



“THE LECTURE SERIES BY AMBASSADORS”

**ORGANISED BY THE GOI PEACE FOUNDATION WITH THE
FACULTY OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF GUNMA
PREFECTURAL WOMEN’S UNIVERSITY**

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Ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to Japan**

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GUNMA PREFECTURE**

INTRODUCTION

Common Theme: *Global Citizenship*

Subtheme: *Towards Achieving the SDGs:
The Roles of Women and Youth in Tanzania*

- The topic is particular relevance in the case of Tanzania given the fact that the current President, Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, is both a woman and a leader, serving as a shining example that women all over the world can lead, if given a chance.
- With her *4Rs philosophy*,
 - ✓ Reconciliation,
 - ✓ Resilience,
 - ✓ Reforms, and
 - ✓ Reconstruction.
- President Samia Suluhu Hassan has spearheaded the socio-economic and political transformation in Tanzania in an exemplary manner, earning herself both domestic and international accolades.

Introduction cont...

According to UN statistics, our world is home to approximately 7.95 billion people, with about 4 billion men and 3.95 billion women. The percentages are nearly equal: 50.4% male and 49.6% female, translating to a male-to-female ratio of 102 males for every 100 females.

Additionally, there are 1.8 billion young people aged 10 to 24 in the world, representing the largest youth population ever recorded. Of these, 600 million are adolescent girls and young women.

Reflecting on the achievements of women and youth who constitute a critical number in today's world population would certainly suggest that investing in them is both a moral and strategic imperative for sustainable development.

Tanzania remains committed to fostering an environment that enables both women and youth to thrive, and we are grateful for the ongoing collaboration with our Japanese partners in this shared effort.



OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

Part 1: The Overview of the Country –Tanzania

Part 2: The Essence of Global Citizenship and SDGs

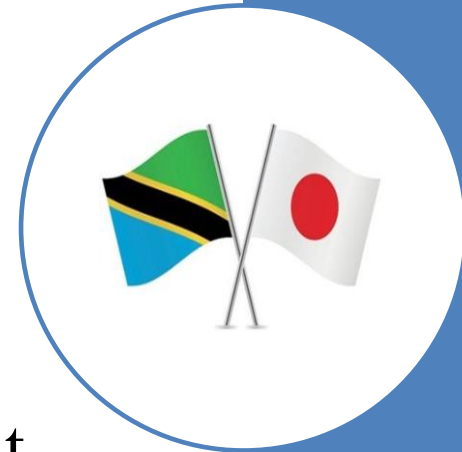
Part 3: Tanzania's Commitment to the SDGs

Part 4: The Role of Women in Tanzania

Part 5: The Role of Youth in Tanzania's Development

Part 6: Achieving the SDGs Through Joint Collaboration:
The Case of Japan and Tanzania

Part 7: Conclusion



PART 1: THE OVERVIEW OF THE COUNTRY -TANZANIA



- The United Republic of Tanzania is located in Eastern Africa within the African Great Lakes region. Borders 8 countries and the Indian Ocean for about 800 km.
- Tanzania is the 13th largest country in Africa and the 31st largest country in the world, with 947,303 square kilometers. It occupies a total of 61,500 square kilometers, accounting for 6.2 percent of the country's total area.
- Lake Victoria, Africa's largest lake, and Lake Tanganyika, Africa's deepest lake and home to a diverse range of fish, are located to the north and west of the country, respectively.
- On the southwest Tanzania, there is Lake Nyasa which is also part of the international border between Tanzania and Malawi. The second-highest waterfall in Africa - Kalambo Falls, is found in the southwest of Rukwa, while Lake Tanganyika is in southeast Tanzania and serves as an international border with Zambia.
- Tanzania comprises also, the Indian Ocean islands of Unguja, Pemba, and Mafia on the eastern part.

