake kwa sasa wanaishughulisha na kuoka keki, ushonaji na bishara ndogo ya duka la vinywaji!

# MAFANIKIO

Mradi wa Mlango umefanikisha mabadiliko makubwa katika Maisha ya walengwa kama ilivyofikirwa na kuminka mwanzoni mwa mradi. Baadhi ya matokeo yanayoonekana hadi kutikia mwezi wa tisa mwaka 2020 yanajumisha yafuatayo:

- Huduma jumishi za kinga katika kundi la wanume wanaofanya ngono na wanume wenzao kwa 80% (10,396/12,977)
- Huduma jumishi za kinga katika kundi la watumiaji wa madawa yakulevya kwa njia ya kujidunga kwa 97% (7770/8,000)
- Huduma jumishi za kinga kwa wafanyabashara ya ngono na wateja wao kwa 153% (20,328/13,254)
- Vikundi vya shughuli za uzalishaji mali: Malengo yalikuwa vikundi 232 na mafanikio ni vikundi 235 sawa na 101%
- Wanachama katika vikundi vya uzalishaji mali kwa makundi yao maalum; wanawake wanaofanya bashara ya ngono 2,721 na watumiaji wa madawa ya kulevya kwa njia ya kujidunga 464
- Matumizi ya teknolojia ya jukwaa la kupiga simu na kupata msadaa wa kitaalamu wa ushauri kwa kutumia simu ya bure namba 0800120001 inayowanunisha wapigaji simu na shangazi ambaye ni mshauri wa maswala ya VU.



# SHUGHULI ZA UZALISHAJI MALI

Maambukizo ya VU na ugonjwa wa UKIMWI vina athari kubwa, sio tu kwenye afya za watu wanaoishi na maambukizi ya VU na familia zao lakini pia huathiri hali zao za kiuchumi na kimaisha kwa ujumla. Kama sehemu ya afya ya kuboresha miondo na uchumi kwa makundi maalum, THPS iliwazeshwa watu wa makundi maalum kiuchumi kupitia shughuli za uzalishaji mali. Idadi kubwa ya watu wa makundi maalum wako katika hatari ya kuambukizwa VU na wengi wameathirwa na hali ya kupoteza wanafamilia na kipato. Juhudi za pekee zinahitajika kwa watu wa makundi maalum kwa sababu ni wengi zaidi katika kundi la watu wenye changamoto za kiuchumi.

Kuboreshwa kwa upatikanaji wa dawa za kupunguza makali ya VU (ART) na ufuasi sahihi wa matibabu inawasaidia waisi na VU walioko katika makundi maalum kuwa na afya na hivyo kuweza kufanya shughuli za uzalishaji mali, hivyo shughuli za uzalishaji mali zimekuwa ni sehemu muhimu ya huduma za matunzo na kinga ya maambukizi mapya kwa waisi na VU walioko katika makundi maalum na familia zao.

THPS kwa kushirikiana na maafisa maelezo ya jamii na asasi za kijamii, waliwezesha kuundwa kwa vikundi vya uzalishaji mali kwa watu wa makundi maalum waliokidhi vigezo. Kwa msadaa wa Global Fund, kila wilaya ina vikundi vinne na kila kikundi kina wajumbe 12.



# MRADI WA MLANGO

Kutokana na unyanyapaa wa hali ya juu unaohusianishwa na makundi maalum, mradi ulipewa jina la **Mlango; Fungua mlango upate fursa ya kuboresha afya yako**". Hatua ya kwanza katika kutatua tatizo lolote la kijamii ni majadiliano. Kwa unyanyapaa uliopo kwa makundi maalum, mazungumzo na makundi haya ni mwiko. Mradi huu uliandaliwa ili kuwa kama mlango wa kufungua haya mazungumzo yanayohitajika kwa kiwango kikubwa.

**Mradi wa Mlango** unamaanisha 'Mlango' unaowezesha watu kukitia na kupata huduma za afya. Unasaidia pia kupunguza unyanyapaa na kuhamasisha makundi maalum kupata huduma za afya kwa urahisi.



