

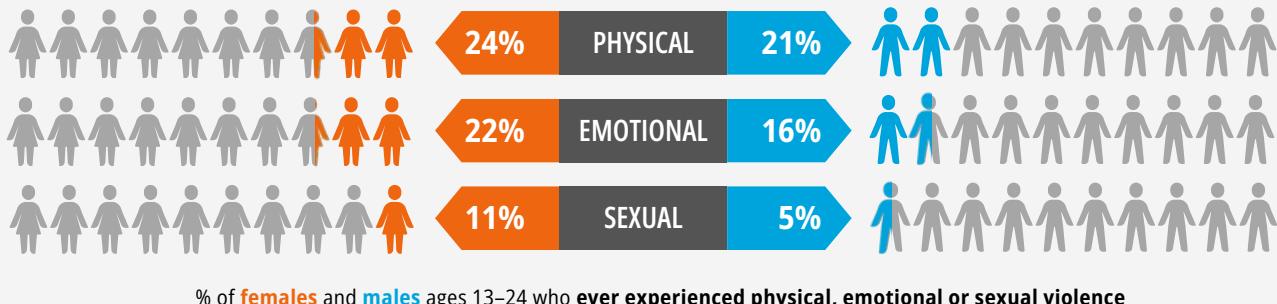
1 KEY FINDINGS

FINDINGS FROM A 2024 NATIONAL SURVEY OF YOUNG PEOPLE AGES 13–24 IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Tanzania has made substantial progress in reducing violence against children and youth over the past 15 years.

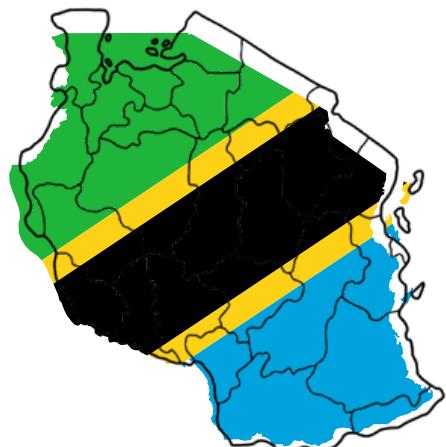
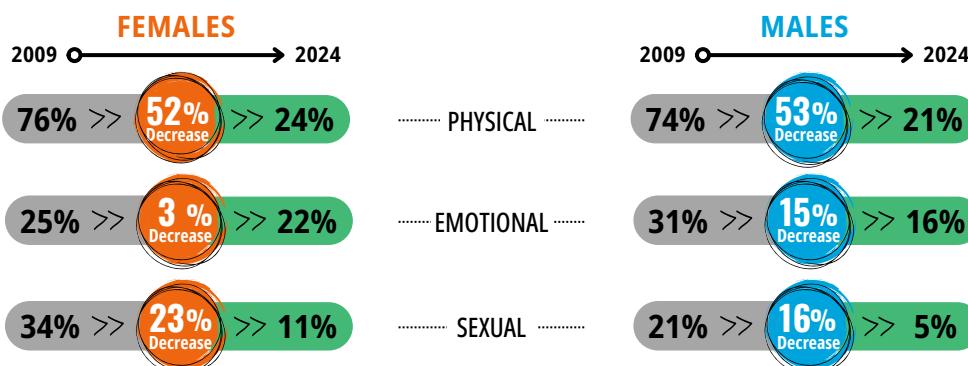
Children and youth continue to experience violence in 2024

Physical violence is the most prevalent form of violence for both sexes; however, females experience higher levels of sexual and emotional violence compared to males.



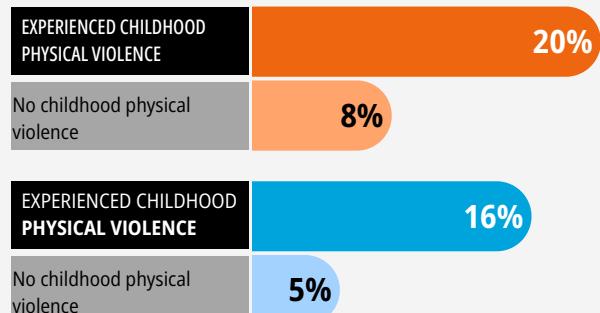
Between 2009 to 2024, Tanzania has greatly reduced violence

