



# Gender and energy country briefs

## TANZANIA

**Energy is a critical enabler in reaching development goals. However, the benefits of increased access to modern and cleaner energy services often fail to accrue evenly to men and women. The African Development Bank and ENERGIA recognise the need to prioritise policy action in the field of gender and energy to meet the international Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This country brief on gender and energy in Tanzania is one in a series to support equality of access and use of energy by women and men through evidence-based initiatives.**

The Government of Tanzania prioritises access to energy as an essential component of its Development Vision 2025 and the realisation of the medium-term development objectives (2016/17 – 2020/21). Consideration of gender in the development agenda is central to unleashing potentials for women and men to participate, benefit and contribute to the envisaged socio-economic transformations of the country.

This brief provides insights into the current status of gender and energy in Tanzania and a policy analysis. It presents key data, an overview of the institutional set-up and targets on gender and energy, and an analysis of barriers and opportunities based on an expert review of policy documents and consultations with key stakeholders. This leads to a set of recommendations for future gender-sensitive interventions.

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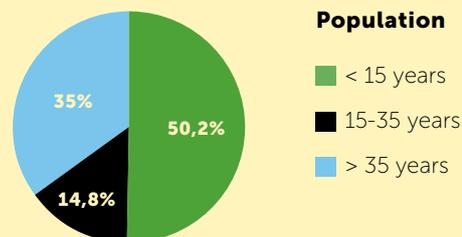
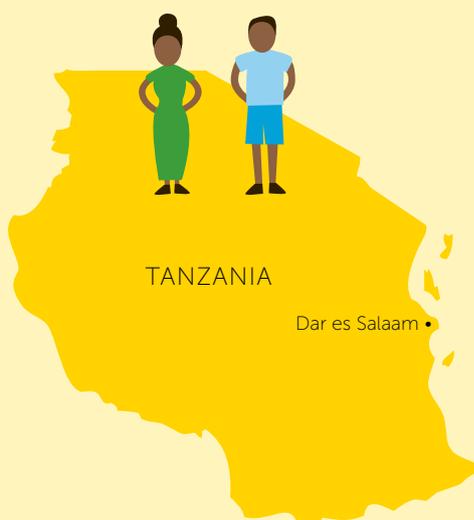
# I Gender and energy statistics

## General country statistics

- The total population in 2020 is 57.6 Million (projected)<sup>1</sup>.
- The annual population growth rate is 2.7%.
- 14.8% of the population are between 15 and 35 years old.
- 65% of the population are under 35 years.
- 70% of the population live in rural areas.
- 49.1% of the population live below the poverty line (USD 1 per day).
- Since 2020, Tanzania has been categorised as a lower middle-income economy, with a stable micro-economic growth rate of 7%.

