

TANZANIA COUNTRY REPORT ON 53rd PLENARY ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION

LEVERAGING SOCIAL MEDIA TO ADVANCE WOMEN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN THE SADC REGION

1. SADC Member Parliaments to lobby their governments to grant tax rebates or subsidies on importation of digital gadgets to ease access to these devices by women and youth;

ANS.

The National ICT Policy of 2016 is currently under review and one of the issues considered is addressing accessibility of communication services to unserved and underserved areas which will ease device penetration and access by women and youth

2. PROMPTS SADC Member Parliaments to streamline parliamentary programs to allow for ICT inclusiveness and an enhanced engagement by women MPs, especially on fast-evolving issues such as social media

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The Ministry has prepared a National Communication Strategy in which, among other issues it has addressed the effective and safe use of social media

3. REAFFIRMS its commitment to contribute towards closing the digital gender divide existing in Southern Africa by facilitating programs at regional level which aim to sensitize MPs, especially women MPs, to be ICT literate and to promote participatory democracy by engaging citizens through online means

ANS

National ICT Policy, 2016 (under review) outlines the objective of closing digital divide in all minority groups including social diversity groups (women, youth and disabilities). To achieve the objective, the following has been done:

- a) Conducted country assessment in collaboration with other stakeholders to analyses and recommend policy measures and tools to Ensure equitable participation of gender and social diversity groups in developments and use of ICT;
Develop guideline to promote use and application of ICT products and services relevant to special group
4. SADC Member Parliaments to diligently perform their oversight role in the quest to ensure that their governments provide reliable electrical energy and internet connectivity infrastructure, especially in the rural areas, in order to bring social media digital platforms closer to the rural populations;

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The government through Digital Tanzania Project has recently signed contracts to construct over 730 communication towers of 3G and above in rural areas. In addition, there are about 636 more towers to be constructed through Rural Connectivity project, the contracts has just been signed.

5. SADC Member Parliaments to encourage their governments to lobby the mobile service providers to ensure that airtime and data tariffs are affordable to the generality of the citizens;

ANS.

The government is putting in place a conducive environment to promote investments in broadband communication infrastructure including expanding the National ICT Broadband Backbone (NICTBB), assigning more radio spectrum resources to service providers, and promoting competition among service providers with aim of improving affordability, accessibility and quality communication services. Moreover, the Government amend the Tel Traffic regulations of the electronic and Postal Communication EPOCA and official gazette in GN. NA. 425 of 23 June, 2023 purposely for women improvement on ICT matters

6. Parliaments to enact necessary cyber-security legislation to protect users especially women and girls who may be less technologically savvy due to the digital gender divide from falling victim of online fraud and online gender-based violence;

ANS.

Tanzania has enacted the Cybercrimes Act, 2015; E-Transactions Act, 2015; and The Personal Data Protection Act, 2022 all in order to have in place necessary cyber-

security legislations to protect internet and communication services' users. The Ministry in collaboration with Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups is performing a situational analysis to determine the gap in protecting women and girls among others in the cyber space. This includes potential initiatives for Child Online Protection.

7. To strengthen its response mechanism to gender based violence, including online violence, in each Member State holding elections in 2023 and 2024 and beyond, through the Forum's Election Observation Missions. This should be substantiated by documentation of both physical and online gender-based violence

ANS

The Ministry in collaboration with Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups is performing a situational analysis to determine the gap in protecting women and girls among others against online violence in the URT during all times even peak periods such as Elections and high population concentrated seasons.

8. SADC Member States to promote ICT literacy and education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels without discrimination to both male and female individuals in order to provide them with equal opportunities in life whilst leveraging on ICT resources; and

ANS

The Ministry continues to promote establishment and development of digital clubs/ICT Hubs/ICT Parks to support participation of youth in building of digital skills. 8 regional Innovation Centers will be built to promote digital skills and innovation

9. SADC PF Secretariat to organize further training, especially on managing social media contents.

ANS.

The Ministry is organizing a national media sector development annual forum which will be held in Dar es salaam December, 2023. The forum will address the challenges and success of new media particularly managing social media contents. The forum expected to attract local and international media stakeholders.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO DEMONSTRATE A WILLINGNESS TO DEAL WITH FOOD INSECURITY AND HUNGER ISSUES BY MAKING PROGRESS TOWARDS ALLOCATION OF 10 PERCENT OF THEIR DISCRETIONARY BUDGET TO THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN ORDER TO PROGRESSIVELY FULFILL THE MALABO COMMITMENT.

