



Tanzania Public Health Association
(Chama cha Afya ya Jamii Tanzania)

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 32ND ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE
Health in all policies for sustainable development goals

St. Gaspar Conference Centre, Dodoma, Tanzania
November 30-December 3, 2015

Declarations of the 32nd Annual Scientific Conference of the Tanzania Public Health Association, November 30 to December 4 2015

The 32nd Annual Scientific Conference of the Tanzania Public Health Association recognizes that:

- i. Health in All Policies is a bridge to address inter-sectoral cooperation for health outcomes
- ii. Decisions in various sectors may hinder the improvement of population health and health equity
- iii. There are many cross-cutting issues to address in context of other sectors so that their policies are health protection and promotion
- iv. The broader environment that encompasses food systems, and their production and consumption components, has changed considerably in recent years.
- v. Food security and nutrition are essential dimensions for public health
- vi. Mass of high quality human resources is critical to respond emerging multi-sectoral challenges
- vii. Gender equality and the empowerment of women in all socio-economic and cultures is paramount to build a healthy nation.
- viii. Access to quality primary health care is the human right fact
- ix. Access to quality reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages is effective way of building the future health society.
- x. The current levels of infant and maternal mortality rates can be reduced by three-quarters
- xi. Universal access to safe water is the determinant of public health
- xii. Most of Public health challenges could be avoided in the absence of abject poverty

The conference hereby recommends that:

1. "Health in All Policies" need to be in place to inform future actions for increasing health and health equity.
2. Good governance, leadership and accountability should be improved at all level for Tanzanians to access quality health services.
3. The government to facilitate and promote the development and application of appropriate biotechnologies to mitigate low production and productivity in agriculture to improve food security.
4. The government in collaboration with other stakeholders to build the capacities of communities to access and adopt safe technologies, so as to reduce vulnerability to poverty.
5. TPHA to promote and advocate for development of lifesaving skills, to address neonatal morbidity and mortality, focusing on Help Baby to Breathe at all levels.
6. The government to formulate evidence based national alcohol control policy.
7. The government to review the legislation, which allows the packaging of spirits in plastic sachets (Viroba), in order to restrict the indiscriminate use of alcohol especially by youth and drivers.
8. TPHA to coordinate multi-sectoral collaboration of stakeholders to promote public health through mass education, school health programs and media.