## Gender equality in Tanzania

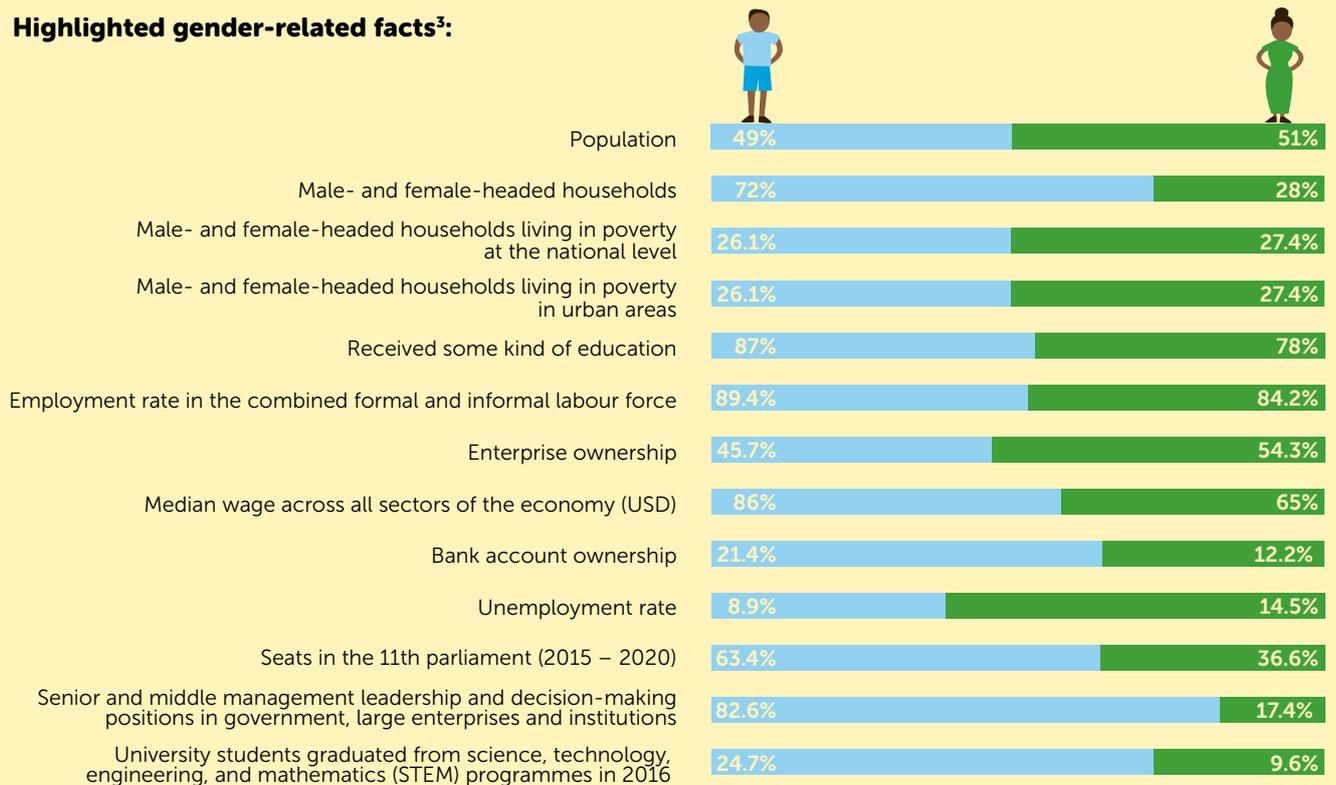
In the Africa Gender Index (AGI)<sup>2</sup> report of 2019, Tanzania scores 0.618 (1.00 is gender parity). This is higher than the 0.484 average of African countries. The scores for the social dimension and for representation (0.966 and 0.480 respectively) are also above the AGI averages (0.949 and 0.224 respectively), but the score on economic dimensions (0.508) is lower than the AGI average of 0.608.



### Policies and legal frameworks to support gender equality

- The Tanzania Constitution of 1977 and its amendments in 2019 provide specific targets for women to have a representation of above 30% in parliament and to fill 50% of presidential appointees.
- The Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000 has the aim of ensuring that a gender perspective is mainstreamed in all policies, programmes and strategies.
- The National Strategy for Gender Development of 2008 is a tool to guide stakeholders in achieving gender equality.
- The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 has a goal of gender equality and the empowerment of women in all socioeconomic and political relations.
- The Five-Year National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22) aims to address violence against women and children.
- The Five-Year National Development Plan 2016/17 – 2020/21 has a target of enhancing gender equity through affirmative action including a credit line for women and youth empowerment.

### Highlighted gender-related facts<sup>3</sup>:



- Women spend 3.7 times as much time on unpaid care and domestic work as men.
- Almost four in ten women age 15 and older have experienced physical violence, and one in five women report experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime.

## Energy situation

Currently, 78.4% of the total population in Tanzania mainland have access to electricity, up from 67.5% in 2016/17 (REA and NBS, 2020). With the connection rate to grid electricity standing at 37.7%, and a further 30.4% using solar systems for lighting, most households still lack grid electricity access in Tanzania. Cooking energy is largely provided by solid biomass with 89.7% of households using firewood and charcoal.

Increasing access to modern energy is a priority for the government of Tanzania, which has set goals of achieving 75% electricity coverage and of 75% of the population having clean cooking options (SE4ALL Action Agenda, 2015).

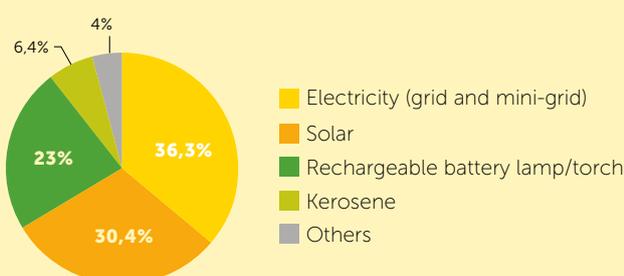
The cost of a household grid connection in rural areas is very low due to subsidies from the Rural Energy Funds, under the Rural Energy Agency (REA),

to accelerate rural electrification. Urban connections are provided through the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO).

