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GENDER STATUS IN THE TANZANIA SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORKS



Prepared by: National Gender and Sustainable Energy Network (NGSEN) in collaboration with
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	7
1. INTRODUCTION	8
1.1 Objectives of the Study	9
1.2 Importance of Promoting Gender Equality in the Tanzania SE for All Initiative	9
1.3 Status of Implementation of SE for All in Tanzania	10
2. METHODOLOGY	13
3. LITERATURE REVIEW	15
3.1 Overview of Energy Situation in Tanzania	15
3.2 Overview of Gender Situation in Tanzania	16
3.3 Gender Dimensions in the Energy Sector	17
4. GENDER IN THE TANZANIA SE4ALL IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORKS.....	19
4.1 Gender Status in the National Energy Policy 2015.....	19
4.2 Gender Status in the Action Agenda	20
4.3 Gender status in Investment Prospectus.....	22
4.4 Gender Status in the Draft 5 Years Implementation Programme	23
5. STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS	25
5.2 Assessment of Awareness and Capacity to Mainstream Gender in SE for All.	28
6. SUMMARY OF THE KEY FINDINGS.	33
6.1 Gender Status in the National Energy Policy, Tanzania AA, IP and in 5 year Implementation programme. ...	33
6.2 Mapping of stakeholders.....	34
6.3 Capacity to Mainstream Gender	34
7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	34
CITED LITERATURE.....	39
ANNEXES	41

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides information of how gender was integrated in the Tanzania Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) legal and implementation frameworks, and in particular the:

- National Energy Policy (2015),
- Action Agenda (2016),
- Investment Prospectus (2016) and the
- Draft 5-year Implementation programme (2017).

The report also includes information on stakeholders mapping, awareness on SEforALL and the existing capacity to influencing energy policies towards gender inclusiveness and/or promotes gender mainstreaming in the SEforALL in Tanzania.

The study was conducted to identify any potential gender gaps which could prevent reaching the gender equality goals in the SEforALL initiative in Tanzania in order to provide recommendations for mitigation actions. The findings of the study were meant to complement government efforts in promoting gender equality objectives by ensuring all (men and women) are part and parcel of the SEforALL implementation and benefit from the global and regional SEforALL implementation guiding principles.

The methodology for this study involved desk review of national policies, strategies, programmes, and studies and research reports related to the implementation of SEforALL in Tanzania. Stakeholder consultations were carried out with selected stakeholders, to get an indication which actors are involved in gender and energy, and to identify the capacity existing at national level for gender mainstreaming and women empowerment in the energy sector.

The findings of this study are as follows:

- The Government of Tanzania is committed to promote gender equality in the SEforALL initiative and gender was found to be integrated to varying degrees in the National Energy Policy, the SEforALL Action Agenda and in the 5-year Implementation plan. These reviewed documents were found to be gender sensitive by including some gender elements which if implemented may contribute to increased gender equalities in the implementation of the SEforALL initiative. For example, while the National Energy Policy (2015) recognizes gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting issue and promotes the participation of women in energy related activities, the Action Agenda require actors in SEforALL to be supported with tools for mainstreaming gender in their interventions. In addition, the 5-year implementation programme was found to be very gender responsive by including specific targets, activities and resources to implement High Impact Opportunities (HIO) energy options, which addresses gender and energy nexus issues around health, water, cooking energy while also providing strategies to empower women along the value chain of renewable energy.

- The study also found gaps on the way gender was integrated in the reviewed SEforALL implementation frameworks. Gender was found to inadequately analyzed and integrated in all sub sectors of National Energy Policy and in the Action Agenda especially in the sections related to monitoring and resources allocation. Nonetheless, the proposed actions were found inadequate to effectively promote gender equality in the SEforALL. The Investment Prospectus (IP), for example had no mention of gender or related words except women which was mentioned just once. This may continue to undermine the role and participation of women in the supply side of energy and in particular the larger energy projects in Tanzania thereby widening the gender employment gaps in energy sector.
- Furthermore, the study noted stakeholders who were not involved in the SEforALL process but could be potential in either influencing energy policies towards gender responsive or promoting gender approach in this initiative. Among others including such as Ministry of Health Community Development, Gender, Elders and Children (MoHCDEG) with the National mandate to promote gender in all sectors; and District Councils with the responsibilities of preparing District Development Plans.
- Nonetheless, the study noted varying level of awareness and involvement with SEforALL process among stakeholders so does the capacity to mainstream gender in the SEforALL initiative. Although tools for mainstreaming gender in energy projects exist e.g. those developed by ENERGIA, UNIDO and ESMAP, most of consulted stakeholders showed inadequate experience and/or technical capacity and tools to mainstream gender in energy projects.

The study noted areas for improvement, including the need for:

1. proper gender analysis to develop and implement specific gender actions for SEforALL;
2. clear guidelines to actors implementing the SEforALL Agenda;
3. support to the development of tools and guidelines for gender mainstreaming;
4. capacity building on gender mainstreaming;
5. gender disaggregated indicators for monitoring the outcomes of SEforALL; and
6. Last but not least, adequate resources (financial and human).

The recommendations given to ensure gender equality and inclusiveness in the Tanzania SEforALL frameworks include:

- (i) The Ministry for Energy and Minerals (MEM) in collaboration with the SEforALL Secretariat to champion the development and implementation of a specific Gender mainstreaming Action Plan (GAP) in the Tanzania SEforALL initiative with clear gender goals, intended outcomes, activities, and gender disaggregated monitoring indicators. This should include the required human and financial resources for comprehensive implementation.
- (ii) The MEM in collaboration with the SEforALL Secretariat to provide an endorsed statement and guidance on gender mainstreaming to all SEforALL actors in the country. The aim is to ensure all

- actors abide to the guiding principle of gender equality and inclusiveness and use gender disaggregated monitoring indicators.
- (iii) The MEM to appoint a Gender Contact Person in the Renewable Energy Section where SEforALL is hosted and collaborate with other experienced energy and gender knowledge based individuals and or organizations to capacitate the appointed Gender Contact Person in order to take an active role in the mainstreaming of gender in SEforALL and to provide leadership in the implementation of the GAP as proposed in item (i) above.
 - (iv) Programme /Project developers implementing Tanzania SEforALL initiatives should be supported with tools, knowledge and approaches for mainstreaming gender in their respective interventions. The support should also focus to address barriers which limit women and men in exploiting opportunities created through SEforALL. For effective provision of such support consideration should be given to establishment of gender task team/working group which will closely work with gender focal point to provide link with other national and international expertize to champion gender mainstreaming in the SEforAll.
 - (vi) Awareness on SEforALL initiatives and gender and energy nexus has to be created at all levels and particularly in the sectors of energy, forestry, health, agriculture, and water. Special attention should be given to President Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (from village levels to district councils) where development plans are prepared and implemented. This may be coordinated under the Ministry of Energy through SEforALL secretariat.
 - (vii) The MEM in collaboration with the SEforALL Secretariat to create a local level institutional framework for SEforALL implementation. The President Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) has to be involved to ensure linkages with grassroots level. This will facilitate identification and integration of women specific energy needs in the SEforALL implementation process.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Action Agenda
AFDB	African Development Bank
BDS	Business Development Services
CCFORUM	Climate Change Forum
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DED	District Executive Director
DIT	Dar Es Salaam Institute of Technology
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
GACC	Global Alliance for Clean Cooking
GM	Gender Mainstreaming
GW	Giga Watt
GoT	Government of Tanzania.
HIO	High Impact Opportunities
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Investment Prospectus
Kg	Kilogram
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LPAC	Local Project Appraisal Committee
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
MHCGEC	Ministry of Health, Community development, Gender, Elders and Children
MTP	Medium Term Planning
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEP	National Energy Policy
NGSEN	National Gender and Sustainable Energy Network
NHBS	National Household Budget Survey
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administrative and Local Government
REA	Rural Energy Agency
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEforAll/SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TANESCO	Tanzania National Electricity Supply Company
TaTEDO	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
UDEC	University of Dar Es Salaam Entrepreneurship Centre
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WED	Women Entrepreneur Development
RE	Renewable Energy

1. INTRODUCTION

The importance of gender equality and inclusiveness was recognized by the state governments in the Rio+20 conferences in Brazil in 2012¹ and also is a requirement of the Global and Africa Guidelines for Developing National Sustainable Energy for All Action Agendas (Tanzania, SEforALL Action Agenda, 2016). As per these guidelines, gender equality, women empowerment, and inclusiveness are key components in making sure all (women, men, youth and other vulnerable groups) participate and benefit from the outcomes of the SEforALL and SDG processes. This will safeguard equal benefits for men, women, youth and other marginalized groups in transforming their livelihoods and economic development through energy access.

Gender equality and inclusiveness being among the guiding principles of SEforALL implementation, it meant all three objectives of SEforALL have to be achieved while abiding to these principles. These objectives are (i) ensuring universal access to modern energy services, (ii) doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and (iii) doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (Tanzania, SEforALL Action Agenda, 2016). In other words, attention to gender equality and inclusiveness have to be abided by all stakeholders, including public sector, the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs) and individuals who are taking action toward these objectives. Therefore, actors, participating in the implementation of SEforALL have to commit to provide directives which will make this happen.

