

**GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE
TANZANIA COALITION
(GCCTC)**

**INTEGRATING GENDER
PERSPECTIVES IN TANZANIA'S
CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES,
PLANS, AND STRATEGIES:
A RAPID ANALYSIS**



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Dear colleagues and stakeholders,

It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I present to you the Gender and Climate Change Tanzania Coalition (GCCTC) Fact Sheet on Gender Mainstreaming in Tanzania's Policies, Plans, and Strategies.

As the National Coordinator of GCCTC, I am thrilled to share this valuable resource, which has been meticulously prepared by our dedicated consultant.

I would like to express our sincere appreciation to Gender Responsive Resilience and Intersectionality in Policy and Practice (GRRIPP) Africa under the leadership of Prof Cheryl Potgieter and GRRIPP UCL under the leadership of Prof Maureen Fordham for their leadership and unwavering support. Their commitment has been instrumental in empowering us to drive gender-responsive climate action in Tanzania, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and advancing the objectives outlined in the GCCTC strategic plan.

This fact sheet serves as a comprehensive guide, shedding light on the critical intersection of gender and climate change within the Tanzanian context. We believe that the insights presented herein will not only enhance awareness but also catalyze meaningful action towards a more inclusive and sustainable future.

Thank you for your continued collaboration and commitment to advancing gender equality and climate resilience.

Warm regards,



Maria Matui

National Coordinator, Gender and Climate Change Tanzania Coalition (GCCTC)

1. Background

Climate change poses one of the most significant challenges of the 21st century, with far-reaching impacts on human societies and ecosystems worldwide. The effects of climate change are felt globally, cutting across geographical boundaries and affecting diverse communities. However, it

is essential to recognize that the impacts of climate change are not gender-neutral, and women and men often experience its consequences differently.

In many parts of the world, including Tanzania, women play a crucial role in natural resource management, agriculture, and food security, making them highly dependent on climate-sensitive sectors (Massoi. L.W, 2019). Despite this, women often face social, economic, and cultural barriers that limit their capacity to adapt to climate change effectively. Gender disparities, unequal access to resources, and limited participation in decision-making processes can exacerbate the vulnerabilities of women in the face of a changing climate.

Tanzania, situated in East Africa, is a country with diverse ecosystems and a rich cultural heritage. It is home to numerous communities whose livelihoods are closely tied to the environment and natural resources. Recognizing the gender-specific implications of climate change, the Tanzanian government has made efforts to integrate gender perspectives into its climate change policies, plans, and strategies. These measures aim to foster gender equality, empower women, and enhance climate resilience among vulnerable communities.

1. Introduction

The integration of gender considerations in climate change policies, plans, and strategies is an essential step towards creating more effective, equitable, and sustainable responses to the challenges posed by climate change. By recognizing the differing roles, needs, and experiences of women and men, policymakers can design targeted interventions that address the specific vulnerabilities and opportunities faced by each gender.

This brief report focuses on the case of Tanzania, examining the extent to which gender aspects have been incorporated into major climate change policies, plans, and strategies in the country. It aims to assess the progress made in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of climate change, as well as identify potential gaps and challenges in implementation.

The report will analyze key climate change policies and strategies in Tanzania, highlighting the specific gender-responsive measures and actions they incorporate. It will also explore the allocation of budgetary resources to gender-related initiatives within these policies, seeking to understand the level of financial commitment towards gender mainstreaming in climate change efforts.

Moreover, the report will delve into the outcomes and impacts of gender-inclusive climate policies, examining their effectiveness in supporting women's participation, increasing access to resources, and building climate resilience at the community level.

By shedding light on the successes and limitations of gender integration in Tanzania's climate change initiatives, this report aims to provide valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders working towards climate resilience and gender equality in the region and beyond.

2. ANALYSIS ON GENDER INCLUSION IN CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES, PLANS, AND STRATEGIES IN TANZANIA

Tanzania recognizes that the impacts of climate change are not gender-neutral and can disproportionately affect women and men differently. Recognizing this, the Tanzanian government has taken some steps to integrate gender aspects into its climate change policies, plans and strategies to ensure a more inclusive and equitable approach to addressing climate change issues. The following is a highlight on gender inclusion in some of the major policy documents on climate change in Tanzania.

