

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA AFYA



JARIDA LA TAKWIMU ZA HALI YA UTOAJI WA HUDUMA ZA AFYA NCHINI

Kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni 2024



Karibu Katika

JARIDA LA TAKWIMU ZA HALI YA UTOAJI WA
HUDUMA ZA AFYA NCHINI KWA KIPINDI CHA
JANUARI HADJ JUNI 2024



Utangulizi



Wizara ya Afya imanzisha Jarida maalum la Takwimu za utoaji wa huduma za afya ili kuuhabarisha umma wa Watanzania juu ya upatikanaji wa huduma za afya nchini, ikijumuisha huduma za Tiba, Kinga, Tahadhari ya magonjwa ya milipuko na ya kuambukiza pamoja na hali ya uimarishaji wa miundombinu ya kutolea huduma za afya nchini.

Katika kutimiza azma yake ya kusimamia utoaji wa huduma za afya kwa wananchi wote ili kuwa na Jamii yenye afya bora na Ustawiambayo itachangia kikamilifu katika maendeleo ya mtu binafsi na Maendeleo ya nchi kwa ujumla. Wizara imeendelea kutekeleza majukumu yake kwa kuzingatia Dira ya Taifa ya Maendeleo (2025), Sera ya Afya ya mwaka 2007, Ilani ya Uchaguzi ya Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) ya mwaka 2020-2025, Mpango Mkakati wa Tano wa Sekta ya Afya (2021/22-2025/26) pamoja na makubaliano ya Kimataifa na Kikanda yenye lengo la kuimarisha utoaji wa huduma bora za afya kwa wananchi.

Katika kuhakikisha kunakuwa na taarifa sahihi na kwa wakati zitakazowezesha ufuatiliaji wa upatikanaji wa huduma bora za afya nchini, Wizara imeandaa jarida hili litakalosaidia kubaini mwenendo wa upatikanaji na utoaji wa huduma za afya nchini ili hatua muhimu na za haraka ziweze kuchukuliwa pale panapobainika kuwa na mapungufu.

Taarifa hii imejikita katika kuonesha hali ya utoaji wa huduma za afya katika vituo vya kutolea huduma nchini katika ngazi zote ikijumuisha upatikanaji wa huduma za Ubingwa bobezi, huduma za Kibingwa katika Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa na huduma ngazi ya Afya ya Msingi kwa lengo la kuimarisha ufuatiliaji na tathmini ili kuongeza uwajibikaji katika kuwa hudumia wananchi.

Ni matumaini yangu kuwa endapo jarida hili likitumika kama lilivyokusudiwa litawezesha wasimamizi na wadau katika Sekta ya Afya kufuatilia kwa karibu na kuongeza juhudi kwa lengo la kuboresha zaidi huduma za afya



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Mhe. Jenista Mhagama (Mb)
Waziri wa Afya

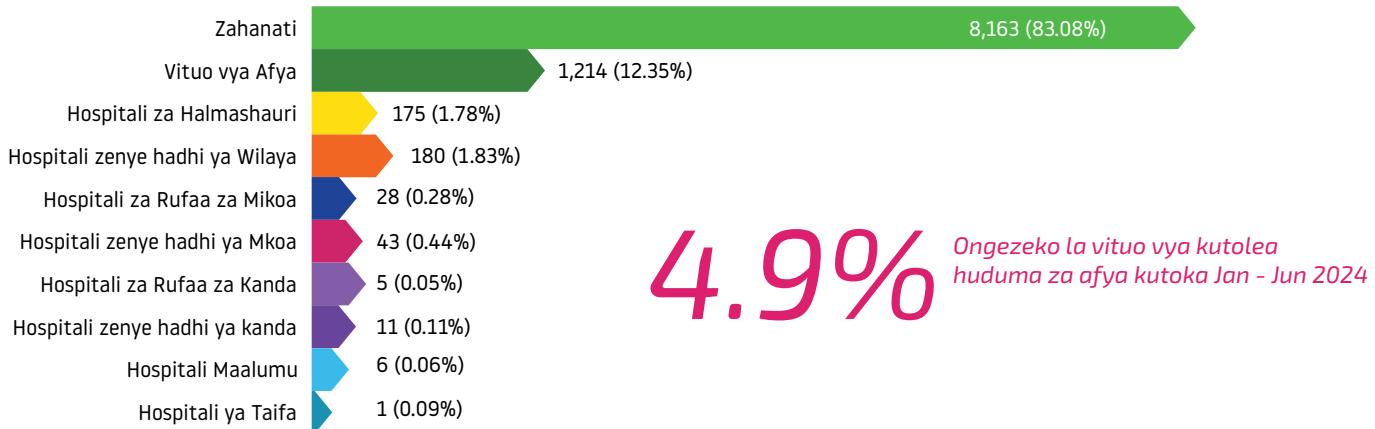


MABORESHO YA MIUNDOMBINU YACHAGIZA UTOAJI WA HUDUMA BORA ZA AFYA

1.1 Ongezeko la vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya

Katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni 2024, vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya vimeongezeka kutoka 9,366 Desemba 2023 hadi kufikia 9,826 Juni 2024 sawa na ongezeko la asilimia 4.9 ambayo ni jumla ya vituo 460.

MGAWANYO WA VITUO VYA KUTOLEA HUDUMA ZA AFYA HADI KUFIKIA JUNI 2024 NI KAMA IFUATAVYO: -



Aidha, kati ya vituo hivi, vituo 7,366 (75%) vinamilikiwa na Serikali, vituo 1,006 (10.2%) vinamilikiwa na mashirika ya dini, vituo 79 (0.8%) vinamilikiwa na mashirika ya Umma na vituo 1,375 (14%) vinamilikiwa na watu binafsi. Vilevile kuna jumla ya Kliniki 987 na Maabara 1,590.

UJUMBE MAHUSUSI:

Ongezeko la vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya nchini limewezesha kusogeza huduma za afya karibu zaidi na wananchi kama tunavyoelekezwa na llani ya Uchaguzi ya CCM ya mwaka 2020 - 2025.



Hospitali ya Rufaa kanda ya Kusini Mtwara.

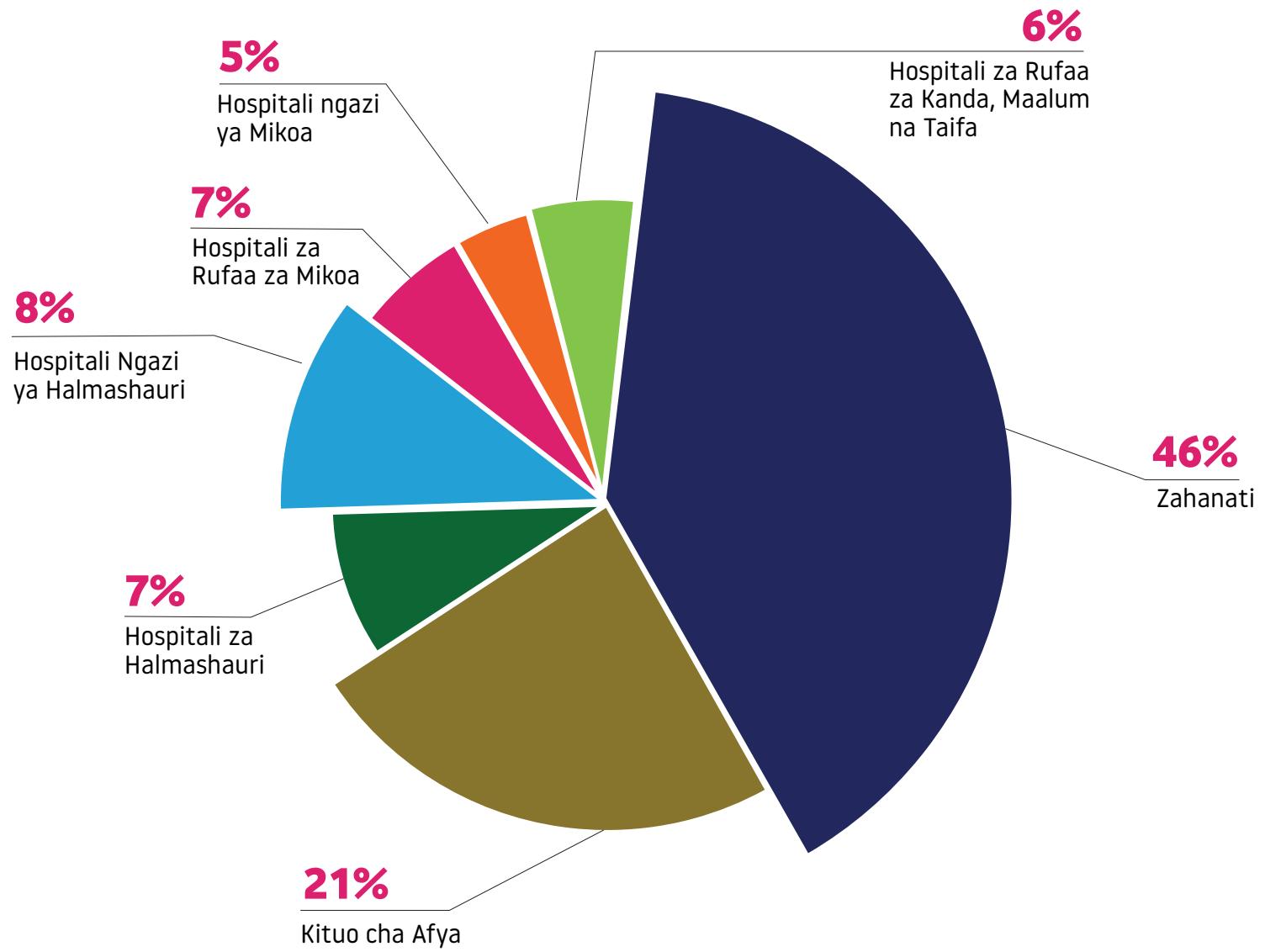
MAFANIKIO: Ongezeko la mahudhurio ya Nje (OPD) katika vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya

Jedwali Na 1:
Mahudhurio ya OPD kwa ngazi za vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya

NA.	AINA YA VITUO VYA HUDUMA	JAN - JUN 2023		JAN - JUN 2024	
		OPD	%	OPD	%
01.	Zahanati	10,266,497	45%	10,445,043	46%
02.	Kituo cha Afya	4,815,561	21%	4,816,834	21%
03.	Hospitali za Halmashauri	1,675,213	7%	1,702,674	7%
04.	Hospitali ngazi ya Halmashauri	1,856,148	8%	1,757,567	8%
05.	Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa	1,638,028	7%	1,690,267	7%
06.	Hospitali ngazi ya Mikoa	1,196,512	5%	1,053,585	5%
07.	Hospitali ngazi ya Kanda	764,157	3%	757,517	3%
08.	Hospitali Maalum	217,679	1%	345,057	2%
09.	Hospitali za Taifa	223,392	1%	210,747	1%
JUMLA		22,653,187	100%	22,779,291	100%

Kielelezo Na 1:

Mahudhurio ya OPD kwa ngazi za vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya kipindi cha Januari - Juni 2024



UJUMBE MAHUSUSI:

Asilimia 82 ya watanzania wanapata huduma za afya katika ngazi ya msingi yaani Zahanati, Vituo vya Afya na Hospitali za Wilaya/Halmashauri. Hivyo, Serikali kupitia Wizara ya Afya na Ofisi ya Rais TAMISEMI itaendelea kuongeza nguvu ya kuimarisha usimamizi na uendeshaji wa utoaji wa huduma za afya ngazi ya msingi.

MAFANIKIO:

Katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni 2024 kulikuwa na wagonjwa wa kulazwa (IPD) 971,271 ikilin-ganishwa na wagonjwa 951,011 kipindi kama hicho mwaka 2023. Kuongezeka kwa vitanda nya kulaza wagonjwa kumewezesha wananchi walio wengi kupata huduma zikiwemo za kulazwa bila changamoto.

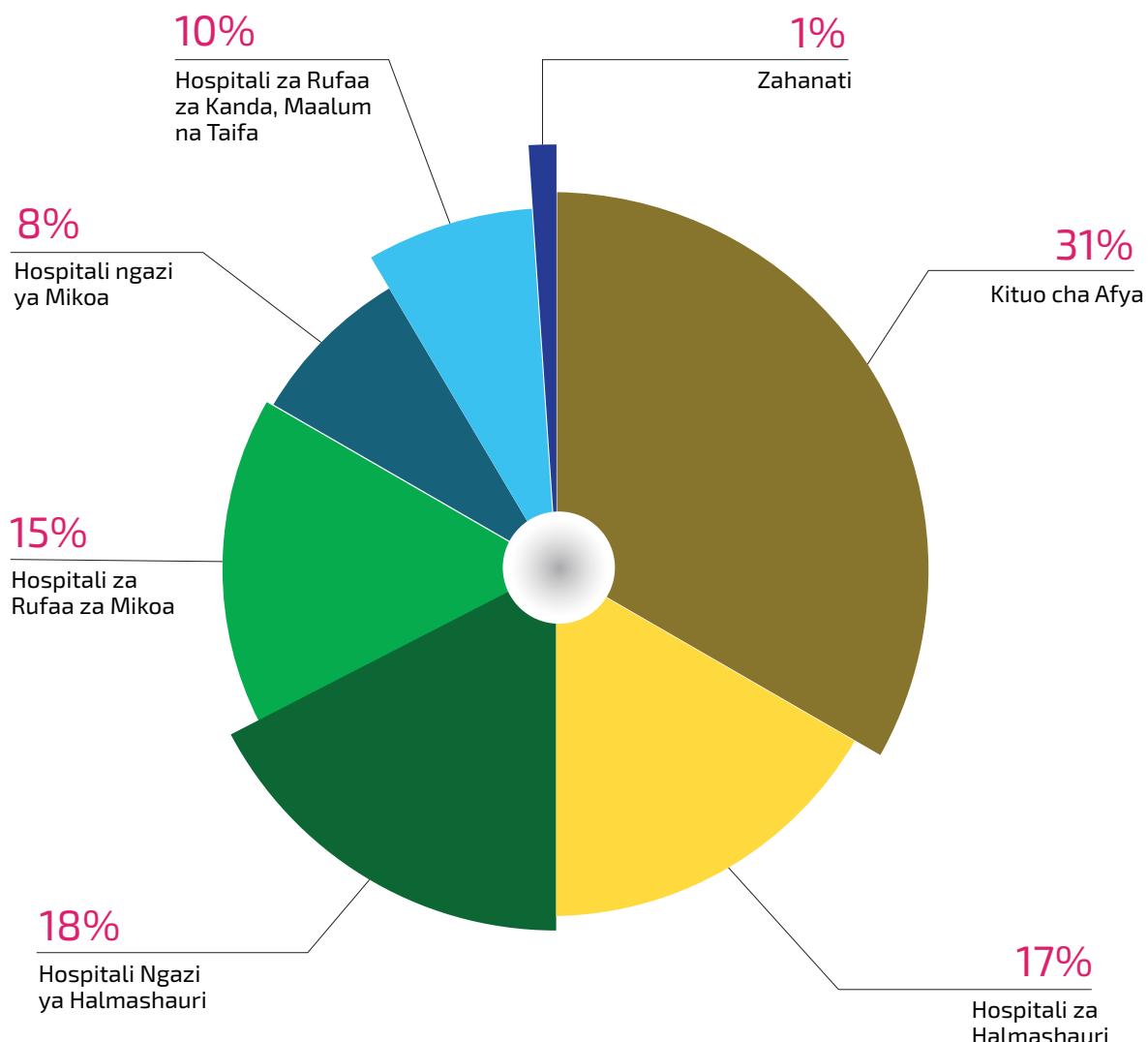
Jedwali Na 2: Wagonjwa waliopata huduma ya Kulazwa (IPD) katika kwa ngazi ya vituo

Na.	Aina ya Vituo nya Huduma	Jan - Jun 2023		Jan - Jun 2024	
		IPD	Asilimia	IPD	Asilimia
01.	Zahanati*	7,164	1%	6,121	1%
02.	Kituo cha Afya	296,829	31%	305,406	31%
03.	Hospitali za Halmashauri	145,808	15%	166,107	17%
04.	Hospitali ngazi ya Halmashauri	176,341	19%	173,763	18%
05.	Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa	158,321	17%	142,258	15%
06.	Hospitali ngazi ya Mikoa	67,300	7%	73,400	8%
07.	Hospitali za Kanda	62,266	7%	62,999	6%
08.	Hospitali Maalum	14,032	1%	18,672	2%
09.	Hospitali za Taifa	22,950	2%	22,545	2%
JUMLA		951,011	100%	971,271	100%

* Vitanda vilivyopo ni kwa ajili ya wagonjwa wanaopumzishwa kwa muda wakati wa matibabu na huduma za kujifungua.



