

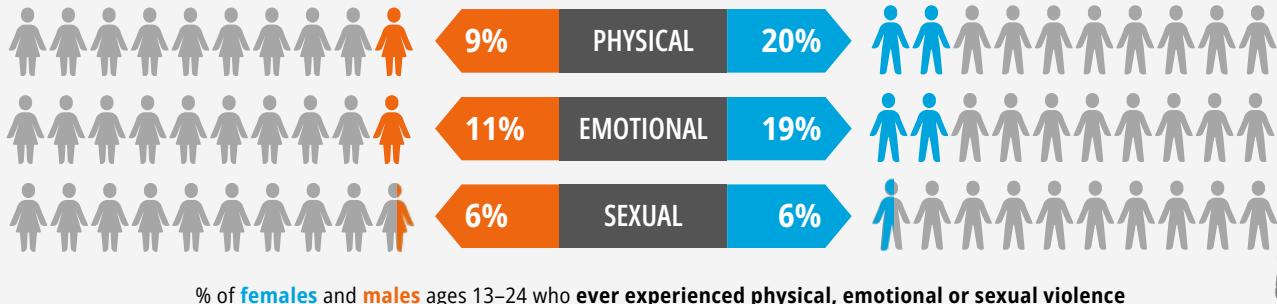
1 KEY FINDINGS

FINDINGS FROM A 2024 NATIONAL SURVEY OF YOUNG PEOPLE AGES 13–24 IN ZANZIBAR

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

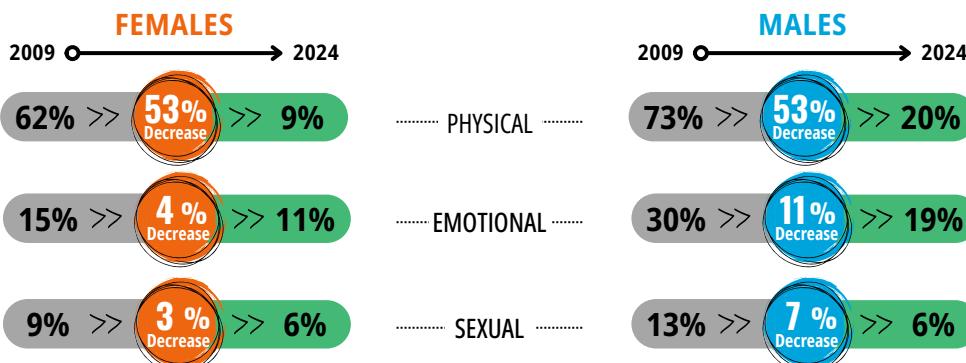
Children and youth continue to experience violence in 2024

Sexual violence is similarly prevalent for both sexes in Zanzibar; however, males experience higher levels of physical and emotional violence compared to females.



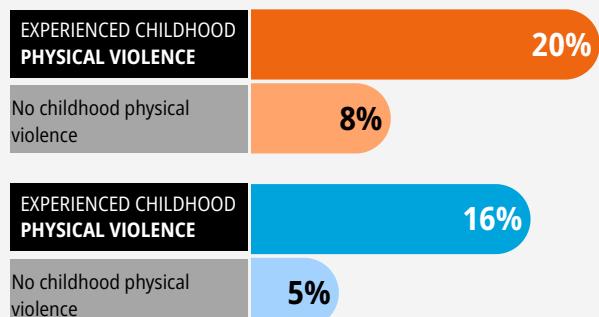
Between 2009 to 2024, Zanzibar has greatly reduced violence

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



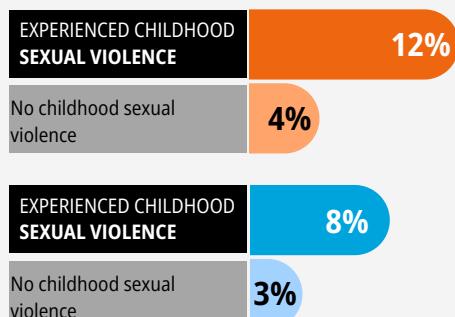
Experiencing violence is linked to negative health outcomes in 2024*