Table 1: Summary of Gender aspects in Tanzania’s climate change related Policies, Strategies and Plans

S.No	Policy	Gender aspects covered	Budget	Actors
1.	National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007)	Does not mention anything on gender	Nil. Not considered, so not budgeted for	Across all vulnerable sectors
2.	The National REDD+ Strategy (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acknowledges the importance of gender equality in forest conservation b) Seeks to address gender-based inequalities in accessing forest resources and decision-making related to forest management c) Promotes women's participation in REDD+ initiatives and recognizes the significant role they play as forest stewards d) Proposes development of clear engendered guidelines for land tenure 	Nil	
3.	National Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender into Climate Change (2014)	<p>The Guidelines proposes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enhance women’s capacity in environmental management; b) Promote gender equality in management of environment and sharing from environment services; c) Ensure respect for women’s rights, equitable cost and benefit sharing in environmental management; d) Leverage gender issues in international and national laws and policies; <p>Promote best practices for gender mainstreaming in environmental management.</p>	0	Suggested that gender components should be integrated into existing plans and budgets wherever possible to maximize impact

4.	The National Energy Policy (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Requires that women and men have equal access to clean and affordable energy sources b) Aims to reduce the burden of energy-related tasks from women by promoting the use of clean energy technologies and modernizing traditional practices c) Requires effective participation of both women and men in the decision-making process 	0	No budget projections/breakdown at Policy level
5.	National Environmental Policy 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acknowledges the existing gender inequalities in both access to and control over natural resources b) Acknowledges that gender inequalities undermine the success of national environmental conservation strategies and programmes c) Recognizes the importance of gender equality as a vital component in environmental management and sustainable development d) Calls for integration of gender aspects in environmental management e) Calls for promotion of public awareness on the role of gender in environmental conservation 	0	No budget projections at Policy Level
6.	National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2021-2026)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acknowledges the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men; b) Seeks to promote gender-responsive climate change mitigation and adaptation actions; c) Aims to empower women by involving them in decision-making processes, enhancing their access to resources, and recognizing their role in climate resilience. 	Tsh. 5Billion until 2026	Ministry responsible for Gender, Education, Environment, Land, Local Government, Livestock, Agriculture, Transport, Fisheries, Water, Energy, Mining, Natural

				Resources; Environment; NEMC; TMA, Research and Academic Institutions; CSOs; and Private Sector
7.	Nationally Determined Contributions (2021-2030)	<p>a) Promotes enhancement of gender equity in climate change adaptation actions</p> <p>b) Promotes measures to address negative impacts of climate change on young people, women, old and other groups facing inequality, including people with disabilities</p>	USD 8,000,000 Across sectors (6,500 Mainland and 1,500 Zanzibar)	Ministry responsible for Health, Gender, Environment, Energy, Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries, Tourism, Water, Lands, Transport, Works, LGAs, Labour, CSOs, Higher learning and Research Institutions
8.	Tanzania Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan, 2014–2019	<p>Plans to conduct a comprehensive assessment on gender and climate change issues in the agriculture sector, including:</p> <p>a) climate change impacts on women and girls</p> <p>b) develop recommendations and guidelines for mainstreaming gender into climate change adaptation related policies, strategies, programs, and budgets in respective areas of jurisdiction</p> <p>c) identify best practices in Tanzania and other countries, and</p>	No gender segregated budget	

9.	National Environmental Masterplan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) identify gender-appropriate technologies for activities related to water management, climate-smart agriculture, and postharvest processing and value addition, e) capacity building and awareness on climate change for women farmers, f) recommendations for increasing women's access to financial and productive resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Advocates gender empowerment and capacity building; b) Plans to develop and implement a program on gender empowerment for carbon credit by 2025. 	Nil	
				Only interventions are suggested. Actors will have to budget according to the type and size of interventions they chose to take

3. Conclusion

Based on this analysis, it is evident that Tanzania has made some strides in recognizing the importance of gender in its various undertakings including climate action. The focus of the nation is to integrate these aspects into its major climate change policies, plans, and strategies, and other development plans which might have an indirect effect in the nation's climate action. These efforts aim to enhance gender equality, empower women, and build climate resilience in the face of a changing climate.

However, there still remains a challenge. Despite the policy frameworks, legal reforms and institutional mechanism established to address gender disparity, there is need to know how really the integration is affected in all the government action at all levels. There should be a clearly defined way of establishing how gender-responsive budgeting and planning is done, that includes budgetary allocation of resources to programs that benefit women and men equally, and considers all other vulnerable groups. A detailed study across major sectors needs to be carried out to assess how gender is integrated, what specific actions are planned, what is being done and what are the outcomes and impacts on the ground. Continued commitment, advocacy and collaboration from all stakeholders will be essential to ensure the success of gender-inclusive climate policies in Tanzania.

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