Kielelezo Na 2:
Mahudhurio ya IPD kwa ngazi za vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya kipindi cha Januari - Juni 2024





ONGEZEKO LA VITANDA LAONGEZA UWEZO WA HOSPITALI KULAZA WAGONJWA NA KUPUNGUZA VIFO

2.1. Vitanda kwa ajili ya wagonjwa mahututi

Hadi kufikia Juni 2024, vitanda vya Wagonjwa mahututi (ICU) vimefikia 1,000 vikiorgezeka kutoka 528 Desemba 2022. Wagonjwa wanaohitaji huduma za uangalizi maalumu (ICU) kwa sasa wanapata huduma hiyo kwa urahisi ikilinganishwa na miaka ya nyuma.

2.2. Vitanda vya kulaza wagonjwa wasio mahututi

Hadi kufikia Juni 2024, Idadi ya vitanda vya wagonjwa katika vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya imengezeka kutoka 104,687 mwaka 2023 hadi 126,209. Kwa mujibu wa viwango vya Shirika la Afya Duniani (WHO), kila watu 1,000 uwiano ni vitanda 2.5, hivyo Tanzania imefikia uwiano wa 2.1 kwa kila watu 1,000.

UJUMBE MAHUSUSI:

Ongezeko la vitanda hususani vya wagonjwa mahututi (ICU) katika Hospitali za Umma linalenga kuboresha huduma za afya Mfano katika Hospitali ya Rufaa ya Mkao wa Iringa kulikuwa na vitanda 8 (mwaka 2021), hadi mwaka 2024 vitanda vimeongezeka kufikia 20

MAFANIKIO:

Jedwali Na 3:
Kupungua kwa vifo katika vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya

Na.	Kiashiria	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024	Asilimia ya Kupungua
01.	Idadi ya Vifo	21,724	16,610	23.5%
02.	Vifo vya watoto wachanga siku (0-28)	5,119	3,681	28.1%
03.	Vifo vitokanavyo na uzazi	636	404	36.5%





HUDUMA ZA UCHUNGUZI WA MAGONJWA

Serikali imeendelea kuimarisha upatikanaji wa vifaa tiba na uchunguzi wa magonjwa ili kuweza kutoa tiba stahiki kulingana na ugonjwa. Hadi kufikia Juni, 2024 Wizara imenunua na kusambaza vifaa vya uchunguzi kama inavyoonekana katika jedwali Na 4. Aidha, jumla ya wagonjwa 531,861 walitumia vifaa hivi katika kipindi cha Jan-Jun 2024.

Jedwali Na 4:
Vifaa vya huduma za uchunguzi wa magonjwa

Na.	Vifaa	2022	Ongezeko	Hadi kufikia Juni 2024
01.	MRI	6	7	13
02.	CT SCAN	22	23	45
03.	Digital X-Ray	296	173	469
04.	Ultra Sound	192	485	677

Jedwali Na 5:

Idadi ya wananchi walionufaika na huduma kwa mwezi Januari hadi Juni, 2024

Na.	Vifaa	Jumla ya wagonjwa waliopata huduma za uchunguzi magonjwa Januari – Juni 2024
01.	MRI	28,877
02.	CT SCAN	38,778
03.	Digital X-Ray	227,005
04.	Ultra Sound	237,201
JUMLA		531,861



UJUMBE MAHUSUSI:

Uwekezaji huu mkubwa umeleta mabadiliko makubwa katika huduma za uchunguzi wa magonjwa na hivyo kupelekea huduma hizi kuwafikia wananchi kwa urahisi katika maeneo wanayoishi na kupunguza usumbufu wa kupoteza muda na gharama za kupata matibabu. Mathalani katika kipindi cha Jan -Jun 2024, wagonjwa 13,838 walipata huduma za CT Scan katika hospitali za rufaa za mikoa ambapo hapo awali huduma hii iliikuwa haipatikani katika hospitali hizo.

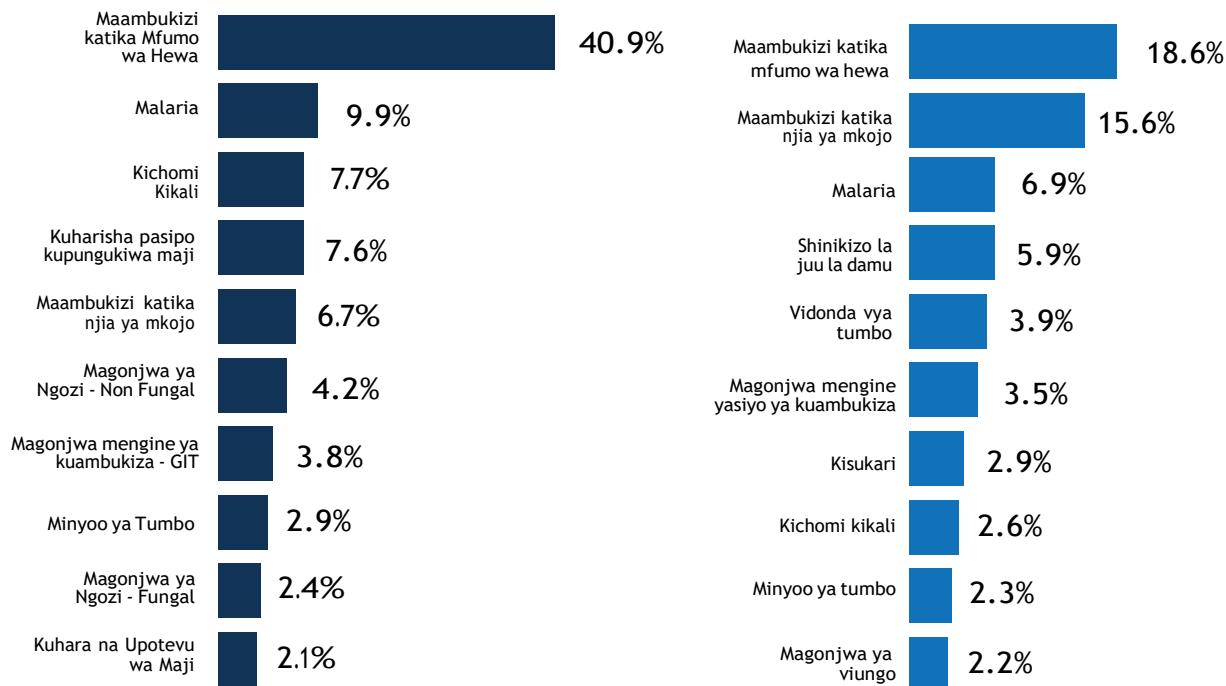


MAGONJWA 10 YANAYOONGOZA KWA MAHUDHURIO YA NJE (OPD) KATIKA KIPINDI CHA JAN-JUN 2024

Katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni 2024, magonjwa makuu yaliyojitekeza katika vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya katika mahudhurio ya nje (OPD), ugonjwa wa Maambukizi katika mfumo wa hewa uliongoza kwa wagonjwa wenyewe umri chini ya miaka mitano na zaidi ya mitano. Aidha, magonjwa yasiyo ya kuambukiza kwa wagonjwa wenyewe umri wa zaidi ya miaka mitano yalijitokeza ambapo Shin ikizo la damu lilikuwa asilimia 5.9 na Kisukari asilimia 2.9.

Kielelezo Na 3:

Magonjwa 10 yaliyoongoza kwa mahudhurio ya OPD kwa ngazi za vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya



OPD chini ya miaka 5 Jan - Jun 2024



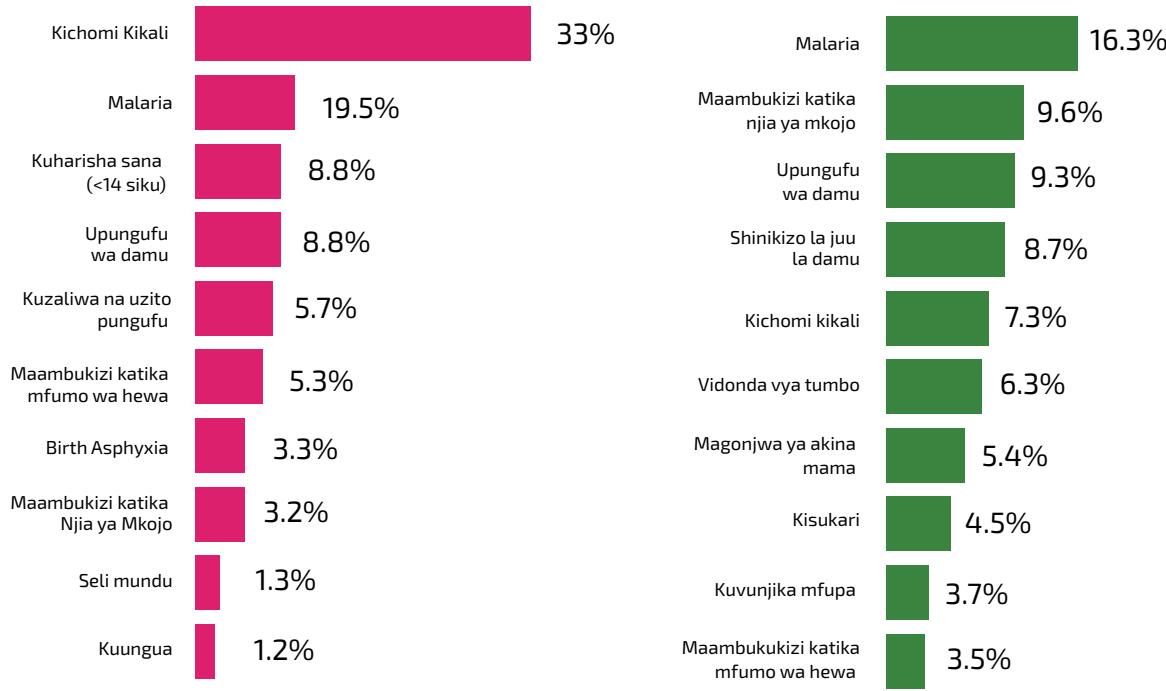
OPD miaka 5 na zaidi Jan - Jun 2024



MAGONJWA 10 YANAYOONGOZA KWA WAGONJWA WA KULAZWA KATIKA KIPINDI CHA JAN-JUN 2024

Katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni 2024, magonjwa makuu yaliyojitekeza katika vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya kwa wagonjwa wa kulazwa (IPD) chini ya miaka mitano yalikuwa Kichomi kikali (33.0%) na kwa wenge umri wa miaka zaidi ya mitano ilikuwa ni Malaria (16.3%). Aidha, magonjwa yasiyo ya kuambukiza kwa wagonjwa wenge umri wa zaidi ya miaka mitano yalijitokeza ambapo Shinikizo la damu lilikuwa asilimia 8.7 na Kisukari asilimia 4.5.

Kielelezo Na 4:
Magonjwa 10 yanayoongoza IPD



■ IPD chini ya miaka 5 jan-jun 2024

■ IPD miaka 5 na zaidi jan-jun 2024

UJUMBE MAHUSUSI:

Katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni 2024, magonjwa yasiyo ya kuambukiza kama shinikizo la damu na Kisukari yametokea katika orodha ya magonjwa 10 yanayoongoza (OPD na IPD) ikilinganishwa na miaka mitatu nyuma ambapo magonjwa haya hayakuwepo kwenye orodha hiyo. Wizara ya Afya wanatoa rai kwa wananchi kuzingatia kanuni za afya ili kujiepusha na magonjwa haya ambayo matibabu yake yanaigharimu Serikali fedha nyingi.



UPATIKANAJI WA DAWA NA BIDHAA ZA AFYA WAONGEZeka

Hali ya upatikanaji wa dawa muhimu na bidhaa nyingine za afya (aina 290) katika vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya vya umma iliongezeka kutoka asilimia 73 Januari hadi Juni 2023 hadi kufikia asilimia 83 kipindi kama hicho mwaka 2024 kama inavyookana katika jedwali Na 6.

Jedwali Na 6:

Hali ya upatikanaji wa Dawa na bidhaa za afya kwa ngazi za vituo vya kutolea huduma za Afya

Na.	Ngazi ya Kituo	Jan – Juni 2023	Jan – Juni 2024
01.	Zahanati	51%	76%
02.	Vituo vya Afya	57%	71%
03.	Hospitali za Wilaya	68%	78%
04.	Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa	97%	97%
05.	Hospitali za Taifa, Kanda na Maalum	94%	95%
Wastani kitaifa		73%	83%

UJUMBE MAHUSUSI:

Ongezeko la upatikanaji wa dawa na bidhaa za afya unawasaidia wananchi kupata tiba sahihi kwa magonjwa yanayowasumbua.



HUDUMA ZA AFYA YA UZAZI, MAMA NA MTOTO ZABORESHWA KIASI CHA KURIDHISHA

Mwenendo wa ubora wa huduma za afya ya uzazi, mama na mtoto kwa Nchi Wanachama wa shirika la Afya Duniani unapimwa katika viashiria vikuu 16 vikiwemo:

- Wajawazito waliohudhuria kliniki angalau mara nne au zaidi (ANC visits):

Ili mjamzito apate huduma zote za msingi kabla ya kujifungua, inatakiwa afanye mahudhurio manne au zaidi katika kliniki ya ANC ili kuwezesha uzazi salama.

- Wajawazito waliopewa madini Chuma na vidonge vyta foliki (fefo):

Upungufu wa damu unachangia asilimia 9 ya vifo vitokanavyo na uzazi. Ili kulinda uhai wa kinamama wajawazito nchini, Serikali imekuwa ikinunua na kutoa bure vidonge vyta kuongeza damu kwa wajawazito wote wanaojifungua katika vituo vyta umma.

- Wajawazito waliojifungulia kwenye vituo vyta kutolea huduma za afya:

Moja ya kiashiria kikuu cha ubora wa huduma za afya katika nchi yoyote duniani, ni kiwango cha wajawazito wanaojifungulia katika vituo vyta kutolea huduma za afya.

- Huduma za Upasuaji wa Dharura (CEMoNC) kwa Wajawazito katika Vituo vyta kutolea huduma za Afya.:

Shirika la Afya Duniani (WHO) linaelekeza asilimia isisyozi 15 ya wanaojifungua wasaidiwe kujifungua kwa njia ya upasuaji ili kuwaokoa dhidi ya uzazi pingamizi unaoweza kuhatarisha maisha ya mama na mtoto aliyepo tumboni hata kifo.

Hivyo, Serikali inaendelea kuboresha huduma za dharura za kumtoa mtoto tumboni katika vituo vyta kutolea huduma za afya ambapo, vituo vinavyotoa huduma hii vimeongezeka kutoka 487 Juni 2023 hadi kufikia 531 Juni 2024.

