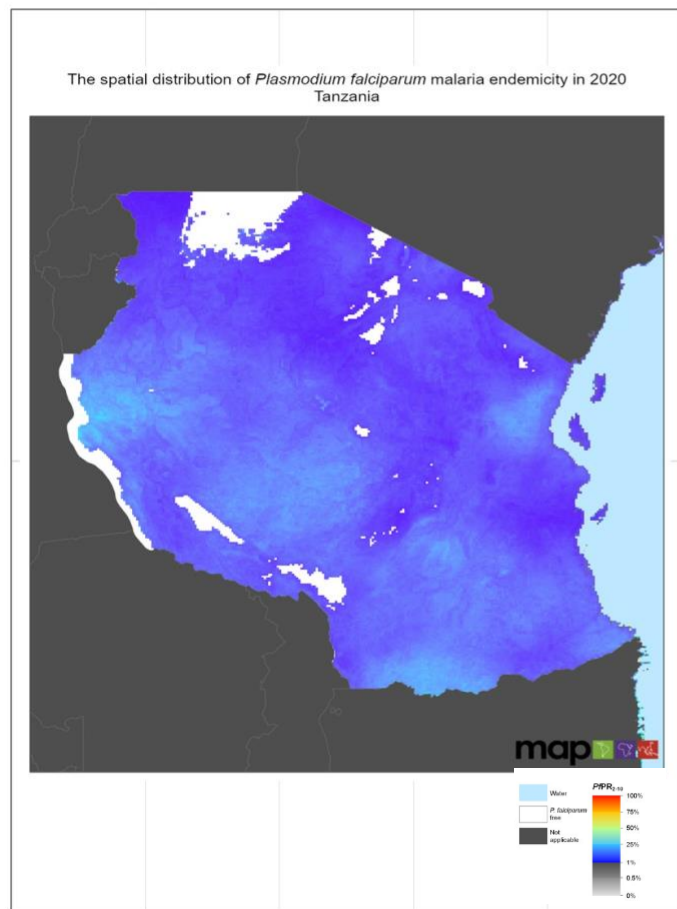


United Republic of Tanzania ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter Three, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		96
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)		39
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		40
National Budget Allocated to NTDS		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)		70
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		83
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

Malaria is endemic in all parts of the United Republic of Tanzania, with seasonal peaks. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 3,775,205 with 2,002 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. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, 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. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. 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. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *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. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$181 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Tanzania cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 22,189,017 additional cases, 65,656 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$3.5 billion between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Tanzania there will be a US\$7.7 billion increase in GDP.

Progress

The United Republic of Tanzania 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, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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 their End Malaria Council and Fund.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 3,775,205 with 2,002 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 including with the impact of recent reductions in ODA
- Threat of both drug and insecticide resistance.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		The Government has mobilized domestic resources totalling USD 158 million to cover gaps in life-saving commodities and has also reprogrammed GF resources to fill the funding gaps

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Policy	Work to ensure that malaria elimination is prioritised in the America First Global Health Strategy Country Memorandum of Understanding, and that costed prioritised plans are developed	Q4 2025

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Tanzania has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH intervention of vitamin A and DPT3. 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, soil transmitted helminthiasis and trachoma. In 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 16% for soil transmitted helminthiasis, 29% for schistosomiasis, 29% for lymphatic filariasis, 78% for onchocerciasis, and 81% for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for United Republic of Tanzania in 2023 is 39. The country reached WHO MDA targets for onchocerciasis and trachoma only in 2023. Tanzania has created a budget line for NTDs.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		The country is currently working to incorporate climatic data into the HMIS-IDSR, which will later be integrated with other systems to inform the control of vector-borne diseases, including malaria in the context of the broader climate change agenda. A meeting of relevant stakeholders was held in Q1 to ensure that climatic data is incorporated into the HMIS-IDSR. A digital template is currently available which will include malaria and other VBDs in the context of the broader climate change agenda.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due