



**A BRIEF OF BUDGET ANALYSIS IN EDUCATION AND
HEALTH SECTORS ON YOUTHS' LENS FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR**

2019/2020 – 2020/2021 - 2021/2022

A BRIEF OF BUDGET ANALYSIS IN EDUCATION AND HEALTH SECTORS ON YOUTHS' LENS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

2019/2020 – 2020/2021 - 2021/2022

INTRODUCTION – ABOUT THIS ANALYSIS

Since 2013 TYVA has been doing analysis of health and education budget to achieve the budget that fits the requirements of youth.

The aim of this analysis brief is to use youths' lens to identify the level on which sectorial budgets in education and health for the financial years 2019/2020, 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 have considered youth issues to build the foundation for recommendations in advocacy of budget and policy issues.

The analysis considered approach used in reviewing various documents such as budget books, National development plan for 5 years and each year, BEST statistics (Basic Education Statistics Tanzania, 2018-2019) and budget speeches for each year. Statistics are showing that the number of people in Tanzania consists mostly of youth. Education system in the country has been made to prepare children and youth to go through kindergarten education, primary education, secondary education, vocational training colleges and higher learning institutes.

So that the usefulness of this analysis is to assist members of parliament, ministers, and policy makers to achieve budget process which considers the youths' requirements.

A BRIEF RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

BUDGET OF EDUCATION SECTOR

Primary Education

ISSUE: Enrolment of primary education students for a year 2021

ANALYSIS POINT: On the youth's lens perspective, government's efforts to enrol children in kindergarten and primary schools are satisfactory, although reaching enrolment target is still a challenge. For instance, up to February 2021 the enrolment of kindergarten education students involved 1,057,919 students equal to 83.14% out of target of enrolling 1,272,503 students, compared to a year of 2020 whereby 1,278,016 students equal to 92.48% enrolled out of target of enrolling 1,382,761 students. In 2021 a total number of 214,594 students were not enrolled. In 2020 a total number of 104,745 students were not enrolled based on enrolment target.

Likewise in primary education schools, up to February 2021, total number of students in standard one was 1,400,145 equals to 92.32% of enrolment target of 1,516,598 students. The year was successful compared to 2020 whereby 1,526,474 students were enrolled equals to 96% of enrolment target of 1,597,612 students. In the enrolment of standard one student for 2021 year 116,453 students were not succeeded to be enrolled, also in 2020 year 71,138 students were not enrolled based on the government's plan.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: Despite of much enrolment efforts in kindergarten and primary education schools, the government still needs to try to identify the reasons for not achieving enrolment targets for kindergarten and standard one student, also to put an effort and new strategy to succeed enrolment in order to achieve targets.

ISSUE: Teacher-students Unbalanced Ratio– New Teachers Employments

ANALYSIS POINT: On youths' lens perspective, the analysis revealed the existence of teacher-students poorly unbalanced ratio. This is due to the lack of enough employed teachers, which can be solved by new teachers' employment. In education policy of 2014 year, the government has committed itself by saying that:

“Government will improve the quality of employment system in education and vocational training sector so as to make it particular and meet requirements, accessibility and management of human resource for the development of education and vocational training sector”.

Analysis conducted by TYVA revealed that, one teacher at primary school teaches average of 70 students, while one teacher at secondary school teaches 32 students. For instance, up to 2021 year there was 14,990,844 students, where by 1,198,564 students for kindergarten school, 11,035,064 for primary schools (standard one up to standard seven) and 2,757,216 students for secondary schools (form one up to form four). Either president's office –TAMISEMI is responsible for a total number of 261,253 teachers where by 175,887 are primary schools' teachers and 85,366 are secondary schools' teachers.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: Based on the number of students and teachers there is still a gap in the process of recruiting teachers. So that the government is advised to allocate more budget for

recruitment of teachers especially primary school teachers who their number seems to be small compared to the students the situation that makes a teacher to have heavy responsibility. Also it is advised that in each year of budget the government should provide information to the parliament about the ratio between teachers and students and also providing information about new teachers' employments.

ISSUE: Improving of Primary Schools Infrastructures.

ANALYSIS POINT: Analysis of budget on youth's lens has revealed that there is inadequate of infrastructures in primary schools especially classrooms, desks, toilets, and teachers' houses. For instance, up to February 2021 total number of 3,049 classrooms for primary schools were built and increase the number of classrooms from the number of 125,719 classrooms which were existed in February 2020 up to 128,768 classrooms. Due to the difference between the number of primary school students who are 12,233,628 and the number of classes which are 128,768 led to the one class to take 91 students.