TANZANIA LOCATION MAP



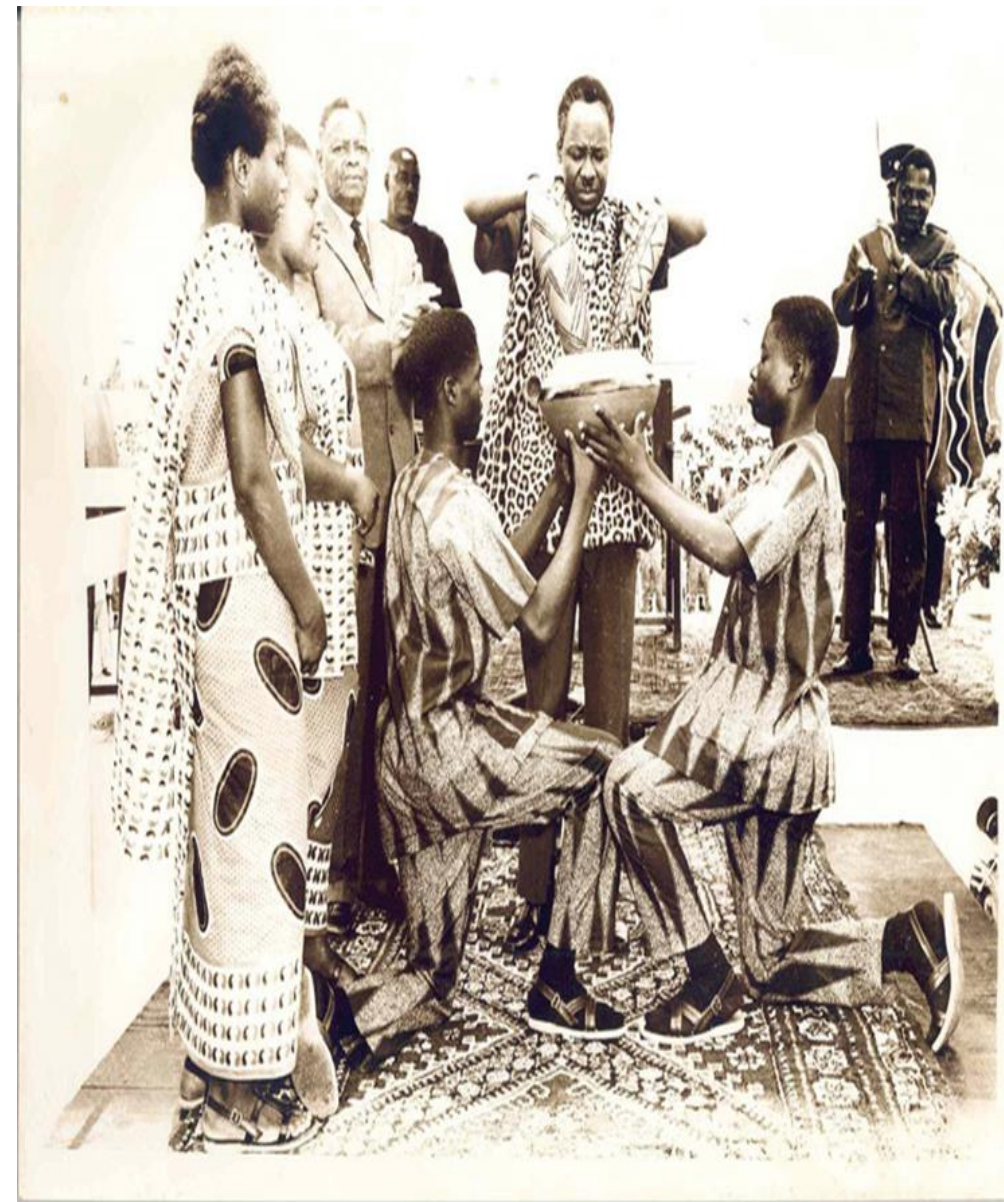
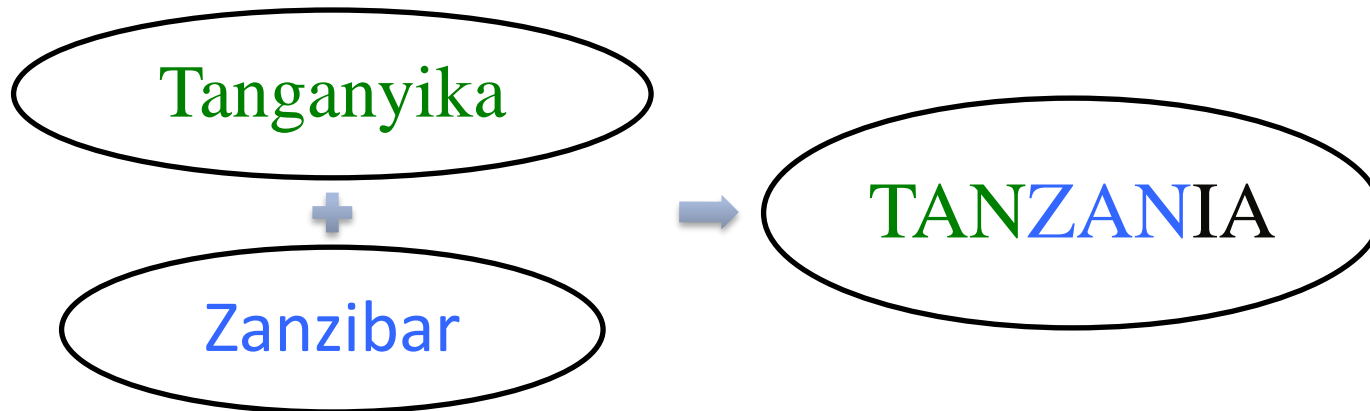
➤ Tanzania also has set aside **32%** of its land ~~and as~~ protected areas. As a result, Tanzania is home to;