To achieve the gender equality goals in the SEforALL, gender mainstreaming approach becomes critical as it is a key driver towards achieving gender equality goals and empowerment of women. This may help women to participate in activities and decision making that they have traditionally been excluded from (TaTEDO, Gender Mainstreaming in MFP Report, 2011). Experience from gender and energy organizations such as ENERGIA and NGSEN shows that gender approach increases efficiency and sustainability of energy projects as it ensures men's and women's needs are properly understood and addressed.

Based on these guiding principles, this study was carried out to assess gender inclusion, and identify if there are any gender gaps in the Tanzania SEforALL implementation frameworks, which would prevent gender equality, and to propose necessary remedial actions. The findings of this study complement the efforts of the Government of Tanzania (GoT) by ensuring gender equality and inclusiveness is achieved within the SEforALL implementation process and outcomes. The study was carried out by NGSEN in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM) and with the support of ENERGIA and Hivos. These partners believe that understanding on how gender is integrated in the SEforALL frameworks, will contribute to a clear articulation of women's and men's needs and to the allocation of resources to address any gaps.

¹ The Future We Want Report, 2012 the information available at http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/rio20_outcome_document_complete.pdf

1.1 Objectives of the Study

The major objective of this study was to review the Tanzania SEforALL implementation frameworks (National Energy Policy (NEP), Action Agenda (AA), and Investment Prospectus (IP) and Implementation programmes) in order to identify any gaps and to provide recommendations for informed decisions and actions. The ultimate goal was to complement the efforts by MEM to promote gender equality objectives as per the global and Africa regional SEforALL implementation guiding principles.

The specific objectives were: -

- To review how gender and women empowerment elements are integrated in the SEforALL NEP, AA, IP, and implementation programme.
- To map key stakeholders in the implementation of SEforALL in relation to gender and energy.
- To assess the existing capacity to mainstream gender in the SEforALL initiatives in Tanzania.

1.2 Importance of Promoting Gender Equality in the Tanzania SEforALL Initiative

The Government of Tanzania has ratified several agreements and treaties on gender equality, women empowerment and mainstreaming of gender in policies, strategies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and projects. Among the signed and ratified agreements and treaties is the Beijing Platform for Action (PFA) Declaration which requires governments and other actors to promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes, so that, before decisions are taken, an analysis is made of the possible effects on women and men. Therefore, by promoting gender equality in the SEforALL frameworks, Tanzania will contribute to the achievement of these agreements. Other important agreements signed by the Government of Tanzania include the Conventions for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), SADC Gender strategy, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Two of the SDGs are of particular importance: Goal 7 “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”, and Goal 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”. In addition to these agreements, gender equality is also required by laws² in Tanzania and is a constitutional right for Tanzanians³. Therefore, by mainstreaming gender in the SEforALL process the country will be fulfilling its commitments.

Attention to gender equality in the Tanzania SEforALL frameworks will have multiple positive impacts in closing many of the gender gaps in the energy sector and country in general. Just to mention few benefits:

- Gender equality in provision of energy access will increase women’s productivity and income, by providing them with energy access in order to work more efficiently or will open new opportunities for income generation. This will result in the improvement of the quality of life by reducing women’s drudgery in fuelwood and water collection, and agricultural labour, and improve women’s health through reduced indoor air pollution and improved quality of health care services.

² Marriage Act, of 1971; Land law of 2004; Business license, Act No. 208 /2002

³ The Constitution of Tanzania (1977) Part III articles 13 states that “All persons are equal before the law and are entitled, without any discrimination, to protection and equality before the law”

- Gender equality in training and business opportunities will promote and empower women and girls in the energy sector. This will help women and girls to participate in activities & decision making that they have traditionally been excluded from, and will reduce the current gender imbalances in the energy sector (According to National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2015 the percentage of male employees in the energy sector is 80%, while 20% are women).
- Gender equality in project performance will ensure efficiency and sustainability, because it will enable a clear understanding and articulation of men's and women's needs and avoid wrongly targeted interventions.

Evidence shows that organizations which practiced gender mainstreaming as an approach have managed to get better results, both in terms of efficiency and effectiveness of the intended impacts. For example, a study on gender balance in the private sector by Landel (2016) found that gender balance at the management level has a proportionally positive impact on the performance of the company. Those impacts were in terms of achieving operational, organizational, and performance benefits that include employee engagement, enhanced brand images, greater client and consumer satisfaction and an increase in generating profit and cash. Another research report on impact of ENERGIA gender mainstreaming approach showed that all organizations which were trained and supported to use this approach had generated benefits for a range of stakeholders from the government, utilities and NGOs to the policy level. The evidence was mainly at the output and outcome levels (i.e. project objectives are reached).

The conclusion therefore is that mainstreaming gender in SEforALL in Tanzania, will enable women to be more engaged in the energy sector and will close the gender gap.

1.2 Status of Implementation of SEforALL in Tanzania

Tanzania joined the SEforALL process in 2012 when the Global Action Agenda was endorsed. The Tanzania GAP analysis report was completed in 2013. Among others, the gap analysis report recommended the Tanzania SEforALL frameworks to be integrated with other nation-wide policy frameworks. Such frameworks included the Tanzania National Development Vision 2025, the National 5-Year Development Plan (2016), the National Climate Change Strategy (2012), and the Ministry of Energy and Minerals Strategic Plan (2011/12-2015/16). The aim was to synchronize SEforALL with the national industrialization vision, while also achieving other International development frameworks including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The preparation of the Tanzania SEforALL Action Agenda (AA) and Investment Prospectus (IP) was completed in 2015 and the official launch was in June 2016. These documents outline four national targets that are in line with the SEforALL objectives:

- Percentage of population with electricity access increased to more than 75%
- Percentage of population with access to modern cooking solutions to be more than 75%
- Rate of improvement in energy intensity reduced to -2.6% per year
- Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption increased to 50% for power and 10% for heat.

However, the Power Supply Master Plan (PSMP) which was published in December, 2016 reviewed the targets of RE as shown in Table 1 below. The targets in the PSMP become more specific, especially for renewable energy and outlines the contribution of renewable energy in electricity, thermal and sustainable woodfuel supply which were not part of the Tanzania SEforALL AA and IP documents.

Table 1: New Targets for Tanzania as shown in the PSMP

Global Goals	Local Goals	Baseline target (2012)	Target 2030
Universal access to modern energy services	Population with electricity access	24%	75%
	Population with access to modern cooking solutions	16%	75%
Doubling global rate of improvement of energy efficiency	Rate of improvement in energy intensity	-2.6%	-2.6%
Doubling share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	RE share in the overall electricity generation	2%	5%
	RE share in thermal (cooking & Heating)	4	10%
	Annual sustainable woodfuel supply	-	10%

Source: PSMP, December 2016

The implementation of the Tanzania SEforALL AA will be done in 4stages (see table 2), to allow for a continuous review, and for the development of several IPs that are tailored to address specific issues. The AA states that “...*from this moment forward the AA and the IP will be subject to revision cycles...*” (AA, 2016). The study team sees this continuous review of the AA as a good entry point and opportunity for CSO engagement with the government, especially on issues related to green and gender inclusion.

Table 2: Proposed stages of implementation

Stage	Key Focus
Transition (2015 – 2016)	During this period, the country will integrate the AA and IP into the government mid-term planning (MTP) process by incorporating them into the MEM Five-year Strategic Plan 2016 – 2020. As part of this process, the government will start a national dialogue with all stakeholders at national and sub-national level towards the adaptation, update and alignment of the existing initiatives with the country’s SE4ALL AA. During this period, all new strategies and initiatives will have to be consistent with Tanzania’s SEforALL AA. As a result of this process, and to properly mirror the MTP, the AA and IP will be updated.

Transformation /Operationalization (2016 – 2020).	Starting July 2016, the AA and IP will operate fully integrated with MEM Five-year Strategic Plan. This means that from this moment forward the AA and the IP will be subject to same revision cycles than the MTP. This interaction will create synergies and contributions between the different new government plans, programs and policies with the AA and the MTP, resulting in a dynamic IPs portfolio. In this context, the AA will be reassessed on its progress and additional initiatives and IP(s) should be incorporated as needed.
Consolidation (2020 - 2025)	SEforALL becomes the cornerstone of the national mid-term planning process. In this context, the AA will be reassessed on its progress and additional initiatives and IP(s) should be incorporated as needed.
Acceleration (2025 – 2030).	The sustainability and update of the actions and strategies will accelerate the process of achieving Tanzania’s SEforALL goals. In this context, the AA will be reassessed on its progress and additional initiatives and IP(s) should be incorporated as needed.

Source: Tanzania SEforALL Action Agenda, 2016.

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) is now in the operationalization phase of the SEforALL AA and IP. The preparation of the 5-year implementation plan is in progress. The draft programme was shared in a stakeholder’s workshop in December 2016 and in the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting in April 2017. The GoT is also in the process of forming SEforALL Secretariat and of preparing the monitoring framework.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodologies used to collect information for this study were desk study review and consultation meetings with randomly selected key stakeholders. More specifically the following steps were taken in the research.