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



% of females and males ages 13–24 who experienced mental health distress in past month

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



% of females and males ages 13–24 who hurt themselves on purpose

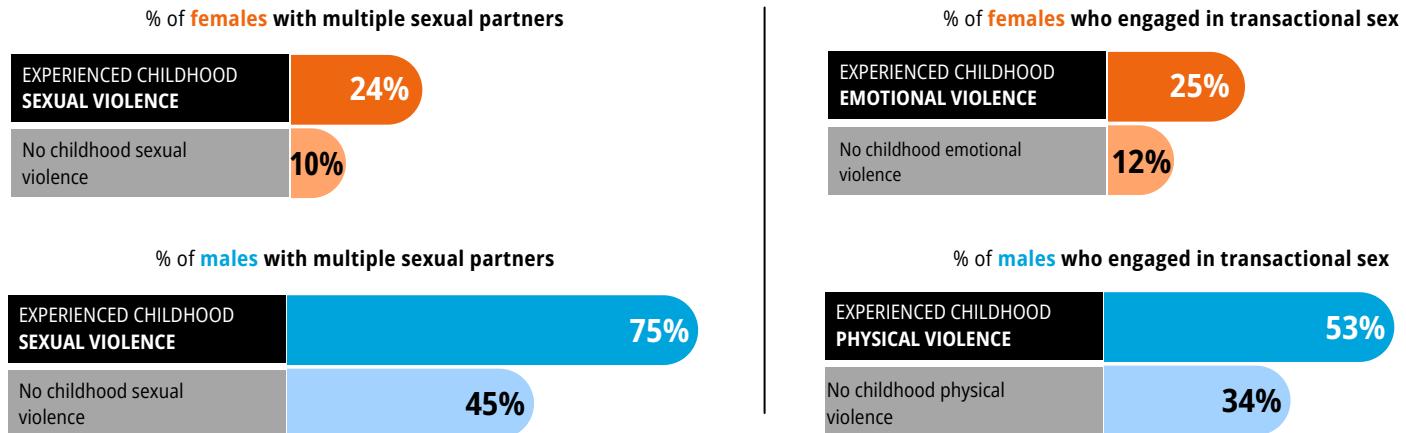
*Zanzibar data is unavailable; this data reflects national estimates that includes Zanzibar.

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.

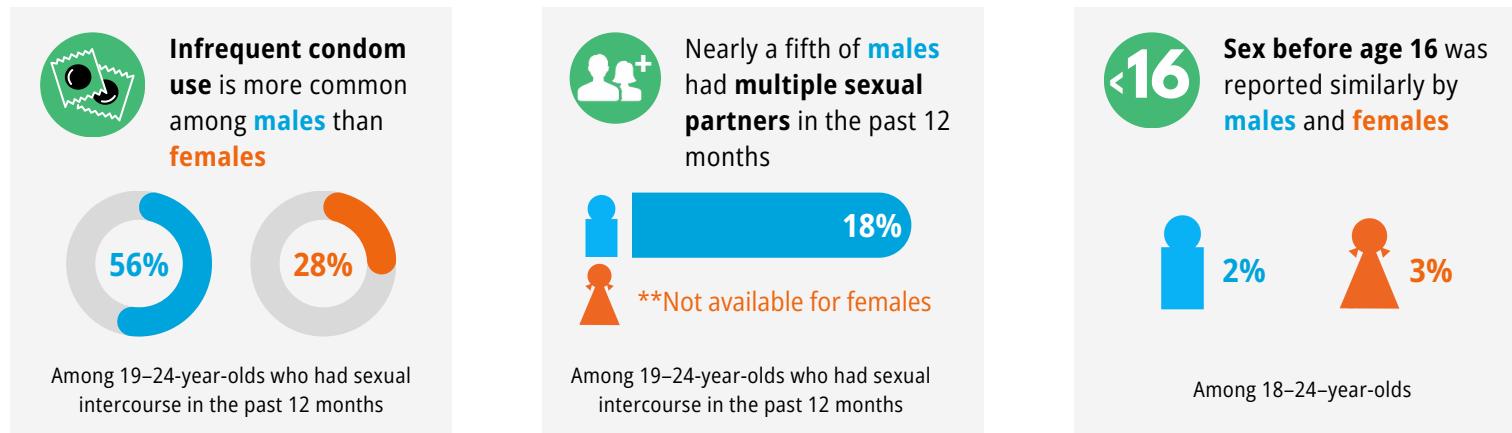
The 2024 and 2025 plan draws from the INSPIRE framework, which is a resource of evidence-based strategies with the greatest potential to reduce violence against children. INSPIRE includes child protection laws, educational policies and programs, and survivor services.

