



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**COUNTRY REPORT ON THE REVIEW AND PROGRESS MADE IN
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BEIJING DECLARATION AND
PLATFORM FOR ACTION - BEIJING +25**



JULY 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.....	1
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, GENDER,	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
ELDERLY AND CHILDREN (COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT).....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	3
BACKGROUND	6
SECTION ONE	
<i>PRIORITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND SETBACKS.....</i>	10
SECTION 2	
PROGRESS ACROSS THE 12 CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN	25
SECTION THREE	
NATIONAL INSTITUTION AND PROCESSES.....	92
SECTION 4	
DATA AND STATISTICS.....	97

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALSD	Alternative Learning Skills Development
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANGOZA	Association of Non-Governmental Organizations Zanzibar
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASDP II	Agricultural Sector Development Programme Phase II
BAKWATA	Baraza la Waislam Tanzania
BEST	Business Environment Strengthening for Tanzania
BPfA	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
BSEs	Barefoot Solar Engineers
CDOs	Community Development Officers
CEDAW Women	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CMs	Change Markers
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology
DFNRR	Department of Forestry and Non-Renewable Natural Resources
DMC	Disaster Management Commission
DoE	Division of Environment
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
BEmOC	Basic Emergency Obstetric Care
EAC	East African Community
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
ENC	Essential Newborn Care
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FANC	Focused Antenatal Care Guideline
FAWE	Female Africa Women Educationalists
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HoRs	House of Representatives
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ILFS	Integrated Labor Force Survey
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
KMC	Kangaroo Mother Care
KRAs	Key Results Areas
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre

LLINs	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets
NEC	National Election Commission
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIVARF Programme	Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance Support
MLEEWC	Ministry of Labor, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoEST	Ministry of Education Science and Technology
MoHCDGEC Children	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MoIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MSMIs	Micro, Small and Medium Industries
MTIM	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Marketing
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEC	National Electoral Commission
NCDs	Non-communicable diseases
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPA-VAWC	National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children
NSDS	National Strategy for Development of Statistics
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PEPs	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PHCU	Primary Health Care Unit
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PO-RALG	President Office-Regional Administration and Local Government
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net
PWD	People with Disability
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
RMNCAH	Reproductive Maternal Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SADC	Southern Africa Development Cooperation
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SHIVYAWATA	Shirika la Vyama vya Walemavu Tanzania
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMIDA	Small and Medium Industrial Development Agency
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TCDC	Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission

TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women Association
TARURA	Tanzania Rural Roads Agency
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TAWIA	Tanzania Widows Association
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TDHS-MIS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey– Malaria Indicators Survey
TEC	Tanzania Episcopal Centre
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Networking Programme
TWG	Technical Working Group
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
YWCA	Young Women Christian Association
ZAPHA+	Zanzibar Association of People Living with HIV & AIDS
ZAPDD	Zanzibar Association for People with Developmental Disabilities
ZEC	Zanzibar Electoral Commission
ZEDP	Zanzibar Education Development Plan
ZEEF	Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Fund
ZEMA	Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority
ZIHHTLP	Zanzibar Integrated HIV, Hepatitis, Tuberculosis and Leprosy Programme
ZLSC	Zanzibar Legal Service Centre
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
ZUPS	Zanzibar Universal Pension Scheme

BACKGROUND

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) is constituted by Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar covering an area of 945,200 square kilometers of which 60,000 are inland waters. The area of Zanzibar is 2,633 sq. km. Tanzania Mainland is divided into 26 regions and Tanzania Zanzibar has 6 regions. The country lies south of the Equator in East Africa bordering Kenya and Uganda on the North; Zambia Malawi and Mozambique on the South; Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo on the West; and Indian Ocean on the East. According to the National Bureau of Standards projection of 2018, URT has a total population of xxx of whom women are zxxx and men are xxx.

URT is committed to promote gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls in line with global and regional agenda. The country is a party to international, regional, sub-regional instruments for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) which oblige the government to report progress towards achieving goals. These include: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2015); the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action (BPfA1995); Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948); The Convention on Political Rights of Women (1952), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 (CEDAW); Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC) (1989) which focuses on the specific rights of the child; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 156 of 1951 Equal Remuneration Convention; ILO convention No 111 Employment and Occupation Convention; ILO Convention No. 156 on Workers with Family Responsibility of 1986; the SADC Gender and Development Protocol; African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) of 1998; the Protocol to the ACHPR on the Rights of Women in Africa popularly referred to as the Maputo Protocol (2003); and The Agenda 2063, **"The Africa We Want"** adopted in 2013 . Others include the African Charter on the Rights of a Child (AFCRC) which provides common sets of indicators for tracking progress made by member countries in implementing the Plan of Action for African Fit for the Children.

The country's commitment is enshrined in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977) and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar Constitution (1994) that provide for equality of rights and have provision of affirmative action to promote women's participation in decision making. The constitutional principles of equality are further expressed in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and 2020 for Mainland and Zanzibar respectively. Development Vision 2025 for URT (Mainland) articulates the desire to eliminate all forms of inequalities and discrimination including gender-based discrimination as it states that:

"Tanzania by 2025, racial, and gender imbalances will have been addressed such that economic activities will not be identifiable by gender or race... All social relations and processes which manifest and breed inequality in all aspects of society- i.e. law, politics, employment, education and culture) will

have been reformed". (Vision2025 doc.pg.3) while Vision (2020) for Zanzibar has the main objective to eradicate absolute poverty with objectives addressed to providing access to opportunities to women by alleviating the drudgery of labour, create equal opportunities for orphans, the disabled, the sick and other disadvantaged groups.

The legal foundation for GEWE spelt out in the URT constitutions, and the corresponding aspirations articulated in the Visions 2025 and 2020 for Zanzibar and Mainland consecutively, have provided a foundation for the development implementation and monitoring of GEWE policies and legal frameworks.

The National BPfA +25 Review Process

In year 2020, the World will mark the 25th anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995). All States have been called upon to undertake comprehensive national-level reviews of the progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the BPfA and of the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly held in 2000. The BPfA +25 review coincides with the five years of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, the moment is right to achieve irreversible and measurable progress towards this universal commitment to all women and girls, everywhere. The comprehensive national level reviews thus provide opportunity to:

- Assess progress made in implementation and identify challenges encountered.
- Take stock of achievements, identify gaps and setbacks, and outline strategies for addressing those gaps and challenges.
- Renewed commitment and set clear priority actions, with timelines, actors and resources for their implementation
- Align and build synergies with work on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals and galvanize its gender-responsive implementation.

The URT BPfA +25 review process was coordinated by the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) for Tanzania Mainland and Ministry of Labor, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children (MLEEWC) for Tanzania Zanzibar

In line with Guidance Note, the review process involved:

- Multistakeholder consultations including among others Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Trade Unions, Professional Organizations, the Private Sector, Academia, Research Institutions such as Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) and Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) and different Government Ministries such as President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PO – RALG); Vice President's Office (VPO); Prime Minister's Office (PMO); Ministry of Education, Science and Vocational Training (MoEST); Ministry of Trade, Industry and Marketing (MoTI); Ministry of Agriculture (MoA),

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF). National human rights institutions, notably Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) for URT ; National Electoral Commission (NEC); Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) and Commission for Disaster Management (CDM);

- Multisectoral Technical Teams were established to prepare draft Reports for Mainland and Zanzibar led by facilitators;
- National participatory consultations were done involving representatives from MDAs; High Learning and Research Institutions; Civil Society Organisations (CSOs);
- Faith Based Organizations (FBOs); The Youth; Organizations for People with Disability; UN Agencies; and Development Partners (DPs);
- Technical Experts meetings were held to provide inputs to the Report in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar;
- The draft Reports were shared to different stakeholders and Validated in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar; and
- The Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Reports were consolidated to obtain the URT Report.

Source of data for the review include:

- National Social Development Frameworks, Policies and Strategic Plans.
- National surveys, researches, progress evaluation reports and administrative data.
- Primary data were collected from sectors and various stakeholders by using questions provided by the guidance note.
- Stakeholders consultations were conducted case studies as well were collected to inform the National Report.
- Key referred include: National Vision 2025, Zanzibar Vision 2020 and National Five Years Development Plan II for the Mainland and MKUZA III for Zanzibar.
- National Surveys including Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) [2015/16]; Household Budget Survey key findings (HBS) 2018); Integrated Labor Force Survey (ILFS) [2014]; Tanzania HIV Impact Survey 2016/2017; and Population and Housing Census [2012] projections.
- Other relevant include Service Availability and Readiness Assessment Report (SARA) 2017; The URT Voluntary National Review Report for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2019); National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA VAWC) – Year One Evaluation Report 2017/2018; and Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Fund (ZEEF) Evaluation Reports. Specific studies/papers such as Poverty Vulnerability and Social Protection in Zanzibar and Sector reviews notably agriculture, industry, tourism, energy, education and health provided information for report compilation.

Structure of the URT BPfA+25 National Report.

SECTION 1: Priorities, Achievements, Challenges and Setbacks

- Focuses on most important achievements, challenges and set-backs in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEWE) over the past 5 years;
- Top URT priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in the country through laws, policies and/or programme; and
- Top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in the country for the coming five years through laws, policies and programme.

SECTION 2: Progress across 12 critical areas of concern presented along the six clusters below

- Inclusive Development, Shared Prosperity and Decent Work.
- Poverty Eradication, Social Protection and Social Services
- Freedom from Violence, Stigma and Stereotypes
- Participation, Accountability and Gender-responsive Institutions
- Peaceful and Inclusive Societies
- Environmental Conservation, Protection and Rehabilitation

SECTION 3: National institutions and processes

- Focuses on leadership of the National machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women and linkages with institutional process for SDG implementation including inter-ministerial coordinating office, commission or committees
- Presence of formal mechanisms for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for SDGs in place.

SECTION 4: Data and Statistics

- Focus on top three areas in which URT has made most progress over the past five years on gender statistics at the national level.
- Top priorities for strengthening national gender statistics over the next five years.
- Presence of defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs.
- Presence of data collection and compilation on SDG 5 indicators and on gender-specific indicators under other SDGs.
- Level of disaggregation of data that is routinely provided by major surveys in URT

SECTION ONE

PRIORITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND SETBACKS

1.0 What have been the most important achievements, challenges and setbacks in progress towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women over the past 5 years?

A. Important achievements on gender equality and the empowerment of women

(i) Engendering National Development Policies and Strategies

Policies and strategies adopted in this area are:

- At the National level, The Government is implementing two National Development Plans which are the Five Year Development Plan II - FYDP (2016/2017 - 2021/2022) for the Mainland and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty- MKUZA III (2016 – 2020). Both Plans are inclusive and gender sensitive and have prioritized issues of Women Empowerment. Furthermore, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment is a priority reflected in various Policies, Programmes and Strategies as guided by the Visions 2025 and 2020. Both Visions provide a mandate for continued efforts in the implementation of gender sensitive development aspirations.
- Gender has been mainstreamed in the Sectoral Policies such as: The Education and Training Policy (2014). National Health Policy (2007); Small and Medium Enterprises Policy (2006); Women and Gender Development Policy (2000) for Tanzania Mainland and its Implementation Strategy (2005); National Energy Policy for Tanzania Mainland (2015); Zanzibar Social protection Policy (2014); The Zanzibar Cooperative Development Policy (2014); The Zanzibar Gender Policy (2016); and its Implementation Plan and the and Zanzibar Occupational and Health Policy (2017).

(ii) Women's Economic Empowerment Initiatives for Poverty Alleviation

Key policies and strategies adopted for this purpose are:

- The Financial Inclusion Framework II (2018 – 2022) has given priority on women issues;;
- Amendment of Local Government Authorities Financial Act (2018) - Cap 290, 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;
- Creation of 46 Empowerment Funds and other new funds which benefits women in the Mainland;

- National Guidelines for the Implementation of the National Economic Empowerment Strategy for Tanzania Mainland (2016);
- Existence of Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania for Tanzania Mainland;
- Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan of 2014 – 2018 for Tanzania Mainland;
- National Skills Development Strategy of 2016 – 2027 for Tanzania Mainland;
- Integrated Industrial Development Strategy of 2011 – 2025 for Tanzania Mainland;
- The establishment of a Land Sub-Committee which is responsible for promoting women’s ownership and rights to land across the Tanzania Mainland;
- Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Policy of 2019 which promotes the participation of women and girls in male dominated trades which are currently considered as drivers for economic development;
- Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan (ZYEAP 2014- 2018); and
- Introduction of re-entry policy on alternative education; the establishment of Science Clubs; 50/50 access to education loan in Zanzibar.

The following institutional mechanisms have been established:

- The URT has two Ministries responsible for coordination of GEWE issues. The Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) in Tanzania Mainland and Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children (MLEEWC) in Zanzibar.
- Other Institutions responsible for the promotion of Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) include the National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC); Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO); Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TanTRADE); and Tanzania Women Chambers of Commerce (TWCC). In Zanzibar, the key Institutions include: the Zanzibar National Chamber of Commerce Industry and Agriculture (ZNCCIA);
- Establishment of Affirmative Action programmes including in education sector preferential treatment to women and girls when issuing education loan;
- The 2015 abolition of school fees for basic education (pre- Primary, Primary and Ordinary level education for Government owned schools); and
- Formation of Gender and Social Inclusion Committee to ensure that gender issues are taken on board during elections is stipulated in the Gender and Social Inclusion Policy 2015.

(iii) Improve access to Health Services including Reproductive Health

Key Policies and Strategies adopted for this purpose are:

- Integration of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) services as stipulated in the Health Sector Strategic Plan III 2013/2014-2018/2019 to facilitate easy provision of these services holistically and efficiently;
- Institutionalization of RMNCAH Technical Committee to monitor the implementation of RMNCAH interventions on quarterly basis;

- Institutionalization of the Maternal and Prenatal Death Audit Committees in the health system to prevent the occurrence of the preventable maternal and prenatal deaths;
- Development of Zanzibar maternal and prenatal death surveillance and response guideline 2016 to provide guidance on monitoring and evaluating the maternal and newborn care;
- Development of National Focused Antenatal Care Guideline (FANC) 2015 to facilitate and guide the provision of Antenatal Care (ANC) services; and
- Development of Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Strategic Plan (2018/2019 – 2022/2023) and Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Communication Strategy has been developed in order to guide advocacy interventions.

(iv) Publishing gender disaggregated data

Key policies and strategies adopted for this purpose are:

- Tanzania Mainland through National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is conducting a number of National Surveys which are gender sensitive including the integration of Gender Statistics Module in the Tanzanian Statistical Master Plan II for the Mainland;
- A specific survey for Gender Based Violence (GBV) will be conducted (2020-2021) and Integrated Labour force survey (2020-2021) for Tanzania Mainland;
- In Zanzibar, Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) is in the process of developing a 5 years National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS);
- Developed Zanzibar Gender Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Guidelines
- Conducted Household Budget Survey in 2018 which contains a gender specific module on time-use (paid and unpaid care work), time use poverty indicators and individual asset ownership; and
- Panel Survey is currently taking place which disaggregates land ownership by sex;

The following institutional mechanisms have been established:

- The Gender Mainstreaming Working Group- Macro Policies whose members are from MDAs, CSOs, Private Sector, Academia and Research Institutions, UN Agencies and Development Partners;
- A Gender Unit at both the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for the Mainland and the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in Zanzibar;
- A Gender Statistics Steering Committee (Zanzibar) which among other things oversees the collection, analysis and use of gender statistics. It also expedites the process of mainstreaming SDGs and MKUZA gender indicators in National Surveys and Census in Zanzibar;
- Gender Statistics Technical Working Groups comprised of members from ministries, department and agencies (MDAs), NGOs, CSOs, International organizations and academia and research institutions for the Mainland. The Working Group provides information on gender equality for evidence-based policy making, programming and budgeting to all stakeholders. They also provide input for the development the gender statistics; and

- Inclusion of GBV and Decision -Making Modules in the 2015/2016 TDHS.

(v) Ending Violence Against Women and Girls

Key policies and strategies adopted and actions taken for this purpose are:

- The Government developed a National Plan of Action to end Violence against Women and Children 2017/2018 – 2021/2022) along with National Integrated Communications and Outreach Strategy to End Violence Against Women and Children and Outreach Toolkit 2017/2018–2021/2022 and the Zanzibar National Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (2017-2022) are currently being implemented;
- NPA – VAWC Coordination Guideline (2018) which decentralised the implementation of NPA – VAWC in Tanzania Mainland;
- Developed a National Guideline for the establishment and Management of Shelter/Safe house for victims of trafficking and other forms of violence;
- Amendment of the Law of Child Act Section 119 to include provisions to improve the protection of children;
- Establishment of 1,669 junior councils at all levels and 2,475 children clubs in primary and secondary schools;
- Establishment of 13 One stop Centers to address GBV issues comprehensively in the Mainland;
- A Child Help Line services was established in 2013 to provide advice on VAWC;
- The establishment of Shelter House to provide support to GBV survivors/ Victims;
- The Communication and Outreach Strategy on implementation of NPA- VAWC for the Mainland is in place;
- Strengthening the availability of GBV data through NBS and OCGS – disaggregating GBV related administrative data by sex;
- Legal Aid Act 1, 2017 specifies preferential support to indigent people (people who cannot afford to pay legal services and advocate fees – majority of poor rural women, widow, people with disability fall in this category);
- The Government has issued a directive to ensure the police and courts collect relevant information and prosecute VAWC perpetrators in 6 months time; and
- The Criminal Procedure Act 7/2018 section 151 (1) prevents anyone accused of VAWC from qualifying for bail and has increased sentences that courts can pass for VAWC related crimes. As a result, regional courts can now give sentences of between 7 and 14 years, with sentences from the High Court ranging between 30 years and life imprisonment.

(vi) Achieving Gender Parity in Education

Key policies and strategies adopted for this purpose are:

- The 2014 Education and Training Policy (ETP) in the Mainland and the 2006 Zanzibar Education Policy emphasize on access and equity to quality education for all. The policies acknowledge, promote and advocate for deliberate moves which aim at

assuring that children, including girls are not denied the right to access quality education. Zanzibar is in the process of reviewing Education policy;

- Abolishment of school fees and contribution in pre- primary up to secondary education has been an effective strategy to achieve gender parity in education in Tanzania Mainland;
- Development of the National Strategy for Inclusive Education (2018-2021) which promotes gender equality and children development regardless of their gender challenges;
- programmeProgrammeThe education and school systems in Tanzania have been designed to eliminate gender stereotyping through the curricula, textbooks and classroom practices (teaching and learning methodologies); and
- The government has prioritized construction of dormitories for secondary schools to boost attendance and retention of girls.

B. Challenges and Setbacks

- Limited awareness on gender issues has resulted in the concept of gender being reduced simply to mean women and not the systems and structures of inequality;;
- Barriers and discrimination against female students;
- Low awareness and capacities for data analysis, which results in inadequate disaggregated data on intersecting factors of inequality;
- A backlog of cases which results in delays in responding to VAWC cases. t;
- Despite initiatives around Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), funding for gender programmes and plans has not increased significantly and remains an ongoing challenge. In particular, in relation to annual budgeting processes and ensuring gender priorities are visible in emerging policy changes. This is reflected in the varying degree to which different sectors articulate gender issues and priorities in their plans and budgets. DPs continue to fund the majority of gender initiatives; and
- In most institutions it proves difficult to quantify and track investments made to gender or within the Institution or across institutions.

2.0 Which of the following have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country over the past five years through laws, policies and/or programmes? (Please check relevant categories)

The following are the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in the United Republic of Tanzania through laws, policies and/or programmes.

- ✓ *Eliminating violence against women and girls*
- ✓ *Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security*
- ✓ *Basic services and infrastructure (water, sanitation, energy, transport etc.)*
- ✓ *Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises*
- ✓ *Access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights*

2.1 Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls

Both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar have prioritized and made progress on implementation as follows:

- Implementation of National Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (2016/17-2020/2021) for Tanzania Mainland which emphasizes on ending violence against Women and Children in the Mainland and Zanzibar's five years National Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (VAWC) 2017-2022 has been developed and operationalized. They both emphasize three key issues which are prevention, enabling environment and strengthening supportive services. Strategies and activities to be implemented and the M&E framework to guide the monitoring of the implementation of the Plan have also been developed with clear mechanism and structures;
- In 2017/2018, the Government conducted campaigns to end teenage pregnancy and child Marriage to 7,409 Children, 97 Teachers, 1,800 Parents, 100 decision makers and 78 religious' leaders; and
- Establishment of 7,383 Women and Children Protection Committees at all levels to lead operationalization of NPA – VAWC.
- Development of a Gender Module to support the implementation of the NPA-VAWC in Tanzania Mainland;
- Capacity building of 44 Committees at Shehia level to respond to VAWC and analyse the root causes and factors that fuel VAWC;
- Measures have been taken to address factors that fuel VAWC including closing of leisure premises/pubs that are located in residential areas and that operate indecent businesses and in 2017/2018 Mjini Magharibi and Kusini Unguja regions closed 10 and 14 of such premises respectively and Religious leaders have continued to address VAWC in religious meetings and gatherings and a total of 93,745 people (women 42,399 and men 51,346) have been reached;
- Women's committees in collaboration with village committees have been advocating for families to restrict their children's participation in child labor which has resulted to reduced child labour in street vending business. Development and dissemination of a tool kit to support teachers to use non violent forms of discipline in their classrooms to discipline children. A total of 1,539 teachers (men 818 and women 721) in Kusini and Kaskazini 'A' districts in Unguja have been trained on using these alternative discipline methods;

- Women have also been encouraged to fight Violence Against Women (VAW) by participating in economic activities (women's economic empowerment). In 2017/2018, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar supported two projects for women survivors of GBV.
- The RGoZ has repealed various laws related to ending violence against women and children including Evidence Act 6/2016 which among other things allows child evidence as well as admissibly electronic evidence and the Penal Act 6/2018.
- The Criminal Procedure Act 7/2018 section 151 (1) has provisions that do not allow for provision of bail for any person accused of GBV related cases as well as increase of sentences that the courts may pass;
- In 2011, the Children's Act No 6 was introduced to safeguard children's rights and wellbeing in Zanzibar. The Act focuses on child Protection and supporting children in conflict with the laws. To support the implementation of the Act four regulations have been developed including Children Court Rules, Foster Care Regulation, Children Care and Protection Regulation and Approved Residential Establishment Regulation. In cementing the requirements of Employment Act, 11 of 2005 that prohibit any form of sexual harassment (Quid Pro Quo or hostile environment sexual harassment) in employment, by the employer, representative or any person, the Zanzibar Public Sector Service Regulation of 2014 36(1) prohibits all forms of gender based violence in work place for employee and employers.