Total number of 14,581 toilets have built in primary schools and increased from 205,663 toilets which were existed in February 2020 up to 220,244 toilets in February 2021. So that only number of 205 toilets increased.

Also, total number of 20 teachers' houses in primary schools have built in that period. In the year of finance 2020/2021, the government approved total Tanzania shillings 26.10 billion for completion of 2,088 unfinished classrooms in 184 councils. Up to February 2021, amount of Tanzania shillings 18.22 billion have provided equals to 68.81% for completion of 1,360 unfinished classrooms of primary schools. Also, the construction work of classrooms has gone hand in hand with desks making. Up to February 2021, number of desks has reached 3,113,741 compared to 3,052,541 desks which were existed in February 2020, this is the increase of 61,200 desks.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: Despite of efforts which government is applying in improving infrastructures as part of learning environment, still there is inadequate of classrooms, desks, toilets, and teachers' houses. So that the government is advised to continue allocating sufficient budget for the improvement of learning environment in financing infrastructures construction.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

ISSUE: *Registration of form one students*

ANALYSIS POINT: Analysis on youth's lens revealed that: 228 Secondary schools have increased in the period of four years from 4,773 (3,601 government schools and 1,172 private schools) in 2016 up to 5,001 (3,742 government schools and 1,259 private schools) up to February 2020. It has also identified that number of students has increased from 1,806,955 in 2016 up to 2,023,457 up to February 2020. Other issues include:

- TAMISEMI did well in providing the analysis of numbers of children of boys and girls who selected to join form one.

- Number of students who selected to join form one increased from 60% in 2015 to 87.7% in March 2020.
- Total of 759,737 students equals to 100% passed the examinations and selected to join form one in January 2020.
- 364,041 boys selected and 395,696 girls selected.
- Boys who reported school were 321,284 equals to 88.25% and girls were 344,922 equals to 87.17%.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: The government is advised that it should set suitable environment which will enable better performance for students to join form one to be hand in hand with the ability of those children to cope with the reality of life after school because most of them lack the chances of joining secondary school. Also, trainings should be improved to enable the existence of knowledge for the children to cope with daily life especially entrepreneurship trainings should be emphasized in the government secondary schools and private schools.

ISSUE: Learning Environments-Secondary Schools

ANALYSIS POINT: Budget analysis on youth's lens revealed that government efforts on construction of toilets, dormitories, hostel, laboratories in secondary schools goes in normal speed. For instance, up to February 2020 total number of 2,601 toilets were built for the budget of Tanzania shillings 2.87 billion.

Construction of dormitories, hostels, and laboratories rooms

- Construction of 253 dormitories capable of taking 80 students in each were built for the cost of Tanzania shillings 8.22 billion.
- Construction of 64 administration buildings and 55 hostel capable of taking 80 students in each whereby those projects have cost Tanzania shillings 10.96 billion.
- Completion of 227 laboratory rooms for science subjects was done by cost of Tanzania shillings 2.63 billion.
- That construction has increased number of 4,237 laboratory rooms in 2015 up to 4,464 up to February equals to the increase of 227 laboratory rooms.
- 1,258 secondary schools which have completed construction of laboratory rooms was provided with equipment which cost Tanzania shillings 3.13 billion for the Biology, Physics and Chemistry subjects.
- 9 oldest secondary schools were repaired for the cost of Tanzania shillings 6.71 billion.
- In the period of 4 years 73 oldest secondary schools out of 89 were repaired for the cost of Tanzania shillings 84.3 billion up to February 2020.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: Despite of many efforts from the government in construction of dormitories, hostels, and laboratory rooms it is advised that more efforts should be put in to encourage girls to study science and mathematics subjects.

Are children at secondary schools learning?

- In 2019 national examinations for form two, total number of 514,251 passed the examinations out of 571,137 who did the examinations equals to 90.04%.

- 340,914 students out of 422,722 who did form four national examinations which equals to 80.65% passed.
- In the period of 4 years performance of form four national examinations increased from 69.8% in 2015 up to 80.65% in 2019.
- In the form six national examinations, total number of 78,666 students equals to 98.6% out of 79,770 students who did examinations passed compared to 34,787 students who passed equals to 98.9% out of 35,188 who did examinations in 2015.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: It is recommended that the theoretical examinations should not be the only measure for students' performance in form two and form four. The education curriculum should be reviewed to improve life skills to the students at secondary schools.

