



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT

FY 2026/27



access and control of resources;
women and men in leadership

Male engagement

gender-based violence (GBV)



“Building Economic Resilience through Digital Transformation, Strategic Investment and Fiscal Sustainability for Inclusive Growth”

DODOMA, TANZANIA

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASEP – Alternative Secondary Education Pathways

BBT – Build a Better Tomorrow

CBWSO – Community-Based Water Supply Organization

TDHMIS – Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria

EPR – Employment-to-Population Ratio

FYDP – Five-Year Development Plan

GBS – Gender Budget Statement

GBV – Gender-Based Violence

GDI – Gender Development Index

GII – Gender Inequality Index

GRB – Gender Responsive Budget

HPV – Human Papillomavirus

ICT – Information and Communication Technology

IPOSA – Integrated Programme for Out-of-School Adolescents

LGA – Local Government Authority

MDA – Ministry, Independent Department and Executive Agency

MTEF – Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

NEDF – National Economic Development Fund

RCH – Reproductive and Child Health

RS – Regional Secretariat

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals

SEAH – Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment

SMEs – Small and Medium Enterprises

1 Overview

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania presents the Gender Budget Statement (GBS) for the Financial Year 2026/27 as part of the official budget proposal documentation. This Statement demonstrates the Government's commitment to ensuring that public resources are allocated in a manner that promotes gender equality, reduces disparities between women and men, and supports inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

The GBS is prepared in accordance with the Budget Guidelines for FY 2026/27, and is aligned with the national development framework, including the Tanzania Development Vision 2050, Election Manifesto of the Ruling party, National Gender and Women's Development Policy (2023) and the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP IV). It also contributes to the achievement of international commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment.

2 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the Gender Budget Statement is to provide transparent and evidence-based information on how the national budget addresses gender inequalities. It links identified gender gaps with policy interventions, budget allocations, and expected results, thereby strengthening accountability and enabling public scrutiny.

In the Financial Year 2026/27, the Government has adopted a phased approach to Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB). Implementation has commenced with nine (09) pilot Ministries of Agriculture; Education; Constitutional and Legal Affairs; Water; Health; Information, Communication and Information Technology; Livestock and Fisheries; Industry and Trade; and Home Affairs. At Regional and Local Government Authorities level, implementation covers Geita and Singida Regions, as well as Chalinze District Councils. These institutions form the foundation for scaling up GRB across the entire Government.

3 Methodology

The Gender Budget Statement for FY 2026/27 was prepared through a structured, evidence-based process led by nine pilot Ministries, two Regional Secretariats and two Local Government Authorities. The exercise began by defining four gender priority areas—access and control of resources; women and men in leadership; gender-based violence (GBV); and male engagement in promoting gender equality—and compiling sex disaggregated data from national statistical systems and sectoral sources (including the National Bureau of Statistics and the Demographic and Health Survey) to establish baselines and identify gaps.

Pilot MDAs, RSs and LGAs then conducted gender situational analyses to diagnose drivers of inequality and propose targeted interventions tailored to sectoral realities. Institutional MTEFs, budget submissions and vote plans were reviewed to determine existing gender integration and to map proposed interventions to budget lines. Findings were validated through stakeholder consultations with gender focal points, sector experts and institutional officers, after which key and potential GRB interventions were cost assigned and grouped by priority area.

Allocations were tagged and aggregated into the national Gender Budget Statement, with arrangements to introduce automated gender budget tagging for improved tracking. Measurable, sex disaggregated indicators and expected outcomes were specified for each intervention, and a monitoring, reporting and accountability framework was established requiring quarterly and annual reports from pilot institutions, consolidation by the Ministry of Finance, regular audits and parliamentary oversight. The results of the pilot phase and monitoring feedback will be used to refine interventions, strengthen data and capacity, and scale up Gender Responsive Budgeting across all MDAs, RSs and LGAs

4 Gender Situation in Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania has made significant commitments toward advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment as part of its national development agenda and global obligations under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With projected population of about **68.15 million** in 2025, of whom 34.7 (**51%**) are female and 33.4 (49%) are male, Tanzania is a youthful society with a median age of **17.5**

years, and a majority about 65.1% living in rural areas where gender disparities are often more pronounced. These demographic characteristics have important implications for gender-responsive planning and budgeting.

Despite progress in promoting gender equality, Tanzania continues to experience moderate but persistent gender disparities across key human development indicators. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) was estimated at approximately **0.504 in 2023**, reflecting significant inequality in reproductive health, empowerment, and economic participation. At the same period, the Gender Development Index (GDI) stands at about **0.951**, indicating gradual improvement in reducing gender gaps in human development outcomes. These figures suggest that while Tanzania has made progress, structural inequalities continue to limit women's full participation in development processes.