V. Ongezeko la vyumba vyta uangalizi (NCU) Maalum kwa watoto wachanga. Ongezeko hilo lina faida zifuatizo

- Watoto wachanga wagonjwa na njiti wana-pata mahali pakulazwa na kupatiwa huduma na matibabu stahiki
- Nchi inaweza kupunguza vifo vyta watoto wachanga kwa zaidi ya asilimia 50 kama vituo vyta kutolea huduma za Afya vitakuwa na NCU zinazofanya kazi kwa asilimia 80.

Jedwali Na 7:

Viashiria vinavyopima ubora wa huduma ya Afya ya Uzazi, Mama na Mtoto

Na.	Kiashiria	Jan - Jun 2023		Jan - Jun 2024	
		Idadi	Asilimia	Idadi	Asilimia
01.	Wajawazito waliohudhuria kliniki angalau mara nne au zaidi (ANC visits)	1,404,631	115.4%	1,524,074	120%
02.	Wajawazito waliopewa madini Chuma na vidonge vya foliki (fefo)	4,375,006	89.9%	4,865,134	95.7%
03.	Wajawazito waliojifungulia kwenye vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya	1,028,726	84.5%	1,091,290	85.9%
04.	Huduma za Upasuaji wa Dharura (CEMoNC) kwa Wajawazito Katika Vituo vya Afya	118,603	11.4%	127,345	11.6%
05.	Ongezeko la Vyumba vya uangalizi (NICU) maalum kwa Watoto Wachanga	175	76.8%	184	80.7%

Habari Picha



HUDUMA ZA MATIBABU YA UBINGWA NA UBINGWA BOBEZI YACHANGIA KUBORESHA

HUDUMA ZA AFYA

Serikali imeendelea kuboresha huduma za matibabu ya ubingwa na bingwa bobezi ili kuhakikisha huduma hizi zinapatikana ndani ya nchi. Huduma hizi zinatolewa katika Hospitali ya Taifa Muhimbili, Taasisi ya Mifupa Muhimbili (MOI), Taasisi ya Moyo ya Jakaya Kikwete (JKCI), Taasisi ya Saratani ya Ocean Road, Hospitali ya Benjamin Mkapa (BMH) na Hospitali za Rufaa za Kanda, na Mikoa ikiwemo Hospitali binafsi za Agakhan na Saifee. Katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni 2024, jumla ya wagonjwa 5,491 walipata matibabu ya ubingwa na bingwa bobezi ikilinganishwa na wagonjwa 6,449 Katika kipindi kama hicho mwaka 2023 katika fani mbalimbali kama inavyooneshwa katika jedwali Na 8.

Jedwali Na 8:
Huduma za ubingwa na ubingwa bobezi

Na.	Huduma	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024
1	Vifaa vya Usikivu kwa Watoto (Cochlea Implant)	0	0
2	Upandikizaji wa figo (Kidney Transplant)	7	10
3	Kuwekewa Puto tumboni	90	13
4	Upasuaji Mgumu wa Moyo bila kufungua kifua (Catheterization procedure)	1,131	1,287
5	Upasuaji wa goti (Knee replacement surgery)	96	122
6	Upasuaji wa moyo kwa kufungua kifua	258	212
7	Upasuaji ubongo	118	139
8	Upandikizaji uloto (Bone Marrow)	6	7
9	Upasuaji wa uti wa mgongo (Spine surgery)	196	175
10	Upandikizaji wa Nyonga Bandia (Hip Replacement surgery)	114	126
11	Tiba ya saratani ya mlango wa kizazi (Cervical treatment)	977	942
12	Tiba ya saratani ya matiti (Breast treatment)	836	539
13	Tiba ya saratani ya umio (Oesophageal treatment)	390	361
14	Tiba ya saratani ya ngozi (Skin treatment)	127	103
15	Tiba ya saratani ya tezi dume (Prostate treatment)	508	407

Na.	Huduma	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024
16	Aneurysm repair	9	5
17	Upasuaji wa Kutumia Maabara maalum ya Radiologia (ANGIO OT)	56	50
18	Upasuaji wa Ubongo kwa njia ya Matundu (Transsphenoidal tumour excision)	17	25
19	Upasuaji wa Vichwa Vikubwa na Mgongo wazi (VP shunt/ETV & Spina Bifida)	287	256
20	Upasuaji wa Kiuno (Acetabular Reconstruction)	54	81
21	Upasuaji wa Magoti kwa njia ya Matundu (Arthroscopy)	139	143
22	Immunotherapy	653	892
23	Interventional Radiology	380	486
	JUMLA	6,449	5,491

Habari Picha



UJUMBE MAHUSUSI:

Uwekezaji katika Huduma za ubingwa na ubingwa bobesi umewezesha watanzania wengi kupata huduma hizi ndani ya nchi kwa gharama nafuu badala ya kuzitafuta nje ya nchi. hivyo kuboresha huduma za watanzania mfano huduma ya kupandikiza figo kwa mgonjwa nje ya nchi inagharimu Shilingi Milioni 120 ikilinganishwa na Shilingi Milioni 30 ambayo kwa sasa inalipwa kwa kufanyiwa huduma hii hapa nchini.



TIBA UTALII YAITANGAZA TANZANIA KIKANDA NA KIMATAIFA

Kutokana na uwekezaji mkubwa uliofanyika katika kuboresha huduma za kibingwa na bingwa bobezi, nchi yetu imeweza kuvutia wagonjwa mbalimbali kutoka nje ya nchi. Katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni 2023 idadi ya wa wagonjwa kutoka nje ya nchi wa Tiba Utalii waliokuja kutibiwa nchini ilikuwa 3,657 na Takwimu za Januari hadi Juni 2024 zinaonyesha kuongezeka hadi kufikia jumla ya wagonjwa 4,251 waliotoka nje ya nchi walikuja kutibiwa nchini. Wagonjwa hawa wanatoka katika nchi za Comoro, Malawi, Burundi, Zambia, Jamuhuri ya kidemokrasia ya Congo, Uganda, Zimbabwe na Kenya, kama inavyoonesha katika jedwali Na 9.

Jedwali Na 9:
Hospitali zinazoongoza katika kutoa Huduma ya Tiba utalii Nchini

Na.	Hospitali	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024
01.	Hospitali ya Taifa Muhimbili (MNH)	409	560
02.	Taasisi ya Saratani ya Ocean Road	287	328
03.	Taasisi ya Moyo ya Jakaya Kikwete	112	75
04.	Taasisi ya Mifupa MOI	75	79
05.	Aga Khan	2,518	2,609
06.	Saifee	256	600
JUMLA		3,657	4,251



UJUMBE MAHUSUSI:

Tanzania imekuwa kimbilio la wagonjwa kutoka nje ya nchi, na wagonjwa hawa wanaleta fedha za kigeni na hivyo kuchangia pato la taifa. Aidha kwa upekee wa Kiuchumi na kijiografia wa Tanzania (mfano; Kuwa mwanachama hai wa Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki na SADC, Kuzungukwa na nchi nane na kuwa na Bahari ya Hindi kama mpaka wetu upande wote wa mashariki na hivyo kutufanya kuwa "Lango la Afrika") kunatuweka kwenye fursa adhimu ya kuwa "Kitovu cha Tiba Utalii" katika ukanda wa Afrika Mashariki, Kati na Kusini.



MABORESHO YA HUDUMA ZA DHARURA (EMD)

SULUHISHO KWA MAJERUHI HASA WA AJALI

Serikali ya awamu ya sita (6) chini ya Mheshimiwa. Rais Dkt. Samia Suluhu Hassan, imeendelea kuimarisha huduma za dharura ambapo mwaka 2022 vitanda vya EMD vilikuwa 700 katika EMD 7 hapa nchini, mwaka 2023 vitanda vya EMD vilifikia 1,684 katika EMD 116 ikiwemo Idara za dharura (EMD) 82 zilizoanzishwa kwenye Hospitali za Halmashauri kuanzia mwaka 2022 hadi 2023. Hadi kufikia Juni 2024, hospitali 124 za Serikali kati ya 228 zina EMD sawa na asilimia 55.

Aidha Magari ya kubeba wagonjwa yameongezeka kutoka magari 761 Desemba 2022 hadi kufikia magari 1,167 Juni 2024.

Jedwali Na 10:
Idadi ya wagonjwa waliohudumiwa huduma za dharura (EMD)

Na.	Huduma za EMD	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024
01.	Hospitali ya Taifa Muhimbili	21,732	19,358
02.	Hospitali za Kanda	71,566	60,918
03.	Hospitali Maalum	2,311	6,911
04.	Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa	44,261	49,862
JUMLA		139,870	137,049

UJUMBE MAHUSUSI:

Tanzania imeongeza uwezo wa kuhudumia wagonjwa wengi zaidi wa dharura na wa ajali ambapo huduma hizi hupunguza vifo nya wagonjwa na majeruhi kati ya asilimia 40 hadi 50. Pia mafunzo maalum yametolewa kwa wataalam wapya wa huduma za dharura wapatao 582 na mafunzo haya ni endelevu, hivyo tutaendelea kuwajengea uwezo kupitia mafunzo kwa njia ya vitendo na Unasihi (Mentorship) katika ngazi zote

11

MAPAMBANO DHIDI YA MAGONJWA YA MLIPUKO YAIMARISHWA

Kwa mwaka 2024, Serikali inaendelea kupambana na magonjwa ya mlipuko yanayojitokeza katika vipindi na maeneo tofauti tofauti ya nchi. Taarifa ya magonjwa ya mlipuko inaoneshwa katika jedwali Na 11.

Jedwali Na 11: Magonjwa ya mlipuko yaliyotolewa taarifa

Na.	UGONJWA	Idadi ya wagonjwa		Idadi ya vifo		Mikoa iliyoathirika
		Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024	
01.	Kimeta	56	22	2	0	Arusha, Dar es salaam and Kilimanjaro
02.	Kipindupindu	325	2,871	4	43	Mwanza, Shinyanga, Singida, Simiyu, Mtwara, Kagera, Dodoma, Mara, Kigoma, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Dar Es Salaam, Lindi, Katavi, Geita, Manyara, Pwani, Rukwa,
03.	Surua	2,944	2,051	0	0	Arusha, Dar Es Salaam, Dodoma, Geita, Iringa, Kagera, Katavi, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Manyara, Mara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Njombe, Pwani, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Singida, Songwe, Tabora and Tanga

MAPAMBANO DHIDI YA VVU/UKIMWI, KIFUA KIKUU NA MALARIA

Serikali inaendelea kupambana na magonjwa ya VVU, Kifua Kikuu na Malaria ambapo imefanikiwa kwa kiwango kikubwa katika kutekeleza malengo ya Maendeleo Endelevu (SDGs) mfano katika viashiria vitatu vya mapambano dhidi ya ukimwi (Asilimia ya watu wanaotambua hali zao za maambukizi ya VVU, Asilimia ya wanaotumia dawa za kufubaza makali ya VVU na Asilimia ya wanaotumia dawa na makali ya VVU yamefubazwa) vimevuka lengo la asilimia 95 katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni 2024.

Aidha vifo vitokanavyo na Ukimwi, Kifua Kikuu na Malaria vimeendelea kupungua kama inavyooneka-na katika jedwali Na 12.

Jedwali Na 12:
Mapambano Dhidi ya VVU/UKIMWI, Kifua Kikuu na Malaria

Na.	Kiashiria	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024
VVU/ Ukimwi			
01.	Waliopima Virusi vya UKIMWI (VVU)	4,280,787	4,951,897
02.	Waliongundulika kuwa na maambukizi ya VVU	92,054	81,650
03.	wanaotumia dawa za kufubaza virusi vya VVU	1,579,886	1,517,686
04.	Vifo vitokanavyo na UKIMWI	989	803
Kifua Kikuu (TB)			
01.	Waliogundulika kuwa na Kifua kikuu	51,027	37,730
02.	Asilimia ya waliotibiwa na kupona kabisa	95.6	95.9
03.	Vifo vitokanavyo na Kifua Kikuu	1,300	403
Malaria			
01.	Waliopima ugonjwa wa Malaria	11,450,279	10,732,172
02.	Walio gundulika kuwa na Malaria	2,024,978	1,786,611
03.	Vifo vitokanavyo na Malaria	1,152	657



UWEKEZAJI MKUBWA WA FANI ZA UHINGWA KATIKA HOSPITALI ZA RUFAA ZA MIKOA

Serikali imeendelea kuimarisha huduma za kibingwa katika Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa ambapo, hapo awali huduma hizi zilipatikana kwenye Hospitali za Kanda, Maalumu na Taifa pekee hali iliyopelekea wanachi wengi kushindwa kuzifikia.

Katika kuimarisha upatikanaji wa matbabu ya Kibingwa katika Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa, Wizara imeendelea kusomesha na kuwapangia kazi katika hospitali hizo ambapo hivi sasa jumla ya Madaktari Bingwa 317 katika fani nane (8) za kipaumbele wanapatikana katika hospitali hizo ikijumuisha Madaktari Bingwa wa magonjwa ya wanawake na uzazi 78, Watoto 55 mabingwa wa upasuaji 54 n.k kama inavyoonesha katika jedwali Na 13.

*Jedwali Na 13:
Idadi ya Madaktari bingwa katika hospitali za Mikoa*

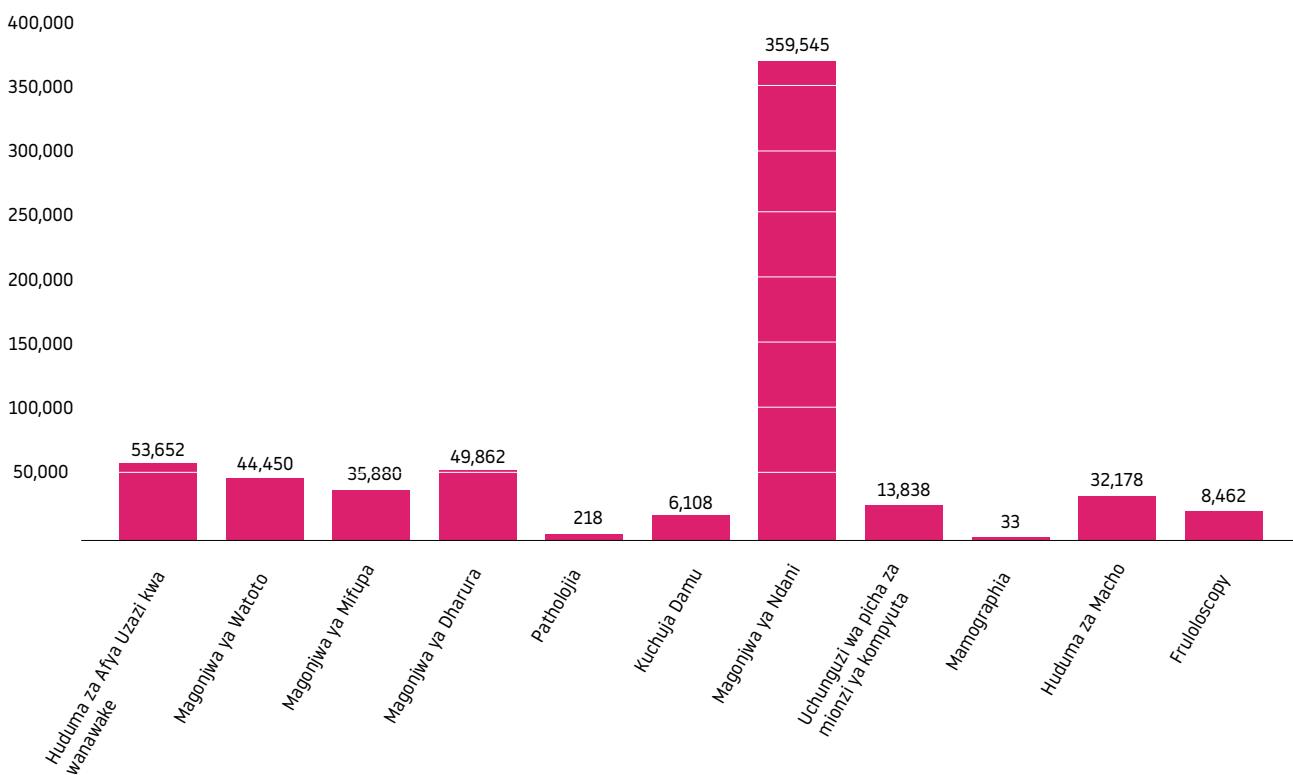
Na.	Eneo la Ubingwa	Idadi	Asilimia
01.	Afya ya Uzazi na wanawake	78	24%
02.	Afya ya watoto	55	17%
03.	Upasuaji	54	17%
04.	Tiba ya Magonjwa ya ndani	38	12%
05.	Tiba ya Mifupa na Ajali	31	10%
06.	Tiba ya dharura	15	5%
07.	Radiolojia	34	11%
08.	Tiba ya dawa za usingizi	12	4%
JUMLA		317	100%



13.1. Matibabu ya Kibingwa katika Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa

Kutokana na uwekezaji unaonDELETEA katika Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa, huduma mbalimbali za matibabu ya kibingwa zilitolewa zikijumuisha matibabu ya magonjwa ya ndani 359,545 magonjwa ya wanawake na uzazi 53,652, huduma za dharura za kuokoa maisha 49,862, matibabu ya watoto 44,450 n.k. kama inavyooneshwa katika Kielelezo Na 5.