## MRADI WA MLANGO KWA UFUPI

### Kipindi cha mradi:

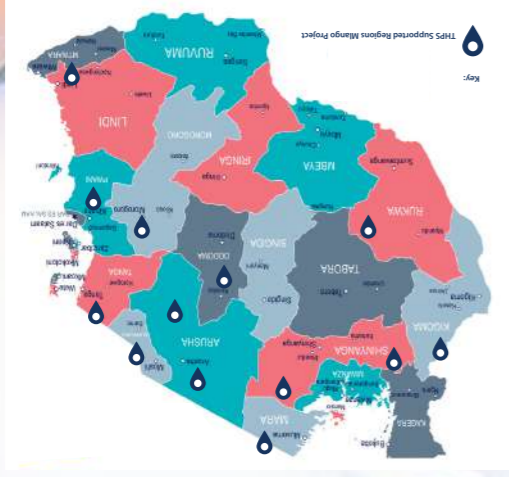
January 2018 – December 2020.

### Walengwa:

Walengwa wa mradi huu ni makundi maalum na wale walio katika hatari zaidi ya kupata maambukizi ya VLU, wakiwemo wanawake wanaofanya biashara ya ngono, watumiaji wa madawa ya kullevya kwa njia ya kujidunga, wanauwe wanaofanya ngono na wanauwe wenzao na makundi mengine maalumu kama wachimbaji wa madini, maderewa wa masafa marefu, wanaofanya kazi kwenye mashamba makubwa, wavuvi na wafungwa.

### Mikoa iliyo lengwa kufikiwa na mradi wa Mlango:

Halmashauri za wilaya 27 katika mikoa 13 ya Tanzania bara (Morogoro, Arusha, Mtwara, Mara, Manyara, Pwani, Simiyu, Mbeya, Tanga, Kigoma, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro na Shinyanga).



# CHANGAMOTO

kumekuwepo na ongezeko la wagonjwa wa kifua kikuu na maambukizi mapya ya VU nchini Tanzania. Serikali kwa kushirikiana na wadau wengine zinalinga jamii kwa ujumla, japokuwa kuna kundi ambalo limeachwa nyuma bila kutazama kwa makini hatari inayowakabili ya kupata maambukizi ya VU na kifua kikuu.

Hili kundi linajulikana kama, 'watu wa makundi maalum' miongoni mwao ni wanaoifanya biashara ya ngono, wafanyao mapenzi ya jinsia moja na watumiaji wa madawa ya kulevya kwa njia ya kujidunga.

Makundi maalum yako katika hatari kubwa zaidi ya kupata maambukizi ya VU kililinganishwa na jamii kwa ujumla. Lengo kuu la mradi wa makundi maalum ilikuwa ni kuboresha urikaji wa makundi maalum na kupunguza unyanyapaa, ubaguzi na vizuzi vingine vya kifua kifua 3 katika maambukizi ya VU, unyanyapaa na ubaguzi, vifo vinaivotokana na VU/KIMWI na kifua lengo la kumaliza maambukizi mapya ya VU itikapo 2030.

Pamoja na changamoto zilizopo kwa makundi maalum kupata huduma za tiba na matunzo ya VU Tanzania, makundi haya yanapata changamoto nyingine kama unyanyapaa unaotokana na sheria zinazoainisha baadhi ya tabia zao kuwa vitendo vya kihafifu

kuna ongezeko kubwa la unyanyapaa na ubaguzi dhidi ya makundi yanayotambuliwa kwa namna fulani ya mahustiano ya kingono, aina ya ngono wanayofanya na tabia. Kuna hali ya kutojali kundi hili na kutokuwepo kwa usiri wa taarifa binafsi za watu wa makundi haya. Kuna gharama kubwa katika kupata huduma za afya katika vituo binafsi vya afya kwa kile kinachodhaniwa kuwa ni kutoridhishwa na huduma zinazotolewa katika vituo vya afya vya umma.

Kwa kutambua changamoto hizi, mwaka 2018, serikali ya Tanzania kupitia Wizara ya Afya Maendeleo ya Jamii Jinsia Wazee na Watoto, kwa kushirikiana na benki ya dunia na Global fund walichagua shirika la AMREF kushughulikia changamoto hizi katika halmashauri 27 za mikoa 13 ya Tanzania. AMREF waliwachagua THPS kushughulikia changamoto hizi kama taasisi ya kirata na hapo ndipo ukazaliwa mradi wa MLANGO.