SEforALL Document and Literature Review: The team started out by carrying out a literature review to collect background information of the gender and energy context in Tanzania. This involved reviewing policies, strategies, and study and research reports, such as the: National Energy Policy 2015; Tanzania Development Vision 2025; Tanzania 5-Year Development Plan 2016-2022; Tanzania Constitution 1977 and the revised version of 1997; Women and Gender Policy 2000; and Gender Strategy 2005. Most of these documents were obtained from the Ministry of Energy and Minerals and through website searches.

In addition, the team reviewed documents related to the SEforALL implementation frameworks in Tanzania. These documents included the Tanzania SEforALL Action Agenda, the Investment Prospectus and the draft Implementation Programme. The reviewed documents were collected from the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, to ensure the team was working with the documents that are endorsed by the MEM, in order to avoid misunderstandings. The Quick Scan for Gender Analysis tool from the ENERGIA Handbook for Gender Audit of National Energy Policy for Lesotho (2010) was modified and used to give reflection on how gender is articulated in those reviewed documents.

Stakeholder consultations: Communication was made with MEM to introduce the aim of the study and seek collaboration during the review and selection of stakeholders to be interviewed, based on their importance and potential of engagement with energy, gender and women empowerment. The selected stakeholders were grouped into three categories depending on their area of engagement:

- Government and public institutions: Ministry of Energy Minerals (MEM), gender focal point; Ministry of Health Community Development, Gender Children and Elders (MHCDGCE); Rural Energy Agency; and Dar Es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT). Local government authorities included the district councils of Kibaha, Geita, Njombe and Chamwino.
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG); Climate Change Forum (CCFORUM); Tanzania Traditional Energy and Environment Organization (TaTEDO); and Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF).
- Private Sector: Solar Sisters; and JUMEME Ltd.

For those stakeholders who were interviewed, a checklist of open ended questions was used to guide the discussions during the interview in order to allow freedom of expression to the respondents.



Meeting between NGEN staff and District officials in Geita Municipality.



Meeting between NGEN staff and Bugulula Village respectively.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Overview of Energy Situation in Tanzania

The Tanzania energy situation does not differ from other Sub-Saharan countries where the majority of the population is lacking access to modern energy technologies and services. The national energy resources include natural gas, coal, uranium, hydro, biomass, solar, wind, geothermal, tidal and waves. Some of these resources remain under developed although the potentials are huge. For instance, out of 4.7GW potential of hydro power, only 12% is developed (MEM 2015). Also, the contribution of renewable energies in the energy mix is 1.2% while commercial energy contributes 9.3% for petroleum and 4.5% for electricity which is relatively low as compared to biomass energy which account to 85% of total energy mix (MEM, 2015).

The percentage of the population with access⁴ to modern energy is 36% (MEM, 2015) of about 45.9 million people in the country (NBS, 2012). The Tanzania SEforALL Action Agenda 2015, indicates 20.7% of the population corresponding to about 9.5 million people have been connected to electricity in 2012. The distribution of the percentage of the population using electricity for lighting as compared to other energy sources, is shown in Table 3 below. Still the majority of the population uses kerosene for lighting.

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Lighting Energy by Source in Urban and Rural Area of Tanzania Mainland.

	Percentage			Households (million)			Population (million)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Electricity	21.3%	5.7%	47.3%	1.81	0.35	1.46	8.5	1.65	6.85
Kerosene/Paraffin	58.2%	66.3%	42.1%	5.39	4.1	1.29	25.40	19.3	6.10
LPG	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Biogas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Firewood	2.0%	2.8%	0.3%	0.18	0.17	0.01	0.84	0.8	0.04
Solar Energy	1.4%	1.7%	0.9%	0.02	0.10	0.03	0.09	0.49	0.13
Generator/private source	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.15	0.09	0.06
Wind	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candles	1.3%	1.0%	2.1%	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.59	0.29	0.30
Torch/rechargeable lamps	14.5%	19.5%	4.6%	1.34	1.2	0.14	6.34	5.67	0.67

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Housing Conditions, Household Amenities and Assets Monograph* (NBS 2015).

Solid biomass fuels remain the most accessible and affordable energy option for the majority of Tanzanians, especially for cooking (see Table 4 below). Solid biomass includes firewood, charcoal, agricultural residues and animal waste. The National Household Budget survey report (NBS, 2012) pointed out that in Tanzania high poverty prone households have limited access to modern energy because of poverty. These households can cheaply purchase or collect poor quality fuels without any cash

⁴ The National Energy Policy (2015) defines access as the proportion or percentage of the population living within 600 meters from a transformer.

expense. This implies women, as the managers in household cooking, bearing the burden of collecting and using this inferior energy option to meet the family cooking needs.

Table 4: Primary cooking and heating energy in Tanzania – share of the different fuels in household cooking energy consumption (2012).

	Percentage			Households (million)			Population (million)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Electricity	1.7%	0.3%	4.4%	0.15	0.02	0.13	0.74	0.09	0.56
Kerosene/Paraffin	2.4%	1.0%	5.4%	0.22	0.06	0.16	1.05	0.31	0.69
LPG	0.9%	0.1%	2.4%	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.39	0.03	0.30
Biogas	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Firewood	68.6%	90.2%	24.5%	6.19	5.46	0.73	29.93	27.89	3.11
Charcoal	25.6%	7.7%	62.0%	2.31	0.47	1.84	11.17	2.38	7.87
Crop Residues	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.01
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.04
Not Applicable	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.04	0.11
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	9.03	6.05	2.97	43.63	30.91	12.71

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Housing Conditions, Household Amenities and Assets Monograph (NBS 2015)*.

Charcoal consumption has nearly doubled over the past ten years due to urbanization and high prices or scarcity of alternative energy sources, particularly kerosene, electricity and LPG. It is projected that the demand for charcoal, without supply and demand interventions, will double by 2030 from approximately 2.3 million tons of charcoal in 2012 (National Energy Policy, 2015). The government has been promoting the substitution of charcoal and firewood by providing tax relief to stimulate the use of LPG in the country. Over the past ten years, the LPG supply for household cooking has increased significantly, but for the low and most middle income households it remains unaffordable.

3.2 Overview of the Gender Situation in Tanzania

As mentioned in section 1.3 above, the Government of Tanzania promotes gender equality and women's empowerment in all development sectors. Equality is constitutionally a human right and discrimination of any form is not allowed (Tanzania Constitution 1977 and revised version of 1997)⁵. The Women and Gender Policy of 2000 aims to ensure that a gender perspective is mainstreamed into all policies, strategies, programmes and projects. In order to speed up the implementation of the gender policy, the national gender strategy was prepared in 2005. The strategy recognizes the importance of better energy technologies for alleviating women's burden and encourages increased use of appropriate technologies by communities. In this regard, apart from the requirements by global and regional guidelines, mainstreaming gender in the SEforALL is required by law in Tanzania.

The 2014 global gender gap report shows that Tanzania is still far removed from closing many of the gender gaps. Economically, the country is ranked 53rd out of 142 countries in terms of women's economic participation, the ratio of female-to-male earned income is 0.69 and the wage equality ratio between women and men is 0.65 (Schwab, 2014). The gender gaps contribute to higher poverty among women

⁵ This was the thirteenth edition of the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania. Part III stipulates all basic rights issues among which including right to equality, life, freedom of conscience and right to work. This information is available at www.judiciary.go.tz/downloads/constitution

than men, whereby 60% of the women are reported to live in poverty (www.mcdgc.go.tz). Poverty means no capital to invest, which may negatively affect their ability to exploit the business opportunities within SEforALL.

3.3 Gender Dimensions in the Energy Sector

The previous National Energy Policy (MEM, 2003) showed that women in Tanzania are underrepresented in most policy and decision making processes for energy supply and demand in the energy sector. To date there is no report that shows any change to this situation. The New National Energy Policy (MEM, 2015) also acknowledges the dominance of men in the energy sector. For instance, still there are only 2 female staff compared to 11 male staff in the sub-sector of renewable energy. In addition, the committee which was responsible for the review of the National Energy Policy had no female representation (as per communication with members of the committee). This situation underlines the need for attention to increased representation of women in decision making of the implementation process of SEforALL. Currently there are many women university graduates and engineers who can be recruited in the SEforALL in Tanzania as compared to previous years.

On the demand side of energy, high dependency on biomass energy profoundly affects women and weakens their economic, social and environmental development options. The findings of the Hivos report (2017) indicates that women and children work an estimated 8-9 hours per week in collecting and transporting cooking fuels, which later exposes them to toxic fumes while cooking. Furthermore the report mentions that the clear impacts on their health limits opportunities to improve their education, and poverty reduction. The summarized findings of the study in Lupeta village in Iringa in Box 1 gives evidence on this argument. However, women in Tanzania are not exclusive to this situation.

Experience shows that the reasons behind this massive use of biomass energy include the inadequate prioritization and budget allocation for clean cooking solutions. For SEforALL to have positive impacts on gender equality and inclusiveness, issues to reduce women's drudgery and health risks associated with smoke, strategic interventions in the cooking sector is important.

