

2017 Malaria Indicator Survey

Insecticide-treated Nets (ITNs)

More than 40% of households in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar have at least one ITN for every two people in the household. More than I in 5 households in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar do not own any ITNs.

Household Ownership of ITNs Percent distribution of households (HH) At least 1 ITN for every 2 people in the HH At least 1 ITN but not 33 enough for all HH members ■ No ITN 22 21

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ITN Use

More than half of Tanzanian children under 5 and pregnant women age 15-49 slept under an ITN the night before the survey. ITN use is higher in urban Mainland compared to rural Mainland. More than 60% of children and pregnant women in Zanzibar slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

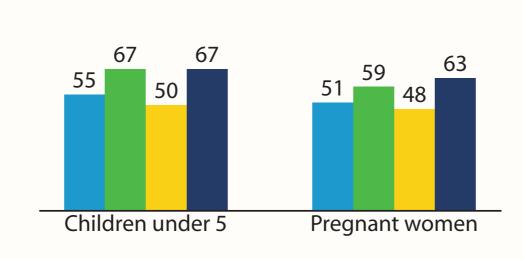
ITN Use among Children and Pregnant Women

Zanzibar

Mainland Tanzania

Percent of children under 5 and pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey Urban
Rural Zanzibar

Mainland Mainland



Malaria in Pregnancy

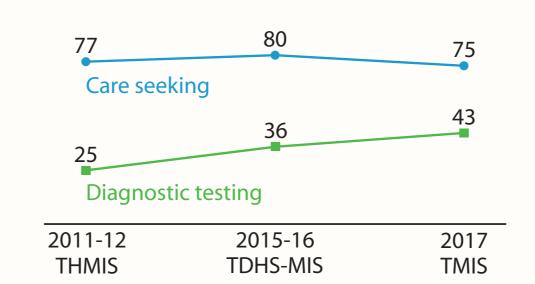
More pregnant women have received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar or intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp) since 2004-05. IPTp3+, the recommended dosage, has increased from 3% in 2004-05 to 26% in 2017.

Management of Fever in Children

In Tanzania, 20% of children under 5 had fever in the two weeks before the survey. Among children under 5 with recent fever, 75% had treatment or advice sought. This is a decline from 80% in 2015-16. Diagnostic testing of children under 5 with recent fever has increased from 25% in 2011-12 to 43% in 2017.

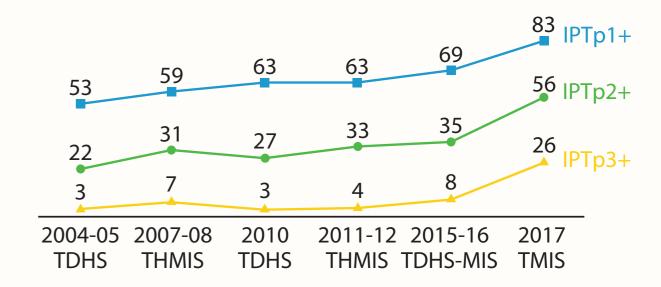
Trends in Care Seeking and Diagnostic Testing for Children with Fever

Among children under 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, percent for whom advice or treatment was sought and who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing



Trends in Intermittent Preventive Treatment during Pregnancy (IPTp)

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in past two years who received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar

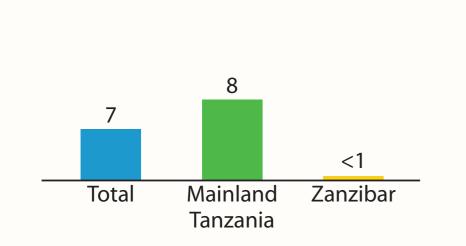


Malaria Prevalence

Overall, 7% of Tanzanian children age 6-59 months tested positive for malaria by a rapid diagnostic test (RDT). Malaria prevalence is lower in Zanzibar (<1%), compared to 8% in Mainland Tanzania (8%).

Malaria Prevalence

Percent of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by a rapid diagnostic test (RDT)



USAID

U.S. President's Malaria Initiative

Regionally, malaria prevalence ranges from a low of <1% in nine regions to a high of 24% in Kigoma region.

Malaria Prevalence by Region Percent of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by a rapid diagnostic test (RDT)

Tanzania Mara **7**% 15% 11% Mwanza Kilimanjaro Simiyu Arusha <1% Shinyanga Kaskazini Kusini 6% Pemba Pemba Manyara 24% Tabora Tanga 12% Kaskazini Unguja Dodoma -Kusini Unguja Katavi Singida Mjini Magharibi Morogoro Iringa **Pwani** Rukwa Dar es Salaam Mbeya 2% 1% Njombe Lindi Songwe <1% 12% Ruvuma 12%

Malaria prevalence in children age 6-59 months has declined from 18% in 2007-08 to 7% in 2017.

Trends in Malaria Prevalence

Percent of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by a rapid diagnostic test (RDT)