2.2 Poverty Eradication, Agricultural Productivity and Food Security

The following actions have been taken both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar:

- Implementation of FYDP II for the Tanzania Mainland and MKUZA III for Zanzibar;
- Implementation of Agricultural Sector Development Programme II which aims to transform agricultural productivity and commercialization (Tanzania Mainland) it should be noted that 65% of women are engaged in agriculture;
- The National Employment Policy of 2008 provides equal opportunity and benefits for both women and men in the Mainland;
- The Government and other actors have established different loan schemes through Empowerment; The Small Industries Development Organisations (SIDO) continues to promote Small and Medium Enterprises through the provision of trainings, access to technology and provide information on access to markets of which most beneficiaries are women;
- Implementation of Southern Agricultural Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT). This brings together multi-stakeholders to promote profitable agricultural farming and business services with majority of beneficiaries being small scale farmers and local communities;
- Improvement of Agricultural marketing which has resulted to increased number of Cooperative Societies from 7888 in 2015 to 10,990 in 2017;
- In Tanzania Mainland, the Women Entrepreneurship Development National Action Plan 2016-2020 has been developed to enhance economic opportunities for women by supporting them to formalise and growing their enterprises. It is mandated to

play various roles that promote gender sensitive legal and regulatory system; policy leadership and coordination access to finance; access to business development support; and marketing and technology;

- A Productive Social Safety Net under Programme TASAF Programmeme has been implemented to promote livelihood improvements to poor households to lift them out of poverty;
- The Tanzania Mainland Land Policy of 1995 under Review and the Zanzibar Land Policy 2018 govern the rights of occupancy (or access to), use and management of land to enhance social, economic, political, and environmental developments towards poverty alleviation as envisaged in the Zanzibar Vision 2020 and Zanzibar Gender Policy 2016. Land is seen as an asset for building additional wealth and a successful economy. The Policy stipulates that land should be acquired equally by men, women and vulnerable groups through grant, inheritance, gift, purchase and recognition of right through adjudication. It also advocates for the need for creating sufficient land for housing and infrastructure, as well as bridging the inequality gap;
- According to Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2014/2015, 25% of women in Zanzibar have access to land. Zanzibar Finscope Report 2017 indicates that, 29% of adults in Zanzibar own the land they live on in sole ownership. It further shows that while 42% of men in Zanzibar are sole owners of the piece of land they live on, less than a fifth of women in Zanzibar own the land they live on;
- The Kadhis Court has been repealed to properly work on issues related to the welfare of women and children in relation to marriage, inheritance and matrimonial assets. Among the key issues that are mostly considered is the division of matrimonial assets, custody of children, and inheritance after divorce. Thus, the Kadhi's Court Act 9/2017 provides information on the division of matrimonial assets after divorce if there is proof of actual contribution by spouse. Getting the share of assets will assist in reduction of poverty to female headed households resulted from divorce;
- The total number of members in the non-voluntary contributory scheme was 56,140 out of whom 31,341 were males (55.8%) and 24,799 were females (44.2%). In the voluntary contributory scheme up to 2018 there were 8,635 members (3,075 males and 5,560 females) with a contribution of TZS 180,858,772. In 2015-2018, the maternity benefit package of these schemes benefited a total of 6,161 mothers with the total amount of TZS 564,160,764;
- The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar formulated the Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Policy (2019) which seeks to realize, nationalism, and to strengthen economic empowerment of all people in society, promotion of empowerment programmes for rural community, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and most vulnerable groups in value addition of agricultural products. It also promotes the use of technology and ICT in Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) development. The Policy also promotes participation of women and girls in male dominated trades that are currently considered as an engine for development in the globalized economy;

- The Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Fund (ZEEF) has supported women's vegetable and fruits projects. By June 2018, a total of TZS 91,000,000 had been disbursed to 172 Women in Unguja and Pemba. These women were also trained on entrepreneurship and marketing; and
- From 2017-2019, the Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance Support Programme (MIVARF) has provided agricultural processing machines, equipment and trainings.

2.3 Basic Services and Infrastructure in Energy, Water and Transport Sectors

- Tanzania Mainland is implementing Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme which has resulted to increase access and use of clean and safe Water of which women are the most beneficiaries. By June, 2016, the Total number of water points constructed was 50,995 which benefited around 11,607,822 people making a cumulative of 95,733 water points serving 22,792,322 people residing in rural areas which is equivalent to 72.5% of total population living in rural areas. In 2018, Tanzania Mainland has a total of 131,370 Water points hence making 22,359,290 people have access to clean and safe Water. Furthermore, to date, there are 3540 Water User Associations whose 30% of its members are women;
- The presence of Tanzania Rural Roads Agency (TARURA) is mandated to develop and maintain district roads networks with the objective of improving and unlocking social and economic opportunities in rural and urban areas. Implementation of TARURA activities have been gender sensitive whereby Women benefit from employment opportunities and has increased market accessibility of agricultural produce. TARURA has improved rural/ urban road networks enabling communities including women to transport their produce to better market places thus increasing productivity and improve livelihoods. Tanzania Mainland has a total road network of Approximately 87,581km of which regional roads are 22214 km are regional roads, 52,581 are District roads, urban feeder roads and the remaining 12,786 are Trunk Roads;
- The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has finalized the exercise of undertaking maintenance of 59km of worn out wires, replacement of 3,694 poles as well as inspection of 1,157 distribution transformers in Unguja and Pemba urban and rural areas. Likewise, it has completed construction of a transmission line to Fundo Island which covers a distance of 7.3kms, distribution network of 8kms, laying down of a submarine cable and placement of transformers. In line with these projects, the Government has successfully built a 43.25 transmission line and distribution line of 106.3kms and completed placement of 46 distribution transformers in 99 villages within Unguja and Pemba through Rural Energy Agency (REA) initiatives. Furthermore, Zanzibar Electric Corporation is in progress to inspect and replace 16,247 malfunctioned and conventional meters. It also has a plan to connect 19,789 new customers.

- The Government has worked to improve water infrastructure by drilling 334 wells and installing 127 tanks in order to reduce women's workload associated with collecting water and also reduce long distances that women and girls cover in search of water. Rehabilitation of 23 wells under Urban Water Supply and Sanitation project has been done and a total of new 9 wells have been constructed; and as a result of these efforts, access to water has improved over time as shown by data from HBS 2014/15 (Tables 4 and 5). Access to improved source of drinking water has improved slightly from 89.5% in 2009/10 to 90.5% in 2014/2015 (Table 4). Majority of households in both rural and urban areas reside in less than 1 km to the water point during the dry season
- The question of involving Women in water related decisions has been given priority in Water and Sanitation Programme implemented both in the Mainland and Zanzibar. In Tanzania Mainland, Water User Associations required at least 1/3 of its members to be Women. This has strengthened delivery of water supply services at all levels. The Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) has strengthened the creation of water committees which put emphasis in the participation of all gender including women, men and people with disabilities within the committees. The participation of women in these committees amongst other things, contributes to efficiency in addressing the challenges confronting women especially in implementing the construction of water infrastructure. Moreover, women also have greater opportunity of being involved in protecting water sources, an issue which helps to decrease the damage of those sources as well as controlling the spread of water borne diseases.

¹¹ See Barefoot College PPT (not dated), *Inclusive and Sustainable Energy Solutions for Gender Equality in Zanzibar – the Case of Barefoot College, Zanzibar*.

¹² See Report on implementation of 2014/18 CCM Manifesto

2.4 Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises

- In 2016, the government amended the Public Procurement Act of 2011 adding a requirement for all government bodies to procure at least 30% of their services from services owned by women and youth.
- Increased women's participation in cross border trade and increased women's access to financial resources (through NEDF the Women Development Fund and Credit Guarantee Schemes) as well as strengthened access to reliable markets and financial information.
- The Government is implementing a programme on One District One Product which promotes production of one Product in every district. The Product is being promoted to have access to good market. Women in Tanzania Mainland have benefited from this Programme.
- MTIM also supported the Association of Zanzibar Salt producers (AZASPO) which has some women as members. It provides the production equipment to salt farmers at different places in Pemba.
- The RGoZ has established Zanzibar Technology of Business Incubation Center in 2015. Since its establishment, a total of 1,117 youths (254 boys, 863 girls) have been trained on bakery, entrepreneurship, preparation of business plan, agro-processing and preparation of soap resulted into establishment of 40 business companies.
- The RGoZ is supporting economic groups as a way of improving their income. In 2018, sea weed farming and processing equipment loan were provided to the sea weed farmers whom most of them are women. Other items provided to women under this programme are listed in Table 6.

(Other information for the Mainland under this areas refer to Section Two of this Report – 9.1)

- From 2015 to date, the Government has formalized 653 small business proprietors register their businesses, among them 369 were women;
- Establishment of Micro, Small and Medium Industrial Development Agency (SMIDA) under an Act No. 2 of 2018 to provide for the facilitation of promotion and development of Zanzibar Micro, Small and Medium Industries;
- From 2015 to date 728 seaweed farmers were trained on food processing and value addition;
- Establishment of a special fund focusing on helping the entrepreneurs who finish courses at Kibokwa Centre to promote their businesses;
- Supported the participation of 174 women entrepreneurs in international trade fair as well as in trade show solar power function which takes place every year in Partner States of East Africa; and
- The RGoZ has provided 100 fiber boats to 449 seaweed farmers (364 women and 85 men) in order to enhance their business.

2.5 Access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights?

(Refer to answer 5.3 below)

3.0 Over the past five years, have you taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination? (please check relevant categories)

- √ Women living in remote and rural area
- √ Women living with disabilities
- √ Women living with HIV and AIDS
- √ Younger women

3.1 Specific Measures

- The development and Implementation of NPA - VAWC among other things identify different prevention strategies to various groups including girls for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar;
- URT has made considerable progress towards achieving the UN AIDS 90-90-90 target for those age aged 15 years and older;
- In Tanzania Mainland, a gender sensitive guideline has been developed to ensure the needs and the rights of women living with and/or affected by HIV are incorporated into HIV and AIDS prevention and response. Workplace HIV and AIDS Programmes have created space for individuals to receive HIV and AIDS information and messages; in turn has increased access to HIV services including HIV testing, care, treatment and Support;
- The Zanzibar People with Disability Policy of 2004 has been reviewed and new policy, that is, Zanzibar People with Disability Policy 2019 has been engendered . The Disability Act 2006 is being reviewed for amendment;
- Maternal and child health services have been adapted to respond to the specific needs of women living with HIV which includes programme to prevent mother to child transmission, to provide care and support for mothers living with HIV and to support women living with HIV to avoid unwanted pregnancies;
- The Zanzibar Association for People with Developmental Disabilities (ZAPDD) has developed an Internal Gender Policy which among other things provides a guideline for preventing VAWC perpetrated against people with mental disabilities, including girls; and
- Comprehensive sexual education in schools now includes information about HIV and AIDS prevention and specific awareness raising campaigns focused on the issues have also targeted younger women both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The Education Act was amended in 2015 to prohibit marriage

for primary and secondary aged children and to criminalise the act of impregnating girls of the same age, a crime punishable by 30 years imprisonment.

Challenges/ Setbacks:

- Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV have been difficult to end and have remained high in rural settings; and
- Inadequate disaggregated data available to support the development of evidence based interventions to address intersecting factors of discrimination.

4 Has the increasing number of humanitarian crises – caused by conflict, extreme weather or other events – affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country?

YES/NO – The answer is “NO”

5 Which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country for the coming five years through laws, policies and programmes? (please check relevant categories)

The following are the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in the coming five years through laws, policies and programme.

- √ *Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security*
- √ *Eliminating violence against women and girls*
- √ *Access to affordable quality health care including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights*
- √ *Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls*
- √ *Basic services and infrastructure (water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, transport, communication, etc.)*

5.1 Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security through fostering economic growth and industrialization.

Tanzania Mainland is implementing Vision 2025 while Zanzibar is implementing Vision 2020 (under review). The Government is implementing FYDII which is an overarching national poverty reduction strategy. Gender issues have been prioritized in the two Visions.

5.2 Eliminating violence against women and girls

Implementation of the NPA-VAWC 2016/17-2020/2021 in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar will be intensified as one priority in FYDII and MKUZA III which

includes capacity building and awareness creation on new Laws that have been enacted including the Evidence Act 6/2016, Penal Act 6/2018, Legal Aid Act 13/2018, Criminal Procedure Act 7/2018 section 151 (1) and Kadhi's Court Act 9/2017, and enforcement of these new laws in Zanzibar.

5.3 Access to Affordable Quality Health Care including Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

- The overarching priority is to address reproductive cancers and hepatitis and strengthening of Reproductive Health Services in Tanzania Mainland and strengthening delivery of maternal and neonatal health services through increased human and financial resources. This includes through the review of the Community Health Strategy and reducing the maternal mortality rate from 556 to 292 in every 100,000 live births. This will be achieved by implementing the National Strategic Plan to improve reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescents health in the Mainland (2016-2020). For Zanzibar, the target is to reduce mortality from 219 to 153 in 2020, through the implementation of the Integrated Reproductive Child Health Programme (IRCHP); and
- Implementation of the Integrated Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) Strategy 2014 – 2019 aims to reduce the under-five mortality rate from 67 to 40 by 2020 in Tanzania Mainland and 67 to 34 in Zanzibar. Increase contraceptive use from 32% to 45% by 2020. Also to reduce the adolescent pregnancy rate from 27% to 20% in 2020.

5.4 Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls

- Improved quality, learning and teaching environment for women and girls as envisaged in both the Education Sector Development Programmeme – ESDP (2016/2017–2020/2021) for Tanzania Mainland and the Zanzibar Education Development Plan II - EDP II (2017/18 - 2021/22) is a Government priority. The Government has made good progress to ensure quality education, training and life-long learning through among others in service-teachers' trainings, construction and rehabilitation of laboratories in teachers' colleges. Furthermore, strengthening enabling environment by constructing changing rooms and domotories for girls.

5.5 Basic Services and Infrastructure (Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Energy, Transport, Communication etc.

- Increasing availability and distribution of clean and safe water particularly in rural areas are government priority and is in line with both FYDII and MKUZA III which aims at increasing proportion of households with improved facilities in areas to 85% by 2025 in both Tanzania mainland and in Zanzibar by 2025 (More information please refer to Section 2.3 of the Report).

- Both FYDP II and MKUZA III identify access to energy as a key component of dedicated efforts to provide quality services to all. Access to energy that is sustainable and affordable is particularly a critical catalyst for economic growth and development; and
- The Government is implementing Rural Electrification Programmes with the aim of electrifying all villages in Tanzania by 2021. Since REA became operational a total of 4394 Villages have been supplied with electricity by 2016 under the REA Turn I and II Projects. Since 2017, Tanzania is implementing Turn Key III Projects in order to reach the remaining 7873 Villages by 2021. The rural electrification programmes have been key in ensuring Women's economic Empowerment and reducing the burden of domestic work which women are facing.

SECTION 2: PROGRESS ACROSS THE 12 CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

This section covers progress across the 12 critical areas of concern of the BPfA. To facilitate the analysis, the 12 critical areas of concern have been clustered into six overarching dimensions that highlight the alignment of the BPfA with the 2030 Agenda. This approach is aimed at facilitating reflections about the implementation of both frameworks in a mutually reinforcing manner to accelerate progress for all women and girls.

Inclusive Development, Shared Prosperity and Decent Work

Critical areas of concern:

- A. Women and poverty
- B. Human Rights of Women
- C. The Girl Child
- F. Women and the economy
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

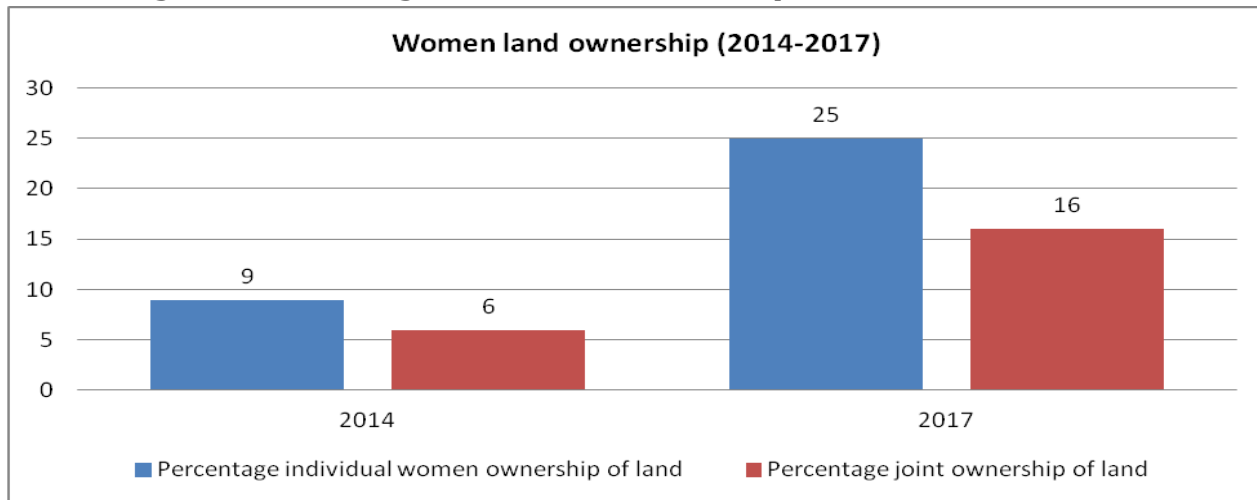
6. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment?

- √ *Strengthened land rights and tenure security*
- √ *Improved financial inclusion and access to credit, including for self-employed women*
- √ *Improved access to modern technologies (incl. climate-smart technologies), infrastructure and services (incl. agricultural extension)*

6.1 Strengthened land rights and tenure security

The Government has put measures to increase women's access, ownership, use and control of Land for Women. This has been done through the Amendment of village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 section 20(1). Among achievements in the Land Tenure Support Programme (2014 – 2017). As a result in 2017, individual women ownership of land increased from 9% to 25% and joint ownership has increased from 6% to 16% respectively. This progressive initiative on Land tenure has improved family economy, productivity and women confidence on leadership and economic activities (Data source; Ministry of Land; Land Tenure Support Programme Evaluation Report 2017). In Tanzania Mainland, a Sub- Committee to promote Women Land Rights was established in 2017.

6.1 Strengthened land rights and tenure security



Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement

6.2 Improved Financial Inclusion and Access to Credit

- The Government has put enabling environment to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit for women through amendment of Local Government Authority Financial Act of 2018. The Act has been amended with the addition of new Section 37A which requires all Local Government Authorities to set aside 10% of their revenue collection for purposes of funding loans free of interest to registered groups of Women (4%), Youth (4%) and Persons living with Disabilities (2%).
- Implementing of the second Financial Inclusion Framework (2018-2022) following the successes and lessons from the first Framework (2014-2016). The new Framework is acknowledging the progress made on the uptake of formal financial services (65% in 2019 compared to 58% in 2013-Finscope Study 2017) at the same time underscoring the persistence gender gap and clearly articulated a more intentional approach for women.
- Findings from the Finscope Survey 2017 showed that, over the past three years, improvements in accessibility of financial services have been impressive. Greater proximity of financial services to where people live and greater access to mobile phones have made considerable contributions to this phenomenal growth. The proportion of the rural adult population living within 5km of an access point has now reached over 87% nationally and 95% in Zanzibar, signifying that the barrier of distance, reported to be critical by a majority of respondents in the 2013 survey, has now eased. The increased adoption of mobile phones - 73% of Zanzibaris owning a mobile phone allows people to access mobile financial services more conveniently. These developments provide an opportunity for Zanzibar to deepen the financial

system by leveraging technology to drive up usage and reduce transaction costs.

- In ensuring that women have access to capital, the Tanzania Postal Bank (TPB) created Women's Window to provide training on entrepreneurship skills and soft loans to women for income generating activities. In the financial year 2018/2019, this benefited 3,035 Women Entrepreneurs in Mainland Tanzania through loans amounting to TZS. 2,050,100,000.00 (USD 820,040). SACCOs under TASAF have become ideal vehicle for poverty alleviation by engaging poor households into income generating activities, thus improving their welfare and helping young people to get credit that supports their projects in agricultural, fishing and tourism sectors.
- The Cooperative Societies in agriculture provide employment opportunities to young people in areas of crop production, processing, livestock, agro-forestry, bee keeping, post harvesting loss, seaweed farming, tree plantation and fisheries. They are also important in the agricultural sector value chain such as in post-harvest processing, product development and marketing of agricultural products as detailed in question 2 part 2.2 above.
- As noted above (question 2 part 2.2), since 2013 the Government has been implementing the Market Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance (MIVARF) Programme which has supported various activities with the aim of enhancing the incomes and food security of the target population through increased access to financial resources and Markets. The Programme is implemented in all districts of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar enhancing access to formal financial services by the rural poor Zanzibar. Apart from the activities listed in question 2 part 2.2 above, the programme has supported the capacity building of 215 SACCOs (125 in Unguja and 90 in Pemba) on agriculture and value chain related issues. A total of 8,804 female members benefited in these trainings.
- Tanzania Mainland, the Government through WDF which provides soft loan to Women whereby the loans issued to women with contribution of 5% has increased from 3.4 Billion Shillings in 2014 to 16.3 Billion in 2018 while The Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Fund (ZEEF) was launched in December, 2013 with a capital of 1.573b TZS. It was established to support youth and women entrepreneurs to manage their economic activities through provision of soft loans. ZEEF fund was obtained from the merging of Amani Karume Fund (AK)/Jakaya Kikwete Fund (JK) and Fund for Self-Reliance.

6.3 Improved access to Modern technologies (incl. climate-smart technologies), Infrastructure and Services (incl. agricultural extension)

- Over 90.4 percent of active women in Tanzania Mainland are engaged in agricultural activities, producing about 70 percent of the country's food

requirements. It is imperative that transformation and growth in the agriculture sector target both women and youth. Yet, men make the key farm management decisions. In acknowledging the role played by women in the sector, the Government has put in place, various initiatives including innovative approaches to facilitate and reduce burden to rural women engaged in the agricultural sector.