Kielelezo Na 05:
Matibabu ya Kibingwa katika Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa



Huduma mbalimbali za Kibingwa zilizotolewa katika Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa

Baadhi ya Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa



13.2. Matibabu ya Kibingwa kwa njia ya Mkoba

Katika kuhakikisha huduma za matibabu ya kibingwa zinawafikia wananchi wote, Serikali inazi-wezesha Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa kutoa huduma za mkoba kwa wagonjwa na kuzijengea uwezo Hospitali za Halmashauri nchini. Kila Hospitali ya Rufaa ya Mikoa ina jukumu la kutoa huduma za mkoba katika Hospitali za Halmashauri katika mkoaa husika ambapo katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni 2024, jumla ya wagonjwa 61,622 walipata huduma katika kambi mbalimbali ziizotolewa na madaktari bingwa wa mikoa.

Aidha, katika hospitali ya Taifa Muhimbili, Hospitali maalum na Hospitali za Rufaa za Kanda, jumla ya wagonjwa 28,271 walipata matibabu ya Kibingwa Bobezi kwa njia ya Mkoba ikilinganishwa na wagonjwa 28,191 kipindi kama hicho mwaka 2023.

Katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni 2024, mikoa 26, halmashauri 180, Hospitali 173 na vituo vya afya 11 vilitembelewa kuitia madaktari bingwa wa Rais Dkt. Samia. Ambapo jumla ya wateja 69,797 walihudumiwa, kati yao 7,049 walilazwa, 4,652 walifanyiwa upasuaji na 3,682 walipewa rufaa kutokana na sababu mbalimbali.

Jedwali Na 14:
Huduma zilizotolewa na madaktari bingwa

Na.	Huduma za kibingwa	Waliohudumiwa	Waliolazwa	Waliopewa Rufaa	Walifanyiwa Upasuaji
01.	Akina mama na afya ya uzazi	18,044 (26%)	3,208 (46%)	500 (14%)	2,405 (52%)
02.	Watoto wachanga na watoto	14,466 (21%)	1,514 (21%)	1,023 (28%)	—
03.	Magonjwa ya ndani	22,057 (32%)	955 (14%)	1,016 (28%)	—
04.	Upasuaji	10,578 (15%)	1,372 (19%)	1,143 (31%)	2,247 (48%)
05.	Usingizi tiba na ganzi salama	4,652 (7%)	—	—	—
Jumla Kuu		69,797	7,049	3,682	4,652



UJUMBE MAHUSUSI:

Mpango huduma za mkoba na Madaktari wa Rais Dkt. Samia umesaidia sana wananchi wengi kuweza kufikiwa na madakari bingwa na bobezi karibu na maeneo wanayoishi hivyo kupata huduma zilizowezza kutatua changamoto za kiafaya katika jamii zao.



UTEKELEZAJI WA HUDUMA ZA M-MAMA

M-mama ni utaratibu wa rufaa ulioanzishwa na Serikali kwa ajili ya kusafirisha akina mama wajawazito na Watoto wachanga wanaohitaji huduma za dharura. mfano mtoto njiti. Mfumo wa m-mama ulianzishwa rasmi Julai,2022 hadi sasa mfumo huu unafanyazi katika mikoa yote 26 Tanzania bara na 5 Zanzibar. Utekelezaji wa huduma hii umeoneshwa katika Jedwali Na.15.

Jedwali Na 15:

Rufaa za huduma za M-mama katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni, 2024

Na.	Maelezo	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024
01.	Idadi ya akina mama wajawazito waliopata rufaa	25,375	1,333
02.	Idadi ya watoto wachanga ndani ya siku 28 waliopata rufaa	5,588	254
03.	Jumla ya idadi ya Ambulance zinazotumika katika mfumo wa m-mama	540	901
04.	Idadi ya madereva jamii (community tax driver)	5,480	6,133
05.	Idadi ya safari zilizofanyika kwa magari ya Ambulance	27,093	1,166
06.	Idadi ya safari zilizofanyika kwa magari ya madereva jamii (community tax driver)	4,495	230
07.	Idadi ya rufaa za dharura zilizoanzia kwenye jamii kwenda kwenye vituo vya afya	267	300
08.	Idadi ya rufaa za dharura zilizoanzia kwenye kituo cha afya kwenda kituo cha kituo cha kutolea huduma za afya ngazi ya juu	22,683	1,580

UJUMBE MAHUSUSI:

Takwimu zinaonesha kupungua kwa idadi ya wajawazito waliopata huduma za dharura hii inatokana na elimu inayoendelea kutolewa kwa jamii namna ya kuzingatia afya bora na matunzo ya ujauzito hadi kipindi cha cha malezi ya watoto wachanga.

MASUALA MAHUSUSI YA KISERA

15.1. Ongezeko la Bajeti ya Sekta ya Afya

Serikali imekuwa ikiongeza bajeti ya sekta ya afya mwaka hadi mwaka kutoka trilioni 2.019 (2021/22), trillioni 2.149 mwaka 2022/2023 mpaka trillioni 2.464, mwaka 2023/24 na trillioni 2.540 mwaka 2024/25 ambapo Serikali katika bajeti yake ya afya imeendelea kutoa kipaumbele katika kugharamia masuala mahususi ya kisera ikiwemo:

15.1.1. Matibabu kwa Makundi Maalum

Serikali imeendelea kutekeleza Sera ya huduma za afya bila malipo kwa makundi maalumu ambayo ni wajawazito, watoto wa umri chini ya miaka 5 na wazee wasio na uwezo hatua kwa hatua. Mathalani katika mwaka 2023/24, kiasi cha shilingi bilioni 159.3 zilitumika kugharamia bidhaa za huduma za afya ya uzazi, mama na mtoto kama inavyoonekana katika jedwali Na 16.

Jedwali Na 16:

Bidhaa za huduma za afya ya uzazi na mtoto zinazoghamariwa na Serikali

Na.	Huduma	Fedha 2023/24
01.	Chanjo kwa watoto walio chini ya miaka 5 ili kuwakinga na magonjwa yanayozuulika kwa chanjo kama vile Polio, kifaduro, donda koo, nimonia, pepopunda, surua, n.k.	126,746,199,080
02.	Chanjo ya HPV kwa wasichana miaka 9-14	14,215,173,900
03.	Chanjo ya Td kwa wajawazito	788,736,000
04.	Ununuzi wa vidonge vya SP	2,333,509,684
05.	Dozi 335,668 za dawa ya sindano ya magnesium sulphate kwa ajili ya kifafa cha mimba	701,865,122
06.	Ampuli 3,468,001 za dawa ya oxytocin kwa ajili ya kukinga na kuzuia kupoteza damu wakati na baada ya kujifungua	2,600,000,000
07.	Dozi 150,583,100 za fefo kwa ajili ya kuhakikisha mjamzito ana damu ya kutosha	3,800,000,000
08.	Dozi milioni 3 za vidonge vya amoxilini myeyuko	2,664,320,262
09.	Ununuzi wa AntiD injection kwa akina mama wajawazito wenye Rhesus negative	400,000,000
10.	Ununuzi wa Co-pack zinc kwa ajili ya magonjwa ya kuhara kwa watoto	2,552,355,598
11.	Ununuzi wa kadi za mama na Watoto wa kike na wa kiume	2,000,000,000
12.	Ununuzi wa dawa ya hydroxyurea	200,000,000
13.	Ununuzi wavidonge 349,385 vya Misoprostol	270,789,480

Kwa ujumla wake, dawa za uzazi salama, ambazo ni fefo, oxytocin, misoprostol na sindano ya magne - sium sulfate, zilitumia kiasi cha shilingi bilioni 7.4 katika mwaka wa fedha wa 2023/24.

15.1.2. Misamaha kwa makundi maalum na wasio na uwezo

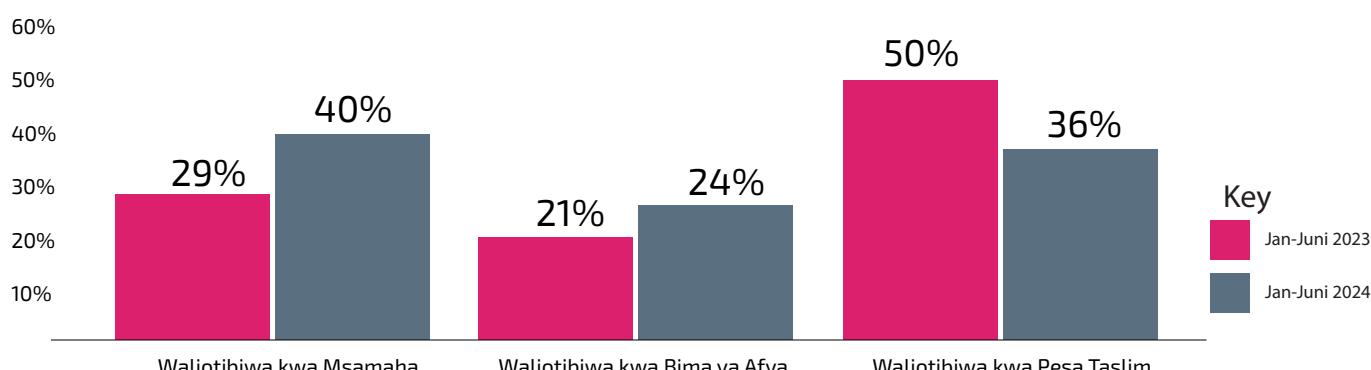
Vituo mbalimbali vyatuhuduma za afya vinavyomilikiwa na Serikali vimekuwa vikitoa misamaha ya fedha kwa makundi maalum kwa wananchi wanaoshindwa kuchangia huduma ikiwemo huduma za vipimo, dawa, upasauji, gharama ya kumuona daktari nk. Katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Juni 2024, jumla ya wanufaika 451,662 walipata misahama ya matibabu yenye gharama ya Shilingi 33,724,857,556 katika Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa, Kanda, Maalum na Taifa Kama inavyoonesha kwenye baaadhi ya Hospitali katika jedwali Na. 17

Jedwali Na 17:
Misamaha kwa makundi maalum na wasio na uwezo

Na.	Hospitali	Jan - Jun 2024	
		Wanufaika	Gharama
1.	Hospitali ya Taifa Muhimbili	72,461	13,110,153,888
2.	Taasisi ya Moyo Jakaya Kikwete (JKCI)	1,233	1,569,912,097
3.	Taasisi ya Saratani Ocean Road	25,270	7,942,493,746
4.	Hospitali ya Benjamin Mkapa (BMH)	1,257	269,837,363
5.	Hospitali Mloganzila	4,932	2,001,541
6.	Hospitali ya Rufaa ya Kanda Kaskazini - KCMC	3,295	1,045,854,649
7.	Hospitali ya Rufaa ya Kanda Kanda ya Ziwa - Bugando	17,059	2,729,794,375
8.	Hospitali Maalum ya Mifupa - MOI	8,628	2,604,928,430
9.	Hospitali ya Taifa ya Afya ya Akili Mirembe	684	700,018,763
10.	Hospitali ya Kifua Kikuu Kibong'oto	2,253	35,239,597
11.	Hospitali ya Rufaa ya Kanda Mbeya	11,156	730,923,000
12.	Hospitali ya Rufaa ya Kanda ya Kusini - Mtwara	205	13,352,453
13.	Hospitali ya Rufaa ya Kanda Chato	230	49,561,424
14.	Hospitali za Rufaa za Mikoa	302,999	2,920,786,230
JUMLA		451,662	33,724,857,556

Aidha katika vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya ngazi ya msingi, asilimia 40 ya mahudhurio ya nje (OPD) walitibiwa kwa msamaha, asilimia 24 walitibiwa kwa bima ya afya na asilimia 36 walitibiwa kwa pesa taslimu kama inavyoonekana kwenye kielelezo Na 6.

Kielelezo Na 06:
Ugharamiaji wa matibabu, Vituo vya Afya ngazi ya msingi



15.2. Bima ya Afya kwa wote

Katika kuhakikisha Watanzania wote wanakuwa na uhakika wa kupata huduma za Afya, tarehe 1 Novemba 2023 Bunge la Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania lilipitisha muswada wa sheria ya Bima ya Afya kwa wote ambao ulisainiwa na Mheshimiwa Dkt. Samia Suluhu Hassan, Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania tarehe 19 Novemba 2023 kuwa Sheria namba 13 ya mwaka 2023. Lengo la kutungwa kwa Sheria hiyo ni kuhakikisha upatikanaji wa huduma bora za afya kwa watanzania wote bila kikwazo cha kifedha pindi wanapohtaji huduma za afya.

Katika kipindi cha Jan - Jun 2024 wizara iliendelea kukamilisha uandaaji wa sheria ya Bima ya Afya kwa wote Hatua inayoendelea kwa sasa ni maandalizi ya Kanuni za Sheria ya Bima ya Afya kwa Wote. Aidha, kukamilika kwa Kanuni za Sheria hizo kutawezesha Serikali kutekeleza Sheria hiyo ikiwa ni pamoja na kugharamia bima ya afya kwa wananchi wasio na uwezo kwa kuanzisha Mfuko maalum wa kugha ramia kundi hilo. Wizara imeanza kufanya kazi sheria hiyo kwa kuweka mifumo thabiti na itaendelea kutoa elimu na uhamasishaji kwa wananchi ili kuwa na uelewa wa kutosha kuhusu dhana nzima ya Bima ya Afya. Vilevile, Mamlaka ya Usimamizi wa Bima nchini (TIRA) itaanza kutekeleza majukumu yake ili kuweka mfumo imara wa usimamizi na udhibiti wa mfumo wa bima ya afya, kama inavyoiez wa katika Sheria ya Bima ya Afya kwa Wote.

