UNITED REPUBLIC
OF TANZANIA

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND ADOPTION OF THE BEIJING DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION (1995)

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NARRATIVE REPORT: UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Section One: Highlights

In alignment with global commitments under the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) has undertaken a comprehensive and inclusive national review process to assess the implementation of gender equality initiatives. This report builds on multi-stakeholders' inputs and synthesizes Tanzania's journey in advancing gender equality and empowering women, highlighting key elements of the country-level review process, progress made, persistent challenges, and critical areas requiring further support and efforts. The review process in Tanzania focused on four core elements:

Data Collection and Analysis: Gathering statistical data across key sectors such as education, health, economic empowerment, political participation and violence against women to inform evidence-based policy.

Stakeholder Consultation: Engaging diverse stakeholders including government agencies, civil society organizations, women's rights organizations, youth organizations, academia, and international partners to incorporate varied perspectives and inputs.

Policy Review: Evaluating national policies and strategies to identify gaps and areas needing improvement for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment.

Impact Assessment: Assessing the effectiveness of policies and programs on women and girls, particularly those from marginalized groups, to refine interventions and enhance outcomes.

Subsequently, Tanzania has achieved significant milestones in areas such as;

- **Education**: whereby there are increased rates in enrolment and retention for girls in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools.
- **Health**: reduction in maternal mortality rates and improved access to reproductive health services.
- **Legal Reforms**: strengthening laws and policies to combat gender-based violence, promote gender equality, gender mainstreaming across sectors and women's rights.
- **Economic Empowerment**: whereby initiatives supporting women's entrepreneurship and enhancing access to finance are enabled.
- **Decision-making**: increased representation of women leaders in decision-making at national level, as well as in the judiciary, while efforts to mainstream gender in electoral bills have been initiated, including in addressing violence in politics: as of July, 2024, 37.5 percent of ministers in mainland Tanzania are women, 37.4 percent of

parliamentarians are women, 37.8 percent of judges are women, and 24 percent of Tanzanian embassies and missions are headed by women[1]

- **Climate Governance**: prioritization of women's participation in the green and blue economy in Tanzania, as demonstrated in various national and international platforms, most notably COP 28.

However, challenges persist in the following areas;

- **Gender-Based Violence**: where high prevalence rates, underreporting and prosecution remain significant challenges and new areas of concern such as online gender-based violence are still addressed in a very limited way.
- **Political Participation**: Limited representation of women in decision-making positions, especially at the local government levels and insufficient women's leadership in political parties and electoral commissions. Despite progress, need for further gender mainstreaming in key electoral legislation and increased awareness-raising efforts among communities.
- **Socio-Cultural Norms**: Deeply-rooted stereotypes and traditional practices perpetuate gender inequalities.
- **Data Quality**: Inconsistencies and gaps in generating and using gender-disaggregated data across sectors hinder effective planning, budgeting and monitoring.
- **Inadequate financing for gender equality**: mechanisms and limited tracking of national, sectorial, and local government spending on gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Inadequate integrated coordination mechanisms on gender equality, women's empowerment, and accountability across sectors and levels.
- **Unpaid Care work**: limited mechanisms for quantifying the contribution and inadequate initiatives for reducing and redistributing unpaid and domestic care work.
- **Gender Digital Divide**: limited access to and initiatives to bridge the knowledge gap on ICT/digitalization that makes women, especially those in rural areas, lag in participation and benefit from various economic initiatives.
- **Climate Change Governance**: despite progress to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on communities, and specifically women and girls, climate and disaster governance remain largely non-inclusive both in terms of lack of gender mainstreaming in existing legislation and DDR mechanisms.

We notably observed good practices and lessons learned in areas such as;

[1] Tanzania hosts intergenerational dialogue for the International Day for Women in Diplomacy | UN Women – Africa

- **Community Based Health Initiatives**: improving maternal and child health outcomes through community engagement.
- **Enhanced Women's Economic Empowerment**: through access to credit and entrepreneurial training through microfinance and Entrepreneurship Programs.

Lessons learned emphasize the need for holistic approaches and integrated strategies addressing multiple dimensions of gender inequality as these yield more sustainable results and Education as Empowerment by Investing in girls' education as a catalyst for broader social and economic transformation.

Tanzania identifies critical areas for support in terms of;

- **Finance**: whereby increased and mainstreamed financing from all sources for gender-responsive programs is needed.
- **Capacity-building**: for integrated coordination mechanisms, including training for stakeholders on gender-responsive programming, gender mainstreaming and data analysis,
- **Policy Technical Expertise**: technical support for reviewing policies addressing emerging gender issues including coordination of implementation, monitoring, and reporting.
- **Data and Technology**: enhancing systems for gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis, and adopting technology for monitoring progress.
- **Partnerships**: Strengthening collaborations with international organizations, civil society, community members and donors to leverage resources and expertise.

Tanzania remains committed to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, leveraging on lessons learned and partnerships to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. This report is a result of the engagement and involvement of all key stakeholders' contributions and it underscores the importance of collective efforts in overcoming challenges and ensuring that no one is left behind in the pursuit of a more equitable society.

Section Two: Priorities, achievements, challenges, and setbacks

1. **Over the past five years, what have been the most important achievements, challenges and setbacks in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women?**

   Over the past five years, Tanzania has experienced notable achievements, persistent challenges and some setbacks in advancing gender equality and empowering women and girls subject to major sectors of the Government. The overview of these is:

I. Legislative and Policy Reforms

In 2021, the United Republic of Tanzania committed to the Generation Equality Forum Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights[2], while leading the Global South and steering for new commitments in the 2023 Midpoint Summit[3].

Moreover, Tanzania made significant strides in legal reforms to promote gender equality, including Repealing of the Procurement Act of 2004 and enacting the Public Procurement Act of 2023[4] which expressly stipulated under section 64 an opportunity and legal right for 30% of public procurement to be tendered by special groups including women.

In 2023, the National Gender and Women Development Policy[5] was approved - reviewed from the previous Gender and Women Development Policy (2000)[6] and officially launched by the Minister for Community Development Gender Women and Special Groups as part of the International Women's Day celebrations on 8th March 2024. This marks a critical step as the national guiding framework to implement, monitor, and report on gender equality and women's empowerment initiatives in alignment with regional and global normative frameworks.

Efforts to create a an enabling and gender responsive legislative environment have continued with the approval and launch of the second National Plan of Action to end Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC II) on 15th May 2024[7] and the development of the first National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security[8] (finalized and currently undergoing approval) which aims at increasing the participation and leadership of women in peace, security, humanitarian and relief and recovery processes.

From a gender responsive budgeting, the government through the Ministry of Finance and Planning integrated gender targets for the first time in its Public Financial Management Reform Programme (PFMRP) within three out of the five strategic objectives in the PFMRP Strategic Plan (2022-2027)[9].

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[2] sw1694780531-URT Midpoint Moment Report 00.pdf (jamii.go.tz)
[3] In focus: Generation Equality Midpoint | UN Women – Headquarters
[4] Public Procurement Act [CAP. 411 R.E. 2019] (parliament.go.tz)
[5] sw1710924561-Sera ya Jinsia na Maendeleo ya Wanawake 2023_FNL_V_240309_155019.pdf (jamii.go.tz)
[6] Microsoft Word - National strategy For Gender Development.doc (jamii.go.tz)
[7] UNFPA Tanzania | What does it take to protect every woman and child in Tanzania from all forms of violence?
[8] Involving women in peace and security: Good practices in the implementation of 1325 National Action Plans in East and Southern Africa | UN Women – Africa
[9] Public Finance Management Reform Programme Phase VI.pdf (mof.go.tz)

On 9th September 2021, the Parliament of Tanzania ratified the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)[10], effectively joining a free market of 54 African countries. The president of Tanzania is also the champion of the protocol on Women and Youth in Trade which is underway leading efforts to increase women's representation and leadership in this sector and promoting gender-responsive policy and normative frameworks.

II. Women's Political Representation

There has been a gradual increase in women's participation in decision-making roles at various levels of government and public institutions. This includes increased involvement in contesting and voting during general and local authority elections. Moreover, there are statutory quotas specifically for women in the parliament, community water bodies and land and housing tribunal and village committees to settle land disputes, while Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for the Public Sector were developed (2022) and launched in 2023 to enhance women's representation, gender mainstreaming and gender equality in the public sector.

Several measures have been taken to promote gender equality in election decision-making positions including legislative reforms. For example, in 2024, violence against women in politics (VAWP) was recognized as an election offence through the introduction of section 135 in the Presidential, Parliamentary, and Councilors Elections Act of 2024, which is a major achievement and will foster a safe and supportive environment for women during elections. The recent Political Parties Affairs Laws (Amendment) Act, 2024[11], the Independent Electoral Commission Act, of 2024 and the Presidential, Parliamentary and Councilors Act of 2024 also brought some progress in women's political participation. This includes (1) the requirement for political parties to have gender policies, (ii) legislating gender-based violence as an electoral offence (see above), (iii) enhancing accommodations for disability inclusion during elections, (iv) guaranteeing some level of gender desegregated data and (v) eradicating unopposed candidates[12].

Highlight

In the 2020 general elections, women secured more seats in parliament and local government councils than in previous years. President Dr. Samia Suluhu and The

[10] Tanzania Join African Continental Free Trade Area AfCFTA - Tanzania Invest

[11] 1712043990-ACT NO. 3 OF 2024 THE POLITICAL PARTIES AFFAIRS LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT 2024.docx chapa dom.pdf (parliament.go.tz)

[12] The New Elections and Political Parties Laws and the Quest for Gender Equality in Elections for UN WOMEN, TCD and LHRC by Dr. Victoria Lihiru, pp. 9-10 2024.

Speaker of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and Tanzania National Parliament Dr. Tulia Ackson are champions for women's involvement in political representation.

III. Education Access

The United Republic of Tanzania is pioneering girls' access to education by implementing a free education policy for boys and girls from pre-primary, primary and secondary schools. This has resulted in bridging the enrolment gap between girls and boys to the enrolment ratio of 1:1 in schools. The Government is also implementing the Re-entry program for girls who dropout due to pregnancy. This program provides an opportunity to girls who dropped out of school to continue with education after delivery.

In promoting girls' participation in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), the Government has established one special girl school in each 26 regions to cater for STEM subjects with the aim to create more opportunity for girls to access education free from barriers and build their capacity in the field of science and technology. The Government is increasingly supporting and collaborating with partners in the design and delivery of several innovation and digital literacy programmes reaching women and girls all over the country. Notably, through the *African Girls Can Code Initiative*[13], a flagship programme implemented in several other countries is also being implemented in Tanzania from 2023. Through the programme, young women have been empowered with digital literacy in elements such as computer programming, designing, digital marketing, robotics and coding skills as well as provided laptops placing them on track to pursue studies and careers in information, communication, and technology (ICT). The *Mama Samia Scholarship*[14]*,* for students to undertake studies in Science and Technology, also was implemented.

IV. Healthcare and Reproductive Rights

Maternal health and reproductive rights have been a priority in Tanzania which has expanded access to healthcare services and promoted awareness on reproductive health issues. This initiative was upheld to reduce maternal death by establishing and equipping health centers closer to the community as response to health challenges and birth delivery which ultimately reduced a great number of maternal deaths. The number of health centers has increased from 8,549 in 2021 up to 9,693 in the year 2024. Numbers of maternal death have been reduced from 556 deaths in the year 2016 to 104 deaths in 2024 in every 100,000 delivery and infant mortality rates for infants has also been reduced from 67 up to 43 per year in every 1,000 lives.

[13] https://africa.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/Final-%20Final-AGCCI%202nd%20phase%20launch%20report-May%202022_0.pdf

[14] Mama Samia scholarships for students to undertake Nuclear Science and Technology studies abroad | TAEC

V. Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

GBV remains a persistent issue in Tanzania, exacerbated by cultural norms, inadequate legal protections, and challenges in accessing justice. High rates of GBV, including domestic violence and harmful practices like female genital mutilation (FGM), continue to hinder women's empowerment and well-being.

Apart from legal intervention which proclaims GBV as criminal conduct, the recent policy achievements are notable. A review of the National Plan of Action (NPA VAWC) I and the launch of NPA VAWC II (15 May 2024) has ensured the establishment of a comprehensive framework for EVAWC in URT. Further, the implementation of the Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign[15] which provides free legal aid service to women, children and other vulnerable groups. Since its establishment in April 2023 has provided legal aid to 493,638 (49% women) and (51% men) in seven regions.

VI. Economic Empowerment:

Women face significant barriers in accessing economic opportunities, including limited access to credit, land rights, skills training and Technology. Persistent gender disparities in employment, wages, and ownership of productive resources constrain women's economic empowerment. To accelerate the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through the Generation Equality Forum, has adopted the Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights and developed the country level Tanzania Generation Equality Programme (2021-2026)[16] as a vehicle towards the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

A total of 759 SACCOS in Mainland and 219 in Zanzibar have been registered and their operations are regulated. Moreover, SACCOs have availed women with information on market opportunities. In addition to that, women are also able to get information on access to credit which can be crucial in investing in income-generating activities that contribute to the economy. The Preparation of the Gender Responsive Budget Guideline is in progress to ensure specific allocations for gender and gender related policy based. Various Trainings on GRB have been conducted between the Ministry of Finance and the Sectors which are implementing gender issues.

Tanzania has committed and achieved several strides on investments in gender responsive public and private quality care services, law and policy reforms; create enabling policy and legal environment and support women to expand decent work in the formal and informal economy,

[15] Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign | Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign (mslac.or.tz)
[16] sw1694780531-URT Midpoint Moment Report 00.pdf (jamii.go.tz)

increased measures to advance women's access to productive resources such as land and financial services witnessed through a number of programmes by the government and the private sector as well as design and implement gender-responsive macro-economic plans, budget reforms and stimulus packages.

VII. Discriminatory Social Norms and Practices

Deep-seated gender stereotypes and discriminatory social norms persist in Tanzania, influencing attitudes towards women's roles and capabilities. Addressing ingrained gender biases and promoting gender-transformative education and awareness campaigns remains a formidable task.

VIII. Judiciary

Tanzania has made remarkable progress in advancing women's rights and fortifying its justice system. The introduction of the Gender Bench Book (GBB) in 2023 has been a pivotal development, serving as a comprehensive resource for judges, lawyers, and human rights advocates by detailing applicable laws, case precedents, and victim-friendly court procedures[17]. To further amplify the GBB's impact, a trainer's manual has been created to support gender-sensitive training for judicial officers. Concurrently, Tanzania's efforts to enhance the rule of law and access to justice for women and girls have yielded impressive results. By streamlining procedural steps and addressing case backlogs, the efficiency of the court system has improved significantly, with a reduction in procedural steps from 38 to 21 for civil cases and a decrease in overall processes from 703 to 383. These reforms have led to an 83% case disposal rate and a 3% reduction in backlog[18]. Additionally, Tanzania's collaboration with neighboring countries in promoting peace, justice, and robust institutions underscores its commitment to addressing human trafficking. The National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Plan of Action (2021-2024) highlights Tanzania's dedication to combating trafficking, particularly affecting women and children, and although the number of trafficking victims has varied, the country has made substantial strides in rescuing and supporting victims, with a special focus on the care of child victims[19].

Setbacks

I. Impact of Disasters and Crisis

External shocks such as economic downturns, the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change-related disasters, and conflicts have disproportionately affected women and exacerbated existing gender inequalities.

[17] Gender Bench Book On Women's Rights - TanzLII

[18] Case Backlog Reduction Strategies and their Implementation The Tanzanian Judiciary Experience_AJC 2024.pdf

[19] en-1689095112-Tanzania VNR FINAL 2023 including statistical annex (1)_compressed.pdf (mof.go.tz)

Setback: These crises have reversed some gains in women's economic participation, education, and health, highlighting vulnerabilities and gaps in gender-responsive policies and programs.

II. Political and Institutional Challenges

Limited political will and institutional capacity have posed challenges to effectively implement and enforce gender equality policies and legal reforms.

Setback: Inconsistent enforcement of laws protecting women's rights, coupled with bureaucratic obstacles and lack of awareness on gender equality, hinder progress towards gender equality.

Conclusion

Despite notable achievements in legislative reforms, women's political representation and leadership, education, and healthcare, Tanzania continues to grapple with entrenched challenges and setbacks in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. Addressing persistent issues such as gender-based violence, economic disparities, insufficient financing for gender equality, and discriminatory social and cultural norms requires sustained commitment, comprehensive strategies, and enhanced collaboration among government, civil society, and international partners. Moving forward, prioritizing gender-responsive budgeting and policies, strengthening institutional mechanisms, and promoting social change through education and advocacy, as well as strengthening investment from all sources for gender responsive policy implementation, are crucial to achieving substantive and sustainable progress towards gender equality in Tanzania.

2. Over the past five years, what have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes?

I. Legal Reforms and Legislative Support

a. **Priority:** Enhancing legal protections and rights for women through amendments and new legislation.
b. **Actions Taken:**
   - Amendments of laws empowering women like public procurement act, Local Government Finance Act of 2019[20] and its by laws governing 10% loans.
   - National Financial Inclusion Framework III (2023- 2028)[21] which aims to increase usage of financial services with a gender lens.

[20] Microsoft Word - CHAPTER 290-THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE ACT (tra.go.tz) - page 40

- Strengthening laws against gender-based violence (GBV) and harmful practices like female genital mutilation (FGM).
- Introducing laws to promote women's land rights and inheritance.
- Capacity-building and efforts to mainstream gender in the development of Tanzania Development Vision 2050.

II. Women's Economic Empowerment

a. **Priority:** Increasing women's access to economic opportunities and resources.

b. Actions Taken:

i. Implementation of the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) phase III[22] to support households living in extreme poverty, which disproportionately benefit women. Promotion of women's entrepreneurship through microfinance and business support programs.

ii. Skills training and capacity-building initiatives targeting women in various sectors, including agriculture and small-scale enterprises.

iii. Implementation of 10% loan to which 4% is provided to women beneficiaries.

iv. Opening and implementation of different women-specific windows by banks like NMB, CRDB, EQUITY.

v. National Guidelines for Women Empowerment platforms (2023)

vi. The government continues to promote women empowerment via the provision of small and interest free loans to women entrepreneurship groups through the Women Development Fund, the Special Groups Fund and the Youth Development Fund. Healthcare and Reproductive Rights

vii. **Priority**: Improving women's access to quality healthcare services and reproductive rights.

viii. **Actions Taken**:

ix. Expansion of maternal health services and infrastructure to reduce maternal mortality rates.

x. Promotion of family planning services and education on reproductive health.

xi. Initiatives to address HIV/AIDS and other health challenges affecting women, with a focus on vulnerable populations.

III. Education and Skills Development

a. **Priority:** Enhancing girls' access to education and skills development opportunities.

b. **Actions Taken:**

i. Campaigns and programs to increase girls' enrollment and retention in schools.

ii. Provision of scholarships and incentives to girls from disadvantaged backgrounds.

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[21] untitled (bot.go.tz)

[22] Microsoft Word - Annex III Draft Narrative Quarterly Implementation Progress Report January-March 2023 16.05.2023_NSC.docx (tasaf.go.tz)

iii. Training programs to equip girls with skills relevant to the job market, including STEM education initiatives. Example establishment of girls secondary school in 26 regions for STEM.

IV. Gender Mainstreaming and Institutional Capacity Building

a. **Priority:** Strengthening gender mainstreaming across government policies and programs.

b. **Actions Taken:**

i. Integration of gender perspectives into national development plans and sectoral strategies, including in the ongoing development of Tanzania Development Vision 2050.

ii. Establishment of Gender Machinery (Ministries responsible for gender for both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar) in 2022.

iii. Capacity-building for government officials, and civil society organizations on gender equality and women's rights.

iv. Establishment of gender desks and Gender Focal Points within government ministries and agencies to ensure gender considerations are prioritized in decision-making processes.

v. Establishment of gender desks[23] in Higher learning and Middle institutions (332 out of 612) and in public markets (187) under the guidelines for the establishment, operationalization and monitoring of gender desks.

Conclusion

Tanzania's efforts over the past five years reflect a comprehensive approach to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment through legislative reforms, targeted policies, and strategic programs. While progress has been made across these priorities, ongoing challenges such as gender-based violence, economic disparities, and cultural norms necessitate continued commitment and concerted efforts from all sectors of society to achieve sustainable and inclusive development for women and girls.

2. Over the past five years, what specific actions have you taken to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls?

Over the past five years, Tanzania has undertaken specific actions aimed at preventing discrimination and promoting the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls. These actions encompass legislative reforms, policy initiatives, and targeted programs to address the

[23] GENDER DESKS FOR HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS IN OFFING - Tanzania (africa-press.net)

unique challenges faced by marginalized women and girls. Here are some specific actions taken:

I. **Legal and Policy Reforms**

Amendments to Laws: Tanzania has amended various laws to strengthen protections for marginalized women and girls. *Please retaliate/refer to* question *two paragraph I*.

Gender Equality Policies: Introduction of gender equality policies across different sectors to promote equal rights and opportunities for marginalized women, including those from rural and disadvantaged communities like National Gender and women Development Policy of 2023. Launch of new National Action Plan on Ending Violence against Women and Children (2024).

II. **Education and Skills Development**

a. **Scholarships and Incentives**: Provision of scholarships and incentives specifically targeting marginalized girls to ensure they have access to quality education. These efforts aim to reduce gender disparities in education and empower girls to reach their full potential.

b. **Skills Training Programs**: Implementation of skills training programs tailored to the needs of marginalized women and girls, focusing on vocational skills and entrepreneurship to enhance their economic opportunities.

III. **Healthcare Access**

Maternal and Reproductive Health Services: Expansion of healthcare services targeting marginalized women, including maternal health services and family planning initiatives. These efforts aim to improve health outcomes and reduce maternal mortality rates among marginalized communities.

Awareness Campaigns: Conducting awareness campaigns on reproductive health rights and services to empower marginalized women and girls with knowledge and access to healthcare options.

IV. **Economic Empowerment**

Microfinance and Business Support: Facilitation of access to microfinance loans and business support services for marginalized women entrepreneurs. These initiatives aim to strengthen their economic independence and resilience.

Livelihood Programs: Implementation of livelihood programs, such as agricultural extension services and cooperative formation, to enhance the economic capabilities of marginalized women in rural areas.

V. Protection and Support Services

Gender-Based Violence Prevention: Implementation of programs to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) targeting marginalized women and girls. This includes establishing shelters, hotlines, and legal aid services to support survivors of violence.

Legal Awareness and Advocacy: Conducting legal awareness campaigns and advocacy initiatives to empower marginalized women with knowledge of their rights and avenues for legal recourse.

VI. Inclusive Governance and Participation

Community Engagement: Promoting inclusive governance and community participation through the establishment of gender desks and community forums. These platforms facilitate dialogue and participation of marginalized women in decision-making processes that affect their lives.

Conclusion

Tanzania's actions over the past five years demonstrate a commitment to addressing discrimination and promoting the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls through a multifaceted approach. While progress has been made, ongoing challenges remain, and continued efforts are essential to ensure that marginalized women and girls have equal opportunities, access to services, and protection under the law. By continuing to implement targeted interventions and mainstreaming gender equality in policies and programs, Tanzania aims to create a more inclusive and equitable society for all women and girls, especially those facing multiple forms of marginalization.

3. **Over the past five years, how has the confluence of different crises affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country, and what measures have you taken to prevent their negative impact on progress for women and girls?**

Over the past five years, Tanzania has faced a confluence of crises that have significantly impacted the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), particularly in advancing progress for women and girls. These crises include economic downturns, the COVID-19 pandemic, inflationary pressures, climate change-related disasters like droughts and floods,

and the effects of ongoing conflicts. These challenges have posed substantial barriers to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment across critical areas of concern.

As compared with the economic growth in 2022, which for Tanzania was 4.6%, Tanzania's economy grew by 5.2% in 2023 which was a positive change after the preceding decline in growth. The service sector remained the main driving force behind Tanzania's overall economic growth, expanding by 7.3%, supported by vigorous economic activities in financial and insurance, transport and storage, and trade and repair subsectors. Despite recurrent droughts and floods, the agriculture sector grew at 3.4% in 2023. Tanzania's economic growth has shown a positive trend toward poverty alleviation. Findings from the Economic survey published in 2022 shows that the Government has made strong progress in improving the standard of living for people living in extreme poverty, through various programs including the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN)[24] which was implemented via three components, such as the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) to meet household basic needs; Public Works Programs (PWP) to increase household income; encouraging establishment of community microfinance groups (CMGs); and investing in productive ventures through CMGs.

