HIV/AIDS
TANZANIA

Adult HIV prevalence in Tanzania is estimated at 5 percent, with regional HIV prevalence ranging from 0.5 percent (Zanzibar) to 11.4 percent (Njombe). 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 2018 PEPFAR targets include:

- Ensuring over 395,000 pregnant women and 5.1 million additional persons receive HIV testing;
- Providing voluntary medical male circumcision to over 172,000 men;
- Providing HIV treatment to over 1 million HIV-positive individuals (all PEPFAR USG); and
- Supporting over 800,000 orphans and vulnerable children affected by the HIV epidemic.
**HIV/AIDS OVERVIEW**

**FUNDING LEVEL**
- $205.3 million in FY 2017

**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

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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 2.5 million people in FY 2017. During the same period, USAID ensured over 423,000 pregnant women knew their HIV status and over 16,300 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 44,000 men.

**TREATMENT**
USAID supports access to quality HIV care and treatment services. In FY 2017, over 149,000 people began ART. By the end of FY 2017, over 298,000 clients were on ART treatment through USAID support—an increase of 130,675 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 2017, USAID supported the delivery of care and support services to over 609,000 orphans and vulnerable children.