In the education sector, Mainland Tanzania has achieved considerable progress in expanding access and improving literacy rates. As of 2025, adult literacy rate for men is 88.0% **and for women 82.1%**, reflecting a narrowing but persistent gender gap. While gender parity has largely been achieved at the primary level, disparities remain at higher levels of education, where girls face lower completion and transition rates due to factors such as early marriage, teenage pregnancy, and socio-cultural norms. These constraints continue to limit women's access to higher education and skilled employment opportunities.

Gender disparities are also evident in health outcomes, particularly in reproductive and maternal health. According to 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHSMIS), Tanzania continues to experience relatively high maternal mortality, estimated at around **104 deaths per 100,000 live births**, alongside a high adolescent fertility rate of approximately **112 births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19**. Access to modern contraceptives remains limited, with only about **31% of married women** using modern methods while 7% use traditional methods. These indicators highlight ongoing challenges in ensuring equitable access to quality health services and reproductive rights

for women and girls. On the other hand, Tanzania Mainland recorded lower life expectancy among men of 62.4 years compared to 68.4 years of women according to Tanzania 2022 Population and housing census. This is due to delay healthcare seeking behavior, limited utilization of preventive services and high prevalence of non-communicable disease to men.

In terms of economic participation, women play a significant role in Tanzania's economy, with a labor force participation rate of approximately **67.4%**, compared to **79.6% for men in 2024**. However, the Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) is 75.6% for men compared to 62.3% for women. Furthermore, according to *SIGI 2023 Global Report* women face structural barriers in accessing productive resources, where 34% of women are landowners, compared to 37% of men of men in 2023. On the other hand, women access to financial services remains low as 16% of women have a bank account at a financial institution, compared to 32% of men These disparities limit women's economic empowerment and contribute to income inequality and the feminization of poverty.

Employment in public sector, despite various efforts made by Government to reduce employment gender gap in public services, still there is gender disparities in government employment particularly in Government payroll triggered by various reasons including level of education and competency, working environment, etc. Women account 42.53% of total number of public servants with total gross personal emoluments of 41.82% of the total government personal emoluments while men amount to 57.47% total number of employees with 58.18% of total personal emoluments. **(See Table .1)**

Women with top leadership positions (Ministers, Permanent secretaries, accounting officers) account to 22.13% while men account to 77.87% of the total top position government leaders. 28.2% of middle positions government leaders (Head of department/ Divisions/sections/units) are women while 71.8% are men, while 42.2% of other positions of public servants (all levels of officers and supporting staffs) are women and 57.8% are men. **(See Table .1)**

Gender inequalities also persist in parliamentary representation. While Tanzania has made progress in increasing women’s political representation, reaching 39.4% representation in Parliament including special seats. This gap underscores the need to strengthen women’s effective participation and influence in governance and public resource allocation processes.

Table 1: Government employees’ sex disaggregated data for the 2025/26

	Employment level	Percentage of Total PE Expenditures		Percentage of Total No. of Employees	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
1	<i>Top Positions Level</i>	22.13	77.87	23.55	76.45
2	<i>Middle Positions Level</i>	28.20	71.80	27.76	72.24
3	<i>Other Positions Level</i>	42.20	57.80	42.65	57.35

Source: Ministry of Finance

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a critical concern, affecting a significant proportion of women and girls. In 2025, approximately 85.7% of **women** experienced sexual violence compared to 13.3% of men, and about 54.5% decrease in child marriage for **women below the age of 18 (where 70% of reported cases were female and 30% were male)**. These harmful practices not only violate human rights but also hinder women’s access to education, health services, and economic opportunities.

Overall, gender inequality in Tanzania is driven by a combination of structural, socio-cultural, and economic factors, including unequal access to resources, entrenched gender norms, and disparities in service delivery. These challenges are further compounded by cross-cutting issues such as poverty, climate vulnerability, and rural-urban disparities, which disproportionately affect women and girls.

5 Gender-Responsive Budget Allocations

5.1 Ministry of Agriculture

In 2026/27 the Ministry is prepared to implement its budget in line with national commitments to bring about gender equality and inclusive agricultural development. The identified key gender gaps in the following areas; access to inputs, finance, extension services, technologies, and

participation in agricultural value chains. It also outlines targeted interventions aimed at addressing these disparities and enhancing productivity, income, and livelihoods for both women and men.