IMPLEMENTATION OF FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION

(i) Expenditures for period of four years 2015-2020

- In the period of four years from December 2015 up to February 2020, the government has spent total Tanzania shillings 1.01 trillion for the cost of provision of free education in both primary and secondary schools.
- In those Tanzania shillings 460.63 billion were spent in primary schools and Tanzania shillings 549.07 billion have spent in secondary schools.

(ii) Expenditures for the financial year 2019/20

- In the financial year of 2019/20 up to February 2020, the government has spent total of Tanzania shillings of 169.67 billion for the implementation of free education program in primary schools.
- Tanzania Shillings 81.68 billion has spent in primary schools.
- Tanzania Shillings 87.99 billion for secondary schools.
- In those funds, Tanzania shillings 53.91 billion were spent for provision of operating subsidy.
- Tanzania Shillings 52.61 billion for students' foods.
- Tanzania Shillings of 21.82 billion for fee compensation of day and boarding students.
- Tanzania Shillings of 41.33 billion for responsibility allowance to head teachers in primary and secondary schools also ward education officers.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: Despite of applause to the government for continuing implementing policy of free primary education, it is advised that budget of Pay for Results should be increased in the secondary schools to motivate teachers to stay in outskirts and remote located schools.

Education out of the formal system

- Up to March 2020, 11,777 students were enrolled in complementary basic education (MEMKWA)
- The number decreased from 69,492 students enrolled in 2016 to 11,777 students in March 2020, resulted on success in implementation of free education programme.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: It is advised that the detailed investigation should be conducted to identify the real source of the decrease in number of students out of the formal system education.

Adults' Education

- Up to February 2020, the government through the programme of Integrative Education for youth who are out of formal system education has supported 28,220 youths to get entrepreneurship trainings out of 36,055 youths registered in 2016.
- Youths aged 14 years to 19 was supported to get trainings on entrepreneurship, life skills and technical trainings including beekeeping, fish, and chicken farming; carpentry and masonry, candle making, soap, batik, body lotion, food processing and sewing.
- About 216 teachers were built capacity of providing trainings to that group of youth to help them acquire skills.
- Total number of 9,939 students were registered and start studying in 72 centres in 8 regions which are Kigoma, Tabora, Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya, Songwe, Dar es salaam and Dodoma so that they can be self-employed and earn an income.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: Despite the efforts of the government to strength the adults' education which touch female and male youths, it is advised that adults' education should be more expanded in all other forgotten Mainland Tanzania regions.

Special Needs

- There are 46 schools and 682 units for the students with special needs.
- Up to March 2020, schools and centres enrolled total number of 55,185 students for primary and 920 for secondary schools.
- For a financial year of 2019/20 TAMISEMI has printed and distributed 7,664 rims in 416 secondary schools.
- Papers for braille were distributed to the blind students for the cost of Tanzania shillings of 54.12 billion.
- 53,104 copies of textbooks for standard one up to standard five written through braille and large fonts distributed in the primary schools.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: It is advised that efforts used in reaching students with special needs should continue in standard six and seven, also to the students at secondary schools.

To revealed talents and sports in schools.

- Sports competition of UMISSETA and UMITASHUMTA at national level were held in Mtwara region, which involved 2,662 students and 1,047 teachers at primary schools and 2,728 students and 965 teachers at secondary schools.
- TAMISEMI have participated in primary and secondary sports in East Africa which held in August 2019 in Arusha region.

- Soccer sports, netball, basketball, volleyball, handball, hockey, table tennis, tennis, swimming, athletics involved 4,448 students from members states of the East Africa community (FEASSSA) of Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan, and Tanzania itself.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: Because more than 80% of players who form soccer teams for youths under 19 years, both girls and boys are products of UMISETA and UMITASHUMTA competitions, the government is advised to start using special criterion as official measure of education especially to the youth with talents in that area and stop using the theoretical examination as a measure to test them.