The dimensions of gender inequality are not limited to cooking only but

to other development sectors too, including the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and agricultural sectors. The agriculture sector is among the key sectors for women's economic development, especially in rural areas. This sector employs most rural women and men (52% of all women and 48% of men),

Box: 1

Summary of Findings on Fuel Wood Collection; A case study of Lupeta Tanzania

- When women collect fuelwood, 87% of the time it is done within the mountains.
- Women go into the mountains in groups, 95% of the time with family and friends because they are scared to be alone.
- Women in the age of 19 carry up 24.70 kg of firewood, those in the age of 6-18 carry average of 9.46 kg,
- An average distance of 3.86 kilometers was walked for a round trip to collect fuelwood with more time spent collecting fuelwood than walking to and from the collection site. For each trip, the average household spent 104 minutes.
- During the dry season, more fuelwood was collected than was immediately needed. The extra fuelwood is stockpiled for the wet season.
- The wet season is mainly spent for farming, thus less time is spent collecting fuelwood. Of the 32 households interviewed, 11 said they collect 1-2 times per week during the wet season.

Source: Katie M. Preston in 2012

where they produce about 60 - 80% of the food crops (World Bank report, 2016)⁶ and it provides up to 77% of the SME startup Capital in rural areas (REPOA, 2014). Agriculture is highly dependent on rain fed and human energy intensive in terms of cultivation, planting, weeding and harvesting. For example, in agriculture out of the total cultivated areas, 64% is cultivated by hand hoe, 14% by draught animals and 12% by tractor (URT, 2008). Any intervention for agricultural irrigation and farm mechanization will positively transform the rural economy and will have a positive impact on women in particular.

In the SME sector women make up to 53% (ILO report by Mori, 2014), which makes this another key sector, important for boosting household income and improved family livelihoods. The energy which is mostly accessible and affordable is biomass or human energy. For instance, most tailors (who are mostly women), use manual tailoring machines and this is common even in electrified areas, because women lack capital, exposure and knowledge and skills about electrical equipment. These are the issues requiring attention within SEforALL in Tanzania in order to enable women to benefit from the increased access to sustainable energy in the same way as men.



Women in Bwisya (Ukara Island) using hand hoes in farming. Source NGEN



⁶ Available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/979671468189858347/pdf/WPS7282.pdf>

4. GENDER STATUS IN THE TANZANIA SEforALL IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORKS.

During the review for the mentioned documents above, the tool used for this review was a quick scan for gender analysis in energy policy from ENERGIA Handbook for Gender Audit of National Energy Policy for Lesotho (2010). The findings of the review are as explained below

4.1 Gender Status in the National Energy Policy 2015.

In 2015, the Government of Tanzania revised the National Energy Policy of 2003 and came up with a new National Energy Policy, which was published in December 2015. The objective of this new policy is “...to provide guidance for sustainable development and utilization of energy resources to ensure optimal benefits to Tanzanians and contribute towards transformation of the national economy...”

The quick scan review on gender inclusiveness in this new policy, found that the policy has a dedicated sub-chapter 4.4. on Gender Issues and HIV/AIDS in the Energy Sector (text box 2). Gender is regarded as a cross-cutting issue, which may signify the possibility of mainstreaming in all energy sub-sectors. In addition, the policy promotes participation of women in energy related activities, which may increase the representation of women in the SEforALL process/frameworks.

Box 2

4.4 Gender Issues and HIV/AIDS in the Energy Sector

Issue: *Mainstreaming gender and addressing HIV & AIDS in the Energy Sector.*

Management and development of energy resources at the grass-root level requires effective participation of both women and men in the decision-making process. The Government in collaboration with stakeholders will promote participation of women in energy related activities. HIV & AIDS is a global pandemic which requires continued awareness on preventive measures. In this regard, the Government and stakeholders will continue to create awareness and preventive measures on HIV & AIDS in energy related activities.

Objective: *To mainstream gender and HIV & AIDS issues in the Energy Sector.*

The Government shall:

- (i) Ensure employment and training opportunities in the Energy Sector are based on gender equality and equity;
- (ii) Facilitate formation of women groups to participate in provision of goods and services required in the Energy Sector; and
- (iii) Collaborate with stakeholders to provide preventive, curative and education on HIV & AIDS in the energy sector.

On the other hand, gender is only implicitly mentioned in the objective statement and it lacks proper analysis in the description of all energy sub-sectors. The word gender is mentioned only once and the word woman is mentioned three times but all in the same sub-chapter 4.4 and no mentioning of the word men. In addition, it is controversial to combine gender mainstreaming and HIV/AIDS in the same sub-chapter, because even though the two are both cross-cutting issues, this does not mean that they are

the same. Mainstreaming gender in the energy sector differs from HIV/AIDS in terms of strategies, approaches, stakeholders and even field of professions. Careful attention is needed to avoid stereotyping gender as HIV/AIDS. In addition, gender mainstreaming should not be narrowed to just balancing the number of women and men, but should include broad gender elements for fostering equalities in the supply and demand side of energy.

As the National Energy Policy is the guiding framework for energy sector development, this lack of a proper articulation of gender may create a risk for gender blindness in the implementation of energy programmes and projects, including those in SEforALL. This is to say that the implementation of SEforALL will require strategies for proper analysis of gender issues and clear actions for gender inclusion, in order to achieve gender equality and inclusiveness objectives as per the guidelines which governed the preparation of the AA.

4.2 Gender Status in the Action Agenda

The Tanzania Action Agenda was prepared under the global and Africa regional Guidelines for Developing National Sustainable Energy for All requiring gender equality and inclusiveness. A quick scan review of how these principles were articulated in the Action Agenda found that, the word “gender” is mentioned 5 times and “women” 14 times. Neither the word “men”, nor “male” were found in the document. The document contains several statements related to gender and women’s empowerment, including:

- Section 5.1.3.4 on Access to Modern Energy Services. This sub-chapter provides a list of limitations that are to be addressed in order to provide access to modern energy for all. Among the listed issues were the need to mainstream gender, address cultural barriers and consideration of the nexus of energy, especially in the sectors of health, cooking and water.
- Section 5.4.3 on High Impact Opportunities. This section outlines strategies to address the gender and energy nexus as follows:
 - To develop and implement small-scale renewable energy solutions for social services, for healthcare establishments, street lighting, and schools,
 - To address the energy and water nexus with solar and other technology options for energy efficient water pumping and provision of potable water,
 - To promote universal adoption of clean cooking solutions,
 - Advocate for and to educate consumers on the importance of



Construction of biogas plant as one of clean cooking solution

health, environment and gender benefits of clean cooking.

- Section 5.1.5 on High Impact Opportunities proposes to “Improve the technical capacity of women to take advantage of the market opportunities resulting from the implementation of the SEforALL initiative in Tanzania”.
- Section 5.5.3.2 on capacity building proposes to “Assist organizations in developing gender mainstreaming tools”.

Generally, these statements give an indication of the intention to promote gender integration in the SEforALL implementation and can also be entry points for more gender inclusiveness in the implementation processes. The proposal to improve women’s capacity to exploit business opportunities is a potent statement to working towards women’s empowerment. The SEforALL process is all about implementation of new business models, which, if women get to participate, can minimize many gender gaps especially those related to income. However, barriers limiting women to start and or grow businesses have to be addressed. Some of these barriers are explained in the bullets below:

- **Cultural issues:** This includes issues related to lack of control over and ownership of resources; lack of decision making power; expectations of and demands on women’s traditional reproductive roles; and stereotypes that women are not technocrats, or modern energy is a male-dominated sector makes women more vulnerable to excel in business.
- **Women’s Immobility:** Having low mobility, affects women in registering a business due to the lengthy and complex business registration, incorporation and licensing practices. For example the owner of ESACS schools (Private school) indicated to have taken long time to register her school “...It was very difficult. It took me one year to register {the} school...”said Mary Mwangi, Therefore, even though the World Bank’s report ranks Tanzania among the top ten reformers in reducing bureaucratic barriers, especially for micro and small businesses where most women are, still women would need support for business registration.
- **Inadequate level of education:** Lack of formal education is often a factor limiting the development of women as entrepreneurs and contributing to a lack of access to resources. Among the impacts is the failure of women to seize opportunities with renewable energy technologies either as technicians, designers, communicators, midwives, architects, or rural social entrepreneurs.
- **Access to gender-sensitive business development support (BDS):** There are very limited business training opportunities in Tanzania that take issues of women and their multiple roles into consideration. Among many organizations providing BDS (including training, counseling and consultancy in the areas of business planning, legal issues, accounting, auditing, etc.) they only serve a very small number of formal Micro Small and Medium Enterprises and none of the informal business. In this case few women entrepreneurs access these services and few business development service providers specifically target women.

- **Business networks:** Women's limited networks and networking reinforce women's isolation as entrepreneurs and reduce their scope and opportunities for building personal and business know-how and accessing other physical and financial assets⁷.
- **Limited access to capital:** The business sectors in which women predominate, e.g. service and retail, tend to attract less funding from the financial support sector, and women have greater problems in obtaining collateral. Women Entrepreneur Development (WED) indicates that the financial barrier to women includes women's inexperience of negotiating with banks and their lack of financial confidence to argue for what they are entitled to, both as clients and citizens in their own right (ILO, report by Mori, 2014).

