Progress...

1) In 2017, Tanzania committed to implementing 10 actions to fast track HIV prevention. From the areas defined and agreed, Tanzania has completed actions in 8 out of 10 of the commitments and has made significant progress in the remaining 3 (see Figure 1).
   • A prevention strategy with targets has been completed and is being used to implement programmes and monitor progress on HIV prevention. The strategy to adopt targeted testing (especially Index Testing) has resulted in increased positive yields at above 23% - (according to the latest PEPFAR programme results). however, EID is still at major challenge with limited POC availability
   • Two major policy reform decisions (i) to lower the age of consent for testing and (ii) to provide for self-testing have been approved by Cabinet and are now before Parliament.
   • Performance review through the score card has allowed an appreciation of the status of HIV prevention and highlighted areas needing action.

2) The VMMC programme has performed very well. VMMC uptake is currently at 84% of the 2020 target and is on track to meet the 2020 goal.

3) 84% of drug users use safe injections, under the very successful methadone-assisted treatment programme. Programme data shows that 21% of drug users has received 2 interventions in the past 3 months.

4) PrEP was implemented on a trial basis and has shown excellent results; 62% of the participants have achieved viral suppression, on track for the 73% target set for 2020.

5) Comprehensive packages to serve adolescent and young women and their male partners has made a promising start. Currently 19% of priority locations have AGYW programmes.

Challenges....

The overall reduction in new infections has been very slow. At 12% over the period 2010-2018, the decline to date has been too slow to achieve the 2020 target of 75%.

Furthermore, systematic barriers and dynamics (funding, gender, stigma, sexuality) with underlying cultural values persist in making progress a little more challenging (see Figure 2).

The HIV response is still highly dependent on external funding, and these are beginning to taper off.

Way forward

HIV prevention programme scale up is needed, both in terms of delivery and access to prevention interventions.

The ICPD25 provides an opportunity for Tanzania to recommit to some key actions to safeguard gains made and to expand successful programmes.
To expand HIV prevention, Tanzania commits to:

i. Accelerate the integration of HIV and other reproductive health services to reduce burden of HIV to the population including reducing mother to child transmission to <5% by 2030.

ii. Roll out the implementation of age-appropriate Comprehensive Reproductive Health Education in schools, and development of out-reach programs for out-of-school youths by 2030

iii. Increase national budget allocation for health to meet the Abuja declaration target of 15% from the current base of 8.9% by 2030, including supporting innovative financing mechanisms of the AIDS Trust Fund. (Source: MoFP).

**Figure 1. Status of 10 roadmap actions**

**Figure 2: Systemic barriers**

**Figure 3: Progress on the 5 prevention pillars**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADOLESCENT GIRLS, YOUNG WOMEN &amp; MALE PARTNERS</th>
<th>KEY POPULATIONS</th>
<th>CONDOMS</th>
<th>VOLUNTARY MEDICAL MALE CIRCUMCISION</th>
<th>ARV-BASED PREVENTION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Diagram showing progress on prevention]</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of sexually active youth using condoms</td>
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<td>% of sexually active youth receiving ARV</td>
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<td>% of sexually active youth receiving VMMC</td>
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<td>% of sexually active youth receiving ARV + VMMC</td>
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