5.1.1 Budget allocations for 2026/27

A total of TZS 190,035,574,417 out of total vote budget of TZS 698,985,584,000.00 has been set aside to cater for gender related activities for the Ministry of Agriculture Budget for 2026/27, equivalent to 27% of total vote budget. The allocated funds are distributed across key GRB priority areas as follows:

- a) Access and control of resources: TZS 189,979,245,855
- b) Gender-Based Violence (GBV): TZS 56, 328,562

5.1.2 Key GRB interventions

- a) Improving women's access to subsidized inputs
- b) facilitating access to credit for women
- c) promoting gender-sensitive agricultural technologies
- d) expanding extension services to reach more women farmers
- e) training farmers on post-harvest management
- f) implementing programmes to prevent Gender-Based Violence (GBV)
- g) Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) in agricultural settings.

5.1.3 Potential GRB interventions

- a) Enhancing women's participation in subsidy programmes
- b) expanding inclusive financial services
- c) ensuring equitable participation in training and extension services
- d) embedding GBV/SEAH prevention mechanisms across all agricultural initiatives.

5.1.4 Expected gender responsive outcomes

- a) increased access of women to agricultural inputs, finance, and extension services to 40%
- b) reduced post-harvest losses from 35% to 10%; and enhanced productivity across value chains among women farmers

- c) create safer and more inclusive agricultural environments by ensuring 100% prevention of GBV and SEAH in block farms

5.2 Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs

In 2026/2027, the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs will implement its budget in line with national commitments to strengthen access to justice and promote gender equality. The Ministry has identified gender gaps in access to legal services, awareness of legal rights, and responsiveness of justice systems to gender-based violence. Interventions are designed to enhance equitable access to justice for women, girls, and vulnerable groups.

5.2.1 Budget allocations for 2026/27

A total of TZS 5,215,837,000 out of total vote budget of TZS 160,322,295,000 has been set aside to cater for gender related activities for the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs Budget for FY 2026/27, equivalent to 3% of total vote budget. The allocated funds are distributed across key GRB priority areas as follows:

- a) Gender-Based Violence (GBV): TZS 5,215,837,000

5.2.2 Key GRB interventions

- i. Expansion of legal aid services for women and girls
- ii. Legal literacy and rights awareness programs
- iii. Strengthening gender-based violence (GBV) response systems
- iv. Capacity building for justice sector actors on gender issues
- v. Institutional strengthening of gender justice mechanisms (e.g., Women Justice Forum)
- vi. Gender disaggregated data collection, monitoring, and evaluation systems
- vii. Inclusive access to justice for vulnerable groups (e.g., women with disabilities, rural women)

5.2.3 Potential GRB interventions

- i. Launching and implementation of National Women's Access to Justice Strategy 2025/2026 - 2029/2030.
- ii. Completing the preparation of Legal Aid Policy.
- iii. Establishment of Legal Aid Fund.
- iv. Legal Reform to promote gender equality.

5.2.4 Expected gender responsive outcomes

- i. Increased access to legal aid services for women and girls from 11,706,890 to 13,000,000.
- ii. Improved legal awareness and empowerment of women and girls from 11,706,890 to 13,000,000
- iii. Strengthened coordination on women's access to justice by developing and implementation of National Women's Access to Justice Strategy 2025/2026 - 2029/2030.
- iv. Enhanced policy and institutional framework for gender justice by making amendments to several laws including Law of Marriage Act Cap. 29, The Land Act Cap 113, The Child Act Cap. 13 and The Penal Code Cap 16.
- v. Improved response to gender-based violence (GBV) through implementation of Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign Phase II.
- vi. Increased participation of women in justice platforms through implementation of Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign Phase II.
- vii. Reduced barriers to justice for women and girls through implementation of National Women's Access to Justice Strategy 2025/2026 - 2029/2030.

5.3 Ministry of education

In 2026/2027, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology will implement its budget in line with national commitments to ensure equitable access to quality education. Key gender gaps have been identified in school retention, transition to higher education, and participation of girls in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). The Ministry's interventions aim to address these challenges and promote inclusive education outcomes.

5.3.1 Budget allocations for 2026/27

A total of TZS 177,486,076,175.00 out of total vote budget of TZS 2,394,423,829,000.00 has been set aside to cater for gender related activities for the ministry of Education, Science and Technology for FY 2026/27, equivalent to 6% of total vote budget. The allocated funds are distributed across key GRB priority areas as follows:

- a) Access and control of resources by women and men: TZS 174,953,466,175.00
- b) Women and Men in leadership: TZS 652,910,000.00
- c) Gender-Based Violence (GBV): TZS 1,879,700,000.00

5.3.2 Key GRB interventions

- i. Improve infrastructure and create student girls-friendly, inclusive, and stimulating learning environments to enhance pupil retention, with a specific focus on girls, who face multiple challenges in schools such as inadequate sanitation facilities, menstrual hygiene constraints, long distances to school, and unsafe environments.
- ii. Loan schemes with gender-sensitive criteria, ensuring women from disadvantaged backgrounds can access financing, Policy enforcement: Stronger monitoring of gender equity in scholarship allocation, Gender-responsive pedagogy and mentorship to encourage girls' retention and success in higher education
- iii. Expand Alternative Secondary Education Pathways (ASEP) and IPOSA centers nationwide, Provide flexible schedules and modular learning for young mothers, establishment of childcare facilities near schools
- iv. Targeted scholarships for girls in STEM and rural areas, Gender-responsive pedagogy and mentorship to encourage girls' retention and success in higher education

