

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

12th Meeting of the EG - ECCS


Tanzania's Experience on
Integrating Climate and Gender Statistics

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1. Introduction

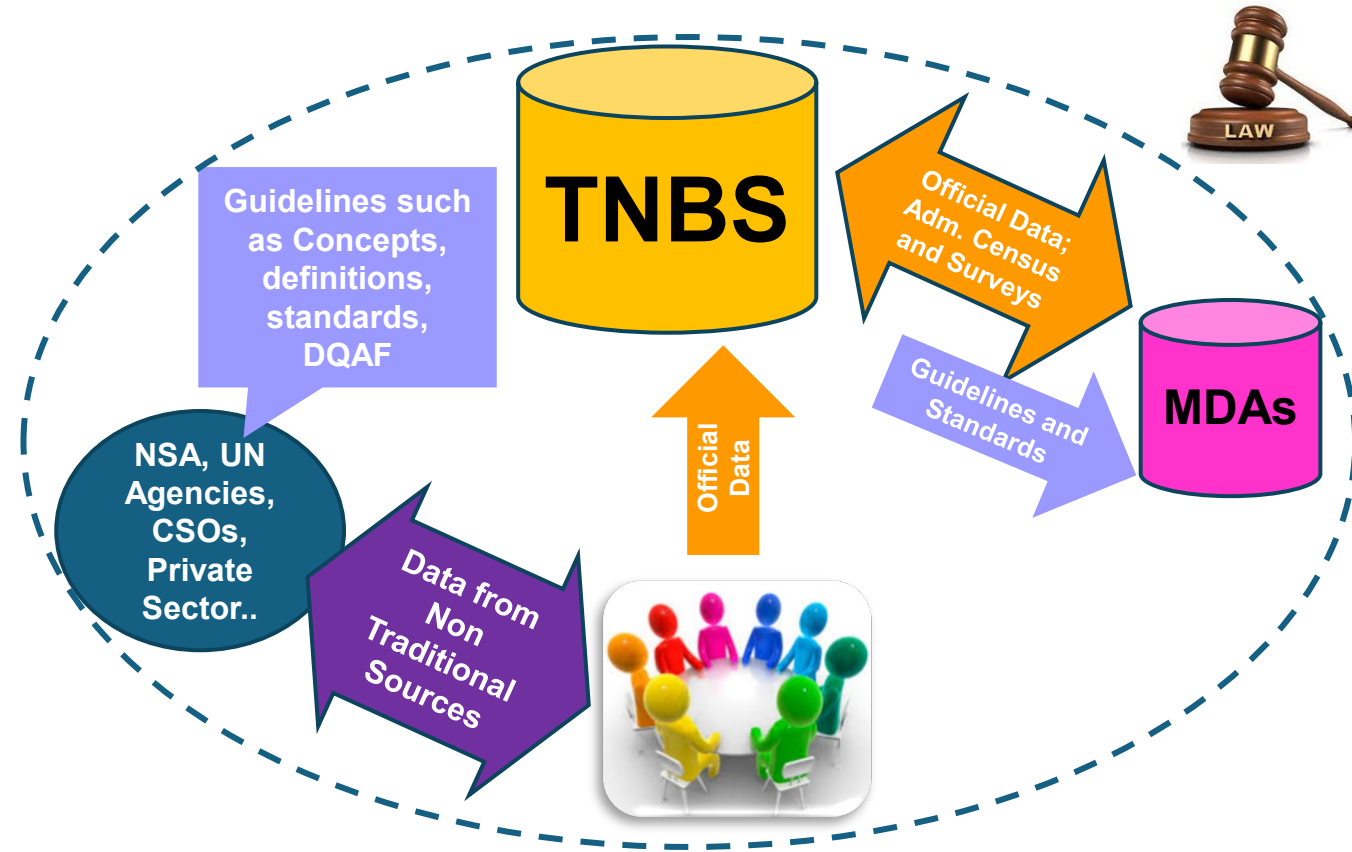
Why integrate climate change & gender statistics?

