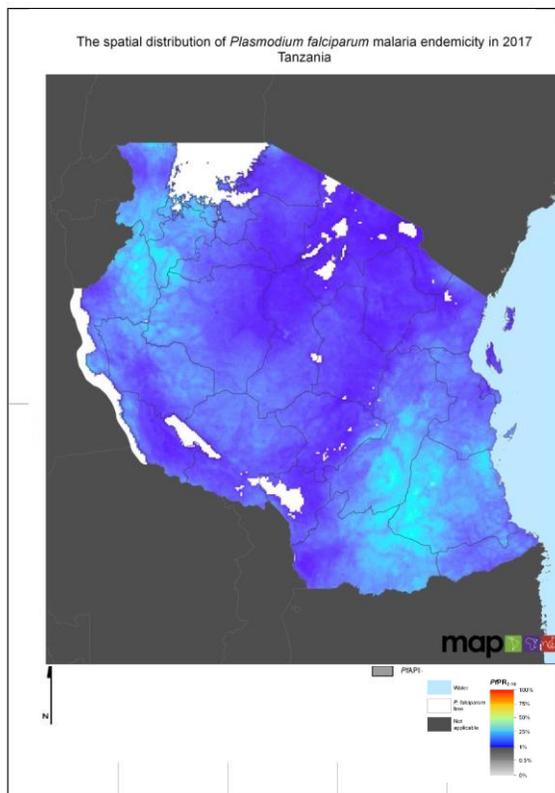


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic in all parts of the United Republic of Tanzania, with seasonal peaks. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 6,385,853 with 1,171 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2021 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector RDT financing 2021 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2021 projection (% of need)		100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (CPIA Cluster D)		3.0
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		84
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2019)		41
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)		75
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)		66
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		64
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		34
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		59
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)		99
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		89

Key

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

Malaria

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health, Neglected Tropical Diseases and malaria.

For the United Republic of Tanzania, it was of vital importance that the distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) scheduled for 2020 went ahead as planned, whilst taking into account physical distancing, in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO and the RBM Partnership to End Malaria. The country is congratulated for prioritising both the LLIN and IRS campaigns. Without sustaining LLIN coverage, Indoor Residual Spraying, coupled with the need to sustain essential health services including malaria case management, there could be an increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 27.5% increase in malaria cases, and a 132.7% increase in malaria deaths in the United Republic of Tanzania. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of any necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

Progress

The United Republic of Tanzania secured sufficient resources to sustain universal coverage of LLINs, ACTs, and RDTs in 2021, and the country has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% operational coverage. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. The United Republic of Tanzania has a high rating in terms of public sector management systems (CPIA cluster D). The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through its participation in the High Burden High Impact approach, and the launch of the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

In line with the legacy agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, the country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard, although the scorecard is not yet shared to the ALMA Scorecard Knowledge Hub.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 6,385,853 with 1,171 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Maintaining malaria high on the political and funding agenda on the island of Zanzibar as the burden continues to drop.

- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		Tanzania has sufficient stocks of ACTs and RDTs for case management.

The United Republic of Tanzania has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing iCCM and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

The United Republic of Tanzania has also made progress on tracer RMNCAH interventions including vitamin A, DPT3, and exclusive breastfeeding, and has recently increased coverage of ARTs in both the total population and children. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development and launch of the Tanzania Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard, and with the development of the multi-sectoral nutrition scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in the United Republic of Tanzania is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in United Republic of Tanzania is good for onchocerciasis (83%), below WHO targets for schistosomiasis (65%), for soil transmitted helminths (36%), lymphatic filariasis (15%) and trachoma (41%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for United Republic of Tanzania in 2019 is 41, which represents a decrease compared with the 2018 index value (71).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to increase preventive chemotherapy coverage of Soil Transmitted Helminths and trachoma to reach the same coverage as in 2017	Q2 2020		The country achieved 36% coverage of Soil Transmitted Helminths and 41% coverage of trachoma in 2019

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		The country reports that RMNCAH services and availability of commodities have not been interrupted during the COVID-19 pandemic
NTDs	Work to increase preventive chemotherapy for soil transmitted helminths, schistosomiasis, trachoma, lymphatic filariasis and reach WHO targets. Ensure that NTD interventions including Mass Drug Administration, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch-up activities	Q4 2021		Deliverable not yet due

The United Republic of Tanzania has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of postnatal care and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO