

#166

COMPLETE

Collector: Final link for...ination to MS (Web Link)
Started: Sunday, June 02, 2024 2:38:47 AM
Last Modified: Monday, July 01, 2024 12:18:49 PM
Time Spent: Over a week
IP Address: 154.74.155.1
Language: English

Page 2: Part 1: Country information

Q1

Please enter the name of the country on behalf of which you are submitting a national report:

Complete survey but no report upload UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Q2

Please enter the name and institution of the national focal point who is submitting the report:

Name	Juliana Renatus Kibonde
Institution	Ministry of Community Development ,Gender,Women and Special groups

Q3

Please enter the email address of the national focal point who is submitting the report. This person might be asked to validate the submitted information:

juliana.kibonde@jamii.go.tz

Page 3: Part 2: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

Q4

Over the past five years, which of the following have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)

Eliminating violence against women and girls,
Political participation and representation,
Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity, paternity or parental leave, care services)
 ,
Gender-responsive budgeting,
Digital and financial inclusion for women

Q5

Over the past five years, have you taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

- Women and girls living in remote and rural areas,**
- Indigenous women and girls,**
- Women and girls marginalized on account of race, ethnicity and/or caste**
- ,
- Women and girls with disabilities,**
- Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS,**
- Younger women,**
- Older women,**
- Migrant women and girls**

Q6

Over the past five years, which of the following crises have affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country? (please check relevant categories)

- COVID-19 and other pandemics,**
- Climate crisis,**
- Other crises (please specify):
- Fuel crisis

Q7

Over the next five years, which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)

- Eliminating violence against women and girls,**
- Political participation and representation,**
- Promoting gender equality as part of environmental sustainability, climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies**
- ,
- Gender-responsive budgeting,**
- Digital and financial inclusion for women**

Q8

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment? (please check relevant categories)

Strengthened / enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation

,

Introduced / strengthened gender-responsive job creation and active labour market policies (e.g. education and training, skills, subsidies)

,

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)

,

Supported the transition from informal to formal work, including legal and policy measures that benefit women in informal employment

,

Devised mechanisms for women's equal participation in economic decision-making bodies (e.g. in ministries of trade and finance, central banks, national economic commissions)

Q9

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-life and family conciliation? (please check relevant categories)

- Expanded childcare services or made existing services more affordable
- Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave or other types of family leave
- Invested in time- and labour-saving infrastructure, such as public transport, electricity, water and sanitation, to reduce the burden of unpaid care and domestic work on women
- Promoted decent work for paid care workers, including migrant workers
- Conducted campaigns or awareness raising activities to encourage the participation of men and boys in unpaid care and domestic work
- 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

Q10

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce the gender digital divide? (please check relevant categories)

- Mainstreamed gender perspectives in national digital policies
- Introduced or strengthened programmes to provide universal meaningful connectivity for women and girls, especially for underserved areas
- Introduced or strengthened programmes to increase the digital literacy and skills of women and girls
- Taken measures to promote gender-responsive STEM education
- Taken measures to create conditions for gender-responsive digital learning environments

Q11

Yes

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

Q12

Yes, the impact was assessed after measures were put in place.

Have assessments on the impact of such austerity/fiscal consolidation measures on women and men, respectively, been conducted?

Page 5: Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

Q13

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

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, access to markets, and business development activities

,

Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes 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)

,

Introduced/strengthened low-cost legal services for women living in poverty

Q14

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

Introduced or strengthened cash transfers for families with children that prioritize women as recipients (e.g. child benefits, family allowances, conditional or unconditional cash transfers)

,

Improved access to social protection for other groups of marginalized women (please refer to groups listed in Part Two: Priorities, achievements, challenges, and setbacks)

,

Other (please specify):

Social security insurance, social protection and welfare programs under the Prime Minister Office - Labour, Youth, Employment and Person with disability, social pension funds in Zanzibar that provides financial assistance and social services to elderly women, men and individuals with disabilities

Q15

The COVID-19 pandemic spurred significant social protection innovations. From a gender perspective, which of the following statements applies best to the COVID-19 response in your country?

The social protection response to the pandemic was significant but did not spur any gender-responsive innovations.