The use of TEHAMA in primary and secondary schools

- Up to February 2020 total number of 153 secondary schools was teaching a TEHAMA subject for the 36,101 students which involve 17,108 girls and 18,993 boys.
- Secondary schools were built capacity of teaching TEHAMA by providing them with 92,667 desktop computers, 5,346 desks of computers, 46,207 laptops, 7,209 photocopy machines, 8,927 printers, 11,132 projectors, 7,863 television and 58,879 smart phones.
- Primary schools were provided with 3,148 desktop computers, 3,570 laptops, 478 photocopy machines, 603 printers, 891 projectors, 478 television and 10,082 smart phones.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: It is advised that the government should invest in invention and innovation of TEHAMA through equipment distributed in secondary schools. Also, that investment will increase number of youths, male and female who can use TEHAMA in invention and innovation that provide solution for different problems which face society.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS RESULTS

BUDGET OF HEALTH SECTOR

Prevention-Vaccination Services

ISSUE: Provision of Prevention and Vaccination education to youths

ANALYSIS POINT: Despite of the government showing efforts in a financial year of 2019/2020 by improving quality service of prevention by provision of vaccination still the analysis revealed that in the budget of financial year 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 there was no emphasis in sustainability provision of education about advantages of considering vaccination for children, girls, and pregnant women.

- Ministry responsible ensured vaccination and its tools are available according to the needs in all regions in the country, the target of 95% for children and pregnant women achieved.
- Statistics shows that 2,061,343 children of under one year, 2,229,015 pregnant women and 685,580 and girls under 14 years received vaccination in 2019/2020.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: The government should increase efforts in providing education about vaccination for girls, mothers, and children in the whole community especially in the rural areas.

Mother and Child Reproductive Health

ISSUE: Lack of equipment, and medical tools in dispensaries and youths' health centres.

ANALYSIS POINT: Analysis on youths' lens revealed that despite of the presence of health centres and dispensaries in rural and several wards, there is still a big challenge of lack of equipment, and medical tools something which affect the capability of dispensaries and health centres to serve youths in rural and wards areas. Budget of the financial year of 2021/2022 does not reflect enough needs on the increasement of medical tools and improvement of health centres to enable them provide emergency reproductive health and birth control services.

- According to statistics which have been collected from health centres through DHIS2 system has showed the presence of increase of women who use modern family planning from 39% in 2015/2016 up to 44% in March 2020.
- Birth control medicines bought and distributed through Medical Store Department (MSD) were able to meet 90% of real needs.
- Those medicines contain of 1,483,828 Depo-Provera dose syringe, 2,556,283 pills that contains two hormonal stimulants combined oral contraceptives. Either 251,248 Intrauterine Devices (IUD), and 229,713 implants.
- 58,582,988 male condoms, and 292,884 female condoms packets and 53,476 emergency birth control pills (p2) were bought and distributed in various health centres in the country.

- Accessibility of essential pills for reproductive health was satisfactory whereby 1,101,830 pregnant women equals to 63% were attended clinic received appropriate medicines for pregnant women.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: It is advised that in order to the youth to continue receiving reproductive health services in the villages and in wards, the government should increase efforts in distribution of pills and medical tools to enable health centres and dispensaries to provide emergency reproductive health services including the operation for removing a baby out of the womb during obstructed labour; Also, the government should create friendly environment for health services in reproductive health so that teenagers and adolescents can receive such services without fear.

Health services during antenatal care

ISSUE: Number of unsatisfactory pregnant youths (women) who attend to clinic.

ANALYSIS POINT: Analysis on youths' lens revealed that there is a small increase of pregnant women who attend to clinic. Budget of financial year 2021/2022 do not reflect real needs of government efforts to achieve motivation for pregnant women to attend clinic.

- In improving health services during pregnancy period (Antenatal Care), in the period of July 2019 up to March 2020, total number of 1,744,668 pregnant women attended clinic during antenatal care, out of 1,822,500 who was expected, whereby 1,343,228 pregnant women covered four or more attendances (ANC4+) equals to 77% compared to 41% of the same period in 2015/2016.
- Total number of 1,512,764 were given medicines for Malaria prevention (IPT2+) 1,644,834 pregnant women were given medicines for inadequate of blood (FEFOL) prevention and 1,452,345 pregnant women took medicine for killing intestinal worms (Mebendazole/Albendazole).
- Total number of 1,682,646 pregnant women were taken Malaria test and among them 105,546 equals to 6.3% they were found with Malaria infections and given treatment.
- According to the information collected in the health centres services through DHIS2 system, up to March 2020 41% of all pregnant women attended clinic within 12 weeks since of begin of their pregnancies, compared to 14% of pregnant women who attended clinic within first 12 weeks the same period in 2015/2016.
- Attendance of pregnant women in clinic was good for 93.4%. However, the challenge is that 36% only attended clinic for the first time within 12 weeks of the beginning of pregnancy. This is contributed by norms and customs that prohibit providing information about early pregnancies during that time, so more education will continue to be provided.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: the government is advised to prepare the plan for reaching health services providers in the rural and urban areas and provide trainings in order to strength attendance of pregnant women in the clinic in rural and urban areas.

