Tanzania is one of the 14 countries where the large-scale data collection and research project supported by the Fund, Disrupting Harm, will assess the scale, nature and context of online child sexual exploitation and abuse in 14 countries across Southern and Eastern Africa and Southeast Asia.
The most recent national Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) for Tanzania was conducted in 2009, with results published in 2011. Tanzania’s VACS was led by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGC), which convened the Multi-Sector Task Force (MSTF). The study was coordinated by UNICEF, with technical assistance provided by CDC Atlanta and local research partner Muhimbili University of Health and Sciences (MUHAS). The Tanzania VACS was funded through the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). At a public launch of the data in August 2011, it was noted that the data made the need for action “painfully visible,” and showed that social norms tolerating violence, gender inequality, and limited service access work together to encourage violence and discourage access to consistent and high-quality care. The age disaggregation put a spotlight on the particular vulnerability of adolescent girls.

In 2017, the government of Zanzibar conducted a mobile phone-based national survey to collect data on attitudes towards violence and violent practices, the findings of which are intended to inform the implementation of the National Plan of Action and engagement with communities to effectively prevent and respond to VAC.

In 2017, the National Survey on the Drivers and Consequences of Child Marriage in Tanzania was published.

The national action plans for mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar establish coordinated monitoring mechanisms to ensure robust data collection and reporting on the plans’ implementation from the local to national levels. The plans include the full rollout of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS), which has been successfully piloted in four districts and will enable centralized, comprehensive, sex- and age-disaggregated reporting at the district level.

The National Plans of Action in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar aim to implement all seven INSPIRE strategies; the proposed interventions include: (N) develop a communication strategy to promote positive norms and values and address gender inequalities; (S) create and sustain safe and accessible spaces for women and children throughout communities; (P) develop a national parenting framework, guidelines and a Care Action Plan; and (E) support the training of women and promote economic groups, Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies and Village Community Banks/Community Savings and Investment Promotion. The United Republic of Tanzania has adopted a CRRF that supports the inclusion of refugees into national systems of service delivery, such as education and health. Gender and children desks have been established in 417 district police stations in Tanzania, alongside a child helpline which has been piloted in six regions to assist victims of violence. Child-friendly courts and child protection committees have also been established at district and ward levels.

Opportunities for 2019 where End Violence will engage

1. Assist with, track progress, and follow documentation as Tanzania presents its progress in monitoring SDG goal 16.2 at the High-Level Political Forum in July 2019.
2. Encourage the Ministry of Justice to change the Law of Marriage Act of 1971.
3. Launch the National Strategy on Child Labour.
4. Organize a donor roundtable based on NPA analysis, including consideration for refugee and internally displaced children.
5. Collect learning from project in Kigoma region on VAC/VAW.
6. Assist with consensus meeting and technical implementation in Shinyanga district.