- **22** national parks,
- **28** Game Reserves,
- **42** Game Controlled Areas,
- **33** Wildlife Conservation Areas,
- **02** Marine Parks,
- **06** nature reserves, and
- **04** Ramsar sites (the Malagarasi Muyovozi, the Kilombero Valley Flood Plain, the Lake Natron Basin and the Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa Marine sites).

➤ Equally important, Tanzania is home to the great lakes – **Lake Victoria** which is the largest tropical lake in the world and **Lake Tanganyika** which is the 2nd deepest freshwater lake in the world.



- The name "Tanzania" is a combination of two names of then two sovereign nations, namely, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
- Tanganyika obtained her independence in 9th December 1961 from British Colony.
- Zanzibar obtained her independence in 10th December 1963 from Sultan of Oman.
- On 26th April 1964, the two Nations **Tanganyika** and **Zanzibar** merged to form *the United Republic of Tanzania (shortly, Tanzania)*.



President Nyerere on the first Union day, 26 April 1964, mixing sand from Zanzibar and Tanganyika to symbolize the United Republic. (Photo Maelezo, Information Services, Government of Tanzania)

- Tanzania has had six Heads of State to present, namely:
 - The Late Julius Kambarage Nyerere was the First President and Father of the Nation (1961 - 1985);
 - The Late Ali Hassan Mwinyi (served as the country's second President from 1985-1995)
 - The Late Benjamin William Mkapa (the third President 1995-2005)
 - Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete (the fourth President 2005-2015)
 - The Late Dr. John Pombe Magufuli (2015-2021)
 - Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan (sworn in on 19th March 2021, as the United Republic of Tanzania's sixth, and the first woman, president, following the death of President John Magufuli on March 17, 2021).



1st President
1961-1985



2nd President
1985-1995



3rd President
1995-2005



4th President
2005-2015



5th President
2015 - 2021



6th President
2021 - present

(Census, August 2022)

These figures indicate that women's participation in the Tanzania labor force is now one of the highest on the continent, averaging 83%.

Now, the population is 61,741,120 from 44,928,923 in 2012.

females account for 31,687,990

males account for 30,053,130

the sex ratio of 95 meaning for every 100 females there were 95 males.

more than 50 per cent are under 18 and over 70 percent are under 30

Adolescents form over 12 million of the overall country's population which account for 19.2 percent.

Tanzania too has one of the world's fastest growing young population.



CENSUS 2022 RESULTS

TANZANIA: 61,741,120

FEMALE: 31,687,990

MALE: 30,053,130

MAINLAND: 59,851,347

ZANZIBAR: 1,889,773



- Major Religions: Christianity and Islam
- Administratively, Tanzania is divided into 31 regions
 - ❖ Capital city: Dodoma
 - ❖ Commercial city: Dar es Salaam
- Major Economy Drivers: agriculture, mining, tourism, manufacturing industries
- GDP: 79.87 USD billion
- GDP Growth Rate: 5.4% during the first quarter of 2024



- The Tanzanian economy is predominantly agrarian.

- Our major preoccupation is agricultural production, which increased in the 1970s and '80s, reflecting the government's commitment at that time to socialist development and central planning.

- Some two-fifths of the country's population is engaged in agricultural production (working as independent producers or salaried farm laborers), and agriculture accounts for approximately the same proportion of the country's gross domestic product.