Q16

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

Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services

,

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

,

Promoted male involvement in sexual and reproductive health, including contraceptive uptake and responsible sexual behaviour

,

Developed gender-sensitive approaches to the prevention and treatment of chronic and non-communicable diseases (e.g. cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, and diabetes)

,

Undertaken gender-specific public awareness/health promotion campaigns

,

Strengthened comprehensive sexuality education in schools or through community programmes

,

Taken action to expand access to health services for marginalized groups of women and girls (see list in Part Two: Priorities, achievements, challenges, and setbacks)

Q17

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken 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 programmes

,

Strengthened educational curricula to increase gender-responsiveness and eliminate bias, at all levels of education

,

Promoted safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls

,

Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy

,

Ensured access to safe water and sanitation services and facilitated menstrual hygiene management especially in schools and other education/training settings

,

Strengthened measures to prevent adolescent pregnancies and to enable adolescent girls to continue their education in the case of pregnancy and/or motherhood

,

Incorporated STEM education and/or measures to increase access to digital tools and competencies for adolescents and girls with a view to close the gender digital divide

Q18

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

Intimate partner violence, including sexual violence and marital rape

,

Domestic violence committed by other family or household members

,

Sexual harassment and violence in public places, educational settings and workplaces

,

Violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)

,

Gender-based violence against women in politics, including women's human rights defenders

,

Gender-based violence in the media,

Female genital mutilation,

Trafficking in women and girls

Q19

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

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, socioeconomic rehabilitation)

,

Introduced or strengthened strategies and interventions to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)

Q20

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

- Working with women, men, and couples to improve their skills in interpersonal communication, conflict management, and shared decision-making**
- ,
- Empowering women and girls to promote their economic independence and access to resources, and promote equitable relations within households, communities and society**
- ,
- Alleviating poverty through interventions targeted at women or the household**
- ,
- Create safe environments including schools, workplaces, and public spaces**
- ,
- Promoting non-violent family relationships and positive parenting practices**
- ,
- Promoting positive gender-equitable attitudes, beliefs, values and norms, especially among men and boys**
- ,
- Mobilizing community/faith/traditional leaders, politicians, opinion influencers, journalists, or media influencers (such as sport athletes or celebrities) to influence positive norms**
- ,
- Raising public awareness to change attitudes and behaviours**
- ,
- Promoting gender-egalitarian values in primary and secondary education, including through comprehensive sexuality education**

Q21

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

- Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and education settings to sensitize young people, caregivers and educators to ethical and responsible online behaviour**
- ,
- Strengthen the capacity of government actors for the development of policy and legislation, and their enforcement and implementation**

Q22

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

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

,

Promoted the participation and leadership of women in the media

Q23

In the past five years, has your country taken any action specifically tailored to address violence against marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

Women living in remote and rural areas,

Indigenous women,

Women marginalized on account of race, ethnicity and/or caste

,

Women with disabilities,

Women living with HIV/AIDS,

Girls, adolescents, and younger women,

Older women

Q24

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

Introduced temporary special measures, such as quotas, reserved seats, benchmarks and targets that promote women's participation in politics, especially at decision-making level

Reinforced the adequate implementation of existing temporary special measures by boosting compliance mechanisms, including through the imposition of sanctions on political parties for non-compliance

Provided opportunities for capacity building and skills development, such as mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, political campaigning for women candidates, elected or appointed politicians, parliamentary caucuses, and/or gender equality advocates

Taken measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against women in politics and public life (both online and offline)

Encouraged the equal political participation of all women, including young women and underrepresented groups like indigenous women, through capacity building, skills development, sensitization and mentorship programmes

Strengthened civic space and protections for women's movements and women human rights defenders

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

Other (please specify):

promotion of gender equality ,women participation .leadership and decion making,the proportion now is above 30%

Q25

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

Strengthened the provision of formal and technical vocational education and training (TVET) in media and ICTs, including in areas of management and leadership

Taken measures to enhance access, affordability and use of ICTs for women and girls (e.g. free wifi hubs, community technology centers)

Collaborated with employers in the media and ICT field to improve internal policies and hiring practices on a voluntary basis

Provided support to women's media networks and organizations

Q26

What is the name of your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women?

Ministry of Community Development ,Gender,Women and Special Groups Tanzania Mainland and Ministry of Community Development,Gender ,Elderly and Children -Zanzibar

Q27

What is the national women's machinery's current location within government? (please select one of the following options)

Ministerial level or equivalent whose head has full cabinet participation

Q28

Does the national women's machinery have adequate financial resources and staff capacity to fulfil its mandate?