Measures Taken to Mitigate Negative Impacts and Promote Gender Equality

1. **Economic and Social Policies**

- Tanzania has implemented the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN), including Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) and Public Works Programs (PWP), to support households living in extreme poverty, many of which are headed by women.

  Example: Increasing access to microfinance through community groups or Women's Development Fund has enabled women to engage in income-generating activities, enhancing economic resilience.

2. **Health and Education Interventions**

- Efforts have been made to ensure continued access to essential health services, including sexual and reproductive health, during crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

  Example: Promoting girls' education through targeted programs and scholarships to mitigate the impact of school closures and encourage retention in education.

3. **Legal and Protection Mechanisms**

[24] Tanzania's-Productive-Social-Safety-Net-2015.pdf (nbs.go.tz)

- Strengthening legal frameworks and community-based protection mechanisms to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, particularly during times of heightened vulnerability such as conflict and displacement.

  Example: Training law enforcement and community leaders on gender-sensitive approaches to ensure effective response and support for survivors of violence.

4. **Climate Resilience and Adaptation**

- Integrating gender-responsive strategies into climate change adaptation plans to address the specific vulnerabilities and capacities of women in agriculture and natural resource management.

  Example: Promoting sustainable agricultural practices and solar energy innovations, in areas including irrigation, that enhance productivity while reducing vulnerability to climate shocks, benefiting women farmers.

Conclusion

Despite the multifaceted challenges posed by economic downturns, the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation, climate change impacts, and conflicts, Tanzania has demonstrated resilience and commitment to mitigating the negative effects on progress for women and girls. Through targeted policies and interventions across economic, social, health, education, and protection sectors, Tanzania aims to uphold its commitments to gender equality as outlined in the Beijing Platform for Action, striving towards sustainable development and inclusive growth that leaves no woman or girl behind.

5. Over the next five years, what are the priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes?

The United Republic of Tanzania has adopted comprehensive policies on gender equality and women's development. Until recently, the Women and Gender Development Policy (2000) was the guiding gender equality framework for the country. The assessment of the Policy (2000) implementation identified certain shortcomings including insufficient consideration of critical issues such as online violence and gender statistics, lack of emphasis on customs and traditions that deny women opportunities to own and use resources, and insufficient consideration of select International and Regional Plans, Treaties, and Protocols concerning gender equality issues ratified after 2000. To address the shortcomings, the URT through the

Ministry of Community Development Gender Women and Special Groups on March 08th 2024 launched the new National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023).

This new policy aligns with the current national context and aims to promote gender equality in economic opportunities and capital access, eradicating all forms of gender-based violence including online violence, fostering a society that respects equality and rights for all, enhancing women's participation in leadership and decision-making levels, promoting gender equality in access to quality education and training, improving inclusive health services for women and men, enhancing the use of technology in empowering women, strengthening systems for collecting, maintaining, and using gender statistics, consider women peace and security programs, promoting adherence to service and protection from new HIV/AIDS infections, and promoting gender considerations in environmental management.

To ensure effective implementation of the new Gender Policy, Tanzania has introduced various tools to realize its strategic goals. These include the National Gender and Women Development Policy Implementation Strategy (2023-2033), the Generation Equality Tanzania Program (2021/22 – 2025/26) which aims at promoting economic rights and equality for all genders. Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of JMT, is a global champion in economic rights and equality, Inclusive Early Childhood Care and Development Program (MN-ECDP, 2021/22-2025/26)[25], the National Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC II, 2024/25-2028/29) and other relevant sectoral plans.

In the next five years, Tanzania's focus will be to strategically align with key priorities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment. The country aims at prioritizing Gender Responsive Budgeting to ensure that financial resources are equitably allocated and effectively utilized to address gender disparities and enhance women empowerment. In addition, the localization of the National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023) across plans and budgets within all sectors will be crucial for tailoring interventions to meet needs on different levels and contexts. Implementing the first National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) will be central to addressing enhancing women's participation and leadership in peace, security, humanitarian and relief and recovery processes, as well as strengthening social cohesion and scaling-up efforts to continue contributing to regional peace and stability. Strengthening gender coordination mechanisms at all levels will enhance implementation of key GEWE commitments and interventions, which will also assist in tracking and addressing capacity-building needs to equip stakeholders with the necessary skills and knowledge to reach the targets to ensure an advance of gender equality and women's empowerment. Breaking the glass ceiling implementing the second generation NPA-VAWC to reduce gender-based violence and enhancing access to justice, while bridging the gender digital divide in close collaboration with the private sector will also be among the country's key priorities. Finally, achieving the

[25] NATIONAL MULTI-SECTORAL EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NM-ECDP) 2022 - 2026.pdf (tecden.or.tz)

targets set under Generation Equality Forum will continue guiding Tanzania's efforts towards women empowerment, unpaid care work and clean cooking, ensuring measurable progress and accountability in the country's gender equality initiatives.

Section Three: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern

i. Inclusive development, shared prosperity and decent work

Critical areas of concern:

A. Women and Poverty
F. Women and the economy
I. Human rights of women
L. The girl child

6. Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in the world of work (including informal and non-standard employment as well as entrepreneurship)?

In the past five years, the Government of Tanzania has proactively pursued policies and initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and empowering women in various spheres, such as in the realm of work, entrepreneurship, and economic empowerment. Through Tanzania Development Vision (2025) for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision (2050), the URT has set targets for the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women in all socio-economic and political spheres with the objective of creating an equitable society that protects and empowers women among other marginalized and vulnerable groups. In addition, the National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III 2021/22-2025/26)[26] recognizes that women's participation in various spheres is vital in ensuring sustainable development for achieving gender equality, eliminating gender-based violence and promoting women's empowerment. In addition, the establishment of Women Economic Forums at National, Regional, Council, Ward and Village/Street levels aimed to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through capacity-building, experience-sharing, and identifying potential economic opportunities for women (GEP, 2023). Similarly, the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP 2021-2026) focuses on achieving gender equality and equity, social inclusion, and the empowerment of women and girls, including women and girls with disabilities, and in vulnerable situations. These efforts have been diverse, incorporating legislative reforms, financial inclusion strategies, and targeted programs to support women's entrepreneurship and social protection.

[26] sw-1722501083-FYDP III English.pdf (planning.go.tz) p.28

Tanzania is working towards the realization of the Generation Equality Forum (GEF) objectives, aligning with the Global Strategy for Accelerating Gender Equality worldwide. In response, Tanzania committed to the forum's goals, particularly focusing on Economic Justice and Rights to enhance gender equality and ensure women's participation in, leadership and benefits from economic growth. These commitments are rooted in the understanding that harmful cultural practices, unequal participation, gender-insensitive plans and budgets, existing laws that perpetuate gender inequality, the heavy burden of household chores on women and girls, and the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic collectively impede progress towards gender equality. The government by adopting the Gender Policy in 2023, committed to:

i Strengthen capital access systems to enable women to engage in productive activities;

ii Enhance participation of men and women in identifying and utilizing opportunities that enable them to achieve economic independence;

iii Promote public awareness of men's participation in household chores, including caregiving responsibilities;

iv Promote community participation in promoting positive norms and values and abandon norms and values that perpetuate harmful traditional practices that deprive rights of various groups such as women, widows, and people with disabilities; and

v Strengthen inclusive social security systems for both formal and informal sectors in urban and rural areas.

In terms of women's engagement in paid labor, and access to productive resources, land rights and management remain male-dominated. In Tanzania, most of the population owns agricultural land either alone and/or jointly (39.7 per cent) whereas 23.3 per cent own agricultural land alone and 19.3 percent own jointly. The share of women among agricultural landowners in Tanzania is 43.2 percent. Among 23.3 percent of the population who own agricultural land alone, 17.1 percent are women and 30.0 percent are men. 17.9 percent of women and 34.9 percent of men in Tanzania own a house alone and 21.9 percent of women and 24.3 percent of men own houses jointly. The share of women among house owners is 41.9 per cent (SIGI Tanzania Survey Report, 2022).

Survey results show that 52.0 percent of the population owns either bank accounts, microfinance accounts or mobile money services while 11.6 per cent own bank accounts only. The proportion of women who have access to formal financial services is 45.8 per cent. However, there is still the existence of hard and stiff loans commonly named as *kausha damu* which harm and induce a tough economic environment for women to meet economic prosperity.

In terms of perceptions of women's roles in the labour force, 37.5 percent of the population aged 15 years or above consider maids and housekeeping cleaners the appropriate jobs for women, followed by midwives (32.7 per cent), bar/restaurant (25.8 per cent). The jobs perceived most appropriate for men are construction workers (51.6 percent), taxi drivers (47.2 per cent), members of the police force (9.1 per cent) and physicians (8.7 per cent). About nine out of of ten people agreed with the statement that "It is perfectly acceptable for any woman in the family to have a paid job outside home if she wants one'' and ''Both Men and women should receive equal remuneration for a work of equal value.''

Women are more likely to own business or services than men (82.4 percent women and 70.8 percent men). Men are more likely to own agricultural businesses (21 percent) than women (11.1 per cent). Moreover, 8.3 per cent of men and 6.5 per cent women own manufacturing businesses respectively.

Three concrete examples of measures taken:

1. **National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC) Strategic Plan**

One significant endeavor undertaken by the Tanzanian government is the formulation and implementation of the National Economic Empowerment Council's (NEEC) Strategic Plan (2018/19 – 2022/23)[27]. This plan is an initial effort to empower various demographic groups, including women, men, youth, and people with disabilities, by facilitating access to commercial loans from local banks like NMB, CRDB, and TPB Bank. NEEC activities aim to integrate more women into the value chains of key economic sectors, including agriculture, extractive industries, tourism, manufacturing, trade, construction, and enabling sectors. This initiative not only fosters economic growth but also reduces poverty and promotes sustainable development. The allocation in Tanzania Mainland of TZS 631 billion in 2020 and 2021, benefitting 716,493 women (60% of the total), and TZS 743.7 billion in 2022/23 benefitting 3,288,186 women, which corresponds at the 54% of the total, for entrepreneurship endeavors, underscores the government's commitment to gender-inclusive economic empowerment.

In Zanzibar, the President's Office formulated the Economic and Empowerment Ministry for empowerment and credit initiatives (ZEEA, 2022/23), the URT continues to advance women's empowerment by providing small, interest-free loans to women entrepreneurship groups through the Women Development Fund. In 2023, the fund allocated and issued TZS 663.4 million in loans to 96 women at a 4% interest rate (MoCDGWSG, 2023). This initiative supports women in starting and expanding their businesses, thereby fostering economic growth and gender equality. Moreover, In Zanzibar a total of 427 jobs were created through empowerment

[27] sw1579593771-Strategic Plan for NEEC_HR.pdf (uwezeshaji.go.tz)

loans. The total beneficiaries of empowerment loans were 2,202,838 (56% of the total population) were female.

4. **Building Better Tomorrow-Youth Initiative for Agribusiness (BBT-YIA)**

Another flagship program spearheaded by the Ministry of Agriculture is the Building Better Tomorrow-Youth Initiative for Agribusiness (BBT-YIA)[28], 2022 to 2030. This initiative targets youth employment in agribusiness, with a focus on empowering local communities, including women, through innovative agricultural practices and land tenure rights training. Notably, the government has facilitated access to agricultural land for 282 young women through block farms under the BBT initiative. Collaborations with development partners and civil society organizations (CSOs), such as the Stand for Her Land Campaign (S4HL), further aim to increase women's land tenure security and awareness, bridging the gap between legal standards and practical implementation. The S4HL campaign is addressing discriminatory norms and traditions and working to increase women's participation in decision making to increase women's agency, voice and leadership.

3. Financial Inclusion and Women's Entrepreneurship Support

Tanzania has experienced rapid adoption of evolving digital technologies, which are now prevalent across multiple sectors of the economy and social life. These technologies provide opportunities to invest in digitalization initiatives aimed at reducing poverty, stimulating economic growth, and focusing on digital financial services. In Tanzania, 77% of women compared to 86% of men own a mobile phone, according to the 2019 Mobile Gender Gap Report[29]. Mobile money services have played a pivotal role in expanding financial inclusion, with a particular focus on leveraging major commercial banks like NMB[30]. Through the introduction of the Women Market proposition, NMB has ushered in a suite of digital solutions and products tailored to empower women economically. These offerings encompass micro savings wallets, digitized group accounts targeting women, with over 178,000 such accounts already opened by the bank. Additionally, NMB provides collateral-free digital loans ranging from USD 40 to USD 200 equivalent, making capital more accessible to women entrepreneurs. Also, 50 laptops and training on digital technology has been provided to 50 girls (GEP, 2023) with a focus on enhancing digital literacy skills and strengthening opportunities for women's engagement in ICT sector careers.

Moreover, Tanzania implements initiatives to support women's entrepreneurship, such as providing access to financing, business training, mentorship, and market linkages. These efforts aim to empower women economically and promote their participation in the formal economy. Initiatives based on Empowering women economically through entrepreneurship and

[28] Building a Better Tomorrow Document - BBT-YIA Booklet 2022.pdf (kilimo.go.tz)

[29] Adolescent girls and young women in Tanzania expand digital literacy and skills | UNESCO

[30] NBM 2024

employment opportunities (**4,4,2 programme)**, through which the Government has amended the Local Government Authorities Financial Act (2018) - Cap 290[31], with the addition of new Section 37A which requires all Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to set aside 10% of their revenue collection for purposes of providing interest free loans to registered groups of Women, Youth and Persons Living with Disabilities.

Social Protection Programs

Tanzania has introduced social protection programs targeting women in informal and non-standard employment, such as microfinance schemes, savings and credit cooperatives, and social safety nets. These programs aim to enhance women's economic security and resilience. For Tanzania Mainland three programmes are in place, including PSSF, NSSF, TASAF. The formulation and implementation of the Five-Year Development Plan III (2021-2026) marks a significant milestone, focusing on mainstreaming gender considerations across all sectors to ensure equitable progress. Additionally, the Gender Action Plan (GAP) for 2019-2021 in the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) reflects a tangible effort to reduce gender disparities and promote equal access to opportunities and resources, emphasizing the Forum's dedication to advancing gender equality. Another significant achievement was the establishment of the Zanzibar Economic Agency in 2022. This agency promotes and coordinates economic empowerment initiatives, particularly for women and youth in Zanzibar.

The **Special Groups Fund** allocated a total of TZS 50 billion when it was established in May 2022, targeting 4% for women, 4% for youth, and 2% for people with disabilities. Similarly, the **Youth Development Fund** allocated 3.4 billion, where 1808 women benefited from the fund. In Zanzibar, through economic empowerment programs such as INUKA or KHALIFA FUND. Tsh 24.7 billion were allocated for the period of March 2022 to October 2023 to offer loans for uplifting the citizens, particularly women. These financial opportunities have enabled women economic independence and employment creation (refer to third section on financial inclusion).[32]

As of end March 2022, a total of five (5) billion shillings were disbursed to eleven (11) councils to support the construction of business premises for youth, women and disabled as a strategy to decongest markets and ensure that markets operate in accordance with the health protocols. For example, Dodoma CC received TZS 500 million to finalize the construction of petty trader centers to ensure that traders do not operate in congested environments. This being among initiatives to empower women entrepreneurs as well a means to prevent the spread of COVID 19.

[31] Microsoft Word - CHAPTER 290-THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE ACT (tra.go.tz), p. 40

[32] https://www.una.or.tz/2020/11/02/making-10-work-for-youth-women-and-people-with-disabilities/

According to ILO (2022), approximately 67% of women classified as economically active are engaged in agriculture. Women farmers also contribute substantially to both commercial and subsistence agriculture, including livestock and fishing, as casual laborers and unpaid family workers. In Tanzania, the share of the adult population working in agriculture is higher than regional averages, especially for women (REPOA, 2021)[33]. Tanzania, just like other countries, has been affected by climate change in agriculture and other sectors. Various Government initiatives and interventions have been put in place to mitigate impacts of climate change in the country. Accelerating the uptake of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) has been a key priority action for the URT, the Second Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP II) (2018/2019 – 2023/2024)[34]. These policy instruments, among others, call for action to ensure resilience in agriculture and food security, including the scaling up of CSA and through uptake by smallholder farmers, an aspiration outlined in the ASDPII, in pursuit of 'enhanced agricultural productivity and profitability' and 'rural commercialization and value chain addition'.

7. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work, promote work-life and family balance and strengthen the rights of paid care workers?

Women's unpaid work burden is particularly concentrated and disproportionate in basic and routine household tasks. When considering only certain basic unpaid care and domestic tasks such as cooking, cleaning the house and the bathroom or toilet, washing clothes, and taking care of the elderly and the sick, Tanzanian women spend four times more time than men on these basic but essential household tasks. For instance, women spend about 90 minutes cooking for the household, compared to only 12 minutes for men. Unpaid work, such as fetching water and firewoods is also often connected to instances of sexual violence against women and girls. Similarly, because of those socially and constructed attributed roles women are more likely to be disproportionately impacted by the results of climate change, in case of natural disasters or displacement. Decision-making power over household consumption is largely in the hands of men, especially in rural areas. Men are often the exclusive decision makers within Tanzania's households in regard to basic spending on food and clothing as well as large and/or productive purchases such as a house, land, equipment or farm input (SIGI 2022)[35].

As part of its Generation Equality Forum Commitments, the United Republic of Tanzania adopted the second Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights, which emphasizes reducing women's workload by establishing and developing community childcare and early childhood development centers and promoting their participation in economic activities. At the Generation

[33] Tanzania-SDG-Scorecard-2021-Afrobarometer-7-June-21-1.pdf (repoa.or.tz)

[34] ASDP_II_-ENGLISH_VERSION_.pdf (kilimo.go.tz)

[35] SIGI Country Report for Tanzania (nbs.go.tz), pp 41-43

Equality Forum in 2021, Tanzania made commitments aimed at enhancing women's economic justice and rights. One significant aspect of these commitments was focused on alleviating the burden of care that disproportionately falls on women. This includes initiatives to support women in balancing their responsibilities at home with opportunities for economic empowerment and participation in the workforce. Such commitments are crucial for advancing gender equality by addressing structural barriers that hinder women's full participation in society and the economy (Gender and Women Development Policy 2023).

The following are examples of initiatives introduced and implemented by the Government to address women's unpaid care and domestic work:

1. Promotion of Clean Cooking Energy: Under the leadership of H.E Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, Tanzania has prioritized initiatives aimed at promoting clean cooking energy through the Cooking Energy Action Plan (CEAP) within the Rural Energy Master Plan (REMP)[36]. The strategic objective of these plans is to encourage the adoption of modern energy sources like gas and electricity for cooking, thereby reducing the burden of traditional cooking practices, particularly on women. By facilitating access to clean cooking energy, Tanzania has witnessed a significant increase in households using gas and electricity for cooking, rising from 2.5% in 2012 to 13.7% in 2022. This transition not only improves health outcomes but also creates economic opportunities, contributing to the reduction of the time burden of traditional cooking practices, particularly on women.

Moreover, The Government in collaboration with various stakeholders, has developed the National Clean Cooking Strategy 2024-2034[37] which aims to achieve an 80% adoption rate of clean cooking among Tanzanians by 2034. The strategy has been developed in line with national and International policies, laws, regulations and guidelines related to clean cooking including the United Nations Sustainable Development goals (SDGs) 2030, the African Union Agenda 2063, the Tanzania Sustainable Energy for All Agenda (SEforALL 2015), and the National Development Vision for 2025.(National Clean Cooking Strategy 2024- 2034)

2. Gender integration in the energy sector has been recognized as crucial: In line with the existing energy policies, such as the National Energy Policy (NEP, 2015)[38], The Rural Energy Fund (REF), Scaling up Renewable Energy Program (2016), Power System Master Plan, 2012–2030, efforts are undertaken to improve gender representation in the energy sector and produce evidence from case studies on the application of gender-sensitive approaches in promoting equal opportunities for women and men in access to and control over sustainable energy services. Adding to this, several recommendations have been formulated with the aim of

[36] Rural Energy Master Plan - REMP (rea.go.tz)

[37] NATIONAL CLEAN COOKING STRATEGY (2024-2034)_Official Document(1) (nishati.go.tz)

[38] en-1622283004-National Energy Policy (NEP), 2015.pdf (nishati.go.tz)

further strengthening the policy environment and institutional structural capacity such as to increase recognition of the importance of gender among energy stakeholders and to improve access to key energy services to women and to affect the transition from policy into practice.

Currently, 78.4% of the total population in Tanzania mainland have access to electricity, up from 67.5% in 2016/17[39]. With the connection rate to grid electricity standing at 37.7%, and a further 30.4% using solar systems for lighting, most households still lack grid electricity access in Tanzania. Cooking energy is largely provided by solid biomass with 89.7% of households using firewood and charcoal. Increasing access to modern energy is a priority for the government of Tanzania, which has set goals of achieving 75% electricity coverage and of 75% of the population having clean cooking options (SE4ALL Action Agenda, 2015)[40]. The cost of a household grid connection in rural areas is very low due to subsidies from the Rural Energy Funds, under the Rural Energy Agency (REA), to accelerate rural electrification. Urban connections are provided through the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO). A recent major development is the increase in the uptake of electricity for lighting, and a corresponding reduced use of kerosene for lighting (from 22.3% of households in 2016 to currently 6.4%), a trend encouraged by an increase in the price of kerosene (REA and NBS, 2020). Electricity generation has more than doubled since 2012 to above 6000 GWh in 2019. The installed grid capacity in 2019 was 1,566 MW of which 63% is from fossil fuels, 36% from hydropower, and 1% is produced from biomass (PSMP Update 2020) (Ministry of Energy 2020)[41].

The key gender issues for which data is available are female employment and decision-making, and energy sources for cooking. The available data on employment in the energy sector indicate 20% of employees are female (data from 2014) (ILFSR NBS, 2015). Unofficial indications are that women currently make up a larger part of the workforce: 44% in the Ministry of Energy (MoE), 20% at the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) and 26% in the Rural Energy Agency (REA). With women filling 50% of ministerial-level positions (Deputy Minister and Permanent Secretary in the Energy Sector), the representation of women and men in high-level decision making in the sector is balanced. In terms of energy access and use for cooking, the Energy Access and Use Situation Report of 2020[42] indicates that only about 8.1% of households in Tanzania use clean energy sources for cooking. In 92% of households, it is mainly women, as the ones responsible for cooking, who bear the burden of collecting firewood and using inefficient technologies. This negatively affects their health, time and productivity.

[39] Country-brief-Tanzania_Nov2020_final.pdf (energia.org), p. 4
[40] SE4ALL_Post Validation_AA-Final.unlocked.pdf (seforall.org)
[41] en-1638532283-PSMP 2020 UPDATE FINAL signed.pdf (nishati.go.tz),
[42] ENERGY ACCESS AND USE SITUATION SURVEY IN TANZANIA MAINLAND – APRIL 2020 (rea.go.tz)

3. Strengthening Financial Inclusivity through Digital Infrastructure: Recognizing the limitations of banks in reaching isolated rural areas, especially among women and youth, Tanzania has prioritized the enhancement of financial inclusivity through digital infrastructure. The government's initiatives to develop national identification cards (NIDA), mandatory for sim card and mobile money registration, have significantly expanded access to financial services. With 86% of the total population utilizing connected devices, including 50% women and 50% men[43], digital financial services have emerged as a vital tool in reducing the time and effort spent on traditional financial transactions, which can contribute to the burden of unpaid work.

4. Institutional Strengthening and Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality: Tanzania has undertaken comprehensive institutional strengthening efforts and policy frameworks to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, thus addressing the root causes of unpaid care and domestic work disparities. Through initiatives like the Tanzania Generational Equality Program (TGEP 2021 - 2026), the government aims to accelerate programs for investment and implementation on gender equality, with a focus on poverty eradication and financing for gender equality. Additionally, legal and regulatory reviews, such as the National Gender and Women's Development Policy (2023) and labor laws, aim to facilitate formalization and provision of funds, promoting women's economic independence and reducing the disproportionate burden of unpaid care and domestic work. These funds include revolving funds for petty traders for Tanzania mainland and ZEEA for Zanzibar.

8. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce the gender digital divide?

Tanzania through its 2023 Gender Policy has recognized a gender digital divide and the gap of gender and digital services. However, the government has been actively addressing the challenge and acted:

Implementation of The African Girls Can Code Initiative (AGCCI) under URT's Generation Equality Forum Commitments (Binti digital): This programme trained and equipped 50 Tanzanian girls with laptops in its second phase of the programme. The girls received a Training of Trainers (ToT) to create a pool of trainers. The ToT was organized in 2022 with the bringing together of trainees from 11 of the target countries. In June 2024, two additional handovers of laptops - one in Mainland and one in Zanzibar- took place within the framework of the African Girls Can Code "Binti Dijitali" initiative[44].

Government in collaboration with stakeholders is venturing in developing the digital market through social networks: For instance, the Tanzania Women Chamber of commerce

[43] https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2022-tanzania

[44] Final- Final-AGCCI 2nd phase launch report-May 2022_0.pdf (unwomen.org)

has developed a digital market platform known as iSOKO. This platform provides and promotes market opportunities to women entrepreneurs. To date more than 15,000 women entrepreneurs have registered to iSOKO.

Promoting Girls in Science, Engineering, Technology, and Mathematics (STEM): The Tanzanian government actively promotes the participation of girls in STEM fields. To facilitate this, The Government has established 26 special schools for girls (one in each region). The program significantly contributed to the increase of the number of girls who graduated in STEM in 2022 (41.8%) of all science graduates[45].

Dr Samia Scholarship Program: Tanzania recognizes the gender disparity in STEM and technical vocational education and training (TVET). To address this challenge, the country has launched transformative initiatives to empower girls in these areas. Organizations such as Tanzania Women in Engineering (TWIE) and Women in Science and Engineering in Tanzania (WISE-T) actively challenge gender stereotypes and enhance technical skills. WISE-T additionally offers mentorship and connects girls with inspirational role models, fostering a supportive environment for their success in STEM and TVET fields. President Samia Suluhu Hassan's scholarship initiative underscores the government's commitment to removing financial barriers and ensuring equitable access to quality education for young women pursuing careers in technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine. Education plays a crucial role in economically empowering girls and young women. The government has implemented various strategies, including providing free education from primary through high school, expanding registered Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers and establishing community-based ECD centers as part of the NPA-VWA (2017/18-2022/23). Similarly, Secular No. 2 of 2021 facilitates the readmission of girls who had dropped out of school due to reasons like pregnancy, with improvements made to school infrastructure to ensure a conducive environment for girls' full participation in their studies. In addition, the Spinster and Single Parent Children Protection Act No. 4 of 2005[46] allow for the re-enrollment of schoolgirls in Zanzibar after giving birth, and a similar re-entry program exists for mainland Tanzania. The Samia Scholarship Fund established in 2022/23 supports girls pursuing science subjects at higher education institutions, benefitting 80 students in 2022/23 and 268 students in 2023/24, totaling 348 beneficiaries.

In Zanzibar, a program supports female STEM graduates: particularly in engineering, by offering them two six-month internships over five years. This initiative aims to enhance their employability and reduce the gender gap in the Ministry of Energy. The Ministry of Water, Energy, and Minerals in Zanzibar has initiated the ZESTA project[47], which includes a component dedicated to supporting women in the energy sector, particularly female engineers.

[45] sw1694780531-URT Midpoint Moment Report 00.pdf (jamii.go.tz), P. 4

[46] 1674645912.pdf (zanzibarassembly.go.tz)

[47] Development Projects : Zanzibar Energy Sector Transformation and Access Project - P169561 (worldbank.org)

The project aims to provide scholarships to empower Zanzibari women in this field. Currently, 15 female employees have successfully applied to colleges, received admissions, and are set to begin their studies in October 2023 as part of this initiative. In Zanzibar, Every Adolescent Girl Learn Program (2022) has been launched. Examples of the schools include Zanzibar Commission School offering business and science subjects, Al – Ihsa, Ben –Mbela, located in Unguja and Utaani located in Pemba. About 17,000 secondary school girls have benefited. Through the development and review of different policies including the National Microfinance Policy (2017)[48] and the Microfinance Act (2018)[49], the URT provides a more favorable environment for women in accessing digital financial services.

9. In the past five years, how has the macroeconomic and fiscal policy environment affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country, and what macroeconomic policies has your country implemented in support of a more gender-equal economy?

Tanzania has seen an annual GDP gain from 4.8 in 2020 to 4.9 in 2021 and decline slightly to 4.7 in 2022. More recently, Tanzania's economic growth has shown a positive trend.

Efforts have been made to ensure that Domestic Revenue Resources are effectively collected and better spent. The government has managed to review non-tax revenue collection by laws. The revision of revenue collection by laws was intended to support Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in collection of non-tax revenue. At LGAs, Revenue Collection system (TAUSI) has been upgraded whereby some of the modules have been developed such as Point of Sale application module, Land sale module, Liquor license module, service levy module, external agent module and Business License Module. Currently the system allows taxpayers to apply for licenses online and issue electronic licenses. In ensuring gender is mainstreamed in LGAs revenue collection, GoT has issued a circular to all Local Government Authority in considering women and disabled in revenue collection procedures. Currently, 15% of women, youth and people with disabilities (PWD) have been considered in revenue collection procedures and processes. Women, youth and PWD have been considered in using Point of Sale (PoS) machines in revenue collection (Public Financial Management Reforms Programme – MoF)[50]. Generally, the Domestic Revenue Outturns have been at an increasing rate of 85%, 83%, 90% and 96% in the financial years 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22, respectively.

The Ministry of Finance and Planning integrated gender targets for the first time in its Public Financial Management Reform Programme (PFMRP) within three out of the five strategic objectives in the PFMRP Strategic Plan (2022-2027)[51]. This commitment provides a concrete

[48] National Microfinance Policy 2017 - Tanzania | MFW4A - Making Finance Work for Africa
[49] The Microfinance Act, 2018 (mof.go.tz)
[50] Public Finance Management Reform Programme Phase VI.pdf (mof.go.tz)
[51] ibid.

policy-level entry point for implementing Gender Responsive Budgeting in Tanzania and is in line with SDG indicator 5.c.1. Prioritization of Gender and Equity budgeting into the national budget. Support towards the the President' Office to benchmark initiatives in gender planning and budgeting which ignited commencement of trainings for all sector ministries leading to allocation of Tshs 59.48 billion towards activities specifically on women and vulnerable people of Zanzibar in six pilot ministries (National Budget Speech, 2024)[52].

In 2023, the United Republic of Tanzania launched its third National Financial Inclusion Framework (2023-2028) to enhance access and usage of affordable and high-quality financial products and services that improve financial well-being and livelihood of all groups including women, youth and PWD in the country. This policy framework provides a set of rules or guidance that facilitates collaboration between public and private sector in implementing national financial inclusion interventions. At present, the formal financial inclusion has grown from 65% (2017) to 76% (2023) which is an increase of 11%.

The United Republic of Tanzania, "Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023" (UHI) Bill on universal insurance has been passed by the parliament which will be partly financed by taxes. This will result in a decrease of the burden for women. The UHI Act (2023), provides for reforms in regulation, governance, health service delivery, and financing of health services to address the fragmentation of financing arrangements of existing health systems by combining the formal public health insurance and the informal Community Health Fund (ICHF). It further provides for the legal and policy frameworks to formalize the needed reforms in the journey towards progressive realization of the UHC goals. Previous NHIF reforms were inadequate to solve high out-of-pocket health expenditures, regulate the NHIF, enforce mandatory insurance, and hence its limitations in promoting access to health for all. Furthermore, the health financing system in Tanzania is characterized by high fragmentation with many financiers and modes of financing that lead to significant inefficiency in the use of resources. The various modes of financing in Tanzania include OOP payments (with exemptions and waivers for those who cannot pay), and third-party payments financed by households, government, voluntary public community health funds, voluntary micro-health schemes, private health management organizations, private health insurance, public health insurance, and voluntary health benefits through pension funds. The Act is intended to address factors constraining the availability of better services for all in Tanzania, especially vulnerable populations that include women, children, and elderly.

The Ministry of Agriculture in Zanzibar has taken special measures by incorporating an Annual Budgeting Framework within the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Within this

[52] https://www.mof.go.tz/uploads/documents/en-1710153489-HOTUBA%20YA%20MHE.%20WAZIRI%20WA%20FEDHA%20AKIWASILISHA%20MAPENDEKEZO%20YA%20MFUMO%20NA%20UKOMO%20WA%20BAJETI%20YA%20SERIKALI%20KWA%20MWAKA%202024-25%2011.03.2024%20-%20Bungeni%20(1).pdf

framework, particular attention has been given to capacity building efforts targeting 7,566 women, identified as a key thematic group responsible for fostering a nutritious generation in the country. Moreover, capacity building initiatives have been extended to 17,589 farmers, focusing on profitable and sustainable agricultural practices that promote ecological farming methods. It is worth noting that 10,500 women have received training in proper home gardening techniques for horticultural produce. These initiatives align with the SDG two of zero hunger.

Tanzania has put priorities on measures to improve efficiency and effectiveness of expenditure programs and boost tax-revenue mobilization.

ii. Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

Critical areas of concern:

A. Women and Poverty
B. Education and Training of women
C. Women and health
I. Human Rights of women
L. The girl child

10. In the last five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls?

Tanzania had made notable progress towards poverty reduction. The progress, however, has been slow in recent years. Poverty only declined marginally, reaching a headcount rate of 26.4 percent (2018), and down to 25.7 percent (Tanzania Voluntary National Review 2023) with 9.3 percent of population living below the food poverty line 2020 (AADPD10, 2023). Moreover, in Tanzania mainland, the basic poverty rate for female headed households is slightly higher at 27.4 percent while basic poverty for male headed households is at 26 percent. Similarly, the proportion of people living below the food poverty line in Zanzibar declined from 10.8 to 9.3 percent between 2014/15 and 2019/20. Furthermore, in Zanzibar, poverty rate in male-headed households declined by about 6 percentage points (from 30.5 to 24.4) between 2014/15 and 2019/20 while the poverty rate for female-headed households remained the same (30.2) within the same periods.

In November 2023, the National Social Protection Policy 2022 was approved, with the intention to provide a more comprehensive framework to address the nation’s evolving social protection challenges (VNR, 2023).

The Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Programme[53] was established to improve the standards of people living in extreme poverty. The Government has further been implementing the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) II, operating within National Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Instruments. Evaluation of PSSN I done in 2022 indicates that there were 1,371,038 households with a total of 6,596,820 Program beneficiaries compared to 1,279,433 households with 6,396,620 beneficiaries in the corresponding period in 2021. The increase was due to new households from 7,217 villages not covered in the first phase of the Program. Out of PSSN Program beneficiaries, 3,356,621 were women (50.9 percent) and 3,240,199 were men. In addition, 617,674 children under five years of age are required to attend clinics, equivalent to 9.7 percent of all beneficiaries. Moreover, primary and secondary school beneficiaries aged between 6 to 18 years were 2,657,825 (40.6 percent) of all beneficiaries and beneficiaries aged between 19 to 60 years were 2,235,971 (33.9 percent). Furthermore, elders above 60 years were 1,085,350, equivalent to 16.5 percent of all beneficiaries. As of 2022, a total of 1,312.8 billion shillings was disbursed to Program beneficiaries through Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) compared to 1,047.7 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 25.3 percent. The funds include 5.542 billion shillings disbursed through Tanzania COVID - 19 Socio Economic Response Plan (TCRP). The increase of disbursed funds was due to a rise in the number of households affected by COVID-19 and cash transfers made to households whose implementation areas were closed during Program evaluation. In addition, funds disbursed through TCRP benefited 114,714 households. The funds were used to purchase basic household needs such as food, school uniforms and establishment of small-scale businesses to improve livelihood.

In 2018, Tanzania reviewed the Local Government Finance Act[54], it added a special provision for offering loans to women, Youths and People with Disability. Since 2018, the government has offered over 118.82 billion Tanzanian Shillings to about 15,000 women groups (PO-RALG, 2023).

The government established the Women Development Fund, which has provided loans totaling over 28 billion to special groups, including women and youths. Strengthening these efforts through various programs is essential to promote gender equality (AADPD10, 2023).The Youth Development Fund provided capital to youth entrepreneurs. From 2019 to 2022, the fund has provided loans amounting to TZS 7.7 billion to 6,619 youths (AADPD10, 2023).

The government launched the Building a Better Tomorrow (BBT) (2022-2030)[55] which aims to facilitate the participation of women and youth in Agribusiness to provide them employment, to increase production and increase the contribution of agriculture to the national income as well

[53] Tanzania's-Productive-Social-Safety-Net-2015.pdf (nbs.go.tz)

[54] Microsoft Word - CHAPTER 290-THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE ACT (tra.go.tz)

[55] Building_a_Better_Tomorrow_Document_-_BBT-YIA_Booklet_2022.pdf (kilimo.go.tz)

as raising the standard of living to Tanzanian community and to promote the agricultural sector to ten percent by 2030 (Agenda 10/30). In the first batch the program has benefitted 686 youths where 246 are female (MoA, 2024). Moreover, the government launched the Tanzania agricultural inputs support project (TAISP) (2022 - 2028) with the aim of boosting local food production and strengthening the resilience of the food system to mitigate short- and long-term risk and climate change stresses in Tanzania. The project development objective is to improve production, productivity and profitability of priority crops (wheat, sunflower and rice) by scaling up the delivery of affordable inputs to smallholder farmers in the target areas. The project is implemented in 14 regions where 4,800,000 are expected to benefit directly, including 40 percent women and youth (MoA, 2024). Similarly, in Zanzibar all public funds have been merged under the Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Agency (ZEEA) as stipulated in the Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Act no. 2 of 2022. In 2023, a total of 7.324 billion were disbursed to 1,314 women and 2,666 men.

Zanzibar launched the Blue Economy Gender Strategy and Action Plan 2022[56]. The strategy has enhanced fish production in Zanzibar and is of great importance to the local economy. Up to 2024 the sector has benefitted total number of 50,218 fishers, out of whom 43,080 are male (86%) and 7,138 are female (14%). The total number of fishers who harvest using vessels is 35,652 and the number of fishers who harvest on foot (foot fishers) is 14,566. In the fish harvesting subsector, 49% of those who harvest fish by foot for incomes and food are women. In the postharvest subsector, women engage in fish processing and fish trade. In the fish processing subsector, 19% of women manage a well-organized value chain involving the processing of small pelagic, destined for regional markets.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has conducted education reforms to address the educational needs of children and adolescents. These reforms aim to equip adolescents with essential skills, ensuring both boys and girls, including women, receive the necessary education. In line with this, Zanzibar is revising its education policy to incorporate the recommendations from the Zanzibar Education Reforms and align with the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050. This vision seeks to transform the education system to develop human capital that supports economic and social development. Additionally, Zanzibar is introducing a competence-based curriculum to further enhance the skills of adolescents, including young women.

Traditionally, many communities deprived women and girls from access, control and ownership of land. To address this, the Government of Tanzania has put measures to increase access, ownership, use and control of Land for women and girls through the implementation of gender transformative provisions under the National Land Policy of 1995, the Land Act no. 4 of 1999, and Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999, and Land Regulations of 2001, and Zanzibar Land Policy

[56] Zanzibar Blue Economy Policy.pdf (blueeconomysmz.go.tz)

2018 and Land Tenure (Amendment) no. 15 of 2003 for Zanzibar. These policies protect the rights of occupancy (or access to), use and management of land to enhance social, economic, political, and environmental developments towards poverty alleviation.

The government of Tanzania is currently undertaking flagship initiatives to increase land ownership and security of tenure for communities including women such as the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) and Building Better Tomorrow (BBT). The Land Tenure Improvement Program has registered a total of Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) 21,500 whereby 32% of CCROs were issued to women. The LTIP has also adjugated 154,000 land parcels whereby 28% are for women.

This allocation appears to stem from the Government Budget Speech 23/24 Summary, which emphasizes community development services. The government allocated 18.5 billion TZS to support special groups, including small traders, by enhancing their business environment through the provision of soft loans. Additionally, 4.9 billion shillings were allocated to enhance Gender Equality and Women's Economic Empowerment (Generation of Equality Forum – GEF). The government has started offering loans to small business-persons where in 2024/25 the government has set aside 18.5 billion Tanzania shillings for that. à NMB bank offers the following Agri loan - interest free for women.

11. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

In recent years, Tanzania has taken significant strides to enhance access to social protection for women and girls, particularly in the areas of social security insurance, social assistance, and welfare programs. These efforts have been coordinated by the Department of Social Protection within the Prime Minister's Office – Labour, Youth, Employment, and Persons with Disability (PMO-LYED)[57] for policy making and coordination of social protection initiatives. The PMO-LYED also oversees the social security funds such as the Public Services Social Security Fund (PSSSF), the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and the Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF), while the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) functions are under the Ministry of Health. Furthermore, the improved Community Health Fund (iCHF) is under the President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government, social welfare services are executed by the Ministry for Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, and the Tanzania Social Action Trust Fund (TASAF) is under the President's Office, Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA). This analysis covers the four areas of social protection and welfare: (i) social security insurance, (ii) social assistance, (iii) labor youth, and (iv) employment programmes including social welfare and disabilities programmes.

[57] PMO-LYED | Home (kazi.go.tz)

On average, the pension funds are paying 80 billion Tanzania Shillings per month to retired employees and dependents. Additionally, through social welfare, the Ministry has assisted 30 women in difficult circumstances with a stipend of Tsh. 30,000 each Month.

1. Poor Households Support Program

The Poor Households Support Program aims to alleviate poverty among vulnerable households, particularly focusing on mothers and women in difficult circumstances, by providing financial assistance and promoting economic empowerment. The program targets households led by women facing economic hardships, including single mothers, widows, and economically disadvantaged families. From 2013 to 2019, the program disbursed a total of Sh 29,323,068,353 to support 33,532 household mothers, enabling their participation in savings groups and household economic growth initiatives. From 2020 to 2023, an increased budget of TZS 39,516,729,088 was allocated to support 49,088 mothers, fostering empowerment through savings groups. The program has contributed to poverty reduction and women's economic empowerment by providing financial stability and enabling participation in savings and economic initiatives.

2. Social Pension Fund in Zanzibar

Zanzibar's Social Pension Fund focuses on providing financial assistance and social services to elderly women, men, and individuals with disabilities to improve their economic and social well-being. The program targets elderly women and men, and individuals with disabilities who are economically vulnerable and in need of social support. Through three Elderly Homes, Zanzibar has been able to care for a total of 68 elderly individuals, comprising 27 women and 41 men. The total amount of funds utilized for the period from 2018 to 2023 across all three Elderly Homes amounted to 1,080,000,000 (MCDEGC). Additionally, the monthly pension for elderly women -*17,321* - increased from Sh 20,000 in 2017 to Sh 50,000 by 2023, making up 57% of the total pension beneficiaries in Zanzibar by the end of FY 2023/24 (POFP, 2024). The program has significantly improved the economic and social conditions of elderly women and individuals with disabilities by providing monthly pensions and access to social services. Increasing the pension amount has enhanced the economic independence and well-being of elderly women. Establishing specialized care centers has facilitated tailored support for vulnerable groups, ensuring their specific needs are addressed effectively. Among the 3,900 women with disabilities, a number have benefited from economic and social service (Tanzania Social Protection Policy, 2022).

Zanzibar has established a total number of 11 orphanage centers where since 2019 a total of 1,884 orphans have been served, including 37 percent girls. The government has also established 3 elderly care centers where since 2019 a total of 457 elderly have benefitted including 45 percent of elderly women.

12. In five years, what actions has your country taken to improve health and WASH outcomes for women and girls in your country? In the past

Tanzania has an extensive rural health infrastructure that affords 80% of the population to access a health facility within five kilometers of their home. The National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)[58] was established to improve public and private sector employees' access to quality healthcare services. As of March 2019, the fund had registered 4,217,211 new beneficiaries, equivalent to 8 percent of the total population. In 2001, the Community Health Fund (CHF) was established to serve workers in the informal sector, and by 2019, this fund had served 13,029,636 beneficiaries, representing 25 per cent of the entire population.

Furthermore, other successes include establishing a free healthcare program for pregnant women, children under the age of 5, and the elderly and improving services for various groups, including adolescents from poor households. Despite various government efforts to strengthen social security services, many areas in the country still need access to these services. Social security funds only cover 6 percent of all employees in the country, with many women in the informal sector still not benefiting from this service (FSPPMP, 2020/21-2029/30). (National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023).

55% of Public Health centers provide CEmONC service; Upgraded Regional Hospital to provide Specialized Services such as Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pediatrics, Internal medicine, Radiology, and so forth; Introduced Super Specialized Services at Zonal, Specialized and National Hospital such services 22 are renal transplant, cochlear implant, cardiothoracic surgery, Orthopedics, oncology surgeries, and so on, which reduced referral abroad and started to attract medical tourism. Zanzibar has seen the number of medical doctors increasing from 307 in 2021 to 310 in 2022. Similarly, the number of clinical officers increased from 327 to 371 over the same period.

The government has developed a National Post-MDG Agenda which seeks to improve maternal, newborn, and child health as one of its major objectives, the agenda has facilitated construction of 9,693 health centers special building for the provision of mother and child health services in all government services and free health delivery for children under five year and pregnant women that resulted to increase of the proportion of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in each period who received antenatal care services at list four or more visit has increased from below 40 percent in the early 2000s to about 65 percent in 2022 (NBS). Moreover, in improving health care, the government enacted the Universal Health Coverage Policy in 2023, to ensure widespread access to health care services and protect the right to

[58] Home | National Health Insurance Fund (nhif.or.tz)

health services for Tanzanian citizens regardless of their ability to pay, registration processes are ongoing. The policy expects to benefit 61 million Tanzanians.

Tanzania asserts good health and well-being for its population. Since 2019, the maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births has decreased from 556 to 220 in 2021/22, mainly attributed to improvement in access to health care. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel decreased, from 92.7 percent (2019) to 85 percent (2022). The under-five year mortality rate per 1,000 live births has declined from 67 (2019) to 43 (2022) supported by improvement of modern medical equipment, health infrastructure and nutritional interventions. Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) has also declined from 25 in 2015 to 24 in 2021. Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care amounted to 49.6 in 2022. Primary health centers which have integrated reproductive health information, services and commodities in their services provision. A total of 502 health centers out of 1,016 centers - equal to 49.4 %- have been renovated to be able to provide contraceptive services (CEMoNC), also hospitals with special wards for Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs) have increased from 165 to 175 in 2023. iii. In Zanzibar there are 14 Youth Friendly Service (YFS) centers in the 11 districts (including 4 in Pemba). These are either public and privately owned centers.

According to TDHS-MIS 2022[59], 65% of women received 4 or more ANC visits during the pregnancy that resulted in their last live birth in the 2 years before the TDHS. Similarly, 81% of women took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy. Nearly 9 in 10 women received ANC from a skilled provider for their last live birth in the two years' ranges from 65% in Njombe to 100% in Kagera, Kusini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba. Slightly over half of women who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their last live birth. Among women with a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, 61% received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their last stillbirth.

Access to clean and safe water and sanitation services in the mainland improved significantly. In rural areas, 77% of the population now has access to these services, benefiting approximately 3,575,919 households. In urban areas, 88% of the population enjoys improved water and sanitation services, benefiting around 2,345,537 households. Mainland Tanzania's National Water Policy 2002 and ongoing revisions emphasize effective water resource management. The improved access to clean water has reduced the unpaid care work burden and enhanced livelihoods to women. Similarly, Zanzibar's commitment to gender equality in water and sanitation services is evident through the **Zanzibar Water and Sanitation Policy 2023**, and **the Water Act No.4 of 2006**, which established Water Management Authorities to ensure equitable water supply and resource management. These collective efforts contribute

[59] The United Republic of Tanzania - The 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (nbs.go.tz)

significantly to gender empowerment and improved access to essential services in both regions. The few adolescent-focused programmes operating in Tanzania reach about 3.4 million. This number seems substantial, but the national impact is limited, because each Programme targets only 50,000 – 100,000 adolescents on average. Time limits and financial restrictions constrain programmes from scaling up (NAIA-AHW 2021/22-2024/25)[60].