15.3. Kuanzishwa kwa Mpango Jumuishi wa Wahudumu wa Afya Ngazi ya Jamii

Wizara kwa kushirikiana na Ofisi ya Rais - TAMISEMI na Wadau wa Maendeleo katika Sekta ya Afya imeratibu uandaaji, uzinduzi na hatimaye kuanza utekelezaji wa Mpango Jumuishi wa Wahudumu wa Afya Ngazi ya Jamii (Integrated and Coordinated Community Health Workers' Program). Mpango huu unatekelezwa kwa awamu katika Mikoa yote 26 ya Tanzania Bara na ulizinduliwa rasmi na Mheshimiwa Dkt. Philip Isidor Mpango, Makamu wa Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Januari, 2024 katika Ukumbi wa Kimataifa wa Mikutano wa Julius Nyerere (JNICC).

Jumla ya Wahudumu wa Afya Ngazi ya Jamii wapatao 137,294 wanatarajiwa kunufaika kupitia Mpango huu kwa kipindi cha miaka mitano yaani 2023/24 hadi 2027/28 ambapo kwa mwaka wa kwanza wa utekelezaji, Wahudumu 28,000 watafikiwa, ambapo tayari utekelezaji umeanza kwa Wahudumu 8,900 waliochaguliwa na wanufaika kwa kupewa mafunzo maalum ya miezi sita (6) na kuwezesha kutekeleza majukumu yao katika Mikoa ya Geita, Kagera, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Njombe, Pwani, Songwe, Tabora na Tanga.



VIPAUMBELE VYA WIZARA YA AFYA KWA MWAKA 2024/25

- i. Kuimarisha huduma za kinga dhidi ya magonjwa
- ii. Kuimarisha upatikanaji na ubora wa huduma za afya zinazotolewa na vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya kuanzia ngazi ya Zahanati hadi Taifa
- iii. Kuimarisha mifumo ya ugharamiaji wa huduma za afya nchini
- iv. Kuimarisha huduma za afya ya uzazi, mama na mtoto ili kupunguza vifo vya wajawazito na watoto wachanga
- v. Kuimarisha upatikanaji na uendelezaji wa wataalam katika Sekta ya Afya kwa fani za kati, ubingwa na ubingwa bobezi
- vi. Kuimarisha huduma za matibabu ya ubingwa na ubingwa bobezi nchini
- vii. Kuendeleza na kusimamia afua za Tiba Asili na Tiba Mbadala
- viii. Kuimarisha upatikanaji wa huduma za magonjwa ya k uambukiza, magonjwa yasiyoambukiza na magonjwa ya mlipuko
- ix. Kuimarisha huduma za afya ya akili, huduma za utengamao hususan kwa watoto, wazee na watu wenye ulemavu;
- x. Kusimamia Tafiti na matumizi ya matokeo ya tafiti mbalimbali za afya.

Mwisho

Wizara ya Afya kupitia Kitengo cha Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini imeandaa jarida la takwimu za hali ya utoaji wa huduma za afya ili kuuhabarisha Umma wa watanzania juu ya mwenendo wa utoaji wa huduma za afya nchini. Kupitia jarida hili, watanzania watapata uelewa juu ya upatikanaji wa huduma mbalimbali zikiwemo huduma za Ubingwa na Ubingwa bobezi. Aidha, Wizara itaendelea kutekeleza masuala mbalimbali ya Kisera kama yalivyoainishwa katika jarida hili ili kuendelea kuimarisha afya ya watanzania na hatimaye kukuza uchumi wa nchi.



Mhe. Jenista Mhagama (Mb)
Waziri wa Afya



Mhe. Dkt. Samia Suluhu Hassan
Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania



Mhe. Dkt. Godwin Mollel (Mb)
Naibu Waziri wa Afya

JARIDA LA TAKWIMU ZA HALI YA
UTOAJI WA HUDUMA ZA AFYA NCHINI
KWA KIPINDI CHA JANUARI HADJUNI, 2024

Mji wa Serikali - Mtumba,
Barabara ya Afya,
S.L.P 743
40478, DODOMA

   wizara_afyatz  Wizara ya Afya Tanzania

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH



STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER ON THE STATUS OF PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE COUNTRY

For the Period of January to June 2024



Welcome to

**STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER FOR THE STATUS
ON PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE
COUNTRY FOR THE PERIOD OF
JANUARY TO JUNE 2024**

Introduction



The Ministry of Health has established a special Statistical Newsletter on the provision of health services to inform the Tanzanian public about the availability of health services in the country, including Treatment, Prevention, Epidemic and Infectious Disease Precaution services, as well as the status of strengthening health service infrastructure in the country.

In fulfilling its mission of overseeing the provision of health services to all citizens to achieve a healthier and more prosperous society that will contribute significantly to individual and national development. The Ministry has continued to carry out its duties in line with the National Development Vision (2025), the Health Policy of 2007, the 2020-2025 Election Manifesto of the Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM), the Fifth Health Sector Strategic Plan (2021/22 -2025/26), as well as International and Regional agreements aimed at strengthening the provision of quality health services to citizens.

In order to ensure there is accurate and timely information that will enable the monitoring of the availability of quality health services in the country, the Ministry has prepared this report. This report will help identify the trends in the availability and provision of health services in the country so that critical and urgent steps can be taken where deficiencies are identified.

This report focuses on showing the status of health service provision in health facilities nationwide at all levels, including the availability of super specialized, specialized services in Regional Referral Hospitals, and Primary Health Care services, with the aim of enhancing monitoring and evaluation to increase accountability in serving the citizens. It is my hope that if this report is used as intended, it will enable supervisors and stakeholders in the Health Sector to closely monitor and add more effort with the aim of further improving health services.



.....
Hon. Jenista Mhagama (MP)
Minister of Health

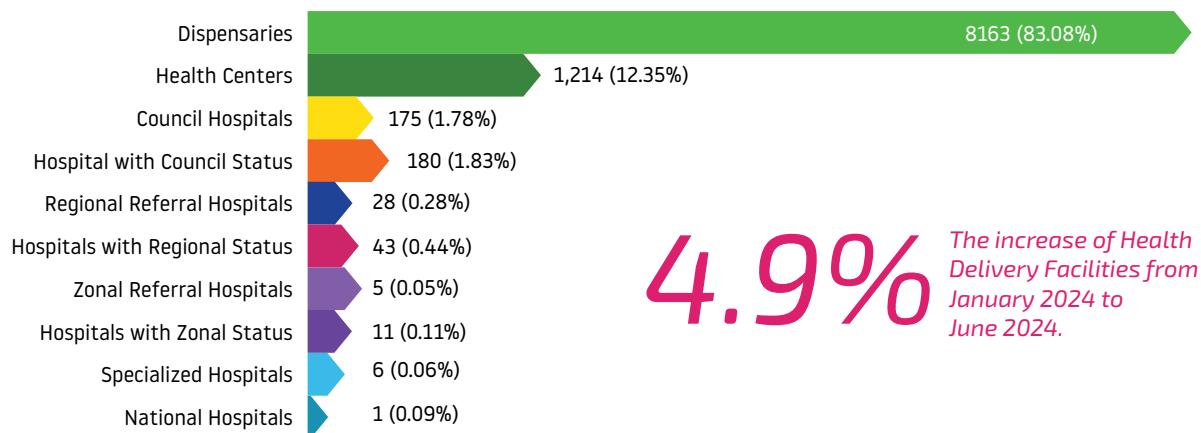


INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS ENHANCED THE PROVISION OF QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES

1.1 The increase in the number of health facilities.

The number of health service delivery facilities increased from 9,366 in January 2024 to 9,826 in June 2024, equivalent to an increase of 4.9%, totaling 460 new facilities. During the period from January to June 2024

THE DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY FACILITIES AS OF JUNE 2024 IS AS FOLLOWS:



Additionally, among these facilities, 7,366 (75%) are government-owned, 1,006 (10.2%) are owned by religious organizations, 79 (0.8%) are owned by public institutions, and 1,375 (14%) are privately owned. Furthermore there are 987 Clinics and 1590 stand alone Laboratories

KEY MESSAGE:

The increase in the number of health service delivery facilities in the country has brought health services closer to the people as directed by the 2020-2025 CCM Election Manifesto.



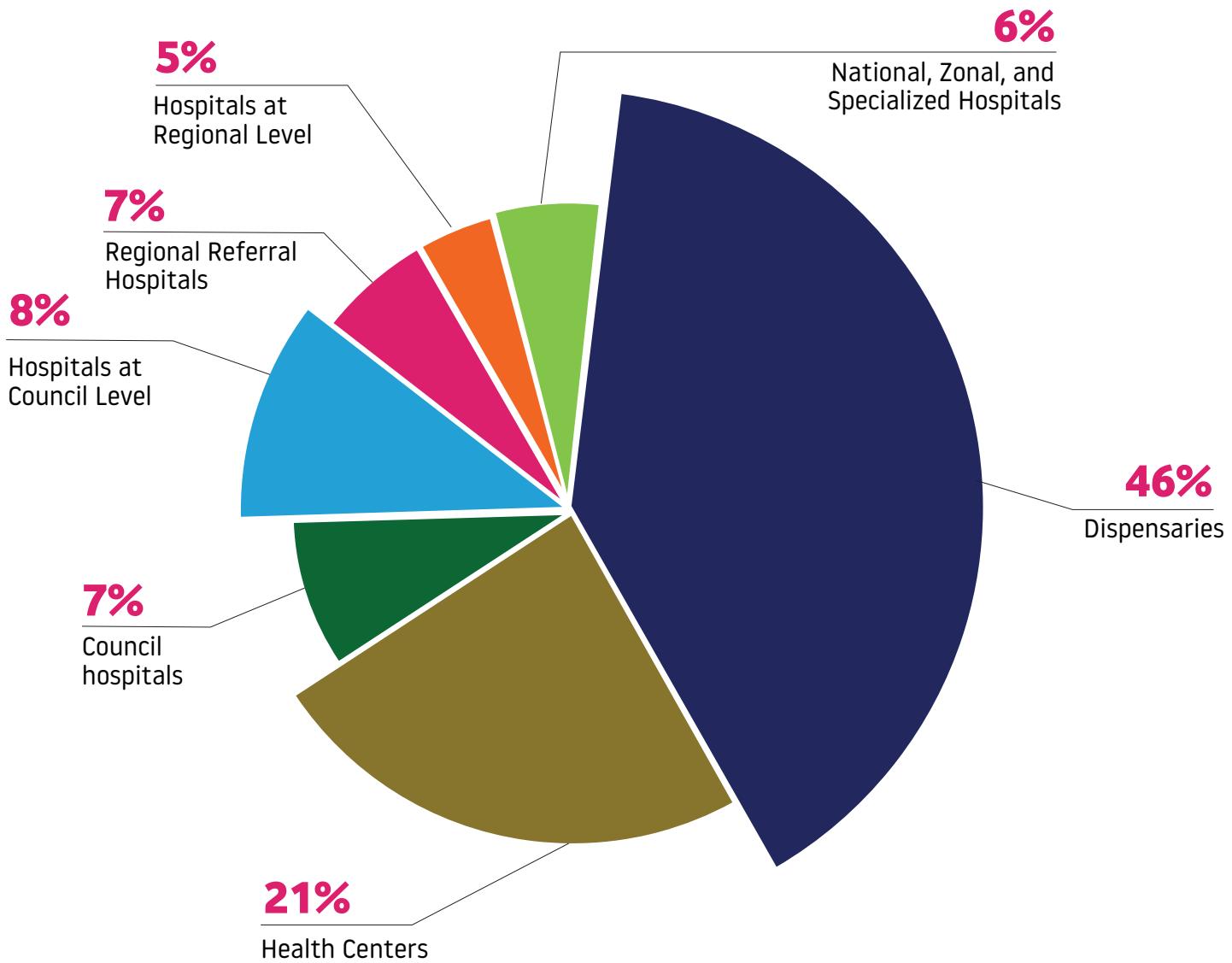
Achievements:

Increase in Outpatient (OPD) Attendances at Health Service Delivery Facilities

Table 1:
OPD Attendance by Health Facility Levels

No.	TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITY	JAN - JUN 2023		JAN - JUN 2024	
		OPD	%	OPD	%
01.	Dispensaries	10,266,497	45%	10,445,043	46%
02.	Health Centers	4,815,561	21%	4,816,834	21%
03.	Council/District Hospitals	1,675,213	7%	1,702,674	7%
04.	Hospitals at Council Level	1,856,148	8%	1,757,567	8%
05.	Regional Referral Hospitals	1,638,028	7%	1,690,267	7%
06.	Hospitals at Regional Level	1,196,512	5%	1,053,585	5%
07.	Zonal Referral Hospitals	764,157	3%	757,517	3%
08.	Specialized Hospitals	217,679	1%	345,057	2%
09.	National Hospitals	223,392	1%	210,747	1%
TOTAL		22,653,187	100%	22,779,291	100%

Figure 1:
OPD Attendance by Health Facility Levels



KEY MESSAGE:

The increase in the number of health service delivery facilities in the country has brought health services closer to the people as directed by the 2020-2025 CCM Election Manifesto.

Achievements:

From January to June 2024, there were 971,271 Impatient attendances (IPD) compared to 951,011 in the same period in 2023. The increase in facilities has enabled many citizens to access modern health services, where previously many suffered at home or relied solely on traditional medicine.

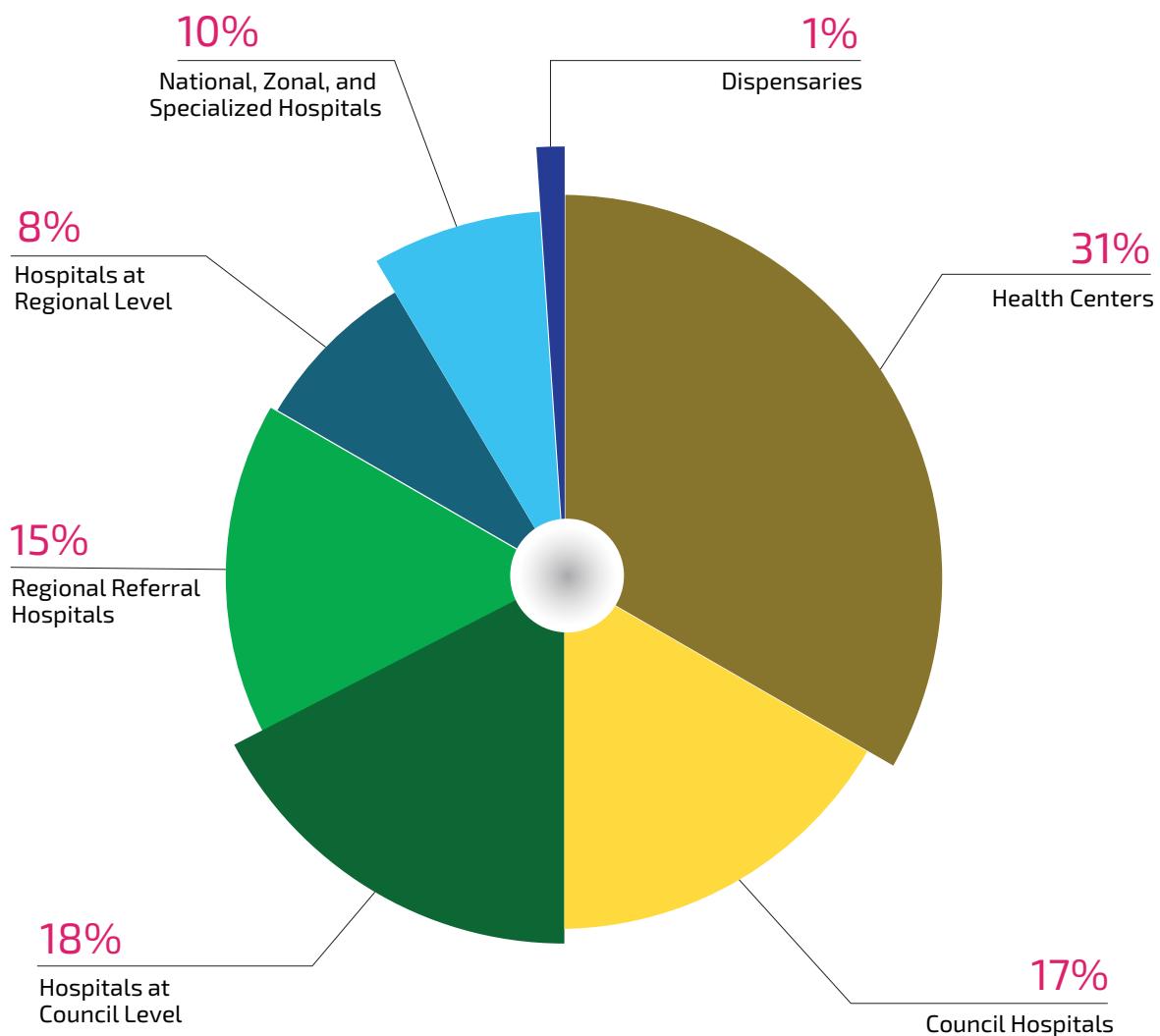
Table 2:
Inpatient (IPD) Attendance by Health Facility Levels

