

CDC *in* TANZANIA



Accessible version: <https://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/countries/tanzania>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) established an office in Tanzania in 2001 to support HIV/AIDS prevention and expanded through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in 2003. CDC works with Tanzania to strengthen tuberculosis (TB) prevention efforts for people living with HIV; enhance laboratory, surveillance, and workforce capacity to respond to disease outbreaks through the Global Health Security Agenda; and implement interventions to prevent and control malaria under the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative. As new health threats emerge (e.g., COVID-19) CDC and partners are well-placed to leverage past successful initiatives and rapidly respond to new public health challenges.



Nearly 170,000 additional adults and children received lifesaving antiretroviral therapy in 2020



Over 100,000 people with HIV were identified through index testing – the process of offering HIV tests to contacts of people living with HIV



24 laboratories received international-standards accreditation



74 laboratories enrolled in WHO's Strengthening Laboratory Management Towards Accreditation program



More than 140 laboratory scientists and technologists trained in microbiology and quality management systems



488 residents graduated from the Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program (advanced, intermediate, frontline) to rapidly detect and respond to disease outbreaks



6 Emergency Operations Centers (1 national, 5 sub-national) set up to coordinate and respond to national public health emergencies



Malaria prevalence among children under age 5 decreased from 18% to 7% over 10 years



More than 130 hospitals, health centers, and high-volume dispensaries across 27 regions in Tanzania use ECHO teleconferencing to teach



HIV/AIDS and TB

HIV is a leading cause of death and a health threat to millions worldwide. As a key implementer of PEPFAR, CDC works with Tanzania to build a sustainable, high-impact national HIV response program to accelerate progress toward the UNAIDS global targets to control the HIV epidemic. CDC works to adapt and adopt new technology and evidence-based approaches to enhance service delivery, improve patient outcomes, and, ultimately, achieve HIV epidemic control and end TB.

CDC works with the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children on the mainland, and the Ministry of Health in Zanzibar to support HIV testing, prevention, and treatment services, and to strengthen health systems. CDC supports HIV rapid testing quality assurance; early infant HIV diagnosis; viral load testing; health worker training, deployment, and retention; and strengthening health information systems to inform data for decision-making.

Additionally, CDC provides technical assistance and support to Tanzania's lab systems to increase laboratory detection capacity. CDC also supports TB prevention efforts for people living with HIV. This work includes providing support for the roll-out of lab initiatives for TB diagnostics, points of care, and surveillance for TB drug resistance.

Global Health Security

In today's connected world, disease threats like COVID-19 can spread faster and more unpredictably than ever before. A fragile public health

system, and borders that span eight countries, including the Great Lake region, leaves Tanzania vulnerable to disease outbreaks and epidemic spread.

CDC supports Tanzania to strengthen its International Health Regulation core capacities to comprehensively prevent, rapidly detect and effectively respond to public health threats. CDC supports activities to strengthen disease surveillance such as the electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System, border health processes, enhanced laboratory testing for pathogens like Ebola and COVID-19, and establishing national and subnational Emergency Operation Centers.

Malaria

Malaria is a leading cause of death and disease in many countries, and young children and pregnant women are most affected. Under the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative, CDC has assigned a resident advisor to malaria-endemic Tanzania to support the implementation of malaria prevention and control interventions that include long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying, preventing malaria in pregnancy, and improving diagnostics and case management.

Project ECHO

Project ECHO uses teleconferencing to teach through case-based learning and sharing of knowledge between participants and subject matter experts. ECHO virtual sessions cover various topics, including HIV and TB clinical care as well as key other initiatives.



CDC STAFF

- 16 U.S. Assignees
- 60 Locally Employed



AT A GLANCE

Population: > 58 million
 Per capita income: \$3,140
 Life expectancy: F 67/M 63 years
 Infant mortality rate: 40/1,000 live births

Sources:
 World Bank 2019, Population Reference Bureau



TOP 10 CAUSES OF DEATH

1. Neonatal disorders
2. Lower respiratory infection
3. HIV/AIDS
4. Stroke
5. Tuberculosis
6. Ischemic heart disease
7. Malaria
8. Diarrheal diseases
9. Congenital defects
10. Cirrhosis

Source:
 GBD Compare 2019, Tanzania



For more country information
www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/countries/tanzania

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