

GENDER and urban poverty in TANZANIA

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September 2011

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- **GENDER GLOSSARY**
- Gender architecture in Tanzania
- Gender and urbanisation in selected sectors in Tanzania
 - Economic participation & survival
 - Health & survival
 - Education
 - Political & Public sector
 - Access to land
 - Access to justice
 - Water
 - Global gender inequality
- Concluding remarks



GENDER AND URBANISATION

GENDER GLOSSARY and its ASPECTS

- **Sex**: refers to the biological characteristics / differences which define humans as female or male, such as reproductive organs, chromosomes or hormones.
- **Gender**: The culturally specific set of characteristics that identifies the social behaviour of women and men and the relationship between them
- **Gender relations**: Is a concept that is used to explain the unequal power relations between men and women, which has brought about a system called 'patriarchy'
- **Gender Analysis**: A systematic way of looking at the different roles of women and men in any activity, institution or policy and at the different impacts of these on women and men.



GENDER GLOSSARY..

- **Gender division of labour (GDL):** Refers to the different work that women and men generally do within the inside the home, community and in public, and includes tasks/activities that are mostly carried out by men and women.
- **Gender-blind:** A perspective which does not recognize the differences between women and men.
- **Gender Equity:** The process of being fair to women and men. The goal of gender equity moves beyond equality of opportunity by requiring transformative change



GENDER GLOSSARY ...

- ***Gender-blind*: A perspective which does not recognize the differences between women and men**
- ***Gender Equality* : Gender balance refers to quantitative participation of women and men, but does not necessarily imply qualitative participation of women and men**
- ***Gender balance*: This notion refers to numerical equality between women and men**



GENDER GLOSSARY

- ***Gender Mainstreaming:*** The process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels.
- ***Gender-Sensitive:*** Refers to ideas, initiatives or actions that take into account the particularities pertaining to the lives of both women and men.
- ***Gender stereotyping:*** Refers to people's perceptions and attitudes created by the socialisation process, which perpetuate discrimination, which are sometimes leads to gender bias and blindness in understanding women.



GENDER GLOSSARY

- ***Patriarchy:*** In its wider definition, refers to social relations which manifest and institutionalize male dominance over women and children in the family, and the extension of male dominance over women in society in general.
- ***Sex-Disaggregated Data or 'Gender-disaggregated data :*** refers to the collection and separation of statistics and data .
- ***Gender Budgeting or Gender Responsive Budgeting:*** Gender Budgeting is a strategy to influence planning and budgetary processes to respond to the practical and strategic gender needs of men and women, children (girls and boys) in areas of accessibility to livelihood resources and social services such as health, education, water, etc.....



GENDER GLOSSARY

- ***Gender Relations:*** Constitute, and are constructed by, a range of institutions such as the family, legal systems, or the market. Gender relations are hierarchical relations of power between women and men and tend to disadvantage women.
- ***Empowerment:*** The process and end-result of improvement in autonomy through various means such as access to knowledge, skills and training. It is the inner will and ability to change a given situation positively.
- ***Inter-sectional:*** A tool for analysis, advocacy and policy development that addresses multiple discriminations and helps us understand how different sets of identities impact on access to rights and opportunities

Gender is...

- ***Relational*** – women and men do not live in isolation.
- ***Hierarchical*** – differences established between women and men often attribute greater importance and value to “masculine” characteristics.
- ***Historical*** – gender norms are nurtured by factors that change over time and space because they can be modified.
- ***Contextually specific*** – Gender relations vary depending on ethnicity, culture, age, sexual orientation, religion and other factors.
- ***Institutionally structured*** – social relations are supported by values, legislation, religion, etc.

Important notes on gender norms



- Religious or cultural traditions often define and justify distinct roles and expected behaviours of men and women.
- Many members of society (male and female) consider gender norms to be the “natural order of things”.
- Attempts to change gender norms may be contested if not addressed properly.

