Tanzania

General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population under 15</td>
<td>11,678,349</td>
<td>11,444,708</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population over 15</td>
<td>14,485,042</td>
<td>14,874,627</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>CIA, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>CIA, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>UN Statistics, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>UN Statistics, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births attended by a skilled health professional</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>WHO, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy for men</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>2016 est.</td>
<td>CIA, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy for women</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>2016 est.</td>
<td>CIA, 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24</td>
<td>87.45%</td>
<td>87.16%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate, ages 15+</td>
<td>84.76%</td>
<td>76.09%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net enrolment rate in primary education</td>
<td>79.49%</td>
<td>80.68%</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education</td>
<td>33.69%</td>
<td>30.82%</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education</td>
<td>4.87%</td>
<td>2.49%</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Economic Activity**
- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 83.4%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 74.0%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2011) (UN Statistics, 2017): 24.20%

**Decision-Making**

**Human Rights**
- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): 7%
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 37%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016): 42%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016): 30%

**Gender and Development Trends in Tanzania**

**Health**
A 2016 USAID report found that maternal mortality rates remain high in the country, citing challenges such as “inadequate quality of services, lack of access to emergency obstetric care, limited ability of women to independently access health services, and direct causes such as postpartum haemorrhage” (p. 1).

A 2015 report by the government of the United Republic of Tanzania (2015) highlights the distinction between maternal mortality in urban areas (443 deaths per 100,000 live births) and in rural areas (336 deaths per 100,000 live births) (p. 59).

**Education**
According to a report by UNESCO (2015), girls face several major hurdles to educational attainment in Tanzania: learning environments do not have appropriate infrastructure (particularly sanitary facilities), gender discrimination by teachers, and cultural practices such as “nyumba ntobu” (early marriage orchestrated by an older woman). Improvements to dropout rates were correlated with improvements to school infrastructure, particularly toilets (UNESCO, 2015).

According to an ODI report (Fox, 2016), women are more likely to complete primary school (80% compared with 72% for males), but less likely to progress to secondary school (54% compared with 59%).
Gender Country Profile

Tanzania

Economy
Women in Tanzania are significant contributors to the economy, playing a substantial role in agriculture; this in turn accounts for approximately 82% of the labour force. Of 17.8 million economically active people, 16.9 million of these are considered employed, and of this group, women make up 50.6% (The World Bank, 2007).

In recent years, developmental and sectoral employment shifts in Tanzania have allowed women to enter the trade sector, the hotel and food service sector, and manufacturing – where their employment has risen faster than of males, even if it is still lower as a share of total employment (Fox, 2016).

Governance
A 2014 survey found that 19% of Tanzanians agreed that only men should be leaders, which was lower than the average of 29% out of the 34 African countries surveyed (IRI, 2016).

A 2015 African Development Bank report found that 14.3 percent of Tanzania’s board members are female (p. 14).

Human Rights
A 2016 CEDAW Committee report on Tanzania notes that “women continue to face multiple barriers in obtaining access to justice, including the unavailability of courts, legal fees and a lack of legal literacy, especially in rural areas” (p. 3). The same report notes that customary judicial mechanisms (to which women most often are forced to resort) are not sensitive to gender and may apply discriminatory provisions.

Tanzania SDG Progress Profile

- Tanzania is currently ranked 126th for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 111th.
- Tanzania has ranked 151st in the UN’s 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 9.2 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 74.6 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 83.5 (major challenges must be overcome)

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.
(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)
Tanzania

- Women in national parliaments (%): 36 (significant challenges remain)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 76.9 (significant challenges remain)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 89.7 (SDG threshold met)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 47.1 (significant challenges remain)
References


Tanzania