Other significant sectors to Tanzanian economy:

- Tourism is due to Tanzania's stunning landscapes
- mining accounting for a substantial share of the country's export revenues – we are rich in various precious gemstones and industrial minerals, such as coal, iron ore, nickel, copper, gold, diamonds, silver, tanzanite, sapphire, rubies, and so many others.
- manufacturing industries, including food processing, textiles, brewing, cement, and cigarette production, also play a vital role in our economy
- Blue Economy: the entire Indian Ocean with 800 km coastline; and about 880 km length of both islands (Unguja and Pemba) has enormous marine resources and biodiversity with unlimited potential for development of a fishing industry.



PART 2: THE ESSENCE OF GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AND SDGS

- the significance of our increasingly interconnected world – socially, economically, and environmentally.
- The notion of “global citizenship” encourages us to acknowledge that our responsibilities transcend national borders. We are all members of a global community, where the actions of one individual can influence many others.
- By considering that the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a universal call to action, aiming to eradicate poverty, safeguard our planet, and ensure prosperity for all by 2030;
 - ✓ Tanzania, along with other countries, has committed to these goals, understanding that achieving them is not just the responsibility of governments but of everyone – women, youth, civil society, private sector, and so many others.



PART 3: TANZANIA'S COMMITMENT TO THE SDGs



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION





PART 4: THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN TANZANIA

- In the Tanzanian context, for example, women in the rural set up take on essential responsibilities as primary caretakers, food producers, and informal sector workers, with their involvement in agriculture being particularly critical to Tanzania's food security and economic stability.
- In the pursuit of empowering them (women) and aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Government of Tanzania is committed to enhancing women's participation in leadership and decision-making processes, which is pivotal for advancing gender equality.

- We are proud to have a female President, a significant milestone as the first woman to hold this position in Tanzania and the only female Head of State and Government in Africa, at present.
- Currently, women in Tanzania occupy 37.4% of the 393 Parliamentary seats – 147 seats in total.
 - our government strives for equal representation of 50/50 in both Parliament and in the top leadership roles by 2030.
- We are collaborating with various international organizations, to initiate several programs aimed at empowering women, particularly through education and entrepreneurship across diverse sectors, including in agriculture and manufacturing.
- Women play a crucial role in the private sector, particularly within micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Tanzania. In our country, we are witnessing women as the owners and CEOs of a significant number of businesses.



The government has put in place various policies and strategies designed to empower women and promote gender equality, including:

i) National Gender Policy (revised in 2000)

ii) Women and Gender Development Policy (2000)

- Equal access to education and training,
- Women's involvement in decision-making processes
- Economic empowerment through access to land, credit, and entrepreneurship opportunities.

iii) Tanzania Vision 2025

- The National Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD)
- Increase women's economic empowerment, including access to credit, land, and market opportunities.
- Promote gender-responsive education and training,
- Enhance women's participation in leadership and decision-making,

iv) The Land Act and Village Land Act (1999)

contributing to **SDG 1: No Poverty** and **SDG 2: Zero Hunger** through empowering women in rural communities who rely on agriculture for their livelihood.

v) The Sexual Offenses Special Provisions Act (1998)

which is essential for ensuring women's safety and dignity, in line with **SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions**.



vi) Women's Entrepreneurship Development Programs:

- **Microfinance and credit facilities** to start and expand small businesses.
- **Training and skills development** to enhance their business management capabilities.
- **Mentorship programs** that link women entrepreneurs with experienced professionals, thereby contributing to **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth** through empowerment of women economically, hence fostering inclusive economic development.



vii) **The National Microfinance Policy (2017)** - pioneered the establishment of microfinance institutions which provide loans and financial services to women, particularly in rural areas. Its overarching objective has been to increase financial inclusion and support women entrepreneurs, especially those in small and medium enterprises (SMEs), contributing to their economic empowerment and reducing poverty.

viii) **Tanzania Women Bank (TWB)** - the bank was established in 2007 and officially opened for business in 2009, to provide women-friendly financial services, particularly to those in rural and underserved areas.



- ix) **Education and Vocational Training Programs** - The Government has implemented policies to promote girls' education and reduce the gender gap in education, which directly supports SDG 4: Quality Education.
- x) **National Health Policy and Reproductive Health Programs** - Tanzania's National Health Policy which included provisions that specifically address women's health, particularly reproductive health, maternal care, and family planning services. These efforts have been aligned with SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being, thereby reducing maternal mortality and improving access to healthcare for women, particularly in rural areas.
- xi) **The National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (2017)** - focused on creating a multi-sectoral approach to address violence against women and children, ensuring that communities are safer, and women are empowered to live without fear of violence. The plan involves education campaigns, legal reforms, and community interventions to change harmful cultural practices and promote gender equality.