Tanzania is continuing to implement the Malabo commitment (2014 - 2025) by increasing the budget to the agriculture sector from TZS 954 billion in 2022/2023 financial year to TZS 970.8 billion in 2023/2024 which shows an increment of 26.4%. Despite the budgetary increase, Tanzania is far behind the Malabo commitment of allocating 10% of the national budget to the agriculture sector. Therefore, the Government has to continue setting funds and releasing the money to enhance the timely implementation of the intended commitment. Mainly most of the budget is allocated to research development; seed multiplication; development of irrigation infrastructure; Extension services and marketing infrastructure in order to increase production and productivity, ensure food and nutrition security and poverty reduction.

1.SADC parliaments to develop national and regional joint agriculture review platform

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As a country, we have the National Parliament Committee of Agriculture, Livestock and Water which is involved as a national and regional agriculture review platform. The platform discusses joint projects which is important for the prosperity of the agriculture sector especially in ensuring food security, job creation and income generation for the individual farmer as well as the economy as a whole.

2. SADC member states to leverage on and actualize the potential job creation from the agriculture sector by investing in the sector as it is critical to supporting economic growth and reducing poverty and food insecurity

ANS:

Tanzania among the countries with the youth population in the world. Youth and women are central to the sustainable food system transformation. Tanzania has a young population of 18 years median age, of which youth and children account for 33 percent and 44 percent of population respectively. With the median age of 18 years, this is a population preparing to enter the labour market but faces several challenges

including but not limited to: negative perception towards agriculture, limited agricultural entrepreneurial skills, poor access to land, limited accessibility to financial services, markets; and modern agricultural labour saving and digital technologies. To address these challenges, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Her Excellence Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan came up with an innovative programme known as Building a Better Tomorrow (BBT). BBT program intends to facilitate youth and women access to agricultural land, technology, finance and linkages to markets. The program is implemented under public-private partnership through block farming model. The program will create 1.5 million job direct and indirect by 2030 while contributing to food system resilience.

Implementation of CAADP Malabo declaration by increasing the allocation of Government expenditure to agriculture by 10% to focus on research development; seed multiplication; development of irrigation infrastructure; Extension services and marketing infrastructure. This increases production and productivity and ensures food security in the Region, poverty reduction and job creation

3. SADC member States to adopt Gender based Right to Food and Nutrition framework in all future review of Policies and Strategies.

ANS:

The right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has the physically and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement. The right to food protects the right of all human beings to be free from hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition.

There is admission in our Food and Nutrition Security frameworks (National Agriculture Policy, 2013; ASDP II and National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP 2021/22 - 2025/26), Women are slightly more food and nutrition insecure than men locally and both at regional level and globally. Unequal distribution of food to women in community leads to increased malnutrition, increase reproductive and maternal health risks and lower productivity. These factors diminish women's economic abilities, undermining gender equality and trapping women in a vicious circle of poverty and under-nutrition.

As a nation, the UR prepared a National Roadmap to Sustainable Food Systems Transformation by 2030. In this visionary national pathway to sustainable food system. It is intended to have renewed outlook into strategic six action pathways needed to build sustainable food systems that aims to make sure all Tanzanian have access to healthy diet and safe food, focusing on life-cycle and address all forms of malnutrition

The six transformative actionable pathways to sustainable food systems defined through multi-stakeholder framework are:

- i. Enhance Production and productivity in crop, livestock and fisheries;
- ii. Financing of agriculture and private sector involvement in the food systems;
- iii. Nutritious, healthy and safe food diets for all and school feeding programmes;
- iv. Climate change mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity protection;
- v. Resilient food systems and livelihoods; and
- vi. Sustainable food systems enablers including ICT, Gender, Environment, equity, R&D and political economy.

The implementation of the *National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) 2021–2025*, is geared at fighting against the triple burden of malnutrition – undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity. In operationalizing this action plan, Ministry of Agriculture has also developed, the Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Action Plan in which gender issue were mainstreamed.

Further, in ensuring nutritious, health and safe food diets for all citizen, the URT supports women and Youth run healthy agri-food enterprise and provide assistance to the most vulnerable. In this intervention, the government launched the Flagship Program known as Building a Better Tomorrow – Youth Initiatives- BBT- YIA which focuses to empower youth and women to join the agriculture sector for sustainable and improved livelihood.

