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10TH GLOBAL FORUM
ON GENDER STATISTICS

1-3 OCTOBER 2025
TBILISI, GEORGIA

TANZANIA GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT SURVEY 2024

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History Tanzania Gender and Environment Survey

Introduction

2 October 2025

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Introduction

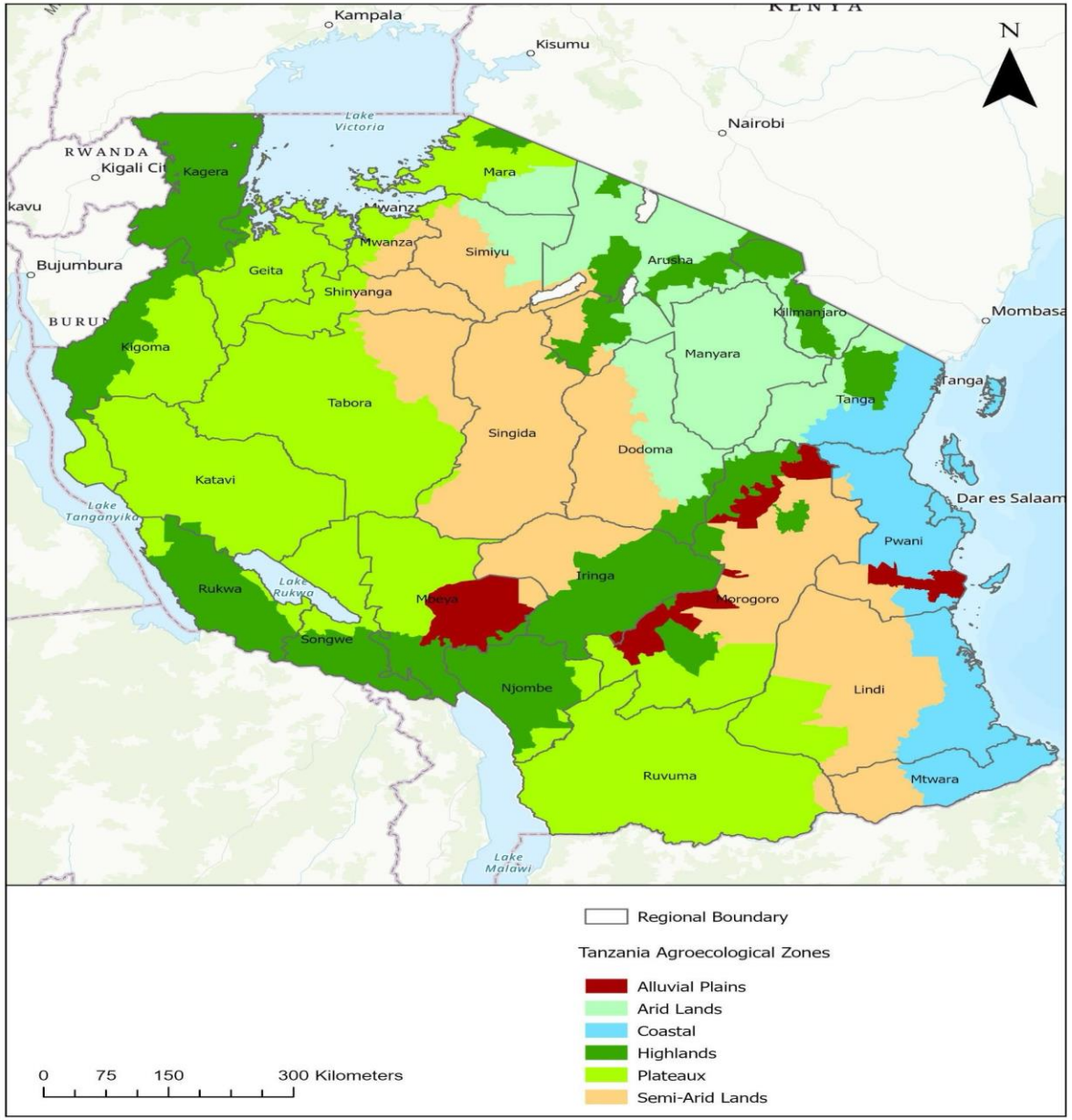
The 2024 Tanzania Gender and Environment Survey (TGES) is a comprehensive national household survey exploring the relationship of women and men with the environment.

The 2024 TGES was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Vice President's Office and the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups. The survey was supported by UN Women and guided by their framework.

