The Tanzanian Ministry of Health and Social Services (MOMWSH) with support from USAID’s flagship Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP), has scaled up voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) services in Iringa region since 2009.

To date, more than 250,000 adolescent (10–19 years) and adult VMMCs have been provided in Iringa, Njombe and Tabora regions since the inception of the MCHIP program.

In 2010, only 0.2% of the adult population was circumcised, and this rate increased to 5.2% in 2011–12.

Between 2007–08 and 2011–12, adult male circumcisions have increased by 29% to more than 60% (THMIS 2011–12).

The majority of circumcisions were done at hospitals and health centers (45%) with a smaller proportion done at health posts (26%).

The World Health Organization (WHO), Jhpiego, an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University/USA, and Hally Mahler (University/Tanzania, Dar es Salaam; Jhpiego, an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University/Zambia; Materental and Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP)/USA; Jhpiego, an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University/Tanzania, Dar es Salaam; University/Tanzania, Iringa Region; Tanzania Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Iringa Region; Jhpiego, an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University/Zambia; Materental and Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP)/USA; Jhpiego, an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University/Tanzania, Dar es Salaam).


This poster was funded by PEPFAR through the United States Agency for International Development’s (USAID’s) Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP), under Cooperative Agreement #GHS-A-00-08-00002-000. The opinions and conclusions herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID.