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.
**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.