Despite of such gender consciousness, a gap was noted in coordination of AA and monitoring. Neither the word gender nor women were found to be mentioned in chapter 6 of this document which involves formulation of secretariat and monitoring of SE for All. This section is very crucial if women are to be represented in decision making process of SE for All. Nonetheless, the importance of monitoring of outcomes of SEforAll with gender sensitive and disaggregated indicators cannot be over emphasized. Without gender sensitive monitoring all decisions and implementations will be based on gender blindness and this may create a potential risk for gender inequalities.

4.3 Gender status in Investment Prospectus

The Tanzania SEforALL Investment Prospectus (IP) was launched together with the Action Agenda in June 2016 (GoT, 2016). The IP was prepared by integrating the Mid-term Planning (MTP) process for closing priority gaps in the REA prospectus, and to present a pipeline of project opportunities. The primary focus is on accelerating base load power supply and grid expansion. Energy options for improving women's and children's health, cooking energy and other nexus energy options are not part of this IP. The words gender and women are mentioned only once each and in the background section of the document.

For many years the implementation of large projects in Tanzania shows no attention to gender equality and this has been a key contributor to gender inequalities in the energy sector. To reverse this situation the SEforALL projects in the IP requires guiding statements which will mandate such projects to abide to gender equality and inclusiveness.

⁷ UDEC – 'Jobs, Gender and Small Enterprises in Africa', 2002 in baseline survey for female entrepreneurs in Kinondoni Dar Es salaam Tanzania by EFG, 2008).



Women tailors from rural areas receiving training on using electrical tailor machines

4.4 Gender Status in the Draft 5-Year Implementation Programme

During the review period, the 5-Year Implementation Programme for SEforALL was about to be finalized. The draft document had already been discussed in the Local Participatory Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting which was held on 12th April 2017. As per the draft document this 5-Year full-fledged programme is designed to support the GoT to attain its desired development goals, among other things through the enhancement of institutional capacity in RE; increased share of RE power generation; facilitating investment in RE generation; enhancing clean energy for cooking; making use of the country's RE resources and reduced GHG emissions with the aim of supporting the socio-economic development of the country (UNDP, 2017: SE4ALL Implementation in Tanzania).

BOX 3

Approach for gender mainstreaming under output 01: Enhanced institutional capacity on sustainable energy development

- Special fund/scheme can be created for female students & it can be linked with the universities and vocational training centres
- Engaging women consultants, experts, trainers, etc. in capacity assessment, guidebooks, manuals, training material preparations & in trainings, etc.
- Conducting dedicated training programs for women entrepreneurs & technicians in RE, EE & cooking sector.
- Special training schemes could be created, through already established institutes such as VETA, for school dropout girls/women on acquiring technical skills in RE, EE & cooking sector.
- At least 40% of the participants in all the training activities shall be women

Source: UNDP, 2017: SE4ALL Implementation in Tanzania

The quick scan review indicated extensive integration of gender elements with the word “gender” mentioned 32 times, “women” 55 times, and “gender mainstreaming” 14 times. This coverage appears in the background, strategies, and approaches but not in the monitoring and budget.

This draft document has three main outcomes, namely:

1. Enhanced institutional capacity on sustainable energy development;
2. Creation of an enabling investment environment for RE/EE technologies; and
3. Scale-up and roll-out of sustainable energy initiatives.

Under each outcome specific strategies are included for gender mainstreaming. For example, outcome 1 under the gender mainstreaming strategies contains 5 bullets with approaches for gender mainstreaming as shown in Box 3. However, the team also found that gender is relatively implicit in the part where the target group and beneficiaries are described. For example, the expected targets for beneficiaries of job creation are not disaggregated by gender or sex, which may present a risk of gender blindness.

The programme also contains a budget for the implementation of the planned activities under each outcome, but as long as this budget is not detailed, it is difficult to tell how gender sensitive this budget might be. The study team assumed that the allocated budget is meant to implement activities which were detailed in the narrative part of the document and strategies for gender mainstreaming are part of those.

5. STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

This chapter maps the stakeholders in the SEforALL processes in Tanzania based on their importance in influencing energy policies towards gender inclusiveness, and/or in promoting gender mainstreaming in SEforALL. The two approaches were used to identify stakeholders:

1. Stakeholders who have interacted with NGEN or MEM on issues related to gender and energy, since 2012 and;
2. Consultation meetings with selected group of stakeholders from government institutions, civil societies and private sector (Table 5).

As per figure below the stakeholders are clustered at three levels: The first level are the key stakeholders who have the mandate and power to formulate and/or provide policy guidance to promote gender equality in the policies and frameworks related to SEforALL initiatives and in this case were found mainly to include government bodies. The second level are the stakeholders, who are important in influencing policies, advocate and or may promote gender approaches in SEforALL initiative these include national and international organizations. The third category includes stakeholders who are key in promoting gender approach in the implementation of SEforALL and they work directly on community. These are Regional, District and Local governments, Private sector, MFIs and CSOs.

The analysis went further in assessing levels of awareness on the gender and energy nexus, involvement in the SEforALL process, and the capacity to mainstream gender in energy programmes/projects among the stakeholders who were consulted.

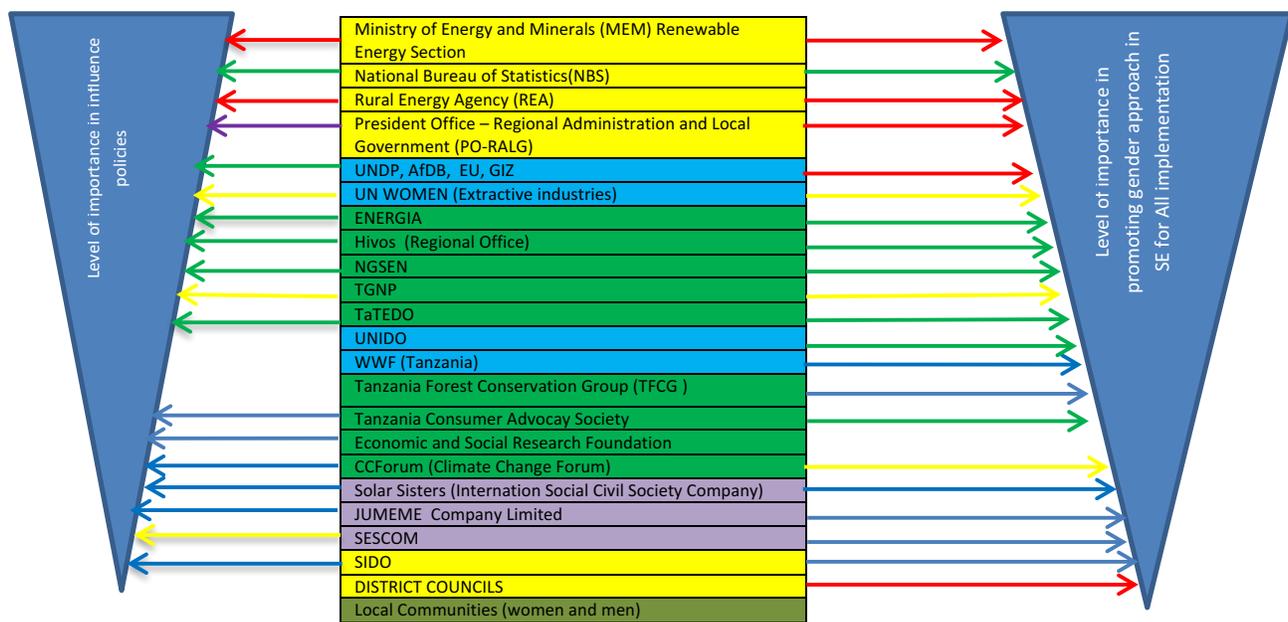


Fig 1: Stakeholder mapping for gender inclusion in SE4ALL

Key: Clusters

	Government institution
	International organization
	National Civil Societies
	Private sector
	Local Communities

Key: level of importance

→	Key players in promoting gender in SE for All
→	Very important in influencing policy and promoting gender in SE for All
→	Important in promoting gender in SE for All
→	Not well known

Moreover, there are stakeholders who do not appear in the illustration above, but who may be important in influencing the energy policy or promoting gender inclusiveness. Below is a list of stakeholders that were not included in our analysis, but who should (and possibly do) have a key role to play in the SEforALL process.