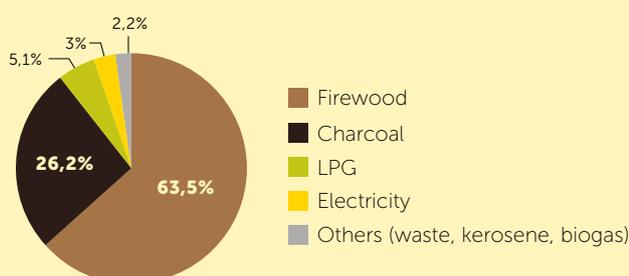
A recent major development is the increase in the uptake of electricity for lighting, and a corresponding reduced use of kerosene for lighting (from 22.3% of households in 2016 to currently 6.4%), a trend encouraged by an increase in the price of kerosene (REA and NBS, 2020).

Electricity generation has more than doubled since 2012 to above 6000 GWh in 2019. The installed on-grid capacity in 2019 was 1,566 MW of which 63% is from fossil fuels, 36% from hydropower, and 1% is produced from biomass (PSMP Update 2020) (Ministry of Energy 2020).

### Main sources of energy for lighting (% of households)<sup>4</sup>



### Main source of cooking energy (% of households)<sup>4</sup>



### Typical fuel costs for cooking (retail market prices in 2020)

• LPG (30kg cylinder)	TZS	50,000
• Charcoal (28 kg bag)	TZS	45,000
• Electricity (kWh)	TZS	292
• Firewood (5kg bundle)	TZS	1,000
• Kerosene (1 litre)	TZS	1,500

### Cost of electricity grid connection

- Rural household connection (typical): TZS 27,000 (USD 12)<sup>5</sup>
- Urban single-phase connection: TZS 272,000 (USD 118)
- Urban three-phase connection: TZS 773,000 (USD 336)

### Price of electricity in 2020 (2016 EWURA tariff structure)

- Household customers: TZS 292 per kWh (USD 0.127)
- Business customers: TZS 198 per kWh (USD 0.086)

Plans for increasing renewable electricity generation capacity have been developed to contribute to the SEforAll goal of renewable energy contributing more than 50% to total power consumption by 2030 (SE4ALL Action Agenda, 2015). This includes:

- Julius Nyerere Hydro Power Project -JNHPP (2,115 MW) – completion due 2022.
- Rusumo Falls (Hydro 80 MW) equally shared by Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi – completion due 2021.
- Kakono (Hydro 87 MW) planned to be submitted for the Bank’s Board’s consideration in Q4 2021.
- Kinyerezi 1 extension (Natural gas 185 MW) - commissioning expected in 2020.
- Large hydro projects in Ruhudji, Rumakali and Mpanga in feasibility study phase and seeking funds amounting to over 700 MW.

### **Main policies and national programmes on energy access**

There are several policies, strategies and programmes for the realisation of cleaner energy in the country by 2030:

- The National Energy Policy, 2015.
- The Power System Master Plan, 2016.
- The Rural Energy Act, 2005.
- The EWURA Act, 2006.
- The Electricity Act, 2008.
- The Sustainable Energy for All Action Agenda, Investment Prospectus and Implementation Program.
- The Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2020 covering the next 20 years.

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<sup>1</sup> Sources: National Population Projections NBS (2018); ILFSR NBS (2015); BDSEP NBS, 2014; Worldbank (2020)

<sup>2</sup> The data used in the construction of the Africa Gender Index (AGI) are largely supplied by National Statistical Offices. While indicators have been defined in a standard manner, the reference periods for a number of indicators vary across countries.

<sup>3</sup> Sources: NC NBS, 2012; HBS by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2019; WB, 2019; ILFSR NBS, 2015; ILO, 2014; TDHS NBS, 2015; Finscope, 2017; MoHCDGEC, 2016; ESRF, 2016. National Census, 2012; WEF (2017)

<sup>4</sup> Energy Access and Use Situation Survey report in Tanzania, 2020

<sup>5</sup> Exchange rate used: USD 1 = TZS 2300

## II The gender and energy nexus

Energy plays a critical role in the socio-economic development of women and men, be it in productive sectors of the economy, consumption or the provision of quality social services. Since men and women use energy differently at work, a focus on gender equality along the value chains of energy development, supply and use is central to achieving equal opportunities and benefits. The benefits include increased productivity, employment, entrepreneurship and reduced drudgery.