The National Accelerated Action and Investment Agenda for Adolescent Health and Wellbeing (NAIA-AHW) (2021/22-2024/25) outlines six pillars of focus: preventing HIV, teenage pregnancies, violence, improving nutrition, promoting education, and fostering economic opportunities. These pillars aim to address the disproportionate impact of these issues on adolescents and bridge existing gaps in programming. The NAIA-AHW emphasizes the interconnectedness of these pillars, advocating for a holistic approach to adolescent health and wellbeing. Priority interventions are identified to drive immediate impact, while complementary interventions are acknowledged for their importance in the medium to long term.

Efforts under the NAIA-AHW are targeted at both national and subnational levels, with a focus on coordination and implementation across 89 District Councils in 13 regions. Investments include infrastructure development in schools, water and sanitation facilities, healthcare facilities, and child protection initiatives. The estimated cost of implementing these interventions over four years amounts to TZS 1.338 trillion. Central to the success of the NAIA-AHW is the efficient operation of its coordination structure and active engagement of adolescents themselves. By addressing immediate gaps and fostering long-term sustainability, Tanzania can harness the potential of its adolescent population, paving the way for a healthier and more prosperous future.

Cervical cancer is the most common cancer in Tanzania. There are 18.8 million women over the age of 14 who are at risk of developing cervical cancer. Every year 10,241 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 6,525 die from the disease (HPV, Fact Sheet 2023)[61]. Vaccination against Human Papilloma Virus (HPV is a cost-effective measure to prevent this cancer and reduce prevalence and in 2018, the Tanzanian government introduced the HPV vaccine for 14-years-old girls nationwide. Since then, progress has been made and coverage increased although subnational disparities prevail. In 2021, 79% of all 14-year-old girls had received the first dose (out of two doses) of HPV (WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage - WUENIC 2022). In July 2023, the Ministry of Health, with the support of partners, developed the HPV vaccination coverage improvement plan in line with the activities laid out in the national immunization strategy, focusing on all councils with the highest number of zero dose and under-vaccinated girls for HPV. In April 2024, a national multi-age

[60] en1654074235-NAIA-AHW 2021.22 - 2024.25_ Final.pdf (jamii.go.tz)

[61] Tanzania: Human Papillomavirus and Related Cancers, Fact Sheet 2023 (hpvcentre.net)

cohort (MAC) campaign was conducted and reached 4,785,564 girls aged 9-14, constituting 96% of all girls in this age group. At the same time, the country switched from a one dose to a two-dose regimen which will enable higher coverage and thereby protection moving forward.

Between 2019/20 and 2022/23, production of food crops in the country continued to be stable to ensure food security where the Food Self-Sufficiency ratio reached an average of 120.8 percent over the period. These efforts have facilitated the reduction of the death of pregnant mothers from 556 up to 104 for every 100,000 births and reduction of deaths of under five years children from 67 in 2016 to 43 in March 2024 to every 1,000 deliveries (MoH, 2024 budget speech)

In Tanzania, the government has made significant strides in advancing the rights of persons with disabilities and addressing gender disparities. This effort has been complemented by capacity-building initiatives that have educated key stakeholders on gender-responsive and disability-inclusive programming. Additionally, a national gender and HIV assessment in 2020[62] examined the link between gender inequality and HIV vulnerability, informing strategic directions for the 2020-2025 HIV response. These actions are aligned with national and global commitments to eliminate gender inequalities, end violence and discrimination, and achieve the 95-95-95 Targets by 2025. Deaths caused by HIV/AIDS have decreased from 29,000 in 2022 to 22,000 up to March 2024 (MoH, 2024 budget speech); TB deaths have reduced from 25,800 in 2022 up to 18,100 in March 2024 (MoH, 2024 budget speech).

13. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls, including in sectors where they are underrepresented?

The 2000 Gender Policy addressed gaps in increasing girls' participation in education. These gaps included low enrolment and high dropout rates, gender-insensitive curricula, limited participation of girls in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) subjects, and the need to educate parents on the importance of educating girls. Additionally, the Policy emphasized enhancing education through Folk Development College, as well as the construction of primary and secondary schools, including boarding schools, to reduce the dropout rate, especially among female students.

Efforts have focused on strengthening the education system to address gender issues within curricula, textbooks, teaching methods, and learning techniques. To improve female students' attendance and academic performance, the government has continued to build female-friendly infrastructure, such as dormitories in secondary schools, sanitation facilities, toilets, and water services. Furthermore, to reduce dropout rates, the policy has supported the implementation of

[62] Microsoft Word - TZA_2020_countryreport.docx (unaids.org)

laws prohibiting discrimination and protecting girls. This includes amendments to the Education Act, Chapter 353[63], which bans marriage for primary or secondary school students. The law also imposes a minimum sentence of 30 years imprisonment for any man who impregnates a student and five years' imprisonment for anyone who aids or persuades a primary or secondary school girl to marry while still in school.

As a result of these efforts, enrolment in primary education (Standard I-VII) increased from 8,298,377 (4,218,377 girls and 4,079,905 boys) in 2015 to 11,196,788 (5,639,081 girls and 5,557,707 boys) in 2021. In secondary education, the number of students enrolled in Forms 1-6 rose from 1,774,383 (953,394 girls and 871,410 boys) in 2015 to 2,671,927 (1,389,613 girls and 1,282,314 boys) in 2021 (BEST, 2021). Additionally, students in higher learning institutions increased from 213,829 (83,844 women and 129,985 men) in 2017/18 to 295,919 (130,030 women and 165,889 men) in 2021/22.

Efforts are being made to strengthen the Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA), which operates 42 colleges, and the Folk Development Colleges (FDCs), which manage 55 colleges, to create supportive environments and opportunities for adolescent boys and girls who miss out on formal education. Through the Alternative Learning Skills Development (ALSD)[64] project in 2022, 3,333 female students received education after dropping out of school or not being enrolled for various reasons. Additionally, the Higher Education Students' Loans Board (HESLB) improved access to higher education loans for female students, including those with disabilities and orphans from low-income families. Between 2014/15 and 2019/20, 717,710 students benefited from loans, with 51.5 percent female students[65].

According to the National Economic Report (2021), 49,591 girls and 187,589 boys completed vocational training. In 2021, the Nelson Mandela Institute of Science and Technology - Arusha enrolled 539 students, comprising 355 males and 184 females. This decreased from 2020, when 722 students were enrolled, including 472 males and 250 females. In 2021, the University of Science and Technology Mbeya enrolled 6,779 students, with 5,275 males and 1,504 females. In comparison, 6,137 students were enrolled in 2020, consisting of 4,764 males and 1,373 females. The Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology also enrolled 3,581 students in 2021, including 2,839 males and 742 females. This represents an increase from 2020, when 2,190 students were enrolled, with 1,537 males and 653 females.

The Government continued implementing strategies to enable more girls to enroll in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) studies by enhancing preparedness for

[63] EDUCATION ACT - Laws of Tanzania (tanzanialaws.com)

[64] Tanzania – Tanzania Alternative Learning and Skills Development Project (ALSD II) – Project Completion Report | African Development Bank Group (afdb.org)

[65] 2020/21 Education Budget Highlights – TEN/MET (tenmet.or.tz)

children at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. As part of these efforts, the Government established ten girls' science schools for Forms 5 and 6. Additionally, 1,338,884 students graduated from STEM studies, with 41.8 percent being girls. Furthermore, 244 girls with outstanding performance were sponsored to study medicine, engineering, science, and technology through the Samia Scholarship Fund for the academic year 2022/23.

Despite these efforts, girls' participation in higher education and STEM studies remains low compared to the number of males. For instance, in the academic year 2020/21, there were 206,305 university students in the country, of whom 88,667 were women and 117,638 were men. Another significant challenge is the ongoing dropout of female students. According to the Budget Speech of the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (2020), approximately 3,000 female students dropped out of school for various reasons, including early marriage, pregnancy, lack of gender-sensitive infrastructure in schools, and harmful norms and values that deprive girls of educational opportunities. Therefore, deliberate efforts are needed to address these challenges and accelerate gender equality in education.

The United Republic of Tanzania has developed a series of policies and a series of initiatives, including through the Education Sector Development Plan (2016/17-2020/21)[66], to respond to these challenges, including by addressing the lack of promotion of opportunities for women and gender-based violence. Moreover, the government is providing free education from primary to high-level secondary school, *implementing Secular No. 2 of 2021* which allows for the readmission of girls who dropped out due to reasons such as pregnancy, enhancing school infrastructures to facilitate girls' full participation in studies by providing facilities like change rooms, toilets, incinerators, and water tanks, as well as constructing boarding schools. Additionally, the Spinster and Single Parent Children Protection Act, No. 4 of 2005 permits the re-entry of schoolgirls after giving birth. Furthermore, the Samia Scholarship Fund of 2022/23 was established to aid girls pursuing higher education in science subjects, courtesy of President Hon. Samia Suluhu Hassan.

In parallel, the 2018 School Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Assessment[67] highlight the components of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) provided at schools offering MHM services. It indicates that the majority (84.2%) of these schools incorporated MHM education, while only 49.0% provided MHM materials such as sanitary pads and underwear. Moreover, the results reveal that 16.7% of schools offering MHM services had changing rooms equipped with basic amenities like water, waste bins, soap, and emergency supplies, whereas 6.8% had changing rooms lacking these basic amenities. However, the report indicated that half of schools (50.8 per cent) with girl students provided only a certain type of menstrual hygiene

[66] Education sector development plan 2016/17 – 2020/21 Tanzania mainland (unesco.org)
[67] National School WASH Report_Tanzania_revised.indd (nbs.go.tz)

products to adolescent girls. While more than half of schools in Tanzania Mainland (51.4 per cent) provided some type of hygiene products to adolescent girls, only three out of ten schools (29.9 percent) in Zanzibar provided hygiene products to adolescent girls. Making hygiene products available to adolescent girls was more common in urban schools (62.5 percent) than in rural schools (47.6 per cent).

The government of Tanzania has also undertaken a national campaign to screen and identify children with special needs prior to school enrolment, in line with the principle of inclusiveness in the education sector. The campaign identified 16,463 children with special needs. Similarly, the government has prepared a blueprint for achieving a high rate of adult literacy through its National Adult Literacy and Mass Education Rolling Strategy (NALMERS) of 2020/2021 to 2024/2025. Furthermore, in June 2022, the government introduced fee free education for Advanced Secondary Education. These interventions are geared towards enhancing inclusiveness in education provision at all levels. They are designed to provide a safe and conducive learning environment that meet the needs of all learners as well as increasing enrolment of pupils with special needs at all levels of education (VNR 2023).

Moreover, the Investment to Girls Education is a key agenda in the country where significant resources were committed to ensure there is an increased number of girls going to school to curb the problem of early marriage and other social gender inequality consequences. Furthermore, for the period of year 2023-2024, the GoT has reviewed its Education and Training Policy and preparation of re-entry guidelines for girl's students who drop to school due various issues including pregnancies. Further, GoT is also reviewing the Marriage Act Cap 29 to increase the age of marriage for boys and girls. Generally, these achievements are reached due to an increase of budget allocations to sectors which are implementing gender policies and gender related policies as shown below.

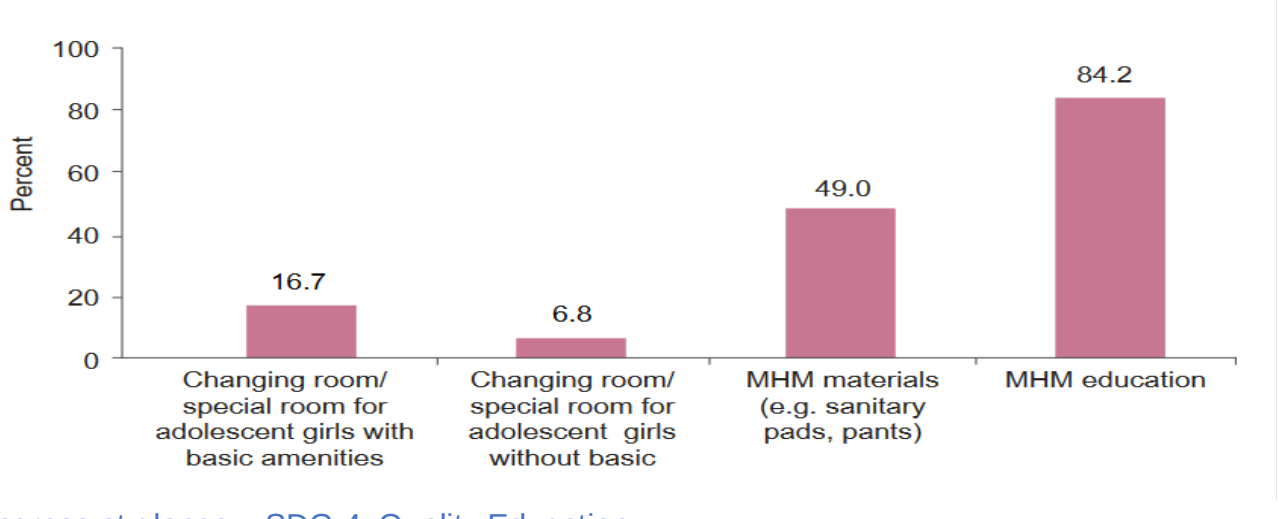
The Samia Scholarship supports undergraduate studies for students who achieve high success in the Form six examinations in science subjects (PCB, PCM, PGM, CBG, CBA, PMC and CBN). The Government is implementing specific measures to encourage and support girls in undertaking Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) subjects. The Samia Scholarship Program for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar supported a total of 417 girls out of 1,025 scholarships in 2022/23 to undertake STEM courses in higher learning. As a result of the scholarship and other girls' science programs, the total number of girls in STEM at higher learning has increased from 27,560 in 2022/23 to 34,025 in 2023/24.

1. Establishment of Female-Focused STEM Secondary Schools

This includes the construction of one Special Girls' Secondary School in each of the 26 regions dedicated to offering STEM subjects to girls. As of June 2023, 26 schools have been

constructed, a significant increase compared to 10 girls' schools in 2022, each school with an enrollment capacity of 1,000 girls.

In 2023, the Government implemented re-entry guidance in schools with 7,995 students who dropped out of school re-entered school. Of the 7995 who re-entered schools, 1606 were girls who had dropped out due to pregnancy. However, mother-girls participating in the re-entry program still face several challenges. These include not qualifying to return to school if they exceed the two-year period allocated for re-entry, insufficient guidance and counseling for dropouts in some areas—particularly in rural regions—and inadequate infrastructure, such as the lack of dormitories or hostels to accommodate and support students.. The MoEST has mitigated some of these challenges by providing accommodation to late comers to the re-entry scheme through vocational scheme as an alternative pathway like IPOSA; and prioritizing investment in hostels starting FY 2024/25.



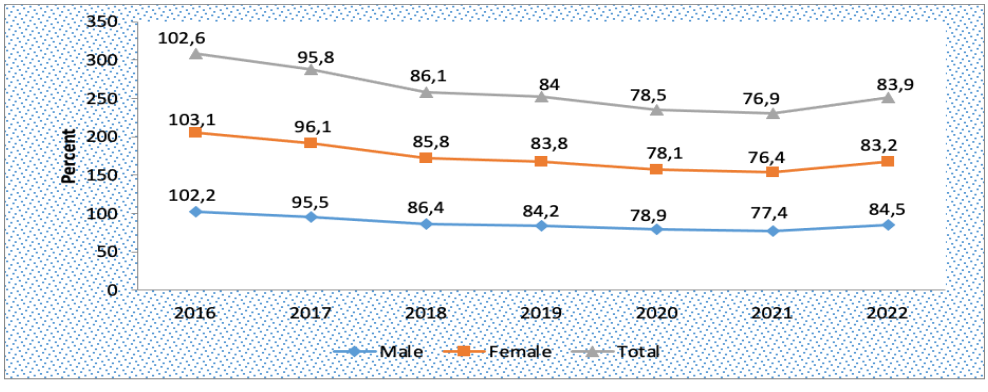
Progress at glance – SDG 4: Quality Education

Code	Indicator	2019	Progress (2022)
SDG 4.1.2	Gross Completion Rate (GCR) of Primary education	Male: 65.9, Female: 72.5 Total: 69.2	Male:96.1, Female: 104.2 Total:100.2
	Net Completion Rate (NCR) of Primary education	Male: 23.3, Female: 28.8 Total: 26.0	Male: 37.8, Female: 42.8 Total: 40.3
National SDG	Pre-primary Gross Enrolment Ratio, (GER) in	84.2 (Male), 83.8	84.51 (Male), 83.22 (Female)

4.2.2	Government and Non-Government Schools	(Female) 84.0 (Total)	83.87 (Total)
	Pre-primary Net Enrolment Rate, (NER) in Government and Non-Government Schools	38.2 (Male), 39.1 (Female) 38.7 (Total)	37.01 (Male), 37.78 (Female) 37.39 (Total)
SDG. 4.3.1a	Number of students in apprenticeship training at work places (annually)	5,875	14,440 (2021)

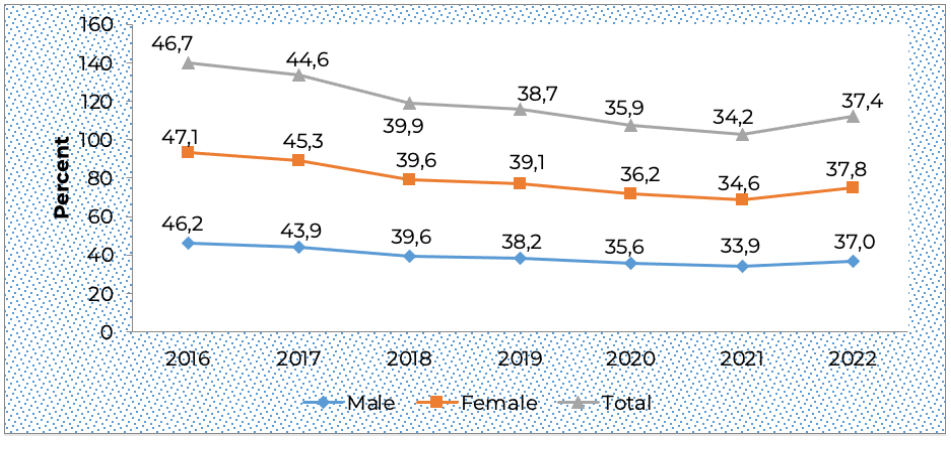
(Source: VNR 2023)

Figure 4.13: **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Government and Non-Government Schools by Sex, 2015-2022, Tanzania Mainland**



Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; and PORALG

Figure 4.14**: Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in Government and Non-Government Schools by Sex, 2015-2022, Tanzania Mainland**



Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; and PORALG

14. What actions has your country taken to ensure that economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic closes gender gaps in poverty, employment, social protection, education, and/or health that the pandemic has exacerbated?

As part of the recovery from the pandemic which is geared towards improving well-being of its people, Tanzania through the implementation of its COVID-19 Socio Economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP) has taken various initiatives on priority sectors crucial for addressing poverty and inequality challenges. As such, mainland Tanzania financed the TCRP with USD 567.25 million funding 6 priority areas/sectors, shared as follow: Water (10.6%), Health (35.4%), Education (28.2%), Economic empowerment (0.4%), Social protection (0.4%), Tourism (6.9%). Zanzibar received 17.6 percent of the fund for similar efforts. The intervention has shown positive results. Nonetheless, more effort and partnership are needed to address poverty and inequality in the country given its multidimensional nature (VNR 2023).

Health Sector: A total of TZS 448.79 billion was allocated to implement construction/renovations of health centers, procurement of medicines, installation and research projects, as well as recruitments of contract staff to provide technical support and orientation to available staff in specific areas of expertise (MoF, 2022).

Water Sector: The sector was allocated TZS 139.4 billion for the improvement of water supply in rural and urban areas. Out of that, TZS 25.3 billion were directed to water projects in urban areas, TZS 79.12 billion to water projects in rural areas and 34.92 for acquisition of equipment. During this evaluation, it was observed that implementation was varying but approaching its final stages (MoF, 2022).

Education sector: A total of TZS 368.902 billion have been allocated for the implementation of projects at basic education and tertiary levels, as well as vocational training. Of the total allocation to the education sector, TZS 304 billion was allocated to implement projects for basic education and TZS 64.902 for secondary and tertiary levels projects. The results of these investments resulted in the construction of all the 12,000 secondary school classrooms (that were planned), currently in use. In addition, out of the 50 dormitories to be constructed, the construction of three (3) dormitories for tertiary and secondary levels were completed and forty-six (46) dormitories were at various stages of completion with only one being at the foundation stage. Completion of construction of four (4) Regional Vocational Training Colleges (RVTC) in Rukwa, Njombe, Geita, and Simiyu and construction of twenty-five (25) District Vocational Education Training Colleges (DVTC) are progressing well (MoF, 2022).

The Prime Minister's Office Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability received a total of TZS 3,468,603,626.00 for the renovation and rehabilitation of four (4) Colleges of

Vocational Skills for People with Disabilities. As per recent evaluation, the implementation was at 57.5 percent.

Tourism Sector: the sector was allocated a total of TZS 90.2 billion to implement different projects. During the evaluation, a total of TZS 89.17 billion, equivalent to 98.86 percent, was already received by the sectoral ministry. Completed projects include the launching of the Royal Tour Program and the construction of traditional houses at Makumbusho village in Dar es Salaam, as well as training of quality assessors and grading of accommodation service providers (hotel assessors).

The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)[68] received a total of TZS 5.54 billion to provide financial support to 34,641 poor households that were severely affected by COVID-19. As per its evaluation, it was reported that there were more households that were severely affected by COVID-19 than initially planned.

Fish production in Zanzibar is of great importance to the local economy. Fish is the principal source of animal protein among the local population, with the current per capita consumption approximately 22 kg per person annually. The Fisheries and Aquaculture sector is the largest employer in Zanzibar, including women, providing a basis for improving food and nutrition security, poverty alleviation, and fostering economic development, particularly for resource-poor coastal communities. It is vital therefore for the sector to develop in a robust and resilient manner through the process of Blue Economy development.

Official estimates in 2020 the total number of fishers at 50,218 fishers, out of whom 43,080 are male (86%) and 7,138 are female (14%)[69]. The total number of fishers who harvest using vessels is 35,652 and the number of fishers who harvest on foot (foot fishers) is 14,566. Women in Zanzibar's fisheries sector are present across the fish value chain. In the fish harvesting subsector, 49% of those who harvest fish by foot for incomes and food are women. In the postharvest subsector, women engage in fish processing and fish trade. In the fish processing subsector, women manage a well-organized value chain involving the processing of small pelagic, destined for regional markets. Women are significantly present in the fish trade subsector as well, accounting for 19% of all fish traders in Zanzibar in the year 2020 (MoF, 2022).

iii. Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

[68] TASAF | Home

[69] https://www.mifugouvuvi.go.tz/uploads/publications/sw1632820760ANNUAL%20FISHERIES%20STATISTICAL%20REPORT%20FOR%202020.pdf

Critical areas of concern:

D. Violence against women
E.
I. Human Rights of women
J. Women and the media
L. The girl child

15. Over the past five years, which forms of gender-based violence, and in which specific contexts or settings, has your country prioritized for action?

Over the past five years, Tanzania has prioritized various forms of GBV for action, reflecting its commitment to address this issue comprehensively. Among those, teenage pregnancy constitutes a critical context of GBV primarily linked to health concerns. TDHS indicates a concerning prevalence of teenage pregnancies, standing at 22% over the past five years, albeit showing a slight improvement from previous years. Efforts to address this issue have been underway, with awareness campaigns and reproductive health education targeting adolescents.

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): Tanzania has intensified its efforts to combat IPV through policy development, community initiatives, and international collaborations. Implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children, expansion of Gender and Children desks in police stations, and establishment of one-stop centers for survivors have been pivotal in addressing IPV. Moreover, community-based awareness campaigns have aimed to change societal attitudes and encourage victim support-seeking behaviors. In the 2022 TDHS-MIS[70] information was obtained from women in the range age between 15 to 49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands or other intimate partners. So far, the report shows that women in rural areas (41%) are more likely than their urban counterparts (35%) to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner. By region, the percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner is lowest in Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba (9% each) and highest in Mara (66%). The percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner generally decreases with increasing education and household wealth.