Change requires short-, medium- and long-term strategies!

The Gender architecture in Tanzania -2-

- **Gender Mainstreaming:**
- By definition is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all sectors and at all levels.
- Gender mainstreaming and empowerment are strategies that can address inequality and improve public service outcomes.
 - Empowerment depends on the sector selected (political, economic, health, education----- etc
- .

GENDER AND THE URBANISATION PROCES

- The urbanization process itself is shaped by gender roles and relations. For instance the scale and nature of migration into urban areas in is much influenced by decisions in rural households about who should migrate and for what reason at the end it affects the family/society structure- the urbanization tends to change the gender norms and roles.

GLOBAL GENDER INEQUALITY

- The majority of the world's poor are women
 - 70 % of the 1.3 billion people who live in extreme poverty, on less than one \$ a day, are women and girls.
 - Two-thirds of children denied primary education is girls, and 75 % of the world's 876 million illiterate adults are women.
 - More than half a million women die in pregnancy and childbirth annually: of these deaths, 99 % are in developing countries. In parts of Africa, maternal mortality rates(MMR) are 1 in 16.
 - Women hold only 14 % of parliamentary seats worldwide, and only eight per cent of the world's cabinet ministers are women.

Source of information: UNIFEM, Progress of the World's Women

The Gender architecture in Tanzania

✓ TANZANIA POLICY & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK ON GENDER

- Tanzania has ratified international human rights instruments
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and other human rights instruments
- Constitutional of Tanzania: discrimination on the basis of gender is prohibited.
- Policy: Vision 2025 aims to attain “gender equality and the empowerment of women in all socio-economic and political relations and cultures
- Strategy. The 2005 National Strategy for Gender Development specifies how gender mainstreaming is to be implemented
- National Plan of Action to Combat Violence Against Women and Children (2001-2015)

✓ Mandated ministry to execute gender : MCDGC

- 2000 Gender policy
- All MDA’ must have the GFP
- GMPWG in place to ensure gender mainstreaming in all MDA’s.

✓ CSO whistle blowing

- Gender in selected sectors

GENDER IN SELECTED SECTORS IN TANZANIA-1-

● ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

- Tanzania Ranked # 52 globally, out of 134 countries in terms of Women's economic participation.

(Source of information: The World economic forum (2009)

- women constituted 24.7% of paid employees, 42.3% of unpaid helpers, and 53.9% of agricultural labour force and only 20% of self employed category.

(Source of information: 2005 The African Gender and Development Index (AGDI).

- 17.8 million Economically active people, 16.9 million are considered employed, and of these, women constitute 50.6 %.

- women constitute 4.0% in paid jobs formal or informal compared to men 9.8%

- The unemployment rate is estimated at 5.4 percent of economically active people and, by this definition, 57.5 % of unemployed are women.

- Overall labour force participation rate of women is – at 80.7 %– slightly higher than that of men 79.6 %

(Source of information: Gender & Growth Assessment Report)

GENDER IN SELECTED SECTORS IN TANZANIA -2-

● HEALTH & SURVIVAL

○ Tanzania Ranked # 105 globally, out of 134 countries in terms of health & survival(*Source of information: The World economic forum 2009*)

● Maternal Mortality(MMR):

○ The 2007 maternal mortality rate is 578 (2006) /454 (2010)per 100,000 births(*Source of information :TDHS 2006/2010*) approximately 8,100 women die every year due to pregnancy related complications.

○ There have been no changes in the number of women attended by skilled health personnel on the mainland, Zanzibar shows small improvements.

○ In the age group 15-24 years of age women account for 61% of persons living with HIV, a significant increase.

○ Life expectancy at birth has declined from 52 years (1990) to 48 (2000) due to HIV/AIDS where women are more vulnerable.

(*Source of information : United Republic of Tanzania: MDGs Report: Mid-way Evaluation: 2000-2008", p. 15 & 17 respectively*).

GENDER IN SELECTED SECTORS IN TANZANIA -3-

● MARRIAGE:

- The Act includes a declaration against spousal battery, but does not prohibit it nor provide for any punishment. Forced sex within marriage is not criminalized.

(source of information USAID: “Gender-Based Violence in Tanzania and Assessment of Policies, service and promising interventions” 2008)

- The 1971 *Law of Marriage Act* provides a marriage to be either monogamous or polygamous, however only the man may marry more than one person.

- *Guided by 4 parallel norms , constitution Christianity, Islamic law, costmary*

- The legal age for Marriage is 15 years for girls and 18 years for boys; contrary to the *Africa Charter on the Rights and welfare for the Child*, 1990, where by Tanzania is a signatory.

(Source of information Legal and Human Right Center: “Tanzania Human Rights Report 2008”; p. 76, 81.)

GENDER IN SELECTED SECTORS IN TANZANIA -4-

● EDUCATION

- Tanzania Ranked # 52 globally, out of 115 countries in terms of education attainment .

(Source of information: The World economic forum (2009)

- Primary level enrolment for boys (97.6 %); girls (97%) overall 97.3 %.
 - ‘O’ levels : 52.9% boys and 47.15 girls
 - ‘A’ levels were 65.3% for boys and girls 34.7%.
- The UDSM registered an increase of 27% in 2001/2002 to 38% in 2005/06 of women
- Illiteracy is higher among women (36%) than men (20.4%) this translates to 28.6 % Tanzanian’s who can not read and write in any language.

Hence: women/Girls are victims in all areas, truancy, pregnancy, poverty.....

(Source of information: Directorate of Planning and Development, Facts and Figures, July 2006)

GENDER IN SELECTED SECTORS IN TANZANIA -4-

● DECISION MAKING POSITIONS : POLITICS & PUBLIC SECTOR

- Tanzania Ranked # 52 globally, out of 37 countries in terms of Political empowerment.
 - Women constitute 30% of members of Parliament in 2007
 - Women constituted 40% of all Government employees in 2004 but 24% of senior decision-making posts
 - Local authorities increased from 25% in 1995 to 35.5% in 2007.

GENDER IN SELECTED SECTORS IN TANZANIA -5-

ACCESS TO LAND AND SECURITY OF TENURE.

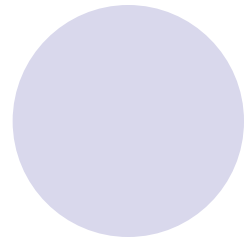
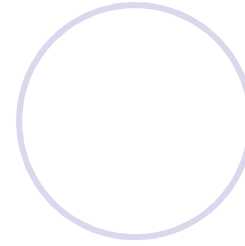
- The existence of the National Land Policy , the revised Land and Village Land Act of 1999 has strengthened & guarantee , access, ownership ,disposal to land and Security of tenure both men & women's of land
 - Women have been limited in accessing their rights due to weak enforcement mechanisms and a lack of knowledge regarding land rights.
 - Access to land is still governed by inheritance and in circumstances of the of death or divorce from a spouse.
 - Though traditions still hinder women from exercising their rights, though changes be noted reflecting in a slow increase of women owning or inheriting land.
 - Women are estimated to own about 19 % of registered land, and their plots are less than half the size of those of their male counterparts (0.21-.3ha compared to 0.61-.70ha).