Agricultural Extension Services

- Extension Services are crucial in supporting poverty reduction in rural areas and market competitiveness for commercial agriculture in domestic and global markets. The extension services include provision of trainings and agricultural inputs. From 2015 to 2018 the Government has provided training to 9,180 farmers and 109 Extension Officers on System Rice Intensification (SRI). Also in the same period, 1,746 agriculture demonstration farms have been established in different regions In Tanzania Mainland, government has established a total of 346 Wards Agriculture Resource Centers (WARCs) in which the Extension Officers train farmers on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP).

¹³ See RGoZ (2016), Impact Evaluation of the Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Fund.

7 What actions has your country taken in the last five years to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-family conciliation?

- √| *Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave or other types of family leave*
- √| *Invested in time- and labor-saving infrastructure, such as public transport, electricity, water and sanitation, to reduce the burden of unpaid care and domestic work on women*
- √| *Introduced legal changes regarding the division of marital assets or pension entitlements after divorce that acknowledge women's unpaid contribution to the family during marriage*

7.1 Strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave or other types of family leave

- The Employment and Labour Relations Act No 6 of 2004 on maternity leave have been introduced in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar have set the minimum requirement for paid maternity leave at three months, exclusive of the annual paid leave. In 2017, the Act been amended to increase breastfeeding hours for the employed mothers.

7.2 Investment in time and labor-saving infrastructure

- The Government is implementing different programme on energy and water supply services to ensure that women especially those living in rural areas do not spend much time on such activities in the Mainland, there a number of evidence on this aspect;
- As noted in question 2 part 2.3 above, various initiatives have been taken by the URT to improve water and energy infrastructure;
- The Government of Tanzania and its stakeholders is undertaking various initiatives to address the challenge of gender inequality and the participation of women in economic empowerment activities. Some of the interventions undertaken to reduce unpaid care work among women include implementation of Inclusive and Equitable Local Development (IELD) Programme in Tanzania Mainland which is a joint programme of the Government and its Partners including UNCDF, UNDP, and UN Women in collaboration with the government. The Programme focuses on women's economic empowerment by addressing structural barriers faced by women, while unlocking domestic capital for local public and private sector gender transformative investments. This programme works directly with Local Government Authorities to build capacity for gender-responsive economic policy-making and planning, identifies and designs a pipeline of gender-responsive investments – both Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Small-

and-Medium Enterprises (SMEs) financing - that have a transformative impact on the livelihoods of women, and creates an enabling environment for women's economic empowerment with better access to services, infrastructure, and markets. From 2017-2019, the IELD programme supported development of a total of 5 gender-responsive investment projects. Including 3 projects in the LGAs such as Muhange Cross Border Market in Kakonko District Council, Mukarazi Cross Border Market in Kibondo District Council and Mnarani retail market in Kibaha Town Council. Other 2 projects are owned by private enterprises including: Petro and Sons in Kigoma Ujiji Municipal Council and BRIMA in Kibondo District Council.

- These projects will benefit about 60,578 people (36,645 women and 23,933 men). The implementation of these projects is ongoing. Further, the programme has started supporting development of 4 new gender responsive projects, including SIDO project and Ujiji Abattoir in Kigoma Ujiji Municipal Council, Muyama market in Buhigwe and Mekphine Industries – Agro-processing private business in Kasulu District Council.
- In addition to offering women better economic opportunities and ensuring that women participate fully in the local economic development activities, the Government of Tanzania in collaboration with stakeholders such as UNCDF, UNDP, and UN Women, developed Women's Economic Empowerment Index (WEEI) to assess the viability of small-scale investment projects including businesses and infrastructure projects from a women's economic empowerment perspective. The tool is providing an enabling vehicle and creating opportunities to identify, improve and measure the impact of gender-responsive projects and availability of women-friendly infrastructure and entrepreneurship at the LGA level as well as for the private enterprises.
- The tool is being used to assess and ensure that, there are also special provisions for equal pay, the safety of female beneficiaries and workload reduction through child care facility and water supply. Further, the tool allows gender equality priorities to be incorporated into local economic development projects. The tool has been extensively used in the identification of potential gender responsive investments projects for both public and private in about 20 LGAs in Kigoma, Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, and Dodoma regions;
- To improve the capacity of LGAs to develop and implement gender responsive investment projects, the government through the IELD programme has provided training on how to plan, develop and manage economic investment projects. The training aimed at empowering the LGAs with the knowledge to prepare gender responsive investment projects,

writing project proposals for LGAs' revenue generations gender responsive investments as well as on financing techniques. A total of 47 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) Officials including District Executive Officers (DEOs), Councils Planning Officers, Trade officers, Community Development Officers from 8 Local Councils of Kigoma region, and officers from the Regional Commissioner's office

7.3 Introduced Legal changes regarding the Division of Marital Assets after Divorce

- As noted above, the Kadhi's Court has been repealed to proper work on issues related to the welfare of women and children in relation to marriage, inheritance and matrimonial assets. Among the key issues that are mostly considered is the division of matrimonial assets, custody of children, and inheritance after divorce. It provides information on the division of matrimonial assets after divorce if proof of actual contribution by spouse is provided. This will assist in reduction of poverty to female headed households that is caused by the divorce process.

8 Has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing, over the past five years?

- Both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar have not introduced any fiscal measure such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing, over the past five years.

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

9. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls?

- √ *Promoted poor women's access to decent work through active labour market policies (e.g. job training, skills, employment subsidies, etc.) and targeted measures*

- √ *Broadened access to land, housing, finance, technology and/or agricultural extension services.*
- √ *Supported women's entrepreneurship and business development activities*
- √ *Introduced or strengthened social protection programme for women and girls (e.g. cash transfers for women with children, public works/employment guarantee schemes for women of working-age, pensions for older women)*

9.1 Promoted Poor Women's access to Decent Work through Active Labour Market Policies

- The Anti Sexual Harassment and Anti Gender Discrimination Regulation was put in place in 2013 as a measure to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace. The employer is required to establish, publicize and enforce anti sexual harassment policy which shall among others explain the procedure which should be followed by employees who are victims of sexual harassment;
- The Employment Policies (2008 in the Mainland and of 2009 in Zanzibar) both need to ensure equal opportunities for women and men to gain demand driven skills and competencies for self-employment, to promote equal access to employment opportunities for men and women. It highlights the need to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups such as women, youth and people with disabilities. It also emphasizes the importance of enabling environment in order to enhance the transformation of the informal economy into formal productive and competitive enterprises.

9.2 Support to women's entrepreneurship and business development activities

- Tanzania is implementing a Programme on Young women in cross border trade by empowering them to be supported with access to information on the regulations and procedures of cross border trade;
- In generating requisite skills for participation in the labor market, the Government of Zanzibar established a Bare-foot Collage in 2015. As noted above, this training institute is producing female solar engineers training to install solar panels (see the impact of this programme on question 2 part 2.3);
- The Zanzibar Technology of Business Incubation Center was established in 2015. To date it has trained a total of 1,117 youths (254 boys, 863 girls) in skills including baking and soap production, entrepreneurship, preparation of business plan and agro-processing. Graduates have established 40 businesses; and see more interventions on this area in question 2 part 2.4.
- Village Community Banks (VICOPA) is a tailored micro-finance programme which is designed to provide credit to low- income people who need capital to start their own businesses. The URT continue to implement the National Economic Empowerment Policy by disseminating it to the majority of citizens to enable them understand it and participate effectively in its implementation; provide training to entrepreneurs; sensitization on saving and investment,

sensitization on formation of SACCOs and VICOBA;and conduct studies aiming at developing entrepreneurship skills, as well as initiating and improving economic activities. By 2019, Tanzania has a total of 200,000 VICOBA groups which have more than 4,500,000 VICOBA members whereby 80% are women with total capital of TZS. 88,858,965,939.

9.3 Broadened access to land, housing, finance, technology and/or agricultural extension services Improved Access to modern Technologies (including Climate – Smart Technologies, Infrastructure and Services

- Over 90.4 percent of active women in Tanzania are engaged in agricultural activities, producing about 70 percent of the country's food requirements, and that youth who constitute about 65.5 percent of the total labor force in Tanzania are less engaged in agricultural activities and emerging opportunities, it is imperative that transformation and growth in the agriculture sector target both women and the youth. Yet, men and not women make the key farm management decisions. Thus, the Government in collaboration with other non-state actors acknowledges the role played by women. As concerted efforts, innovative approaches are in place to facilitate and reduce burden to rural women engaged in the agricultural sector.

9.4 Achievements

9.4.1 National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture (NSYIA)

- In ensuring youth are engaged in the agricultural sector, the Government developed the Five Year National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture (2016-2021). A total of 4,500 youths both men and women have been trained on agribusiness, marketing opportunities and entrepreneurship skills on agriculture value chain. In the implementation of Youth Strategy, the Government through Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) in 2018/2019 has provided 200,000,000 TZS for three youths engaged in agriculture through their organization known Sokoine University Graduate Entrepreneurs Cooperatives (SUGECO) and the project is implemented in Rufiji District.

9.4.2 Strengthen Cooperatives Unions and other Associations

- In order to have strong cooperatives and ensure access to markets for farmers, the Government has strengthened the Agricultural Marketing and Cooperative Societies (AMCOS). The Cooperatives are made up of men and women farmers in order to ensure availability of markets for the crops. The cooperatives unions have increased from 7,888 in 2015 up 11,149 in 2018 which is approximately to 39.3 percent. Membership to Cooperative Unions has increased from 2.4 million in 2015 up 3 million in September 2018 which is approximately an increase of 25 percent.

9.4.3 Agricultural Extension Services

- Extension Services are crucial for supporting poverty reduction in rural areas and market competitiveness for commercial agriculture in the domestic and global markets. The extension services include provision of trainings and agricultural inputs. For instance, from 2015 to 2018 the Government has provided training to 9,180 farmers and 109 Extension Officers on System Rice Intensification (SRI). Also in the same period, 1,746 agriculture demonstration farms have been established in different regions. The government has established a total of 346 Wards Agriculture Resource Centers (WARCs) in which the Extension Officers train farmers on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP).

9.4.5 National Post Harvest Management Strategy

- The Government is implementing a Ten Years National Post Harvest Management Strategy (2018/2019-2028/2029) by empowering farmers on post-harvest management and grading for value addition in irrigation schemes. The strategy intends to reduce postharvest loss by half as per Malabo Declaration on Agriculture and Post-Harvest Losses of 2014. The current status of post-harvest loss for cereal is about 30 - 40 percent and 50 and above for perishable crops.

Challenges/Setbacks

- Promotion of smart agriculture is being hindered by climate change impacts and dependence on rain fed agriculture; and
- Inadequate innovative smart technology to increase productivity and reduce the burden of unpaid care work to women; and Limited access and ownership to productive resources such as land and credit for women due to cultural barriers.

9.5 Promoted poor women's access to decent work through active labour market policies (e.g. job training, skills, employment subsidies, etc.) and targeted measures

- National Employment Policy of 2008 continues to emphasize the creation of opportunity for acquisition of demand driven skills and competency for self-employment, promote equal access to employment opportunities for men and women as well as skills and resource contribution, and address the specific needs of vulnerable groups such as women, youth and people with disabilities. It also addresses the creation of enabling environment that will enhance the transformation of the informal economy into formal productive and competitive enterprises.
- The Government is implementing a programme on on-job training for employees including Women for the purpose of enhancing their skills in order

to increase productivity. To date, a total of 293 women have benefited from short and long term courses provided through the President's Office Public Service Management.

- Furthermore the Government has established Vocational training centers for the purpose of providing skills to both women and men in order to enable communities benefit from self - employment and labour market. URT has various Institutions which provides short and long trainings. To date the Government has established a total of 449 Vocational Training Centers in Tanzania Mainland.

Challenges/setbacks:

- Inadequate training opportunities to meet the demand at all levels especially in rural areas; and
- High training costs prevent women with low incomes to take up existing opportunities.

9.6 Supported Women's Entrepreneurship and Business Development Activities

- The government amended the Public Procurement Act of 2011 in 2016 to ensure that in the Procurement Implementation Guideline, 30% of total procured services are from women and the youth. This implementation was specifically monitored and to date, more women benefit from such businesses. In Tanzania Mainland, Women Entrepreneurship Development National Action Plan 2016-2020 has been developed to enhance economic opportunities for women by carrying out affirmative action in support of women starting formalizing and growing their enterprises. The Action Plan promotes multi stakeholder partnership and collaboration and mandated to play various roles that promote gender sensitive legal and regulatory system; policy leadership and coordination access to finance; access to business development support; and marketing and technology;
- In 2017, the GoT developed and operationalized a National Guideline on how to establish and manage Women Groups. A total of 918 Women Groups were established using the Guideline;
- The Government and other actors have established different loan schemes through Empowerment Funds as currently, there are about 46 Government Empowerment funds of which 6 Funds target women, youth and People with Disabilities (PWDs). These include National Entrepreneurs Development Fund (NEDF), Women Development Fund (WDF), Youth Development Fund (YDF), SELF Microfinance, Mwananchi Empowerment Fund (MEF), and UTT Microfinance. Most of the Funds act as credit guarantee for loans and some provides loans directly to women;
- The Government in collaboration with other stakeholders has made efforts to

- provide entrepreneurship training centers including VETA, SIDO, COSTECH and FDCs which provide trainings on business development and entrepreneurship. This has enabled women to employ themselves, increase productivity and innovations application and access to potential markets with women being the most beneficiaries. Furthermore, there are various CSOs and Private Sector which provides entrepreneurship training;
-
- The Government through SIDO has conducted number of training for the purposes of supporting women entrepreneurs to engage direct to business, among the training are bamboo products, candle making, cashew nut processing, food processing, entrepreneurs courses, leather products and soap making;

SMALL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION- SIDO				
	NUMBER OF COURSES OFFERED			
Year	Course	Participants	Female	Male
2018/2019	647	17,984	10,790	7,194
2018/2017	657	17,966	10,779	7,187
2017/2016	667	16,600	9,960	6,640
2016/2015	602	17,418	10,450	6,968
2015/2014	575	16,490	9,894	6,596
TOTAL	3,148	86,458	51,873	34,585

Source, SIDO, 2018

- The BUNI Divaz is a Programme supporting young women to engage in Technology and Entrepreneurship operating to bridge the gap in technology, innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem and operates countrywide. In 2019, BUNI has mentored a total of 193 young women (graduates, University students and secondary school students);
-
- Kijana Jijiri is a national programme for under- served young entrepreneurs across Tanzania, with the goal of creating successful new businesses, empowering individuals, bettering livelihoods, creating jobs, strengthening local supply chains and stronger communities. The programme among others focuses on Youth Focused Entrepreneurship Development and an integrated programme of start-up support for under-served young entrepreneurs. To date 5867 youth have benefited from this programme among them young women are 3537 which is equal to 60%;
- The Women Entrepreneurs' Survey (WES) shows that finance is one of the

- top challenges faced by women entrepreneurs when starting and strengthening their businesses. In order to simplify access to marketing and price information, access to finance, the Private Sector Foundation;
- Tanzania Mainland is making good progress in promoting access to technology through provision of technological transfer training. From 2014/2015 to 2017/2018, a total of 86, 458 people were trained by SIDO on innovative technologies which enabled beneficiaries to enhance their productive skills;
 - The GoT has introduced a system of information to entrepreneurs (Information Portal) for the purpose of ensuring that entrepreneurs get accurate information that will enable them to improve their businesses. The introduction of information gate for business and entrepreneurs in the country increases access, sharing information and reducing communication costs to the needs of different information about business, transportation and communication. The gate is available in English and Swahili via <https://entrepreneurs.or.tz> and the entrepreneurs.or.tz;
 - Establishment of Special Database for Business Development Services in Tanzania;
 - Inenhancing coordination of the provision of business and consultancy services from various stakeholders, the National Economic Empowerment Council in partnership with the Tanzania Forum for Business Development Service Providers has developed a special database to identify Service providers. As of March, 2019, a total of 97 service providers have registered on the database with these providers from all regions in Tanzania Mainland participating in the development of the National Leadership Training Entity At the micro and meso level, support was provided to more than 2000 women in the past three years to strengthen their business skills through trainings, marketing techniques and technologies and opening enterprises for employment among marginalized women and youth;
 - In 2017, the Government worked with another 2590 women in order to strengthen their leadership skills and improve access to productive resources notably land. More than, 50 women were identified as land ambassadors in their villages where they were trained on Land Policy and its Regulations in order to motivate other women to understand the process of land ownership;
 - Through value chain projects, the Government has managed to work with more than 5000 small scale producers in Shinyanga, Kigoma and Geita regions. In 2017 it strengthened the structure of established market associations by reviving District Business Councils and linked them with National Organisations that oversees the agriculture industry. Rice farmers were linked with the Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC) and the Rice council of Tanzania (RTC) a body that represents all private sectors stakeholders of the rice value chain in Tanzania and Sisal farmers were linked to Tanzania sisal Board (TSB). Within these spaces, small scale farmers were

- linked to private companies and finance institutions; and
- The Women Entrepreneurship Development Programme (WED) - Food Processing was initiated and implemented in the Country jointly by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) in Mainland. The Government has increased budgetary allocation to address issues at national regional and Local Government Authorities. Sectors which have increased budgetary include Health, Education, Water, Agriculture, Extractive industries, infrastructure, Social services, investment and women economic initiatives.

Case Study

Supported Women's entrepreneurship and Business Development Activities: Girl Economic Empowerment the Best Contraceptives. Can economic empowerment be an efficient tool in reducing adolescent pregnancies?

- URT has empowered a total of 3500 girls from 80 schools in mainly rural parts of Tanzania who were given entrepreneurship training under Build your Life and Protect your Life Programme. The girls were 16 to 17-year old girls in Form IV, right before they complete secondary school. The girls were followed for five years 2013-2018, where girls were randomly offered either an entrepreneurship programme ("build your life"), a reproductive health programme ("Protect your Life"). Programmes were implemented at the schools, by the local teachers, during after-school hours. The Goal for the project was to empower adolescent girls in terms of their health, education, and livelihoods. The recorded impacts for the project were: Higher income: Positive effect of the entrepreneurship programme on business start-ups and earnings and More stable relationships: Positive effect of the health programme on stability of relationships, and in reducing sexually transmitted diseases.

Challenges/ Setbacks

- Despite the identification of needs in various sectors, existing competing priorities that need to be addressed by the Government, hinders adequate budgetary allocation for Women Empowerment interventions; and
- Entrepreneurship literacy at all levels of educations has only been recently introduced with exception of commerce related courses.

Broadened access to capital/finances for business and productive assets

- See question 6 part 6.2 on interventions in this area.

Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes for women and girls

- See question 7 below on interventions in this area.

9 . What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

- √ *Introduced or strengthened conditional cash transfers*
- √ *Introduced or strengthened non-contributory social pensions*
- √ *Introduced or strengthened unconditional cash transfers*

10.1 Introduced or Strengthened Conditional Cash Transfers

- Over the past decade, as part of its commitment to poverty reduction and improving the livelihoods of citizens, an ambitious national cash transfer programme called the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) has been implemented in both the Mainland and Zanzibar. Female household members are the primary recipients of these cash transfers.
- The cash transfer component is comprised of two benefits, a Basic Cash Transfer for all eligible registered households, and a Conditional Cash Transfer for households with children. The conditional cash transfer is designed to create an additional incentive for households to invest in their children and requires household to comply with a set of activities such as taking children to health and educational facilities up to December 2018, a total of 32,760 households with children have benefited from conditional cash transfers. ¹⁴
- Under the same programme, children under 18 years receive additional transfers which include TZS. 2,047\$ for households with children attending primary school; TZS. 3,897 for children in lower secondary school; TZS. 5,915 for children in upper secondary school; for all school children the required attendance rate is 80%. The maximum total cash benefit per household is TZS. 37,765 per month.

¹⁴ See URT (2018), TASAF Quarterly Report, Dar es Salaam.

10.2 Introduced or strengthened non-contributory social pensions

- The Programmeme is a major social assistance programmeme targeting extreme poor households. It's a national wide programmeme that covers about 70% of the villages/mitaa/shehia in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. programme

- PSSN comprises of four interventions which are Cash transfer (Conditional and Unconditional), Public work, Livelihood enhancement and targeted infrastructure. Unconditional Cash transfer is a basic transfer given to all targeted poor household. Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) is provided to extremely poor families, which are partially contingent on households investing in their human capital by sending their children to school and health services. Depending on the household composition household can receive both Un Conditional and Conditional Cash Transfer. By design the programme is also a gender sensitive and it empowers women economically by making them recipient of cash on behalf of the household while the the Zanzibar Universal Pension Scheme (ZUPS) is a social protection measure that aims at reducing poverty among elderly. Zanzibar residents aged 70 and above receive a monthly non-contributory pension of TZS 20,000 per person. The RGoZ allocated TZS 6.5 billion in 2018/19 for the implementation of the scheme, which is approximately 0.24% of the country's GDP. The programme was initiated in April 2016 with a total of 21,263 beneficiaries and by January 2019 the scheme had reached a total of 27,758 beneficiaries (Unguja 17,590 of whom 7,332 are males and 10,258 are females and Pemba 10,168 of whom 4,329 are males and 5,839 are females).
- The GRoZ in collaboration with CSOs introduced unconditional cash transfers toward vulnerable groups such as: ZAPHA+ has been supporting People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV) with cash transfers for accessing health care e.g. transport fare and food; Zanzibar Support Orphans (ZASO) – supports children living with HIV and AIDS. The support includes food, shelter and access to medicine. The institution supports 30 children; and Female Africa Women Educationalists (FAWE) – supports enrollment of girls in vocational training centers. In 2019, a total of 150 girls were supported - 50 in Kusini District, 50 Kaskazini District and 50 in Pemba.

In Tanzania Mainland, TASAF is working with TACAIDS to support people living with HIV and AIDS.

10.3 Introduced or strengthened social protection for unemployed women (e.g. unemployment benefits, public works programme, social assistance).

- The Government enacted the Public Service Social Security Fund Act of 2018 and its Regulations which for the first time introduced unemployment benefits for initially employed individuals for 18 months of unemployment only. For women living below the poverty line, social assistance where health is concerned through the provision of exemption card for treatment, the exemption scheme is categorised into permanent or temporary exemption.

10.4 Introduced or Strengthened Conditional Cash Transfers

- The government is implementing National Social Security Policy of 2003 The

policy includes contributory and non-contributory pillars and gender mainstreaming were reflected in it.

- The government has been implementing the Productive Social Safety Net programme III of TASAF covering both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar since 2012. The objective is to enable poor Households to increase income and economic opportunities. To date, the programme has reached all 161 Project Areas Authorities(PAAs) and includes the following interventions include; adherence to co- responsibilities (CCT), Public works (PW), Livelihood Enhancement (LE) to increase beneficiaries incomes, Targeted infrastructure development (education, health, water) and Capacity building to ensure adequate programme implementation. Targeted households are 1,363,448 with 5,726,101 beneficiaries and Enrolled households which are 1,118,741 with 5,127,730 direct beneficiaries , 52 % being female and 48 % being male, School children (6 -18 yrs) are 38.9%, children between (0-5 yrs) that are supposed to attend clinics are 16.1%. The programme through CCT programme have empowered women economically where out of 1.1 million households 83% of representatives are women responsible for collecting cash on behalf of households.
- The Programme is promoting savings groups whereby a total of 11,769 savings groups formed in 2019. This has 151,821 savers with highest numbers being female and few males. Beneficiaries are oriented about savings, Loan management record keeping, conflict management, entrepreneurship knowledge and linked to extension services. However the Programme also builds knowledge and skills to women who are not enrolled in the Programme. Gender mainstreaming was included in the second phase of interventions.

- ✓ *Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, maternal health, and HIV services Strengthened institution set up and development of guidelines*
- ✓ *Undertaken campaigns gender-specific public awareness/health promotion*
- ✓ *Provided gender-responsiveness training for health service providers Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services*
- ✓ *Strengthened comprehensive sexuality education in schools or through community programs*

11 What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?

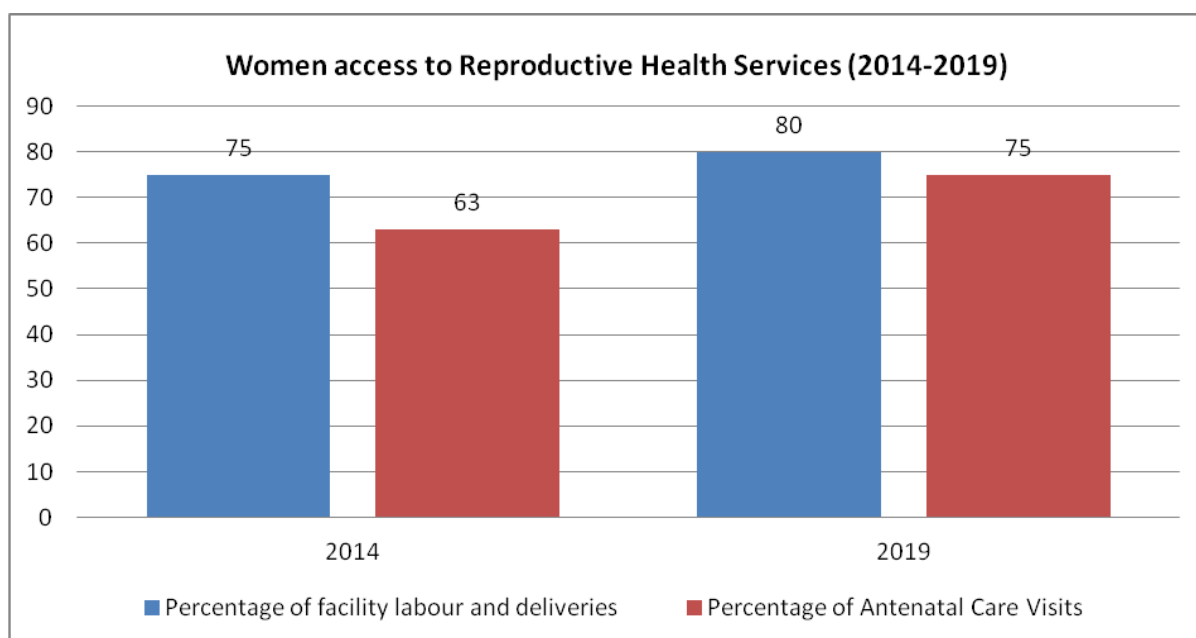
11.1 Expansion of Reproductive Health services, Maternal Health, and HIV Services for Women and Girls.

- 253 (out of a planned 518) health centres (HCs) with the capacity to perform

caesarean sections have been constructed, renovated and upgraded. Completed HCs have been equipped with emergency obstetric and newborn care equipment and comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care services are under development;

- 200 anaesthetists are currently being trained to support the HCs;
- In Tanzania Mainland, Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services are offered to women of reproductive age living with HIV to maintain their health and preventing their infants from acquiring HIV;
- The services related to preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) include counselling and testing for HIV+ pregnant women, counselling and testing for infants born to HIV+ women, ARV prophylaxis to HIV+ pregnant women, ARV prophylaxis to infants born to HIV+ women, Infant and young child feeding counselling, nutritional counselling for HIV+ women and their infants and family planning counselling to HIV+ women. 84 percent of facilities offer PMTCT services (SARA, 2017). However, 97% of PMTCT services are now integrated with reproductive and child health services;

Expansion of Reproductive Health services, Maternal Health, and HIV Services for Women and Girls



Source: Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, elderly and Children, 2019

- Cervical Cancer Prevention whereby total of 96 cervical cancer prevention services with specially trained health staff have been established in 10 regions: Mtwara, Lindi, Ruvuma, Geita, Mara, Singida, Dodoma, Manyara, Tanga and Arusha. These services are equipped to provide both cervical and breast cancer screening;
- In Zanzibar, 268 health facilities make up the health care system, some are

- public and private. The accessibility of health care is high, given that the entire Zanzibar population lives no more than five kilometers from a health facility;
- Reproductive, maternal and child health facilities are integrated into broader health services, with the aim of providing more holistic and efficient services. The work to develop Zanzibar Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Strategic Plan 2019-2024 is ongoing. In 2018, Cervical cancer screening a four years project was introduced with the aim of preventing and controlling cervical cancer to further reduce the occurrence rate of this disease and protect the health of women. This Project focuses on women aged 21 to 65 years. In 2017, Immune papilloma vaccine to young girl aged 14 years was introduced as a routine intervention in order to prevent young girls against cervical cancer; and
 - Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services with treatment targeting women of reproductive age, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, their partners and infants. The service provided include HIV testing for pregnant women and their partners, lifetime use of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) for HIV-infected pregnant and breastfeeding women, safe delivery practices and safe infant feeding.

11.2 Promoted Women's Access to Health Services through Expansion of Universal Health Coverage or Public Health Services

- In response to fatality rates of 80% for patients with cervical cancer, dedicated health facilities have been widely introduced across Tanzania over the past five years. This has significantly increased access to cervical screening facilities for women, with more than 600 health facilities providing specialised services. In addition, a HPV vaccination programme targeting 14 year old girls was launched in 2018. This reached 80% of its target audience in the first round of vaccines;
- The National Health Policy (NHP,2007) stipulates that all pregnant women must receive ANC at least four times before they deliver. The 2015/2016 TDHS-MIS indicated that, 98 percent of women who gave A focus on stakeholders' coordination and equity of coverage has proved successful in Tanzania. This approach has been assisted by targeted, evidence based interventions;
- URT has increased GBV and VAC service delivery points and availability of GBV and VAC services has been strengthened. Today there are 13 One Stop Centers up in Tanzania Mainland. There has been increasing of political commitment on health issues especially on maternal and child services that has led into improved mother and Child Health condition. In 2014, President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete launched the Sharpened One Plan and the RMNCH Score Card to prevent Maternal, Newborn and Child Mortality;

- Antenatal care (ANC) provides important opportunities to monitor pregnancy and ensure optimal health outcomes for mothers and their infants. In Tanzania, Health facilities at various levels of health care are mandated to offer ANC birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received some antenatal care from a skilled provider; In terms of service availability from the 2017 SARA showed that almost 9 out of 10 health facilities assessed provided ANC services. The services provide includes provision of Sulphadoxine Pyremethamin (SP) to prevent malaria during pregnancy was 87%. Estimates from the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS shows that despite the availability of this service in most health facilities, two thirds (68 percent) of pregnant women took one or more dose of SP during pregnancy and only 35 per cent of pregnant women were classified having received the recommended dose (2 more doses) of IPTp. 83 percent of the facilities provided monitoring of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and tetanus toxoid vaccination. These are key interventions to detect indications of preterm birth and prevent neonatal tetanus. Two thirds of the facilities assessed in 2017 SARA reported to provide iron and folic acid supplement.
- CEmONC service availability: The findings from the 2017 SARA showed that CEmOC services are offered in more than 80 percent of hospitals. These services provide 7 basic functions of emergency obstetric care. They administer parenteral antibiotics, uterotonic drugs, parenteral anticonvulsants drug for pre and eclampsia, manual removal of retained placenta, removal of retained products of conception (manual vacuum aspiration), assisted vaginal delivery (vacuum extraction), neonatal resuscitation as well as Caesarean section and safe blood transfusion. One out of five (21 percent) of NGO/not-for-profit hospitals offered CEmOC services. The services are more available in urban hospitals than rural facilities.

11.3 Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, mental, maternal health and HIV services

- In Tanzania Mainland, Data from Score Card reported that, Health services particularly facility labour and deliveries has increased from 75% in 2014 to 80% in 2019 while. ANC visits has improved from 63 percent in 2014 to 75 percent in 2019; and
- With the aim of reaching as many women as possible, 97 percent of PMTCT services have now been integrated into reproductive and child health services¹. As a result, approximately 90 percent of all women pregnant are now tested for HIV during antenatal care visits. According to the 2017 Tanzania HIV Impact report, 92.4 percent of females aged 15-45 who gave birth between 2016 and 2017, were aware of their HIV status. Among those

¹ <https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-around-world/sub-saharan-africa/tanzania>

who were aware of their HIV status, 97.9% self-reported receiving Anti Retro Viral Drugs (ARVs).

11.4 Undertaken gender – specific Public awareness Health Promotion Campaigns

- The GoT has mainstreamed gender and health into their programmes and curriculums including Average Pit Latrine (PLR) for male in 2018 is 1:54 against the Standard of 1:25; and that of females is 1:51 against the standard of 1:20. Pupil Classroom Ratio is 1:76 against the Standard of 1:45. The council with best PLR is Makete Council with 1:18 for boys and 1:19 for girls.

11.5 Provided Gender- Responsiveness Training For Health Service Providers

- Training on Gender Based Violence and Violence Against Children was provided to 22,600 – Health Care Providers and Social Welfare Officers. The Government continues to provide awareness raising to service providers in order to provide better services to communities;
- Help baby breath and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) intervention has been introduced in five hospitals in Zanzibar and supportive supervision, mentoring and coaching of staff is also undertaken relatively regularly. Almost all public health facilities have staff trained in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) (a total of 306) which has facilitate the use of IMCI guideline in treating and managing under five children illnesses. Trainings on Essential Newborn Care (ENC) - provision of vitamin care, thermos care, eye care, code care, vitamin K and on KMC for health staff are conducted regularly; the intention is reduce neonatal mortality. Staff has been trained on the provision of Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC) services at Primary Health Care Units (PHCUs) level and PHCUs providing these services have been strengthened in terms of logistics, procurement of equipment, drugs and supplies, renovation and deployment of the required staff; and
- In order to reduce the number of maternal and neonatal deaths as well as address the shortage of obstetrician/gynecologist and neonatologist in Zanzibar, the mentoring and coaching of staff by senior obstetricians has been practiced and realized as one of the best method to use in order to reduce the occurrence of preventable maternal and neonatal deaths. Senior obstetricians have been coaching the junior staff (transferring of knowledge) especially at the major hospitals in both islands; supportive supervision is also undertaken relatively regularly. Provided gender- responsiveness training for health service providers.

11.6 Provided refugee women and girls as well as women and girls in humanitarian settings with access to sexual and reproductive health services

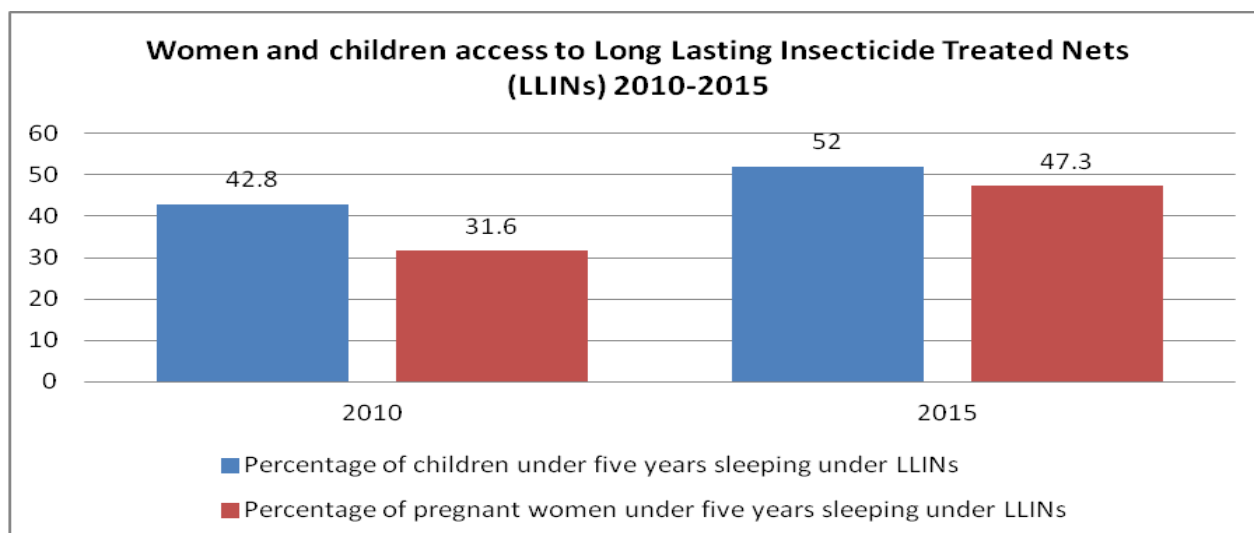
- Health services in Tanzania are provided on a basis of universal access, regardless of nationality. The Tanzania health policy does not segregate any living human in terms of accessing health service, provided you live/visiting/staying or happens to be in this Country.

11.7 Strengthened institutional set up and development of guidelines

- RMNCAH Technical Committee has been institutionalized to monitor the implementation of RMNCAH interventions quarterly with the aim of strengthening accelerating progress. Maternal and Prenatal Death Audit Committees have been institutionalized in the health system in order to prevent maternal and prenatal deaths;
- The Zanzibar maternal and prenatal death surveillance and response guideline was developed in 2016 to provide guidance on monitoring and evaluating the maternal and newborn care;
- Development of a 2015 National Focused Antenatal Care Guideline (FANC) to facilitate and guide the provision of ANC services, Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Strategic Plan (2018/2019–2022/2023) and Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Communication Strategy. In addition, Zanzibar Malaria Diagnosis and Treatment Guidelines were revised in May 2018 to align with the World Health Organizations (WHO) treatment guidelines for malaria;
- Zanzibar Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2019/2023 has been developed to guide nutrition interventions country wide; and
- Developed the 2017 Zanzibar Guideline for prevention and treatment of HIV & AIDS has been developed to guide PMTCT services.

11.8 Gender-Specific Public awareness/health Promotion Campaigns

- The GoT has been distributing Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) through various channels including ANC specifically targeting pregnant women, malaria positive patients, infants and other vulnerable groups. Data from Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS) shows an increase in children under five years sleeping under LLINs from 42.8% in 2010 to 52% in 2015 while the percentage of pregnant women sleeping under LLINs is 47.3%, an increase of 15.7 percentage points from 31.6% in 2010. As part of the efforts towards malaria elimination in Zanzibar, indoor residual spraying was conducted targeting areas with high malaria incidence. Indoor residual spraying has been conducted in targeted approach whereby all Shehia with an annual malaria incidence of ≥ 3.4 cases/1000 population were sprayed.



Source: TDHS, 2015

11.9 Gender-responsiveness Training for Health Service Providers

- Help baby breath and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) intervention has been introduced in 5 hospitals in Zanzibar and supportive supervision, mentoring and coaching of staff is also undertaken relatively regularly. Almost all public health facilities have staff trained in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) [a total of 306] which has facilitate the use of IMCI guideline in treating and managing under five children illnesses. Trainings on Essential Newborn Care (ENC) - provision of vitamin care, thermos care, eye care, code care, vitamin K and on KMC for health staff are conducted regularly; the intention is reduce neonatal mortality. Staff has been trained on the provision of Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC) services at Primary Health Care Units (PHCUs) level and PHCUs providing these services have been strengthened in terms of logistics, procurement of equipment, drugs and supplies, renovation and deployment of the required staff;and
- The practice of senior obstetricians mentoring and coaching general health staff has been identified as an effective strategy for reducing maternal and neonatal deaths, as well as for address the shortage of obstetrician/gynecologist and neonatologist in Zanzibar, the Senior obstetricians have been coaching the junior staff especially at the major hospitals, with additional supportive supervision taking place regularly. Provided gender- responsiveness training for health service providers.

11.10 Access to Reproductive and HIV Health Services

- The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has increased to 63.1% in 2017 from 53.6% in 2016 and 54.3% in 2015. According to the 2015/2016 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey – Malaria Indicators Survey (TDHS-MIS), only 66% of the pregnant women in Zanzibar delivered in health facilities;

- ANC services are provided and accessible in all public health facilities. According to TDHS, nearly all pregnant women in Zanzibar make at least one antenatal visit during pregnancy: 99.4% in the 2010 TDHS survey and 99.7% in TDHS-MIS 2015/2016 survey. However, not all pregnant women in Zanzibar enjoy the full life-saving potential of FANC because only about half (49%) in the 2010 TDHS survey and 53% in the TDHS-MIS 2015/2016 made at least four ANC visits. ANC first visit before 16 weeks (as recommend by FANC guideline) stood at 23.9% in 2017 which is a slight decrease from 24% in 2016 and 29.9% in 2015;15
- Women in Zanzibar receive postnatal care within 2 days following childbirth: 32.4% in the 2010 survey and 40.1% in the 2015/16 survey; this is very low.
- The use of contraceptives among married women (15-49 years) is low in Zanzibar. It was 12.4% in the 2010 TDHS survey and 14% in 2015/16 survey;
- As one of the lifesaving interventions, health facilities providing BEmONC increased from 22 facilities in 2016/17 to 42 in 2017/2018;
- Immunization services for pregnant women and under-five children are ongoing although the coverage of fully immunized children for Zanzibar has decreased from 88% in 2015 to 73.8% in 2016 and down to 67.5% in 2017.
- In 2015, 159/164 (97%) of health facilities provided PMTCT services, 168/168 (100%) health facilities in 2016 and 168/171 (98%) in 2017. Percent of HIV positive pregnant women who received ARVs to reduce the risk of mother to child transmission of HIV has been reported as 51.9% in 2015 reduced to 47% in 2016 and increased to 87.7% in 2017.

11.11 Expanded Specific Health Services for Women and Girls, Including Sexual and Reproductive Health Services, Mental, Maternal Health and HIV Services

- From 2014 percentage of facility labour and deliveries has increased from 75% to 80% in 2019 according to score card ANC visits has improved from 63% in 2014 to 75% in 2019.

11.12 HIV Services:

- Tanzania Mainland has increased coverage of Anti- retro Viral Treatment (ART) in order to enhance Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission of HIV(PMTCT). According to Tanzania HIV impact survey Report, among females aged 15-45 years who gave birth within 12 months in 2016/2017 92.4% were aware of their HIV status. Among those who were aware of their HIV and AIDS status, 97.9% self-reported to have received Anti Retro Viral Drugs (ARVs) and that indicates high coverage of Anti-retro Viral Treatment (ART); and
- Inreaching as many women as possible, 97% of PMTCT services are now

integrated with reproductive and child health services. Around 90% of women are now tested for HIV during antenatal care visits.

<https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-around-world/sub-saharan-africa/tanzania>

11.13 Access to other Health Services

- Management and diagnosis of malaria was strengthened through ensuring no stock outs of first line anti-malarial drugs including quinine tablets for uncomplicated malaria in pregnant women, as well as Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test (mRDT) kits and other laboratory consumables;
- For nutrition interventions Vitamin A Supplementation (VAS) and mebendazole are provided routinely through health facilities to all children under five years of age;
- CSOs do compliment government's efforts in provision of health care. In Tanzania Mainland, Mkapa Foundation has supported construction and upgrading of Health Facilities while the Zanzibar Nursing Association (ZANA) has advocacy activities on family planning in Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba;and
- From 2014 to 2019, specific health awareness campaigns were executed within 26 Regions whereby 23,270,980 people from community level covering 75 % of girls and women have aged 15 to 50. In 2018/2019 HPV vaccination campaign was conducted and the target was to vaccinate 275,656 the implementation status for HPV 1 was 255,880 and 108,822 HPV 2.

¹⁵ See RGoZ (2017), *Annual Health Bulletin (AHB) 2017*, Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

¹⁶ See RGoZ (2017), *Annual Health Bulletin (AHB) 2017*, Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

11.14 Health status

- According to TDHS-MIS 2015-2016, Zanzibar has made remarkable progress in reducing infant mortality from 54 deaths/1000 live births in 2010 to 45 deaths/1000 live births in 2015. Neonatal mortality has reached 28 deaths/1000 live births in 2015/2016 from 29 deaths/1000 live births in 2010. Under-five mortality rate has been reduced to 56 deaths/1,000 from 73 deaths/1000;
- Institutional (facility based) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) decreased to 191 per 100,000 live births in 2017, a decrease from 277 deaths per 100,000 live births reported in 2016 and 236 deaths per 100,000 live births reported in 2015; and
- Zanzibar has one of the lowest HIV prevalence rates in the African region, with the prevalence of <1% according to Tanzania HIV and AIDS and Malaria Indicators Survey (THMIS) 2011/12 and the prevalence remained the same in 2015.