5.3.3 Potential GRB interventions

- i. Provision of more scholarship to women especially in STEM
- ii. Allocating more budget on awareness creation on GBV issues in schools and community in general
- iii. Establishment of programs/project specific for addressing Gender issues
- iv. Gender components should be marked as one of the criterial for registering a new project

5.3.4 Expected gender responsive outcome

- i. Decrease in dropout rate of students in primary schools from 6.3% in 2023 to 2.1% by 2028, attributed to increased school facilities such as classrooms, dormitories for both boys and girls, and improved

sanitation and hygiene facilities, thereby creating a more conducive learning environment. Increased number of women joining higher learning institutions

- ii. Increased access to education for disadvantaged groups especially adolescent girls due to early pregnancy
- iii. Increased number of girls studying STEM in Higher learning institutions

5.4 Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health in 2026/27 in line with national commitments is intended to enhancing provision of health services to both curative and preventive services. Further, the Ministry implement its budget to bridge gender equality and disparities. The identified key gender gaps in the sector are; high maternal and child mortality, low uptake of preventive services like HPV vaccination, and limited family planning options.

5.4.1 Budget allocations for 2026/27

A total of TZS **508,847,682,000** out of total vote budget of TZS **1,800,262,058,000** has been set aside to cater for gender related activities for the Ministry of Health for FY 2026/27, equivalent to **28.27** % of total vote budget. The allocated funds are distributed across key GRB priority areas as follows:

- a) Access and control of resources by women and men TZS **501,693,130,000**
- b) Gender-based violence (GBV) TZS **7,154,552,000**

5.4.2 Key GRB interventions

- i. Increasing medical service coverage by 30% to reduce maternal mortality ratio caused by delays in accessing emergency care, weak referral systems, and inadequate availability of emergency medical and rescue services.
- ii. Increase HPV vaccination and cervical cancer screening in order to reduce number of deaths for women.

5.4.3 Potential GRB interventions

- i. According to THIS 2022-2023, HIV prevalence was markedly higher among women than men. Among women, HIV prevalence ranged from 0.8% among those aged 15-19 years to 13.0% among those aged 45-49 years. HIV prevalence among women in the age groups from 40- 59 years was markedly higher than the age groups of 15-34 years. Among men, HIV prevalence varied from 0.3% among those aged 15-19 years to 8.4% among those aged 50- 54 years. Hence any initiative to reduce prevalence rate should be gender based.
- ii. Strengthening awareness and early screening for men reproductive health such as prostate cancer.

5.4.4 Expected gender responsive outcomes

- i. Improved maternal health services through the reduction of the maternal mortality ratio from 104 to 70 per 100,000 live births by managing complications such as severe bleeding, hypertensive disorders, and other obstetric emergencies.
- ii. RCH service utilization increased to 95% with reduced gender-related access barriers;
- iii. Reduce cervical cancer related death for women by 20 percent by increasing coverage of screening among women aged 30 - 50 years to 75.7%
- iv. Increase coverage of HPV 1 among Girls 9-14 years vaccination from 80% to 100%
- v. Decline of sexual violence among females from 7% in 2023 to 3% while among males, there is a slight decrease from 7% in 2023 to 5.9%

5.5 Ministry of Home Affairs

In 2026/27 the Ministry is prepared to implement its budget in line with national commitments to bring about gender equality and inclusive development. The identified key gender gaps in the following areas; human trafficking, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and access to gender-responsive

services, where evidence indicates that women and girls are the most affected. It also outlines targeted interventions aimed at addressing these disparities and enhancing productivity, income, and livelihoods for both women and men.

5.5.1 Budget allocations for 2026/27

A total of TZS **2,332,417,000** out of total vote budget of TZS **211,042,105,000** has been set aside to cater for gender related activities for the Ministry of Home Affairs for 2026/27, equivalent to **1.1%** of total vote budget. The allocated funds are distributed across key GRB priority areas as follows:

- a) Gender-Based Violence (GBV): TZS 200,000,000
- b) Access and control of resources: TZS 1,495,957,000
- c) Women and men in leadership: TZS 440,210,000
- d) Male engagement in gender equality: TZS 196,250,000

5.5.2 Key GRB interventions

- i. Construction of a gender-responsive safe house for victims of trafficking
- ii. Capacity building to 66.7% of staffs under PGCD
- iii. Training 63.2% of police officers on GBV and Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC)
- iv. Training 61% of male officers on gender equality and GBV prevention

