



President's Malaria Initiative

PROGRAM FACT SHEET

Key Messages

Malaria Haikubaliki! Tushirikiane kuitokomeza.
(Malaria is not acceptable! We must work together to destroy it.)

In Zanzibar, decreasing malaria prevalence prompted the adoption of a new strategy focused on achieving pre-elimination by 2018.

Mainland Tanzania continues to focus on routine malaria prevention activities as well as focused interventions in the areas with highest transmission.

PMI activities are collaborative and transparent, allowing for sustained control of malaria as a public health problem.

The U.S. President's Malaria Initiative

PMI is a U.S. Government initiative, led by USAID and implemented with U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. In Tanzania, PMI activities began in 2006 and represent one of the largest programs among the 19 PMI focus countries. Under the PMI Strategy for 2015 – 2020, the U.S. Government will work with PMI-supported countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity toward the long-term goal of elimination.

Funding Level

\$46 million in FY 2015

Major Partners

- National Malaria Control Program
- Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Program
- Abt Associates
- Research Triangle Institute International
- John Snow, Inc.
- PATH MalariaCare
- Johns Hopkins University Center for Communications Programs
- JHPIEGO
- Measure Evaluation
- ICF Macro
- Population Services International
- Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
- Peace Corps
- University Research Co., LLC.

Collaborating Donors

- The Global Fund
- DfID
- SDC
- World Bank
- WHO

Geographic Location

Nationwide

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Program Overview

On the Mainland of Tanzania, more than 32 percent of all outpatient attendances are attributable to malaria, resulting in approximately 7.3 million clinical and confirmed malaria cases annually. PMI strives to reduce malaria by employing an integrated approach emphasizing prevention through vector control; prevention of malaria in pregnancy; prompt diagnosis and correct treatment; strengthening of malaria surveillance; human resources capacity development; and promotion of positive behaviors for malaria prevention and case management. These interventions support USAID/Tanzania's strategy under the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to provide integrated services, promote healthy behaviors, and strengthen health systems.

PMI Contributions to Date

As of September 30, 2014, PMI's contribution to malaria control in Tanzania includes:

- Procurement and distribution of over 4.8 million insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)
- Indoor residual spray protecting between one and seven million people annually
- Procurement of over 11 million malaria rapid diagnostic tests and 34 million life-saving artemisinin-based combination therapy anti-malarial drugs (ACTs)

Both the Mainland and Zanzibar have completed ITN universal coverage campaigns, and a second universal coverage campaign was undertaken on the Mainland in mid-2015.

Select FY2015 Activities

On the Mainland, PMI support has included:

- Targeted indoor residual spray protecting over two million people
- Procurement of 2.1 million ITNs
- Pilot of a free school-based net program, which delivered over 500,000 nets in three regions as a possible approach to maintaining high and equitable ITN coverage (a third round of distribution was completed in August 2015)
- Regional rollout of the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response system
- Nationwide rollout of the Malaria Test Checking Quality Assurance system and expanded dissemination of the revised Malaria Diagnostic and Treatment Guidelines to the dispensary level

In Zanzibar, PMI support included:

- Targeted indoor residual spray covering about 62,000 structures and protecting over 20 percent of the population
- Procurement of 50,000 ITNs and support for delivery of over 150,000 ITNs through antenatal clinics, immunization clinics, and community-based channels
- Working with the Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Program (ZAMEP) to sustain gains in malaria control, including intensifying surveillance through active and passive case detection, SMS-based mobile phone reporting, and required follow-up on every confirmed case

Throughout Tanzania, PMI continues to support epidemiological monitoring, use of mass media outlets, and interpersonal communication to improve health behaviors, health system and supply chain strengthening, and improved malaria case management.

Impact

Scale-up of malaria prevention and treatment interventions based on the strategies of PMI, ZAMEP, and the Mainland's National Malaria Control Program have yielded dramatic progress in the fight against malaria throughout Tanzania:

- Malaria prevalence has dropped to 0.2 percent in children under five in Zanzibar, and ZAMEP is now focused on pre-elimination
- On the Mainland, the 2011-2012 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS) indicates ITN coverage increased from 2007 to 2011. The number of households that own at least one ITN increased from 38 to 91 percent and the percentage of pregnant women and children under five sleeping under an ITN the previous night nearly tripled.
- The percentage of children under five with a fever in the past two weeks who received ACTs within twenty-four hours also increased from 14 to 21 percent.

The 2015-2016 THMIS is currently being conducted and results are expected by mid-2016.

Challenges

The Tanzania National Voucher Scheme, which contributed to the delivery of ITNs to pregnant women, ended in June 2014. A new approach based on free delivery of ITNs directly to pregnant woman at their first antenatal care visit and children upon receiving their first measles vaccination will be launched in early 2016.