Achievements

- Capacity building of Health Care Providers (HCPs) on BEmONC and CEmONC in Big Result Now (BRN) regions that was carried out in line with Mid Term Review of One Plan II 2013/14 were identified as RMNCAH poor performing regions. Total of 2,932 and 805 trained on BEmONC, CEmONC and 2,255 trained on CPAC services. Moreover, 1,087 trained on Comprehensive Family Planning (all methods), 12,117 trained on Postpartum Family Planning, Family Planning HIV, Permanent methods and mentorship in the country;
- Maternal Perinatal Deaths Surveillance and Response (MPDSR (2016) guideline was developed and incorporated the International Classification of Diseases (ICD10) of neonatal deaths and other updates to enhance decision makers in increasing response;
- Maternal health campaign known as "Jiongeze Tuwavushe Salama", was launched in November 2018, by Her Excellency Vice President Samia Suluhu Hassan. The campaign objective and focus was aiming at enhancing accountability at all levels of service delivery (service providers) countrywide, political leaders and decision making, in ensuring that no woman should die while giving birth;
- Development of RMNCAH Score Card for monitoring performance progress and enhance accountability at all levels of implementation;
- National Accelerated Agenda for Implementation and Adolescent Agenda Adolescent (NAAIA) Health initiative/strategy is being developed;. Comprised of 6 pillars (HIV preventing, Prevention of teenage pregnancy, keeping boys and girls in school, Improve Nutrition, Prevent physical, sexual and emotional Violence and Develop skills for meaningful economic opportunities) to ensure multisectoral involvement and collaboration of on adolescent issues.

¹⁷ See RGoZ (2017), Zanzibar Integrated HIV, Hepatitis, Tuberculosis and Leprosy Programme (ZIHHTLP) Annual Report, Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

- National Standards for Adolescent Health Services document was reviewed to incorporate updates in line with WHO guidance and addressing participation of adolescent girls in designing, planning and implementation of health services and in decisions regarding their own care; and
- Draft of Gender Mainstreaming and Respectful Care in RMNCAH services guideline development on progress.

Challenges

- Shortage of skilled Human Resources for Health. This is being addressed by implementing on job training and mentorship of available HCPs; and
- Inadequate RMNCAH Medical Equipment and Supplies at facilities, in which financial resources are solicited from development partners.

12 What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls?

- ✓ *Taken measures to increase girls' access to, retention in and completion of education, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and skills development program*
- ✓ *Strengthened measures to prevent adolescent pregnancies and to enable adolescent girls to continue their education in the case of pregnancy and/or motherhood*
- ✓ *Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and digital fluency and literacy.*

12.1 Measures to increase girls' access to, retention and completion of education

- Different programmes and projects identified in the Zanzibar Education Development Plan II (ZEDPII;2017/2018–2021/2022) have been implemented. Implementation of ZEDP II follows a participatory approach that was used during its development by engaging key education stakeholders including Development Partners, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, communities and learners themselves;
- The Government abolished the contributions from parents for children attending public schools (from pre-primary to Form IV) when it launched the fee free basic education Policy in 2015. This action aimed not only to expand access to, equity and equality in education but also to make all children enjoy their rights of being educated regardless of their socio economic status;

- Currently, Advanced Secondary Education (ASE) is not part of compulsory education. However the examination cost is covered by the Central Government in order to reduce the burden to the parents. Parents contribute TZS 25,000 (USD 11) only per year as administrative cost. This fund is used for purchasing learning materials in order to make schools run smoothly;
- The Government is implementing a pilot school feeding programme that started with 10 primary schools and benefits about 5,255 children. The programme has contributed to raising enrolment and retention in primary education. It is perceived that this programme has increased pupils' performance and retention although no study has been conducted to confirm that. Based on this perception, the GRoZ has extended this programme to 27 primary schools, reaching approximately 13,341 children (6,661 boys and 6,680 girls); and
- Overall school infrastructure has also improved. A total of 23 secondary schools have been improved by constructing laboratories, computer rooms, libraries and toilet facilities and 11 new secondary schools were constructed to provide more space but mostly to improve quality of learning and performance of the students particularly on mathematics and science subjects that have poor performance in the national examinations.

Actions taken in the last five years to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls:

- Basic Education is free and compulsory to all children at the age of five years until they complete the Basic Education Cycle of 11years that ends at Lower Secondary level;
- ProgrammeThe Government is promoting students to be enrolled in Business, Tourism and planning for an example in year 2018/2019, number of students enrolled was 60,006 whereas girls enrolled were 35,701;
- The education and school systems in Tanzania have been designed to eliminate gender stereotyping through the curricula, textbooks and classroom practices (teaching and learning methodologies);
- The government encourages the construction of Hostels/Boarding accommodation in Secondary Schools to promote attendance, retention and improve girls' performance;
- Construction of friendly infrastructures for adolescent girls including changing rooms in toilets, availability of water, privacy and security walls which has encouraged attendance and retention;
- In cooperation with education stakeholders, the GoT is also providing MHM services to adolescent girls;
- The Governmentis also providing Sexual and Reproductive Health, Life Skills and HIV and AIDS Education to all learners including girls;
- Guidance, Counseling and Child Protection Services provided are also one of the efforts made by the Government in ensuring that girls enjoy their right to

- education;
- Strengthening partnership with other education stakeholders to improve Sexual and Reproductive Health Education to enable adolescent and young girls to make effective decisions;
- The Education and Training Policy (ETP) of 2014 also emphasizes on access and equity to quality education for all and acknowledges, promotes and advocates for deliberate moves which aim at assuring that children, including girls are not denied the right to access quality education;
- ProgrammeProgrammeprogrammeIntroduced, operationalized and enhanced ICT mediated teaching and learning including ODL to increase access to TVET training programme and institutions; and
- Rehabilitation and expansion of existing teaching and learning space, and create further facilities in priority areas with attention to the needs of under-represented groups.

Achievements

- At Basic Education level, enrolment ratio is almost 1:1 and in some cases girls outnumber boys such as the Basic Education Statistic in Tanzania (PO-RALG BEST, 2015) shows that at Primary Education level girls were 4,218,455 whereas boys were 4,079,827 making a Total number of enrolled pupils to 8,298,282. At Lower Secondary Education level (Form 1 - 4) girls students were 827,370 whereas boys were 820,989 making a total of 1,648,359 enrolled students.
- In Secondary education, total enrolment in Form 1 - 6 has increased by 5.3% from 1,806,955 pupils in 2016 to 1,908,857 pupils in 2017. The increase is the result of great efforts made by the Government to expand secondary education in the past ten years by ensuring that all primary school leavers who pass the Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE) attend secondary education. Private participation in the provision of education has been more noticeable at secondary education which increased from 16.6% of Non-Government Schools enrolment compared to the total enrolment in year 2013 to 18.0% in 2017 in Tanzania Mainland.

Challenges

The main challenges to girls' education in Tanzania include the following:

- Drop out is mainly caused by Truancy, Pregnancy, Death, Poverty and Illness. On the side of girls' education early pregnancies is one of the contributing factors for drop out. For example in 2014, pregnancy at Primary Education level was 265 (0.3%) while at Lower Secondary level was 3,510 (4.8% of all drop outs) as per BEST, 2015);
- Girls Transition Rate show that number of girls decreases as they move from low to higher levels of education compared to their counterparts boys as shown table below; and

Students Transition Rates 2014 – 2015

Level	Male	Female	Total	%
STD VII - FORM I	218,786	221,030	439,816	52.0
FORM 4 - FORM 5	51,862	39,125	90,987	57.0

Source: PO-RALG BEST, 2015.

- Shortage of Hostels/Boarding Accommodation for girls in Day schools which affects their attendance, retention and academic performance.

12.2 Measures to enable Reintegration of Adolescent Youth

- The Government has established different Vocational Trainings and Focal Development Colleges to create enabling environment for integrating adolescent girls. MoEVT through the Alternative Learning Skills Development (ALSD) project increased access to education via promoting re-integration of adolescent and youth who have either dropped out of school or never enrolled by different reasons;
- For instance in Zanzibar, there are two ALSD centres (one in Mjini District Unguja and one in Micheweni District Pemba). A total of 576 (142 girls and 434 boys) youth aged between 15 to 22 years old have been enrolled in these two centres. They are equipped with secular skills including reading, writing, arithmetic and vocational skills such as tailoring, housekeeping, electric engineering, livestock keeping such as bees and chicken;
- Youth employment situation remains one of the key challenges in Tanzania. The government is implementing various initiatives to create job opportunities to the youth graduating from different Universities. Through the National Economic Empowerment Council, the Government implements Fresh Graduate Programme which involve youth from all Tanzania Universities who completed university in the last five years. The programme involves training of 8 weeks on business and entrepreneurship whereby youth develop proposals and compete on their business ideas. The programme has reached total of 143 youth from University of Dar es salaam, Ardhi University, SUA and Muhimbili Universities. The main focus of the Programme has been agriculture, livestock keeping and value addition;
- In November 2018, the Council in collaboration with the Dutch Embassy carried out a training programme for 50 young people, among whom three young graduates were given capital worth total of TZS.22,000,000 whereby 15,000,000 were for female graduates who are now operating their own businesses and generating income; and
- The government is working with other stakeholders of economic empowerment in developing programmes that educate and mobilize the implementation of empowerment activities through dialogue, campaigns and special entrepreneurial campaigns for citizens. The Kamata Fursa Programme with the Clouds Media Programme has benefited more than 3,337 small

entrepreneurs through provision of entrepreneurial education directly and other thousands have benefited from the business via Radio, Radio and Social Networks. In 2018, the programme benefited 1,756 entrepreneurs (52.47%) are 1,586 men and entrepreneurs (47.52%) are women.

12.3 Increased access to Skills and Training in new and emerging fields especially STEM

- In improving teaching and learning environment, in-service training has been strengthened and offered regularly through Teacher Centres (TC). About 639 (301 male and 338 female) secondary teachers have been retrained to teach science and mathematics at lower secondary education (Form 1 and 2);
- Moreover, secondary schools with form I to form IV receive school based grant of TZS 33,000 per student annually to improve teaching and learning performance on science and mathematics subjects to all schools; and
- The Government is promoting girls' education to enhance their education and skills in Science and Allied Technologies in the Mainland. For example in 2018/2019, number enrolled in that field was a total of 26,278 whereby number of enrolled girls was 8,451.

12.4 Status on access to education, retention and completion by girls

- According to both Education and Training Policy of Tanzania Mainland and the Zanzibar, every child is given the right to start pre-primary education at the age of four years and six years is the eligible age for standard 1 of primary schooling to standard 6 which is followed by four years of ordinary secondary education. There is gender parity in the enrolment at the compulsory level of education in pre-primary, primary and lower secondary (form I to IV);
- Total enrolment of pupils in Standard I-VII has increased by 7.9% from 8,639,202 pupils in year 2016 to 9,317,791 pupils in year 2017. This has been contributed by the presence of strong partnership between government and parents, faith-based organizations (FBOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in provision of Primary Education in the Mainland while in Zanzibar, the enrolment at compulsory levels of education gradually increased particularly at the pre-primary where Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) increased from 30.9% in 2014 to 69.4% in 2018 and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) from 20.5% in 2014 to 48.4 in 2018;
- At the primary school level, more children were enrolled although the enrolment fluctuated from year to year; in 2013 for instance the GER was 124.4% (127.1% for girls and 121.8% for boys) while in 2014 it decreased to 102.5% (102.9 girls% and 102.2% boys) and in 2018 it increased to 116.5%. A quick interpretation of these statistics is that the system is struggling to increase NER where a child must be enrolled with a right age and to the right class. At ordinary level of secondary education the GER increased from 59.9%

- (65.9% girls and 54.1% boys) to 85.6% (93.6% girls and 77.6% boys) while NER was 45.1% in 2014 and only 40.1% in 2018; and
- Gender Parity as measured by Gender Parity Index (GPI) has been reached at pre-primary and primary education and it is close to be reached at secondary education in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

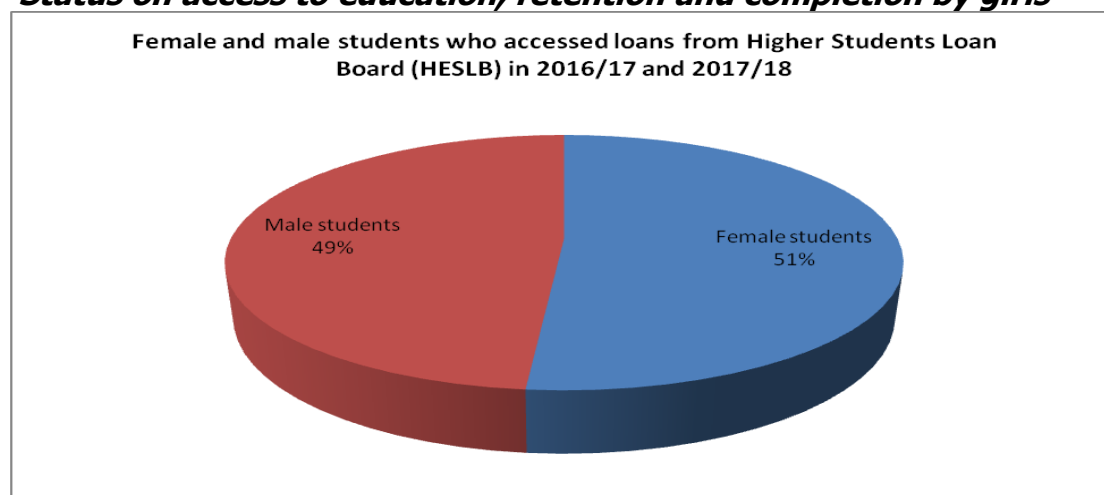
Table 7: Gender Parity Index from 2014- 2018

GPI	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total GPI Pre Primary	1.1	1.1	1	1
Total GPI Primary	1	1	1	1
Total GPI- Secondary	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology - 2018

- Access of loans from the Higher Education Students' Loan Board (HESLB) is a key to accessing higher education. Data from HESLB show that slightly more female students (51.5%) than male students (48.5%) received loans in 2016/17 and 2017/18 academic years (see Annex 2 for applications and the number of loans that were granted.).

Status on access to education, retention and completion by girls



Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology - 2018

Freedom from Violence, Stigma and Stereotypes

Critical areas of concern:

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

13 In the last five years, which forms of violence against women and girls, and in which specific contexts or settings, have you prioritized for action?

- ✓ **Intimate partner violence/domestic violence including sexual violence and marital rape**
- ✓ **Sexual harassment and violence in public places educational settings and in employment**
- ✓ **Child, early and forced marriage**

13.1 Intimate partner violence/domestic violence including sexual violence

- A study on GBV in Zanzibar in 2013 indicated that, GBV against children is alarming and the perpetrators of violence against children are close family relatives (30.8%), school and madrasa teachers (40.3%) and strangers (6.4%). About 17.2% of ever partnered women surveyed in Unguja and 33.3% in Pemba indicated that they had experienced sexual violence. The Study also indicated that 6% of girls and 9% of boys ranging between ages 13 and 24 had been subjected to acts of sexual violence. In the same study, responses from community members surveyed lamented on a "wall of silence" which means that sexual violence tended to be viewed more seriously than physical and emotional violence;
- The 2010 TDHS indicated that 8.8 % of women in Zanzibar aged 15-49 (10.3% of women in Unguja and 6.2 % in Pemba) experienced physical violence by the age of 15. The TDHS also reported that 17.3% of women aged between 20-24 had experienced either physical or sexual violence. The numbers have not improved overtime; The 2015/16 TDHS-MIS showed the same trend with percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 been 14.4% (highest in Kusini Unguja District – 20.2%). Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner was reported to be 14.6% - highest in Kusini Unguja District at 22%; and
- Table 8 shows the number of VAWC cases that were reported at police stations and prosecuted in 2017/18 (see Annex 3 for more GBV related indicators and cases).

Table 8: Total VAWC Cases that were prosecuted, 2017/18

Type of crime	Total No. of Cases	Victims		Actions Taken					
		Adults	Children	In Court	Convicted	Set Free	Closed Cases	In DPP's Office	Under Investigation
Rape	579	46	533	149	10	7	70	16	327
Sodomy	92	0	92	16	1	0	14	5	56
Defilement	15	6	9	4	0	1	4	0	6
Trafficking	296	21	275	39	7	12	76	6	156
Indecent assault	55	43	12	7	5	9	14		20
Physical violence	54	30	24	15	1	1	19	5	13
Jumla	1,091	146	945	230	24	30	197	32	578

Source: Police Headquarters

13.2 Sexual harassment and violence in public places educational settings and in employment

- The Government developed a National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children 2017/18 – 2021/22) along with National Integrated Communications and Outreach Strategy to End Violence Against Women and Children and Outreach Toolkit 2017/18–2021/22;
- The Tanzanian Police Force (TPF) has strengthened response to cases of VAWC, including the establishment of the Tanzania Police Female Network. Further steps including establishment and renovation of Gender and Children's Desks, training their officers to provide a more victim centred services and the establishment of One Stop Centers. Gender and Children's Desks have been formally established in 420 police stations in Tanzania Mainland;
- The Government had finalized two regulations under the Electronic and Postal Communication Act, the 2017 Online Content Regulations, 2017 and the 2018 Radio and Broadcasting Content Regulations. The 2016 National Information and Communications Technology Policy emphasizes the need for gender and social diversity in information and communication technology (ICT). Access to ICT is a significant challenge for the majority of the population. To address this and improve ICT literacy, the Government scaled up an ICT curricula and incorporated it into the circular for primary and secondary schools, as well as higher learning institutions. ICT resources for people with special needs have also been provided;
- The Government has focused on preventing early and forced marriage, particularly for girls;
- A key priority set out in the NPA-VAWC is to ensure safety for girls in schools

- and other public spaces;
- In Zanzibar, priority actions identified in the implementation of the Five-year National Plan of Action include;
- Ensuring safer travel by improving the environmental safety of travel in public transport through the development and enforcement of a code of conduct for public transport operators;
- Supporting safer work environments by ensuring that all public institutions and private enterprises adopt prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse policies and identifying focal persons to deal with concerns related to violence against women and children;
- Ensuring safer recreational and public spaces and events (such as sporting events, festivals and playgrounds) which need to have clear standard operating procedures and measures on how best to ensure a safe environment for all; and
- Supporting the tourism sector to adopt specific guidelines on the prevention and response to violence against women and children.

13.3 Child and Forced Marriage

- In addressing child and forced marriage, the Government developed a National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (2017/2018 – 2021/2022) along with National Integrated Communications and Outreach Strategy to End Violence Against Women and Children and Outreach Toolkit 2017/2018–2021/2022. The plan has been developed to address violence against women and children including girl child and expected to contribute towards the achievement of the Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (1979); Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989); Sustainable Development Goals (2030); Africa Development Agenda (2063); The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1989); Tanzania Development Vision (2025); National Five Year Development Plan II (2016/2017 – 2020/2021) the Ruling Party Manifesto 2015; Women and Gender Development Policy (2000); and Child Development Policy (2008); and
- In 2015, a Cybercrimes Act was introduced, criminalizing offences related to computer systems and ICT used to perpetrate sexual harassment and VAWC. The Cybercrime Act, prohibits the online publication pornography, an act punishable by imprisonment and fines.

Achievements:

The implementation of the NPA-VAWC resulted to the following key achievements:

- Establishment of 7,383 NPA-VAWC Women and Children Protection committees at all levels to monitor and strategies efforts in prevention and response to VAWC;;Total number of 378 National ALAT members were

- trained on NPA-VAWC. These included Council Directors and Chairpersons who are decision makers at the Council level;
- Appointment of NPA VAWC Coordinators in all 26 Regions and 184 at Council level for the year 2018/19;
 - Conducted a National Dialogue to discuss the challenges of FGM, teenage pregnancy and child marriage. The outcome of the event was the development of a National campaign to create awareness on the effects of FGM, teenage pregnancy and child marriage;
 - National Human Rights Action Plan, CHRAGG conducted a training of trainers on human rights to 60 education personnel. These included teachers from secondary school, school inspectors and tutors from teacher training colleges and officials from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. As a result 127 Human rights school clubs have been established in Tanzania Mainland;
 - Awareness campaigns within the Parliamentary steering committee on NPA-VAWC have been launched to support the inclusion of VAWC into key decision making processes;
 - Gender Desks have been established and focal points appointed in all MDA's, following a directive from The Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children. provided a directive for MDAs to establish. The aim of the gender desks is to support the mainstreaming of gender in sectoral policies, plans, budgets and programmes, and to support the development of interventions that are gender sensitive;
 - Strengthening of Judiciary system on VAWC designation of Juvenile Courts, from 2016/17 was 130 and year 2018/2019 increases to 106 which sum a total of 236;
 - Police training now includes specific sections on gender issues, designed to ensure police officers provide more gender sensitive services;
 - Paralegals across Tanzania have received refresher training which includes sessions on gender issues;
 - Conducted trainings to 89 of which 58 were males and 31 were females Police and 76 of whom 69 were male and 7 were female Prison officers in 9 Pilot Regions to provide assistance to indigenous alternative word including the women and children who are in conflicts with law;
 - Establishment of 2000 children clubs in schools including environment and sanitation clubs, anti-corruption clubs, anti-violence clubs and human rights clubs; and
 - The 2017/2018 guidelines that govern the preparation of MDAs plans and budgets require MDAs to allocate funds to implementation the NPA-VAWC, this will continue in future guidelines.

Challenges/setbacks

- Persisting practices of settling VAWC cases out of court reduces the

- effectiveness of the legal system and weakens women's access to justice, especially where they are not included in settlement decisions. There is resistance to changing harmful traditional practices;
- Inadequate budgetary allocation to implement the NPA-VAWC, particularly at local levels; and
 - While dedicated studies of violence against children have produced detailed evidence of VAC, greater evidence of the forms and driving factors of VAW is needed to inform policy and planning. Reporting levels remain relatively low, despite initiatives to ensure reporting procedures are more victim centred.

Recommendations

- Need to continue to strengthen school clubs such as Gender and Human Rights clubs;
- Increase Budgetary allocation for implementing VAWC related interventions; and
- Strengthen and formalize Data collection, analysis and reporting of administrative data at all levels.