5.5.3 Potential GRB interventions

- i. To conduct two (02) awareness seminars to 725 staff and facilitate participation of staff on disability and gender issues by June, 2027;
- ii. To create Public Awareness on counter trafficking in persons and establish 20 TIP school Clubs, TIP Desk in the DPP office and Mainstream TIP matters in Police Gender and Children Desk by June, 2027;

5.5.4 Expected gender responsive outcome

- i. 25% Increased access to protection and support services for both women and men
- ii. 80% Reduced long-term vulnerability among trafficking survivors

- iii. 100% Improved economic and social reintegration, especially for women and girls
- iv. 50% Increased representation of women in leadership positions
- v. 70% Reduction in GBV and VAWC cases
- vi. 61.9% Increased male involvement in promoting gender equality

5.6 Ministry of Industry and Trade

In 2026/27 the Ministry is prepared to implement its budget in line with national commitments to bring about gender equality and inclusive development. The identified key gender gaps include unequal participation and access to economic opportunities between men and women in Industrial development, trade activities and value chain participation.

5.6.1 Budget allocations for 2026/27

A total of TZS 1,019,282,000.00 out of total vote budget of TZS 137,812,633,000.00 has been set aside to cater for gender related activities for the Ministry of Industry and Trade 2026/27, equivalent to 0.74 % of total vote budget. The allocated funds are distributed across key GRB priority areas as follows:

- a) Access and control of resources: TZS 1,019,282,000.00

5.6.2 Key GRB interventions

- i. Capacity building for SMEs in manufacturing sector.
- ii. To build capacity of women and youth in accessing markets, quality and standards to reach both domestic and international markets.
- iii. To strengthen gender awareness and institutions capacity on gender mainstreaming in trade.
- iv. To promote business formalization of informal enterprises; and
- v. To strengthen the capital base of the national development fund (NEDF) to provide loans to MSMEs.

5.6.3 Potential GRB interventions

- i. To provide support for women owned businesses to participate in international trade fairs, expos and business missions.

- ii. To strengthen women and youth entrepreneurship incubations programs.
- iii. To conduct training women on digital marketing, e-commerce platforms and cross-border trade to reach regional and AfCFTA market opportunities.
- iv. Introduce Ministry's procurement quotas for women-owned enterprises in supply chain.

5.6.4 Expected gender responsive outcome

- i. Percent of women-owned SMEs in manufacturing supported increase from 28% to 40%
- ii. 1,000 women and youth capacitated in accessing markets, quality and standard to reach both domestic and international markets.
- iii. Number of Women employed in manufacturing sector increase from 375,000 to 450,000
- iv. Ministry institutions staffs and stakeholders capacitated to implement gender mainstreaming in trade increased from 3 to 200.
- v. 2000 women-owned informal enterprises formalized into the formal sector; and
- vi. 3.9% percent of women MSMEs received loans (NEDF) and guarantee schemes through SIDO.

5.7 Ministry of Communication and Information Technology

In 2026/27 the Ministry is prepared to implement its budget in line with national commitments to bring about gender equality and inclusive in access, usage, skills and participation in the digital economy. It also outlines targeted interventions aimed at addressing gender gaps in ICT access, skills, and safety by ensuring equitable participation in the digital transformation agenda.

5.7.1 Budget allocations for 2026/27

A total of TZS 7,477,090,000 out of total vote budget of TZS 222,589,451,000 has been set aside to cater for gender related activities for the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology for 2026/27, equivalent to

3.4% of total vote budget. The allocated funds are distributed across key GRB priority areas as follows:

a) Access and control of resources: TZS 7,477,090,000

5.7.2 Key GRB interventions

- i. Construction of two (2) National Internet Data Centre (Dodoma and Zanzibar)
- ii. Installation of public Wi-Fi to 100 public areas
- iii. Development of National framework for Digital Literacy
- iv. Construction of one (1) Digital Technology Institute and Innovation Centre and 5 Soft centers in five zones countrywide
- v. Operationalization of 95 Innovation hubs
- vi. Preparation of commercialization strategy

5.7.3 Potential GRB interventions

- i. Implement policies that encourage women's participation in ICT technical roles.
- ii. Prioritize installation in women-dominated economic spaces (markets, small business clusters, health centers).
- iii. Incorporate gender-sensitive modules (digital finance, online safety, entrepreneurship).
- iv. Create inclusive learning environments (flexible schedules, supportive facilities).
- v. Encourage participation of women-led startups through targeted outreach.
- vi. Integrate gender equality considerations into commercialization policies.

