UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO NCDS (%)*

- 13% Cardiovascular diseases
- 10% Other NCDs
- 7% Cancers
- 56% Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions
- 2% Chronic respiratory diseases
- 11% Injuries

PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY*%

NATIONAL TARGET SET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MORTALITY*</th>
<th>NATIONAL TARGET SET</th>
<th>DATA YEAR</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premature mortality from NCDs ✓</td>
<td>Total NCD deaths</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>66 700</td>
<td>67 900</td>
<td>134 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of premature death between 30-70 years (%)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide mortality -</td>
<td>Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RISK FACTORS

- Harmful use of alcohol ✓ | Total alcohol per capita consumption, adults aged 15+ (litres of pure alcohol) | 2016 | 16 | 3 | 9 |
- Physical inactivity ✓ | Physical inactivity, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2016 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
- Salt/Sodium intake ✓ | Mean population salt intake, adults aged 20+ (g/day) | 2010 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
- Tobacco use ✓ | Current tobacco smoking, adults aged 15+ (%) | 2016 | 26 | 3 | 14 |
- Raised blood pressure ✓ | Raised blood pressure, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2015 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
- Diabetes ✓ | Raised blood glucose, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2014 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
- Obesity ✓ | Obesity, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2016 | 3 | 11 | 7 |
- Obesity, adolescents aged 10-19 (%) | 2016 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
- Ambient air pollution - | Exceedance of WHO guidelines level for annual PM2.5 concentration (proportion) | 2016 | - | - | 3 |
- Household air pollution - | Population with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technologies (%) | 2016 | - | - | >95 |

SELECTED ADULT RISK FACTOR TRENDS

CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKING

% of the population

- 21 600 LIVES CAN BE SAVED BY 2025 BY IMPLEMENTING ALL OF THE WHO “BEST BUYS”

Males

Females


% of the population


NATIONAL SYSTEMS RESPONSE

Drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and strokes ✓ | Proportion of population at high risk for CVD or with existing CVD (%) | - | - |
| Proportion of high risk persons receiving any drug therapy and counselling to prevent heart attacks and strokes (%) | - | - |
| Proportion of primary health care centres reported as offering CVD risk stratification | 2017 | Less than 25% |
| Reported having CVD guidelines that are utilized in at least 50% of health facilities | 2017 | No |

Essential NCD medicines and basic technologies to treat major NCDs ✓ | Number of essential NCD medicines reported as “generally available” | 2017 | 6 out of 10 |
| Number of essential NCD technologies reported as “generally available” | 2017 | 4 out of 6 |

... = no data available
* The mortality estimates for this country have a high degree of uncertainty because they are not based on any national NCD mortality data (see Explanatory Notes)