% of females and males ages 13–24 who ever experienced violence in 2009 compared to 2024

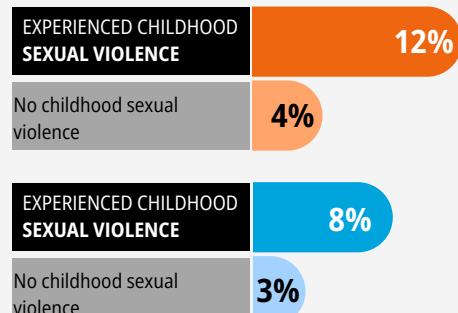


Experiencing violence is linked to negative health outcomes in 2024

Females and males with a history of physical violence had more mental health problems than those without physical violence experience.



Females and males with a history of sexual violence hurt themselves on purpose more often than those without sexual violence experience.

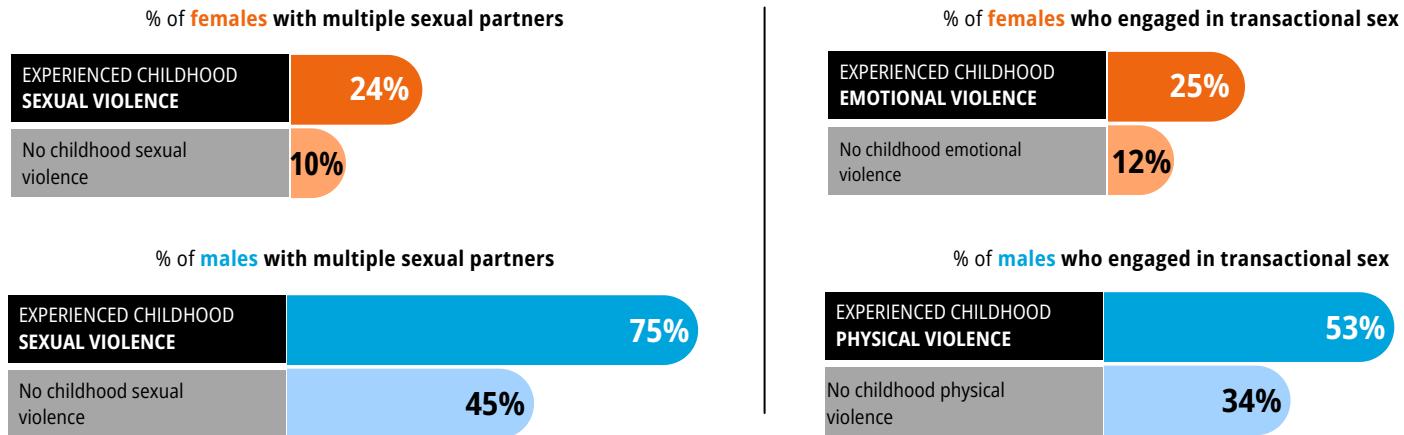


Solutions to prevent violence

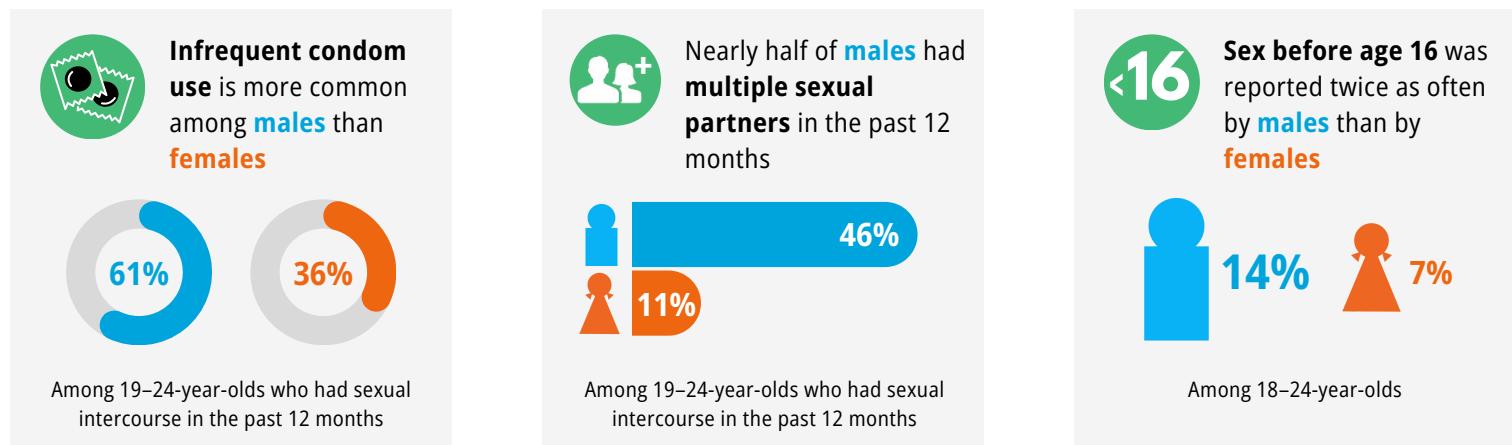
The 2009 Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) increased awareness of the burden of violence, mobilizing the Tanzanian government to strengthen child protections and create Africa's first-ever national plan to prevent violence against women and children (2013–2016). Tanzania's second national action plan launched in 2024 and in 2025 in Zanzibar.