Table 4: Stakeholders considered potential for SEforALL but not in List Above

Other organisations are the local government bodies	Level of influence in the sector	Comments
1. Ministry of Health Community Development, Gender, Eldery and Children (MHCDGEC)	Very Important in influencing policies and promoting gender approaches in SE for All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the ability to use her national mandate to provide guidelines on women empowerment and integration of gender in policies, plans, development strategies and actions in all sectors and at all levels. - Can also ensure the SE for All has specific gender contact person with defined roles and responsibilities.
2. Tanzania Electricity Supply Company (TANESCO) and other electricity generation companies in rural areas	Very important in influencing energy policy and promoting more women working in the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for generating, transmitting and selling electricity to users at institutional (schools, hospitals etc. for improved services) and household level. - Can ensure Female Headed Households have access electricity so does the unreached areas that the government may never reach and spur productivity for women and men.
3. Financial institutions (banks, Cooperatives and MFIs)	Very important in influencing the energy sector and making finance accessible to women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can provide financing for private sector to develop energy options for increased access; - Can develop a gender friendly financing schemes for productive energy users and energy MSMEs including women who usually have no collateral and face challenges in accessing financing to grow/expand their energy enterprises.
4. Technical Training and research institutions (CoET, DIT, MUST, and Universities)	Very important in influencing energy policy and gender approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical training and research institutions can ensure that capacity exists in gender and energy and that skill are available for Gender Mainstreaming in the policy making processes.
5. Other energy Nexus ministries such as Water, Agriculture, Environment, Industry Education etc.	Very important for energy policy and influencing a gender approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These energy nexus ministries all require energy in order to provide services in their own sectors; joint planning with MEM can lead to improved services for women and men/boys and girls through increased access to a range of energy options to deliver the services.



Meeting between NGSN members, ENERGIA, Solar Sisters to Discuss Involvement with SE4ALL in Tanzania.
Source NGSN.

5.2 Assessment of Awareness and Capacity to Mainstream Gender in SeforALL.

Among the government institutions which were consulted are the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MHCGEC), REA, Gender focal Point of MEM, and four District Councils (Kibaha, Geita, Njombe and Dodoma rural) and Bugulula village in Geita. The Dar Es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT) was consulted earlier in another assignment undertaken by NGEN for UNIDO, but the information obtained was also relevant to this study and therefore has been taken on board. These stakeholders have the national mandate to either mainstream gender policy or strategies, or empowerment of women and men. Other stakeholders included civil societies, private sector parties and research institutions.

Table 5 below summarizes the findings of the interview with each stakeholder. Generally, the level of involvement on gender in the energy sector, and particularly on SeforALL was found to be at varying levels. The Ministry of Health, Community Development Gender Elderly and Children, though has the national mandate to mainstream gender in other sectors and has established gender desk at MEM, was found not inadequately involved in the SeforALL process. This was also found in the district councils and the gap was noted in the coordination between the President Office – Regional Administration and Local Government and MEM on energy priorities and plans. Other consulted stakeholders were including CSOs and Private sectors were almost all aware and involved in the ongoing processes of SeforALL implementation.

Capacity to mainstream gender in SeforALL was found to exist in some stakeholders including NGEN, REA and TaTEDO also Solar Sisters who have collaborated with ENERGIA in promoting gender approach in energy projects (Table 5 below) but capacity to mainstream gender was relatively low in other consulted stakeholders. For instance, some stakeholders were found to consider gender mainstreaming as the same as improving women representation and nothing else. Moreover, although other stakeholders indicated to have tools for gender mainstreaming in energy projects none was able to show or provide such tools or guidelines. However, ENERGIA in partnership with national networks in 13 countries (including NGEN by the time it was hosted at TaTEDO Tanzania), prepared a handbook with approaches and tools to mainstream gender in energy projects under the name “Mainstreaming Gender in Energy Project, Practical Handbook”, published in 2011. This handbook can be a useful guide for mainstreaming gender in SeforALL which can be tapped to build the capacity of other stakeholders in the SeforALL.

Table 5: Stakeholder mapping and capacity for gender mainstreaming in SeforALL in Tanzania.

Stakeholder	Core Area of Key role in the implementation of SeforALL initiatives.	Capacity / Level of awareness on gender and energy issues	Suggestion on possible entry point for GM
A. Government and Public institutions			
Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM) Department of Renewable Energy	- Provides overall energy policy coordination guidance, and directions. - Will host the SeforALL Secretariat that will be responsible for the overall development, implementation and monitoring of the SeforALL activities in the country. - Together with the Secretariat, monitor	- Gender desk was established more than 10 years ago and is placed in the administration department. - Gender Focal Point (GFP) is available but has not worked with Renewable Energy Department where SeforALL is hosted.	-The RE department can establish a gender desk and strengthen collaboration with CSOs dealing with gender and energy (e.g. NGEN) to create

Stakeholder	Core Area of Key role in the implementation of SeforALL initiatives.	Capacity / Level of awareness on gender and energy issues	Suggestion on possible entry point for GM
	implementation of SeforALL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GFP has not attended training on gender and energy and has no job description that relates to gender - No tool is available for mainstreaming gender in the SeforALL. 	capacity and learn from their experience.
Ministry of Health, Community Development Gender, Children and Elders (MHCDGE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the national mandate to provide guidelines on women empowerment and integration of gender in policies, plans, development strategies and actions in all sectors and at all levels - Mandated to establish gender desk in each line ministries and departments including Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM) and local government administration level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Information on how it was involved in the SeforALL process not found and not aware of the existence of AA and IP documents. - Has extensive experience and expertise on gender but not gender and energy. - Has established a gender desk at MEM and district local governments – Supposed to train Gender Focal Points in all ministries and departments but has not done so for MEM gender focal point. - Has no tool to mainstream gender in energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MHCDGEC as national stakeholder on gender, the gender department requires awareness and knowledge on SeforALL and especially the gender and energy nexus issues. - Can work with MEM through gender focal point to prepare and enforce guidelines and tools specific for gender inclusion in energy sector.
Rural Energy Agency (REA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing a Rural Energy Master Plan, which will include the projects under IP - Thinking of having a template that will show how gender will be mainstreamed in the projects. - SIDO has been contracted to conduct analysis of how electricity will be used productively. Six districts will be involved (Tanga, Pwani, Mara, Mbeya, Arusha and Iringa). The analysis is already undertaken in Pwani Mkuranga. - SIDO will prepare an area development survey which will include a business development survey report to capacitate the SMEs to use electricity productively. The capacity building programmes will include awareness and skills building, also for women. Gender awareness training will be part of those programmes. The competent SMEs will be linked with financing institutions. <p>Resources for GM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The funds are available within the training and capacity building programme. - Currently project developers are trained on GM, but they lack monitoring tools. No plan to prepare tools for GM. - Funds to capacitate women are available under CB programme (guidelines to access such funds to be shared). <p>Link between REA with District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currently REA works with Community Development Officers (CDOs) to implement energy projects, but feedback mechanisms to feed REA on the impact and outcomes of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has a Gender Focal Point (GFP) who is also manager of training and capacity building and has attended several trainings on gender and energy. - Has also been closely involved in the development of ESMAP gender action plan at REA - Has no job description for undertaking her GFP roles - Has no guidelines on how the project developers should mainstream gender in their work. - Does not disaggregate information by gender 	Being responsible with rural energy development, granting and supporting developer, require tools that can guide project developers on how to address gender issues in their project, Can also develop incentive guidelines for promoting gender mainstreaming within SeforALL and other energy projects. Can use a gender sensitive monitoring framework on how SeforALL addresses women issues.

Stakeholder	Core Area of Key role in the implementation of SEforALL initiatives.	Capacity / Level of awareness on gender and energy issues	Suggestion on possible entry point for GM
	energy projects are not available. Reporting is to the PO-RALG.		
Dar Es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT)	-Provides technical education and training for students in applied sciences, engineering, entrepreneurship and related disciplines and promotes development and usage of appropriate technology through skills and practical-oriented training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has well established Gender Management Unit (GMU) responsible for mainstreaming gender in all programmes/project DIT. - In previous years, GMU has solicited funds to sponsor about 150 female students - Based on their experience for more than 10 years the female graduate students have been less than 10% because of few girls in the science subjects. - For students to be administered at DIT they need physics, biology and chemistry subjects at least who have averagely passed with grade "C" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be instrumental in developing capacity of women to venture in the energy businesses around SEforALL. - Special sponsorship targets for female trainees and the training to include entrepreneurship skills. Can also provide coaching for female entrepreneurs and support them with business hand tools and kits
Geita District Municipal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of the district council development plans. - The 2017/18 plans includes the aim to electrify 145 villages through REA support - Not aware of SE for All - Almost 100% of the households use firewood and charcoal on inefficient cooking stoves. - Improved and efficient cook stoves are too expensive (e.g. 120,000Tsh (USD 50) in cash and 150,000 (USD 60) on credit for Envirofit charcoal stove). Other cheap charcoal stoves are available at 3000Tsh (USD 2) but break easily. - No plan for addressing energy nexus issues. - Energy and gender nexus issues face challenge of multi-sector coordination as there is no energy department in the local government authority as priorities for district development plans are issues from PO-RALG - MEM should coordinate with PO-RALG to ensure effective planning and implementation of SEforALL (e.g. PO-RALG had employed district energy officer but she didn't know what to do as she had no TOR, so she left) - Has opinion that efficient cooking solutions should be given priority just like what is happening for desks in the primary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not aware on what is going on in the energy sector. - Lack capacity to establish energy and gender nexus issue so fail to include them in the district plans - Face the challenge of sector coordination - Lack knowledge on gender and energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanisms to link energy plans and district planning is important. - Gender and energy empowerment training to district planners is also key.
Chamwino	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Responsible with planning, implementation and monitoring of the district council development plans -The district does not have a plan or budget for energy related issues -They are not aware with SEforAll -The issue related with energy are promoted with Non-Government Organization such as MIGESADO for Biogas and INNEDES for Improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lacks energy officers or energy desk. - Gender and energy not considered in development plans - Women and men energy needs should be considered in the District plan. Men need energy for economic activities while women need for cooking and lighting activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs which implements the project should focus on district plan instead of choosing their own village for project implementation - Inter-Ministerial communication is required between MEM