PART 5: THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN TANZANIA'S DEVELOPMENT

- In Tanzania, the youth represent over 60% of the population, a critical percentage and more relevant in respect of SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.
- The government has been investing heavily in education, technical training and job creation for them although much still needed to be done.
- For instance, vocational training centers are being established all over the country, to equip young people with skills in areas such as technology, agriculture, and manufacturing.
- Similarly, in this digital age, Tanzania is also exploring the potential of technology and innovation to empower youth. From mobile apps that would assist farmers to digital platforms connecting small businesses to global markets, the Tanzanian youth is driving innovation and entrepreneurship.
- And all this is deliberately done, cognizant of critical role that the youth have in achieving and aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly with SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).



The Government of Tanzania has developed various policies and strategies to empower the youth as follows:

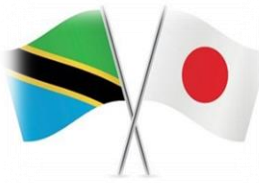
- i) National Youth Development Policy (2007) - a comprehensive framework for addressing the challenges faced by Tanzanian youth, thereby creating opportunities for young Tanzanians to fully participate in economic, social, and political spheres.
- ii) Tanzania Development Vision 2025 - outlines our country's long-term goals, with a strong focus on the development and empowerment of youth. It emphasizes the role of young people in transforming Tanzania into a middle-income economy.
- iii) The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA II 2010–2015) - was Tanzania's strategy for reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development, with youth empowerment as one of its core areas.
- iv) Youth Development Fund (YDF) - was established to provide financial support to youth entrepreneurs. It offers loans to young people to start or expand businesses, particularly in rural areas, contributing to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). By providing access to microfinance and business skills training, the YDF has helped young Tanzanians engage in self-employment and self-improvement of their livelihoods.
- v) Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) - the Government of Tanzania has prioritized vocational and technical training to bridge the gap between formal education and the labor market. TVET programs are designed to equip young people with practical skills in various industries, including agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and information technology. These programs align with SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)





- The National Employment Policy (2008) - aims to address youth unemployment and promote inclusive growth.
- Agriculture Sector Development Program (ASDP) - given that most Tanzanians rely on agriculture, the ASDP has had a specific aim of increasing youth participation in agriculture,
 - The most notable initiative under the ASDP program is the "Building a Better Tomorrow: Youth Initiatives for Agribusiness" (BBT-YIA) a six - year initiative launched by President Samia Suluhu Hassan during the 2023 African Food Systems Forum.
- The National Health Policy - includes provisions that focus on the health and well-being of youth, particularly in areas of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention, and mental health.
 - aligns with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and ensures that youth are well-equipped to contribute to national development.
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy - recognizing the potential of technology in youth development, Tanzania's ICT Policy promotes digital literacy and access to technology.
- Youth Participation in Governance - we have also made efforts to involve youth in governance and decision-making processes, which is key to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

PART 6: ACHIEVING THE SDGS THROUGH JOINT COLLABORATION: THE CASE OF JAPAN AND TANZANIA



Tanzania is actively partnering with international organizations, foreign governments, and civil society groups to achieve them with a view to improving the lives of its citizens.

A key partner in this journey is Japan, particularly through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Japan has supported Tanzania in multiple sectors, including in education, infrastructure development, governance, energy sector, agriculture, water, sports, and healthcare.





- few notable initiatives that have significantly benefited Tanzanian youth and women, particularly those involved in startups.
- There are also the numerous projects in **agriculture, health, sports and education** that significantly engage youth and women in Tanzania with support of Japan under different schemes;
 - like the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGHSP) scheme, etc.

PART 7: CONCLUSION

Women and youth are the backbone of any nation. They are an important segment of the society and can play a vital role in the development of the country if given the chance.

- ✓ empowering women and youth will not only strengthen our communities but will also propel us toward a more just and sustainable future.
- ✓ through collaborative partnerships, meaningful dialogue, and a deep commitment to global citizenship, we can address the challenges we face and work together to build a better world for all.



Ahsante sana
Arigato gozaimashita
Thank you for your attention