History of the Tanzania Gender and Environment Survey

- The 2024 Tanzania Gender and Environment Survey is the first of its kind conducted in Tanzania.
- The survey provide baseline data for measuring and evaluating national and international plans related to environmental conditions and climate change, with the integration of gender issues at the national level, in both urban and rural areas, and across six (6) agricultural ecological zones namely alluvial plains, arid land, coastal, highlands, plateaus and semi arid lands.
- Findings from this survey will provide estimates data for national and global monitoring frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the National Tanzania Vision 2050, the East Africa Vision 2050, the Southern Africa Development Community Vision 2050 and Agenda 2063 The Africa we Want.

Distribution of the Six (6) Agro - Ecological Zones in the TGES Survey, 2025



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Pretest, Main Survey Training and Data Collection

- **Main Survey Training:**
  Training started from May 5th to 13th 2025, with 19 supervisors, 19 drivers, and 57 enumerators 34 of whom were women and 23 men.

- **Pretest:**
  The pretest was conducted over one day in the Dodoma Region and covered selected areas in both rural and urban settings.

- **Data collection**

Data collection was organized into eight zones (as illustrated on the map) each consisting of 3 enumerators, 1 supervisor, and 1 driver.

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Sample Design

Sampling Frame: 2022 Tanzania Population and Housing Census

First Stage: 325 clusters selected and grouped into six (6) agricultural ecological zones (alluvial plains, arid lands, coastal, highland plateau and semi arid lands) using satellite imagery (GIS/Satellite Imagery).

Second Stage: 15 households selected from each cluster. In total, 4,875 households selected.

Third Stage: 2 participants (one male and one female) aged 18 years and above from each selected household. These two participants will take part in individual interviews using a personal questionnaire.

TGES: Questionnaires

A. Basic information of the individual respondent

B. Risk of disasters, preparedness to face them, and consequences

- experienced or witnessed disasters in the past 12 months.

C: Awareness and preparedness to deal with the impacts of climate change

D: Awareness and preparedness for climate change-related impacts

E. Agriculture and land use

F: Environment-related questions

G: Ownership of resources

H: Decision-making and freedom of movement

Results of Household and Individual Interviews

Household Interviews	
Households selected	4,800
Households occupied	4,755
Households interviewed	4,743
Response rate	99.7
Eligible women	4,743
Women interviewed	4,031
Response rate	85.0
Eligible men	4,743
Men interviewed	2,813
Response rate	59.3

Impact on climate change

On 3 December 2023, heavy rainfall trigged mudslides, flash floods and land slides emanating from mount Hanang affecting Katesh Township (Hanang District) Manyara Region

Impact of climate change

Some areas are experiencing changes in climate, evidenced by increasing temperature trends characterized by incidences of the highest ever recorded temperature mostly observed over the last decade which affects crops and livestock.

Impact of climate change

Infrastructure such as road, bridges, communication networks, and homes were damaged due to heavy rainfall

Degraded agricultural/ grazing land in Ngarash village in Monduli District due to heavy rainfall

Submerged houses and tree in Lake Tanganyika caused by flooding and rising water level

Impact of climate change

Effect of floods on public transport in Dar es Salaam

Intersection of gender and climate change

- Pre existing inequalities; Women have limited access to and control of environmental goods and services; author have low participation in decision-making
- Differential role and responsibilities; women are more responsible for activities which are related to the environment
- High exposure to certain risks (health, nutrition, safety)
- Less access to adaptive tools; fewer land right, less access to financial services, less participation in decision making
- During extreme weather such as droughts and floods, women tend to work more to secure household livelihoods. This will leave less time for women to access training and education, develop skills or earn income.
- socio-cultural norms and childcare responsibilities prevent women from migrating or seeking refuge in other places when a disaster occur. This situation put more burden on women.

Recommendations

- Mainstreaming gender in all climate data collection; ensure that survey, disaster risk assessment outcomes collect sex disaggregated data
- Set gender specific targets and indicators in climate plan; such as adaptation plan, disaster response plan should include indicators such as female headed household, women in leadership role in climate governance.
- Focus on reducing structural gender inequalities; priority should be given on data related to productive asserts (land ownership, land rights), access to credit, and also education for girls should be given priority.
- Flexible social protection system; insurance, relief programs should be gender sensitive. Statistics will help to show data gap
- Strengthen data systems and partnerships. In order to fill existing data gap especially environmental statistics we need to encourage international agencies and universities
- Invest in early warning, health systems and infrastructure that reduce burdens.ie water infrastructure, flood shelters designed accounting for women safety and mobility

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