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TUBERCULOSIS TANZANIA

Tuberculosis (TB) closely follows HIV and malaria as a major cause of illness and mortality in Tanzania, which is among the 30 highest-burden countries for TB and TB/HIV coinfection. USAID’s tuberculosis strategy in Tanzania supports the National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Program (NTLP) to address systemic and operational challenges to preventing, detecting, and treating the disease. This includes improving access to quality, patient-centered care for TB, TB/HIV, and multidrug-resistant TB; preventing transmission and disease progression; and strengthening Tanzania’s TB platforms to reduce reliance on external financial and technical support.

USAID’s approach in Tanzania complements the priorities of the government, private sector, World Health Organization, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and other international agencies to support the NTLP. USAID provides this support through its flagship tuberculosis project, Challenge TB, integrated service delivery programs, and other partners under the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. In FY 2019, USAID/Tanzania signed a Memorandum of Understanding between Tanzania’s Ministry of Health and the Prime Minister’s Office of Regional and Local Government to commit to the Global Accelerator to End TB. The Accelerator leverages public and private sector resources to build local capacity for client-centered care and treatment of TB patients.

In FY 2019, USAID partners are supporting the following activities:

- Expand case detection using improved TB diagnostic and screening tools including the detection of multi-drug resistant TB
- Initiating patients on TB treatment in partnership with community TB volunteers, civil society organizations, and local government

TUBERCULOSIS OVERVIEW

FUNDING LEVEL

- \$5 million in FY 2019

MAJOR PARTNERS

- National TB Control Program
- The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria
- Infectious Disease Detection and Surveillance (IDDS)
- Deloitte
- Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
- John Snow, Inc.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Nationwide

CONTACT

Laurel Fain
lfain@usaid.gov

- Introducing new drugs and treatment regimens, as well as guidelines and training on their effective use, especially for drug-resistant TB
- Integrating TB and HIV services in priority regions and working with facilities to establish one-stop shop models of care and treatment

CHALLENGES

- High staff turnover of health care workers affects the continuity and quality of district- and facility-level coordination, supervision, and mentorship around TB
- Need for improved TB infection and prevention control measures to prevent transmission within health facilities and among health care workers
- Inadequate advocacy for increased domestic investment in TB identification and treatment

IMPACT

- Initiated approximately 32,000 patients from 87 councils on TB treatment in FY 2019
- Supported decentralization of drug-resistant TB services around the country, dramatically reducing patient wait times
- Increased the number of locations equipped to manage drug-resistant cases to 145 sites across 26 regions
- Increased identification and notification of TB-positive cases by six percent and identification and notification of pediatric TB cases by 15 percent in USAID-supported regions by providing improved diagnostic equipment, training in pediatric TB, quality-improvement initiatives, and an increase in private-sector involvement
- Maintained a TB treatment success rate of 92 percent
- Assisted the NTLP in tracking program performance and improving oversight of TB program implementation
- Supported screening of over 40,000 sputum samples and identification of over 1,541 TB-positive samples through Anti-Personnel Landmines Detection Product Development, a non-profit organization that trains African giant pouched rats to sniff out and detect TB