5.7.4 Expected gender responsive outcomes

- i. Increased number of men and women owning Sim Cards to 70 million Men and 75 million Women from 47 million Men and 44.5 million Women;
- ii. Percentage of women with basic digital skills Increased to 40 percent from 30 percent; and

- iii. Percentage of women in ICT sector Increased to 40 percent from 30 percent.

5.8 Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries.

The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries is implementing Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) as a key tool to ensure that public resources are allocated in a way that addresses gender equality and promotes inclusive development.

5.8.1 Budget allocations for 2026/27

A total of TZS 124,517,420,208 out of total vote budget of TZS 433,379,125,000.00 has been set aside to cater for gender related activities for the Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries in 2026/27, equivalent to 28.73 % of total vote budget. The allocated funds are distributed across key GRB priority areas as follows:

- a) Women and men in leadership Tshs. 101,430,843,750.00
- b) Access and control of resources by women and men Tshs.23,086,576,458.00.

5.8.2 Key GRB interventions

- i. Organize the operationalization of BBT and the empowerment of youth and Women in Livestock and Fish Production by acquiring soft loans from TADB.
- ii. Facilitate access to finance for private livestock and fisheries SMEs (including women entrepreneurs).
- iii. Facilitate gender-responsive mainstreaming for 300 stakeholders (ensuring equitable participation of women and men) on the consumption of livestock, fish, and aquaculture products for improved nutrition

5.8.3 Potential GRB interventions

- i. To facilitate gender-responsive training for 120 Animal Welfare Inspectors (40 female and 80 male) on handling compromised animals and humane slaughter across 35 LGAs

- ii. To inspect 300 premises for feed manufacturers, storage and sale of feed and feed resources for registration by June 2027, ensuring gender responsiveness by targeting at least 25% of the premises are owned or managed by women and 75% by men.
- iii. To promote value addition and use of seaweed products by women and youth to 2500 seaweed farmers and people (by gender)

5.8.4 Expected gender responsive outcome

- i. Increased number of women receiving training for Animal Welfare Inspectors (40 on handling compromised animals and humane slaughter from 25 to 40).
- ii. Increase number of women entrepreneurs obtaining access to finance for private livestock and fisheries SMEs. In Livestock from 26 to 31 and in Fisheries 49 to 55.

5.9 Ministry of Water

In 2026/27 the Ministry is prepared to implement its budget in line with national commitments to bring about gender equality and inclusive development. The identified key gender gaps in the following areas; access and control of resources by women and men, women and men in leadership, gender-based violence (GBV) and male engagement in promoting gender equality.

5.9.1 Budget allocations for 2026/27

A total of TZS1,120,194,614,000.00 out of total vote budget of TZS 1,025,654,456,766.00 has been set aside to cater for gender related activities for the Ministry of Water for 2026/27, equivalent to 91% of total vote budget. The allocated funds are distributed across key GRB priority areas as follows:

- a) Gender-Based Violence (GBV): TZS 8,200,000,000.00
- b) Access and control of resources: TZS 1,017,454,456,766.00

5.9.2 Key GRB interventions

- i. Expansion of Clean Water Services, increase household water service coverage to 90% through piped-to-yard and communal

water supply systems in rural and peri-urban areas to reduce maternal and neonatal health risks and ensure reliable water supply in healthcare facilities.

- ii. Gender-Responsive WASH Infrastructure, expand access to safe, private sanitation and handwashing facilities in schools and public institutions to reduce water-borne diseases and improve the health, safety, and dignity of women and girls.

5.9.3 Potential GRB interventions

- iii. Investment in Time-Saving Near-Home Water Infrastructure, ensure water access within a maximum 15-minute round trip through piped connections and solar-powered communal systems, particularly in underserved communities.
- iv. Women's Economic Empowerment, promote women's participation in the water sector through vocational training, certification, and financial support for women-led enterprises in plumbing, solar pump maintenance, and water utility management.

5.9.4 The expected outcomes

The implementation of GRB interventions in Ministry of Water is expected to yield the following outcomes by 2027;

- i. Reduced Time Burden, water access points will be located within 400 meters, each serving a maximum of 250 people in targeted rural districts.
- ii. Increased Women's Participation, the current CBWSO workforce of 6,728 employees (4,766 males and 1,962 females) is expected to move toward at least 50 percent women's participation by 2035.
- iii. Universal Access to Water Services, achieve 100% access to water services in public institutions, including schools, health centers, and markets, by 2035.

5.10 Geita Regional Commissioners office

In 2026/27 Geita Regional Commissioners office is prepared to implement its budget in line with national commitments to bring about gender equality and inclusive development. The identified key gender gaps are in the following areas; Gender-Based Violence, primary school dropouts, early marriage and pregnancy, Women's participation in economic activities, male involvement in antenatal care and HIV prevention to women.