No.	Type of Health Facility	Jan - Jun 2023		Jan - Jun 2024	
		IPD	%	IPD	%
01.	Dispensaries*	7,164	1%	6,121	1%
02.	Health Centers	296,829	31%	305,406	31%
03.	Council Hospitals	145,808	15%	166,107	17%
04.	Hospitals at Council Level	176,341	19%	173,763	18%
05.	Regional Referral Hospitals	158,321	17%	142,258	15%
06.	Hospitals at Regional Level	67,300	7%	73,400	8%
07.	Zonal Referral Hospitals	62,266	7%	62,999	6%
08.	Specialized Hospitals	14,032	1%	18,672	2%
09.	National Hospitals	22,950	2%	22,545	2%
Total		951,011	100%	971,271	100%

* Available beds are for the patients who are temporary resting during treatment and child birth services



Figure 2:
IPD Attendance by Health Facility Levels





INCREASE IN BEDS UPLIFT HOSPITAL CAPACITY TO ADMIT PATIENTS AND IMPROVE QUALITY OF SERVICES

2.1. Beds for Intensive Care Unit (ICU)

As of June 2024, the number of Intensive Care Unit (ICU) beds has reached 1,000, up from 528 in December 2022. Patients requiring specialized ICU care now have easier access to these services compared to previous years.

2.2. Beds for Inpatients

As of June 2024, the number of beds for inpatients in health facilities has increased from 104,687 in 2023 to 126,209. According to World Health Organization (WHO) standards, the ratio should be 2.5 beds per 1,000 people. Tanzania has now reached a ratio of 2.1 beds per 1,000 people.

KEY MESSAGE:

The increase in beds, particularly ICU beds in public hospitals, aims to enhance service quality. For example, Iringa Regional Referral Hospital had 8 beds in 2021, and by 2023, this number had increased to 20.

Achievements:

Table 3:
Reduction in Deaths in Health Service Facilities

No.	Indicator	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024	Percentage Reduction
01.	Total number of deaths	21,724	16,610	23.5%
02.	Neonatal deaths (0-28 days)	5,119	3,681	28.1%
03.	Maternal deaths	636	404	36.5%





DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

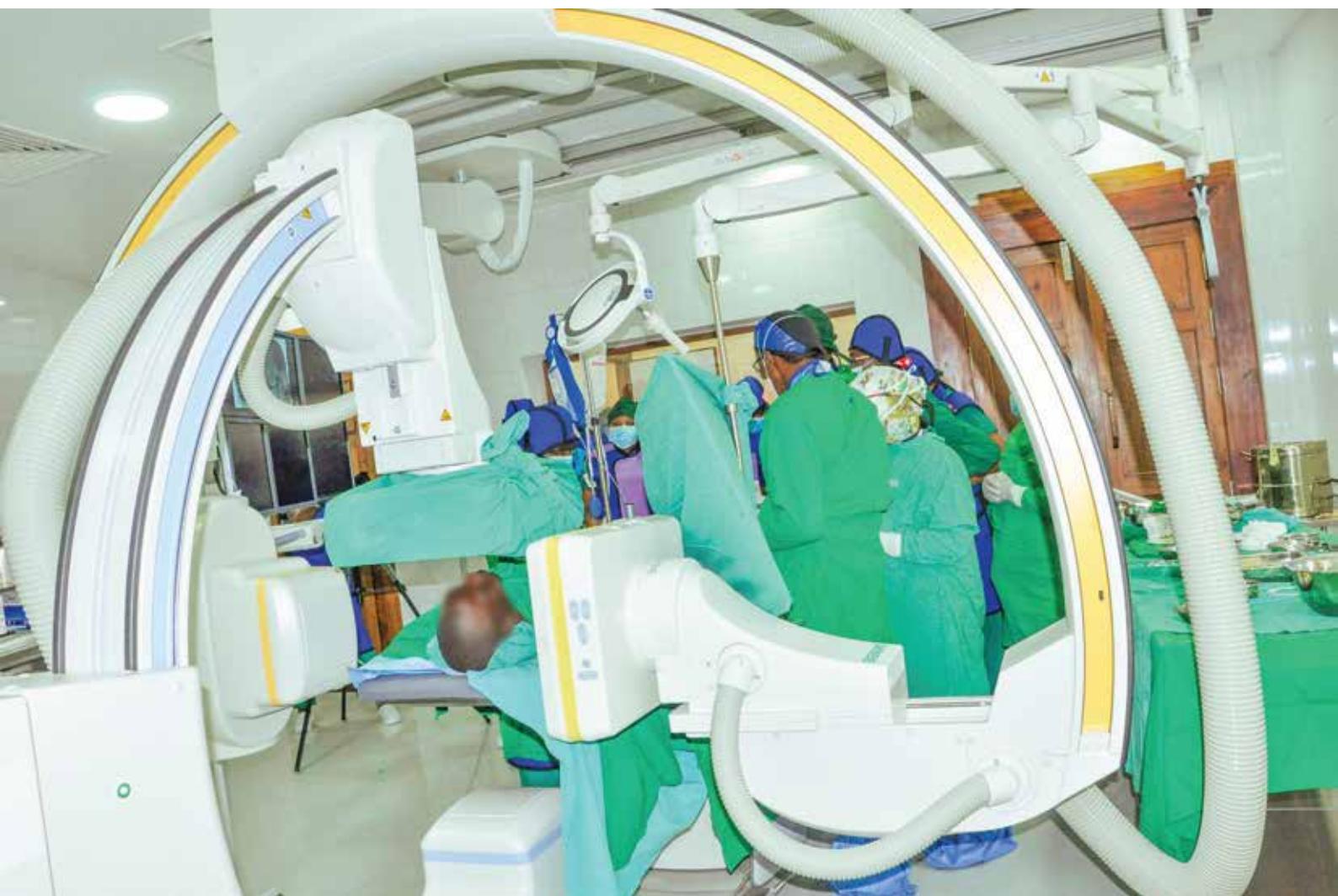
The government has continued to enhance the availability of medical equipment and disease diagnostic services to provide appropriate treatment according to the disease. By June 2024, the Ministry has purchased and distributed diagnostic equipment as shown in Table 4. Additionally, a total of 531,861 patients utilized these devices from January to June 2024.

Table 4:
Diagnostic Services Equipment

No.	Equipment	2022	Increase	As of June 2024
01.	MRI	6	7	13
02.	CT SCAN	22	23	45
03.	Digital X-Ray	296	173	469
04.	Ultra Sound	192	485	677

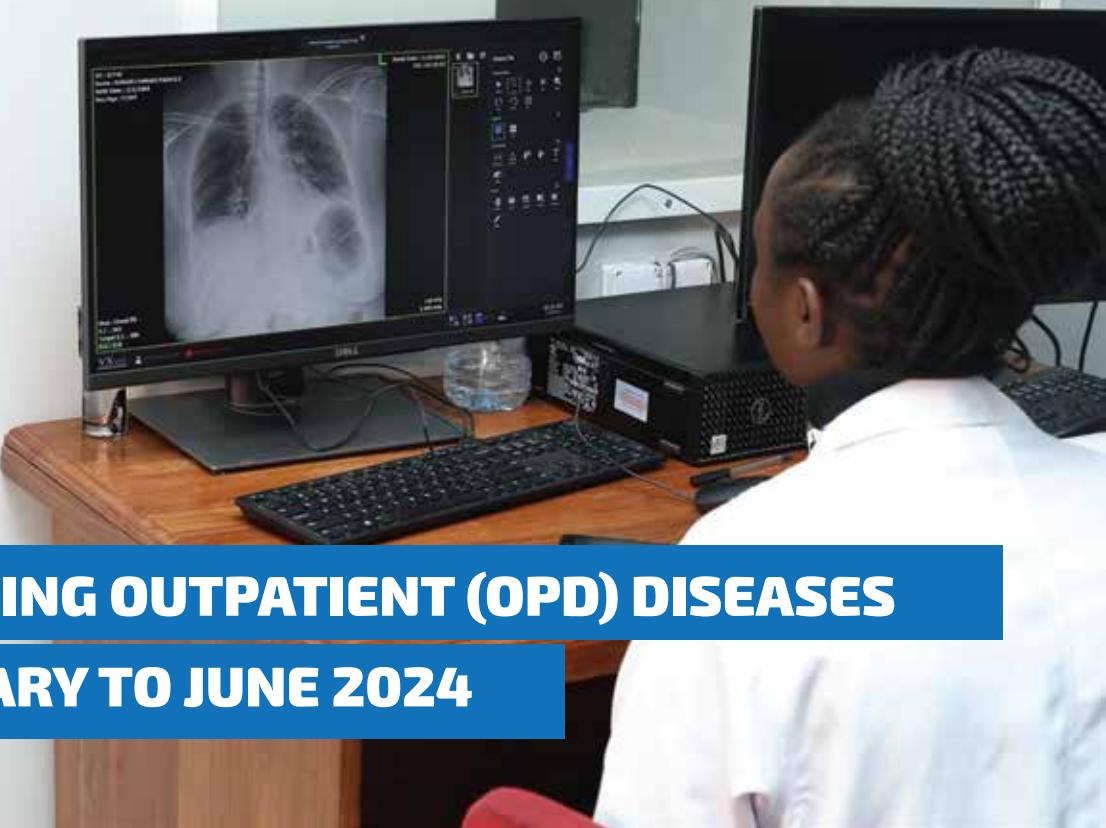
Table 5:
Number of Patients Benefited from Diagnostic Services (January - June 2024)

No.	Equipments	Total Patients (Jan-Jun 2024)
01.	MRI	28,877
02.	CT SCAN	38,778
03.	Digital X-Ray	227,005
04.	Ultra Sound	237,201
Total		531,861



KEY MESSAGE:

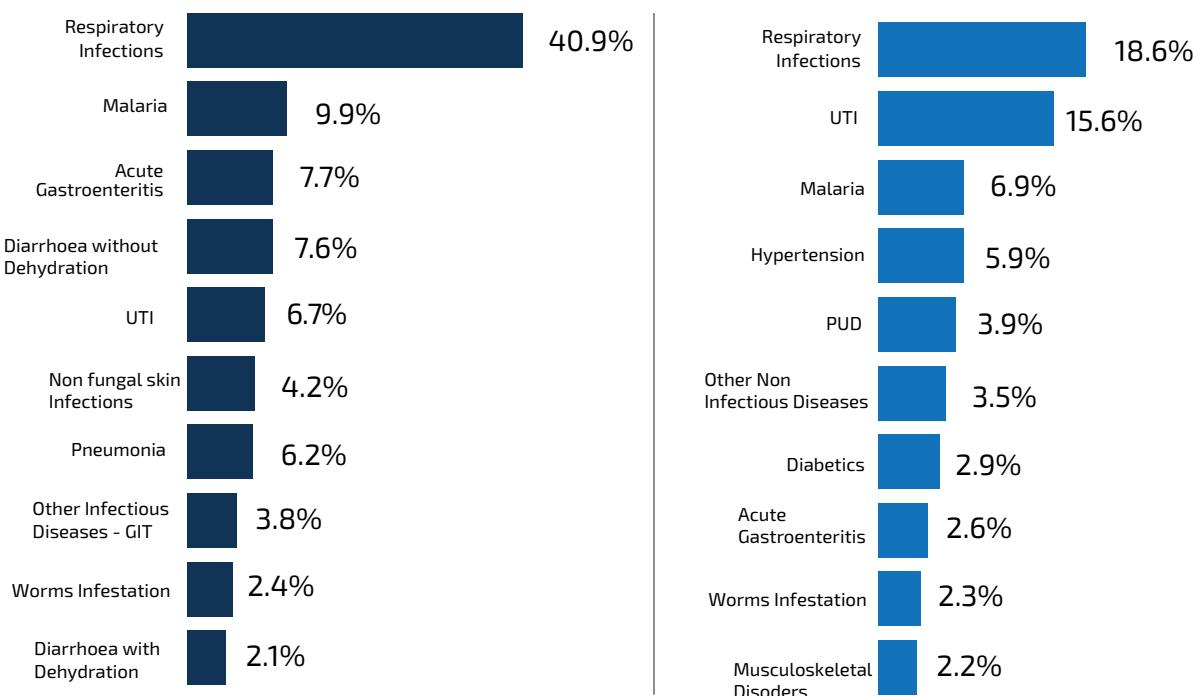
This significant investment has brought outstanding changes in disease diagnostic services, making these services more accessible to the public in their local areas, reducing the inconvenience, time, and costs associated with obtaining medical care. For instance, during the period from January to June 2024, 13,838 patients received CT Scan services in regional referral hospitals where previously, this service was unavailable.



TOP 10 LEADING OUTPATIENT (OPD) DISEASES FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 2024

During the period from January to June 2024, the major diseases identified at health service delivery facilities for outpatient (OPD) attendance were as follows: respiratory infections led among patients under five years old, while non-communicable diseases such as hypertension (5.9%) and diabetes (2.9%) appeared among patients over five years old.