Progress and Impact Tanzania has made significant strides in combating GBV over the past five years. Moreover, the prevalence of GBV, as indicated by TDHS data, has decreased from 40% to 27% between 2015/2016 and 2022. This has meant decreases from 30,772 cases to

[70] Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 - Summary Report [SR282] (dhsprogram.com)

20,897 case, with the number of cases of Violence against Children (VAC), also decreasing from 9,810 (3,647) in 2017 to 4,058 (732) cases in 2022 (United Nations, 2023)[71].

Governmental initiatives, including the establishment of specific ministries addressing gender issues, development of updated gender policies, and implementation of national action plans, have bolstered Tanzania's anti-GBV efforts. Collaboration with stakeholders, community engagement, and data-driven decision-making have been instrumental in driving progress.

Data presented in the Social Institutions and Gender Index Country Report for Tanzania (2022) shows that in 2021, 19 percent of women aged 15 years and older and 16 percent of women aged 20 – 24 had been married before the age 18 years. To enhance an enabling environment for protection, the government strengthened its capacity to ensure the functioning of the national coordination structures to implement the NPA-VAWCs in Mainland and Zanzibar. The government continued to strengthen the protection system for women and children under the NPA-VAWC (mainland and Zanzibar) through strengthening the enabling environment, enhancing knowledge, attitudes and skills of communities to prevent violence, and ensure that protection stakeholders have the capacity to coordinate and deliver quality, inclusive and gender-responsive protection services. As a result, the legislative and policy environment has been reinforced through the finalization and launch of key protection strategies, action plans and policies; coordination and reporting on progress in implementing the NPA-VAWCs were strengthened; and institutional and community-based data and information management systems were enhanced to enable collection and monitoring of data on children affected by violence. Moreover, the United Republic of Tanzania has reviewed the implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children for 2017- 2022 for both Mainland and Zanzibar, and Tanzania Mainland has launched the second-generation National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children for 2024-2028.

Community-based and civil society initiatives have played a crucial role in those achievements, as well. Nationwide awareness and education campaigns have been conducted to change societal attitudes and encourage victims to seek help.

Efforts to improve data collection and monitoring IPV have been prioritized including surveys and research to better understand the prevalence and dynamics of IPV which informs policy and programs development. National surveys such as the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey have included modules on domestic violence, providing critical data on the extent and nature of IPV in the country.

[71] PowerPoint Presentation (un.org)

The government has coordinated the preparation of National Guidelines for Children Protection and Safety Desk(2019) inside and outside schools. Practically, the desk is made up of *Watoto Vinara* (children champions) who are chosen by their fellow children under the supervision of the Social Development Officers in collaboration with the School Principals to enable children to provide information on acts of violence and to be able to identify indicators of violence so that they receive appropriate services on time.

16. In the past five years, what actions has your country prioritized to address gender-based violence?

The government, in collaboration with key stakeholders, has implemented various interventions to eradicate gender-based violence in the society. These efforts have contributed to an improvement in services for survivors of violence. In 2021, the government continued to play a vital role in responding to and preventing gender-based violence, including rape, child abandonment, child abduction, female genital mutilation, and physical abuse, through Gender and Children's Police Desks. Statistics show a decrease in incidents of violence from 41,416 cases (13,471 male victims and 27,945 female victims) in the 2017/18 fiscal year to 29,373 cases (8,476 male victims and 20,897 female victims) in the 2020/21 fiscal year. The decrease is attributed to various efforts by the government and stakeholders. However, the problem of violence against women continues to persist, including online gender-based violence (Gender Policy 2023).

The persistence of these acts in society causes significant harm to women and children, affecting their participation in political, economic and social activities, thereby reducing their ability to escape poverty. The 2022 SIGI report indicates that 38 per cent of women aged 15-49 have experienced violence. Contributing factors to the increase in violence include fear of social exclusion after reporting incidents, costs and delays in the judicial processes related to gender-based violence cases, the presence of patriarchal systems in society, and poor awareness and access to social and health services for survivors of violence. To combat these acts of violence, the government continues to educate the public on the importance of reporting incidents to the relevant authorities. It is strengthening services for survivors of violence. Nonetheless, more policy efforts are needed to eradicate gender-based violence in the country. To that end and in the past five years, Tanzania has taken significant actions to address and put an end to gender-based violence (GBV) through various initiatives and mechanisms:

1. **Establishment of Gender Desks at Learning Institutions**: The government collaborated with stakeholders to direct primary, secondary, colleges, and universities to establish gender desks. These desks serve as focal points for addressing GBV and promoting gender equality within educational institutions. As a result, the number of

gender desks in Tanzania mainland has increased significantly, with similar efforts in Zanzibar.

2. **Health Facility-Based One Stop Centres (OSCs):** The Government has developed a national guideline for establishment of health facility based One Stop Center as an effort to increase access to care and support for GBV and VAC survivors, while at the same time addressing GBV and VAC incidents in a more effective and efficient manner. The Government established twenty-eight (28) health facilities based OSC in Tanzania Mainland. The number of One Stop Centers has increased from twenty in the year 2021 to twenty-eight by 2024. As for the Government of Zanzibar, for the past three years the number of OSC has increased from seven to twelve (12). The OSC provides integrated, multi- disciplinary services in a single physical location. Some of the expected services to be offered include the medical and forensic services, psychosocial counseling, legal aid, case referrals, and police services including issuance of PF3s. However, provision of post GBV and VAC services has been integrated in routine health service delivery whereby about 32% (DHIS 2) of health facilities are providing GBV and VAC services across the Country.

3. As an ongoing concern of the fight against GBV, the Government revised the **Legal Aid Act in 2019**[72] despite the law being enacted in 2017 to stimulate and allow legal aid service provision, including increased access to justice among marginalized communities, including victims and survivors of violence. So far, in 2023, the Government of Zanzibar removed fees for paralegal registrations which accelerated availability of legal aid providers to reach larger communities than before. Moreover, the Government in hand with different stakeholders launched a national legal campaign in 2023 (the Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign, 2023) aimed at outreaching indigenous communities in wide ranger and vocal advocacy of legal aid services provision.

4. **Institutional Strengthening:** Integrated service centers were established to assist beneficiaries, including health one-stop centers, economic empowerment centers, and integrated justice centers. The number of these centers has increased over the years, ensuring better access to services. The government also initiated capacity-building programs for frontline workers and developed guidelines for the establishment and management of safe houses for victims of trafficking and survivors of violence. In line with institution strengthening, the government initiated a program of capacity-building to frontline workers e.g. paralegals, community development officers, social welfare officers, health care workers, religious leaders, shehia gender coordinators. In 2021, a

[72] Legal Aid Act - TanzLII

Gender Bench Book was launched and several capacity-building workshops took place to enhance gender responsiveness of justice providers.

5. **Reporting and Response Systems:** Systems for receiving, processing, and addressing GBV reports promptly were initiated and strengthened. This involved establishing specific guidelines and mechanisms such as MV<IS/NISMIS and THISS2, as well as a Call Centre, Help Line 116, HAKI Yangu APP, and PROMERO. These efforts aim to improve reporting and response to GBV incidents across the country. Additionally, in 2023 the government introduced a helpline for women and children to report on GBV and other acts of violence. The Ministry, in collaboration with various stakeholders and specifically C-SEMA, has continued to provide a reporting service to survivors of acts of violence through the National Child Helpline (116). In FY 2022/23, the C_SEMA reported to the ministry of gender records they received 1,402,918 calls of which 17,969 were responsive and 351,019 were unresponsive. Out of 17,969 responsive calls 1,033 were referred to social welfare officers in local government authority and 259 to police gender desks.

17. In the past five years, what strategies has your country used to prevent gender-based violence?

In the past five years the Government in collaboration with stakeholders has managed to develop various strategies and guidelines focused on addressing GBV incidences among women and girls. Below are the strategies that have been undertaken by Government;-

1. Development of the National Guideline for Establishment of Gender Desks Learning Institutions.
2. Strengthening Police Gender and Children's desks.
3. Strengthening access of comprehensive post-GBV and VAC services in an integrated manner.
4. National Strategy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) 2021 - 2024/25[73].
5. Preparation of the National Guideline for Children Protection.
6. National Guideline for the Establishment and Management of Safe Houses for Victims of Trafficking in Persons and Survivors of Violence (2020): was launched on 10 September 2020 and provides a clear checklist for the requirements of establishing and managing Safe Houses and offering services for the victims and survivors of violence as well as monitoring and evaluation framework of Safe House operations. They are aligned with

[73] UNFPA Tanzania | Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation Emphasized in National Roundtable

the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania (2017 – 2022) and the second-generation NPA-VAWC (2024/2029),

7. The National Anti-Trafficking in Persons (TiP) Plan of Action (2021 - 2024)[74] which envisions the creation of a comprehensive and integrated protection system, delivering coordinated, quality and timely support to women and children affected by violence, and a nation free from Trafficking in Person (TiP) and provides quality services to victims to achieve their full potential.
8. Ensure availability, accessibility, affordability of justice for women and girls.
9. Development of Early Childhood Development Guidelines.
10. Development of Gender Strategy for Tanzania Prisons Service.
11. Guidelines on Child Councils and Clubs.
12. Commemorations of national and international campaigns events to continue raising awareness and advocate for the ending of SGBV, e.g. elderly day, family day, International Women's Day, 16 Days of Activism, International persons with disability day, FGM Day.

18. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated gender-based violence (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?

Tanzania has recently made notable progress in addressing online violence through various initiatives from the government, civil society organizations, and private sector partners. The Cybercrime Act of 2015[75] has been instrumental in combating online abuse by criminalizing cyberbullying, hacking, and related offenses, with several prosecutions under this law. The Personal Data Protection Act of 2022 enhances this effort by safeguarding personal data, empowering victims to control their information, and enforcing penalties for unauthorized disclosures. Social media awareness campaigns, led by government agencies and NGOs, aim to educate the public on online safety and the risks of cyber harassment. Notably, the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA) and the coalition of Digital Rights CSOs, including Launchpad Tanzania and Jamii Forums, have spearheaded initiatives like Mitandao Salama and Mitandao na Sisi to create safe online spaces for women and youth.

Collaborative efforts between the government and partners to address online harassment, especially targeting women and youth. However, challenges persist, including limited digital literacy, underreporting of online violence due to stigma and distrust in law enforcement,

[74] TNZ_NPA_2022.pdf (unodc.org)

[75] sw-1619083811-The Cybercrimes Act, 2015.pdf (tcra.go.tz)

inconsistent enforcement of laws, and cultural stigmas that discourage victims from reporting abuse.

19. In the past five years, what measures has your country taken to resource women's organizations working to prevent and respond to GBV?

The Government has undertaken various measures to resource women's organizations working to prevent and respond to GBV, among them, the Financial Act provided for 10% loans first introduced in 1993 with the purpose of empowering marginalized groups of women and youth with no resources to set up as a collateral in financial institutions. In 2018, the amendment of the Local Government Financial Act[76] cap 290 sec. 37A set 10% as a mandatory fee interest loans set by LGAs from their own revenue for empowerment of women, youth and people with disabilities, by providing groups to carry out income generating activities to lift their households out of poverty. 10% loans are revolving loan schemes distributed by 4-4-2 principle, for Youth, Women and People with Disabilities respectively.

Tanzania has actively engaged in the 16 Days of Activism by collaborating since early 2000 between the CSOs and the government in demonstrating support through planning, organizing, and implementing initiatives throughout the campaign period. In particular the campaign was organized by the MKUKI network dedicated to combating gender-based violence (GBV). The government has been involved in planning, decision-making, and addressing key issues related to GBV.

The government also plays a crucial role in shaping policy demands and contributing to a participatory process that has led to the development of the national theme, reflecting their collective efforts. Tanzania has also coordinated the launch events with key guests of honor and facilitated grassroots activities through local government authorities.

The results of these collaborative for the campaign efforts include:

1. Tangible outcomes achieved through the campaigns.
2. Utilization of the network by the government as an effective mechanism.
3. Development of the National Plan of Action for Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC).
4. Implementation of police reforms and the establishment of Gender Desks in middle and higher learning institutions.

[76] Microsoft Word - CHAPTER 290-THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE ACT (tra.go.tz)

20. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media, including social media?

In the past five years, Tanzania has made various efforts to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination, and gender bias in the media, including social media. These efforts have involved government actions, initiatives supported by the UN, and the work of other agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs). Here is an overview of these actions:

National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023): continues to provide the reference framework for gender equality and women empowerment. The policy aims to address gender disparities across various sectors, including discrimination and/or gender bias in traditional and social media.

Media Regulatory Framework: The government, through institutions like the Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA), has set guidelines to promote gender sensitivity in media content. This includes addressing gender bias and ensuring balanced representation.

Legislative Reforms: Tanzania has enacted several laws aimed at protecting women and girls from discrimination, including the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act and the Law of the Child Act (1999). These laws are sometimes referenced in media regulations.

Media and Gender Projects: Tanzania has supported actions that aimed at promoting gender equality in media. This includes training programs for journalists on gender-sensitive reporting and the portrayal of women and girls.

Gender-Sensitive Media Monitoring: Tanzania with the support of the UN Agencies has been monitoring and evaluating media content to ensure it portrays women and girls in a fair and non-stereotypical manner.

Support for Media Literacy: Tanzania has promoted media literacy initiatives to help the public, including media professionals, understand and combat gender bias and discrimination in media content.

Tanzania has been focusing on promoting women's rights and gender equality through various programs. This includes advocacy campaigns and partnerships with media organizations to improve the portrayal of women and girls. There have been projects that aimed at addressing gender bias in the media and enhancing women's representation in the media sector.

1. **Media Monitoring and Advocacy**: WROs have been actively involved in monitoring media content and advocating for gender-sensitive reporting. They have also conducted public awareness campaigns on gender issues.

2. **Capacity-building**: WROs have provided training for journalists and media professionals to enhance their understanding of gender issues and improve the portrayal of women and girls in the media.
3. **Community Outreach**: CSOs/WROs have engaged in community-level initiatives to address gender bias and discrimination, including through media and social media platforms.

Social Media Initiatives

4. **Campaigns against Online Harassment**: There have been various campaigns and initiatives aimed at combating online harassment and discrimination against women and girls on social media. These include awareness campaigns and support services for victims.
5. **Promotion of Positive Role Models:** Some initiatives focus on promoting positive role models for women and girls on social media to counteract negative stereotypes and encourage a more balanced representation.

Overall, while progress has been made, challenges remain in fully addressing gender bias and discrimination in the media, including in setting up gender responsive policies and normative frameworks. Continued efforts from the government, international agencies, CSOs, and traditional media practitioners, mobile service providers, are crucial for further advancement.

21. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken specifically tailored to address violence against marginalized groups of women and girls?

The Government has put in place a series of necessary measures to counter violence against marginalized groups of women; establishing necessary social service provision such as building health centers, 8549 in 2021 and 9693 in the year 2024 bringing to a total increase of 1,114 health centers. As a result, it has reduced mortality rate from 556 in every 100,000 live births to 104 mortality rates in every 100,000 live births [77](TDHS 2022) in Tanzania- mainland while reduced mortality rate from 70 in 2021 to 56 mortality rate in 2023 in Zanzibar (budget speech 2023/2024).

The 2000 Gender Policy aimed to eradicate child marriage by developing and implementing the National Plan to Eliminate Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC, 2017/18–2021/22)[78]. This plan sought to prevent all forms of violence against women and children, including child marriage. Key initiatives included raising community awareness about the consequences of child marriage and pregnancies, enacting the Child Act, Chapter 13[79], to

[77] https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/maternal-mortality-ratio-(per-100-000-live-births)

[78] National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania 2017/8-2021/2 | UNICEF United Republic of Tanzania

[79] Law of the Child Act - TanzLII

safeguard the rights and welfare of children, and amending the Education Act, Chapter 353, in 2015[80]. These amendments, read in conjunction with the Penal Code, chapter 16, prohibit marriage and pregnancy for children[81], particularly students. Additionally, the Legal Aid Act, Chapter 21, was enacted to provide legal assistance to those unable to afford legal services, particularly women and children.

These efforts have led to various successes, including: the establishment of 18,186 Women and Children Protection Committees comprising committees at the National (2), Regional (26), District (148), Ward (3,501), Village (10,507), and Street (4,002) levels addressing issues of violence against women and children; the establishment of systems to prevent child marriage at grassroots levels including 1,669 Junior Councils at all levels and 2,552 Children's Clubs in Primary and Secondary schools; implementation of free education policy from pre-school to Advanced Certificate in Secondary Education in public schools; a penalty of imprisonment for a minimum of 30 years for anyone found guilty of marrying or impregnating a student; establishment of toll-free phone service for children (Child Help Line number 116) to provide support services to child survivors and those at risk of violence; establishment of 11 safe houses to provide shelter for violence survivors; and establishment of 141 children's courts to strengthen the judicial system on issues of violence against children. Additionally, the formulation of the Child Development Policy (2008), amendments to Police Form No.3 (PF.3) and guidance on filling out PF.3 are among the achievements. Moreover, Tanzanian Police Force has strengthened its response to cases of violence against women and children by establishing the Women Police Network and providing training for its officers on techniques for serving survivors of violence in the country.

Child Marriage and Early Pregnancy: Despite significant efforts, child marriage continues to occur in many areas. According to the SIGI Report (2022), 19 percent of women aged 15 and above and 16 percent aged 20 to 24 were married before 18. Furthermore, the Crime and Road Safety Incidents Statistics of the Police Force from January to May 2022 indicate that the regions leading in cases of student pregnancies are Shinyanga (82 cases), Mwanza (79 cases), and Arusha (71 cases). This situation highlights the need to better examine and address shortcomings in existing policies and legal frameworks to curb violations of children's rights, including child pregnancies, which deprive girls of educational and economic opportunities.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): deeply rooted in traditional practices, has been a focus of Tanzania's anti-GBV efforts, especially concentrating its efforts in Tanzania Mainland (with highest rates in Arusha, Singida, Manyara, Dodoma and Mara). According to TDHS 2022, among those reporting an FGM experience, 17.8 per cent have suffered from health

[80] EDUCATION ACT - Laws of Tanzania (tanzanialaws.com)
[81] Microsoft Word - CHAPTER 16 - THE PENAL CODE CHAPA FINAL (pccb.go.tz)

complications, whereas FGM practices are non-existent in Zanzibar according to the respondents. FGM among rural women is higher (15.1 percent) than urban women with 7.3 percent. Governmental action, alongside collaborative efforts with stakeholders, have led to a significant reduction in FGM prevalence, from 18% to 8% over the past five years. The National Plan of Action to End VAWC recognizes FGM as one of the major types of harmful practices in the country. The commitment of the government to address the issues is further addressed in the National Strategy for the Eradication of FGM 2020/21 - 2024/25[82]. The strategy involves running campaigns on the health consequences of FGM for girls and women, recruitment of change agents from within the communities and the enforcement of legal mechanisms. Men in the community have also joined the fight to end FGM. The strategy is aimed at intensifying and accelerating efforts to eliminate FGM in the country. Training to eliminate FGM have been conducted in border areas. The interventions led to almost 1,800 mutilators to surrender their instruments of FGM and abandon such practices.

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) has also made efforts to fulfill regional commitments to end FGM and address the cross-border FGM problem. These commitments include their endorsement of the Declaration and Action Plan to End Cross-border FGM, which was adopted during a regional inter-ministerial meeting with delegates from Ministries responsible for gender issues in Eastern Africa, including Tanzania, held on 17 April 2019 in Mombasa, Kenya[83]. Furthermore, a supplementary meeting was held later, specifically inviting officers from the aforementioned ministries, but this time, limited to three countries - Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

iv. **Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions**

Critical areas of concern:

G. Women in power and decision-making
H. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women
I. Human Rights of women
J. Women and the media
L. The girl child

22. In the past five years, what actions and measures has your country taken to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?

Tanzania is undertaking deliberate efforts to promote gender equality, women meaningful participation and leadership in decision-making. The proportion of women members of parliament has remained above 30 percent - slightly declined from 37.1 percent in 2019 to 36.1

[82] The Anti-FGM strategy to accelerate efforts towards zero GBV and harmful practices in Tanzania. | United Nations in Tanzania

[83] https://kenya.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Newsletter%20UNFPA-%20%20End%20Cross%20Border%20FGM%20%20Ministerial%20Meeting%20FINAL.pdf

percent in 2022. Proportion of women holding positions in Local Governments Authorities remained at around 30.1 percent while those holding management positions remained at around 27 percent over the same period.

Tanzania is ranked 40th in the world and 9th in Africa in terms of women's representation in Parliament, largely due to the special seats policy for women. In the Union Parliament, women's representation stands at 37% (only 11% were elected), and 40% in the Zanzibar House of Representatives (only 16% were elected)[84]. The number of women ministers has increased from 19% (2020) to 36% (2022)[85]. At subnational levels, the percentages of women in leadership positions are much lower. At the council level as of 2022, the representation of women was at 29.45%, but only 6.5% were elected. At the Ward level, Council Chairpersons are only 2.7% female, Village Chairpersons 2.1%, Mitaa (Street) Chairpersons 12.65%, and Hamlets' (Vitongoji) Chairpersons 6.7%[86].

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has appointed a total of 6 women ministers, constituting 33% of the ministerial positions. Additionally, there are 3 female Deputy Ministers. Within the administrative structure, there are 20 Permanent Secretaries, with 9 of them being women, accounting for 31% of the total. The deputy Permanent Secretaries include 5 females. Moreover, in the realm of regional governance, there are 5 Regional Commissioners, among whom 1 is a woman. At the district level, there are 4 Women District Commissioners. In the broader context of local government leadership, there are 388 leaders, with 79 of them being women, reflecting a commitment to fostering gender diversity and inclusivity in leadership roles across various tiers of governance in Zanzibar[87], building schools and free education program, access legal aids (Mama Samia Legal Campaign) and establishment of Quotas in Community Water Bodies (Ministry of Water).

TABLE 1: WOMEN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS FOR TANZANIA - MAINLAND[1]

No	WOMEN LEADERSHIP POSITION	2015 (%)	2023 (%)
1.	PRESIDENT	-	100%
2.	SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	-	100%
3.	MINISTERS	21%	37.5%

[84] https://www.nec.go.tz/

[85] President's Office Public Service Management and Good Governance- 2022 database

[86] ibid. 2017-2021

[87] President's Office Public Service Management and Good Governance- 2022 database

4.	PARLIAMENTARIANS	37.1%	37.4%
5.	AMBASSADORS	21.4%	24.5%
6.	PERMANENT SECRETARIES	13.8%	24.0%
7.	REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS	-	30.8%
8.	DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS	-	33.1%
9.	COUNCILORS	30.1%	34.2%
10.	COUNCIL DIRECTORS	16.4%	31.0%

Table No. 2: Number of Women in Elected Positions from Zanzibar

		2020				2023			
S/N	Leadership Position	Men	Women	Total	%age of Women	Men	Women	Total	%age of Women
1	Ministers	12	4	16	25%	12	6	18	33%
2	Deputy Ministers	6	4	10	40.00%	4	3	7	43%
3	Principal Secretaries (PS)	11	4	15	26.67%	11	7	18	39%
4	Deputy Principal Secretaries (DPS)	13	2	15	13.33%	7	5	12	42%
5	Regional Commissioners (RC)	5	0	5	0.00%	4	1	5	20%
6	Regional Administrative Secretaries	8	3	11	27.27%	4	1	5	20%

	(RAS)								
7	District Administrative Secretaries (DAS)	8	3	11	27.27%	7	4	11	36%
8	District Commissioners (DC)	9	2	11	18.18%	8	3	11	27%
9	Judges	4	3	7	42.86%	7	4	11	36%
10	Shehas	325	64	389	16.45%	307	81	388	21%
11	Shehia Committee (Pemba)	186	122	308	39.61%	768	494	1262	39%
	TOTAL	587	211	798	26%	1139	609	1748	35%

As per the SIGI report (2022), in Tanzania, 95 percent of the population agreed that women and men should have the same opportunities to be political candidates, which is a positive trend, while. more than a quarter (28.8 percent) of the population believe that a married woman must vote for the same parties and candidates as their husbands (29.7 percent women and 27.9 percent men).