4. Member states to seek cheaper alternative sources of fertilizers which small - scale farmers can afford to buy, thereby improving crop yields

ANS:

The short-term strategy is to encourage the private sector to source fertilizers from various sources at affordable prices. In addition, the Government has made an effort to support the Tanzania Fertilizer Company (TFC) enable importation from fertilizer manufacturer and distribute to farmers at relatively low price. TFC has contract with MADEEN company to supply a total of 25,000 MT of fertilizers where 15,000 tons of is DAP fertilizer and 10,000 tons of Urea fertilizer.

The long-term and sustainable strategies, the government continue create enabling environment for investment where Tanzania encourages various stakeholders within and outside Tanzania to invest in the construction of fertilizer manufacturing factories using the available local raw materials such as natural gas and coal. The sensitization aims to ensure fertilizer production within the country and distribute such fertilizers to farmers at a low cost.

Through the government effort, *Itracom Fertilizer Company Limited* from Burundi invested fertilizer factory worth approximately 180 Million US Dollars. ITRACOM company aim at installing fertilizer factories with capacity to producing 600,000 tons of

fertilizer per year via three lines. In addition, the company is installing one fertilizer mixing line (Blending) with the capacity to producing 200,000 tons of fertilizer per year and one line for producing 300,000 tons of agricultural lime per year.

Construction started in July, 2021 and the company started producing its fertilizers commonly known as FOMI OTESHA and FOMI KUZIA from October, 2022 using line one whose construction has been completed. Currently the factory produces approximately 200,000 tons of fertilizer per year and it is expected to produce more than 1,000,000 MT of fertilizer at its fully installed capacity by 2025.

More investors are invited to join hands to enhance agricultural transformation.

RESOLUTIONS ON ACCELERATING THE DOMESTICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SADC MODEL LAWS ON CHILD MARRIAGE AND GBV: GOOD PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

1. Encourages, SADC parliamentarians and parliaments to have consensus and commitment on the need to fight all forms of GBV, eradicate child marriage through domestication and implementation of the selected models laws

ANS.

Tanzania over the years has demonstrated its commitment to the protection of the children through establishment of the special Ministry for dealing with children matters and Gender Based Violence called the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Group in 2022 to accelerate the Government initiative to end GBV and child marriage in the Country. In 2021 the Government launched the National Accelerated Action and Investment Agenda for Adolescent Health and Wellbeing (NAIA-AHW2021/22 – 2024/25 to address challenges related on health and development of Adolescence boys and girls in 13 regions where there are unsatisfactory indicators on health, nutrition, GBV, opportunity to education and skill among adolescence. Before that, the government enacted ratified the Penal Code/Cap.16 R.E 2002), Anti-Trafficking of Persons Act 2008 and the Law of the Child.

Tanzania has developed the guideline on the establishment and strengthening of Gender Desks in Public Spaces, Medium and High Learning Institutions in 2023. Furthermore, the country keeps coordinating the Commemorations of important days

such as Women Day, African Childs Day and 16 Days Campaign against Gender Violence 2009 respectively to prevent GBV among adolescence in Tanzania.

2. Encourages, SADC Governments to adopt the holistic and multisectoral approach to child marriage, sexual reproductive health rights and GBV in view of the crucial and complementary role of the different stakeholders to constitute both states and non-state actors

ANS

The protection of the rights and well-being of Women, Children, Elderly and other vulnerable group in Tanzania has continued to be a priority area in the implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) (2017/18 – 2021/2022). The plan was aimed at reducing all forms of violence against Women and Children by 50 percent by the year 2021/22. This plan was developed based on National, Regional and International Programs and Agreements including: International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979); United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989); Sustainable Development Goals (2015); The Africa We Want Agenda (2063); African Convention on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1989); Women and Gender Development Policy (2000); National Child Development Policy (2008); National Development Vision (2025); Five -Year National Development Plan II (2016/17-2020/21); the Manifesto of the Revolutionary Party (2015); The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol of 2006, that set forth to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities. This Action Plan involved multisectoral Ministries and various Stakeholders in its implementation. In 2021 the Government launched the National Accelerated Action and Investment Agenda for Adolescent Health and Wellbeing (NAIA-AHW2021/22 – 2024/25 to address challenges related on health and development of Adolescence boys and girls.