### Data on the gender and energy nexus

Gender-disaggregated official data in the energy sector of Tanzania are relatively scarce and not updated regularly. The key gender issues for which data is available are female employment and decision-making, and energy sources for cooking.

The available data on employment in the energy sector indicate 20% of employees are female (data from 2014) (ILFSR NBS, 2015). Unofficial indications are that women currently make up a larger part of the workforce: 44% in the Ministry of Energy (MoE), 20% at the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) and 26% in the Rural Energy Agency (REA).<sup>7</sup> With women filling 50% of ministerial-level positions (Deputy Minister and Permanent Secretary in the Energy Sector), the representation of women and men in high-level decision making in the sector is balanced.

In terms of energy access and use for cooking, the Energy Access and Use Situation Report of 2020 indicates that only about 8.1% of households in Tanzania use clean energy sources for cooking. In 92% of households, it is mainly women, as the ones responsible for cooking, who bear the burden of collecting firewood and using inefficient technologies. This negatively affects their health, time and productivity.



<sup>7</sup> Based on consultation with MoE, REA and TANESCO in the course of preparing this policy brief.

## Gender in energy policy frameworks

The following key policy documents promote gender considerations in the Tanzanian energy sector.

**The 2012 Gender and Energy Strategy for the Rural Energy Agency (REA)** is currently under review. The strategy targets to promote women empowerment in rural energy projects.

**The National Energy Policy 2015** acknowledges that the management and development of energy resources at the grass-root level requires effective participation of both women and men in the decision-making process. It provides two specific policy statements on gender mainstreaming:

- 1 To ensure that employment and training opportunities in the Energy Sector are based on gender equality and equity.
- 2 To facilitate the formation of women groups to participate in the provision of goods and services required in the Energy Sector.

**The Tanzania SEforALL Action Agenda**, under which the **SEforALL-Gender Action Plan**, was prepared and endorsed in 2018, has an objective of ensuring that the SEforALL initiative in Tanzania provides equal opportunities for women and men in access to and control over sustainable energy services as an essential developmental right. Implementation of the SEforALL Gender Action Plan by the Ministry of Energy is ongoing and will be extended in the forthcoming Energy Sector Reform Programme through EU financing. This programme's implementation will commence in the 2021/22 financial year with a duration of five years.

## Assessment of gender in energy policy

In compiling this country brief, an assessment was carried out based on consultations with key stakeholders.

- **Representation of women**

The National Energy Policy, 2015 includes a provision for improving gender representation in the energy sector. It directs stakeholders to ensure that employment and training opportunities in the energy sector are based on gender equality and equity, and that women are considered as suppliers in rural areas. However, there are no specific targets for women representation.

- **Institutional capacity**

The Ministry of Energy has a Gender Desk and a Gender Focal Point who is responsible for gender mainstreaming in the sector. However, the job description of the Gender Focal Point does not specify duties related to gender and does not provide a mandate to intervene for instance in policy formulation or planning. In 2018, the Gender Committee was established, to closely work with the SEforALL secretariat to oversee gender issues including the implementation of the SEforALL-Gender Action Plan. Activities to increase the capacity of the Gender Committee to integrate gender in energy interventions are yet to be developed.

- **Legal and institutional structures**

There is no legal framework that sets target for sector-wide women and men representation, or guidelines for stakeholders on implementing gender policy. Further, the energy sector's budget is not engendered, and the technical capacity for gender integration in the Ministry and among other stakeholders is limited.

- **Targeting gender outcomes on energy access and utilisation**

Many of the benefits of energy are realised through its use in energy services such as for income generation, for education, for health and for cooking. However, there is lack of cross-sector planning mechanisms and platforms between energy and other development sectors, while such cross-sectoral approaches are often needed to address the barriers to energy access and use.

Gender-sensitive approaches are inadequately applied in programmes, projects and plans as mechanisms for empowering women in productive uses of energy. Men tend to engage in heavy electricity-based productive uses of energy (welding, car repairing, sawmills, etc.), whereas women often engage in activities where they need cooking fuels. With a low prioritisation given to clean cooking energy, and an emphasis on electricity-related interventions, men are more likely to benefit than women.