### Behavioral Interventions

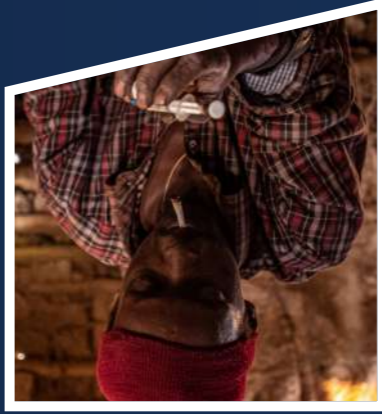
Hizi zinalinga katika utoaji wa elimu endelevu ili kupunguza hatari ya maambukizi ya WU kwa kujikita katika mbinu za kuepuka tabia hatarishi

### Biomedical Interventions

Hutumia njia mbalimbali za tiba ya kisayansi katika kupunguza kuenea kwa maambukizi ya WU



Namna ambayo THPS inafanya kazi katika afua za WU na kifua kikuu



### Structural Interventions

Hii inaalinga katika kushughulikia sababu zinazowaweka watu katika hatari ya kupata maambukizi ya WU kwa kutoa elimu ya ujasiriamali na kuwapatia fedha kidogo (seed fund) ili kujenga zana ya kujitegemea na hatimae kupunguza tabia hatarishi



THPS inalenga kuchangia dhima ya kitaifa;

Biomedical  
Interventions



Structural  
Interventions

Behavioral  
Interventions



Mradi huu umefadhiliwa na Mfuko wa Dunia wa Kupambana na UKIMWI, Kitua kikuu na Malaria (The Global Fund) kupitia Amref Health Africa Agreement Nv GA 1577 THPS-04 (2018-2020).

Tunathamini mchango mkubwa na ushirikiano tulioapatwa kutoka kwa Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania kupitia Wizara ya Afya; Ofisi ya Rais, Tawala za Mikoa na Serikali za Mitaa (OR-TAMISEMI), kamati za Afya za Mikoa na Wilaya za Arusha, Dodoma, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Mara, Mtwara, Mwanza, Mbeya, Pwani, Shinyanga, Simiyu na Tanga; Mamlaka ya Kudhibiti na Kupambana na Dawa za Kuleya (DCEA); Tume ya Taifa ya Kudhibiti UKIMWI (TACAIDS) na wadau na asasi za kiraia katika kutekeleza mradi huu wakiwemo:

1. Viongozi wa jamii wakiwemo viongozi wa dini
2. Waelimishaji rika katika Wilaya zote za mradi
3. Wahudumu wa afya ngazi ya jamii (WAJA)
4. Wanufaika wa mradi

## Asasi za Kiraia: Local CSOs

Sn.	CSO	Region	District
1.	African Women AIDS Working Group (AFRI-WAG)	Tanga	Kilindi
2.	AJAT Foundation	Manyara	Kiteto
3.	Green Sober	Pwani	Kisarawe
4.	Guang Culture Group	Manyara	Mbulu TC
5.	(Huruma AIDS Concern and Care) HA COCA	Morogoro	Morogoro MC
6.	Hope for future	Manyara	Mbulu TC
7.	Human Care	Mbeya	Busokelo
8.	Integrated Development Initiatives in Ngorongoro (Idingo)	Arusha	Ngorongoro DC
9.	Kikundi cha Huduma Majumbani Mbeya (KIHUMBE)	Mbeya	Busokelo
10.	Kigamboni Youth Development Network (KIYODEN)	Pwani	Kisarawe
11.	Linda Elimisha na Andaa Jamii (LEA)	Manyara	Mbulu DC
12.	Masasi Youth Development (MASAYODEN)	Mtwara	Masasi TC
13.	My Health Foundation (MHF)	Morogoro	Morogoro MC
14.	Mensa Program Rafiki	Kilimanjaro	Moshi MC
15.	Mtwara Youth anti-AIDS Goup (MYAAG)	Mtwara	Mtwara MC
16.	Kigoma Youth Agricultural Development Organization (KIYADO)	Kigoma	Kakonko na Kibondo
17.	Rafiki Social Development Organization (Rafiki SIDO)	Shinyanga	Shinyanga MC