3. Encourages, SADC members state to prioritize school re-entry for pregnant and marriage girls, repeal existing discriminatory laws and policies which burn, prevent or discourage married and pregnant girls from attending schools and integrate comprehensive sex education in the education curriculum

ANS.

The government has issued an Education Circular no. 02 of the year 2021 regarding the return to school of students who interrupted studies in Primary and Secondary education for various reasons. This step is the implementation of the Tanzania Education Vision which directs every Tanzanian to get an education and have knowledge, skills, competence, ability and a positive attitude to contribute to the development of the nation;

4. Urges SADC Member states to develop and implement strategies for awareness and disseminate messages on the prevention of GBV and child marriage bearing in mind the need to develop advocacy materials which are adapted to local languages for better assimilations

ANS

Tanzania through Implementation of National Plan of Action for ending Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) Conducts various campaign for ending violence against women and children, such as Commemoration of 16 Days of Activism Campaign on 25th November to 10th December each year for the aims of creating awareness to the community on issues of Gender Based Violence where the total number of 15,000 people reached in 09 region through Gender Caravan implemented by November, 2022. Other campaign including “Twende Pamoja, Ukatili Tanzania Sasa Basi”; “Zero Tolerance”; “Mimi ni Msichana, Najitambua Elimu Ndio Mpango Mzima”; na “Kipepeo” for the aim of creating awareness to the community;.

In 2021 the Government in collaboration with stakeholders have conducted a mass campaign to end FGM and Child Marriage in 3 regions of Mara, Manyara and Dodoma. The Campaign involve political leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders and children in schools in which leaders were advocated on the ending FGM as one of dangerous practices for women and girls on their health and dignity. The education for children targeted on their education development by asking them to concentrate in education instead of starting early sexual practices. A total of 234 community leaders and 23,708 children were reached during the campaign in 3 regions. In June 2022 the Government prepared the Guideline for Establishment of Children Protection Desks in primary and secondary school in Tanzania. Until September, 2023 a total of 1,890 Desks have been formulated in the different school in 13 regions. Those Desk is platform for children to learn procedures of reporting child abuses cases and report them at required place timely. Together with those Desks, the Government also established 592 children junior Councils to provide children un opportunity to give their opinions and concerns freely and taken care by responsible government structures immediately.

5. Calls upon SADC governments to ensure adequate budget allocations and to promote innovative financing means to achieve sexual and reproductive health rights and early child marriage and GBV

ANS

Tanzania has continue to budget for implementation of issues regarding Reproductive Health rights, Child Marriages and GBV/VAC. The country through cooperation with stakeholders and Development partners has initiate and developed various programmes on elimination of GBV/VAC

RESOLUTIONS ON THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN PROMOTING GENDER AND CLIMATE JUSTICE AGENDA IN THE SADC REGION

1. SADC national Parliaments to curb corporate impunity through strong legislation at national level

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism shall continue to review the legislation governing investments in natural resources namely the Wildlife Conservation Act, Cap. 283, the Tanzania National Parks Act, Cap. 282, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Act, Cap. 282 and the Forest Act, Cap. 323 so as to introduce strong measures that will help to curb corporate impunity to enhance socioeconomic development among her citizens.

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN PROMOTING GENDER AND CLIMATE JUSTICE AGENDER

1. Urge members states to pass legislation that promotes the use of clean energy in order to mitigate climate change.

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Implementation status: Tanzania has enacted the Environmental Management Act that promotes Environmental Conservation including the use of clean energy in order to mitigate climate change. Also has numerous of policies, strategies and plans including the National Climate Change Response strategy promotes the use of clean energy to mitigate climate change. For example, the national climate change response strategy promotes to development of less carbon-intensive and climate change-resilient energy infrastructures, promotes the adoption of energy-efficient technologies, and enhances climate-related assessment for industrial development.

2. SADC member States to consider climate change as a business opportunity. In this regard, implore SADC parliamentarians to endeavour to persuade their governments to invest in youth innovation for mitigation and adaptive measures such as production of solar panels, water harvesting equipment and energy conservation appliances, among others;

ANS

Tanzania implemented the project called Adapting to climate change in Lake Victoria Basin (ACCLVB) whereby the project constructed solar-powered underground boreholes and rainwater harvesting technologies in Ng'haya Village. The constructed solar-powered underground boreholes are used by smallholder farmers for irrigation in income generating activities, especially horticulture activities, either rainwater harvesting technologies support Primary schools found in the village.