In the past five years the government of Tanzania in collaboration with other stakeholders, has taken various measures to address barriers for women participation in leadership and decision making. Some of the measures include:

- The recent Political Parties Affairs Laws (Amendment) Act, 2024, The Independent Electoral Commission Act, 2024 and the Presidential, Parliamentary and Councilors Act of 2024 also brought some progress in women's political participation. This includes (1) the requirement for political parties to have gender policies, (ii) legislating gender-based violence as an electoral offense (see above), (iii) enhancing accommodations for disability inclusion during elections, (iv) guaranteeing some level of gender desegregated data and (v) eradicating unopposed candidates[88].

[88] The New Elections and Political Parties Laws and the Quest for Gender Equality in Elections for UN WOMEN, TCD and LHRC by Dr. Victoria Lihiru, pp. 9-10 2024.

- The enactment of re-entry guidelines to ensure girls dropping out from school for reasons including pregnancy re-enter schools. Since the enactment of the guidelines, 7995 female students have returned to school through the formal system and alternative pathways. Girls enrolling and staying in school to complete their education at different levels is an important factor for women participation in leadership and decision making.
- Women's participation in leadership in the private sector for mainland Tanzania is improving. For example, an assessment of women participation in the 25 companies listed in the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange shows an increase of women in board directorship from 19.5% in 2022, to 21.3% in 2023[89].
- The Office Register of Political Party (ORPP) and the Zanzibar Election Commission (ZEC) in 2016 have developed and approved their first Gender Strategies. The National Electoral Commission has developed a gender strategy in 2021, which is waiting for approval.
- To advance women in decision-making, the Parliament undertook a comprehensive gender mainstreaming initiative. This included developing and implementing a gender mainstreaming action plan, training all MPs and the Parliamentary Commission, and creating participatory guidelines for gender mainstreaming. A mentoring and coaching program was established for emerging women MPs, and efforts were made to increase the involvement of women's groups in parliamentary public hearings. The TWPG[90] was recognized as a key authority on gender equality and supported in fostering women parliamentarians who transitioned countries like South Africa, Namibia, and Rwanda. Additionally, support was prod from special seats to electoral victories. The initiative also promoted women's leadership in parliamentary committees, leading to more female leaders, and facilitated experiential learning through exchange visits provided to six committees to enhance gender mainstreaming knowledge, which contributed to the integration of gender-sensitive approaches in key bills such as the Water and Sanitation Bill and the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Bill, 2020[91].

Access to finance presents another barrier for women's involvement in leadership and decision-making roles. To address this issue, the government has implemented policies and initiatives aimed at improving women's access to finance. Notably, the 2018 Local Government Authority Financial Act was amended to include a special provision, Section 37A, which mandates that local government authorities allocate 10% of their revenue towards interest-free loans for women (4%), youth (4%), and persons with disabilities (2%). Moreover, in 2022, the

[89] The 2024 Women in Managament Africa (WIMA) Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange Gender Diversity Score Card Edition 3

[90] Partnerships with Women's Parliamentary Caucuses Seek Transformative Changes on Gender Equality | United Nations in Tanzania

[91] Microsoft Word - THE DEEP SEA FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2020 (04.02.2020).doc (parliament.go.tz)

government made amendments to sections 6, 23, and 32 of the Public Procurement Act[92] to promote the inclusion of women in tendering committees and ensure that 30% of tenders are reserved for special groups, including women. These measures have significantly impacted the country's economy, with women receiving 5% of public procurement opportunities. Additionally, the government and development partners have rolled out various programs to further address this issue. More than 10 commercial banks now offer targeted lending to women and other low-income groups.

In Zanzibar, the Zanzibar Enterprise Empowerment Fund (ZEEF) extends soft loans to women entrepreneurs, while in Mainland Tanzania, the Women Development Fund offers similar financial support to women. Overall, these initiatives aim to enhance financial inclusion and empower women economically, thereby promoting their active participation in various sectors.

The government has taken up measures to address the issue of time poverty that prevents women from participating in leadership and decision making specifically at the local government levels. For instance, a good number of women find it hard to participate in local level politics because they bear a disproportionate burden of care. For instance, despite the government affirmative decision to provide special seats for women in village and hamlet committees only 10% of seats taken up. The government has developed the National Multi-sectoral Early Childhood Development Programme (NM – ECDP) spanning 2021/22 to 2025/26[93] to accelerate early childhood development and reduce the burden of care on women. Tanzania has established over 3,033 Tanzania mainland and 54 Zanzibar Early Childhood Development Centers to reduce time spent by women on childcare. Likewise, the URT and other stakeholders established nursing rooms in-office and marketplaces (*crèches*) that women use for nursing. These centers aim to reduce women's time in childcare, enabling them to engage more effectively in income-generating activities.

Violence and lack of security during local government and Presidential election: specifically for Tanzania mainland, violence during elections is often reported as a barrier that prevents women contesting for positions at different levels. In 2024, Tanzania amended its elections laws [94](i.e political parties act CAP 258, and the national elections act CAP 343) to criminalize gender-based violence as one of election offenses. The amendments in the Political Parties Act require political parties to institute and comply with their gender and inclusion policy. Changes to election and political parties' laws are likely to increase the number of women nominated to contest for political elections. Previously political parties had little incentive to

[92] Public Procurement Act [CAP. 411 R.E. 2019] (parliament.go.tz)

[93] NATIONAL MULTI-SECTORAL EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME | Tanzania Early Childhood Development Network (TECDEN)

[94] https://www.parliament.go.tz/polis/uploads/bills/acts/1712043990-ACT%20NO.%203%20OF%202024%20THE%20POLITICAL%20PARTIES%20AFFAIRS%20LAWS%20(AMENDMENT)%20ACT%2024.docx%20chapa%20dom.pdf

increase nomination of women for elective positions including parliamentary seats and local government council seats. For example, only 23.3 percent of candidates for parliamentary seats in Mainland Tanzania were women, and 22.8 percent in the Zanzibar House of Representatives (ZHoR) were women (USAID, Tanzania Women's Political Participation and Leadership, Final Report: Tanzania Assessment October 2023)[95].

Despite progress in legislative revisions, pertinent gaps are seen particularly regarding (i) absence of numerical gender representation goals for political parties' leadership positions and candidates lists, (ii) low penalties for electoral offenses, and (iii) disregarding of the 'age' and youth inclusion issues in the laws. Also, (iv) political parties are not mandated by law to utilize part of subsidies to advance the participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities. Other challenges pertain (v) failure to provide uniform procedure for political parties' selection of women special seats as well as (vi) failure to exempt women, persons with disabilities and young candidates from election deposits and security of costs. Furthermore (vii) the nomination of recruitment committee, chairperson, vice chairperson, and investigation committee of the INEC does not guarantee equitable and equal gender representation in the INEC. Nevertheless, the development of Gender and Social Inclusion Policies within political parties provides an excellent opportunity for addressing and the removal of remaining barriers to women's leadership and political participation[96].

Although the multiple cross cutting efforts, there is still area of improvement:

- Despite some good progress on private sector participation in leadership position still is an area for further improvement, out of 25 DSE companies registered there is only 1 female chairperson (WIMA Study 2022), this challenge is not only for private sector there still challenges in women representation in appointive positions such as board chairs, board of directorships, CEO in public institutions. The registrar of companies has not reached a stage to take stock on leadership diversity though there is Government commitment.
- Women participation in decision-making structures is often the result of special seats policies and is not yet the result of direct election. Obstacles include lack of confidence, low education level and cultural practices (this needs to be strengthened); Women's ability to participate in public affairs is also related to their economic empowerment – high poverty index among women and the burden of care need to be addressed; limited opportunity for women particularly in rural areas or remote regions to access knowledge and participate in capacity development trainings due to digital illiteracy and lack of digital tools such as computers and tablets; fear of violence in case they campaign for

[95] Women's Political Participation and Leadership Final Report: Tanzania Assessment (usaid.gov)

[96] The New Elections and Political Parties Laws and the Quest for Gender Equality in Elections for UNWOMEN, TCD and LHRC by Dr. Victoria Lihiru, pp. 9-10 2024.

elections; lack of confidence-building and leadership training opportunities for women; discriminatory social norms and practices.

- Public-Private partnership in early childhood development to increase accessibility and facilitate operationalization of the facilities

23. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?

Despite improvements, women remain underrepresented in leadership and decision- making in the media. For Tanzania mainland, women occupy only 30% of senior management positions and only 36% are likely to be employed in full-time media positions. Also 40% of media workers in Tanzania are women but only 28% are doing journalistic work. Over 40% of women in the media are working as TV reports and TV presenters. Women are least represented as print journalists. On another note, the digital gender gap in Tanzania shows a disparity in mobile phone ownership: 77% of women versus 86% of men. This gap extends to internet access, with only 18% of women having mobile internet access compared to 35% of men among the 31.1 million internet users in the country[97]. The main reason Tanzanian women do not have phones is because of the cost. Culture also plays a role, particularly in traditional rural areas where members of a poor family share a phone, controlled by the man. "Male 'phone gatekeepers' decide (whether) it is necessary or appropriate for them (women) to own phones"[98].

To mitigate the underrepresentation of women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, the country has taken the following measures:

- In 2023, the government implemented the national ICT policy, granting rights to freedom of expression. This move, alongside the enforcement of cybercrime laws, has notably decreased instances of cyber bullying against women, fostering their use of media for self-expression. The government is revising the Cyber Crime Act instituting laws to protect women and children from cyber- bullying by instituting the Cyber Act 2015.
- Furthermore, there has been a significant increase in programs focusing on women in both print and electronic media. Through multi-stakeholder collaborative efforts, the nation has launched initiatives to enhance media literacy on gender inclusivity, targeting 10 TV stations, 50 community radios, 20 newspapers, and various social media platforms. Additionally, media dialogues have been organized across 16 regions,

[97] UNESCO

[98] https://zainafoundationtz.org/the-future-is-equal-gender-equality-in-technology-industry/

impacting 112 districts and 458 wards[99]. More than 24 media entities have integrated gender policies into their operations, including the establishment of gender desks.

- Furthermore, Tanzania has devised a 10-year Tanzania Digital Economy Strategic Framework (2023-2033), aiming to ensure that the foundational infrastructure supporting the economy is inclusive, gender-responsive, and accessible nationwide. To tackle the gender digital gap, the country has implemented several initiatives, including the Digital Tanzania program, the Digitization Programme, with support from development partners and others.
- The Samia scholarship programme, overseen by the Ministry of Education, targets women in science subjects with a view to increase the percentage of women graduates in information and Communication technologies. Other programmes such as the Vodacom Digital Accelerator program which is a partnership program between Vodacom Tanzania and others such as the Smart labs are all working to make women become digitally savvy and have equal opportunities. Additionally, the last five years has seen more involvement of NGOs and women in advocating for bridging the digital gender divide in the country[100].
- Women are actively utilizing ICT innovations to solve human problems. These include innovation such as Afya a digital healthcare solutions co-founded by Tanzanian woman Maria Theresa Samson[101]. Other efforts have focused on improving women's access to mobile money services integrating them with digital payment systems and banking services. These have extended the scope for women financial inclusion in Tanzania[102].
- The government has leveraged ICT to expand access to GBV reporting services and other citizens feedback mechanisms that can promote women protection and redress against discriminatory practices of public institutions. Specifically, the government introduced an electronic feedback mechanism for citizens to give feedback to the government on public service delivery.
- In Zanzibar, functional gender desks and policy frameworks have been established in 8 media houses to promote gender equality in media. More than 11 media houses were trained on development of gender media policies. At least 8 of the trained 11 media houses have established gender desks and policies. One of the media houses in Zanzibar, for instance, has revised the women's monthly newspaper to expand coverage of women and gender issues in Zanzibar. These initiatives have increased the number of

[99] Home - TAMWA

[100] https://zainafoundationtz.org/the-future-is-equal-gender-equality-in-technology-industry/

[101] https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/magazines/timely-theme-digitall-innovation-and-technology-for-gender-equality--4155014

[102] https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/magazines/timely-theme-digitall-innovation-and-technology-for-gender-equality--4155014

media articles on women's rights and participation in democratic processes. News stories covering women have increased from 77 in 2021 to 2,101 in 2024[103].

Areas for Improvement

- Create technologies that meets the needs of women and girls
- Affordable connectivity and electricity outreach. Government and private sectors must collaborate to offer subsidized internet plans or community Wi-Fi initiatives especially for women.
- Address technology-facilitated gender-based violence.
- Close all gaps in digital access and skills by providing targeted digital literacy programs for women, including basic internet usage, online safety, and digital tools.
- Address concerns around online safety and security. Most women are afraid and hesitate to use the internet due to fear of harassment or privacy violation.

24. Please describe your country's current national women's machinery (a government entity exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women) and describe the measures that your country took over the past five years to establish and/or strengthen it.

In 2022, the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups (MoCDGWSG) in Tanzania Mainland and the Ministry of Community Development Gender Elderly and Children (MoCDGEC) in Zanzibar were established as the National Gender Machinery (NGM) to provide oversight, coordination, monitoring and reporting of gender equality and women's initiatives bridging prevailing gender gaps. Moreover, Gender Focal Persons have been nominated in all ministries and all public institutions with the responsibility to ensure gender mainstreaming and support implementation and coordination of GEWE commitments into sectoral plans and budgets.

At the national level, the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group Macro Policy (GMWG-MP) in Tanzania Mainland and Gender Mainstreaming Technical Working Group (GMTWG) in Zanzibar are the two leading overarching mechanisms to support the implementation of the National Gender Policies. With revised TORs and KPIs in 2024, these mechanisms are co-chaired by the Minister or PS of the respective ministries and UN Women and comprise of Gender Focal Persons, Director of Policy and Planning. Those mechanisms play a key role in promoting policy dialogue on GEWE, sharing information between government, development partners, private sector and civil society organizations and steering gender mainstreaming across sectors, including MDA and LGAs.

[103] Contribution from the Launchpad: Lp Digital

With the development of the NPA-VAWC I and the NPA-VAWC II specific structures have been established at national and sub-national levels to enhance protection and response to SGBV. Instances of those include Protection Committees. Similarly, the role and scope of existing Security Committee and Relief and Disaster Management Committees at national and sub-national levels will be strengthened to better mainstream gender and increase women's participation in those mechanisms, in line with ongoing efforts to approve and start implementation of the first NAP on WPS.

As per the Government commitments to implement the Generation Equality Forum, a National Advisory Committee consisting of twenty-five senior officials, established in 2021, works closely with the country's gender machinery in both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar, in championing the implementation of Tanzania's commitments. The role of the Advisory Committee includes advising on strategies that will enhance women's economic justice and rights as per the GEF commitments. Coordination efforts on GEF have encompassed a wide range of engagements, with a strong emphasis on integration at different administrative levels. This includes the strategic selection of GEF focal points within Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) as well as Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

These changes represent a significant transformation for the country, as gender issues were previously integrated with other matters within a single ministry (the Ministry of Health) and managed by the Ministry of Health. Now, gender issues are independent and have their own budget, making it easier to identify gender-related problems and find solutions. Additionally, it becomes more feasible to plan various programs aimed at ensuring gender equality in Tanzania.

Policy frameworks, structures and stakeholders that have been supportive of the gender machinery:

- **Zanzibar Gender Policy (2016-2020-under review)** serving as a roadmap for mainstreaming gender equality across all sectors.
- **The National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023) for Tanzania Mainland** serves as the key national framework and guidance for the implementation and reporting on gender equality and women's empowerment across all sectors.
- **Gender Focal Points:** Each ministry, department, and agency have a designated gender focal point positioned within the Policy and Planning directorate to champion GEWE within their specific area.
- **Civil Society:** Women Rights Organizations both in Mainland and ZNZ and other CSOs led by the Youth, and PWDs advocate for gender equality and women's empowerment.

The formation of a specific Ministry for Gender in Tanzania mainland has seen an increase in Government budget allocation for the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups from 43.4 billion in 2022/23 to 74.2 billion in 2023/2024 which is an increase of 71% (MCDGWSG Budget Speech 2023/2024). In Zanzibar, the budget increased from 9.8 billion Tsh in 2023/2024 budget to 23.32 Billions Tsh in 2024/2025 which is more than 100% increase, showing the Government commitment and efforts to support gender equality.

25. In the past five years, what other mechanisms and tools has your country used to mainstream gender equality across sectors? (e.g. gender focal points in the Executive, Legislature or Judiciary; inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms; gender audits, consultations with women's organizations)

Tanzania has been focusing on enhancing gender multisectoral coordination, with each ministry providing reports on their Gender Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to the Ministry of Gender through the Gender Mainstreaming Macro Working Group (GMMWG). Notably, the private sector is also actively engaged in this group. In August 2023, over 35 institutions participated at the GMWG, sharing their respective KPIs. Notably, NGOs' gender focal persons were among the attendees, as highlighted in the GMWG August 2023 meeting report.

The government has also strengthened upstream and downstream coordination with appointment and training of 245 GEF gender focal persons for all 26 ministries, 184 local government authorities and 26 regional administrations. Gender focal persons now exist in all government institutions and some private sector institutions. The Government of URT has Institutionalized gender desks and gender focal points across ministries and gender desks in higher and middle learning institutions, and in public spaces. There are currently gender desks in 272 MLHI. The establishment of Women Judges Association provided the forum for addressing gender-based issues in In Zanzibar gender Focal persons trained on Gender Responsive Budget.

Moreover, a total of 4,713 (1,393) from MCDGWSG in FY 2022/2023 and 3,320 from MEST in FY 2022/2023, Child Protection Desks have been established in 11 Regions including: Rukwa, Arusha, Tanga, Dar es salaam, Pwani, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Geita, Mbeya, Mara and Mwanza. In FY 2023/24, MEST will make follow up on the functionality of Child Protection Desks in the schools where teachers have been trained on guidance, counseling and child protection.

The Government continued strengthening the coordination of legal aid services to promote community access to justice. In this period, the three years' Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign for mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar (2023-2026) was implemented in four regions (Dodoma, Manyara, Shinyanga and Ruvuma) of Tanzania Mainland to provide legal education to indigent persons. A total of 280,954 people, 139,020 (49%) men, and 141,934 (51%) women were

reached during the implementation of the Campaign in the four regions (MoCDGWSG Annual Performance Report 2023). The Campaign target is to reach more than 75% of the Tanzanian population.

26. If there is any national human rights institution in your country, what measures has it taken to address violations of women's rights and promote gender equality?

Tanzania has a Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance[104] which is among the key government institutions that implements the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children. Its core functions are to promote, protect and preserve human rights and principles of good governance in the country. These core functions are discharged through public awareness creation about human rights and the principles of good governance through its outreach activities, including public meetings, seminars and workshops. Moreover, gender equality and women empowerment are one of its key thematic areas.

Recognizing the link between gender equality and access to legal aid services, the Government of Tanzania with support from partners ensured increased provision of legal aid services in rural communities, reaching over 18,000 individuals (38 percent women and 30 percent children) through legal representation, counseling, and education. The recognition of the link between gender equality and access to legal aid services, ensured increased provision of legal aid services in rural communities, reaching over 18,000 individuals (38 percent women and 30 percent children) through legal representation, counseling, and education.

In Tanzania, civil society organizations and women's rights organizations are key institutional partners completing and supporting the Government's efforts to address issues of violations of human rights, among the leading institutions, LHRC, TAWLA, WILDAF, ZAFAYCO, ZAFELA, and Legal service facility (LSF), Tanganyika Law Society, Law school of Tanzania, University of Dar es salaam and Women Lawyers are all organizations that provide legal aid in both mainland and Zanzibar

Data: The Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in Zanzibar has been releasing monthly statistics on GBV incidents to help develop strategies to reduce such incidents. The data is collected from police headquarters. The data is then used to produce monthly reports that track the number and type of incidents, sex of victims as well place of occurrence and perpetrators. Similar statistical reports and practices are being envisioned by the National Bureau of Statistics in Tanzania Mainland as well.

There have also been various efforts to use the media to educate the community about the harmful effects of GBV.

[104] sw-1645529704-CHRAGG UPR Submission_3rd Cycle_March 2021.pdf

v. Peaceful and inclusive societies

Critical areas of concern:

F. Women and armed conflict
I. Human Rights of women
L. The girl child

27. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

Tanzania is internationally recognized as a peaceful country, ranked 58th out of 163 countries according to the 2021 Global Peace Index. The URT has also emerged as a global leader for the implementation of Generation Equality Forum Commitments (GEF) under the Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights. These achievements are notable and illustrative of the Government of Tanzania's commitment to advance gender responsive peace and economic resilience.

In addition, the WPS Index 2023/2024[105], which assesses countries based on dimensions of women's inclusion, justice, and security, ranked the URT 107th out of 177 countries. Furthermore, Tanzania has been a role model in Africa in hosting refugees from neighboring countries since 1970, having received 247,207 refugees and asylum seekers by December 2022, with the majority being women and children.

The National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Plan of Action (2021-2024)[106] highlights Tanzania's dedication to combating trafficking, particularly affecting women and children, and although the number of trafficking victims has varied, the country has made substantial strides in rescuing and supporting victims, with a special focus on the care of child victims[107]. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Secretariat, part of the Ministry of Home Affairs, has received central government approval to construct three safe houses for trafficking victims, with funding allocated for the 2024/2025 fiscal year. Recent amendments to the Anti-Trafficking Act have introduced stricter penalties, including 20 to 30 years of imprisonment and substantial fines for trafficking offenses involving adults, and at least 30 years and similar fines for those involving child victims. These penalties were sufficiently stringent, and with regard to sex trafficking, commensurate with those for other serious crimes, such as kidnapping. Additionally, the Anti-Trafficking Act is now being applied in Zanzibar with a dedicated office and staff, and Tanzania is actively strengthening cross-border collaborations, notably with Burundi, to enhance protection for vulnerable migrants and trafficking victims.

[105] 2023 Women, Peace & Security Index (georgetown.edu)
[106] TNZ_NPA_2022.pdf (unodc.org)
[107] en-1689095112-Tanzania VNR FINAL 2023 including statistical annex (1)_compressed.pdf (mof.go.tz)

The Tanzania National Action Plan (TNAP) on WPS was finalized in December 2023, marking a significant step towards localizing UNSCR 1325 and integrating gender equality into prevention, peace building, conflict resolution and relief and recovery. Based on a cross-regional situation analysis, the TNAP on WPS delineates a strategic framework centered around the four pillars of prevention, participation, protection, relief and recovery.

Prevention: TNAP emphasizes women's access to justice. In the URT, the legal landscape is characterized by legal pluralism, where family law is governed by formal customary and religious justice systems. While the legal aid apparatus and the support of paralegals is legalized and widespread, this ecosystem often lacks gender-responsive legal support. In certain regions, women depend on customary justice systems as primary avenues of accessing justice. In both rural Tanzania and Zanzibar, when involved in a conflict, a person commonly first turns to family members, local government authorities and then Primary/Khadi court (Sigi, 2022). However, these formal and customary institutions and the resulting justice outcomes tend to be shaped by social norms that perpetuate gender inequality, hindering women's access to justice.

Participation: importance of ensuring women's equal participation in decision-making processes and mechanisms related to peace and security at the national and local level. This includes enhancing women's representation and leadership in national, regional, and local governance and gender mainstreaming in existing peace and security mechanisms.

Protection: protecting women and girls from violence, including sexual and gender-based violence the TNAP emphasizes the enhancement of protection of women and girls in refugee camps and humanitarian situations from sexual and gender-based violence and trafficking, as well as strengthening the capacity of security institutions and women's rights organizations to prevent and respond.

Relief and recovery: aims to address women and girls in relief and recovery frameworks and increase participation and leadership of women in relief and recovery mechanisms and programmes, including as it relates to climate resilience.

Along with the finalization of the TNAP for WPS, there is now formal recognition of the WPS agenda as a cross-cutting priority in the National Gender and Women's Development Policy (2023).

Over the past five years, the United Republic of Tanzania has been actively engaged in building and sustaining peace, promoting inclusive societies for sustainable development, and implementing the women, peace, and security (WPS) agenda. Despite facing multiple challenges that contribute to fragility, Tanzania has made significant strides in supporting international and regional peace initiatives while prioritizing the meaningful participation of women in conflict prevention and peace building efforts.