14. What actions has your country prioritized in the last five years to address violence against women and girls?

- √ Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation
- √ Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans on ending violence against women and girls
- √ Introduced or strengthened measures to increase women's access to justice (e.g. establishment of specialist courts, training for the judiciary and police, protection orders, redress and reparations, including for femicide cases)
- √ Introduced or strengthened services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing)
- √ Introduced or strengthened strategies to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)
- √ Monitoring and evaluation of impact, including evidence generation and data collection, including regarding particular groups of women and girls
- √ Introduced or strengthened measures for improving the understanding of causes and consequences of violence against women among those responsible for implementing measures on ending violence against women and girls
- √ Other

14.1 Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation

- URT has taken measures to introduce and strengthen Laws and their Enforcement to address Violence against Women and Children

Achievements

- Legal Aid Act was passed in 2017. Its enactment has increased access to justice among marginalized communities, including victims/survivors of violence;
- The National Plan of Action to end Violence against Women and Children 2017/18- 2021/22 developed to address VAWC issues by providing priority actions, expected outputs, timeframe and provide indicators for tracking purposes;
- The government has developed National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) Phase II, 2018, Education and Training Policy of 2014 to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights in the country including women's human rights. Moreover, National Anti- Trafficking in Person Action Plan 2018-2021 developed to address violence related issues to women and girls.
- National Guideline for the establishment and management of safe home/shelter for survivors of trafficking and other forms of violence;
- Number of One Stop centres has increased from 1 in 2014 to 13 in 2019 one stop Centres to provide comprehensive essential services such as medical treatment, psychological guidance and counselling and legal assistance to survivors' of violence; Establishment of child Help line 116 (a toll free telephone outreach service for children) accessible across all networks on the Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. It is used by the communities to report violence against children;
- A total of 104 Resident magistrates, 50 Legal Officers from the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs and 4 police officers from Police headquarters were trained by CHRAGG on how to handle cases related to women and children cases. The GoT conducted training to 89 (58 male and 31 female) police and 76 (69 male and 7 female) prison officers in 9 pilot regions between July- December 2018 to provide assistance to citizens including the women and children who are in conflicts with law;
- Development of M & E data collection tools for capturing violence related issues at national, regional administration and Local Government Authorities; and
- Trainings on responsibilities and Rights have been conducted to Journalists and editors by Tanzania Media Women's Association, Crisis Resolving Centre, Tanzania Media Fund, Union of Tanzania Press Clubs and Regional Press Clubs such initiatives have proved successfully in different areas.

14.1 Updated national action plans on ending violence against women and girls

- In addressing the growing incidences of Violence against Women and Children, a five years National Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) 2017-2022 has been developed and operationalized. It emphasized on eight Thematic areas; 1. Household economic strengthening; 2. Norms and values; 3. Safe environment; 4. Parenting, family support and relationships; 5. Implementation and enforcement of Laws; 6. Safe schools and life skills; 7. Response and support services; and 8. Coordination, monitoring, and evaluation.

14.2 programme Strengthened measures to increase women's access to justice

- Development and finalization of the VAWC Protection Committee Guidelines under the new NPA - VAWC which provides useful tools for the formulation and capacity building of the protection committees at the community levels (including in schools) hence improve educational opportunities for adolescent girls and young women (Mainland);
- Development and finalisation of the Legal Aid Act Regulations of 2018, which provide comprehensive procedures regarding registration of legal aid providers, application for legal aid, legal aid in civil and criminal proceedings; and administrative issues pertaining to provision of legal aid services; and make legal aid system accessible, effective, sustainable and credible. Develop of Paralegals national training curriculum in Tanzania Mainland;
- In Zanzibar Analysis of GBV related laws shows that, Kadhi's Court Act of 1985 had some weaknesses that affect access to justice to women. As a result Kadhi's Court Act 1985 has been repealed and new Kadhi's Act 9/2017 was enacted and has provision for division of matrimonial assets after divorce if there is proof of actual contribution by spouse. The new Act also provides for establishment of Mediation Unit at the Court and this has been done.
- Improved qualification of Kadhis who are involved in making judgement – must have higher education - a degree in Islamic sharia and law.
- Evidence Act 6/2016 which among other things allows child evidence as well as electronic evidence;
- Penal Act 6/2018 – increased punishment to moral related offences e.g. rape, sodomy, defilement;
- Legal Aid Act 13 2017 – specifies preferential support to indigent people (people who cannot afford to pay legal services fees – majority of poor rural women, widow, people with disability fall in this category);
- The Criminal Procedure Act 7/2018 section 151 (1) not to allow provision of bail for any person accused of GBV related cases as well as increase sentences to Regional Courts on GBV crimes from 7 years to 14 years and for High Court from 30 years to life imprisonment;
- Some NGOs are providing legal support to women and children which

- includes Legal Services Facility, TAWLA and WILDAF in the Mainland and Zanzibar Legal Service Centre (ZLSC) and Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association (ZAFELA). In 2015-2018 these NGOs have provided support to a total of 901 women and children;
- In collaboration with RGoZ, ZLSC has established the paralegal units in each of its constituency. Other NGOs e.g. PIRO and UWZ have supported establishment of legal aid units in every district;
 - A CSOs Networking Forum (TAMWA, ZAFELA, ZGC, JUWAUZA, UWZ, and Action Aid) has been established to make a follow up on the implementation of the new Kadhi's Court Act; and
 - The Judiciary has established special children courts which serve the children (girls and boys) who are offender of violence. To date, Tanzania Mainland has a total of 236 Children's Courts while Zanzibar has 5 children courts. Magistrates provide trainings on how to operate the violence cases involving children (boys or girls). Regulations have been developed for Children Courts and Kadhi's Courts.

14.3 Strengthened services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing)

- There are 420 Women and Children Police Desks in Tanzania Mainland and 11 gender and children police desks in Zanzibar which help to spearhead and fast track GBV cases. They respond to all VAW and VAC cases and cases of children with law. Apart from that there are 7 One Stop Centres – 3 in Unguja (Mnazi Mmoja, Makunduchi and Kivunge) and 4 in Pemba (Wete, Mkoani, Chake Chake and Micheweni) which provide services for GBV survivors. One Stop Centres facilitate provision of comprehensive services including screening, Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEPs), counselling and legal aid services for GBV victims. In 2016/17 and 2017/2018, a total of 1,669 and 1,973 GBV survivors were supported respectively;
- Presence of Child Helpline Service to facilitate community reporting on cases of violence against children has been regarded as a key achievement. This has reduced the time community members used to spend for physical reporting at the Ministry. A Child Help line 116 has been established in 2013 to facilitate community reporting on cases of violence against women and children as well as seeking advice on issues pertaining to GBV on children and adults. In 2016/2017 a total of 475 calls were made but genuine calls that were referred were 18. In 2017/2018 a total of 574 calls were made but referred cases were 31. These were cases of rape, sodomy, seclusion, physical violence, exclusion from schooling and impregnation;
- Establishment of safe shelter for GBV survivors: In 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 a total of 24 and 33 (30 women and 3 children) GBV survivors were given protection respectively;

- Strengthened the provision of counselling services for GBV survivors through establishment of Counselling Unit at MLEEWC. National Guideline for the provision of psycho-social support for GBV survivors were also produced in 2019; and
- GBV services have been integrated in 11 HIV Testing and Counselling Centres (HTC); in collaboration with Tanzania Health Programme Support (THPS), staff have been trained on how to respond to GBV cases.

14.5 Monitoring and Evaluation of Impact, including Evidence Generation and Data Collection

- The Government has also established Gender Units both at National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in Tanzania Mainland and at the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) as well as establishing a Gender Statistics Steering Committee which among other things oversees the collection, analysis and use of gender statistics. Developed comprehensive tools for collecting GBV related data from the local government to national level. Report for one year has been produced (see Annex 3 for examples of such data).

Challenges/setbacks

- Existence contradictory laws with regard to women's and children's rights such as, the Law of Marriage Act, 1971;
- Inadequate budget specific for VAWC implementation in particular inadequate financial resources at lower levels to foster implementation of NPA-VAWC; and
- Existence of harmful traditional practice.

Recommendations

- Capacity building to support frontline workers (Social Welfare Officers, Police, Health, Community Development Officers, Legal Officers, Magistrates, Teachers, Anti-Human Trafficking Officers to manage VAWC cases;
- Awareness creation programmes on VAWC to the public; and
- Scale up one stop centres to provide holistic and quality response services for survivors of violence

15 What strategies has your country used in the last five years to prevent violence against women and girls?

- √ *Public awareness raising and changing of attitudes and behaviours*
- √ *Work in primary and secondary education, including comprehensive sexuality education*
- √ *Grassroots and community-level mobilization*
- √ *Shifting the representation of women and girls in the media*
- √ *Working with men and boys*
- √ *Perpetrator programmes*
- √ *Other*

15.1 Public awareness raising and changing of attitudes and behaviours

- Government developed and spread the posters, brochures and fliers for awareness raising and changing behavior for women and girls. A total of 7,000 brochures on behavior and mindset change on prevention and responses on violence were developed;
- Radio and TV programmes were also aired on VAWC. For instance, from July – December 2018, a total of 231 news and programmes were broadcasted through Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) TV and radio as follows: News related to violence against women and children through radio (41), News related to violence against women and children through TV (48), Radio programmes related to violence against women and children (94) and TV programmes on violence against women and children (48).
- The Department of Information produced 1,000 pieces of information on violence against women and children, importance of positive behaviors/morals in the community, involvement of local leaders in addressing violence against women and children. This information was aired through radio and blogs. The Department has also established social media groups – Face Book, Twitter, You Tube, Instagram and WhatsApp which facilitate communication messages on violence against women and children;18
- The RGoZ have regular outreach programmes to strengthen life skills in schools;
- The Govt in collaboration with development partners initiated a programme for sexual violence and marital rape in 4 districts in Unguja and Pemba. The programme was implemented from 2013–2015 and renewed for 2017-2020. The purpose of the programme is to increase awareness and violence against women and children to pupils in schools in order to prevent and respond towards violence against girl child;
- The Government in collaboration with partners organized awareness campaigns for prevention of sexual harassment and violence in work places

- and public places including in employment. It also organized awareness and community dialogue on violence against women and children during women day for 2018 and 2019 and a total of 23 women were reached and linked with legal institutions for more services and their challenges were resolved. The services delivered were according to the Labor Act No. 5 of 2005. Labor laws insist on prevention and responding to violence in work places. Within these campaigns, officials from the Labor Commission visited work places to raise awareness on women's rights and responsibility at work places and how to report sexual harassment at workplace;
- In 2017/2018, the Government of Zanzibar launched a campaign against early pregnancy in schools and for the children out of school which was done to a total of 2,000 youths aged 10 to 24 years participated. Also, awareness creation workshop was conducted in Pemba and Unguja on reproductive health issues in school settings and communities. A total of 115 participants (80 from Unguja and 35 from Pemba) attended. There were technical people from the districts, teachers, students/pupils and parents;
 - In 2017/ 2018, the Government of Zanzibar provided training on life skills for youth led CSOs including ZAFAYCO, UVCCM, MYDO (Mikunguni), MYDO (Magomeni), ZYF, ZAYDO, Institute of Youth Socio-Economic Development (IYSED), Pamoja Youth Initiative, Faraja Initiative, Centre for Youth Dialogues (CYD), ZIFYA and The Voice of Voiceless Foundation. A total of 26 youth benefited from these training. It also organized youth Bonanza to commemorate the 16 days of advocacy on ending violence against women and children where 1,200 youths participated. Life skills trainings were also provide during the Bonanza; and
 - In January 2019, the Government in collaboration with UNFPA and UN Women conducted community mobilization for awareness raising in 64 Shahia and 5 Regions. The aim was to mobilize community members to engage in prevention and response to GBV in their respective localities.

18 See Budget Speech 2018/19

15.2 Work in primary and secondary education, including comprehensive sexuality education

- The UN AIDS in Tanzania has supported structural and behavioral interventions to scale up equitable access to HIV prevention treatment and care services, including sexuality education. Support was provided in 2018 to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the Open University of Tanzania to roll out the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) online course and the integration of CSE into the teacher education curriculum. The National Life Skills Standard Guide and Training Manual for out-of-school youth has also been developed recently. Communication packages such as community radio programme and drama series to promote positive behaviour change have been enhanced, focusing on adolescent girls and young women;and
- Ministry of Health provided sexual and reproductive health education for 200 teachers in 2017 on life saving skills. In 2017/2018, field assessments were conducted by religious leaders which involved 20 madrasas and 10 schools in Unguja and Pemba. This is on understanding that schools and madrasas have been identified as hotspots for violence against children including sexual violence, physical violence and psychosocial abuse. The field assessment findings identified GBV perpetrators to be teachers (both school and madrasa teachers), who move from one school or madrasa to another and continue to exploit and violate children.

15.3 Shifting the Representation of Women and Girls in the Media

- Tanzania has made efforts to raise participation of women in media sector compared with men. In Tanzania Mainland, the number of women comprises about 22 percent (2018) which is two percentages more than the Regional wise percentage. The involvement of women in media has played an important role to scale up gender responsive reporting in the category of printing, radio, television, photo- journalism, instructional and managerial leadership;
- Presently, Tanzania Mainland has total of 158 radio stations and 51 television houses (2018) rose from 98 radio stations and 46 television houses that found in 2014. Both television and radio broadcasting stations have women programme and those programme impart knowledge to the audience depending on their demands. Through these educational programme women participate in airing their views through interviews, phone conversations and text messages;
- For the case of Tanzania Mainland, women are also worked with Radio, televisions and use social media platforms to influence change in the

- community. In past three years, we have observed positive shift of knowledge attitudes and behaviors towards GBV of targeted community members. From the baseline conducted in 2015/2016 it revealed that, the 63% of respondents displayed positive attitudes, understanding and knowledge of the causes and negative effects of GBV;
- In addition to that, 60% of the Local government authorities in the targeted communities are aware of their duties to rights holders and existing policy and legislation on gender equality. According to the baseline, from the interventions we have conducted so far, in collaboration with other stakeholders also, there is an increase in the provision of safe and effective services for survivors of GBV in targeted communities, which means Gender desks: 50%; Social workers: 30%; and
 - Village councils 13 %; Community development officer-5% and Faith Based leaders- 2%. The percentage reveal the quality of service providers who carry out best practice in relation to GBV survivors in targeted communities.

Achievements

- Developed National Integrated Communication and Outreach Strategy to
- End Violence Against Women and Children and Outreach toolkit of 2017/2018 – 2021/2022, which aims to support stakeholders in developing key focused messages in each NPA – VAWC Thematic area to address norms and values within communities;
- Conducted Training to community development officers on how to prepare community messages to end violence against women and children in all 26 Regions;
- Conducted Training on how to prepare Regional Strategy Campaign on ending violence against FGM, Child marriage; Conducted advocacy campaign to religious and influential leaders to promote positive norms and values and address gender inequalities in 4 villages Mloda, Chilonwa, Ipala and Chapwa at Chamwino District Dodoma during 16 days of campaign; and
- Review of education curriculum to include human rights issues, ethics, corruption, entrepreneurship environment and reproductive health rights.

Challenges

- Behavioural change need time to provide expected results. Some communities are reluctant to change; and

Inadequate budgetary allocation specific for VAWC implementation in particular at lower levels to foster implementation at local level.

16. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?

- √ Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and young women and men in educational settings
- √ Worked with technology providers to set and adhere to good business practices
- √ Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions
- √ Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and young women and men in educational settings
- √ Worked with technology providers to set and adhere to good business practices
- √ Other

16.1 Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and young women and men in educational settings.

- Established Cyber-crime unit at the police headquarters in 2010: This department has been instrumental in raising awareness to community through mass media and various public events. Awareness is raised on proper use of social media, prevalent cyber-crimes such as online theft..
- The GoT has established a Child Online Safety Task Force to coordinate various efforts from the government institution and stakeholders that aimed at protecting children from exploitation and abuse via Online networks in 2017.

16.2 Worked with technology providers to set and adhere to good business practices

- The Cyber-crime Unit collaborates with telephone companies in investigations of cyber-crime allegations; they work together to investigate and providing requisite data;
- Enactment of Cybercrimes Act, 2015 make provisions for criminalizing offences related to computer systems and Information Communication Technologies. (ICT). The Cybercrimes Act, 2015 apply to Mainland Tanzania as well as Zanzibar. The Cybercrime Act, 2015 prohibit a person to publish child pornography, through a computer system and a person who commits such an offence is liable to a fine and punishment. Section 14 (1) states that a person shall not publish or cause to be published through a computer system or through any other information and communication technology, pornography which accelerates violence against women and girls;
- The government has introduced two regulations to guide the implementation of the Electronic and Postal Communication Act, the Online Content Regulations (2017) and the Radio and Broadcasting Content

- Regulations(2018). Both regulations relate to broadcasting and all online communications; and
- The 2016 National Information and Communications Technology Policy emphasises the need for increase access to ICT for women and other marginalised groups. With this in mind, the Government has introduced gender and social diversity initiatives. These include adding an ICT curricula in different levels of education including primary, secondary, vocation and higher learning institutions, and providing ICT devices for people with special needs

Achievement

- Various radio, TV programme and education documentaries are in place to sensitize communities on issues related to ending violence against women and children. Tanzania Communication Registration Authority is insisting to abstain from dirty texts literary known as “FUTA KABISA”. The campaign directs the public to refraining from misuse of electronic media.

Challenges/ Setbacks

- Inadequate awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and young women and men in educational settings

17. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media?

- √ *Enacted strengthened and enforced legal reforms to combat discrimination and/or gender bias in the media*
- √ *Provided training to media professionals to encourage the creation and use of non- stereotypical balanced and diverse images of women and girls in the media*

17.1 Enacted, strengthened and enforced legal reforms to combat discrimination and/or gender bias in the media

- The Zanzibar Gender Policy 2016 noted the poor application of media in promoting gender equity, equality and women empowerment (Policy Issue 11). In implementing the Policy, the Government in collaboration with partners will ensure adequate and systematic media coverage in promoting gender equity, equality and women empowerment;
- The Zanzibar Information Policy 2006 is under review. This is an opportunity to reflect gender issues as envisaged in the Zanzibar Gender Policy 2016; and
- Public media houses have a total of 379 staff of which 215 are women and 164 are men (ZBC, Department of Information, Zanzibar Broadcasting Commission and Zanzibar Government Newspaper Corporation).

17.2 Provided training to media professionals

- Conducted several training/capacity building sessions for male reporters and editors on portrayal of women;
- Training on better reporting on GBV – as a result GBV issues feature and aired in media significantly as shown in question above;
- Zanzibar Leo (local newspaper owned by the Government) has a daily column on gender equality and women empowerment;
- As noted in question 15 part 15.1 above, in implementing NPA-VAWC, various programmes on violence against women and children have been aired by the media;
- In 2017/2018, the GoT organized capacity building sessions for 23 media men and women on life skills for youth so that they can develop various programmes on this subject matter and air them for a wide youth audience;
- As noted above, Tanzania has made efforts to raise participation of women in media sector compared with men counterparts where the proportion of women is promising in television, radio, printing house and social media. The involvement of women in media has played an important role to scale up gender responsive reporting in the category of printing, radio, television, photo- journalism, instructional and managerial leadership. The Government is convinced that media plays a frontline role in changing negative attitudes, norms and perceptions in achieving and contributing to gender equality; and
- The GoT in collaboration with CSOs has trained 2,012 Journalists who reported a total number of 2,536 stories on women and children issues in the Tanzania's local print media.

Challenges/ Setbacks

- Inadequate access to media because of various reasons such as lack of gadgets and the language used in the media;
- No feedback from Women themselves on the impact of their participation in and access to the Media;
- Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA) has no regulations to bind Television broadcasting and Radio broadcasting stations to have Women programme although has those binding regulations for Children Programme; and
- Lack of enough and thoroughly research on Women Participation in and access of Women to the Media, and Information and communication Technologies.

18 Has your country taken any action in the last five years specifically tailored to address violence against specific groups of women facing multiple forms of discrimination?

Yes, the URT has taken measures specifically tailored to address violence against specific groups of women facing multiple forms of discrimination.

Achievements

- Special desks for people with disabilities have been established in all Ministries; Departments and Agencies in order to coordinate concerns of people with Disabilities;
- Review of the Law of Person With Disability Act 9/2009;
- Establishment of new National Advisory Council for person with disability, which last for 3 years. Also , at national level, there is a National advisory Committee for people with disability;
- Establishment of committees for persons with disability at regional, council and village/Mtaa levels in all 26 Regions and 160 Councils. According to 2019 statistics, all regions have Committees, 160 district Councils have Committees (86%) and 5024 among 12565 villages have committees and a total of 2284 out of 4420 Mitaas have such Committees;
- Commemorating International day for PWDs and Albinism awareness day, international week for the deaf, white cane day and World Disabilities Day. Aim is to raise awareness on the rights, welfare protection and realization of their abilities and potentials;
- Conducted training for District and Social Worker Officers (DSWOs), RSWOs and teachers who supervise security and protection for PWDs on the centers.
- Identification of the need for People with Albinism from the centers.
- Conducted a research on economic situation to the family of people with Albinism in 6 regions of Lake Zones in May 2019; and
- Providing Loans with no interest for PWDs where 2% budgeted from revenue of the Council. This has increased self-employment to PWDs.

Challenges and Setbacks.

- High cost of supporting equipment and assistive device such as Oil, Umbrella, White stick, special chair, teaching aid tools and learning;
- Inadequate security, protection and care of PWDs;
- Inadequate and unfriendly infrastructure in the buildings/stairs required for PWDs;
- Inadequate employment opportunities to some PWDs;and
- Parents/caregivers with PWDs continue hiding children with disabilities which lead to lack of education and poverty.

Participation, Accountability and Gender-responsive Institutions

19. What Actions and Measures has your Country Taken in the Last Five Years to Promote Women's Participation in Public Life and Decision Making

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

19.1 Reformed Constitution, Laws and Regulations that promote Women's participation in Politics

- In Tanzania Mainland, the National Assembly has a National Assembly Strategy and Action Plan of 2018-2021 which among others promotes women's participation in leadership and politics. Other priority areas include mainstreaming gender throughout the Parliamentary functions, improving gender sensitive infrastructure and ensuring gender equality responsibility for all Members of Parliament (MPs);
- In February 2015, the Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) developed a Gender and Social Inclusion Policy to enhance equality and inclusive participation in the electoral process . This policy acts as a strategic guide on how election activities should be executed based on principles and best practices of gender equality and social inclusion. Formation of Gender and Social Inclusion Committee is essential in ensuring that gender issues are taken aboard during elections is stipulated in the policy;
- In 2018, Zanzibar House of Representatives enacted new law of Election. The Election regulations developed in such a way to provide equal access to women and other historically marginalized groups to participate fully in electoral process. The Law provides for female spouse to be registered as a voter if in marital union as long as her spouse is a permanent resident in the respective area where registration will take place; and
- Secretariat of ZEC initiated the dialogue and advocates for mainstreaming gender in the appointment of its Commissioners and recruitment of permanent staff. ZEC has a total of 78 staff of which 24 are women, an increase of 4 women from 2017.

