

Availability of Antenatal Care (ANC)

Overall, 85% of all health facilities offer ANC services. Among the institutions that offer ANC services (N=1,005), 75% provide ANC services five or more days per week and 89% offer tetanus toxoid vaccinations every day ANC services are offered.

Observations of ANC Consultations

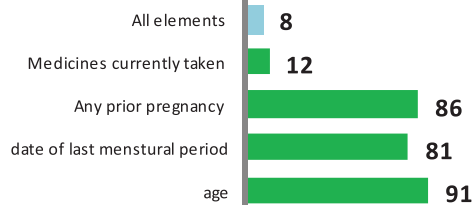
The components of the basic physical examination were performed in the majority of observed consultations for all ANC clients : 80% of pregnant women had their blood pressure measured, 88% were weighed, and fundal height was measured for 96% of pregnant women. Among

preventive interventions, the provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets in 75% of consultations.

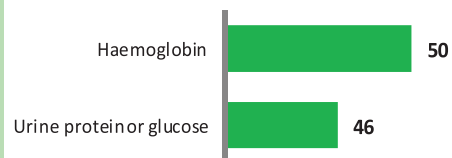
Observed Consultations for First-Visit ANC Clients

Percent of observed first-visit ANC clients (N=1,853)

CLIENT HISTORY



ROUTINE TESTS



Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV in ANC Facilities

Among facilities offering ANC, 94% offer any PMTCT services. Almost 9 in 10 facilities offering ANC and any PMTCT offer ART treatment to HIV-positive pregnant women.

Among facilities offering ANC and PMTCT services , 52% provide all PMTCT services

Nearly all facilities have adult HIV testing capacity (93%) while only 57% prepare dried blood spot (DBS) for HIV testing among infants. More than 7 in 10 facilities have Nevirapine (NVP) syrup for ARV prophylaxis for infants born to HIV-positive women and 82% have ARV for maternal prophylaxis and/or treatment.

For more info: contact

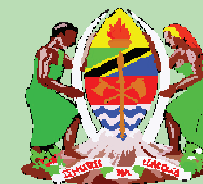
Director General
National Bureau of Statistics
18 Kivukoni Road.
P.O Box 796,
119921, Dar es Salaam
Tanzania.

Tel: +255 22 2122722/3, +255 22 2122724;

Fax: +255 22 2130852;

Email: dg@nbs.go.tz;

Website www.nbs.go.tz.



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Tanzania Service Provision Assessment Survey (TSPA) 2014-15



Introduction

The 2014-15 Tanzania Service Provision Assessment (TSPA) is the second SPA

survey in the country. The first SPA was conducted in 2006. The survey was designed to collect information from a sample of all functioning health facilities in the country on the delivery of health care services and to examine the preparedness of facilities to provide quality health services in child health, family planning, maternal and newborn

The 2014-15 TSPA sampled 1,200 facilities throughout all regions of Tanzania. Of the 1,200 health facilities in Tanzania that were selected for the assessment, 1,188 were successfully surveyed. The results of the assessment are presented by facility type, managing authority, and for the 25 regions in Tanzania Mainland and 5 regions in Zanzibar.

Objective of TSPA 2015

- Asses the availability of basic and essential health services including maternal and new born care and child health also including (HIV/AIDS), STI's, malaria and TB.
- Asses the preparedness of the health facilities in Tanzania to provide the quality services.
- Provide comprehensive information on the performance of the different type of health facilities the provide these essential services

Number of Facilities Surveyed in the 2014-15 TSPA by Background Characteristics:

Facility Type:

Hospital: N=256

Health centre: N=379

Dispensary: N=493

Clinic: N=60

Managing Authority:

Government: N=780

Private-for-profit: N=184

Parastatal: N=20

Faith-based: N=204

Availability of Child Health Services

Almost all health facilities offer outpatient curative care for sick children (98%), 84% provide child growth