The 2024 and 2025 plan draws from the INSPIRE framework, which is a resource of evidence-based strategies with the greatest potential to reduce violence against children. INSPIRE includes child protection laws, educational policies and programs, and survivor services.

High-risk sexual behaviors (having multiple sexual partners or engaging in transactional sex) in adulthood are higher among survivors of violence ages 19–24, in 2024



Risky sexual behaviors can increase the chance for getting sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, in 2024



Transactional sex¹ is common among 19–24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months.



¹Transactional sex among males includes providing money or gifts to someone who is not a wife or a sex worker to start or continue a relationship with them. Transactional sex among females includes entering a sexual relationship with someone mainly to receive money or gifts.

3 SERVICE ACCESS

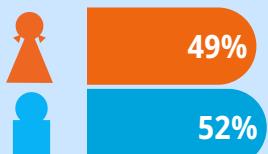
Many children & youth who experience violence have limited access to supportive services

In 2024, even when survivors disclose their experiences, or know where to get help, they rarely seek or receive services

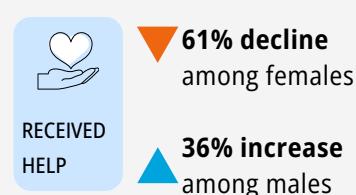
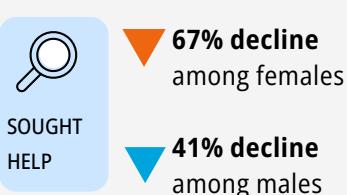
% of **females** and **males** ages 13–24 who experienced sexual violence and told someone, knew where to get help, sought and received services for sexual violence



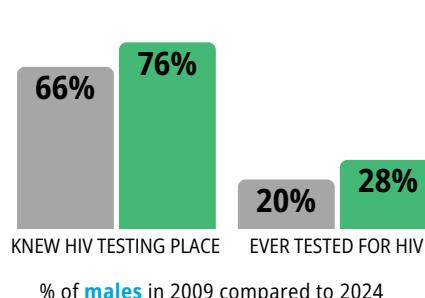
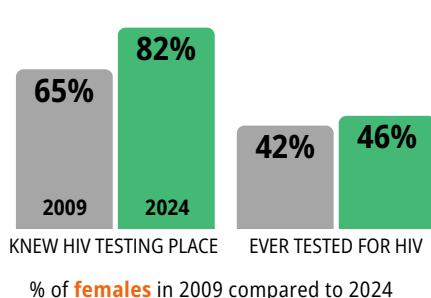
About half of all females and males ages 13–24 did not know of any violence support services



In 2024, fewer survivors ages 18–24 disclosed, sought or received services, compared to 2009. However, more male survivors received help.



Between 2009 and 2024, knowledge of where to get tested for HIV and having been tested for HIV among 13–24-year-olds increased:



% of **females** in 2009 compared to 2024



Despite progress, nearly half of sexual violence survivors **have never tested for HIV**

Although lacking knowledge of HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), youth are willing to use these medications, in 2024