Services during delivery

ISSUE: Poorly increase speed of youth number (women) who deliver in health centres.

ANALYSIS POINT: Analysis of budget on youths' lens revealed the presence of poorly speed increase of youths' number (women) who are delivering in health centres. For instance, there have been a small increase of number between the financial year 2015/2016 (63%) up to 2020/2021 (81%). The issue contributes to the increase of deaths of pregnant women and children as they are not provided delivering service by health service providers. Number of mothers who delivered and come back to clinic two days after delivery increased up to 62% in 2020/2021 from 34% in 2025/2016.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: The government is advised to provide more education to youths (women) about the importance of delivering in the health centres and come back after two days (or more) and to follow up their health status in the health centres in rural and urban areas.

Gender violence campaign against children.

ISSUE: Accessibility of rights, equality, and security of children against early pregnancies and early marriage.

ANALYSIS POINT: The analysis on youths' lens revealed the presence of challenges of accessibility of rights, equality, and security of children against early pregnancies and early marriage. Monitoring of accessibility of rights, equality and security of children has continuing done whereby up to April 2021, total number of 183 desks of security for children in the primary and secondary schools were established and total number of 360 desks supervisors in the schools have given trainings on how to supervise those desks to combat violence against children in the schools. Campaign of stopping early pregnancies in various regions in the country whereby 8,978 students in primary schools and 345 students in secondary schools and 40 teachers were reached and provided education about the effects of early pregnancies and early marriages.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: The government should continue providing education and planning firm strategies which will help combating gender violence and early pregnancies. But also, the government should continue providing education about effects of early pregnancies and early marriages.

Nutrition service in the country.

ISSUE: To educate society about healthy nutrition and effects of malnutrition in the society

ANALYSIS POINT: Despite of the government's food and nutrition institution implementation of national collective for nutrition (2016/2017-2020/2021) which ended since the financial year of (2020/2021), the budget does not reflect how to implement the strategy for educating society about healthy nutrition and effects of malnutrition in the society.

- The ministry through Food and Nutrition Institution (TFNC) has been continuing to provide trainings to build capacity for health services providers about correct treatment of malnutrition in the health centres in all 26 regions of Mainland Tanzania. These trainings focus on decreasing deaths among children under five years and to enable them to early diagnose them and give them appropriate medication. In the period of July 2019 up to March 2020, trainings were provided in 9 regions wherein health providers had not provided the trainings. Those regions were Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Manyara, Singida, Tabora, Rukwa, Katavi, Dar es salaam and Pwani.
- The institution has continued to strength strategies for motivation and educating society about benefits of healthy nutrition and effects of malnutrition for various groups, through mass media and social medias. For instance, total number of 24 television programs (32topics) of radio and television were conducted in TBC FM, Azam TV, UFM, East Africa Radio, Radio One and ETV.
- 71 posts were published in institution's accounts of social medias (Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter) and 5 magazine articles were written and published in Citizens, Mtanzania and Uhuru newspapers. Three (3) short videos together with advertisements or information which includes various issues of nutrition were prepared and posted on social media and institution's website followed by 8,541 followers: 4,466 Facebook, 2,478 Instagram, 223 Twitter and 1,374 institution's websites.
- Also, the institution established "Lishe blog" to reach more youths easily.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: The government is advised to allocate specific budget to achieve motivation campaigns about healthy nutrition and its importance in society and to provide education on how to prepare nutrition food for the benefit of society's health.

Combating of HIV in the country

ISSUE: Education and the importance of testing HIV/AIDS.

ANALYSIS POINT: Despite of the government and development stakeholders' provision of education and importance of taking health tests, there is still a challenge of non-participatory of men in testing HIV, compared to the increase of 2015/2016 up to December 2019, in the budget of 2021/2022 the government identified how it will combat new transmission of HIV.