Stakeholder	Core Area of Key role in the implementation of SEforALL initiatives.	Capacity / Level of awareness on gender and energy issues	Suggestion on possible entry point for GM
	Charcoal Stove -Improved cook Stove it cost 2000-5000/=		and PO-RALG for a proper coordination at district level.
Njombe	-Responsible with planning, implementation and monitoring of the district council development plans -Energy issue are promoted by VICOBA -Has the department of Community development that deal with gender They are not aware of SEforAll	- Low knowledge and awareness on gender and energy. - Lack energy expert/officer	Awareness and capacity is required about energy and gender issues.
Kibaha	Responsible for planning , budgeting , monitoring and Evaluation of all activities at District level -The energy budget is done when it required -Energy issues are promoted by non-government organization	Low knowledge and awareness on gender and energy. Lack energy expert/officer	Awareness and capacity is required about energy and gender issues.
B. Civil Societies			
Tanzania Traditional Energy Development organization (TaTEDO)	- Core area of involvement is on energy and environment especially on biomass energy. - Promotes rural improved and efficient energy technologies and services for employment and income generating opportunities - Has been participating in the SEforALL from the start. - Uses gender based rural approaches in reaching people at grassroots level - Has the view that the government through Rural Energy Funds (REF) should establish focal offices in the rural areas where women and men get support and develop businesses that could facilitate achievement of SEforALL. The plans, design, implementation, indicators and monitoring should focus on green energy funds which focus on pro-poor, low-carbon, energy solution and women's empowerment.	- ENERGIA Tanzania Focal Point institution -Has been involved with gender and collaborated with ENERGIA in Mainstreaming gender in the up scaling access to integrated modern energy and poverty reduction programme which also enabled preparation of Gender Action Plan -Has wide experience on energy and gender issues -Has gender focal person	The existing knowledge and experience can be tapped for SEforALL also included in the ongoing efforts to prepare Rural Energy Master Plan (REMP).
Tanzania Forest Conservation Group	- Involved with conservation of forest. Started implementation of energy projects 5 years ago. Promotes improved cook stoves Has CBO (MJUMITA) for grassroots community to conserve forest Has not involved in the SEforALL more than just attending meetings and workshops. - use participatory approaches and involve women and youth in implementation of projects - Has views that gender is not well articulated at the national level as energy for alleviating women burden not prioritized. They think SEforALL cannot succeed without prioritizing women: "women are at the center of domestic energy mix" energy should support their production.	- Has participated in a number of gender training but not those focusing on gender and energy - Has no specific tools for gender mainstreaming - Has gender policy - Used gender indicators in the monitoring of project impacts -Lacks awareness on SEforALL	MJUMITA is a strong platform to reach local communities

Stakeholder	Core Area of Key role in the implementation of SEforALL initiatives.	Capacity / Level of awareness on gender and energy issues	Suggestion on possible entry point for GM
Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A research institution - Has done some research related to women. - Not clear on which attention should be to women which relates to energy but if no access to modern energy gender equality should be forgotten. - Energy sector lack strategies to reach women because no proper analysis of energy needs for domestic use has been done - Is preparing to conduct research on challenges and opportunities of RE under Hivos-SP-E programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not well known how has participated in the SEforALL processes but understand goal 7 of SDG is on universal access of energy to all. -Gender is considered as cross cutting issue so integrated in all tools used for research but no specific focus on gender and energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instrument for providing data and information that can be used for lobbying and advocacy. Can conduct research on gender differentiated impacts of electrification as a justification for lobbying for a more GSI and GIE energy sector.
Tanzania Gender Network Programme (TGNP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Advocate for gender and policy issues at micro, meso and macro levels -core area of engagement education, water, health and agriculture -Designated by the government to engender national budget with key focus to their area of engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has over 20 year experience in gender - Not involved in the SEforALL process - Has a gender training institute - Has a library with of 1000 publications on gender issues - Huge experience on researches related to gender issues but not on energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If strengthen engagement on energy issues can provide training, undertake research. - If supported with energy issues around gender inequalities can be potential to engender energy budget.
CCFORUM (Tanzanian Civil Society Forum on Climate Changes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An association of civil society organizations committed to work on climate change - Advocate for climate change in planning and budget - Currently conducting budget tracking for gender and green inclusiveness in energy sector. They were not involve in the process of AA and IP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Little experience on gender and Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the budget tracking can provide good evidence for budget influencing.
C: Private Sector			
JUMEME Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JUMEME is a joint venture private company aiming at increasing the technical and business efficiency of the company at the central and local levels, and transform to be sustainable and profitable. - JUMEME's business model is based on both development options for rural citizens and fair profits for investors with the goal of promoting equal access to electricity. -Currently implementing a project on “Unlocking benefits of electrification for women)” under the support of GIZ in partnership with NGEN That mainstream gender approach in the business models of rural electrification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With other partners has developed experience in promoting gender approach in the business model of rural electrification. The partnership approach promotes PPP which can provide lessons and best practices for replication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has implemented number of women empowerment and capacity building activities in productive uses of electricity.
SESCOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now building mini grids with USA power Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidiary of TaTEDO and benefiting from TaTEDO experience on Gender mainstreaming efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender is mainstreamed in her mini grids development projects

6. SUMMARY OF THE KEY FINDINGS.

This chapter is one of the major components of the study presenting the findings of SEforAll document review stakeholder mapping and gender mainstreaming capacity assessment. The reviewed documents are as outlined below.

- National Energy Policy (2015)
- Tanzania SE for All Action Agenda (2016)
- Tanzania SE for All Investment Prospectus (2016)
- Draft SE for All 5-year Implementation Programme (April 2017)

6.1 Gender Status in the National Energy Policy, Tanzania AA, IP and in the 5-year Implementation Programme.

In the energy policy: This review showed that despite the existence of some gender gaps in the National Energy Policy, still this policy supports gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting issue and it promotes equality and equity in employment. These are avenues that can be used for promoting gender equality in the SEforALL frameworks.

In the Action Agenda: Gender is integrated and some actions are proposed, which may contribute to addressing barriers to achieve gender equality in the implementation of SEforALL. For instance, the AA states: “...assist organizations to develop gender mainstreaming tools...” Though it is not clear whether the word “organizations” is inclusive of all stakeholders (government, private and CSOs), this gives an entry point to develop and enforce gender mainstreaming tools to the stakeholders participating in the implementation of SEforALL.

In addition, the AA proposes technical capacity building for women to enable them to take advantages of business opportunities within SEforALL. If implemented, it is a step forward to closing the gender imbalance in the energy sector. However, experience shows the need for cautious on whether such statements will be implemented or not. The 2003 National Energy Policy required all stakeholders to take an active role in mainstreaming gender in the energy sector through a statement that “...*stakeholders within the energy sector to participate and take deliberate sensitization actions to encourage women participation in energy related education, training, programmes and projects, planning, decision-making and, not least, energy policy implementation...*”.

Now it is more than 10 years later, but the gender situation in the energy sector is still the same. This statement was not translated into strategies and as a result there was no promotion for gender mainstreaming in programme or projects, nor did follow-up take place on how stakeholders were abiding to that. This is to stress that the translation of statements in the Tanzania SEforALL Action Agenda to implementable activities and budget is very important.

The Action Agenda requires (a) guiding strategy (ies) to actors in the SEforALL frameworks to promote gender equality in the investments, programmes, or projects. Given the wide range of stakeholders, geographical coverage and the requirement for multi-sectoral collaboration in the implementation of SEforALL, it is critically important to have guidance on how gender will be mainstreamed and monitored by all actors.

In the Investment Prospectus: A major gap was noted between what is indicated in the AA in relation to gender, and women's participation and benefits, and what is in the IP. The IP is silent on gender and CSOs involvement. This shows a clear incoherence between SEforALL planning and implementation. If no measures will be taken to close this gap, there will be a risk of increasing the gender imbalance in the energy sector, particularly for all projects which have been outlined in the IP document.

In the 5-year SEforALL implementation programme: This programme offers a tremendous opportunity towards closing many of the gender gaps in the energy sector. The programme provides room for addressing the gender and energy nexus around health, education and water, while also focusing on cooking energy which has been a major burden for women for a very long time. However, the monitoring framework and budget should be more explicit on gender inclusion. Monitoring the impact of this programme with gender sensitive indicators that are also gender disaggregated will enable gender informed decisions and guidance by the SEforALL Secretariat. Budget geared for gender mainstreaming will enable both the Secretariat and other stakeholders to take an active role in implementing their responsibilities.

6.2 Mapping of stakeholders

The study noted there are stakeholders who were involved in SEforALL process and those who were not involved but could be potential in either influencing energy policies towards gender responsive or promoting gender approach in this initiative. Such stakeholder among others includes Ministry of Health Community Development, Gender, Elders and Children (MoHCDGEC) who is responsible to establish a gender desk in line Ministries and has a national mandate to mainstream gender or District Councils who have a direct link with the communities and also responsible in preparing and executing district development plans.

