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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Jennifer Peter has her first healthy child after 15 miscarriages. She never applied Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) to any of her newborn babies before. She was taught to use KMC for her 16th baby.

Photo: Jhpiego for USAID

TANZANIA

BORESHA AFYA: LAKE/WESTERN ZONE

The USAID *Boresha Afya* (“Improve Health”) Lake/Western Zone project partners with the Government of Tanzania to increase access to high-quality, comprehensive, and integrated health services through a package encompassing reproductive, malaria, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health services. In doing so, *Boresha Afya* harnesses supportive national policies and political will to empower communities and strengthen health service delivery. These efforts build on existing platforms and human resources to maximize impact, including previous U.S. Government investments implemented by *Boresha Afya* consortium member organizations.

By 2021, the following results are expected:

1. Improved enabling environment for health service provision
2. Improved availability of quality, client-centered and gender-sensitive integrated services
3. Increased access to health services at the community level

The expected long-term impact from this project is:

1. Reduced morbidity and mortality; and,
2. Integrated service delivery, management and organizational systems fully institutionalized in 80% of districts in supported regions.

RESULTS TO DATE

- Increase in first Antenatal Care visit below 12 weeks from a baseline of 15 percent in October – December 2016 to 39 percent in October – December 2018 in Kagera, Mara and Geita.
- Increased institutional deliveries from an average of 64 percent in October – December 2016 to 82 percent in October – December 2018 in Kagera, Mara and Geita.
- Improved providers' performance in Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) on recording of danger signs from 21 percent at baseline (October – December 2016) to 58 percent in October – December 2018. Correct diagnosis also increased from 25 percent to 40 percent and correct treatment from 47 percent to 60 percent during the same period.
- Decline in proportion of malaria cases clinically diagnosed from 7.5 percent at baseline (October – December 2016) to 0.34 percent by the end of 2018 in all the 7 regions.
- Increase by 10 percent in overall malaria testing for pregnant women during their first Antenatal Care visit from 88 percent in October – December 2016 to 98 percent in October – December 2018 in all the 7 regions.
- Notable increase in second dose of Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Malaria in Pregnancy (IPTp2) from 58 percent in October – December 2016 to 70 percent in October – December 2018 and third dose of Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Malaria in Pregnancy (IPTp3) from 20 percent to 43 percent during the same period in all the 7 regions.
- In 2018, the project recorded a 113 percent uptake of family planning services against annual benchmark of 1,218,070.

BUDGET \$59.2 million

DURATION

October 2016 – September 2021

ACTIVITY LOCATIONS

All health facilities and surrounding communities in seven regions of the Lake and Western Zone (Mwanza, Kagera, Mara, Shinyanga, Geita, Kigoma, and Simiyu), as well as national-level support in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar

IMPLEMENTER

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