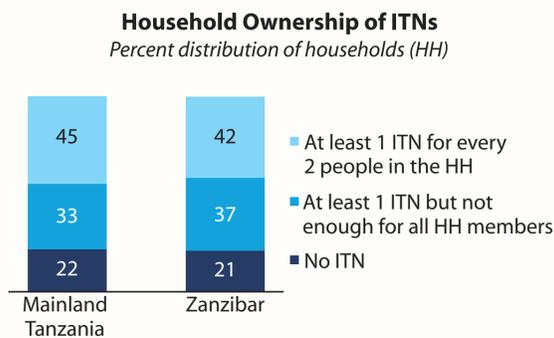


# TANZANIA

## 2017 Malaria Indicator Survey

### Insecticide-treated Nets (ITNs)

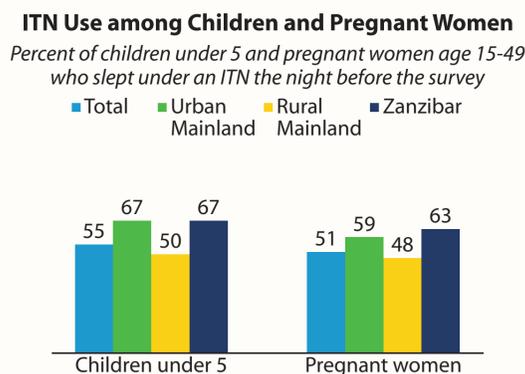
More than 40% of households in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar have at least one ITN for every two people in the household. More than 1 in 5 households in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar do not own any ITNs.



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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.

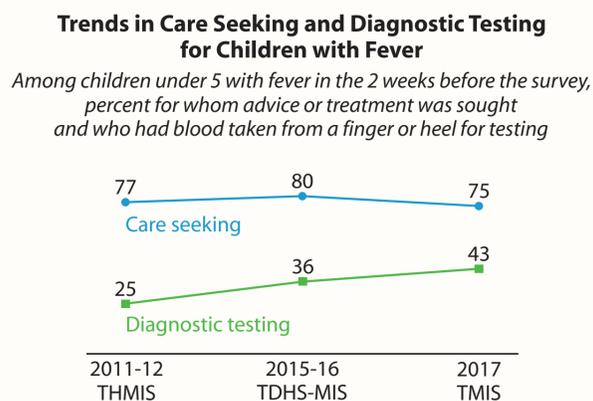


### Malaria in Pregnancy

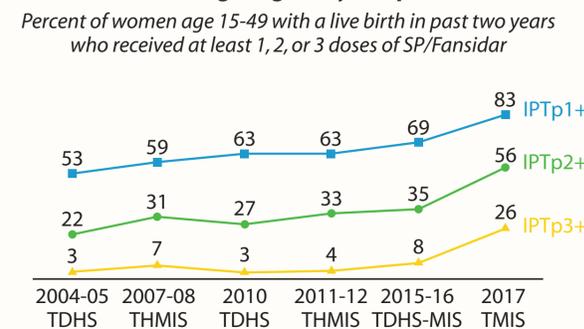
More pregnant women have received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar or intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp) since 2004-05. IPTp3+, the recommended dosage, has increased from 3% in 2004-05 to 26% in 2017.

### 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.

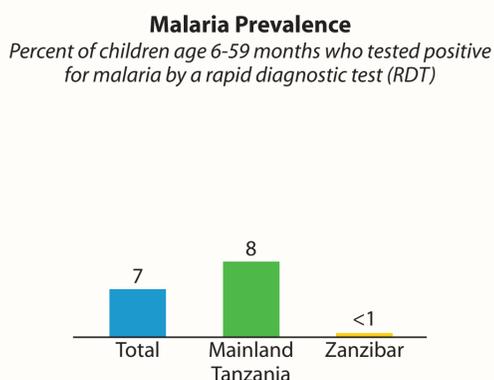


### Trends in Intermittent Preventive Treatment during Pregnancy (IPTp)

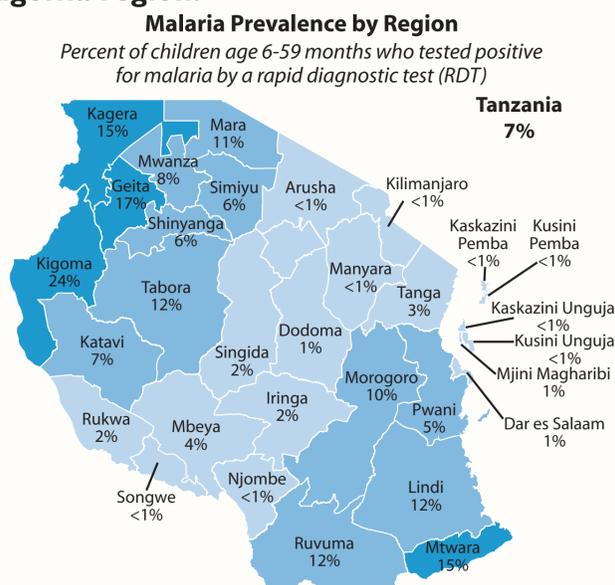


### Malaria Prevalence

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%).



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



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

