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## TANZANIA

### GLOBAL HEALTH

The United States and Tanzania have collaborated for decades to address critical health needs, with a focus on quality integrated services, health systems strengthening, and healthy behaviors. These partnerships support Tanzania's commitment to improved health outcomes and health care services, focusing on accountability, effectiveness, and efficiency. USAID's work with the Government of Tanzania includes programs to address HIV/AIDS, global health security, malaria, nutrition, tuberculosis, family planning, reproductive health, and maternal, newborn, and child health.

#### **HIV/AIDS**

Tanzania prioritized efforts to reach epidemic control of HIV by 2030, marking progress by achieving and sustaining results against the UNAIDS Fast-Track 95-95-95 goals of: 95 percent of people living with HIV knowing their HIV status; 95 percent of diagnosed HIV positive individuals linked to HIV treatment; and 95 percent of those on treatment achieving HIV viral load suppression. Through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID, in partnership with the Government of Tanzania, supports HIV prevention, care, and treatment services across the country. In FY2023, USAID, through PEPFAR, contributed more than \$127 million to support the Government of Tanzania to mitigate and achieve HIV/AIDS epidemic control.

In FY 2023, USAID tested nearly two million individuals and placed an additional 52,000 patients on HIV treatment, bringing the total number of people on treatment to 486,000 patients. Of these, 98 percent are virally suppressed, meaning that they are healthy and cannot transmit the virus to their partners. USAID also maintained a focus on women, children, and vulnerable populations, ensuring almost 427,000 pregnant women knew their HIV status. Those found to be positive were placed on treatment, and 97 percent of babies born to HIV-positive mothers were tested for HIV within the first 12 months of life. Furthermore, USAID connected more than 740,000 HIV-affected orphans and vulnerable children and their caregivers to economic opportunities and key health services.

## **MALARIA**

The U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) provides vital financial and technical assistance to the Government of Tanzania to deploy lifesaving interventions proven to fight malaria. Since 2006, the U.S. Government has contributed more than \$703 million through PMI to support the Government of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to combat malaria. These initiatives contributed to reductions in malaria prevalence on the mainland from 15 percent in 2015 to 7.5 percent at present, and in Zanzibar from 30 percent in 2005 to less than one percent at present.

In 2023, PMI procured more than 5.6 million insecticide-treated bed nets and distributed them to Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar and purchased 13,500 doses of antimalarial treatment. PMI also supported indoor residual spraying in over 241,000 homes, which protected nearly one million people from malaria.

## **TUBERCULOSIS (TB)**

Tanzania ranks among the 30 highest TB-prevalent countries in the world. USAID's tuberculosis strategy for Tanzania addresses operational challenges to preventing, detecting, and treating the disease. This includes expanding and strengthening community-based TB screening and case identification; improving access to patient-centered care for TB, TB/HIV coinfection, and multidrug-resistant TB; preventing transmission and progression and improving Tanzania's platforms for independently monitoring and responding to cases.

In FY 2023, USAID allocated \$8 million to fund TB interventions in 18 regions. This funding covers TB service delivery in more than 1,600 health facilities by providing TB screening and improved tracking of active TB cases. Moreover, through USAID funding, 121 councils implemented community TB services that include finding patients with TB and giving preventive services. In this period, USAID funded and installed four GeneXpert machines with advanced technology to detect TB resistance after treatment begins and trained 30 people how to supervise and monitor the quality of TB diagnostic services in the country.

Through USAID support, a total of 74,000 TB patients were detected and notified in 18 supported regions - more than 75 percent of the national TB notification total for FY23 of 97,000. The TB treatment success rate was 93 percent.

## **MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH (MCH)**

USAID partners with the Government of Tanzania to address the causes of maternal and child deaths by improving the quality of integrated antenatal care services, improving equitable access to and use of maternal health services, promoting respectful maternal care, improving access to quality newborn care, strengthening routine immunization programs, and increasing demand for MCH services through social behavior change campaigns. USAID also supports the “m-mama” program, which ensures that mothers needing emergency obstetric care have access to transportation to appropriate health facilities throughout Tanzania.