19.2 Capacity building and sensitization for women in order to enhance their participation in public life and decision-making

- The URT Ruling Party (CCM) Manifesto provides the direction to reach 50/50 in political positions including special seats for women. In preparation for the 2014/2015 elections, the Tanzania Electoral Commission and the Zanzibar Electoral Commission created a supportive environment for women, youth and PWDs, developed posters clearly depicting priority given to pregnant and breastfeeding women, to the disabled and aged in the voting queue. Targeted Voter Education town-hall style meetings were held for women's groups. To accommodate the vision-impaired population, ZEC also experimented with tactile ballots. ZEC also provided training on women and election to some of its staff and members of CSOs through a Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) Gender workshops in July 2014;
- In Tanzania mainland, Gender equality and social inclusion principles are also incorporated within the proposed amendments to the Political Parties Act (2019) including recommendations regarding the political parties' candidates' nomination procedures;
- In 2015, Tanzania witnessed an increase in the proportion of Women Parliamentarians through Temporary Special Measures from 30 percent (provided for in the current constitution) to 40 percent as a result of advocacy and capacity building interventions implemented to Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs);
- In 2015, the Office of Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP) adopted a Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy to guide systematic incorporation of GEWE principles. These principles were also integrated in the Institutional Strategic Plan. In some examples of measures taken by the National Electoral Commission include the introduction of separate queues in polling stations and priority being given to pregnant women and people accompanied by babies. Tactile ballot papers were introduced by NEC to facilitate PWD;
- In 2015, the GoT in collaboration with Development Partners (DPs) and CSOs sensitize community members, including community, religious and tradition leaders and training of women aspirants to run for political posts. As a result, a total of 192 women contested and 14 women won, whereby 7 won at the House of Representatives level and 8 won the position of Councillorship through constituency election, breaking the traditional roles of a woman;
- In Tanzania Mainland due to capacity building interventions to women political aspirants and candidates, in 2015 general elections recorded an increase in the number of women nominated and elected as leaders, representing a steady increase since the 2005 elections up to 2015 with 233 (19 percent) women nominated for Parliamentary positions in Mainland in 2015 and 25 (11 percent) in the Zanzibar House of Representatives. In the Councils 19 in mainland in 2015, 670 (6.2 per cent) women were nominated

and in Zanzibar 87 (25 percent). In 2015 there were 25 (9.4 per cent) women elected to Parliament and seven (12.9 per cent) in the House of Representatives; and

- In order to prepare young women to contest in election, ensure capacity building implementation, 293 Female Public servants were enabled to attend various short courses and Masters abroad between 2016-April 2018. The beneficiaries of the scholarships were empowered with various skills on Leadership, Management and Entrepreneurship.

19.3 Provided opportunities for mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, political campaigning.

- A total of 1,282 aspirants, (845 women, 360 youth and 77 PWDS) and 713 candidates (618 women, 25 PWDs and 70 youth) who contested during the 2015 elections from various parties, increased their public speaking, leadership and campaigning skills, and were empowered to undergo the political party nomination and election process through trainings organized by UN Women. As a result, there was a steady increase in the number of women nominated and elected as leaders.

19.4 Taken measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against women in Politics.

- During 2015 general elections in Tanzania Violence Against Women in Elections (VAWE) data was collected in 11 regions. Other initiatives to respond to VAWE included sensitization of women aspirants and candidates; training for the police; and providing gender expertise to the Coalition on Election Monitoring and Observation in Tanzania (CEMOT).

19.5 Collected and analyzed data on women's political participation, including in appointed and elected positions

- Given the legal and constitutional commitment to produce substantive equality of women with men in a timely manner, special measures have been adopted to enhance women's electoral and political participation. Although the number of women Parliamentarians in Tanzania has continued to grow steadily, it is mostly through the route of Temporary Special Measures (TSM) as provided in the constitution of the URT. Out of 141 female MP113 are through special seats, 26 from constituencies and 4 appointed by the President;
- In the 2015 general elections the total number of parliamentarians was 351 and women were 127 which is 36 percent of the total. The number of women parliamentarians increased from 126 in 2014 to 141 in 2019 due to affirmative action or the 30 percent special seats. Out of the 141 women

- parliamentarians, 113 are from special seats and 26 were elected. Women representatives elected in constituencies form only 10 percent of parliamentarians. More elaborations refer to the table below;
- In 2014 and 2015, number of female Ministers remained to be 10. The Vice President is also a woman and Deputy Speaker is also a woman; and
 - Overall, the number of female judges increased from 24 in 2015 to 40 in 2019. As you may see from magistrates, the more you strengthen the lower levels the more you are able to attain the 50:50 strategy. In Zanzibar, OCGs playing a crucial role in collecting, analyzing and dissemination of data related to participation of women in decision making. According to available statistics, the Zanzibar House of Representative (HoRs) comprises of 88 members, 36% of whom are women including 22 special seats, 3 nominations by the President and 7 were directly elected. Because of the quota/special seats provision, number of women in various leadership positions has increased as shown in Tables 9 and 10.

Table 9: Selected Gender Indicators on Participation of Women on Leadership Positions

Indicator	2010/2015	2017/2018/2019
Proportion of seats held by women in the HoRs	33%	37% (2018)
Proportion of women Ministers	25%	29% (2018)
Proportion of women Deputy Ministers	66.7%	36% (2018)
Proportion of women Judges	33%	38% (2019)
Proportion of women Court Magistrates	22.2%	28.2% (2017)
Proportion of women Regional mMagistrates	21%	33.3% (2019)
Proportion of women District Magistrates	46%	41.7% (2017)
Proportion of women Primary Court Magistrates	64%	69.2% (2017)
Proportion of Principal Secretaries	33.3%	29% (2019)
Proportion of Deputy Principal Secretaries	40%	37% (2019)

Source: OCGs-2018

Table 10: Elected versus Nominated Women Leaders

	Councillors		House of Representatives	
	2010	2016	2010	2016
Elected	19 out of 122	23 out of 111	4 out of 50	7 out of 54
Special Seats	42	-	20	22
Appointed by the Minister for Local Government (Councillors) and President (members of HoRs)	1	36 out of 55	4 out of 10	4 out of 10

Source: OCGs-2018

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

- √ Taken measures to enhance access, affordability and use of ICTs for women and girls (e.g. free wifi hubs, community technology centers)
- √ Introduce regulations to advance equal pay, retention and career advancement of women within media and ICT field.

20.1 Measures to enhance access, affordability and use of ICTs for women and girls

- The implementation of the 2013 Zanzibar ICT Policy , has focused on creating universally accessible infrastructure that is affordable, sustainable, secured and convergent to enhance service delivery to the public. The GRoZ has constructed 10 ICT community centers, designed to increase ICT skills for the public. It also installed 466 km of fiber optic cables to improve broadband access through the islands. The Finscope Report also revealed that 71% of men own a mobile phone and 54% for women; and
- The introduction of mobile money services from different mobile companies has made paying for services and goods and sending remittances easy. These provide an opportunity to expand the remit of the current digital space to allow people, including smallholders, women, small enterprise owners, and those living in rural areas, to use digital solutions that are appropriate and affordable.

20.2 Introduce regulations to advance equal pay, retention and career advancement of women within media and ICT field.

- The 2016 Media Service Act, promotes media participation for women and girls who are working in media industry, insist establishment of the Journalists Accreditation Board, Independent Media Council and framework for regulation of media services, and other related matters;
- The Act mandates media houses to achieve a gender balance in their recruitment and selection policies to ensure equitable representation of women in all levels of decision making. Media houses are encouraged to ensure that employees have access to training and mentoring programme that are inclusive for both female and male staff with special attention to female staff. Media houses are encouraged to adopt policies that discourage sexual harassment, put in place career plan and promotion policies to ensure that both female and male employees have equal opportunities particularly the Act provides opportunities for male and female journalists to be trained by using media training funds;
- The associated Media Service Regulations, introduced in 2017, requires all electronic and print media companies to ensure that their publications avoid discrimination and/or inciting hatred or distain against any group of persons on the basis of gender or disability;
- This is complemented by the 2016 Access to Information Act, which guarantees access to information and grounded in the principles of transparency and accountability from information holders;
- The Cybercrimes Act was introduced in 2015 to make provisions for criminalizing offences related to computer systems and Information Communication Technologies. Specifically, it governs the investigation, collection, and use of electronic evidence on related matters. The Act applies to Mainland Tanzania as well as Zanzibar and it prohibits a person from publishing child pornography, through a computer system and a person who commits such an offence is liable to a fine and punishment;
- The government had finalized two regulations related to the Electronic and Postal Communication Act. These are the Online Content Regulations, 2017 and the Radio and Broadcasting Content Regulations, 2018, which guide broadcasting and all online communications in the country; and The National Information and Communications Technology Policy, 2016 places emphasis on gender and social diversity in ICT.

21 Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

- The Government has initiated a process to establish systems and tools that facilitate gender responsive budgeting (GRB) and some initiatives are in

- place. To date a GR task team has been established within the Ministry of Finance and Planning, with oversight responsibility;
- In 2016, the GRoZ has a Policy Statement which includes sector specific guidance for planning and budgeting. A further gender mainstreaming toolkit is also under development which includes key questions per sector, designed to facilitate the development of gender related interventions; and
 - Training and advocacy has also been undertaken within the Zanzibar House of Representatives to build their capacity for gender budgeting and analysis.

22 As a donor country, does your country track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)? (Not applicable).

23 Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?

- The Development Vision of Tanzania mainland (2025) and Zanzibar (2020) are geared towards transforming the United Republic of Tanzania into a middle-income economy by 2025. The Five-Year Development Plan II (FYDP II) for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP III) 2016 - 2020 are operational economic frameworks to operationalize the visions and provide guidance on productive and social sectors such as agriculture, mining, tourism, manufacturing and services. Both FYDP II and ZSGRP III have prioritized the promotion of gender equality with specific focus on women's economic empowerment, governance and elimination of violence against women and children;
- In Mainland Tanzania, there is Gender and Development Policy (2000) and National Strategy for Gender Development (2005) which are under review. The Strategy guides implementation of the Policy, under the following priorities: Decision making and power; Legal and human rights; education and training; economic empowerment and employment; reproductive health; HIV and AIDS; Food security and nutrition; appropriate technology; Environment protection and conservation; access and ownership of resource; Gender disaggregated data; Social Security; Community participation and customs and traditions;
- Zanzibar has developed Gender Policy 2016 and its Implementation Plan. The Plan of Action is set for 5-years (2016-2020), after which a review will be done and adjustments made accordingly. It draws from the Zanzibar Gender Policy 2016 whose overall objective is to provide a base for gender mainstreaming in the process of planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluation, in a wide range of issues including socio-economic, cultural, and political processes and practices, which impede equality and equitable

- development of women and men in Zanzibar. The Plan guides stakeholders at all levels on their responsibilities and contributions towards achieving the goal and objectives of the Policy. Nevertheless, the Plan has not been costed; and
- Broadly, the Plan of Action addresses 14 policy statements stipulated in the Zanzibar Gender Policy 2016. These include; inadequate domestication and dissemination of International and Regional Instruments which promote gender equity, equality and women empowerment; inadequate participation of women in decision-making processes at all levels; inadequate opportunities to decent employment for female labor force; prevalence of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in the society; existence of gender related factors that facilitate risk, vulnerability and impact of HIV and AIDS among women and men, girls and boys; gender disparities in education at all levels; inadequate access and underutilization of health and reproductive health services by women, men, boys and girls; and weak institutional capacity for coordinating and monitoring the promotion of gender equity, equality and empowerment of women. Others include limited access to socio-economic opportunities by women, girls and disadvantaged groups; inadequate ICT access and application for the promotion of gender equality, equity and women empowerment; inadequate media exposure/poor application of media in promoting gender equity, equality and women empowerment; limited access, ownership and control of land and other productive resources; consequential impacts of environmental degradation on women particularly in the rural areas; and existence of gender stereotype and oppressive attitudes. Policy Issue 15 on conflict resolution and peacemaking was added in the Policy after the development of the Implementation Plan.

24. Does your country have an 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? -

(NO)

- Tanzania has no specific Action Plan and Timeline for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Elimination and Discrimination against Women. However there is a Gender Mainstreaming Working Group – Macro Policies which discusses related to ending violence against women.

25. Is there a national human rights institution in your country?

(YES)

- The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) has been established. This is an independent Human Rights Institution with the

mandate of protecting, promoting and preserving human rights in the Country. Through this Institution, the Government developed a Human Rights National Action Plan (2013 – 2017) which sets out a wholistic and integrated approach to addressing all human rights issues. It focuses on strengthening human rights systems, particularly for marginalised groups. It also aims to mainstream human rights approached in all sectoral policies and strategies. CHRAGG is also mandated with fostering gender equality by promoting human rights practices.

Peaceful and Inclusive Societies

Critical areas of concern:

- E. Women and armed conflict
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

26. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

√ *Integrated women peace and security commitments into key national and inter-ministerial policy planning and monitoring frameworks*

26.1 Integrated women peace and security commitments into key national policy planning and monitoring frameworks

- In honoring the commitment of the Fourth World Conference on women on the potential of women in preventing and resolving conflicts and that their involvement is essential for maintaining and promoting peace and security, the Zanzibar Gender Policy 2016 provides mandate on involving women in peace keeping endeavors at all levels. The importance of enhancing the capacity of women and men, boys and girls in conflict prevention and management including peace support operations has been underscored in the policy.

21 ee RGoZ (2018), The Mapping of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Gender Sensitive Indicators in line with *Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA III) Indicators* in Zanzibar, Planning Commission, Zanzibar

27. What actions has your country taken in the last five years 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?

No armed conflict in Tanzania, however Tanzania has been participating in peacekeeping missions such as in Congo and Sudan. Number of women participating and taking leadership roles in these mission has been increasing.

28. What actions has your country taken in the last five years 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?

- Development of National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) Phase II 2018;
- Enactment of The Drug Control and Enforcement Act, 2015; and
- Establishment of Drugs and Control Enforcement Authority

29. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child?

- √ *Implemented policies and programs to eliminate violence against girls, including physical and sexual violence and harmful practices potential of girl children*
- √ *Strengthened girls' access to quality education, skills development and training*
- √ *Tackled disadvantages in health outcomes due to malnutrition, early childbearing (e.g. anemia) and exposure to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases*
- √ *Implemented policies and programmes to reduce and eradicate child, early and forced marriage*
- √ *Implemented policies and programmes to eliminate violence against girls, including physical and sexual violence and harmful practices*
- √ *Implemented policies and programmes to eradicate child labour and excessive levels of unpaid care and domestic work undertaken by girl children*
- √ *Promoted girls' awareness of and participation in social, economic and political life*
- √ *Other*

29.1 Implemented Policies and Programmes and Reviewed Legal Framework to eliminate Violence against Girls

- In mainland Tanzania, programmes and other initiatives have been designed to address the same. The constitution of the URT prohibits all forms of discrimination on various grounds including gender, (Articles 12 & 13 of CURT). In addition to that Section 16(a) – (q) Law of the Child Act, 2009 and Child Regulation of 2014 prohibits discrimination against girl child. Also, the government developed Education Policy 2014 which has introduced free and compulsory education from pre- primary to ordinary secondary education which prevent any possibility of a girl to be married, Education Act of 1978 has been amended to include a special provision which penalize any person who impregnated a school girl to a minimum of 30 years sentence. Furthermore, NPA-VAWC; 2017/2018 – 2021/2022 and National Anti-Trafficking in Person Action Plan 2018-2021 developed to address violence related issues to women and girls;
- As noted earlier, in the past five years the Government has made significant steps in addressing the issue of violence against girl child rights as well as discrimination of the same in terms of reviewing the legal framework. There are numerous laws that have been repealed and new ones developed that aim at eliminating violence against women and children. These include Evidence Act 2016, Criminal Procedure Act 2018, Penal Act 2018, Legal Aid Act 2018, and reformation of Kadhi's Court Act 2017; and
- Furthermore, programme and other initiatives have been designed to address the same, among those are establishment of school clubs at secondary schools, strengthening and establishment of Youth Councils at Shehia level as well as establishment of life skills programmes at schools aimed at empowering girls and increase their ability to make informed and rational decisions. Specific media programme developed and aired on issues of teenage pregnancy, reproductive health, VAWG and HIVandAIDs. For example 30 minutes radio drama called *Mshike Mshike* was aired by four community radios in Zanzibar (Mtegani Community radio in Southern Region – Unguja Island, Mkoani Community Radio- Southern Region Pemba, Tumbatu Community Radio in Northern Region Unguja and Micheweni in Northern Region Pemba) and Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC). All radio stations had aired 120 episodes between 2014 and 2016 by allocating their own convenient time to respective audience.

Other Achievements

- Increase enrollment of girls in school because of free education system introduced by the government through Circular Number 5 of 2015;
- Decrease of girls' dropout from schools;
- Development of the Law of the Child (Juvenile Court Procedure) Rules 2016, Child Protection Regulation;

- Decrease of FGM from 18% to 10% (TDHS 2015-16 MIS) due to different initiatives implemented in the Country;
- Removal of VAT on sanitary pads which has increased affordability and use;
- Construction 331 school dormitories geared toward promoting student's especially girls' attendances in 2016/17 – 2017/18 ;
- Establishment of satellite schools to reduce walking distance to and from school and other associated risks number;
- Amendment and development of new laws that aim at eliminating VAWC example Evidence Act 2016, Criminal Procedure Act 2018, Penal Code, Legal Aid Act;
- Removal of VAT on sanitary pads;
- Rehabilitation and construction of friendly school infrastructure to suit the needs of adolescent girls and children with disability whereby 77 old public secondary schools have been rehabilitated; and
- 52% of schools in Tanzania has improved sources of water and have been classified as providing basic drinking water.

Challenges

Despite various government initiatives number of school dropout is still very alarming. The table below indicates number of dropouts from 2015 to 2017.

YEAR	2015	2016	2017
Primary Schools	39243	52238	20708
Secondary Schools	29824	30268	31621

30. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies?

- √ *Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance*
- √ *Raised awareness about gender-specific environmental and health hazards*
- √ *Promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment*
- √ *Enhanced women's access to sustainable time and labour-saving infrastructure (e.g. access to clean water and energy)*
- √ *Taken measures to protect and preserve the knowledge and practices of women in indigenous and local communities related to traditional medicines, biodiversity and conservation techniques.*
- √ *Taken steps to ensure that women benefit equally from decent jobs in the green economy*
- √ *Promoted and enhanced community participation on environmental conservation and protection*

30.1 Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance.

- FYDP II and MKUZA III respectively emphasizes environmental management issues such as sustainable and gender focused environmental management system, eradication of poverty through reduction and mitigation of environmental degradation and waste management (solid, waste water, hospital and hazardous waste);
- Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resources management and governance by mobilization of both men, women and vulnerable groups in production and purification of goods including beekeeping, mixed crop production (cassava, banana and vegetables) and biodiversity conservation, and establishment of woodlots in rural areas as economic ventures for profit maximization;
- In leadership, the Government has empowered women in environmental sector e.g. the Assistant Director in DoE, Director of the DoE in Zanzibar, eight Managers in NEMC and Senior Officers in the DFNNR, DoEs and ZEMA are women whereby most environmental officers attained PhD, and Master in environment management in different components, and related fields.
- Establishment of Climate Change Section in DoE Zanzibar with 2 women and 2 men, enhancement of climate change section in DoE mainland by building capacity of many officers to PhD level in Mainland and capacitate 4 women permanently participating in a routine climate change meeting as country negotiators; this illustrates how women integrate and are empowered in climate change activities.
- The DoE was started in 1989 where the majority of the skilled workers were men with only 3 women, but to date (June 2019) the number of women has increased to 13 (433% increase) in Zanzibar. This figure includes the skilled women staff of DoE and ZEMA with first Degree and above while DoE in mainland had two women leading sections as Assistant Directors from 2012 until May, 2019. Further, in NEMC all the directorate were headed with men until 2015 where by a woman stepped to a directorship position and 7 managers in different sections and units within NEMC;
- On Zanzibar side about 15% of women are engaged in scientific and environmental studies while in DoE mainland two women are pursuing the PhD on environmental management; 40% of them were engaged in forestation at the Shehia level; the Government has employed 149 women in the DFNNR out of 377 employees (40%); four (4) Divisions in the DFNNR among 11 are headed by women.²¹Zanzibar to review this section.

²¹Information collected from DFNNR in June 2019.

30.2 Raised awareness creation about gender specific environmental and health hazards

- The DoE in collaboration with ZEMA under Second Vice President Office introduced 30 environmental NGOs which deal with collecting solid waste, cleaning the environment, recycling and mangrove planting. Also, there are about 30 School Environmental Clubs, and 20 Shehia Environmental Committees that have been reached out through environmental education and awareness programme operated by DoE. About 30% of the total population of Zanzibar (mostly women) has been reached through TV, Radio and Shehia meetings on environmental and awareness education programme; and
- DoE launched environmental campaigns in six schools as a pilot in Urban West Region (Mjiniand Magharibi B districts). About 23 schools have been reached through EcoSchool programme.

30.3 Promotion of education of women and girls in Science, Engineering, Technology and other disciplines relating to the Natural Environment

- The Government promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment;
- The main purpose is to strengthen female students in studying science subjects and to increase environmental knowledge to the female students; and
- As noted above, in DoE and ZEMA, up to June, 2019, there were 13 skilled women staff who are qualified in the level of first degree and above on various environmental related professionals.

30.4 Enhancing women's access to sustainable time and labor saving infrastructure notably access to clean water and energy, and climate smart agricultural technology

- See section question 2 parts 2.2 and 2.3 on interventions on agriculture, energy and water.

