Malaria is endemic in all parts of the United Republic of Tanzania, with seasonal peaks. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 3,666,741 with 1,538 deaths.

**Key**
- Target achieved or on track
- Progress but more effort required
- Not on track
- No data
- Not applicable
**Malaria**

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a $1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilize another $5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US$50 million.

**Progress**

The United Republic of Tanzania secured most resources to sustain coverage of LLINs, ACTs and RDTs in 2024-2026. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and in response to the identified levels of resistance has scaled up next generation mosquito nets. The country has also carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through participation in the High Burden High Impact approach, and recently signed the Yaoundé Declaration. The country has launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, 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 Hub. The country has launched the End Malaria Council and Fund.
Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 3,666,741 with 1,538 deaths.

Key Challenges
- Maintaining malaria high on the political and funding agenda on the island of Zanzibar as the burden continues to drop.
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the malaria National Strategic Plan.
- Threat of both drug and insecticide resistance.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resource Mobilisation</td>
<td>Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding</td>
<td>Q4 2024</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tanzania has prioritised interventions, aligned to sub national stratification, to maximise impact, targeting malaria prevention with ITNs to the highest and moderate burden rural areas. Case management needs are covered, however, resources are not available to address antimalarial drug resistance. The recently launched End Malaria Council and Fund is working on resource mobilisation with the national malaria programme to prioritise key gaps for resource mobilisation. Resources are available through PMI to support Therapeutic Efficacy Studies (TES) in areas of moderate to high malaria transmission risk. The NMCP has established a Task Force to review results from the efficacy studies to help in developing and implementing resistance mitigation measures based on local context.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Work to develop a plan of action to support the implementation of the Yaoundé declaration</td>
<td>Q4 2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress
Tanzania has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH intervention of vitamin A. 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.
Neglected Tropical Diseases
Progress
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 and trachoma. In 2022, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 38% for schistosomiasis, 78% for onchocerciasis, 84% for lymphatic filariasis and 86% for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for United Republic of Tanzania in 2022 is 68 which represents a substantial increase compared to the 2021 index value (63). The country reached WHO MDA targets for lymphatic filariasis and trachoma. The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the recent development of the NTD scorecard. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for NTDs with the development of a NTD Scorecard tool. The United Republic of Tanzania has signed the Kigali declaration.