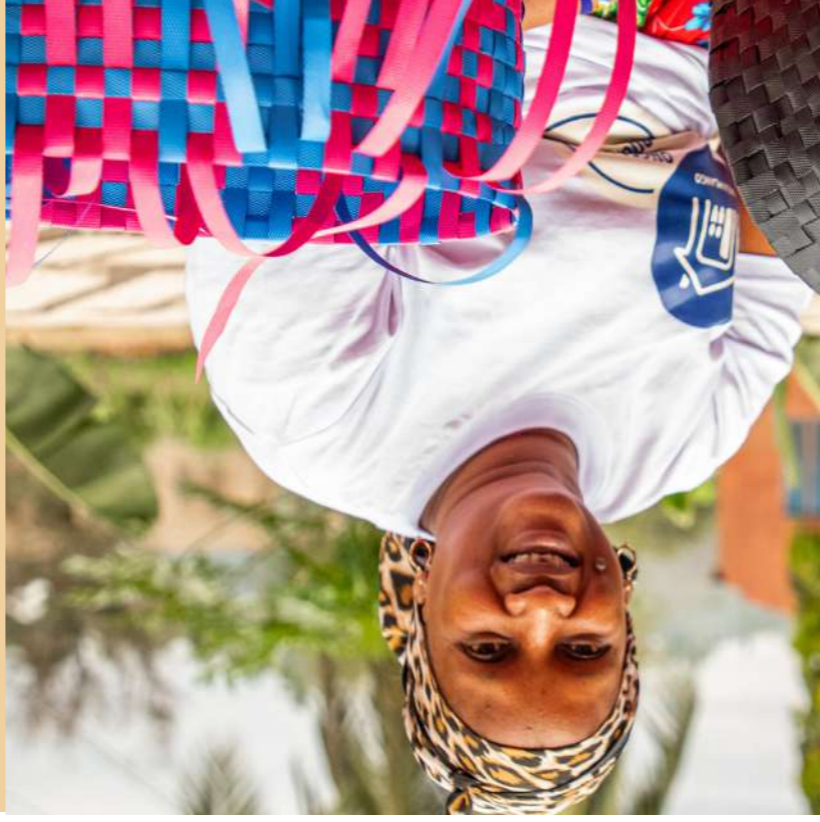
## Asasi za Kiraia Mwamvuli (Umbrella CSOs)

Sn.	CSO	Region	District
1.	Connect Community with Advocacy and Empowerment Tanzania (COCOWAETA)	Morogoro	Gairo, Luhanga
2.	Country Community Development Initiative (COCODEI)	Arusha and Kilimanjaro	Arusha MC and Moshi MC
3.	Filbert Bayi Foundation	Pwani	Kisarawe
4.	Grassroots Initiative for Youth and Elderly Development Organization (GIVEDO)	Dodoma	Dodoma MC and Kongwa
5.	Mapambano ya Kitua kikuu na UKIMWI Te-meke (MKIKUTE)	Mtwara	Morogoro MC
6.	The National Council for People living with HIV/AIDS (NACOPHA)	Simiyu	Busoga and Meatu
7.	Partnership for Youth Development (PAYODE)	Pwani	Kisarawe
8.	Service Health and Development for People Living Positively with HIV/AIDS (SHDEPHA+)	Arusha	Monduli and Ngorongoro
9.	Tanzania Network of People who use drugs (TANPUD)	Shinyanga	Kishapu and Shinyanga MC
10.	Tanzania Economic Empowerment Foundation (TACEF)	Tanga	Kilindi
11.	Tanzania Elderly Women's Wisdom for Youth (TEWVY)	Kigoma	Kakonko and Kasulu
12.	Tanzania Informal Economy Network on AIDS/TB Initiatives (TIENAI)	Manyara na Mara	Babati TC, Mbulu DC, Mbulu TC and Serengeti
13.	Youth UN-Association (YUNA)	Simiyu	Meatu and Busoga
14.	Partnership for Youth Development (PAYODE)	Pwani	Kisarawe
15.	Peer to Peer Organisation	Morogoro	Morogoro MC and Ulanga
16.	Tanzania Network for Women with HIV and AIDS (TEWVY)	Manyara	Kiteto and Simanjiro
17.	The Community Outreach Foundation (COF)	Mbeya	Busokelo
18.	Tanzania Community Empowerment Foundation	Tanga	Kilindi