Also Tanzania has National Carbon Trading Guidelines and Regulations (2022) that promote Carbon trading as a business for local communities that benefit from the selling of carbon credits to existing Companies dealing with carbon trading including Carbon Tanzania.

3. SADC member States to have climate change solutions that address challenges and threats to women's livelihoods, health and safety

ANS

Tanzania has adopted the national climate change response strategy that promotes gender mainstreaming as solutions that address challenges and threats to women's livelihoods, health and safety.

4. SADC national Parliaments to take pragmatic actions in the form of voting for budgets which enhance funding towards climate change mitigation actions

ANS

Tanzania through the office of VPO has adopted the guidelines for integrating climate change Adaption into National Sectorial Policies, Plans and Programs (2012) including Medium Term Expenditures (MTEF) and budget.

5. To take measures to capacitate SADC Parliamentarians to advocate for the full operationalization and resourcing of the loss and damage facility so that countries within the region that suffer from the effects of climate change do not agonize from increased debt burden in their quest to reconstruct infrastructure damaged by these extreme weather events;

ANS

Tanzania conduct periodic seminars for the members of the Parliament on climate change issues including loss and damage associated with climate change. Also there is a National Position for twenty-eight Conference of Parties (COP28) that promotes Loss and Damage Fund should be in grants rather than loans

6. Parliamentarians in the SADC Region to advocate for concessional or grant financing for climate change, rather than embracing commercial loans

ANS

Tanzania promotes concessional or grant financing for climate change at the conference of the Parties through National Position that is aligned to the Africa and G77 & China Positions in all the negotiations. All the climate financing from climate funds and Global Environmental Fund (GEF), Adaption Fund (AF) that supports climate actions are in the form of grant not commercial loans

7. SADC member States to integrate climate change solutions into programmes that are aimed at addressing barriers to gender equality

ANS

Tanzania has adopted National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) that promotes gender mainstreaming in spectral policies, plans and programs including gender equality, gender balance, gender equity and gender responsiveness climate policies, plan and programs.

8. Member States to enhance gender-sensitive investments in adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building initiatives

ANS

Tanzania has implemented a number of projects including Ecosystem-Based Adaption (EBARR) for Rural Resilience in Tanzania and Reversing Land Degradation Trends and increasing Food Security (LDSF) in Degraded Ecosystems of Semi-Arid Areas of Tanzania that promotes gender –sensitive investments in adoption , mitigation, technology transfer and capacity- building initiatives.

9. That the SADC Parliamentary Forum, in collaboration with its member Parliaments, facilitates parliamentary institutional capacity building programmes so as to enable SADC Parliaments to provide a strong mechanism for ongoing parliamentary scrutiny, especially as it relates to women and climate change programmes

ANS

Tanzania promotes institutional capacity-building programmes so as to enable SADC Parliamentary to provide a strong mechanism for ongoing Parliamentary security, especially as it relates to women and climate change programmes.

10. Parliamentarians in the SADC Region to leverage on their representative role and provide a knowledge link with women constituents as a vital facet of their countries' gender sensitive response and resilience to climate change

ANS

Tanzania enhances the leverage of the representative role and provides a knowledge link with women constituents as a vital faces of their countries' gender sensitive and resilience to climate change through gender mainstreaming in climate policies, plans and strategies.

11. The need for SADC Parliamentarians to take all necessary measures to promote the voice of women in the climate change discourse and for the inclusion of women's priorities and needs such as water, food security, agriculture, energy, health, disaster management and conflict, ought to be reflected in the development planning and funding processes for climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience;

ANS

Tanzania promote the voice of women's priorities and needs such as a water, food security, agriculture, energy, health, disaster management and conflict which ought to be reflected in the development planning and funding processes for climate change adoption, mitigation and resilience that is why has mainstreamed gender issues in environment and climate change policies, plans and programmes.

12. SADC parliamentarians to advocate for improvement in early warning systems for various extreme weather events

ANS

Tanzania in collaborates with other stakeholders such as the Tanzania Metrological Authority (TMA) in early warning systems for various extreme weather events that inform environment and climate change decision for adoption and mitigation

13. As a best practice, ENCOURAGES national Parliaments to set up caucuses or clubs that will sustain the climate change discourse in Parliamentary for a

ANS

Tanzania has adopted the national climate change response strategy (2021) that provides for setting up setting up caucuses or clubs that will sustain climate change.