(Source of information: “ 2007 Gender and Growth Assessment in Tanzania)

GENDER IN SELECTED SECTORS IN TANZANIA -6-

● ACCESS TO JUSTICE: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

- GoT has endorsed a *National Plan of Action to Combat Violence Against Women and Children (2001-2010)*;
 - No effective implementation
 - E.g. legal system that is often inaccessible to women.
 - 50% of women are beaten on a daily basis by their partners
 - 15% of women's first sexual experience was forced.
 - A WHO study in 2001/2002 of women in Dar es Salaam and Mbeya found 41% and 87% respectively have experience physical and/or sexual abuse at the hand of their partner. (*Source of information 2008 Legal and Human Right Center: "Tanzania Human Rights Report*





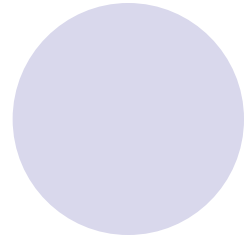
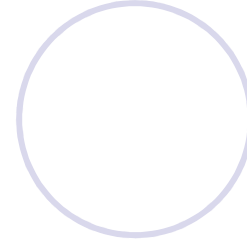
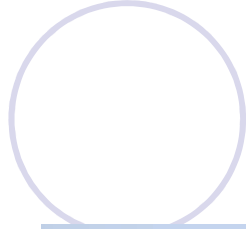
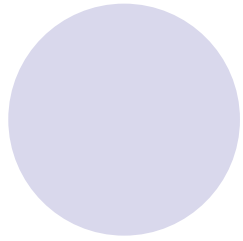
GENDER IN SELECTED SECTORS IN TANZANIA -

● WATER:

- In rural areas, survey data suggest little or no increase in coverage over the past seven years. In urban areas, survey data shows a declining trend, particularly in piped water supply.
- Only 10% of all rural households who get water from an improved source take more than 30 minutes to do so, as well poor households are paying more for their water as a proportion of their expenditure.
- 26.9% of rural households are collecting water within 30 minutes from an improved source. 59.6% of rural households do not have access to an improved source

(Source of information MoFEA: “PHDR 2009”; p.71, 72.)

- Under gender based division of labour women spent more time on water fetch.



MAJOR CHALLENGE

CULTURE AND TRADITIONAL NORMS CREATE OBSTACLES

- Cultural factors still strongly influence norms govern prevailing attitudes and beliefs. They include the subordination of women to men, and have a pervasive impact on social and economic life, and on how laws and regulations operate in practice.

PATRIARCHY

- Refers to social relations which manifest and institutionalize male dominance over women and children in the family, and the extension of male dominance over women in society in general.
- This implies that men, generally speaking, hold power in all the important institutions of society and that women are deprived of access to such power.
- Patriarchy is culturally specific and also influenced by changing socio-economic relations in societies. It does not imply that women are either totally powerless or totally deprived of rights, influence or resources.

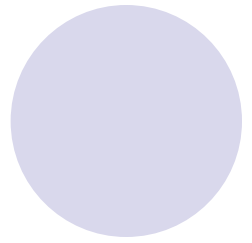
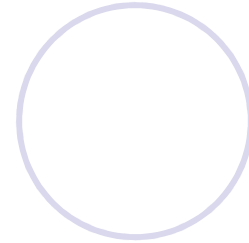
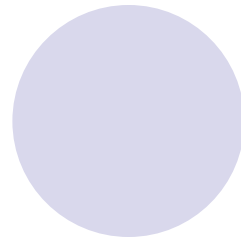
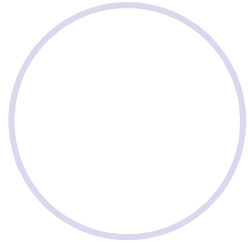
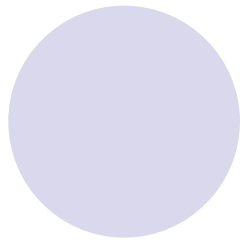


Gender is the human right's

- The right to public services applies to all human beings regardless of sex, ethnicity, language, religion, political or other opinion, their social origin, property, birth or other status.
- Right to public services does mean:
 - ...a claim to a set of social arrangements (norms, institutions, laws, an enabling environment) that will secure the enjoyment of this right to both men and women).
- Men and women experience many aspects of poverty differently and ignoring these differences risks further entrenching poverty and the subordination of women.



Put your hand together !



THANK YOU

