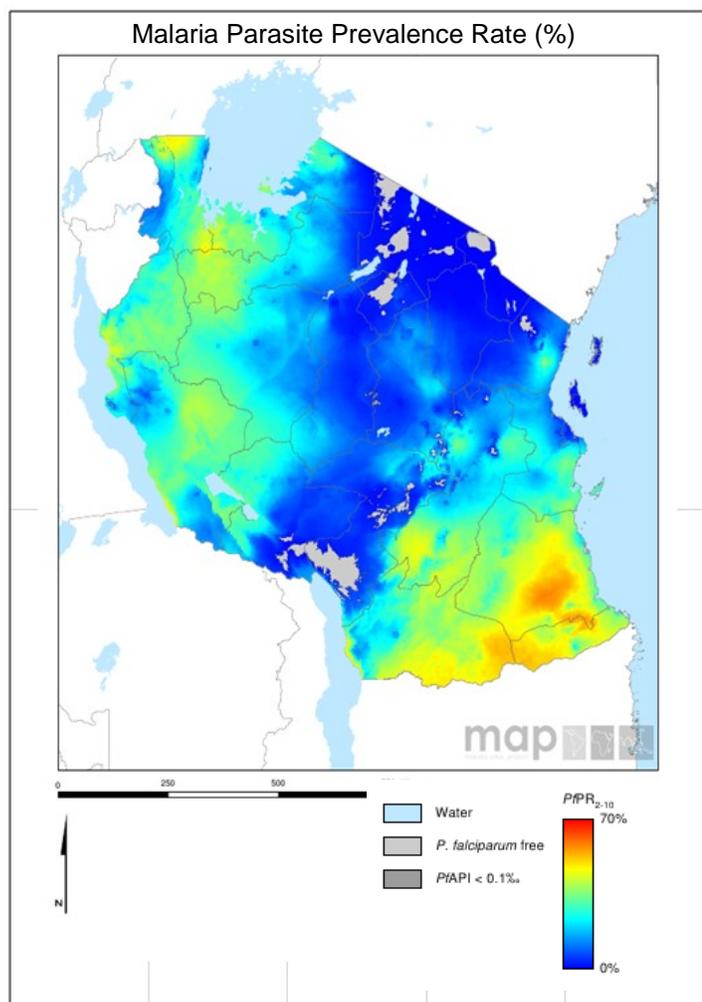


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic in all parts of the United Republic of Tanzania, with seasonal peaks. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 7,403,562 with 5,373 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100	
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100	
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.3	
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4	
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)		
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100	
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	53	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	56	
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	64	▲
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	32	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	59	▲
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	88	
DPT3 coverage 2015 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	98	

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data/Not applicable

Malaria

Progress

The United Republic of Tanzania has secured sufficient resources to sustain universal coverage of LLINs, ACTs, and RDTs in 2016, and the country is completing the universal LLIN coverage campaign. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. In addition, the United Republic of Tanzania has a high rating in terms of public sector management systems (CPIA cluster D).

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 7,403,562 with 5,373 deaths. On the island of Zanzibar, malaria morbidity and mortality has been substantially reduced with a 75% decrease in the numbers of malaria cases, inpatient malaria cases and deaths in 2013 compared to the average for 2000–2004. WHO, through modeling, projects that the United Republic of Tanzania will reduce malaria incidence by 50-75% between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenges

- Maintaining malaria high on the political and funding agenda on the island of Zanzibar as the burden continues to drop.
- Tariffs on raw commodities for LLIN local production.

MNCH

Progress

The United Republic of Tanzania has also made progress on tracer MNCH interventions including vitamin A and has recently increased coverage of DPT3, postnatal care and exclusive breastfeeding. The country achieved MDG4 with a reduction of the under-five mortality rate by more than two-thirds since 1990. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development and launch of the Tanzania Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard, and with the development of the multi-sectoral nutrition scorecard.