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*



*Zanzibar data is unavailable; this data reflects national estimates that includes Zanzibar.

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.



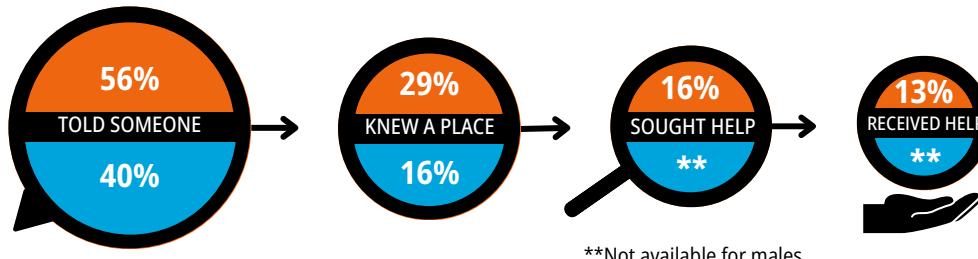
¹Transactional sex among males includes providing money or gifts to someone who is not a wife or a sex worker to start or continue a relationship with them. Transactional sex among females includes entering a sexual relationship with someone mainly to receive money or gifts.

3 SERVICE ACCESS

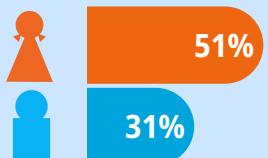
Many children & youth who experience violence have limited access to supportive services

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



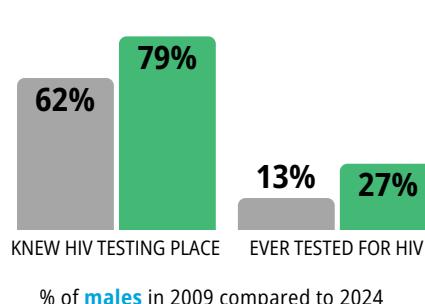
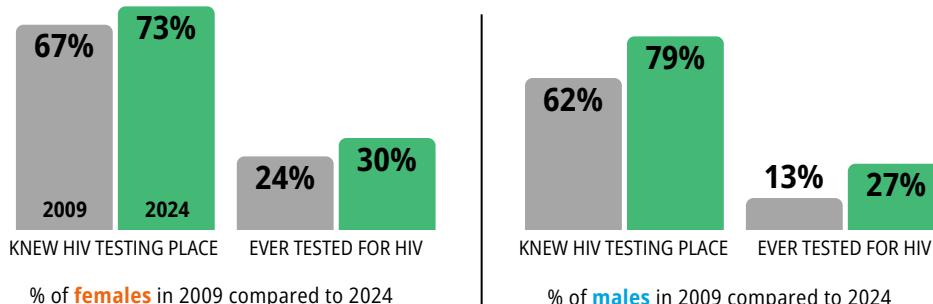
About half of all females and a third of males, ages 13–24 did not know of any violence support services



In 2024, more survivors ages 18–24 disclosed but fewer females sought or received services for sexual violence compared to 2009:



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



Despite progress, over 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