- **Gender-disaggregated data**

There is lack of up-to-date data on sector employment and on the differential impacts of energy access and utilisation on women and men.

- **Monitoring and evaluation**

With the exception of the SEforALL initiative, which is still under development, most programmes and projects in the energy sector lack gender-sensitive monitoring frameworks.

## The Scaling Up Renewable Energy program

Tanzania began to implement the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Programme (SREP) in 2014. The programme aims to utilise the large-scale development of renewable energy to transform the country's energy sector from one that was increasingly dependent on fossil fuels to one that is better balanced and diversified, with a greater share of renewable energy sources. The programme had two distinct and complementary investment projects namely:

**The Geothermal Power Development Project** - With a total budget of USD 536.8 million for a 100 MW geothermal power plant supplying about 700 GWh electricity per year to the national grid. Implementation of the project started in 2016.

**The SREP programme** also aimed to increase gender-equitable access to renewable energy by rural and urban populations. The implementation capacity of the Rural Energy Agency (REA) to provide training on solar energy technologies was enhanced to reach more women and men at the grassroot level. Training handbooks were translated to Kiswahili so the trainees (men and women) could easily understand. REA prioritises electrification for public social services (health centres and schools), and the grid and off-grid connection of female-headed households and rural enterprises to use electricity productively.

## Impacts of a gender approach to productive uses of energy (PUE)

A study on gender sensitive approaches for productive uses of energy was performed in Tanzania under ENERGIA's gender and energy research programme (Pueyo, Carreras and Ngoo, 2020). The research took place on two islands in Lake Victoria (Ukara and Irugwa) where specific gender approaches were applied in one of the two projects supporting the productive use of energy. A main finding is that in the absence of gender interventions, male entrepreneurs benefit more from the promotion of productive uses of electricity.

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**Some other key research findings were:**

- Men in the research region owned the majority of enterprises and, notably, particularly those that were the most profitable and electricity-intensive.
- Use of electricity is associated with better business performance, but only for male-owned enterprises – not for women-owned enterprises.
- There is a gendered distribution in the types of fuel used in productive activities, with women using more firewood and charcoal, and men using more electricity and diesel.
- The promotion of PUE tends to focus on electricity-intensive enterprises and enterprises that can invest. This seemingly 'gender neutral' approach thereby has the outcome that male entrepreneurs benefit more from these interventions.
- Investments by men in PUE in their business are on average three times higher (USD 947) than those of women (USD 312). Men are also more likely to own bank accounts (43%) than women (22%), but women are more likely to take out loans (22%) than men (17%) and more men get grants (90%) than women (76%).
- Project interventions seemed to be critical in influencing and changing cultural practices. In Ukara, women started to engage in businesses after a gender-mainstreaming intervention. A gendered approach influenced men to support their wives and willingly start to undertake family care activities on behalf of their wives during training courses that lasted between two and four months. This challenged traditional norms about the household division of labour.

This case study shows that a gendered approach is critical to the distribution of benefits of interventions to both male and female entrepreneurs, and to influencing cultural practices that limit women's engagement in businesses.

# III Strengthening gender in energy

The importance of gender integration is increasingly being recognised in the Tanzanian energy sector. Examples are the energy policy to improve gender representation in the energy sector and evidence from case studies regarding the application of gender-sensitive approaches in promoting equal opportunities for women and men in access to and control over sustainable energy services. Adding to this, the following recommendations aim to further strengthen the policy environment and institutional structural capacity, to increase recognition of the importance of gender among energy stakeholders, to improve access to key energy services to women and to effect the transition from policy into practice.

## Policy and institutional frameworks

- The energy sector policy needs to have targets for women’s and men’s employment. This will provide strategic direction and accountability to improve gender representation in the energy sector.
- The policy also needs to provide guidance to support the application of gender-sensitive approaches in programmes, policies and plans in order to ensure that modern energy contributes to transforming the way women are involved in productive uses.
- To enable the prioritisation of clean cooking, the Ministry of Energy needs to develop a specific clean-cooking strategy and promote its implementation by supporting districts to develop plans with annual targets for percentages of households adopting and using clean cooking fuels and technologies.
- The energy sector budget needs to be engendered to provide budget lines that will ring-fence resources for the implementation of gender actions.
- The Ministry of Health, Community Development Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), responsible for gender, should extend its support to the Ministry of Energy to build capacity on gender integration in policies, programmes, plans and budgets.
- The Gender Committee and Gender Focal Points in the Ministry of Energy should establish working ties with technical departments to develop guidelines, working methods and procedures as well as generic templates and tools, including Terms of References for gender analysis and mainstreaming.