- ❑ Climate risks and environmental burdens affect women and men differently across sectors, locations and livelihoods,
- ❑ Due to socially constructed norms and roles (gender stereotypes) developed by the community, specifically in Africa; women are more reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods than men,
 - ❑ **Example:** 55.5% of households in Tanzania rely on firewood as the main source of energy for cooking;
 - ❑ **Degraded environment:-** such as Deforestation implies women have to walk further to collect firewood; have limited access to education and other productive activities and may be exposed to the risk of gender-based violence in isolated areas.
- ❑ Integration of climate and gender statistics facilitates availability of disaggregated data for evidence based decisions to **improve policy formulation, effective interventions and accelerates inclusive development agendas,**

2. Institutional Set-up and National Context of Data Ecosystem

Environment and Climate change statistics synthesize data from **multiple sources** compiled by **various institutions** using **different methodologies**.

Main data sources include: **administrative records; censuses; household and enterprise surveys; remote sensing and scientific research**



3. Policies and Legal Frameworks related to Gender and Climate Change

- ❑ Tanzania has established a robust policies and legal frameworks to integrate gender aspects into environmental and climate-related initiatives;
- ❑ The frameworks recognizes the role of men and women as agents of change if they proportionately participate in climate change adaptation and mitigation measures;
- ❑ National Climate Change Response Strategy 2021-2026 (<https://www.ncmc.go.tz/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/National-Climate-Change-Response-Strategy.pdf>)
- ❑ National Strategy on Gender and Climate Change (https://genderclimatetracker.org/sites/default/files/Resources/tanzania_ccgap_original.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com)
- ❑ National Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender into Environmental Management - Working towards gender equality through gender-responsive national environmental policy, laws, strategies, plans and budget (https://www.vpo.go.tz/uploads/publications/sw-1592644210-THE-NATIONAL-GUIDELINES-FOR-MAINSTREAMING-GENDER-INTO-ENVIRONMENT.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com)
- ❑ **National Clean Cooking Strategy 2024-2034; to achieve 80% clean cooking access by 2034** through a mix of enabling policies, public awareness, financing, and partnerships ([https://www.nishati.go.tz/uploads/documents/en-1717244388-NATIONAL%20CLEAN%20COOKING%20STRATEGY%20\(2024-2034\).pdf](https://www.nishati.go.tz/uploads/documents/en-1717244388-NATIONAL%20CLEAN%20COOKING%20STRATEGY%20(2024-2034).pdf)).

4. Snapshot of Climate Change and Gender in Tanzania



Total Population

61,741,120

Urban

21,544,623

Rural

40,196,497



Male

30,053,130

Urban

10,333,679

Rural

19,719,451



Female

31,687,990

Urban

11,210,944

Rural

20,477,046

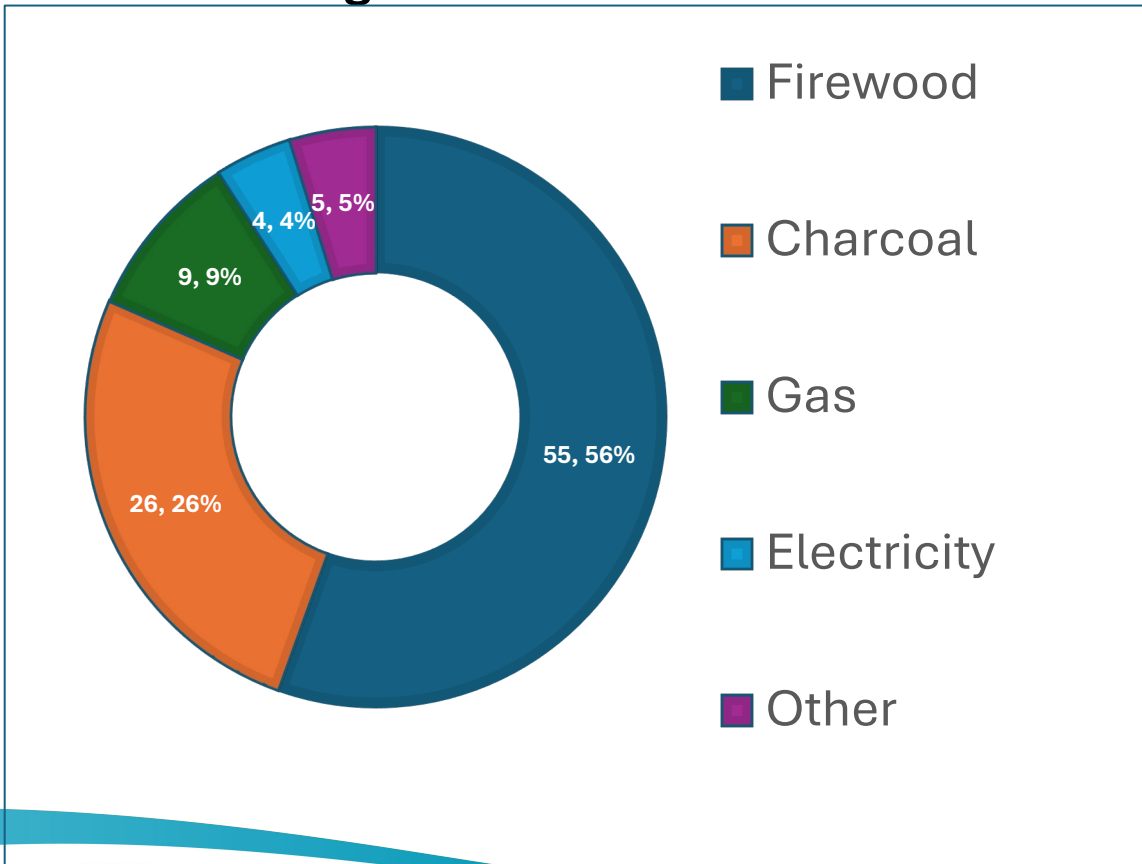
Implication:

- ❑ A larger population (61.7 M) in 2022 with Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate of 3.2%. Increases demand for natural resources; **land, water, energy, and food;**
- ❑ Women (51% of Total Population), are often the main food producers and water/energy collectors, **face a heavier workload.**
- ❑ Tanzania cannot achieve the Agenda 2030 if this part of its population is left behind.

4. Snapshot of Climate Change and Gender in Tanzania

□ Clean cooking access (PHC, 2022)

% of Households - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

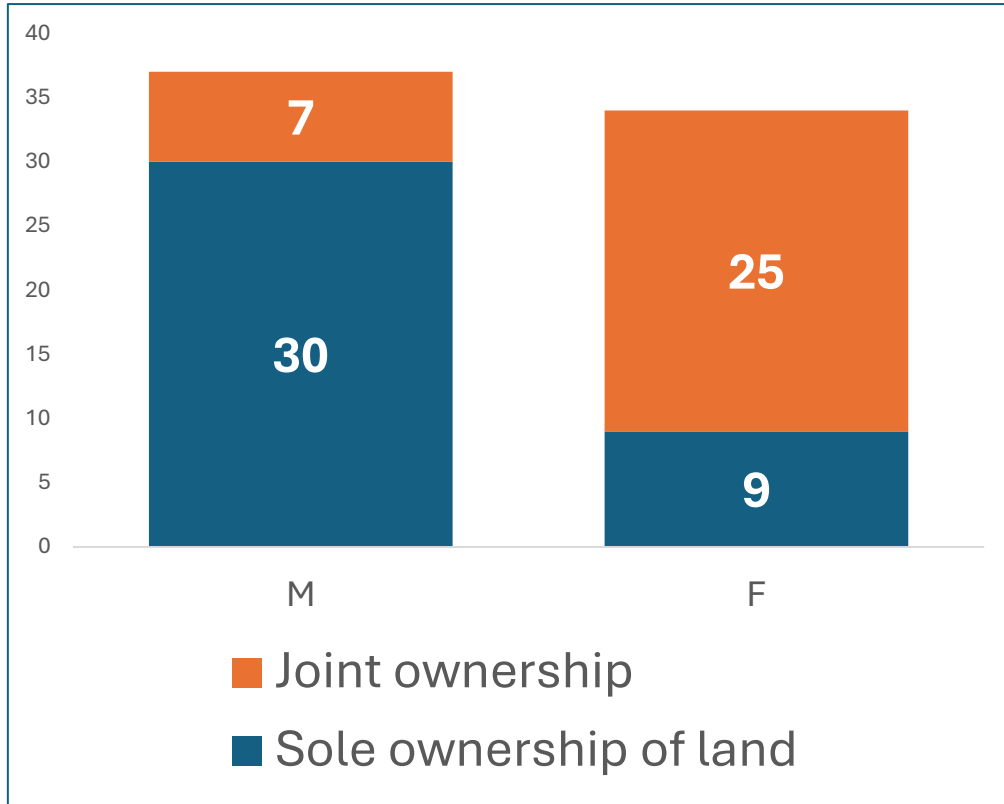


Implication:

- women and girls spend substantial time for collecting firewood as one of their core household roles;
- Increased health risks and reducing time for participation in productive activities.
- Replacing polluting fuels is both a climate mitigation and gender-health intervention; **lower emissions from fuel switching**

4. Snapshot of Climate Change and Gender in Tanzania


% of Land ownership (by sex)



Implication:

- ❑ Without secure land rights, women are less able to invest in long-term adaptation (trees, soil conservation, irrigation),
- ❑ Have limited access to climate finance tied to land, less able to pay for adaptation or to recovery after climate shocks,
- ❑ 60% of Employed women are farmers with less access to land are less likely to adopt Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) — lowering both food security and adaptive capacity

5. Advancements on the Nexus between Climate and Gender Statistics

- ❑ **Adopted Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators** as a standardized baseline framework in national planning for climate change statistics and indicators.
 - ❑ Strengthened partnership between NBS, VPO–DoE, sector MDAs, and UN agencies in issues related to TA, finance and data use.
 - ❑ Mainstreamed gender aspects into climate policy frameworks and plan of action in transformative sectors such as Agriculture, water, health, education and others;
 - ❑ Embed climate gender-relevant questions into PHC, household and establishment surveys such as DHS, HBS and others,
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5. Advancements on the Nexus between Climate and Gender Statistics

Conducted Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Survey, 2021 in collaboration with UN Women and OECD

(https://www.nbs.go.tz/uploads/statistics/documents/en-1705486734-SIGI_Tanzania_Survey_Report.pdf),

- ❑ a key tool to understand how social norms, laws, and practices constrain women's empowerment and gender equality.
- ❑ Preparation of **environment and climate change statistics thematic report based on 2022 PHC**, mainstreaming Gender Perspectives and
- ❑ Conducted Tanzania Gender and Environment Statistics Survey (**TGES, 2025**) in collaboration with UN Women

5. Advancements on the Nexus between Climate and Gender Statistics

The 2022 Population and Housing Census



Environment/Climate Change related questions used in the **Main Census Questionnaire**

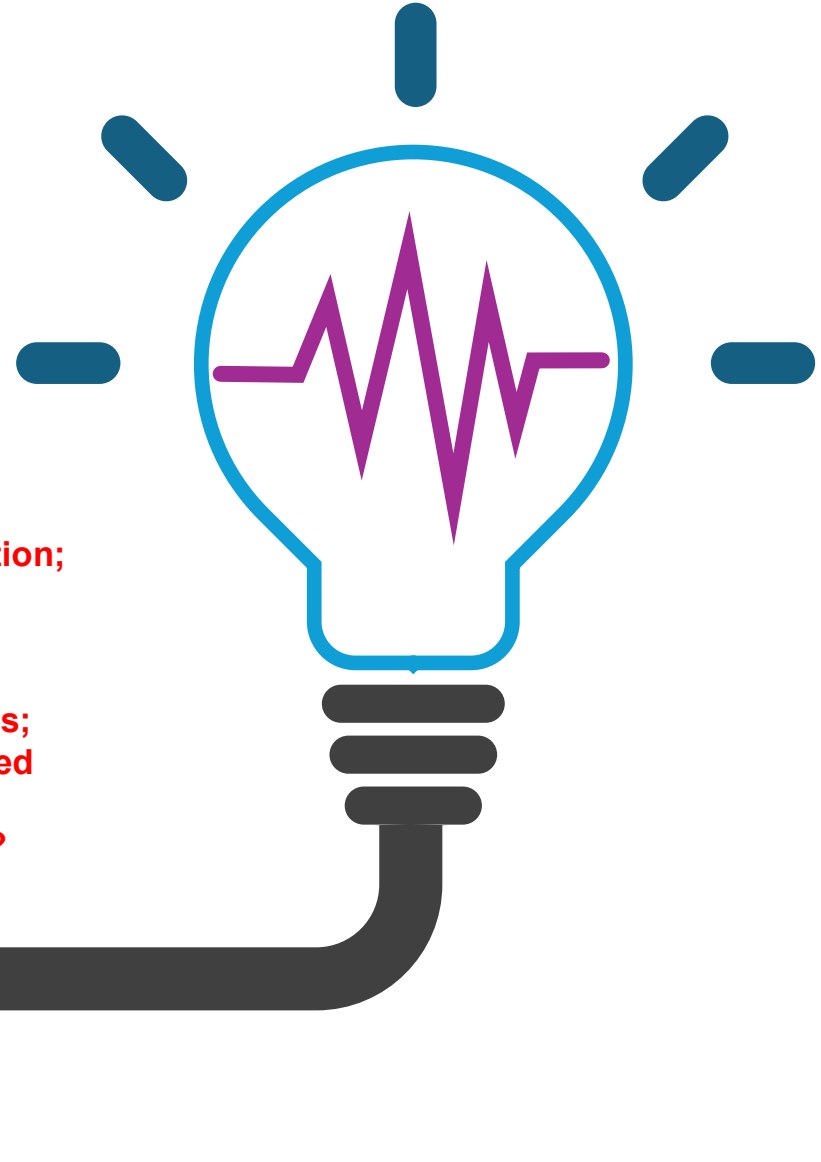
- i. What is the main source of drinking water for this household?
- ii. What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?
- iii. What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?
- iv. What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household?
- v. How does the household dispose solid waste?
- vi. Which authorities usually collect waste from your household?**
- vii. Does your household usually sort kitchen waste, plastic waste, glass waste, metal waste and electronic waste?**
- viii. What is the main method that is used by your household to dispose E-Waste?**

