

COUNTRY CONTEXT AT-A-GLANCE

GDP per capita¹

(PPP int'l dollars)
WDI (2017)

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Living in poverty

(Under \$1.90 int'l dollars / day)
WDI (2011)

49%

Government health spending as % of GDP²

WHO GHED (2014)

2%

Life expectancy at birth

(Years)
WHO (2016)

64

Maternal mortality¹

(Per 100,000 live births)
WHO est. (2015)

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Neonatal mortality¹

(Per 1,000 live births)
WHO est. (2016)

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Premature NCD mortality³

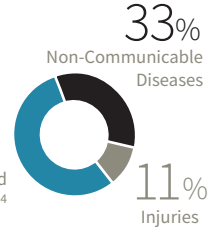
(Probability)
WHO est. (2016)

18%

Causes of death

WHO est. (2016)

56%
Communicable and Other Conditions⁴



\$ FINANCING

WHO est. (2014 data)

PHC spending:

\$15



Per capita

Prioritization of PHC:

Overall health spending⁵

41% on PHC

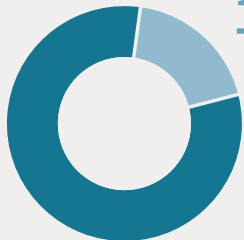
Government health spending⁶

25% on PHC

Sources of PHC spending:

19% Government⁷

81% Other



CAPACITY

Primary Health Care Progression Model (2018 data)⁸

Governance

2.9



Inputs

2.2



Population Health & Facility Management

2.1



PERFORMANCE

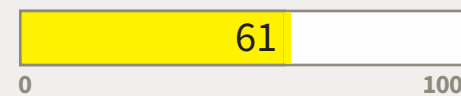
Access Index⁹

DHS STATcompiler (2015 survey)



Quality Index⁹

SPA (2015 survey)



Service Coverage Index

2017 UHC Global Monitoring Report



EQUITY

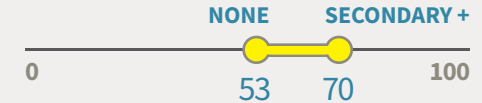
Access: % with perceived barriers due to cost, by wealth quintile

DHS STATcompiler (2015 survey)



Coverage of RMNCH¹⁰ services, by mother's education

Health Equity Monitor (2015 data)



Outcomes: Under-five mortality¹¹, by residence

Health Equity Monitor (2015 data)



1. Gov't of Tanzania estimates are: GDP per capita (2017 USD): \$1,021; maternal mortality 556 and neonatal mortality 25 (DHS, 2014-15). Indicator values estimated by the World Bank (GDP per capita, PPP: \$2,946) and WHO (MMR 398 and NMR 22) may differ from country data sources due to use of standardized methods to enhance international comparability.
2. Domestic general government health expenditure as % of gross domestic product (GDP)
3. Probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease
4. Communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional conditions
5. Current PHC expenditure as % of Current Health Expenditure (CHE)
6. Domestic general government PHC expenditure as % of domestic general government health expenditure

7. Domestic general government PHC expenditure as % of current PHC expenditure
8. The PHC Progression Model uses mixed methods to assess foundational capacities of PHC on a scale from 1 (low) to 4 (high)
9. Because different data indicators are used in each country, composite index values may not be comparable across countries. See page 2 for the specific indicators used in this VSP
10. The composite coverage index is a weighted score reflecting coverage of eight RMNCH interventions along the continuum of care (http://www.who.int/gho/health_equity/report_2015/en/)
11. Deaths of children before age 5, per 1,000 live births

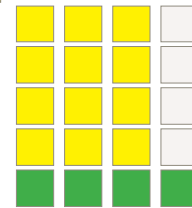
TANZANIA	SCORE
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GOVERNANCE	2.9
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Governance and Leadership

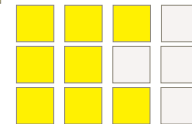
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- Measure 1: Primary health care policies (1/2)
- Measure 2: Primary health care policies (2/2)
- Measure 3: Quality management infrastructure
- Measure 4: Social accountability (1/2)
- Measure 5: Social accountability (2/2)


Adjustment to Population Health Needs

	2.7
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- Measure 6: Surveillance
- Measure 7: Priority setting
- Measure 8: Innovation and learning