## KUHUSU THPS

Tanzania Health Promotion Support (THPS) ni taasisi ya Kitanzania iliyo anzishwa mwaka 2011 kwa kufuata sheria ya Mashirika yasiyo ya Kiserikali Na. 24 ya mwaka 2002. THPS inatekeleza kazi kwa kushirikiana na Wizara ya Afya; Wizara ya Maendeleo ya Jamii, Jinsia, Wanawake na Makundi Maalum; Ofisi ya Rais -Tawala za Mikoa na Serikali za Mitaa (OR-TAMISEMI); Wizara ya Mambo ya Ndani na Wizara ya Afya huko Zanzibar. Lengo la THPS ni kuhakikisha upatikanaji wa huduma bora za afya kwa Watanzania, kupitia uimarishaji wa mifumo ya afya na jamii ili kutoa huduma bora za afya zikiwemo za VU na UKIMWI, kitua kikuu, kuzua ukatili wa kijinsia, afya ya mama na mtoto, afya ya uzazi na afya ya vijana; pamoja na kuboresha Mifumo ya maabara na taarifa za afya.

THPS inalenga kuhakikisha upatikanaji wa huduma za afya zenye ubora wa hali ya juu kwa watanzania; kwa kumarisha mifumo ya afya na ya kijamii kwa ajili ya huduma bora jumishi za afya ikiwa ni pamoja na huduma za VU/ UKIMWI; kitua kikuu, kupinga ukatili wa kijinsia, afya ya uzazi, mtoto mchanga, watoto, na vijana (RMNHCAH), huduma za maabara, usimamizi wa mifumo na takwimu za afya (HIMS).



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

THPS inasaidia utoaaji wa huduma jumishi za kinga, tiba na maunzozo ya VU kwa jamii na makundi maalumu katika mikoa ya Pwani, Kigoma na viswa vya Zanzibar. THPS inaamini huduma endelevu za afya zinatokana na uboreshaji wa mifumo ya afya kwa vigezo 6 vya shirika la afya duniani kama ifuatavyo:

### KAZI YA THPS

Kanuni na misingi ya THPS ni uongozi bora, ushirikishwaji wenye tija wa watu wanaoishi na VU katika tiba na maunzozo ya VU, ubora na uhakika wa kiwango cha juu katika utekelezaji wa majukumu, ubunifu, ushirikiano, fursa sawa, uwajibikaji kwa manufaa ya jamii, utekelezaji wa mikakati yenye ubora na iliyothibitishwa, uendeleu wa huduma na ushirikiano na wadau wengine.

Kuboresha utoaaji wa huduma kwa kutoa msada wa kiufundi, mafunzo darasani na mafunzo kwa vitendo katika maeneo ya kazi kwa watoa huduma za afya ili kuhakikisha huduma zinatolewa kwa viwango vya kitaifa na kimataifa.

Kuboresha miundombinu ya afya kwa ajili ya huduma bora, kwa mfanano matengenezo ya miundo mbinu ili kusaidia kujikinga na kitua kikuu, na kuweka vifaa vya maabara.

Kutoa msada katika ngazi ya kitaifa ili kupanua huduma ya upimaji wa wingi wa virusi kuboresha uchukwaji na utunzaji wa taarifa, pamoja na matumizi ya mifumo ya kielektoniki, usimamizi wa taarifa za afya (HIMS) na uhakiki wa ubora wa takwimu

Kuboresha ujuzi na stadi za watoa huduma ili kuhamasisha matumizi sahihi ya mifumo wa kitaifa wa ugavi na mnyororo wa usambazaji wa dawa, vifaa tiba na bidhaa za tiba na maunzozo ya VU. THPS ni mjumbe katika kamati mbalimbali za ufunzi za Wizara ya Afya Maendeleo ya Jamii Jinsia Wazee na Watoto.

Kutoa msada wa kifedha kwa Tawala za Mikoa na Serikali za Mitaa, mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali, na mashirika ya kidini ili kuongezea katika mwitikio wao wa huduma za VU



04 UTANGULIZI

04 LENGU

05 KAZI ZA THPS

09 TATIZO

10 MRADI

12 SHUGHULI ZA KUZALISHA  
KIPATO

13 MAFANIKIO YA MRADI



# MILANGO PROJECT

FUNGUA MILANGO WA MAZUNGUZMO KUBORESHA AFYA



0800 120001  
SHANGAZI  
PIGA BURE