The 2022 Population and Housing Census

5. Advancements on the Nexus between Climate and Gender Statistics


Environment/Climate Change related questions used in the **Community Questionnaire**

- i. What is the main source of drinking water used by this facility (Education/Health facilities/Special Centres)?
- ii. What kind of toilet facility do pupils/students/customers usually use?
- iii. How many toilet stances/drop holes used by pupils/students?
- iv. Does this facility have permanent/temporary hand washing facilities?
- v. What is the main source of electricity used by this facility?
- vi. Which methods are used by your health facility to dispose waste?
- vii. Does this Hamlet/Mtaa/Shehia have/bordered with the following environment? (River or Stream; Lake; Sea/Ocean; Dam; Forest; Grazing land; Land for Cultivation; National Park/Game Reserve/Reserved Area/Tourism/antiquities)
- viii. Does this community have any knowledge about climate change? (Yes or No)
- ix. How does the current climate change differ from that of over past 10 years? (Temperature increases; Temperature decreases; Rain increases; Rain decreases; Change in rain seasons; Increased sea level; Increased lake/Dam level ; Increased lake/Dam level; No change)
- x. Did this Hamlet/Mtaa/Shehia experience any of the following in the past 5 years? (Drought; Floods; Cyclones; Earthquakes; Landslides)




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6. Key Recommendations

- ❑ **Strengthen Data Integration in NSDS:** Ensure the 2030 PHC and household surveys include environment, climate and gender modules
 - ❑ **Enhance Institutional Collaboration:** Foster stronger partnerships between NSOs, MDA and NSA. Develop clear data-sharing protocols to harmonize administrative, survey, and geospatial data on climate and gender
 - ❑ **International Frameworks and Standards:** Countries should consider using the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators which are in line with the FDES and IPCC-based framework as a guide in development of environment and climate change indicators
 - ❑ **Capacity Building & Awareness:** For instance, gendered stereotypes defined by society and to put proper mechanisms of collecting information which can amplify the existing situation at community level for proper interventions, to reduce gender inequality and increase gender empowerment
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6. Conclusion

- ❑ **Growing Recognition:** Tanzania has made notable progress in recognizing the importance of linking climate change and gender dimensions in its statistical and policy frameworks.
 - ❑ **Policy Relevance:** Integrating climate and gender statistics enhances evidence-based policymaking, contributing to more effective climate adaptation, gender empowerment, and progress toward SDGs.
 - ❑ **Data Gaps Remain:** Despite advances, significant gaps persist in availability, quality and disaggregation of data that capture gender-differentiated climate impacts.
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Asanteni!
Thank you!
Q&A