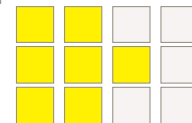


INPUTS	2.2
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Drugs and Supplies

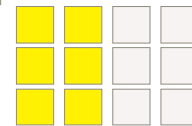
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- Measure 9: Stock-out of essential medicines
- Measure 10: Basic equipment availability
- Measure 11: Diagnostic supplies


Facility Infrastructure

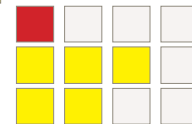
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- Measure 12: Facility density
- Measure 13: Facility amenities
- Measure 14: Standard safety precautions and equipment


Information Systems

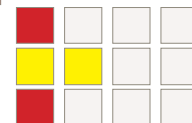
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- Measure 15: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
- Measure 16: Health Management Information Systems
- Measure 17: Personal care records


Workforce

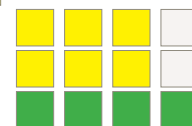
	1.3
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- Measure 18: Density and distribution
- Measure 19: Training
- Measure 20: Community health workers


Funds

	3.3
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- Measure 21: Facility budgets
- Measure 22: Financial Management Information System
- Measure 23: Salary payment

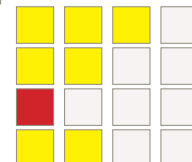


POPULATION HEALTH AND FACILITY MANAGEMENT	2.1
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Population Health Management

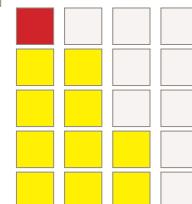
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- Measure 24: Local priority setting
- Measure 25: Community engagement
- Measure 26: Empanelment
- Measure 27: Proactive population outreach


Facility Organization and Management

	2.2
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- Measure 28: Team-based care organization
- Measure 29: Facility management capability and leadership
- Measure 30: Information system use
- Measure 31: Performance measurement and management (1/2)
- Measure 32: Performance measurement and management (2/2)



TANZANIA	SCORE	PERCENTAGE	SOURCE	YEAR
ACCESS	54			
Financial				
Perceived access barriers due to treatment costs*		50%	DHS STATcompiler	2015
Geographic				
Perceived access barriers due to distance*		42%	DHS STATcompiler	2015
QUALITY	61			
Comprehensiveness				
Avg. availability of 5 tracer RMNCH services		86%	SPA	2015
Avg. availability of services for 3 tracer communicable diseases		71%	SPA	2015
Avg. availability of diagnosis & management for 3 tracer NCDs		59%	SPA	2015
Continuity				
DTP3 dropout rate*		2%	WHO/UNICEF	2017
Treatment success rate for new TB cases		90%	WHO TB Programme	2015
Person-Centeredness				
% of caregivers who were told sick child's diagnosis		45%	SPA	2015
Provider availability				
% of family planning, ANC, and sick child visits over 10 minutes		70%	SPA	2015
Provider Competence				
Antenatal care quality score		55%	SPA	2015
Family planning quality score		44%	SPA	2015
Sick child quality score		31%	SPA	2015
Safety				
Adequate waste disposal		43%	SPA	2015
Adequate infection control		40%	SPA	2015
SERVICE COVERAGE	50			
Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health				
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods		54%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2017
Antenatal care coverage (4+ visits)		43%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2017
Coverage of DTP3 immunization		98%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2017
Care-seeking for suspected child pneumonia		55%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2017
Infectious diseases				
Tuberculosis cases detected and treated with success		33%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2017
People living with HIV receiving anti-retroviral treatment		55%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2017
Use of insecticide-treated nets (ITN) for malaria prevention		29%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2017
Children under 5 with diarrhea receiving ORS		45%	DHS STATcompiler	2015
Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)				
% of population with normal blood pressure****		73%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2017

*These variables must be transformed by subtracting the value from 100 when calculating summary scores. **Country-specific (proxy) indicator, used in absence of globally comparable survey data. ***Age-standardized and rescaled when included in the Service Coverage index (see detailed indicator descriptions). Note: Summary scores for the domains of Access, Quality, and Coverage are calculated by taking the average of indicator values within each subdomain, and then taking the average across subdomain scores.