### Gender and energy nexus

- There is need to establish effective mechanisms to link gender and energy at the local level. Local-level (District Councils) planning in Tanzania offers the opportunity to establish effective synergies between energy, gender and other development sectors which are critical for identifying and addressing pressing energy needs for both men and women. The President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Tanzania (PO-RALG) and the Ministry of Energy should collaborate in the devolution of energy to the local level and the integration of gender in energy policies at the district level.

### Gender-disaggregated data

As gender-disaggregated data are important for informed decision-making, accountability and proper planning at all levels:

- The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Ministry of Energy should publish yearly bulletins on gender and energy with sex-disaggregated data on both the supply and demand sides (representation, access, utilisation and impacts of energy).
- Tailor-made support is needed to raise the capacity on *statistics* on the energy and gender nexus for NBS statisticians.
- Staff is needed for monitoring and evaluation in energy institutions to collect and analyse gender-disaggregated data that respond to the established gender indicators (SDG 7 and 5 indicators).

## COVID-19

The global COVID-19 pandemic is influencing the lives of men and women around the world. Energy access is a crucial part of the immediate response and recovery of COVID-19. With people spending more time at home, energy is needed to ensure that people have clean cooking energy, refrigeration to keep food longer, water for sanitation, cooling for vaccination, electrification for health centres and lighting to support studying and leisure activities. The economic downfall and the lockdown measures have a severe impact on low-income households, informal workers, with women over-represented in the most hard-hit sectors (ILO, 2020).

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## Key readings

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## Consulted stakeholders

- Rural Energy Agency: Gender Specialist, Head of Training and Capacity building, Gender and Energy Expert
- Ministry of Energy: Commissioner of Renewable Energy, National Deputy Focal Point of SEforAll Initiatives, Secretary of the Gender Committee
- TANESCO: Responsible for gender in Safeguard Team, Department of Environment and Research
- Ministry of Health, Community Development Gender, Elderly and Children: Community Development Officer, Gender Unit.

## Reference for this document

Ngoo, G., Kooijman, A. (2020). *Gender and energy country briefs - TANZANIA*, ENERGIA

## African Development Bank

The overarching objective of the African Development Bank Group is to spur sustainable economic development and social progress in its regional member countries, thereby contributing to poverty reduction. The Bank achieves this objective by mobilising and allocating resources for investment in its member countries and providing policy advice and technical assistance to support development efforts. Light up and Power Africa is one of the five development priorities of the institution and constitutes an enabler for the other four: Feed Africa; Industrialize Africa; Integrate Africa; and Improve the Quality of Life for the People of Africa. It anchors the essential areas transforming the lives of the African people, consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals. Reducing gender gaps and accelerating women's empowerment are core objectives of the African Development Bank's strategy to ensure sustainable and inclusive development in its regional member countries. As the leading development institution on the continent, the African Development Bank is championing the production of sex-disaggregated data to adequately address the gender gaps and develop responses that leave no one behind.

## Climate Investment Funds (CIF)

The USD 8 billion Climate Investment Funds (CIF) accelerates climate action by empowering transformations in clean technology, energy access, climate resilience, and sustainable forests in developing and middle income countries. The CIF's large-scale, low-cost, long-term financing lowers the risk and costs of climate finance. It tests new business models, builds track records in unproven markets, and boosts investor confidence to unlock additional sources of finance. Under CIF, the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP) aims to demonstrate the economic, social, and environmental viability of low-carbon development pathways in the energy sector by creating new economic opportunities and increasing energy access through the use of renewable energy. The SREP program has 27 member countries and total resources of approximately USD 700 million.

## ENERGIA

ENERGIA is an international network of like-minded organisations and professionals, active in Africa and Asia. Our vision is that women and men have equal and equitable access to and control over sustainable energy services as an essential human right to development. ENERGIA is hosted by Hivos, an international organization that seeks new solutions to persistent global issues.



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