Yes

Q29

Over the past five years, which of the following statements best describes the evolution of the budget of your country's national women's machinery? (please select one of the following options)

The budget of the national women's machinery has increased (as a proportion of overall government spending)

Q30

How many programmes is the national women's machinery directly responsible for implementing? Please provide the total number and full name of programmes, as well as links to any supporting documentation.

Total number of programmes:

Four (4)

Full name of programmes:

Tanzania Generation Equality Programme, National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children, Gender Transformative Action Programme - Breaking the Ceiling, National Accelerated Action and Investment Agenda for Adolescent Health and Well Being,

Link(s) to supporting documentation:

www.jamii.go.tz

Q31

Ensuring gender equality is realised for all

What is the guiding vision that best describes the current national women's machinery's mandate? (please select one of the following options)

Q32

Yes

Is there a national human rights institution in your country?

Q33

Yes

Does the national human rights institution have a specific mandate to focus on gender equality or discrimination based on sex/gender?

Page 8: Peaceful and inclusive societies

Q34

Adopted and/or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security

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

Q35

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

Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level

,

Protected civil society spaces and women's human rights defenders

,

Developed, adopted and / or implemented a high impact National Action Plan on 1325

Q36

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

Implemented legal and policy reform to redress and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls

,

Strengthened capacity of security sector institutions on human rights and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse

,

Taken measures to combat trafficking in women and children

Q37

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

Taken measures to combat discriminatory social norms and practices and increased awareness of the needs and potential of girl children

,

Strengthened girls' access to quality education, skills development and training

,

Implemented policies and programmes to eliminate violence against girls, including physical and sexual violence and harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

,

Implemented policies and programmes to eradicate child labour and to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work undertaken by girl children

,

Promoted girls' awareness of and participation in social, economic and political life

,

Incorporated STEM education / closure of gender digital divide in access to digital tools and competencies for girls

Page 9: Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

Q38

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

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

Increased women's access to and control over land, water, energy, and other natural resources

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) and climate-resilient agricultural technology

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

Q39

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

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

Promoted access of women in situations of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation

Introduced or strengthened and implemented gender-responsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction and building climate and environmental resilience (e.g. disaster laws addressing vulnerability of women in disaster)

Page 10: Part Four: National institutions and processes

Q40 **Yes**

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

Q41 **Yes**

Has the national gender equality strategy or action plan been costed and have sufficient resources been allocated to its achievement in the current budget?

Q42 **Yes**

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)?

Q43 **Yes**

As a donor country, do you 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)?

Q44 **Yes**

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

Q45 **Yes**

Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?

Q46

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?

Civil society organizations,
Women's rights organizations,
Youth-led organizations,
Academia and think tanks,
Faith-based organizations,
Parliaments/parliamentary committees,
Private sector,
United Nations system,

Other actors (please specify):
Community Based Organisation

Q47

Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Yes

Q48

Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Civil society organizations,
Women's rights organizations,
Youth-led organizations,
Academia and think tanks,
Faith-based organizations,
Parliaments/parliamentary committees,
Private sector,
United Nations system

Q49

For which of the following does your country have an action plan and timeline in place to follow-up on recommendations?

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
,
Universal Periodic Review,
Other United Nations Human Rights mechanisms that address gender inequality/discrimination against women

Q50

Over the past five years, what are the top three areas in which your country has made most progress when it comes to gender statistics at the national level? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)

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

,

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

,

Engaged in capacity building to strengthen the use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)

Q51

Over the next five years, which are your country's top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics, out of the following? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)

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

,

Statistical capacity building of users to increase statistical appreciation on and use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)

Q52

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

Yes

Q53

How many indicators does it include and how many of those are gender-specific?

Number of indicators	247
Number of gender-specific indicators	80

Q54

Has data collection and compilation on gender-specific indicators begun?

Yes

Q55

Which of the following disaggregations is routinely provided by major surveys in your country?

Geographic location,

Income,

Sex/gender,

Age,

Education,

Marital status,

Race/ethnicity,

Migratory status,

Disability,

Sexual orientation,

Religion

Page 12: Part Six: Upload of National Report

Q56

Please upload your national report and any supporting documentation here:

sw1694780531-URT%20Midpoint%20Moment%20Report%2000%20(1).pdf (9.5MB)
