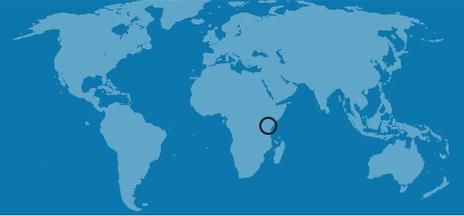


# TANZANIA

National Strategy on Gender and Climate Change



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*The document that will come out of this workshop is of utmost importance to our nation. It lays the foundation for agreeing on key actions and strategies to address climate change in the country and mainstream gender consideration to guarantee that women and men can participate in and benefit equally from climate change initiatives.”*

Sazi B. Salula, Permanent Secretary, Vice President's Office, Government of Tanzania

**Developed by:** Lorena Aguilar, François Rogers  
**Main Partners:** Vice President's Office, Tanzania  
**Participants:** 42 Participants from government ministries, UN, donors, indigenous- and civil society organizations  
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Tanzania is host to the epic migration of the wildebeest from the Serengeti National Park to the Maasai Mara National Reserve in Kenya—an annual phenomenon that is being affected by changing weather patterns and creating more dangers for the movement of animals. Within Eastern and Southern Africa, Tanzania has the greatest spread of forests, on which local communities depend for timber, non-timber forest products, as well as cash crops and employment (FAO, 2010). Gender equality took a step forward with the forward-looking Tanzanian Constitution and Bill of Rights, as well as the Tanzania Vision 2025 that aims to do away with gender and race imbalances. Despite its foresight in recognizing the gender aspects of development policy, the many of the country’s climate change and other policies are gender blind.

Tanzania’s National Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change is the result of collaboration between the IUCN Global Gender Office, the IUCN Office for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESARO) and its national country office in Tanzania, the Vice President’s Office in Tanzania, and other key national institutions in Tanzania. It was produced under the umbrella of the country’s National Climate Strategy and Action Plan, and linked to the development of Second National Communication to the UNFCCC.



### Overall Objective:

To ensure that Tanzania mainstreams gender considerations into policies, programs and strategies related to climate change so that both women and men can have access to, participate in, contribute to, and hence benefit from, climate change initiatives and efforts, taking into account the diverse needs, roles, and contributions of both men and women in sustainable development endeavours.

### Examples of Proposed Actions in Tanzania

<i>Priority Area</i>	<i>Action Involving Women</i>
 <b>Agriculture</b>	Improve efficiency of the water storage systems through construction/ rehabilitation of dams/charco dams and irrigation system in hands of the women
 <b>Water</b>	Empower women in urban and rural areas to harvest rainwater for domestic use where wells are contaminated, expensive or not accessible
 <b>Health</b>	Establish and strengthen/maintain links between women groups and local authority health officers to share information on development of diseases and curative measures
 <b>Energy</b>	Investment in research for new gender-sensitive energy technologies
 <b>Forests/REDD+</b>	Identify existing benefit-sharing schemes in and outside Tanzania to establish best practice for women
 <b>Integrated Coastal Management</b>	Prioritization of coastal women’s groups in provision of loans and credits for accessing appropriate technologies, with emphasis on seaweed farming, fish farming and aquaculture