6.3 Awareness and Capacity to Mainstream Gender in the Energy (SEforALL)

The study found varying level of awareness and involvement with SEforALL process among stakeholders so does the capacity to mainstream gender in energy sector. Although tools for mainstreaming gender in energy projects exist e.g. those developed by ENERGIA⁸, UNIDO⁹ and ESMAP¹⁰, some of consulted

⁸ Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Projects: A practical Hand Book, ENERGIA 2011.

⁹ Guide on Gender Mainstreaming Energy and Climate Change projects, UNIDO 2014.

¹⁰ Integrating Gender Considerations into Energy Operations, ESMAP 2013.

stakeholders had inadequate experience and/or technical capacity and tools to mainstream gender in energy projects. Although gender desk is found to exist in the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, it is neither active nor capacitated in the SEforAll process and in the policy review process.

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

To conclude this study, it worth mentioning that the Tanzania SEforALL AA and 5 year implementation Programme can pave way to address critical gender and energy nexus issues. However, the proposed actions towards inclusion of gender equality should be translated into actions; otherwise as per the findings of this report the business as usual approach (non- application of gender approach) in the implementation of SEforALL will continue to widening the gender gaps not only in the energy sector but in other development sectors. Continue with this approach women's empowerment will be constrained; women's representation and underemployment in the energy sector will continue to decline, while also women's enterprises will increase in vulnerability. In order to minimize or avoid such risks, the recommendations given below will contribute to ensuring gender equality and inclusiveness in SEforALL. These recommendations propose actions to:

- ***MEM in collaboration with SEforALL Secretariat to champion development and implementation of a specific gender mainstreaming strategy in the Tanzania SEforALL.*** This will involve developing a strategy with clear gender goals, intended outcomes, activities, and gender disaggregated monitoring indicators including human and financial resources. The preparation of this gender mainstreaming strategy/action plan should involve all stakeholders (government, private sector and CSOs) in order to create a sense of ownership and leadership during implementation. For quick and easy preparation of this Gender Action Plan, collaboration between international organizations like ENERGIA¹¹ with local organizations can be explored.
- ***Provide and enforce gender guidance to all stakeholders in the SEforALL:*** MEM, in collaboration with the SEforALL Secretariat, to provide an endorsed statement and guidance on gender mainstreaming to all actors in SEforALL in the country. The aim is to ensure all actors abide to the guiding principle of gender equality and inclusiveness and use gender disaggregated monitoring indicators. Since there are already proven tools for gender mainstreaming in energy projects, these tools can be adapted and used in order to avoid re-inventing the wheel. Without guidance and tools to actors, the business as usual scenario is likely to continue and will consequently create a potential risk for widening the gender gaps, accelerating inequalities, constraining women's economic and social opportunities, magnifying women's poverty and poor health for them and their children, particularly in rural areas.

¹¹ ENERGIA's approaches to gender mainstreaming have been tested in a variety of contexts with a range of energy technologies. ENERGIA Has supported number of organization in 13 African countries including NGSEN in Tanzania in creation of capacity to mainstream gender, gender policy audit, and women empowerment in energy sector.

- **MEM to appoint a Gender Contact Person in the Renewable Energy Section where SEforALL is hosted and collaborate with other experienced energy and gender knowledge based individuals and or organizations to capacitate the appointed Gender Contact Person:** The aim is to enable MEM to take an active role in the mainstreaming of gender in the SEforALL frameworks and to provide leadership in the preparation and implementation of the proposed SEforALL gender mainstreaming strategy as per bullet one above. Currently, the Ministry of Energy and Minerals has a gender desk and as per the responses from the MHCGCE, they have a gender contact person in all units/sections including the Renewable Energy Session where SEforALL is hosted. Specific roles and responsibilities for the gender contact person vis-à-vis other units can be established and capacity built through training, mentoring, and participation in international, regional, and national meetings and exchanges to share experiences. In addition, partnership with other institutions with knowledge on gender mainstreaming in energy as subject content should be initiated or firmed up.
- **Create capacity to mainstream gender in SEforALL at all levels:** All actors in the SEforALL frameworks to participate in the creation of capacity to mainstream gender in their respective interventions. This can be done through establishing linkages between gender and energy experts, organizations or institutions both from international and national level. In addition to this facilitation of gender and energy experts to create capacity on gender mainstreaming to energy project developers (Energy Agencies Utilities, private sector, civil society) within SEforALL will be critically important. This capacity needs to be developed in larger energy companies including those that will implement projects listed in the Investment Prospectus to enable them to mainstream gender in their interventions.
- **Address women’s barriers to exploiting and exceling in business opportunities:** All actors to address the barriers which limit women and men to exploit business opportunities created through SEforALL. This will involve implementing actions which will capacitate women and men to venture in the business opportunities and increasing career development. Some of the proposed/recommended interventions to address these challenges include:

 - **Training:** Support educational facilities or agents to train women to improve their entrepreneurial skills / Business Development Services (BDS), to offer assistance in developing marketing strategies, and to provide education on the evaluation of the marketability of products. Provision of “just” training is not enough, as women might believe that this is not an area for them to work in, either because they lack the required education or exposure to energy related business, or because they perceive it as “men’s work”. It requires specific encouragement and advertisement, as well as potential incentives for providers of training to put extra effort to find qualified female participants.

- **Market and business linkages:** fostering opportunities for linkages to markets for increased scale. Especially in the case that women are restricted to travel or if there are barriers to their ability to travel because of household chores or family obligations, the facilitation of market linkages and engaging women led enterprises with other entrepreneurs is essential.
- **Financial Services:** Access to finance, loans or microcredit (or grants during initial phase) in order to enable investments. Very few financial institutions have women friendly financial loans. Banks have been found to be unwilling to give loans to women because they lack collateral. There might be a need to develop/foster growth of gender-sensitive credit mechanisms.
- **Create awareness on SEforALL initiatives and the gender and energy nexus at all levels and other development sectors:** Awareness on SEforALL initiatives and gender and energy nexus has to be created at all levels and particularly in the sectors of energy, forestry, health, agriculture, and water. Special attention should be given to President Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (from village levels to district councils) where development plans are prepared and implemented. This may be coordinated under the Ministry of Energy through SEforALL secretariat.
- **The MEM in collaboration with the SEforALL Secretariat to create local level institutional framework:** This aims to enable identification and integration of women specific energy needs in SEforALL implementation process. For this to happen, multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms between the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the Prime Minister Regional Administration, and the Local Government (including District Councils and Village Councils) has to be established.

To conclude this review, it is extremely important to emphasize that gender equality and inclusiveness will not happen automatically. It requires dedication, commitment and resources from all stakeholders participating in the SEforAll frameworks. This can only happen if there will be an endorsed SEforALL gender action plan and guiding statement which will allow each stakeholder to take active role. This is to say for SEforALL to be gender inclusive isn't about just holding the government accountable but each stakeholder (private, civil society and donors) has to dedicate active actions.

In some cases, it will require learning from the already available case studies which foster partnerships between the private sector, donor community and civil society and upscale the best practices. This will enable implementation of interventions which are business and social oriented which may ensure benefits of SEforALL are accessed by all (men and women, disabled and youth).

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: LIST OF RESPONDENTS CONSULTED

No.	Name	Title	Gender Status	Institution/District
1	Ms. Eluminatha Mwenda	Ag.DED Njombe	F	Njombe
2	Yohana Kalinga	NGO Coordinator	F	
3	Ms. Tatu Selemani	DED Kibaha District	F	Kibaha
4	Anna Muleba	Head of environment Officer	F	
5	Stephene Mwakabunga	Environmental Officer	M	
6	Mwanila Sembinga	Ag. District Planning officer	M	
7	Upendo Msanzi	Community development and Gender officer	F	
8	Rita Mlay	Environmental officer.	F	
9	Mr. Godfrey Mnyale	Ag.DED Chamwino	M	Chamwino
10	Sophia Swai	NGO Coordinator	F	
11	Tatu Joseph	Statistician Officer	F	
12	Faraja Maduhu	Community Development Officer	M	
13	Janeth Shadai	Community Development Officer	F	
14	Lawrence Kalabazile	Ag. DED Geita	M	Geita
15	Kashinje Bukombe	Planning Officer	F	
16	Fatuma Sissay	Economist	F	
17	Emma Busanji	Community Development Officer	F	
18	Hellen Yustas	Environment Officer	F	
19	Elizakayo Yobu Shuma	Forest Officer	M	
20	Mr. E.N.Sawe	Executive Director	M	TaTEDO
21	Ms.Mary Swai	project Manager	F	
22	Mr. Shukuru Meena	Project Officer	M	
23	Mr. Jensen Shuma	Resource mobilization officer	M	
24	Betty Luuge	communication officer	F	TFCG
25	Elida Fundi	Advocacy officer	F	MJUMITA
26	Richard Ngilangwa	Reseacher officer	M	ESRF
27	Lameck Kianzile	Reseacher officer	M	
28	Julias Mbilinyi	Ag. Permanent Secretary	M	MHCDGEC
30	Silivia		F	