More than 53,000 expectant mothers and newborns at risk of death have received emergency transportation through the m-mama program. In FY 2023, USAID-supported health facilities resuscitated more than 56,000 newborns who were not breathing at birth and provided postnatal care for more than 850,000 newborns. USAID also supported the vaccination of more than 1.3 million children against measles, and continued to ensure that as many women as possible - currently more than 95 percent in USAID-supported regions - give birth in a health facility.

## **FAMILY PLANNING**

Family planning is a high priority for USAID because it impacts every aspect of Tanzania’s development and is a key intervention for reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity. USAID aims to increase the modern contraceptive use rate by at least one percent each year by supporting the supply and demand side of family planning to improve access to quality services and ensure a broad mix of methods. USAID supports the Governments of Tanzania and Zanzibar to improve provision of routine family planning services by ensuring the availability of qualified family planning service providers through implementing in-service trainings, with a greater emphasis on supportive supervision, on-the-job training, and mentorship for better cost efficiencies.

In FY 2023, USAID supported more than 3,200 Community Health Workers to provide family planning information, referrals, and/or services. Also, USAID provided more than 250,000 adolescent and youth clients with family planning services.

## **GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY**

USAID’s Global Health Security program prevents and mitigates the increasing occurrence and severity of epidemics, pandemics, and other emerging infectious disease threats. USAID partners with the Government of Tanzania to strengthen its capability to prevent, rapidly detect, effectively respond to, and recover from emerging infectious disease threats at the intersection of human, animal, and environmental health. Since 2017, USAID has supported global health security in Tanzania with more than \$30 million in funding, plus an additional \$25 million in support of Tanzania's COVID-19 vaccination efforts, which led to a rapid rise in vaccination rates and better protection for its population from the pandemic.

USAID supports national, zonal, and regional healthcare facilities to monitor and prevent the spread of drug-resistant organisms and strengthens the quality of the laboratory system to rapidly

and accurately detect and report infectious disease threats and drug-resistant organisms. The programs prevent the spread of infectious diseases within laboratories through consistent implementation of stringent biosafety and biosecurity practices, and within healthcare facilities through consistent infection prevention and control practices. USAID strengthens the capabilities of the healthcare workforce to better implement health security, provides reliable information to the public on infectious diseases, and supports multi sectoral engagement and coordination.

## **NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES**

Since 2010, USAID gave more than \$76 million and leveraged more than \$1 billion in donated drugs for treatment of neglected tropical diseases and response to infectious disease outbreaks in Tanzania. Most recently, USAID provided \$25 million to support Tanzania's COVID-19 vaccination efforts, which led to a rapid rise in vaccination rates and better protection for its population from the pandemic.

## **HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING**

USAID supports the strengthening of the capacity of local organizations and aids the Government of Tanzania agencies in institutionalizing and building a sustainable and resilient health system. USAID takes a comprehensive approach toward improving health systems to advance national health priorities and has broadened the focus from the individual health system “building blocks” (financing, governance, information, human resources, service delivery and medical products, vaccines, and technologies) to holistic health system outcomes, like equity, quality, and resource optimization.

In FY 2023, USAID supported the expanded unified community health systems and institutionalized the use of digital technology for planning, budgeting, service delivery, and multiple sector systems connectivity and interoperability. USAID expanded support for faith-based facilities' financial sustainability by strengthening market-based approaches and strengthened the capacity of local-level governance structures to engage communities in planning, giving feedback, and providing oversight for public sector services. USAID also provided technical support to the Government of Tanzania in enacting a universal health insurance law, which develops systems and institutional capacity to implement insurance for universal health care. USAID supported Tanzania's data driven quantification of drugs and hospital supplies needs and developed systems to support the Medical Stores Departments of the Ministries of Health in both the mainland and Zanzibar.