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## HIV/AIDS TANZANIA

According to UNAIDS, adult HIV prevalence in Tanzania is estimated at 4.7 percent, with regional HIV prevalence ranging from 0.2 percent (Zanzibar) to 15.4 percent (Njombe). Out of a total population of over 53 million (UN Population Division, 2015), a total of 1.4 million Tanzanians were estimated to be living with HIV in 2015. An estimated 54,000 new infections and 36,000 AIDS-related deaths occur in Tanzania annually. Tanzania's goal is to reach HIV epidemic control by 2020, with 90 percent of people living with the disease aware of their HIV status, 90 percent of those testing positive placed on continuous HIV treatment, and 90 percent of those on treatment reaching viral suppression. While the Government of Tanzania remains committed to responding to and mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS, gaps in human resources, domestic financing, health infrastructure, and the supply chain for commodities continue to challenge progress.

USAID works to mitigate the impact and spread of Tanzania's generalized HIV epidemic in partnership with the Government of Tanzania, other U.S. Government agencies, and a wide range of implementing partners through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Tanzania's 2017 PEPFAR targets include:

- Ensuring over 1.4 million pregnant women and 5.1 million additional persons receive HIV testing;
- Providing voluntary medical male circumcision to over 696,000 men;
- Providing HIV treatment to over 1 million HIV-positive individuals; and
- Supporting over 539,000 orphans and vulnerable children affected by the HIV epidemic.

PHOTO CREDIT: USAID

## HIV/AIDS OVERVIEW

### FUNDING LEVEL

- \$222 million in FY 2016

### MAJOR PARTNERS

- Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
- President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
- Tanzania Commission for AIDS
- Abt Associates
- Baylor College of Medicine International Pediatric AIDS Initiative
- Chemonics International
- Deloitte Consulting, Ltd.
- Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
- EngenderHealth
- Jhpiego
- John Snow, Inc.
- KNCV Tuberculosis Foundation
- National Council for People Living with HIV/AIDS Tanzania
- PACT
- Population Services International
- Tanzania Social Action Fund
- University Research Corporation
- Vodafone Foundation

### GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Nationwide, with a focus on district councils with highest HIV burden

### CONTACT

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## CHALLENGES

As the program continues to provide lifesaving interventions, key components of the health system need further strengthening. There are critical gaps in the quantity and quality of health care workers, especially in rural areas. More domestic financing is needed to build sustainability, as well as greater harmony between health information systems and improved commodity security for facilities.

## IMPACT

### PREVENTION

USAID supports a comprehensive package of HIV testing and counseling, which reached over 1.8 million people in FY 2016. During the same period, USAID ensured over 392,000 pregnant women knew their HIV status and over 21,000 HIV-positive pregnant women received antiretroviral therapy (ART) to protect their unborn children and slow the spread of HIV in the body. In addition, male circumcision services were provided to over 80,000 men.

### TREATMENT

USAID supports access to quality HIV care and treatment services. In FY 2016, over 39,000 people began ART, marking an increase of 2,725 individuals from last year. By the end of FY 2016, over 168,000 clients were on ART treatment through USAID support— an increase of 29,712 from the year before. USAID is working with the Government of Tanzania to adopt the “test and start” approach, where patients begin ART treatment immediately after being diagnosed as HIV positive, no matter how far the disease has advanced. The rollout of routine viral load testing, which measures the progression of HIV by determining the amount of virus in a blood sample, will serve as a tool for monitoring patients’ adherence to ART.

### CARE

USAID supports the delivery of health and social services to mitigate the impact of AIDS on HIV-positive Tanzanians and children orphaned or affected by the epidemic. The program utilizes three main strategies: (1) supporting policy development as well as improving national coordination and technical leadership; (2) strengthening systems of service delivery among local government and civil society; and (3) providing critical health and social services to HIV-affected households. During FY 2016, USAID supported the delivery of care and support services to over 186,000 infected adults and children, an increase of 23,550 from FY 2015, and over 760,000 orphans and vulnerable children, an increase of 348,413 from last year.