30.5 Taken measures to protect and preserve the knowledge and practices of women and indigenous and local communities

- Environmental Committees have been established at Village levels in Tanzania Mainland for the purpose of protecting the environment in a participatory manner while in Zanzibar, in each Shehia there are environmental committees that work with community members to ensure that communities participate in environmental conservation activities; and
- Some women are traditional birth attendants and they have knowledge on the utilization of the traditional medicines such as provision of services to pregnant women and children.

30.6 Taken Step to ensure that Women benefit equally from decent jobs in the green economy

- In implementation of the Employment Policy 2008, the Government has given priority for women to access decent jobs and participate in a lot of activities that can provide profit in seaweed production, beekeeping, nursery, cleaning the environment participation in community forests and they have been motivated to make and use alternatives sources of energy including fuel efficient stoves "majiko sanifu" that use very little amount of charcoal and firewood.

30.7 Promotion and enhanced community participation on environmental conservation and protection

- Through implementation of the Environmental Management Act-Institutional Support Programme (EMA-ISP) project, government aiming to mainstream gender into environmental management interventions with determination to promote and enhance community participation on environmental management, conservation and protection;
- Through the project, the government determined to effective gender mainstreaming into environmental concerns which requires plans, resources and dedicated people to ensure that commitments are translated into action and actual change on the ground. Therefore, formulation of tools to operationalize EMA - ISP such as regulations, strategies guidelines, plans, project, programme and budget achieved through preparation of the National Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender into Environmental , 2014. The guidelines facilitate realization of the gender sensitivity environmental managements, conservations and protection interventions;
- In Tanzania Mainland, different Environmental Management Prorammes are implemented including the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme II where communities are fully involved and are benefiting from implementation of Community Demand Driven Projects which aims to protect the environment;
- The DoE in collaboration with ZEMA oversee four environmental clubs which deal with collecting organic hazard and process them to get fertilizer. Until now there are 4 Shehia in Zanzibar (three in Unguja- Kisakasaka, Kwahani and Shaurimoyo) and one in Pemba (KisiwaPanza)with such clubs. Each club/group has 30-40 participants both males and females;
- The Government empowered the local community to implement climate change related programme to their communities include:Construction of 5 Groyne walls at Kilimani, 3 walls of length of 100m , each and 2 for 60m each, Construction of 2 sea wall at KisiwaPanza, each of 25m,Planting of mangroves on areas affected by salt water intrusions at KisiwaPanza, Kilimani, Kisakasaka; 250h of mangroves has been planted,Construction of

storm water drainage of 15km in the Zanzibar urban area to minimize flooding, Water supply project at Nungwi peninsular whose traditional source of fresh water has been affected by salt water intrusion has been implemented to serve the population of Nungwi of 11,000 people, and Dykes were constructed in some areas, to minimize the impact of salt water effect on farm lands at Tumbe West (250m); Ukele (700m); Sizini (200m); Mziwanda (400m); Wete District -GandoNduuni (150m); Chokaani (20m); Kengeja (120); and Kengeja (120m).

31 What actions has your country taken in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programme for disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation?

- √ Introduced or strengthened and implemented gender responsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation (e.g. disaster laws addressing vulnerability of women in disaster)
- √ reated awareness on environmental and disaster management
- √ Strengthened the evidence base and raised awareness about the disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to the impact of environmental degradation and disasters
- √ Promote access of women in situation of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation

31.1 Introduced/strengthened and implemented environmental Gender responsive laws and policies

- The National Environmental Policy 1997 (under review) is the overall environmental management policy in Mainland Tanzania. It seeks to provide the framework for making fundamental changes that are needed to bring environmental considerations into the mainstream of decision making;
- It provides policy guidelines, plans and determination of priority actions for sectoral and cross-sectoral policy analysis in order to achieve compatibility among sectors and interest groups and exploit synergies among them in order to achieve sustainability in managing the environment for present and future generations;
- The policy provides expressly that gender sensitivity is an important aspect in environmental management. This is because different social groups (men, women, children and people with disabilities) play an important role in environmental management because these groups are impacted differently by environmental challenges due to different roles and responsibilities that connect them intimately to available natural resources;
- Women and other vulnerable groups are more likely to suffer first from the adverse effects of environmental pollution, degradation of natural resources and climate change. In that regard, the policy has an objective that aims at promoting gender considerations in environmental management that is gender sensitive inclusive of vulnerable groups. Policy statement in relation to this objective aims to strengthen gender mainstreaming in environmental

- management; and promote public awareness on the role of gender in environmental conservation;
- Government commitment will ensure mainstreaming and participation of women, and other vulnerable groups in environmental management practices. Implementation strategy is to enhance equality and equitable participation of women and other vulnerable groups in environmental management;
 - The Zanzibar Environmental Policy 2013 has covered various issues related to women. The policy has an objective that aims at improving participatory environmental management practices that is gender sensitive and inclusive of poor and vulnerable groups. Policy statement in relation to this objective shows the RGoZ commitment - the Government will ensure mainstreaming and participation of women, poor and other vulnerable groups in environmental management practices; In the Environmental Policy, there is a section on gender and vulnerable groups which stresses the importance of gender equality as vital component of sustainable development. Men and women, youth and People with Disability (PWD) play an important role in most environmental management issues. Without full and equal access to all levels of economic opportunity, education, and health care services, women and other vulnerable groups are more likely to suffer first from the adverse effects of environmental pollution, degradation of natural resources, climate change, and deteriorations in the national health performance. In general, women, children and people with disabilities are more vulnerable to the effect and impacts of climate change, environmental pollution and degradation; and
 - The Government has developed and implemented the Disaster Management Act no. 1 (2015) and established Disaster Management Commission (DMC).
 - DMC has employed 43 workers among them 45% are women; Coordinators of Disaster Management have been employed in 3 Districts - Unguja (Urban, West A and B) and all of them are women; and
 - Further, DMC has formulated Humanitarian Assistance Guideline which has given priority for vulnerable groups including women, children, youth, and people affected with HIV & AIDS and those affected with drug use, PWD and widows. The Guideline is in draft form.

31.2 Programmes and projects to create awareness on environmental and disaster management

- Both FYDP II and MKUZA III recognize the importance of enhanced national capacity to prepare and respond to all types of emergencies (natural and man-made) in a timely and effective manner. Thus, the Government through the coordination of DMC has reached the following achievements:
- Conduct Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) awareness training for teachers of nursery schools in West "A", Central and North "A" districts for Unguja and Micheweni; 98% were women and 2% were men. In Mkoani district

- (Pemba)37 of the participants were women and 3 were men;
- The DMC is in the process of preparing the Disaster Management Fund regulation which is expected to be completed at the end of 2019/20 financial year. The Fund will provide an opportunity for improving the provision of training in the society for fighting against the disaster;
 - DMC has provided the training for risk reduction to 610 primary and secondary schools, higher education institutions in six districts in Unguja and Pemba. The main purpose was to provide the DRR knowledge on various issues on how to use the First Aid Kit, concepts of disaster, fire-fighting, environmental issues and how to find assembly points during the disaster;
 - Moreover, DMC has prepared and aired 62 radio and television programmes through Zanzibar Broadcasting cooperation (ZBC), Chuchu FM Radio, Coconut FM Radio and Community Radios at Mtegani, Tumbatu and Mkoani on disaster risk reduction together with distributing 1,500 calendars which contained messages on DRR;and
 - Districts have also been sensitized to develop District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and some have done in Mkoani and Chakechake districts in Pemba and Central district in Unguja.

31.3 Strengthened the evidence base and raised awareness about disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to the impact of environmental degradation and disasters

- Training for Journalists both in public and private institutions on introduction to disaster management has been organized and conducted by the DMC; these trainings involved 20 journalists 15 of them were women;and
- Two training for Disabilities in South Region and Urban West Region were conducted.

31.4 Promote access of women in situation of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation

- DMC provided relief assistance to the community (vulnerable groups, women, children, youth, PWD and those affected with disaster) during the disaster including building materials, foods, shelter, clothes and other humanitarian assistance needs.

SECTION THREE

NATIONAL INSTITUTION AND PROCESSES

32 What is your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women? Please name it and describe its location within Government.

Current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women

- The United Republic of Tanzania has two Ministries responsible for coordination of gender equality and the empowerment of Women. These include the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) in mainland and the Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children in Zanzibar. Within these ministries two directorates namely Directorate of Gender (MoHCDGEC) and Department of Women and Children's Development (MLEEWC) are responsible for coordination of Gender equality and Women empowerment;
- Gender desks in MDAs have been established in Tanzania to ensure that gender is mainstreamed in policies, plans, strategies, programmes and projects. The Gender Mainstreaming Working Group has been facilitating the activities of the Gender desks;
- Different Sectors have been mainstreaming gender and empowerment issues through the established Gender Policy, Strategies and Plans. These institutions include COSTECH, Agriculture, Trade Unions. All MDAs have mainstreamed GEWE through Policies, Strategies, Plans and Guidelines;
- MLEEWC has coordinated the establishment of Technical Gender Mainstreaming Working group comprised of members from all line and sectoral ministries and NGOs. The group has been established to facilitate gender mainstreaming in programmes, policies, plans and budgets. Since its establishment, the group has been able to influence the mainstreaming of gender in various policies including the Economic Empowerment Policy 2016 and its Implementation Plan (2017-2021); and
- Implementation of GEWE is guided by Gender Policies namely the Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000 and the Zanzibar Gender Policy and its Action Plan (2016). The two gender policies have been instrumental to provide guidance for development and implementation of specific sectoral gender policies and Strategies in MDAs and other institutions including Higher Institutions, CSOs and the Private Sector. At operational level, since 2014, the roles of Gender Focal Persons have been strengthened.

33 Is the head of the national machinery a member of the institutional process for SDG implementation (e.g. inter-ministerial coordinating office,

commission or committees)?

- The two Ministers, who head Gender machineries, are members of the Cabinet, the apex body for provision of guidance and leadership on SDGs implementation as part of National Agenda; and
- In the Mainland a Coordination mechanism is being developed and positioned within the Framework of FYDP II M & E Strategy. The Prime Minister's Office provides the overall oversight of the Framework. The coordination Committee will be under the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) and will comprise of Permanent Secretaries of all Ministries including the one responsible for Gender. The Committee will provide an oversight and the operationalisation of FYDP II including SDGs implementation. In relation to been a member of Inter-Ministerial Committee for Monitoring MKUZA III in line with SDGs (MKUZA is SDGs based). The SDGs are operationalized within the framework of the country's national development plan - MKUZA III (see Annex 4 for the Institutional Mechanism for Coordinating SDG Gender Indicators within the M&E Framework for MKUZA III).

34 Are there formal mechanisms 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?

- There is a formal mechanism for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;
- Implementation of Beijing is guided by Women and Gender Development Policy (2000) for Mainland and the Gender Policy (2016) for Zanzibar. The implementation is being mainstreamed in the FYDP II and MKUZA III. In all Ministries and Agencies have been mainstreaming Gender and Women Empowerment issues in their Strategies, Policies and Plans. At local Government, Plans are being prepared through community participation where issues of marginalized groups of people are being taken into consideration; and
- The other existing mechanism for tracking implementation of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is through the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group – Macro Policy for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar which allows effective engagement of key gender and Women actors from across sectors, CSOs, high learning and research institutions, UN Agencies and Development Partners. The Working groups provide an opportunity for reporting, learning, information sharing, setting priority interventions The Working group meetings are conducted on quarterly basis.

If YES,

a) Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Beijing Declaration and PfA

- √ Civil society organizations
- √ Women's rights organizations
- Academia and think tanks
- √ Faith-based organizations
- √ Parliaments/parliamentary
- Committees Private sector
- √ United Nations system
- √ Other actors, please specify:
Development Partners, MDAs

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- √ Civil society organizations
- √ Women's rights organizations
- √ Academia and think tanks
- √ Faith-based organizations
- √ Parliaments/parliamentary committees
- √ Private sector
- √ United Nations system
- √ Otheractors: CBOs, LGAs, Children,
Wome and Youth

Do you have mechanisms in place to ensure that women and girls from marginalized groups can participate and that their concerns are reflected in these processes?

- Commemoration of World Days for women and girls including Women International Day, World AIDS Day, Day of the African Child, Family Day, International Widow's Day, UN Day 16 Days of Activism, International Day of the Girl Child, International day of Women Living in Rural areas where different awareness sessions were conducted and issues of marginalized are being discussed and taken on board during planning and implementation of different Programmes;
- Tanzania has a programme known as Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) targeting all poor and vulnerable households. The programme has four components, the productive social Safety Net (PSSN), enhancement of livelihood and increasing income, infrastructure development and capacity building; and
- In addressing GBV, there are gender and children police desks and one stop center which help to spearhead and fast track gender based violence cases by providing comprehensive services including screening, Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEPs), counselling and legal aid services for victims.

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

- The members of the National Task team are stakeholders from the Government Ministries and Agencies, academia, research institutions and CSOs.
- During the review process, participation of stakeholders was enhanced by working relevant actors from Government Ministries and Agencies and Non-governmental institutions. The provided relevant data and inputs requisite for review process. These actors were also sensitized on the aspirations of the BPfA and the outcomes of the UN Twenty-third Special Session of the General Assembly. Stakeholders assisted in identifying setbacks and challenges encountered during the implementation of BPfA and outcome of the UN Twenty-third Special Session of the General Assembly 2000 and also provided future plans and initiatives according to agreed priorities to achieve GEWE both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. They also participated in the workshop to validate the collected data and information. During other foras such as Internation Day of Women Living in Rural Areas and IWD 2019 there were events and dialogues where stakeholders provided their inputs in relation implementation of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action were made with:
 - (i) CSOs including women's and community-based organizations, including TGNP, TAMWA, WILDAF, YWCA

- (ii) Other CSOs organizations ACTION Aid, Oxfam, LANDESA, TAWIA, SHIVYAWATA, TECDEN, KIVULINI, Msichana Initiative, Buni Hub Association of Non-Governmental Organizations Zanzibar (ANGOZA), Zanzibar Association of People Living with HIV & AIDS (ZAPHA+), UmojawaWanawakeWalemavu Zanzibar etc. Women Rights Organizations including WILDAF, TGNP and TAMWA in Tanzania Mainland
- (iii) Professional Organizations
- (iv) Private Sector including the media
- (v) Academia and Think Tanks including University of Dar es Salaam, Mumbere University, ESRF and REPOA
- (vi) National human rights institutions, notably the Zanzibar Human Rights Commission, Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) and Disaster Management Commission.
- (vii) Parliament
- (viii) United Nations Entities including UN Women, UNICEF and UN AIDS
- (ix) Development partners
- (x) Faith Based Organizations including BAKWATA, CARITAS, CCT and TEC

35 Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?

- Both FYDP II (2016/17 – 2020/21) and MKUZA III (2016/17 – 2020) as national development Frameworks are aligned with SDGs;
- Gender is a crosscutting issue; thus, gender equality and women empowerment aspects. In Tanzania Mainland, chapter four of FYDP II (2016/17 – 2020/21) concentrates on human development. Here we highlight issues concerned with gender. Firstly, in education and capacity development such as early learning, primary education special attention was given to pupil's latrine ratio which is important for girls hygiene. Net enrolment for both female and male has been considered both for primary, secondary and higher education pg.67. Secondly, In skills development, the special attention was given to percentage of women/girls who have graduated from tertiary to higher education; and
- Third, in health sector special attention continues to be given to maternal mortality

²³See RGoZ (2017), Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty III (MKUZA III) 2016-2010, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Zanzibar; RGoZ (2018), The Mapping of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Gender Sensitive Indicators in line with *Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA III) Indicators* in Zanzibar, Planning Commission, Zanzibar.

SECTION 4 DATA AND STATISTICS

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

- √ *Established an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics (e.g., technical working group, inter-agency committee)*
- √ *Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, asset ownership, poverty, disability)
Improved administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps*
- √ *Engaged in capacity building to strengthen the use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)
Produced knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers)*

36.1 Established an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics (e.g., technical working group, inter-agency committee)

- Gender Statistics Technical Working Groups comprised of members from Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs), NGOs, CSOs, International organizations and academic and research institutions has been established on 2018/2019 in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The Technical Working Groups provides information on gender equality for evidence-based policy making, programming and budgeting to all stakeholders. The GSTWG is also formulated to provide input in developing the gender statistics report and facilitate the merging or combining data from different sources.

36.2 Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, asset ownership, poverty, disability)

- The Integrated Labour Force Survey was conducted in 2014 to collect detailed sex-disaggregated pertaining the Labour Market with respect to Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR); education attainment and illiteracy; status in employment; employment in the informal economy; income from employment, vulnerable employment and time-use in economic and non-economic activities, among others;
- The Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, of 2015-2016 provide up-to-dated estimates of basic demographic and health indicators on fertility levels, marriage, sexual activity, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding

- practices, nutrition, childhood and maternal mortality, maternal and child health, malaria prevalence and other health-related issues. The Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey has been instrumental in the development of the National Plan for Violence against women and children;
- Tanzania HIV Impact Survey (2016/2017 contains a module on Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission and the use of ART to HIV infected pregnant women;
 - Household Budget Survey was conducted in 2018 in Tanzania Mainland and 2019 in Zanzibar. Household Budget Survey contains a gender specific module on time-use (paid and unpaid care work), time use poverty indicators and individual asset ownership;
 - 2019 Panel Survey is ongoing which includes issues of land ownership by sex;
 - A survey on School Water Sanitation and Hygiene (SWASH) was conducted in 2018 to provide information on the initiatives in education designed to promote a gender sensitive environment by providing a safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning situation including basic drinking water, single sex basic sanitation facilities and basic hand-washing facilities paying attention to the disabled, girls and those in vulnerable situations; and
 - 2017 Finscope Survey captures financial inclusion.

Improved administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps

- The country has also improved administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps since the most required gender related data is from the administrative sources. The Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) visited all Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDA) to assess whether data management systems have mainstreaming gender statistics and identified the gaps. While MDAs such as Ministry responsible for health and that responsible for education do produce routine data that are gender sensitive, this used not to be the case for other gender relevant MDAs such as Police and Judiciary. Thus, OCGS mandated these MDAs to start producing gender sensitive data. Examples of such data include number of reported cases of violence against children by district and sex and number of judges, court magistrates and court lawyers by sex (See Annex 6 and 7 for examples).

36.3 Engagement in capacity building to strengthen the use of gender statistics Produced knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers

- Engagement in capacity building to strengthen the use of gender statistics was also conducted during the period under review. In 2016, OCGS in collaboration with the MLEWC conducted training to a total of 314 data

collectors (women 129 and men 185) on gender statistics from administrative source from both Unguja and Pemba. Participants in these trainings were from Police Headquarters, MLEEWC, MDAs, NGOs, Department of Prisons, Courts and One Stop Centre;

- East Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC) has Masters degree and short courses on gender statistics; and
- Statistical Booklets containing facts and figures on women and men was produced in 2017 and 2018 to provide highlights of inequalities existing between women and men in sectors such as Population, health education, employment, power and influence.

Challenges/Setbacks

- Most of the surveys hardly integrate gender issues from initial design, triggering gender machineries to struggle for inclusion of gender module;
- Lack of gender specific survey funds, and high cost of embedding of gender modules in other surveys; and
- Infrequency of national surveys as they are conducted after five every years
- Underutilization of administrative data.

37 Out of the following which are your country's top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics over the next five years?

- √ *Design of laws, regulations, or statistical program/strategy promoting the development of gender statistics*
- √ *Conduct of new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g. time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability)*
- √ *Re-processing of existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics*

37.1 Design of laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy promoting the development of gender statistics

- The government through OCGS is in the process of developing a 5 years National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) which will also promote production and use of gender statistics by MDAs which are major producer and user of data;
- There is however, a need to establish an inter-agency coordination mechanism between OCGS and MDAs in order to capture gender statistics given the cross-cutting nature of gender; and
- The integration of gender statistics in the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan II is envisaged.

37.2 Conducting new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics

- The National Bureau of Statistics (Tanzania Mainland) and Office of Chief Government Statistician (Zanzibar) is planning to conduct the following surveys:-
 - (i) The Social Institution and Gender Index (SIGI) Survey will assess gender equality in law and in practice with respect to decision-making power in the family, physical autonomy, access to productive and financial resources and civil and political rights (2019-2020)
 - (ii) Integrated Labour force survey (2020-2021)
 - (iii) Agriculture sample census (2019-2020)
 - (iv) Tanzania Demographic and Health survey (2020-2021)
 - (v) Tanzania HIV Impact Survey (2021-2022)
 - (vi) Population Household Census (2022)

37.3 Re-processing of existing data (e.g. censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics

- There is a plan to reprocess the 2015 -2016 TDHS-MIS to produce fact sheets on Gender Based Violence;
- The analysis of the specific gender sensitive module for the time use, land and asset ownership will be conducted by using information from 2018 HBS; and
- Support to strengthen eco-system, particularly, to make quality data production from the non-traditional data from the CSOs

38 Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

- In Tanzania Mainland, out of 244 SDGs indicators 240 were considered to be potential and relevant for Tanzania. Out of 240 indicators 53 Indicators are gender specific and 46 indicators have been mapped with Five Year Development Plan II (2016/2017- 2010/2021). Out of 46 indicators, data for 27 indicators are currently available for monitoring SDG gender indicators while Zanzibar has defined national set of indicators for monitoring the progress of SDGs and these are defined in MKUZA III which is the national overarching framework that guides economic development and poverty reduction. A total of 18 SDG gender specific/SDG related indicators have been included in MKUZA III.24

39 Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

(List provided in Annex 1).

40 Has data collection and compilation on SDG 5 indicators and on gender-specific indicators under other SDGs begun?

- SDGs indicators such as land ownership has been integrated in the ongoing data collection for panel survey and Agriculture census. 2018HBS has also integrated time use module and individual asset ownership.

41 Which of the following disaggregation's is routinely provided by major surveys in your country

- Geographic location
- Urban, Rural, Zones and Region
- Income /Wealth Index
- sex
- Age
- Education
- Marital status
- Other characteristics relevant context - occupation, disability status, average size of the family and average age at marriage.

²⁴ 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).

²⁵ As specified in A/RES/70/1, with the addition of education and marital status.

Installation of solar equipment



barefoot college 

• 12

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