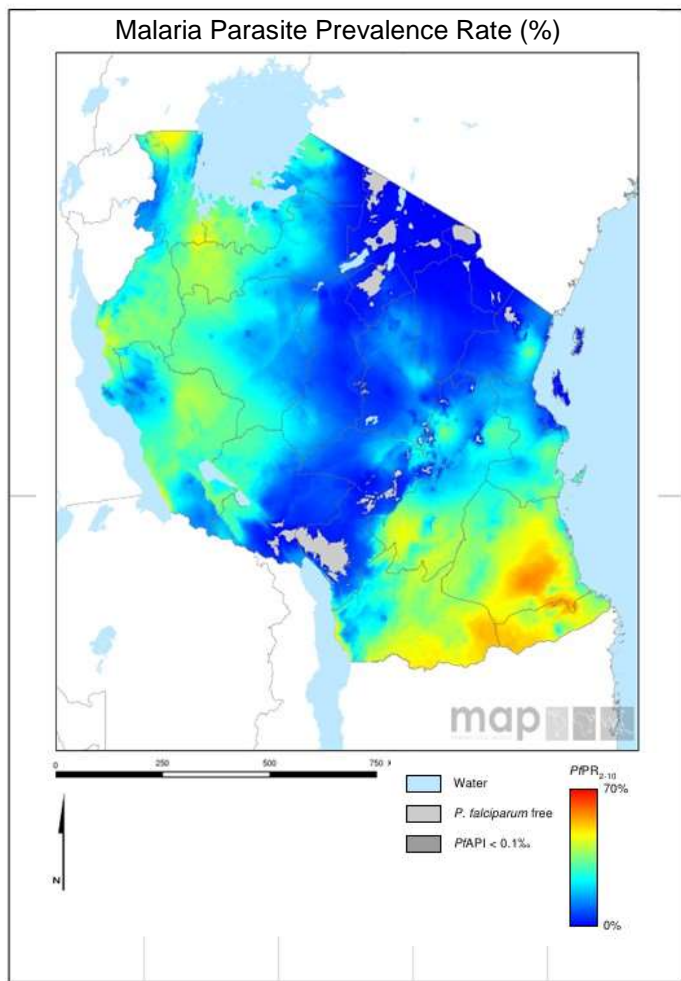


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

| Commodities Financed and Financial Control  |     |
|---|-----|
| LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)  | 100 |
| Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)   | 100 |
| Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)   | 100 |
| World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (CPIA Cluster D)                      | 3.4 |
| 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  |     |
| Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)  |     |
| Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)   | 100 |
| Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)   |     |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs  |     |
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)                               | 44  |
| Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)          | 62  |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016) | 48  |
| % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant  | 64  |
| Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)  | 34  |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)   | 59  |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2015 (2 doses)   | 87  |
| DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)  | 97  |

Malaria is endemic in all parts of the United Republic of Tanzania, with seasonal peaks. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 6,055,112 with 5,046 deaths.

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 secured sufficient resources to sustain universal coverage of LLINs, ACTs, and RDTs in 2018, 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. In addition, the United Republic of Tanzania has a high rating in terms of public sector management systems (CPIA cluster D). The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 6,055,112 with 5,046 deaths.

### **Key Challenges**

- Maintaining malaria high on the political and funding agenda on the island of Zanzibar as the burden continues to drop.
- The limited resources in the GF malaria allocation compared to previous allocations.

### **Previous Recommended Action**

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

## **MNCH**

### **Progress**

The United Republic of Tanzania has also made progress on tracer MNCH interventions including vitamin A, DPT3, and exclusive breastfeeding. 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 high for lymphatic filariasis (82%) and schistosomiasis (90%). Coverage is good for onchocerciasis (67%) and soil transmitted helminths (47%). Coverage is low for trachoma (7%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for United Republic of Tanzania in 2016 is 44, which represents no change compared with the 2015 index value (43).

### **Previous Recommended Action**

The United Republic of Tanzania has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of postnatal care and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.