The gender situation in Geita Region is characterized by significant inequalities across multiple sectors. Women hold approximately 20–30% of leadership positions compared to 70–80% for men, with extreme disparities observed in some institutions (74 women versus 6,936 men). Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remains high, with 9,769 reported cases targeted to decline to 6,984. In education, primary school dropouts include 81,239 girls and 112,366 boys, with girls mainly affected by early marriage and pregnancy. Women's participation in construction remains low at 14% compared to 87% for men. In the health sector, HIV prevalence is higher among women (5.6–6.2%) compared to men (3.7%), while male involvement in antenatal care stands at only 30%.

5.10.1 Budget allocations for 2026/27

A total of TZS 5,040,355,000 out of total vote budget of TZS 11,085,216,000 has been set aside to cater for gender related activities for the Geita RS for FY 2026/27, equivalent to 45.5% of total vote budget. The allocated funds are distributed across key GRB priority areas as follows:

- a) Access and control of resources by women and men TZS 2,408,285,000.00
- b) gender-based violence (GBV) TZS 1,278,681,000.00
- c) male engagement in promoting gender equality TZS 1,339,689,000.00

5.10.2 Key GRB interventions

- i. To establish gender-based violence (GBV) desks
- ii. To create awareness campaigns and community education in financial services.
- iii. To conduct training to women and men on climate-smart agriculture, construction and renewable energy.

5.10.3 Potential GRB interventions

- i. Scaling leadership training and mentorship programmes; and strengthening affirmative action measures
- ii. Scaling retention programmes for girls; Expanding alternative education pathways (ASEP, IPOSA)
- iii. Increasing male engagement in reproductive health; and Expanding community-based HIV services
- iv. Increasing women's access to climate finance and technologies; and Promoting participation in environmental governance
- v. Targeted programmes for vulnerable women and households
- vi. Strengthening gender-disaggregated data systems for planning and evaluation

5.10.4 Expected gender responsive outcomes

- i. Reduction in Gender-Based Violence incidence (GBV) from 9,769 to 6,984.
- ii. Enhanced Women's access to financial services and economic opportunities from 1,870 to at least 2,000 women.
- iii. Increased Participation of Women in Technical and Construction Sectors from 14% to at least 60% by 2031

5.11 Singida Regional Commissioners office

In 2026/27 Singida Regional Commissioners office is prepared to implement its budget in line with national commitments to bring about gender equality and inclusive development. The identified key gender gaps are in the following areas; Gender-Based Violence, adult illiteracy, Women's participation in economic activities and women's participation in leadership.

5.11.1 Budget allocations for 2026/27

A total of TZS **3,423,265,664** out of total vote budget of TZS **11,533,760,000** has been set aside to cater for gender related activities for the Singida Regional Commissioners office for 2026/27, equivalent to 29.7% of total vote budget. The allocated funds are distributed across key GRB priority areas as follows:

- a) Access and control of resources by women and men: TZS 2,926,324,500

b) women and men in leadership: TZS 82,054,000

c) gender-based violence (GBV): TZS 414,887,164

5.11.2 Key GRB interventions

- i. Facilitate region-wide awareness and coordination of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention interventions across LGAs, targeting the reduction of cases from 575 to zero.
- ii. Facilitate coordination and monitoring of Universal Health Insurance (UHI) enrolment campaigns across LGAs, increasing coverage from 7,051 to 259,592 households.
- iii. Provide capacity building and coordination support for leadership development and affirmative action programmes, increasing women's participation in leadership from 3% to 35%.
- iv. Facilitate coordination and monitoring of agricultural support programmes, including inputs and extension services, increasing beneficiaries from 35,303 to 176,513, with emphasis on women farmers.
- v. Facilitate coordination of community mobilization and monitoring of education programmes across the region, achieving 100% school enrolment and reducing adult illiteracy from 20.6% to 15%.
- vi. Strengthen coordination and monitoring of maternal and reproductive health services, improving service utilization beyond the current ~72% facility delivery rate.

5.11.3 Potential GRB interventions

- i. Facilitate awareness creation on male participation in promoting gender equality at the Regional Secretariat level, addressing the current gap where such interventions are not explicitly included.
- ii. Coordinate and facilitate adult literacy and continuing education programs at the regional level, to reduce adult illiteracy from 20.6% to 15% and complement enrolment improvements toward 100%.

5.11.4 Expected gender responsive outcomes

- i. Reduction in Gender-Based Violence (GBV), with cases declining from 575 to near zero, reflecting strengthened prevention, reporting, and response systems.