Figure 3:
Top 10 Leading OPD Diseases

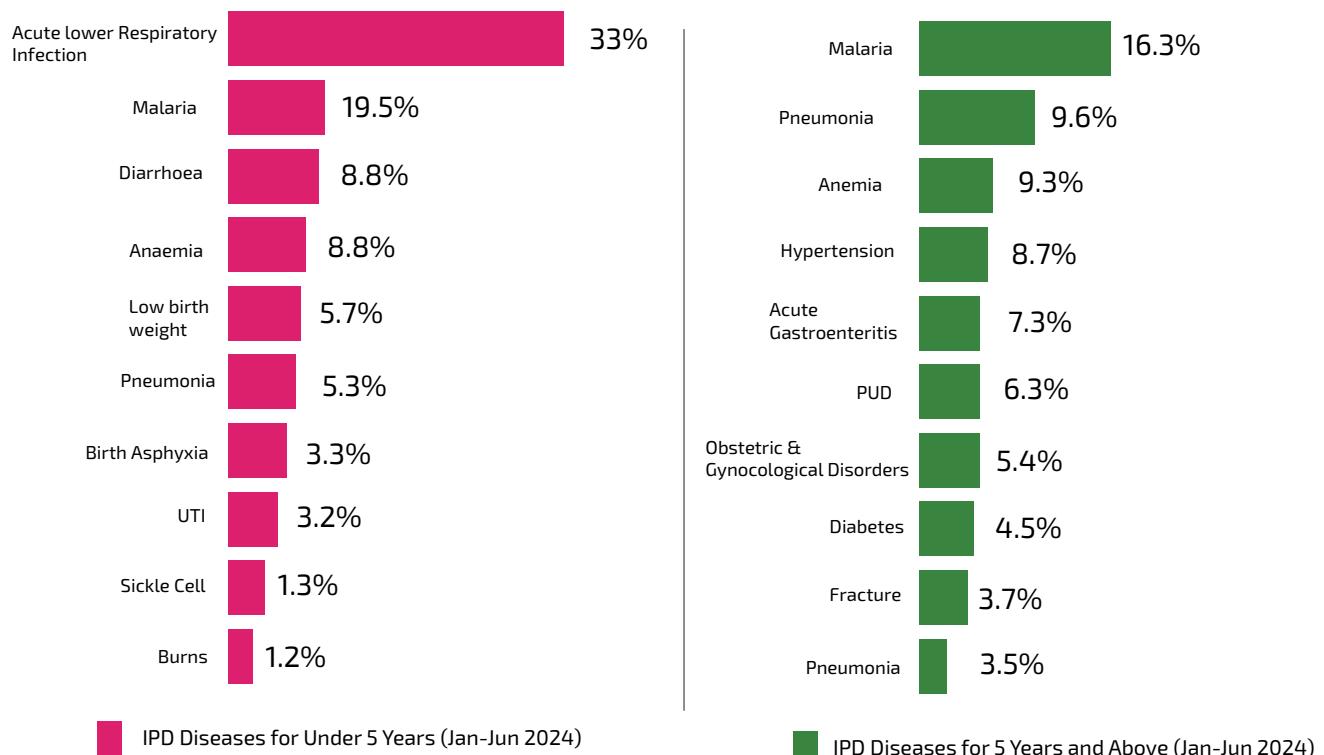




TOP 10 LEADING INPATIENT (IPD) DISEASES FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 2024

During the period from January to June 2024, the major diseases identified at health service delivery facilities for inpatient (IPD) admissions were as follows: Acute Lower Respiratory Infection (33.0%) led among patients under five years old, while malaria (16.3%) was prominent among patients over five years old. Non-communicable diseases such as hypertension (8.7%) and diabetes (4.5%) also featured among patients over five years old.

Figure 4:
Top 10 Leading IPD Diseases



KEY MESSAGE:

During the period from January to June 2024, non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes appeared among the top 10 leading diseases (OPD and IPD) compared to the previous three years, where these diseases were not present on the list. Ministry of Health urge the public to adhere to health guidelines to avoid these diseases, which cost the government a significant amount of money for treatment.



INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF MEDICINES AND HEALTH PRODUCTS

The availability of essential medicines and other health products (290 types) in public health facilities increased from 73% in January to June 2023 to 83% in the same period in 2024, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6:
Availability of Health Products in Health Service Facilities

No.	Level of Facility	Jan – Jun 2023	Jan – Jun 2024
01.	Dispensaries	51%	76%
02.	Health Centers	57%	71%
03.	District Hospitals	68%	78%
04.	Regional Referral Hospitals	97%	97%
05.	National, Zonal, and Specialized Hospitals	94%	95%
National Average		73%	83%

KEY MESSAGE:

The increase in the availability of medicines helps citizens receive appropriate treatment for their ailments.



IMPROVEMENTS IN MATERNAL, CHILD, AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

The quality of maternal, child, and reproductive health services in WHO member countries is measured by 16 key indicators, including:

- i. Pregnant women attending at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits:

To receive all essential services before delivery, a pregnant woman should attend at least four ANC visits to ensure safe delivery.

- ii. Pregnant women provided with iron and folic acid supplements:

Anemia contributes to 9% of maternal deaths. To protect the lives of pregnant women, the government has been purchasing and providing free iron supplements to all pregnant women giving birth in public facilities.

- iii. Pregnant women delivering in health facilities:

A key indicator of the quality of health services in any country is the rate of pregnant women delivering in health facilities.

- iv. Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and new born Care (CEMoNC) services for pregnant women in health facilities:

WHO guidelines state that no more than 15% of deliveries should be assisted by cesarean section to save lives from obstructed labor that can endanger both the mother and the unborn child.

The government is continually improving emergency cesarean section services, increasing the number of facilities providing this service from 487 in June 2023 to 531 in June 2024.

- v. An increase in Neonatal Care Units (NCU). The increase has the following advantages

1. It helps sick and premature neonates to be admitted and receive appropriate care as well as treatment.
2. The country can reduce neonates mortality by more than 50 percent if health facilities have NCUs that work at 80 percent.

Table 7:
Indicators Measuring the Quality of Maternal, Child, and Reproductive Health Services

No.	Indicator	Jan - Jun 2023		Jan - Jun 2024	
		Num	%	Num	%
01.	Pregnant women attending at least four ANC visits	1,404,631	115.4%	1,524,074	120%
02.	Pregnant women provided with iron and folic acid supplements	4,375,006	89.9%	4,865,134	95.7%
03.	Pregnant women delivering in health facilities	1,028,726	84.5%	1,091,290	85.9%
04.	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and New born Care (CEMoNC) services in health facilities	118,603	11.4%	127	11.6%
05.	Increase in special care units (NCU) for newborns	175	76.8%	184	80.7%

Photo Gallery



SPECIALIZED AND SUPERSPECIALIZED MEDICAL SERVICES AS IMPROVED THE HEALTH SERVICES

The government has continued to improve specialized and superspecialized medical services to ensure these services are available within the country. These services are provided at Muhimbili National Hospital, Muhimbili Orthopaedic Institute (MOI), Jakaya Kikwete Cardiac Institute (JKCI), Ocean Road Cancer Institute, Benjamin Mkapa hospital (BMH), Regional and Zonal Referral Hospitals, and private hospitals such as Aga Khan and Saifee. From January to June 2024, a total of 5,491 patients received specialized and superspecialized treatment compared to 6,449 patients during the same period in 2023, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8:
Specialized and Superspecialized Medical Services and Number of Beneficiaries

No.	Services	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024
1	Cochlea Implant	0	0
2	Kidney Transplant	7	10
3	Gastric Balloon	90	13
4	Cardiac Catheterization	1,131	1,287
5	Knee Replacement	96	122
6	Open Heart Surgery	258	212
7	Brain Surgery	118	139
8	Bone Marrow Transplant	6	7
9	Spine Surgery	196	175
10	Hip Replacement Surgery	114	126
11	Cervical Cancer Treatment	977	942
12	Breast Cancer Treatment	836	539
13	Oesophageal Cancer Treatment	390	361
14	Skin Cancer Treatment	127	103
15	Prostate Cancer Treatment	508	407

Na.	Service	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024
16	Aneurysm repair	9	5
17	ANGIO OT Surgery	56	50
18	Transsphenoidal tumour excision	17	25
19	VP shunt/ETV & Spina Bifida	287	256
20	Acetabular Reconstruction	54	81
21	Knee Arthroscopy	139	143
22	Immunotherapy	653	892
23	Interventional Radiology	380	486
	Total	6,449	5,491

Photo Gallery



KEY MESSAGE:

Investment in specialized and superspecialized medical services has enabled many Tanzanians to access these services within the country at an affordable cost instead of seeking them abroad, thereby improving the quality of healthcare. For example, the cost of a kidney transplant abroad is TZS 120 million compared to TZS 30 million locally.



MEDICAL TOURISM PROMOTES TANZANIA REGIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY

Due to significant investment in improving specialized and superspecialized medical services, our country has attracted various patients from abroad. From January to June 2023, the number of medical tourism patients treated in the country was 3,657, and the data from January to June 2024 shows an increase to 4,251 patients. These patients come from countries such as **Comoro, Malawi, Burundi, Zambia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and Kenya**, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9:
Leading Hospitals in Medical Tourism

No.	Hospital	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024
01.	Muhimbili National Hospital (MNH)	409	560
02.	Ocean Road Cancer Institute	287	328
03.	Jakaya Kikwete Cardiac Institute	112	75
04.	Taasisi ya Mifupa MOI	75	79
05.	Aga Khan	2,518	2,609
06.	Saifee	256	600
Total		3,657	4,251

Photo Gallery



KEY MESSAGE:

Tanzania has become a destination for patients from abroad, bringing in foreign currency and contributing to national revenue. Additionally, Tanzania's unique economic and geographical position, such as being an active member of the East African Community and Southern African Development Community SADC, being surrounded by eight countries, and having the Indian Ocean as our eastern border, position the nation "Gateway to Africa" and a potential "Hub of Medical Tourism" in East, Central, and Southern Africa.



IMPROVEMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMD) AS A SOLUTION FOR ACCIDENT VICTIMS

The sixth phase government under the leadership of Hon. President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan has continued to strengthen emergency medical services. In 2022, there were 700 EMD beds in 7 EMD centers nationwide. By 2023, the number of EMD beds increased to 1,684 in 116 EMD centers, including 82 newly established EMD departments in council hospitals from 2022 to 2023. By June 2024, 124 out of 228 government hospitals have EMD departments, representing 55%.

Additionally, the number of ambulances has increased from 761 in December 2022 to 1,167 in June 2024.

Table 10:
Number of Patients Received EMD Services

No.	EMD Services	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024
01.	Muhimbili National Hospital (MNH)	21,732	19,358
02.	Zonal Hospitals	71,566	60,918
03.	Specialized Hospitals	2,311	6,911
04.	Regional Referral Hospitals	44,261	49,862
Total		139,870	137,049

KEY MESSAGE:

Tanzania has increased its capacity to serve more emergency and Casualty reducing mortality rates by 40% to 50%. Additionally, special training has been provided to 582 new emergency service experts, and Such training are countinuing to capacitate them through practical training and mentorship at all level.

11

FIGHT AGAINST EPIDEMIC DISEASES ENHANCED

In 2024, the government continues to fight against epidemic diseases that emerge periodically in different regions of the country. The report on epidemic diseases is shown in Table 11.

Table 11:
Reported Epidemic Diseases

No.	Disease	Number of Cases		Number of Deaths		Affected Regions
		Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024	
01.	Anthrax	56	22	2	0	Arusha, Dar es salaam and Kilimanjaro
02.	Cholera	325	2,871	4	43	Mwanza, Shinyanga, Singida, Simiyu, Mtwara, Kagera, Dodoma, Mara, Kigoma, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Dar Es Salaam, Lindi, Katavi, Geita, Manyara, Pwani, Rukwa,
03.	Measles	2,944	2,051	0	0	Arusha, Dar Es Salaam, Dodoma, Geita, Iringa, Kagera, Katavi, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Manyara, Mara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Njombe, Pwani, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Singida, Songwe, Tabora and Tanga

FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA

The government has successfully reduced HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, achieving significant progress in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For example, three indicators for fighting HIV/AIDS (percentage of people aware of their HIV status, percentage using antiretroviral drugs, and percentage with suppressed viral load), the targets have exceeded 95% during the period from January to June 2024.

Additionally, deaths due to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria have continued to decrease, as shown in Table 12.

Table 12:
Fight Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

No.	Indicator	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024
HIV/ AIDS			
01.	People Tested for HIV	4,280,787	4,951,897
02.	People Diagnosed with HIV	92,054	81,650
03.	People on Antiretroviral Drugs	1,579,886	1,517,686
04.	Deaths Due to HIV	989	803
Tuberculosis (TB)			
01.	People Diagnosed with Tuberculosis	51,027	37,730
02.	Percentage Treated and Cured	95.6	95.9
03.	Deaths Due to Tuberculosis	1,300	403
Malaria			
01.	People Tested for Malaria	11,450,279	10,732,172
02.	People Diagnosed with Malaria	2,024,978	1,786,611
03.	Deaths Due to Malaria	1,152	657



SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT IN SPECIALIZED SERVICES IN REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITALS

The government has continued to enhance specialized services in regional referral hospitals. Previously, these services were only available in zonal, specialized, and national hospitals, making them inaccessible to many citizens.

To improve the availability of specialized treatment in regional referral hospitals, the Ministry has continued to train and deploy doctors in these hospitals. Currently, there are a total of 317 specialized doctors in eight priority fields in these hospitals, including 78 doctors in Obstetric and Gynecology , 55 in pediatrics, and 54 surgery, as shown in Table 13.

Table 13:
Number of Specialized Doctors in Regional Referral Hospitals

No.	Specialization Area	Number	%
01.	Obstetric and Gynecology	78	24%
02.	Pediatrics	55	17%
03.	Surgery	54	17%
04.	Internal Medicine	38	12%
05.	Orthopedics and Trauma	31	10%
06.	Emergency Medicine	15	5%
07.	Radiology	34	11%
08.	Anesthesiology	12	4%
Total		317	100%

KEY MESSAGE:

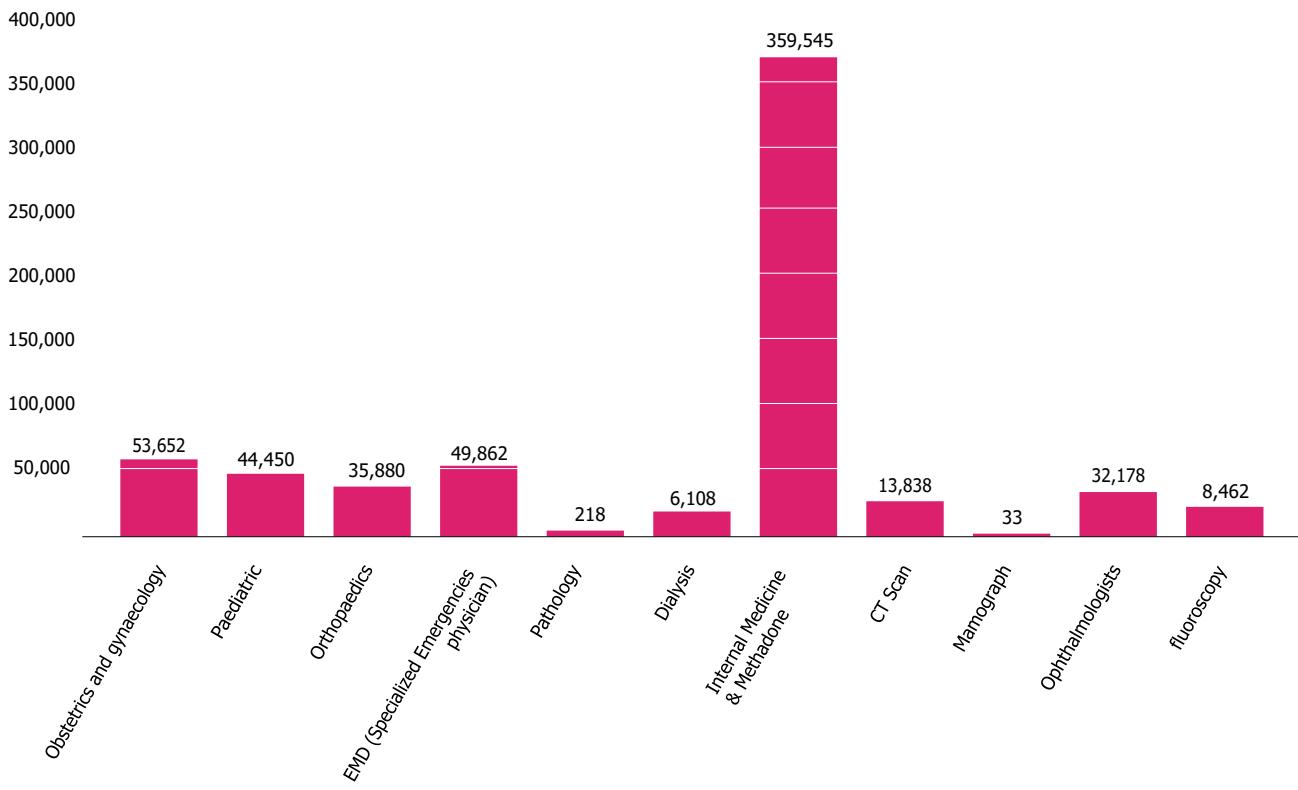
Investments in specialized services in regional referral hospitals have significantly improved access to advanced medical care Service particularly in internal medicine and life-saving emergency services.



