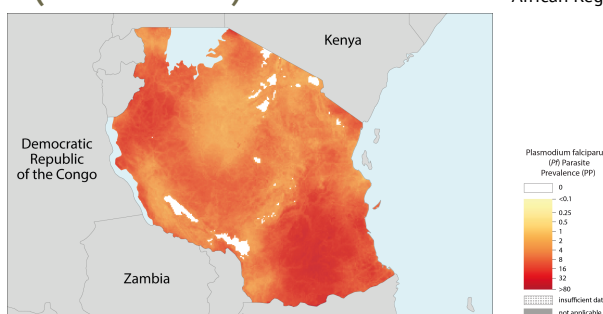


United Republic of Tanzania (Mainland)

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%	Parasites and vectors
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	55.7M	100	Major plasmodium species: Pfalciparum: 100 (%), Pvivax: 0 (%)
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	0	-	Major anopheles species: An. gambiae, An. arabiensis, An. funestus
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-	
Total	55.7M		

Reported cases and deaths		Estimates
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	5 351 137	
Confirmed cases at community level:	-	
Confirmed cases from private sector:	388 726	
Reported deaths:	3684	

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/ No	Year adopted	Medicine	Year adopted						
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	No	2008	AL	2004						
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	2009	AL	2004						
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2006	QN	2004						
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-	AS, AM; QN	2004						
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	Yes	2006	-	-						
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2001	-	-						
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2009	Type of RDT used Pf + Pv specific (Combo)							
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	No	1997	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2006	Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs) is banned	banned	2006	Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)							
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	No	-	Insecticide class	Years	(%) sites ¹	Vectors ²	Used ³			
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	No	-								
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-								
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-								
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	2001								
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-								
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-								
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-								
Surveillance	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	No	-								
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-								
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-								
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2006								

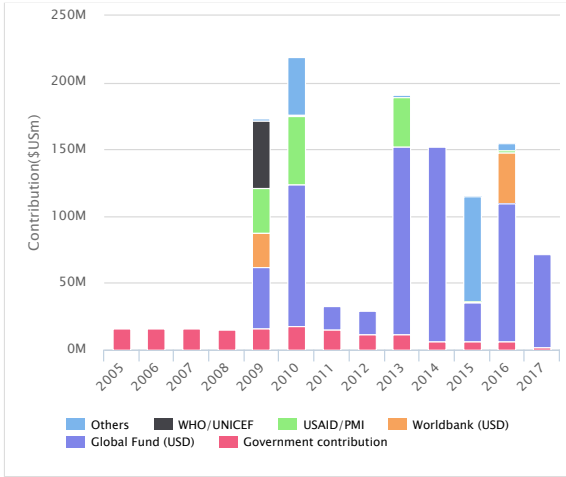
¹Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)

²Principal vectors that exhibited resistance

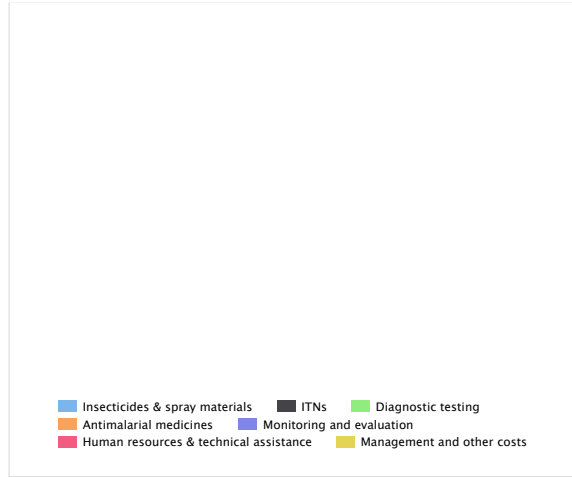
³Class used for malaria vector control in 2017