Regional and International Peacekeeping Contributions: Tanzania's commitment to peacekeeping: 1,543 peacekeepers, including 181 women (June 2024), to various United Nations and African Union peacekeeping operations[108].

National Action Plan on United Security Council Resolution 1325: Recognizing the disproportionate impact of conflicts on women and girls, Tanzania is in the process of finalizing approval of its first National Action Plan on United Security Council Resolution 1325.

Regional Frameworks and Collaborations: Tanzania implements Resolution 1325 in the Great Lakes Region through various regional frameworks, including the Regional Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Resolution (2018-2023)[109] and the Southern African Development Community Regional Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security (2018-2022)[110]. By participating in these frameworks, Tanzania reinforces its commitment to advancing the WPS agenda regionally and collaboratively addressing peace and security challenges.

Challenges and Policy Responses:

Women in many communities continue to face high rates of sexual and gender-based violence, which are rooted in patriarchal and traditional norms. Harmful traditional practices also contribute to the challenges faced by women, with two out of five women aged 15-49 having experienced physical violence. Additionally, women often encounter exclusion in peace and security governance and decision-making, despite their significant role in peacebuilding and conflict resolution being globally recognized. The development of Tanzania's first NAP on Women, Peace, and Security marks an important stride towards ensuring women's meaningful participation in peace processes.

Other essential strategies include strengthening the policy and legal environment to protect women and girls, as well as enforcing laws against gender-based violence and discrimination. Economic and social empowerment initiatives, such as the groundbreaking Tanzania Generation Equality National Plan, play a crucial role in reducing the vulnerability of women and increasing their participation in peacebuilding efforts. Furthermore, raising awareness about women's rights and the negative impacts of gender-based violence is essential for fostering a cultural shift towards gender equality.

The National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023), is aligned with UNSCR 1325 and has specific guidance on mainstreaming WPS in Peace and Security structures and programs including promoting community understanding of the WPS agenda, enhancing women's participation in decision-making, and preventing gender-based violence during conflicts and

[108] Troop and police contributors | United Nations Peacekeeping

[109] REGIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 (unmissions.org)

[110] sadc_rap-2018-2022_0.pdf (un.org)

disasters, Tanzania demonstrates its commitment to addressing these challenges comprehensively.

28. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

Women representation in decision making positions in Tanzania Mainland has increased (37.4% of Parliamentary Seat are held by women as of 2023 compared to 36.7% in 2020). In Zanzibar, the proportion of seats held by women in the House of 13 Representatives has increased from 32.5 percent in 2020 to 37 percent in 2022.

Tanzania has also contributed 1,482 peacekeepers, including 124 women, to various United Nations and African Union Peacekeeping Operations, making it the 13th largest contributor globally and the 6th among African countries, and it's planning to increase the number of women in decision-making positions with Peacekeeping Operations.

The TNAP on WPS intends to increase the representation of women in peace and security committees at various levels. Moreover, both the Tanzania People's Defence Force (TPDF) and the Tanzania Police Force (TPF) have put in place a series of interventions to increase the representation of women in defense and security organs, as well as mainstream gender in their respective sector.

In June 2024, the first edition of the International Day of Women in Diplomacy[111] was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East Africa Community with key partners with the aim to raise awareness, inspire a new generation of women diplomats and provide concrete recommendations for women's increased participation and leadership in this sector, as well as further gender mainstreaming.

Tanzania civil society organizations (CSOs) have been at the forefront of advancing both the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda and the Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS) agenda on both national and regional scales. For example, the Women Preventing Violent Extremism (WPVE) project focuses on empowering women to prevent and address violent extremism. This initiative involves direct engagement with local authorities and community members to advocate for recognizing women's roles and influence in peace and security. It also aims to address the obstacles that limit the participation of women and girls in peacebuilding efforts at various levels, from families and communities to decision-making bodies and peace security committees, ranging from village to ward levels.

[111] Tanzania hosts intergenerational dialogue for the International Day for Women in Diplomacy | UN Women – Africa

Tanzania women ambassadors play a pivotal role in regional peace and mediation processes, exemplifying their significant contributions to diplomacy and conflict resolution. Tanzanian women mediators, part of the Femwise network, and the AWLN WPS Pillar—established in 2022—underscore their growing influence in these arenas. This highlights the role of women leading in peace and security, playing a crucial role in guiding and influencing regional discussions and initiatives to promote stability and cooperation.

29. In the last five years, what actions has your country taken to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts or humanitarian action and crisis response?

In the last five years, Tanzania has focused on strengthening the judiciary's capacity to address violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) and human rights abuses. This has included targeted training programs for judges and legal practitioners on international human rights standards and IHL.

Aims and Scope: The training programs aim to improve the judiciary's ability to adjudicate cases involving human rights abuses, particularly in situations of armed conflict and humanitarian crises. The scope includes workshops and seminars conducted in collaboration with international organizations and local human rights bodies.

Target Population: The primary beneficiaries are judges, magistrates, and court officials. Secondary beneficiaries include legal practitioners and civil society organizations involved in human rights advocacy.

Budget: Funding for these initiatives has come from a combination of government budgets and international aid. For example, in 2023, the Judicial Training Institute received approximately $500,000 from international donors specifically for capacity-building initiatives.

Impact Evaluations: Evaluations have indicated improved judicial handling of human rights cases, with more informed decisions regarding IHL violations. However, challenges remain in ensuring consistency and depth of application across all cases.

Lessons Learned: Key lessons include the importance of ongoing training and the need for specialized modules on IHL. The effectiveness of such programs is significantly enhanced by practical, case-based learning.

2. **Other existing initiatives implemented by Civil Society Organizations**[112]

Measures Taken: Several programs that aimed at enhancing accountability for human rights violations. Notably, comprehensive monitoring and advocacy campaigns focusing on violations against women and girls, particularly in conflict and humanitarian situations.

Aims and Scope: Monitoring activities aimed at documenting and reporting human rights abuses, providing legal aid to victims, and advocating for justice. The scope includes field investigations, public awareness campaigns, and legal support services.

Target Population: The target population includes victims of human rights abuses, with a focus on women and girls affected by armed conflicts and crises.

Budget: In 2023, the budget for monitoring and advocacy activities was approximately $250,000, funded through a mix of donor contributions and internal resources.

Impact Evaluations: These efforts have led to increased public awareness and pressure on authorities to address human rights violations. However, challenges persist in securing long-term judicial redress for victims.

Lessons Learned: Successful advocacy relies on comprehensive documentation and community engagement. Collaboration with international partners has been crucial for maximizing impact.

3**. Paralegals Program under the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs**

Measures Taken: The Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs has facilitated the training and registration of paralegals to support legal aid and advocacy efforts, particularly in areas affected by conflicts and humanitarian crises.

Aims and Scope: The program aims to expand access to legal aid by equipping paralegals with the skills to provide legal assistance and support victims of human rights abuses. The scope includes training sessions, registration, and ongoing support for paralegals.

Target Population: The target population includes vulnerable communities, with a specific focus on women and girls who are victims of human rights abuses.

Budget: In recent years, the budget for the paralegals program has been around $150,000 annually, sourced from the national budget and international grants.

[112] Legal Human Rights Center

Impact Evaluations: The program has improved access to justice for marginalized populations, though there are challenges related to the limited scope of services and regional disparities.

Lessons Learned: Effective paralegal support requires comprehensive training and robust mechanisms for coordination with legal professionals and civil society organizations.

Actions for Specific Groups

1. **Women and Girls**: Existing measures focus on improving the protection and accountability for women and girls, particularly in conflict and crisis situations. The judiciary's training programs, advocacy programmes, and paralegals' support are designed to address the specific needs of these groups, ensuring their rights are upheld and violations are addressed.

2. Data and Statistics: Data on specific cases or the exact impact of these measures can be challenging to obtain due to the sensitive nature of human rights violations. However, the overall trend indicates improved access to legal remedies and increased awareness of human rights issues.

These actions demonstrate Tanzania's commitment to enhancing accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and human rights. Continued efforts and improvements are essential to achieving comprehensive justice and pro.

30. In the last five years, what actions has your country taken to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child, including adolescent girls?

Over the past five years, the United Republic of Tanzania has implemented a range of initiatives aimed at eliminating discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child, including adolescent girls. Through collaborative efforts between government agencies, civil society organizations, and international partners, Tanzania has made significant progress in promoting gender equality, ending gender-based violence (GBV), and combating harmful practices such as child marriages and female genital mutilation (FGM).

Legislative Reforms and Policy Development: Tanzania has undertaken legislative reforms and policy development to address discrimination against the girl child and promote gender equality. Provisions in the constitution prohibit all forms of discrimination, including gender-based discrimination, ensuring the protection of girl child rights. Amendments to the Education Act of 1978 have introduced free and compulsory education, aiming to prevent early marriages and enhance girls' access to education. Additionally, the government has developed the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children II (2024/2025 –

2028/2029), which aims to address violence against women and children through legal reforms and targeted interventions.

GBV Mainstreaming: Efforts to mainstream gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response have been prioritized. Organizations like the Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) have collaborated with various partners to provide legal support networks and advocacy for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) rights, including safe abortion. School clubs and advocacy initiatives have focused on law reform to protect the rights of women and girls, contributing to successful interventions to combat GBV.

vi. Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

Critical areas of concern:

I. Human rights of women
K.Women and the environment
L.The girl child

31. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies, including climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity conservation and land degradation?

The 2000 Gender Policy aimed at bolstering women's participation in environmental committees, recognizing the ramifications of environmental degradation on various fronts, including diminished agricultural productivity and increased burdens on women. This often forced them to travel great distances to obtain water, firewood, and fodder. Evaluation revealed a reasonable gender balance in Environmental Conservation Committees, with women comprising one-third of the membership at the Ward level. Notable achievements include the development of diverse policies, strategies, programs, laws, and guidelines targeting climate change. The importance of gender mainstreaming in climate change and climate security governance and programming was further specifically integrated as a cross-cutting thematic issue area in the new National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023).

Key initiatives encompass the National Environmental Policy (2021)[113], National Energy Policy (2015), Zanzibar Blue economy Policy, and National Climate Change Strategy (2021-2026). Further endeavors include the Tanzania Climate-Smart Agriculture Program (2015-2025) and National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Intervention (2022-2032). Several acts and regulations, such as the Forests Act, Cap. 323, and Environmental Management Act, Cap. 191, were enacted, alongside the Rural Energy Act of 2005.

[113] en-1644923087-NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY 2021 new.pdf (vpo.go.tz)

Implementation of strategies like the National Climate Change Strategy (2012-2018)[114] and National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2021-2026)[115], Zanzibar Blue Economy Gender Strategy and Action Plan 2022[116], National Ecological Organic Strategy (2023-2030)[117] and guidelines like the National Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender into Climate Change Related Policies, Strategies, Programs, Plans, Guidelines, and Budgets (2014)[118] significantly contributed to heightened environmental conservation interventions, showcasing women's active involvement. URT has also developed the National Clean cooking strategy (2022-2034) which aims to achieve an 80% adoption rate of clean cooking among Tanzanians by 2034[119]. Clean cooking, as outlined in the strategy, refers to appropriate energies and technologies that collectively produce minimal toxic emissions, ensuring efficiency and safety. The strategy has been developed in line with national and international policies, laws, regulations and guidelines in clean cooking, among the objectives of the strategy is to incorporate gender equality into clean cooking initiatives by promoting the participation of women and youth in the clean cooking value chain through various programs. Additionally, ensure gender equality in decision-making levels on clean cooking by providing various leadership training programs.

In 2023, Tanzania made significant advancement in prioritizing women's participation in the green and blue economy. In particular, the Vice President's Office (VPO) contributed to COP28 negotiations by advocating for gender-disaggregated data and increased funding for women's action in climate change. Moreover, on December 2, 2023, President Samia Suluhu Hassan launched the Africa Women Clean Cooking Support Program (AWCCSP) at COP 28 in Dubai to promote and advance the use of clean cooking technologies to women and girls in Africa. The government has also launched the National clean cooking strategy 2024-2034 which aims to ensure 80% of Tanzanian's use clean cooking solutions by the year 2034. Additionally, Tanzania appointed a Gender and Climate Change Focal Point to oversee the 5-year enhanced Lima Work Programme, aligning with the Gender Action Plan from COP25.

In projects like the Climate Change Resilience through Ecosystems-Based Adaptation (EBBAR), the Climate Change Adaptation Pilot Project in the Lake Victoria Basin (ACC-LVBC), Sustainable Land Management Project in the Lake Nyasa Basin (SLM), and Restoration of Natural Vegetation and Biodiversity Conservation Project (SLR), women comprised a substantial portion of beneficiaries. For instance, out of 1,361 beneficiaries in the SLR project,

[114] TANZANIA CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY.indd (fao.org)
[115] nccrs_2021_2026__final_pk_1.pdf (panda.org)
[116] Mkakati wa Ukondoishaji wa Masuala ya Kijinsia katika Uchumi wa Buluu.pdf (blueeconomysmz.go.tz)
[117] The_Tanzania_-_National_Ecological_Organic_Agriculture_Strategy.pdf (kilimo.go.tz)
[118] en-1592644210-THE-NATIONAL-GUIDELINES-FOR-MAINSTREAMING-GENDER-INTO-ENVIRONMENT.pdf (vpo.go.tz)
[119] NATIONAL CLEAN COOKING STRATEGY (2024-2034)_Official Document(1) (nishati.go.tz)

416 were women. The Agriculture Support Development program (ASDP II) 2017-2027 promotes and strengthens gender inclusiveness in the agricultural sector.

Gender and the environment are intricately linked, impacting the livelihoods of both men and women. Environmental degradation, stemming from human activities like unsustainable resource exploitation, poses significant challenges. Climate change, improper resource utilization, and unsustainable practices exacerbate these issues. Women, disproportionately affected, face increased workloads and diminished access to resources, impacting education and economic opportunities. The policy aims to mainstream gender issues in environmental management, emphasizing the enforcement of gender-responsive plans and strategies, and raising awareness on environmental conservation's importance, especially in mitigating adverse impacts on women and girls.

Through different programs such as Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) in collaboration with key partners has developed the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action plan through Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade Project[120]. Broadly, proposed interventions in the strategy and action plan cover such key issues including gender sensitive engagement and participation in governance and decision-making, institutional strengthening, capacity building, research and incentive arrangements, coordination, communication of gender profile in the wildlife sector and advocacy for changes in social frameworks (e.g., attitudes and mindsets) as well as legal and regulatory frameworks (e.g., policies and guidelines).

Support to the Tanzania Meteorological Authorities (TMA) to purchase and install Automated Weather Station (AWS) across the country took place[121]. Recognizing the enormous need for such facilities, and increasingly so because of impacts of climate change, 51 AWS were installed on the mainland and three in Zanzibar. The new AWS have increased accuracy and timely provision of weather information by 90% in targeted areas. Most of the Automated Weather Stations were established in school compounds, which have enabled schools to use the weather stations in their curriculum to improve the quality of education.

32. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction and building environmental and climate resilience?

[120] Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and AP for IWT project 12-08-2022.pdf (undp.org)

[121] https://www.meteo.go.tz/uploads/publications/sw1718281378-Tanzania%20Climate%20Statements%202023.pdf

In the past five years, Tanzania has taken several actions to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programs for disaster risk reduction and building environmental and climate resilience:

1. **Gender Responsive Frameworks**: the Government of Tanzania through Risk Reduction Law no. 6 of 2022 has enacted a guideline on Disaster Risk Management of 2022 which allows the reporting of sex disaggregated data including number of deaths, number of casualties, number of victims, number of people displaced during any emerging disaster.

2. **Enhanced Data Collection and Management**: the Government has strengthened the collection of data to promote evidence-based policy-making and to better inform disaster risk management action and preparedness. The Vice-President's Office (VPO) now has the mandate to build on a disaster risk reduction management system that captures data on the victims and support provided and which supports key decision- making. This system is now fully integrated into the National Bureau Statistics (NBS) and the available data are used by different disaster risk management structures.

3. **National Communication Strategy**: Tanzania has developed a National Communication Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness (2019-2022)[122]. This strategy guides the government and stakeholders in raising awareness about disaster risks, including the disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to environmental degradation and disasters. The strategies for anticipating disasters before they happen are outlined through understanding of disaster risks, and for recognizing when they are about to happen or has happened through forecasting and early warning, coping measures required are outlined in prevention, mitigation and preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction, and mechanism and resources are outlined in disaster risk governance and public and private financing and investment, and cross-cutting issues have been addressed through gender.

4. The Government of Tanzania has introduced **Guidelines for Crop Insurance to Farmers (2019)**[123], whose scope includes risks to farmers associated with climate change. Land ownership is a key requirement for accessing crop insurance. Since Tanzania, through Generation Equality Forum commitments, is gradually addressing the

[122] SADC DRM IMS | National Disaster Risk Management Communication Strategy (2019-2022) | SADC - DRM IMS
[123] New crop insurance initiative launched in Tanzania to cushion farmers (farmersreviewafrica.com)

challenges of women lacking ownership of agricultural land, it is very likely that only this ignores the key challenge for women.

5. **Capacity Development Programs**: In 2023, the government of Tanzania with key stakeholders' support through its Insurance and Risk Finance Facility initiative in Tanzania launched the Inclusive Insurance Capacity Development Program[124], to address capacity challenges in the country's insurance market and meet the diverse needs of its population. Through collaboration with the local training institute the African College of Insurance and Social Protection (ACISP), the program trained 13 local trainers who were certified in inclusive insurance and graduated 30 trainees (16 male and 14 female) with international certification in inclusive insurance[125]. The participants of the training came from insurance companies, insurance brokers and agencies, banks, and consultant firms. Additionally, a fully funded scholarship program was launched, sponsoring ten individuals (5 female and 5 male) from the insurance industry to complete this comprehensive six-month program with four modules.

However, despite these efforts, there are challenges that need to be addressed:

1. **Inclusive Policy Implementation**: While national guidelines and plans for disaster risk management exist, they do not explicitly mention women, leading to missed opportunities for targeted actions to address their specific needs during emergencies.
2. **Representation and Participation**: Women are underrepresented in stakeholder platforms advising the government on disaster risk management, as mandated by the Disaster Risk Reduction Law of 2022.

Efforts to address these challenges and further integrate gender perspectives into disaster risk reduction policies and programs are crucial for enhancing resilience and ensuring the inclusivity of disaster response efforts in Tanzania. Prime Minister's Office, under Disasters Management Department overseas on the following areas:-

- Communication strategy for all gender sensitive special groups, humanitarian support that are gender sensitive;
- Raise awareness about the disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to the impact of environmental degradation and disasters; and

[124] ILO and UNDP 2024.

[125] https://www.undp.org/tanzania/press-releases/transforming-insurance-landscape-tanzania-undp-irff-ilo-impact-insurance-and-acisp-collaboration-reinvents-inclusive

- Promote access of women in situations of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation-no justification.

Challenges

Despite having a National Guideline on Disaster Risk Management and a National Plan for Disaster Preparedness and Response, both documents (Mainland and Zanzibar) have not included specific provisions for women and girls in terms of interventions and representation and therefore miss targeted actions to address women needs in the occurrence of emergency such as provision of sanitary pads and agile support to pregnant women. Lack of representation of women in stakeholders' platforms for advising the government on disaster risk management as mentioned in section 11 of the law of disaster risk reduction of 2022[126]. However, as a positive trend and highlighting the government commitments, gender mainstreaming and increased representation and leadership of women in disaster relief and recovery mechanisms and processes have been integrated in the TNAP on WPS (under approval)

Section Four: National institutions and processes

33. Please describe your country's national strategy or action plan for gender equality, including its name, the period it covers, its priority, funding and alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the targets under SDG 5.

The National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023) aims to address various issues that emerged during the implementation of the 2000 Policy, such as the lack of a comprehensive understanding of GBV, the exclusion of mental health-related issues, the lack of reference to WPS issues and lack of cross-cutting issues, including Good Governance and HIV and AIDS. Its implementation timeframe is 2023-2033 and an Implementation Strategy (2023-2033) has also been developed to support its localization into sectors and its implementation by various actors.

The Policy has eleven (11) thematic issue areas and three (3) cross-cutting issue areas, including:

1. Women's Economic Empowerment
2. Gender-Based Violence
3. Economic Justice and Rights
4. Promotion of Gender Equality in Leadership and Decision Making
5. Gender and Health

[126] *WFP supported the government to develop disaster risk reduction policy/guideline*

6. Gender Technology and Innovation
7. Gender Statistics
8. Women's Peace and Security

Cross cutting issues:

9. Gender Responsive Good Governance
10. Gender and HIV and AIDS
11. Gender and the Environment

Key goals include increasing women's participation at all levels of leadership and decision-making, aiming to shift from the 30:70 ratio of the 2005 target to a 50:50 ratio of women and men, as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030), The Agenda 2063: Africa We Want, the National Development Vision 2025, and the Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22 – 2026/27).

The Policy also directs specifically for the promotion of gender equality in all spheres of life and development, including the social, economic, political, and cultural spheres, through the implementation of policies, strategies, programmes, projects, and plans that consider the welfare of women and men, boys and girls, and strengthening the growth and development of the national economy.

The Policy further establishes a comprehensive framework for coordinating gender equality initiatives nationwide. This policy acknowledges the pivotal role of sectoral policies in addressing gender disparities and promoting sustainable social and economic development. As such, the successful implementation of this policy hinges upon the seamless integration of gender considerations into sector-specific strategies. The Policy emphasizes the importance of promoting financial inclusion for women in the informal and private sectors, encouraging women's use of the digital economy, advocating for legal reforms to promote gender equality in property ownership and inheritance, and providing guidelines to facilitate the establishment and promotion of Women's Economic Empowerment Forums.

34. Please describe your country's system for tracking the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting), including the approximate proportion of the national budget that is invested in this area.

There is growing recognition that public budgeting decisions and the public financial management (PFM) systems that underpin them can affect the economic and social outcomes of men, women and special groups differently. As a result, gender responsive public financial management, also known as gender responsive budgeting (GRB), has been developed as an

approach to budgeting that explicitly considers the impact of fiscal policy, PFM and public administration on gender equality, girls' and boys' development, and specific groups of people (for example, women, elders, small traders and miners, low-income earners, people with disabilities, minorities)[127]. In a similar vein to the approach to gender mainstreaming, minority interests need to be considered when allocating budget resources.

In Tanzania, the Ministry of Finance in Tanzania is responsible for tracking investments in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women.

The United Republic of Tanzania has launched its third National Financial Inclusion Framework (2023-2028)[128] to enhance access and usage of affordable and high-quality financial products and services that improve financial well-being and livelihood of all groups including women, youth and people with disability in the country. This policy framework provides a set of rules or guidance that facilitates collaboration between public and private sector in implementing national financial inclusion interventions.

Moreover, as a result from increased awareness on the importance of ensuring enough budget allocation to gender related programs and interventions, the Financial Allocation for the budget for the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups in the Financial year 2023/24 is Tsh. 74,223,193,000 while the financial year 2022/23 was 43,403,061,000.00, representing an increment of 71%.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance, the Preparation of Gender Responsive Budget Guideline is in progress to ensure specific allocations for gender and gender related policy based. Trainings on GRB have been conducted between the Ministry of Finance and Sector which are implementing gender issues. In parallel, further efforts have been put in place to enhance GRB awareness of Member of Parliaments when going through the national budget cycle.

35. What formal mechanisms are in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

The Gender Mainstreaming Working Group on Macro-Policy (GMWG-MP) was established in 1999 to advise, facilitate and provide a multi-stakeholder platform for dialogue, analysis and strategic interventions within the macro-policy context and guidelines that focus on the reform programmes. Co-chaired by the Minister for Community Development Gender Women and Special Groups and the UN Women Country Representative, the GMWG-MP has been convened throughout the years with the overall goal to promote and monitor gender equality

[127] PFMRP_MWISHO_10_ii (mof.go.tz)
[128] untitled (bot.go.tz)

and women's empowerment (GEWE), as well as to design strategic interventions on policy processes and programmes to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of development effectiveness.