13.1. Specialized Treatment in Regional Referral Hospitals

Due to ongoing investments in regional referral hospitals, various specialized treatments were provided, including 359,545 cases of internal medicine (with a significant number at Mwananyamala Hospital), 53,652 cases of obstetrics and gynecology, 49,862 life-saving emergency services, and 44,450 pediatric cases, among others, as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5:
Specialized Treatment in Regional Referral Hospitals



Range of specialized treatments provided in regional referral hospitals

Some of Regional Referral Hospital



13.2. Specialized Treatment Through Mobile Clinics

To ensure specialized medical services assemble by all citizens, the government has enabled regional referral hospitals to provide mobile clinic services to patients and build the capacity of council hospitals nationwide. Each regional referral hospital is responsible for providing mobile clinic services to council hospitals in their respective regions. From January to June 2024, a total of 61,622 patients received services in various camps.

Additionally, at Muhimbili National Hospital, specialized hospitals, and zonal referral hospitals, a total of 28,271 patients received superspecialized treatment through mobile clinics compared to 28,191 patients during the same period in 2023.

From January to June 2024, 26 regions, 180 councils, 173 hospitals, and 11 health centers were visited by President Dr. Samia's specialist doctors, serving a total of 69,797 clients. Among them, 7,049 were hospitalized, 4,652 underwent surgery, and 3,682 were referred for various reasons.

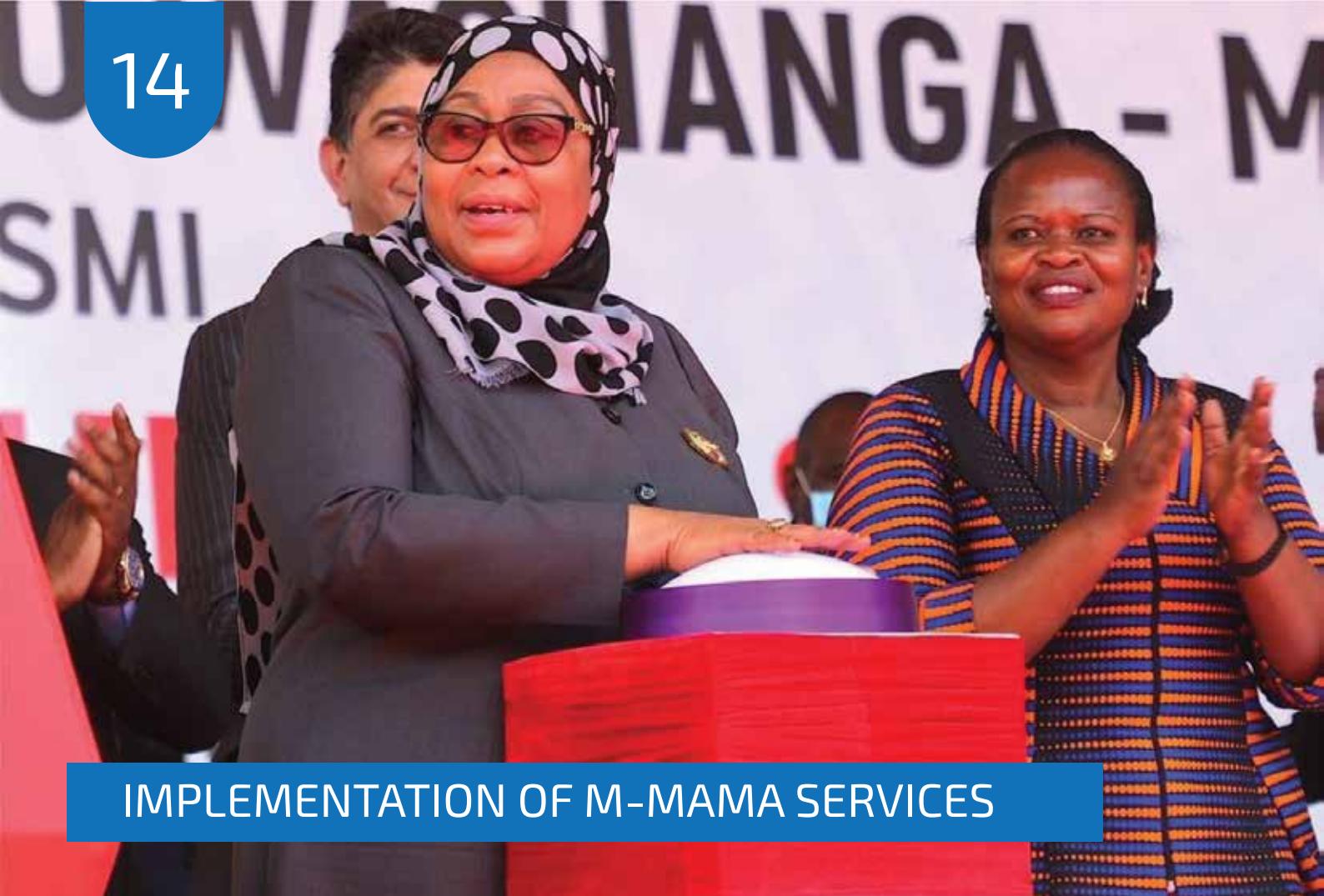
Table 14:
Services Provided by Specialist Doctors through Mobile Clinics

No.	Service	Served	Hospitalized	Referred	Surgeries Perfomed
01.	Obstetric and Gynecology	18,044 (26%)	3,208 (46%)	500 (14%)	2,405 (52%)
02.	Pediatric	14,466 (21%)	1,514 (21%)	1,023 (28%)	—
03.	Internal Medicine	22,057 (32%)	955 (14%)	1,016 (28%)	—
04.	Surgery	10,578 (15%)	1,372 (19%)	1,143 (31%)	2,247 (48%)
05.	Anesthesia and Safe Anesthesia	4,652 (7%)	—	—	—
Total		69,797	7,049	3,682	4,652



KEY MESSAGE:

The mobile clinic program and the specialized doctors initiative by President Dr. Samia have greatly helped many citizens access specialized and superspecialized services close to their residences, addressing their health challenges within their communities.



IMPLEMENTATION OF M-MAMA SERVICES

M-Mama is a referral system established by the Government for transporting pregnant women and newborns who require emergency services, such as a premature baby. The M-Mama system was officially launched in July 2022 and is currently operating in all 26 regions of mainland Tanzania and 5 regions in Zanzibar. The implementation of this service is shown in Table No.15.

Table 15:
Referrals for M-Mama services from January to June 2024

No.	Details	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Jun 2024
01.	Pregnant women who received referrals	25,375	1,333
02.	Newborns within 28 days who received referrals	5,588	254
03.	Number of ambulances used in the M-Mama system	540	901
04.	Number of community taxi drivers	5,480	6,133
05.	Number of trips made by ambulance vehicles	27,093	1,166
06.	Number of trips made by community taxi driver vehicles	4,495	230
07.	Emergency referrals originating from the community to health facilities	267	300
08.	Emergency referrals originating from one health facility to Higher facility	22,683	1,580

KEY MESSAGE:

Statistics indicate a decrease in the number of pregnant women who received emergency services. This is due to the ongoing education provided to the community on how to maintain good health and care during pregnancy until the postpartum care

POLICY-SPECIFIC ISSUES

15.1. Increased Health Sector Budget

The government has been increasing the health sector budget year by year, from TZS 2.019 trillion in 2021/22, TZS 2.149 trillion in 2022/23, to TZS 2.464 trillion in 2023/24, and TZS 2.540 trillion in 2024/25. The government has continue financing/prioritize specific policy issues in its budget including

15.1.1. Treatment for Special Groups

The government continues to implement a policy of providing exemption to health services for special groups, including pregnant women, children under five, and the elderly without financial means. For instance, in 2023/24, TZS 159.3 billion was spent on funding maternal and child health products, as shown in Table 16.

Table 16:
Government Funded Maternal and Child Health Products (2023/24)

No.	Service	Cost 2023/24
01.	Vaccinations for children under 5 years	126,746,199,080
02.	HPV Vaccination for girls 9-14 years	14,215,173,900
03.	Td Vaccination for pregnant women	788,736,000
04.	Purchase of SP tablets	2,333,509,684
05.	Doses of magnesium sulfate injection for pre-eclampsia	701,865,122
06.	Doses of oxytocin to prevent postpartum hemorrhage	2,600,000,000
07.	Doses of fefol to ensure sufficient blood levels for pregnant women	3,800,000,000
08.	Doses of amoxicillin dispersible tablets	2,664,320,262
09.	Purchase of Anti-D injection for Rhesus negative pregnant women	400,000,000
10.	Purchase of Co-pack zinc for diarrhea in children	2,552,355,598
11.	Purchase of maternal and child health cards	2,000,000,000
12.	Purchase of hydroxyurea medicine	200,000,000
13.	Purchase of misoprostol tablets	270,789,480

Overall, safe reproductive medicines, including fefo, oxytocin, misoprostol, and magnesium sulfate injections, cost TZS 7.4 billion in the 2023/24 financial year.

15.1.2. Exemptions for Special and Needy Groups

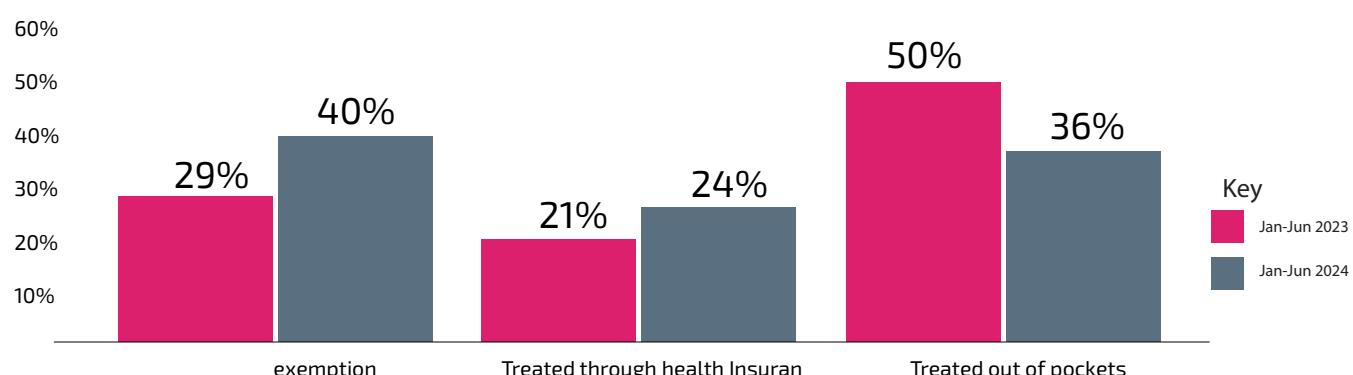
Various government-owned health facilities from National to Regional Referral Hospitals provide financial exemptions for special groups and citizens unable to afford services, including investigation, medicine, Procedure, and consultation fees. From January to June 2024, a total of 451,662 beneficiaries received medical exemptions worth TZS 33,724,857,556, as shown in Table

Table 17:
Exemptions for Special and Needy Groups (January to June 2024)

Na.	Hospital	Jan - Jun 2024	
		Beneficiaries	Exemption Costs
1.	Muhimbili National Hospital	72,461	13,110,153,888
2.	Jakaya Kikwete Cardiac Institute (JKCI)	1,233	1,569,912,097
3.	Ocean Road Cancer Institute	25,270	7,942,493,746
4.	Benjamin Mkapa Hospital (BMH)	1,257	269,837,363
5.	Mloganzila Hospital	4,932	2,001,541
6.	Northern Zone Referral Hospital - KCMC	3,295	1,045,854,649
7.	Lake Zone Referral Hospital - Bugando	17,059	2,729,794,375
8.	MOI Orthopaedic Hospital	8,628	2,604,928,430
9.	Mirembe National Mental Health Hospital	684	700,018,763
10.	Kibong'oto Tuberculosis Hospital	2,253	35,239,597
11.	Mbeya Zonal Referral Hospital	11,156	730,923,000
12.	Southern Zonal Referral Hospital - Mtwara	205	13,352,453
13.	Chato Zonal Referral Hospital	230	49,561,424
14.	Regional Referral Hospitals	302,999	2,920,786,230
Total		451,662	33,724,857,556

Additionally, in primary healthcare facilities, 40% of outpatient (OPD) visits were treated for free, 24% were treated through health insurance, and 36% were treated with cash payments, as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 06:
Financing of Medical Treatment at Primary Healthcare Facilities



15.2. Universal Health Insurance

To ensure that all Tanzanians have access to healthcare services, on November 1, 2023, the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania passed the Universal Health Insurance Act, which was signed into law by H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on November 19, 2023, as Act No. 13 of 2023. The objective of this law is to ensure access to quality healthcare services for all Tanzanians without financial barriers when they need medical care.

15.3. Establishment of the Integrated and Coordinated Community Health Workers' Program

In collaboration with the President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PO - RALG) and health sector development partners, the Ministry has coordinated the preparation, launch, and implementation of the Integrated and Coordinated Community Health Workers' Program. This program is being implemented in phases across all 26 regions of mainland Tanzania and was officially launched by H.E. Dr. Philip Isidor Mpango, Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in January 2024 at the Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre (JNICC).

A total of 137,294 Community Health Workers are expected to benefit from this program over five years, from 2023/24 to 2027/28. In the first year of implementation, 28,000 health workers will be reached, with 8,900 workers already selected and benefiting from six-month specialized training and empowerment to carry out their duties in the regions of Geita, Kagera, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Njombe, Pwani, Songwe, Tabora, and Tanga.



PRIORITIES FOR THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH IN 2024/25

- i. Strengthening of preventive health services
- ii. Strengthening access to quality health services provided by healthcare facilities
- iii. Strengthening health financing system for sustainable health care financing
- iv. Strengthening Maternal, neonatal and child health services to reduce maternal and infant mortality
- v. Strengthening availability of professionals and human resources development for health
- vi. Strengthening super specialized and specialized medical services; including kidney implants, cardiac surgery, cochlear implants, brain surgery, neurosurgery and medical tourism
- vii. Strengthening of traditional medicine and alternative medicine services
- viii. Strengthening availability for communicable, non-communicable diseases and epidemic diseases
- ix. Strengthening mental health services, rehabilitation services and People with Disabilities
- x. Strengthening research and utilization of findings from various health studies

Conclusion

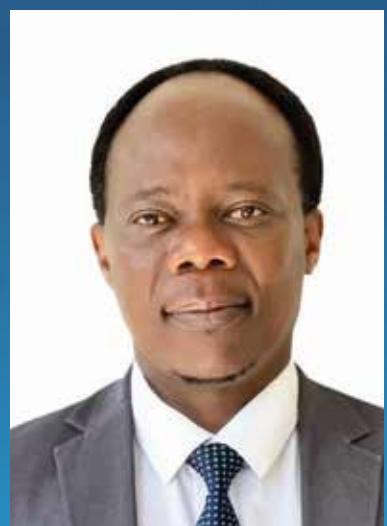
The Ministry of Health, through the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, has prepared this health bulletin to inform the public about the status of healthcare service delivery in the country. This bulletin provides Information of availability and accessibility of various services, including specialized and super specialized care. The Ministry will continue to implement policy issues outlined in this bulletin to further improve Provision of health services and ultimately promote national economic growth.



Hon. Jenista Mhagama
Minister of Health (Mp)



Hon. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan
President of the United Republic of Tanzania



Hon. Dr. Godwin Mollel
Deputy Minister of Health (Mp)



STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER FOR THE
PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE
COUNTRY FOR THE PERIOD OF
JANUARY TO JUNE 2024

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