

Accessible link: <https://www.cdc.gov/global-health/countries/tanzania.html>

CDC established an office in Tanzania in 2001 to support HIV prevention. The CDC office expanded through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in 2003 and works with the Government of Tanzania to build and strengthen the country's core public health capabilities. These include data and surveillance; laboratory capacity; workforce and institutions; prevention and response; and innovation and research. Priority program areas address HIV, tuberculosis (TB), laboratory capacity, malaria, COVID-19, and other emerging diseases.

## KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



### Data & Surveillance

- Expanded the electronic community and facility-based surveillance for detection of early warning alerts



### Laboratory

- Supported 78 laboratories to receive international-standards accreditation



### Workforce & Institutions

- Supported training of more than 1,000 residents who graduated from the advanced, intermediate, and frontline Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program (FELTP) since 2008



### Prevention & Response

- Helped establish one national and five regional emergency operations centers (EOCs) to coordinate and respond to national public health emergencies, which have helped coordinate responses for Marburg, COVID-19, cholera, anthrax, dengue aflatoxin, among others



### Innovation & Research

- Worked with partners to conduct a nationwide population-based HIV impact assessment in 2023 to measure Tanzania's progress in controlling the HIV epidemic

# PROGRAM OVERVIEW

## GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

Tanzania has 54 official borders with eight different countries, including the African Great Lakes region. This geographic scope increases the country's vulnerability to cross-border disease outbreaks and epidemic spread. CDC works closely with the Government of Tanzania and partners within the One CDC model, where expertise, programs and platforms are leveraged to provide the most impactful health outcomes in the country. This collaboration ensures that the country is better prepared to prevent, detect, and respond to public health threats to improve the health and well-being of Tanzanians.

### Health Security Systems

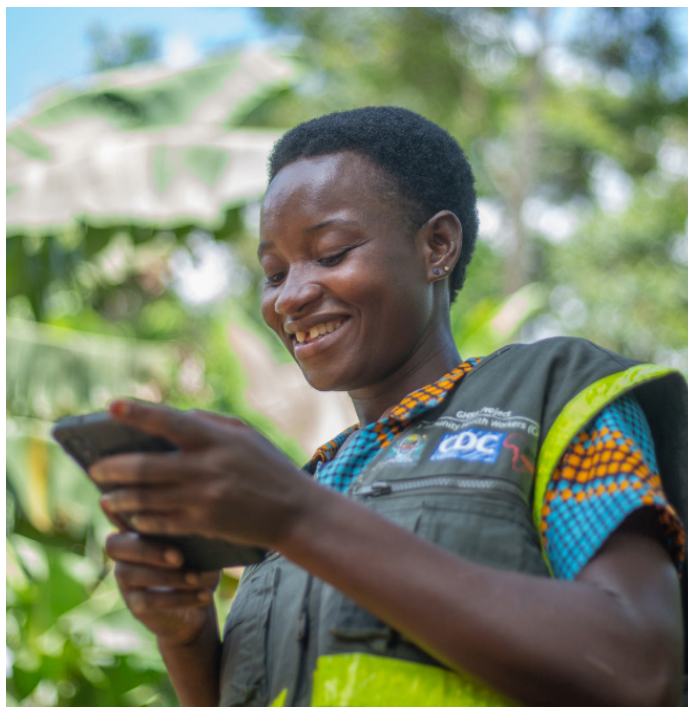
CDC supports Tanzania to strengthen International Health Regulations core capacities to:

- Comprehensively prevent public health threats
- Rapidly detect public health threats
- Effectively respond to public health threats
- Successfully apply "All Hazards" contingency plans

### Disease Surveillance

CDC also supports strengthened disease surveillance activities including:

- Expansion of the electronic community and facility-based surveillance for detection of early warning alerts
- Training the global public health workforce, including district-level epidemiologists
- Strengthening of border health capabilities
- Enhanced laboratory testing for pathogens like Ebola and COVID-19
- Establishment of national and subnational EOCs



## Workforce Development

CDC established FELTP in 2008. In 2016, Tanzania's FELTP expanded to include three training programs for frontline, intermediate, and advanced residents. CDC also launched Project ECHO in 2016. The project uses teleconferencing to facilitate case-based learning and knowledge sharing between participants and subject matter experts. ECHO virtual sessions cover various topics, including HIV and TB clinical care and COVID-19 case management. CDC manages the Project ECHO sites with support from implementing partners.

## Emergency Management Systems

In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), CDC helped Tanzania establish and activate a fully functional Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC) in 2015. The PHEOC has coordinated responses to a broad range of public health emergencies. These responses have included COVID-19, cholera, anthrax, dengue, aflatoxin and various disasters.

## HIV AND TB

As a key implementer of PEPFAR, CDC works with the Tanzanian government to build a sustainable, high-impact national HIV response to accelerate progress towards ending the HIV epidemic. CDC collaborates with the Ministry of Health in Tanzania and Zanzibar to support HIV testing, prevention, and treatment services and to strengthen health systems. Current programmatic priorities include:

- Scaling up targeted testing strategies, such as index testing and social network testing
- Limiting treatment interruption among people enrolled in antiretroviral therapy
- Providing optimal treatment regimens for children and adults to achieve viral suppression
- Reaching all people living with HIV with TB preventive treatment
- Eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- Strengthening health information systems
- Using data to inform decision-making
- Ensuring health worker training, retention, and participation in outbreak response
- Strengthening laboratory detection capacities for HIV and TB

## MALARIA

CDC and partners in Tanzania have engaged in malaria projects since the late 1990s. Under the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), CDC has assigned a resident advisor to support the implementation of malaria prevention and control interventions:

- Distributing long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and artemisinin-based combination therapy
- Preventing malaria in pregnancy
- Improving diagnostics and case management
- Strengthening laboratory services