The MCDGWSG has appointed a Beijing 30+ focal point who is responsible for coordinating the monitoring and reporting of the Beijing 30+ agenda, utilizing the platforms provided by the GMWG-MP and DPG-GE to deliver updates. Additionally, the MCDGWSG and MCDGEC in Zanzibar are leading efforts in overseeing a comprehensive and inclusive national report, ensuring a thorough and collaborative approach to progress and accountability.

36. Please describe how stakeholders have contributed to the preparation of the present national report.

Acknowledging the United Republic of Tanzania's accomplishments in promoting GEWE, as well as its commitment to reporting to regional and international policy and normative frameworks, the Ministry of Community Development Gender Women and Special Groups in Tanzania Mainland and the Ministry of Community Development Gender Elderly and Children in Zanzibar, the UN system and other key stakeholders supported convening a three-day multi-stakeholder technical workshop to support the drafting of the URT's Beijing +30 and CSW 69th National Report with the aim to comprehensively and inclusively appraise implementation of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 12 critical areas .

This workshop built on previous reports such as the Beijing +25 national report, the CSW 68th national report, the 2021, 2022 and 2023, and GEF Accountability Report, and other relevant national reports in line with the National Gender and Women's Development Policy (2023) as a guiding framework. The workshop brought together representatives from various line ministries, the GEF National Advisory Committee, Women's Rights Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, Youth Organizations, Organization of Women Living with Disabilities, Private Sectors, UN Agencies and academia.

Nb.	Activity Description	Output	Timeline	Responsible Institution
1	Multi-stakeholder Technical Workshop	1st Draft - Beijing 30+ Report	5th to 7th June 2024	MCDGWSG & MCDGEC With technical support from UN

				Women and other UN Agencies.
2	Online Multi-stakeholder Consultation	Consolidated Draft - Beijing 30+ Report	10th to 30th June 2024	Coordination by MCDGWSG & MCDGEC
	Multi-stakeholder Validation Meeting as part of one of the GMWG-MP Annual Meeting	Validated Beijing 30+ Draft National Report	Beginning of September	Coordination by MCDGWSG & MCDGEC with technical support from UN Women
	Online Survey	Beijing 30+ Online Survey completed	1st July 2024	MCDGWSG
	Beijing 30+ Final Report Consolidation	Final Beijing 30+ National Report Edited	30th July 2024	MCDGWSG
	Final Beijing 30+ National Report submission	Beijing 30+ National Report submitted	31st August 2024	MCDGWSG & MCDGEC

37. Please describe your country's action plan and timeline for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (if a state party), or of the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review or other United Nations human rights mechanisms that address gender inequality/discrimination against women.

Tanzania, as a state party to various UN human rights mechanisms, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), has committed to addressing gender inequality and discrimination. The implementation of recommendations from these bodies is guided by several strategic documents and initiatives, including the CEDAW reports, gender desks at various institutions, and the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC), among others.

1. **Action Plan and Timeline for CEDAW Recommendations**

Action Plan:

1. **Strengthening Legal Framework**
    - **Objective**: Review and amend laws to align with CEDAW recommendations and ensure they effec**Timeline**: The United Republic of Tanzania is in the final stage of submission of its 9th periodic CEDAW report while starting the initial review by the end of 2024 for the 10th periodic report; proposed amendments by mid-2025; with enactment by end of 2025.
2. **Enhancing Institutional Capacity**
    - **Objective**: Strengthen institutions responsible for gender equality and women's rights.
    - **Actions**:
        - Provide training to government officials, law enforcement, and judiciary on CEDAW principles.
        - Establish or reinforce gender desks at marketplaces, higher learning institutions, and middle institutions.
    - **Timeline**: Training programs will continue to other gender desks and will be operational in the financial year 2024/2025.
3. **Monitoring and Reporting:**
    - **Objective**: Improve mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on gender equality and women's rights.
    - **Actions:**
        - Develop a national monitoring framework aligned with CEDAW recommendations.
        - Regularly report progress to CEDAW and other relevant UN bodies.
    - **Timeline**: Framework development by mid-2024; first report by late 2024.

Relevant Reports and Documents:

- CEDAW Reports: Periodic reports submitted by Tanzania to CEDAW detailing progress and challenges in implementing recommendations.

2. Gender Desks at Marketplaces, Higher Learning Institutions, and Middle Institutions

Action Plan

1. **Marketplaces**

- **Objective**: Establish gender desks to address discrimination and provide support to women traders.
- **Actions**:
  - Set up gender desks in major marketplaces.
  - Provide training to marketplace management on gender equality, women's rights and women empowerment.
  - There are currently 187 gender desks in market places.
- **Timeline**: Establishment will continue in the financial year of 2024/25

2. **Higher and Middle learning Institutions**
   - **Objective**: Integrate gender equality principles into academic institutions and support female students.
   - **Actions**:
     - Establish gender desks in universities and colleges.
     - Develop and implement gender-sensitive policies and support programs.
     - Currently, 332 operation gender desks exist at Higher and Middle learning out of 612.
   - **Timeline**: Establish desks by early 2024; policy development and implementation by mid-2024.
3. **Middle learning(Secondary):**
   - **Objective**: Promote gender equality in secondary education institutions.
   - **Actions**:
     - Implement gender equality programs and establish desks in secondary schools.
     - Train educators on gender sensitivity and anti-discrimination.
   - **Timeline**: Begin program roll-out in 2024; full implementation by end of 2024.

3. National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC)

Action Plan:

1. **Implementation of NPAVAWC:**
   - **Objective**: Coordinate and execute activities outlined in NPAVAWC to combat violence against women and children.
   - **Actions**:
     - Mobilize resources and coordinate with relevant stakeholders.
     - Enforcement of NPA-VAWC II in a holistic and integrated manner.
     - Launch public awareness campaigns and support services for survivors.
   - **Timeline**: Full implementation of major activities by 2024 (for the first year of implementation), with ongoing evaluation and adjustments.

2. **Monitoring and Evaluation:**
    - **Objective**: Assess the effectiveness of NPAVAWC II interventions and ensure accountability.
    - **Actions**:
        - Establish or strengthen existing monitoring mechanisms and regularly review progress.
        - Publish annual reports on NPAVAWC II achievements and challenges.
    - **Timeline:** Monitoring framework by mid-2024; annual reports starting in 2024.

Relevant Documents:

- NPAVAWC II Document: National strategy document outlining actions and goals to end violence against women and children.

Section Five: Data and statistics

38. What are the most important areas in which your country has made most progress over the past five years when it comes to gender statistics at the national level?

Over the past five years, Tanzania has made notable progress in gender statistics at the national level, particularly in enhancing the enabling environment and producing gender data. Significant advancements include the effective operation of the interagency coordination mechanism for gender statistics. Tanzania now has sex-disaggregated data available in key areas such as unpaid care work, poverty, violence against women, and more. This data is featured in various reports and publications, including the annual report, quarterly reports, SDG report, SIGI Country report, HBS report, VAW survey report, and others.

39. Over the next five years, what are your country's priorities for strengthening national gender statistics?

Looking forward, Tanzania has outlined several priorities for strengthening national gender statistics over the next five years. These priorities aim to enhance data collection, analysis, and utilization to better inform policies and programs aimed at advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. Some key priorities include:

I. **Enhancing Data Collection and Disaggregation**

Improving the collection, disaggregation, and analysis of gender-disaggregated data across various sectors such as education, health, employment, agriculture, and governance. This includes ensuring that data collection methods are inclusive and capture the diverse experiences and realities of women and men across different demographic groups.

II. Capacity Building

Strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices, government agencies, and research institutions in gender statistics and data analysis. This includes training programs for statisticians and data collectors on gender-sensitive methodologies and tools.

III. Mainstreaming Gender in National Surveys and Census

Integrating gender considerations into national surveys, including household surveys, labor force surveys, and health surveys. Ensuring that census data collection includes comprehensive information on gender dynamics and household structures.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

Developing robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks to track progress towards gender equality goals outlined in national policies and strategies. This includes establishing indicators and benchmarks for measuring outcomes related to women's empowerment and gender equality.

V. Promoting Data Use for Policy and Advocacy

Strengthening mechanisms for the use of gender statistics in policy formulation, implementation, and advocacy. This involves fostering partnerships between government, civil society organizations, academia, and international partners to leverage data for evidence-based decision-making.

VI. Addressing Data Gaps

Identifying and addressing gaps in gender data availability and quality, particularly in areas where data is sparse or incomplete. This includes conducting specialized studies and research to fill knowledge gaps on emerging gender issues.

VII. Increasing Awareness and Advocacy

Raising awareness about the importance of gender statistics among policymakers, stakeholders, and the general public. Promoting advocacy efforts to prioritize gender data collection and utilization in national development agendas.

VIII. Digital Literacy

Expand digital literacy programs for women and girls, particularly in rural areas, and ensure national policies are gender-responsive to address barriers in digital access. Invest in ongoing research with gender-disaggregated data to track progress, and advocate for enhanced legal

protections with clear definitions of online violence and stronger penalties, including potential amendments to the Cybercrime Act for better protection of women and marginalized groups.

By focusing on these priorities, Tanzania aims to strengthen its capacity to generate and utilize gender statistics effectively, thereby advancing gender equality, monitoring progress, and addressing disparities over the next five years. Regular review and adaptation of strategies will be essential to respond to evolving gender dynamics and ensure inclusive development outcomes for all.

40. What gender-specific indicators[129] has your country prioritized for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

In Tanzania, several gender-specific indicators have been prioritized for monitoring progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 5 which focuses on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Some of the key gender-specific indicators and the challenges associated with collecting and compiling data on these indicators include:

I. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament:

This indicator reflects women's political participation and representation in decision-making processes.

Challenges includes: -

- Data Availability: Ensuring accurate and timely reporting from national electoral bodies and parliament.
- Political and Cultural Barriers: Addressing cultural norms and biases that hinder women's participation in politics.

II. Gender parity index for primary, secondary, and tertiary education:

This indicator measures progress towards achieving equal access to education for girls and boys at different levels of education. Challenge includes: -

[129] The term 'gender-specific indicators' is used to refer to indicators that explicitly call for disaggregation by sex and/or refer to gender equality as the underlying objective. For example, SDG indicator 5.c.1 captures the percentage of countries with systems to track public allocations that are directed towards policies and programmes that promote gender equality—the underlying objective is the promotion of gender equality. The term is also used for indicators where women and girls are specified within the indicator as the targeted population (see UN Women. 2018. *Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York).

• Data Disaggregation: Ensuring data is disaggregated by gender to accurately assess disparities.
• Quality of Education: Addressing factors such as school infrastructure, teacher quality, and safety that affect girls' education.

III. Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months:

This indicator assesses levels of violence against women and girls, reflecting efforts to eliminate gender-based violence. Challenge includes: -
• Data Accuracy: Ensuring reliable reporting, especially in rural and remote areas where marriages might not be formally registered.
• Legal and Social Norms: Addressing legal gaps and cultural practices that perpetuate child marriage.

IV. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18:

This indicator monitors progress in reducing child marriage, which is critical for girls' rights and opportunities.
• Underreporting: Many cases go unreported due to stigma, fear of reprisal, or cultural acceptance of violence.
• Data Collection: Ensuring privacy and safety of respondents during data collection.

V. Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care:

This indicator measures women's autonomy and decision-making power in reproductive health matters.
• Informal Economy: Many women work in informal sectors where data collection is difficult.
• Data Disaggregation: Ensuring data captures differences in employment types and sector.

VI. Gender Wage Gap:

This indicator assesses disparities in earnings between women and men, reflecting economic gender inequalities. Challenges are:
• Data Availability: Inconsistencies in data collection methods and coverage across different sectors.
• Informal Economy: Many women work in sectors where wages are not formally documented.

VII. Percentage of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector:

This indicator monitors women's participation in formal employment outside of agriculture, reflecting economic empowerment. Challenges include:

Informal Economy Dominance: A significant proportion of women in Tanzania work in the informal sector, where jobs are often not formally recognized or regulated. This makes it challenging to capture accurate data on women's employment status, earnings, and working conditions.

Data Disaggregation: Ensuring data accurately distinguishes between women in agricultural versus non-agricultural sectors can be difficult, especially in rural areas where agricultural activities are intertwined with other economic activities.

Gender Wage Disparities: Even within the non-agricultural sector, women often face wage disparities compared to their male counterparts for similar work. Collecting reliable data on wage differentials and addressing these disparities requires comprehensive and consistent data collection methods

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Access to Formal Employment Opportunities: Women may face barriers in accessing formal employment opportunities due to factors such as education levels, skills mismatch, discriminatory hiring practices, and lack of childcare facilities.

VIII. Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical, sexual, or psychological violence by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months:

This indicator measures intimate partner violence, highlighting challenges in gender relations and women's safety. Challenges include:

• **Social Norms:** Limited decision-making power for women in conservative or patriarchal societies.

• **Data Disaggregation**: Ensuring data captures nuances across different demographic groups.

These gender-specific indicators are aligned with global SDG targets related to gender equality (SDG 5) and are crucial for tracking progress, identifying gaps, and informing policy interventions to advance gender equality and women's empowerment in Tanzania. Regular monitoring and reporting on these indicators contribute to evidence-based decision-making and ensure accountability towards achieving gender-related SDGs. Addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts to improve data collection methods, enhance capacity for data analysis, and strengthen partnerships between government agencies, civil society organizations, and international partners. Tanzania continues to work towards overcoming these challenges to effectively monitor progress on gender-specific SDG indicators and advance gender equality and women's empowerment.

41. Which data disaggregation[130] are routinely provided by major surveys in your country?

In Tanzania, major surveys routinely provide disaggregated data across several key dimensions, although the extent and quality of disaggregation can vary depending on the specific survey and data collection methods. Here are some typical disaggregation categories provided by major surveys in Tanzania:

I. Gender:

Data is commonly disaggregated by gender to analyze differences between women and men across various indicators such as education, employment, health, and household dynamics.

II. Age

Disaggregation by age groups helps to understand differences and trends across different stages of life, from children to youth and older adults.

III. Geographic Location

Data is often disaggregated by region, rural/urban areas, and sometimes by specific districts or communities to capture regional disparities and prioritize interventions accordingly.

IV. Socio-economic Status

Disaggregation by socio-economic characteristics such as income level, wealth quintiles, and household assets provides insights into disparities based on economic status.

V. Education Level

Disaggregation by educational attainment helps to analyze differences in outcomes related to literacy, school attendance, and educational achievement.

Progress in Data Disaggregation: Over the past years, Tanzania has made significant progress in enhancing data disaggregation in major surveys. This progress has been driven by several factors:

[130] As specified in A/RES/70/1, with the addition of education, marital status, religion and sexual orientation.

- **Policy Commitments**: Government commitments to improve data quality and disaggregation as part of national development plans and strategies.
- **Technical Capacity Building**: Investments in training for statisticians and data collectors to enhance skills in data disaggregation and analysis.
- **Technological Advancements**: Increased use of digital data collection tools and geographic information systems (GIS) to improve the accuracy and granularity of disaggregated data.
- **International Commitments**: Alignment with international frameworks such as the SDGs, which emphasize the importance of disaggregated data for monitoring progress and ensuring no one is left behind.

Prioritization of Disaggregation: Certain disaggregation categories may have been prioritized due to their relevance in addressing specific development challenges and inequalities within Tanzania. For example:

- **Gender**: Given the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment, disaggregating data by gender helps to identify disparities and target interventions to promote gender equity.
- **Geographic Location**: Tanzania's regional diversity necessitates disaggregation by geographic location to address disparities between rural and urban areas and among different regions.

Barriers to More Comprehensive Disaggregation: Despite progress, several barriers hinder more comprehensive and routine disaggregation of data from major surveys in Tanzania:

- **Resource Constraints**: Limited financial and human resources for data collection, analysis, and dissemination, especially in remote and underserved areas.
- **Data Quality and Coverage**: Challenges in ensuring data quality, consistency, and coverage across all disaggregation categories due to logistical challenges and data collection methodologies.
- **Political and Administrative Challenges**: Administrative complexities and political sensitivities in certain disaggregation categories, such as ethnicity or tribal affiliation.
- **Technical Challenges**: Lack of standardized methodologies and guidelines for disaggregating data across different surveys and sectors.

Addressing these barriers requires sustained efforts to strengthen data collection systems, enhance technical capacity, invest in technology and innovation, and foster partnerships between government agencies, development partners, and civil society organizations. Ensuring more comprehensive and routine disaggregation of data will contribute to better informed policies, targeted interventions, and ultimately, more equitable development outcomes for all in Tanzania.

Section Six: Conclusion and next steps

Conclusions and Recommendations

Despite the multifaceted challenges posed by economic downturns, the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation, and climate change impacts, the United Republic of Tanzania has demonstrated resilience and continued commitment to mitigating their negative effects on women and girls' rights and progress. Through targeted policies and interventions across political, economic, judiciary, social, health, education, and protection sectors, the Government of Tanzania aims to uphold its commitments to gender equality as outlined in the Beijing Platform for Action, striving towards sustainable development and inclusive growth that leaves no woman or girl behind so as to continue bringing peace and stability to the society as a whole.

Tanzania has been undertaking comprehensive institutional strengthening, regulatory and putting in place key policy and normative frameworks to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. These include establishing two ministries mandated for the national coordination of gender equality and women empowerment in both Mainland and Zanzibar; the National Gender and Women's Development Policy (2023); Procurement act; and various progressive labour laws.

With the groundbreaking Tanzania Generational Equality Program (TGEP 2021-2026), championed by Her Excellency Dr Samia Suluhu Hassan, the government aims to accelerate programs for investment and implementation of gender equality and women empowerment, with a focus on poverty eradication and financing for gender equality, promoting women's economic independence and reducing the disproportionate burden of unpaid care and domestic work, taking into consideration the impacts and changes brought by climate change and environmental degradation. The development of Tanzania's first National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 marks also an important stride towards ensuring women's meaningful participation in peace, security, humanitarian and relief and recovery processes.

Sustained commitment, integrated implementation, monitoring and reporting on strategies, and enhanced collaboration among government, civil society, and international partners are crucial to addressing persistent challenges and setbacks in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, such as gender-based violence, economic disparities, limited women's participation in decision-making and discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers. Moving forward, prioritizing gender-responsive policies and financing, women's representation and leadership in public and private decision-making, scaling-up male engagement for championing gender equality, strengthening institutional GEWE coordination mechanisms, data production and analysis, addressing challenges and opportunities raised by new technologies and the use of digital spaces, as well as promoting social change through education and advocacy are

crucial to achieve substantive and sustainable progress towards gender equality and growth in Tanzania.

Below are some key recommendations for the next five years:

- Strengthen mechanisms for coordinating the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of national and sectoral gender-responsive strategies and police in line with the National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023), the Tanzania Generation Equality Forum National Action Plan (TGEP 2021 - 2026), the National Plan of Action on Ending Violence Against Women and National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security. These include enhancing gender mainstreaming efforts into all policy development and implementation stages to address gender disparities comprehensively across all sectors, including social protection, disaster risk reduction and resilience-building policies, ensuring that they address women's and men's specific needs and priorities in vulnerable communities. The Government is also prioritizing enhanced coordination on gender mainstreaming, through its revitalized Gender Mainstreaming Macro Policy Working Group in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, to strengthen policy coherence and GEWE commitments implementation.

- Partnerships, resources, and sustained efforts are needed to strengthen inclusive and gender-responsive data collection systems, enhance technical capacity, investment in technology and innovation, and strong coordination between government agencies, development partners, and civil society organizations. Investing in gender-sensitive research and improving data collection systems to capture gender-disaggregated information on vulnerabilities, capacities, and impacts, including evidence on key gender issues, such as women's empowerment, gender-based violence, and women's participation in decision-making, to inform targeted intervention programs and evidence-based decision-making that address gender inequalities. More comprehensive and routine data disaggregation, enhancing data collection methodologies, improved quality and coverage of gender statistics and ensuring the regular publication of gender-disaggregated data will contribute to better-informed policies, targeted interventions, and ultimately, more equitable development outcomes for all in Tanzania.

- Strengthen women's meaningful participation and leadership in decision-making structures in both public and private sectors, including in peace and security structures, disaster risk reduction and resilience-building, to create opportunities for women to contribute their knowledge, skills, and experiences in shaping inclusive, needs-responsive, effective and sustainable strategies and interventions.

- Strengthen the mechanism for stakeholder engagement in promoting women's empowerment by monitoring and reporting on the implementation of gender-related

policies and programs, including with government agencies, civil society organizations, youth groups, community-based associations, development partners, and the private sector, to advance gender equality and women's rights in line with international commitments and ensuring ensure that the voices of marginalized groups, including women and girls living in rural areas, women with disability, widows, women living with HIV and AIDs are heard and considered in decision-making processes.

- Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships, including fostering collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, academia, private sector entities, and development partners to leverage collective expertise, resources, and networks in advancing gender equality and sustainable development goals.

- Strengthen the promotion of financing for gender equality through public and private financing mechanisms; institutional capacity of government agencies, particularly the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning and Investment in gender-responsive budgeting techniques, ensuring that gender considerations are integrated into all stages of the budget cycle, including sensitization of the National Assembly and the House of Representatives at national level, and implemented across sectors and by local government authorities. Establish and strengthen systems to track budget allocations and expenditures for gender responsive policies and programmes through the public finance management cycle, in-line with the strategic objectives of the Public Finance Management Reform Policy. Enhance data collection systems to capture gender-disaggregated information on budget allocations and expenditures to facilitate evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation. Invest in research and data analysis to assess the impact of budget allocations on gender equality outcomes and institutionalize tracking of national and MDAs budget allocation and expenditure to promote gender equality and empower women.

- Strengthen the implementation and enforcement of existing laws that protect the rights of women and girls. This includes providing proper training to law enforcement officials and ensuring that those who commit gender-based violence are quickly brought to justice, as well as facilitating access to justice and key services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Invest in the prevention of violence against women and children, including through education and awareness raising and community mobilization and male engagement to change discriminatory social norms and biases. Upscale and strengthen support systems for victims of gender-based violence, such as one-stop centers, police gender desks, counseling services, and legal aid, ensuring that women and girls have access to safe spaces where they can seek help, receive support, and access essential services to recover from trauma and rebuild their lives.

- Continue efforts towards sexual and reproductive health for women and girls, as well as promoting their access to decent and quality health care.

- Build on achievements in gender parity in educational enrollment and transform the educational system to develop human capital for economic and social development. Expand investment in education and awareness programs to promote gender equality and challenge harmful stereotypes, including empowering young women and adolescent girls. Continue to strengthen vocational training to create supportive environments and livelihood opportunities for adolescent girls and boys.

- Implement the Tanzania Digital Economy Strategic Framework to ensure the foundational infrastructure supporting digitalization is inclusive and gender-responsive and implement initiatives to strengthen women's digital access and literacy, expand digital skills and training for young women and girls to engage actively with digital technologies, including to access finance, and to pursue economic opportunities; address issues of online security and implement actions to reduce technology-facilitated violence against women.

- As a Member of the Global Care Alliance, and in full alignment with GEF Commitments, implement policies and initiatives that promote recognition, reduction, and redistribution of women's and girls' unpaid care and domestic work through investments in the provision of early childhood education, sustainable infrastructure and energy to reduce work burdens.

- Introduce efforts to integrate gender equality into climate change adaptation and mitigation, promotion of climate resilient infrastructure and agriculture and disaster risk reduction policies and programs. This includes the promotion of access of women in situations of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation-no justification.

- To bridge the gender digital divide, efforts should include scaling up digital literacy programs for women and girls, particularly in rural areas. Advocating for more affordable internet access is crucial, with a focus on underserved women. Gender-inclusive digital policies must be developed to address specific barriers women face, while community-based projects should involve local leaders and organizations to promote digital literacy and online safety. Promoting female role models in tech through platforms can inspire future leaders, and continuous research with gender-disaggregated data is essential to track progress and inform interventions.

- In addressing online violence, strengthening legal frameworks through clearer definitions and tougher penalties is vital, with recent amendments to the Cybercrime Act being a positive step. Expanding victim support services, such as the LP Cyber Support Helpline, and scaling awareness campaigns like Mitandao na Sisi can enhance online safety. Collaborating with social media platforms to improve response mechanisms and promoting bystander intervention will further help, while robust monitoring and evaluation systems are necessary to adapt strategies to emerging trends in online violence.