WACI Health

GAP 1.0

Tanzania

Supporting countries to bridge the gap in budgetary shortfalls for HIV & AIDS, TB and Malaria
Introduction

Data

- Gap 1.0 uses country data submitted by countries themselves to the Global Fund as part of Global Fund funding applications.
- Data for all countries is the latest data available. For all countries, this is data provided in funding applications submitted in 2020.
- Budgetary shortfall (‘gap’) data is provided for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023.
- Data is available online: https://data.theglobalfund.org

Focus

Theme:
Budgetary shortfalls for HIV & AIDS, TB and Malaria, not for universal health coverage.

Country
Tanzania.
TANZANIA

Funding Needed

Funding Gap

Funding Gap as a % of need
Historical investments by funding source (2013–2019)

**HIV & AIDS**

- Global Fund Investments:
  - 2014-2016 Allocation period
    - HIV/AIDS disbursements: $263m
    - TB/HIV disbursements: $19.7m

- 2017-2019 Allocation period
  - HIV/AIDS disbursements: $322m
  - TB/HIV disbursements: $32.8m

In 2017-2019, 76% of NSP need was funded.

- HIV financing:
  - $40m
  - $20m
  - $10m
  - $5m
  - $1m

**Malaria**

- Global Fund Investments:
  - 2014-2016 Allocation period
    - Malaria disbursements: $121m

- 2017-2019 Allocation period
  - Malaria disbursements: $173m

In 2017-2019, 55% of NSP need was funded.

- Malaria financing:
  - $120m
  - $110m
  - $70m
  - $60m
  - $50m
  - $40m
  - $30m
  - $20m
  - $10m
  - $5m

**Tuberculosis**

- Global Fund investments:
  - 2014-2016 Allocation period
    - Tuberculosis disbursements: $18.3m
    - TB/HIV disbursements: $10.7m

- 2017-2019 Allocation period
  - Tuberculosis disbursements: $38.3m
  - TB/HIV disbursements: $25.6m

In 2017-2019, 61% of NSP need was funded.

- TB financing:
  - $40m
  - $30m
  - $20m
  - $10m
  - $5m
  - $1m
Health spending remains below key AU benchmarks
(Current expenditure, 2018)

How much does government spend on health?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per Capita</th>
<th>as % of GDP</th>
<th>as a % of the Govt budget</th>
<th>Fiscal space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;86.3%</td>
<td>&gt;5%</td>
<td>&gt;15%</td>
<td>&gt;15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15.8</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>11.7 (2018)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tanzania spends below Africa’s $86.30 per capita benchmark:
- Government health expenditure is $15.8 per capita in USD terms ($48.3 in PPP Int $).
- Total (current) Health Expenditure for all sources is $36.8 per capita in USD terms but rises above the benchmark to $112.46 in PPP Int $ terms.

### Tanzania spends below the 5% of GDP benchmark required to achieve UHC:
- Government health expenditure as a share of GDP is 1.6%.
- Total (current) Health Expenditure for all sources as a share of GDP is 3.6%, below the AU benchmark.

### Tanzania spends below the Abuja target of 15% of government budget invested in health:
- Government health expenditure as a share of the government budget is 9.4%.
Health spending is heavily dependent on out-of-pocket expenditure

- Government spending on health accounts for 35% of total health expenditure (THE).
- At 24%, out-of-pocket spending is above the 15% benchmark of catastrophic health expenditure.
- Development partner spending accounts for 32% of THE, leaving Tanzania’s health system vulnerable to external financial shocks.

Sources of health spending, (2018)
Conclusions – Tanzania

Tanzania remains well below AU spending benchmarks

- Nevertheless, only 11 African countries invest more in health as a % of the government budget, placing Tanzania in the top 25% against this benchmark.

OOP is marginally above the spending desired threshold, but has fluctuated wildly in recent years

- 2019 Scorecard: 22%
- 2020 Scorecard: 56%
- 2021 Scorecard: 24%
- This suggests a need to pay close attention to this key SDG indicator.

The health financing gap grows from 50% in 2021 to almost 65% in 2023

- Tax collected as a % of GDP is 11.8% against an IMF benchmark of 15% for low-middle income countries. This suggests that additional fiscal space can be found in increasing Tanzania’s tax base.