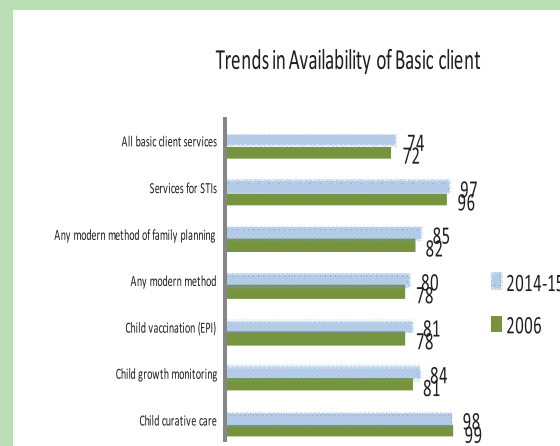
monitoring services, and 81% offer child vaccination services. All three basic child health services are

available in 80% of facilities. Availability of these

services is rare only in clinics, as only 18% of clinics offer

vaccination services. Almost all government

facilities (93%) and 77% of faith-based facilities provide all three child health services, compared to only 25% of private facilities and 16% of parastatal facilities.



Family Planning

Overall, 80% of all health facilities offer any temporary modern or permanent method of FP such as the pill,

progestin-only injectables, implants, intrauterine

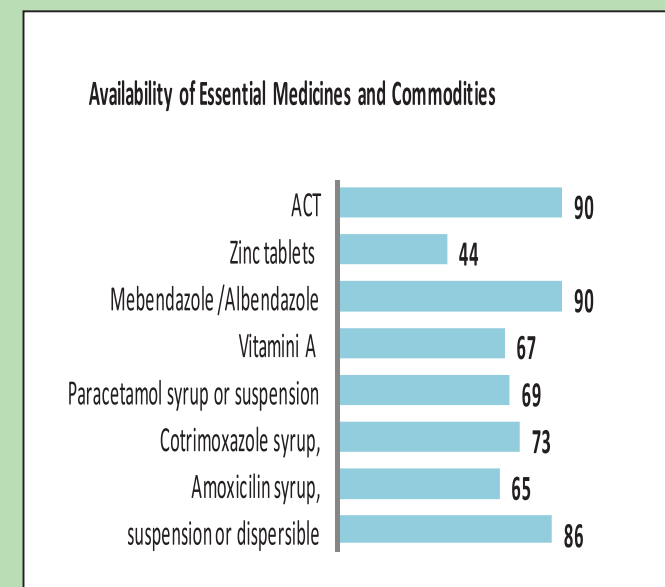
contraceptive devices (IUCDs), male or female condoms, Cycle Beads, female or male sterilisation, diaphragm, or spermicides. The availability of any modern method of FP is much higher in government facilities (96%) than facilities managed by other authorities (all 42% and

below). Of the health facilities offering any FP services (N=947), nearly 92% offer any FP services five or more days a week.

Maternal Health

Progress in maternal health care is uneven in Tanzania. In the 5 years before the 2010 TDHS, 96% of women received antenatal care by a trained provider (doctor/ AMO, clinical officer, nurse, midwife, or MCH aide). The proportion of women who made at least four antenatal visits decreased from 70% in 1999 to 43% in 2010. Half of births took place in a health facility; 41% in public sector facilities. Half of births were delivered by a skilled provider. Delivery assistance by a skilled provider has increased slightly in Tanzania from 44% in 1999 to 51% in 2010. Less than one-third of Tanzanian women (31%) received postnatal care within the first two days after birth, as recommended.

Overall, 91% of government facilities have all of the basic services compared to only 36% or below among the other types. Availability of all basic client services is below 50% in Dar es Salaam (43%) and Mjini Magharibi (34%)



More than 90% of facilities have the recommended Anti-malarial medicine ACT available, and 96% have iron or folic acid. More than 4 in 5 facilities have malaria RDT (rapid diagnostic test), and 14% of facilities can perform malaria microscopy.