III. Charts

Sources of financing

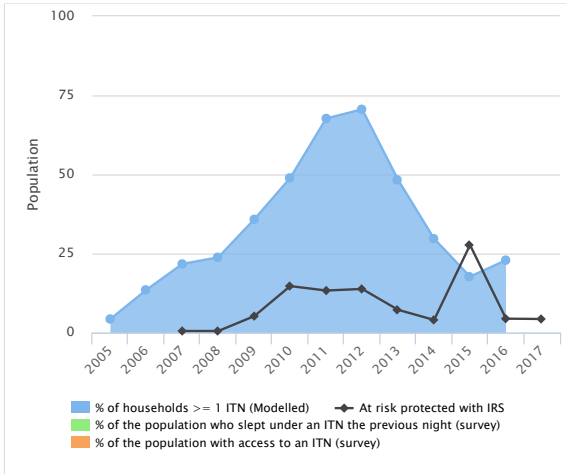


Government expenditure by intervention in 2017

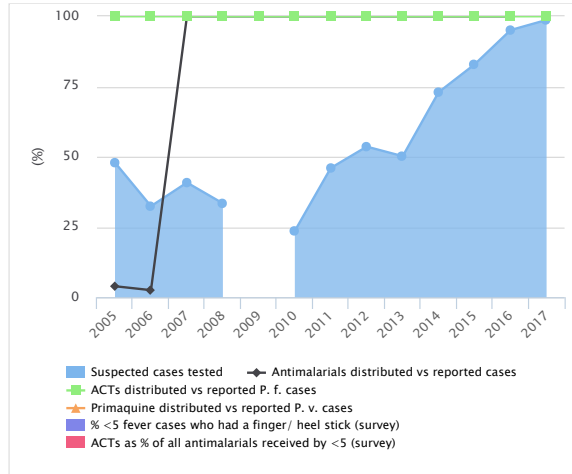


IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

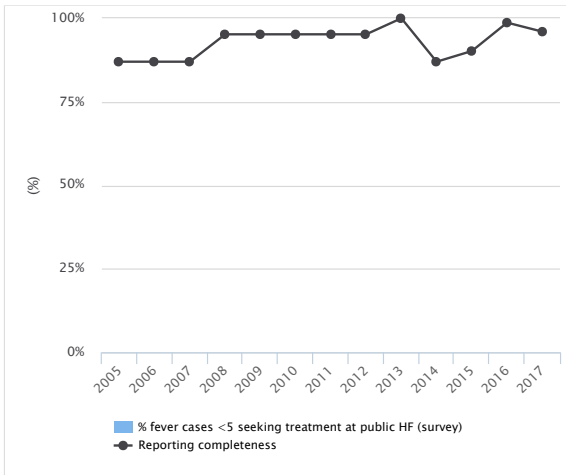


Cases tested and treated in public sector

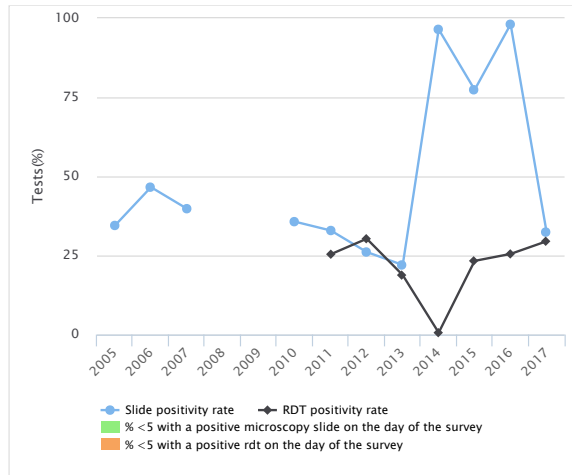


V. Impact

Cases treated

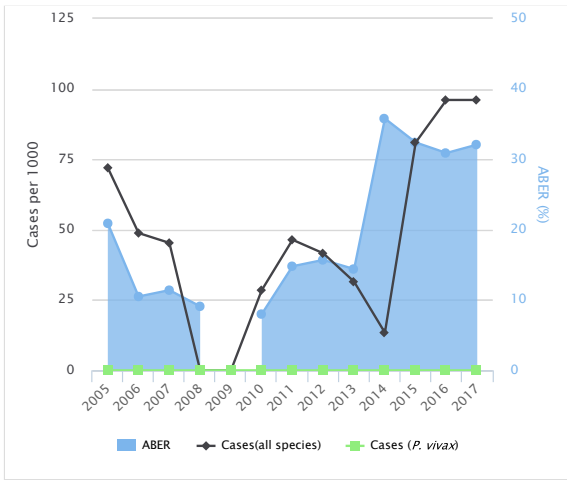


Test positivity

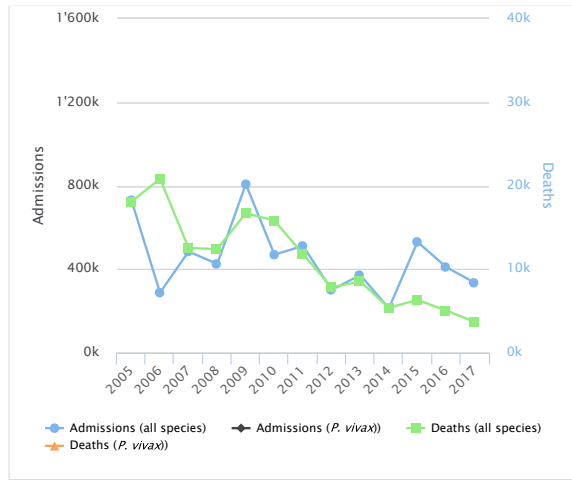


V. Impact

Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths



Footnotes
(est) : WHO estimates based on the survey