- **Counselling and VVU Testing services** have been continuing provided to citizens for free in the rural and urban areas. The number of people who are testing their health to diagnose HIV infections increased in each year from total number of 6,800,000 in 2015 up to 12,392,268 in December 2019 equals to the increase of 82.2%.
- Health centres have increased from 5,600 in 2015 to 6,397 in December 2019.
- Up to March 2020, health centres which provide highly antiretroviral therapy (HAART) for slowing of HIV virus progression were reached to 6,529 centres compared to 5,555 which were provided the same service in 2015/2016.
- The ministry together with stakeholders has been continuing implementing the campaign which known as **Furaha Yangu, Pima, Jitambue, Ishi** which is focusing on increasing of number of people who test HIV and diagnose their health condition to start using ARV medicine. This campaign has increased motivation for Tanzanian especially men to test HIV so that to contribute in success reached on HIV testing in the country whereby number of people who are estimated to have HIV infections in the

country and who knows their health condition has increased from 816,408 people which is equal to 58.3% of 1,400,000 peoples who are estimated living with HIV/AIDS in 2015 up to 1,289,125 people in December 2019 which is equal to 80.6% of 1,600,000 who are estimated to live with HIV/AIDS in the country, In order to increase the speed of HIV testing.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: The government is advised to increase efforts in struggles of combating HIV/AIDS and to provide education to the youths, Tanzanian and the whole society.

Combating of tuberculosis and leprosy

ISSUE: Effects of tuberculosis and leprosy to the children and youths

ANALYSIS POINT: The analysis on youths' lens revealed that children are more effected with leprosy in the society despites of presence of government efforts concerning these diseases.

- The government have succeeded to increase rate speed in diagnosing tuberculosis patients and reached the target of 98.3% for diagnosing 61,583 patients in the period of July 2019 up to March 2020 compared to 50,130 patients who were diagnosed in the same period of 2015/2016.
- So that the level of diagnosing of tuberculosis patients has grown up to 53% in March 2020 compared to 40% in 2016. Patients who were diagnosed to have tuberculosis have given medication whereby 91% of patients given medication have totally recovered from tuberculosis and continue with their daily activities. Death caused by tuberculosis have decreased from 30,000 death in 2015/2016 to 22,000 in 2020.
- For the multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB), statistics shows that total number of 449 patients were diagnosed to have multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and were started to be given medication. In the period of 2019/2020 new infections of TB were decreased to reach 253 people from the 100,000 people compared to 306 infections of 100,000 people in 2015/2016 that made Tanzania to be among seven countries in the world which are on the right direction in reaching the strategic plan of World Health Organization (WHO) for eradicating TB by December 2020.
- Up to March 2020 the number of leprosy patients was 1,151 in the whole country compared to 2,297 patients for the period of 2015/2016. However, the number of children suffering from leprosy has decreased for 54% from 98 children in 2015/2016 up to 53 children in December 2019. The speed of leprosy infections for the children has decreased for 50% from 53 children in 2019/2020 up to 27 in March 2021.
- Combat against tuberculosis was continued through Campaigns whereby 60,068 patients equal to 90% of target were diagnosed having TB. Also, the ministry officials visited 34 jails wherein 7,418 prisoners were diagnosed. Among them 2,279 of prisoners were suspected to have the disease and 24 were confirmed and given medication.

ADVICACY ISSUE: The government is advised to put more efforts in combating TB and leprosy to make children and youths safe from diseases. Also, it is advised to have sustainable

strategies for provision of education in the society in collaboration with development stakeholders.

Combating of Malaria

ISSUE: Decrease of deaths caused by Malaria and its importance to the youth.

ANALYSIS POINT: Analysis on youths' lens revealed that there is a decrease of deaths caused by Malaria, which would affect youths who are nation's manpower. Also, in government efforts for combating Malaria successes have been achieved in decreasing incidences for 35% and number of deaths for 61%.

- The government in collaboration with development stakeholders have been continuing ensuring that medicines for Malaria treatment and reagents are available all the time in health services centres. For a period of July 2019 up to March 2020, ministry has bought and distributed 8,228,910 Alu dose, 1,624,985 Artesunate syringe vial, equals to 100% of the needs for severe Malaria and 32,220,900 reagents which have reached citizens through health services centres.
- Percentage of patients who tested to have Malaria parasites by using mRDT tests has increased up to 98% in March 2020 compared to 95% in 2015/2016. The increase caused by motivation provided to society on recognizing the importance of going to health centres early for testing and confirming the existence of Malaria parasites before using medicines, theme used is "Not every fever is Malaria".

Malaria transmission has decreased from 14.8% in 2015/2016 to 7.3% in March 2020. Either death caused by Malaria have decreased from 6,311 death in 2015 to 2,079 death in March 2020.

ADVOCACY ISSUE: The government is advised to continue struggle combating Malaria in the country, to have a Tanzania without Malaria. Also, to provide education to the society in the better way of combating Malaria.