- ii. Improved access to healthcare services, with UHI enrolment increasing from 7,051 to 259,592 households, enhancing equitable service utilization.
- iii. Strengthened women’s participation in leadership and decision-making, with representation increasing from 3% to at least 35%, promoting inclusive governance.
- iv. Increased women’s economic empowerment, with beneficiaries accessing agricultural inputs rising from 35,303 to 176,513, alongside improved income and participation in value chains.
- v. Improved education outcomes, with school enrolment reaching 100% and adult illiteracy declining from 20.6% to 15%.
- vi. Improved maternal and reproductive health outcomes, reflected in increased utilization of skilled delivery services beyond the current ~72% facility delivery rate.

5.12 Chalinze District Council

In 2026/27 Chalinze District Council is prepared to implement its budget in line with national commitments to bring about gender equality and inclusive development. The identified key gender gaps are in the following areas; Gender-Based Violence, adult illiteracy, Women’s participation in economic activities and women’s participation in leadership.

5.12.1 Budget allocations for 2026/27

A total of TZS 12,360,911,143.46 out of a total vote budget of TZS 81,568,768,000 has been allocated to cater for gender-related activities in Chalinze DC for 2026/27, equivalent to 15.16% of the total vote budget. The allocated funds are distributed across key GRB priority areas as follows:

- a) Access and control of resources by women and men TZS 10,861,924,026.46
- b) women and men in leadership TZS 25,650,000.00
- c) gender-based violence (GBV) TZS 583,455,000.00
- d) male engagement in promoting gender equality TZS 610,411,000.00

5.12.2 Key GRB interventions

- i. Strengthening maternal health services and expanding access to healthcare, to address gaps such as long distances to facilities (~45 km) and improve utilization beyond the current 72% facility delivery rate.
- ii. Implementation of women's leadership training and affirmative action programmes to increase women's participation in leadership and decision-making positions from the current 13.9%
- iii. Strengthening GBV prevention and response systems, including awareness campaigns and institutional coordination mechanisms, to address the current 486 reported cases (70% prevalence).
- iv. Enhancement of education infrastructure, including classrooms, dormitories, and sanitation facilities, to improve girls' retention and learning conditions.
- v. Promotion of women's economic empowerment through improved access to financial services and agricultural support, addressing low participation of women, including 28% in sisal production.
- vi. Infrastructure development, including improvement of roads and expansion of street lighting to enhance safety and economic activities, considering the current limited coverage (4 out of 15 trading centers, approximately to 26.7%).
- vii. Strengthening promotion of clean cooking energy to increase the number of households using clean energy from 3,540, improving health outcomes, economic efficiency, and reducing the time burden associated with firewood collection.

5.12.3 Potential GRB interventions

- i. Maternal and Reproductive Health Services; Expansion of health facilities, reduction of long travel distances (currently averaging 45 km), and strengthening of emergency obstetric care.
- ii. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response; Strengthening reporting mechanisms, legal support systems, community awareness campaigns, and institutional coordination.
- iii. Education and Gender Equality; Improvement of school infrastructure, including sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities, and promotion of girls' retention and participation in education.

- iv. Economic Empowerment and Financial Inclusion; Scaling up access to credit, entrepreneurship support, and increasing women's participation in productive sectors such as agriculture and trade.
- v. Infrastructure and Safety; Expansion of street lighting and improvement of rural road networks to enhance safety and access to services.
- vi. Social Protection and Inclusion; Expansion of Universal Health Insurance (UHI) coverage and targeted support to elderly persons, women, and persons with disabilities.
- vii. Nutrition and Child Welfare; Strengthening community-based nutrition programs and increasing male involvement in childcare and nutrition practices.
- viii. Environmental Sustainability and Clean Energy; Promotion of clean cooking energy, climate resilience initiatives, and gender-responsive environmental management.

5.12.4 Expected gender responsive outcomes

- i. Decreased maternal mortality as a result of improved access to healthcare services, expanded outreach, increased UHI enrolment, and improved service utilization beyond the current 72% facility delivery rate.
- ii. Strengthened women's participation in leadership and decision-making, with representation increasing from 13.9% to 40%, promoting inclusive governance.
- iii. Reduction in Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases from 486 reported cases (70% prevalence) to near zero, reflecting strengthened awareness, prevention, and response systems.
- iv. Increased women's economic empowerment through expanded access to agricultural inputs, financial services, and productive opportunities, addressing low participation of women, including 28% in sisal production
- v. Increased adoption of clean cooking energy, with households rising from 3,540 to 3,717, leading to improved health outcomes, reduced reliance on firewood, and decreased time burden for women.

6 Monitoring, Reporting and Accountability

The implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting will be monitored through established Government systems. Pilot Ministries, Regions and LGAs are required to submit quarterly and annual reports detailing progress in implementing gender-responsive interventions as part of the vote's progress report.

The Ministry of Finance will consolidate these reports and include them in annual budget performance reports. Oversight will be provided by Parliament, ensuring accountability in the use of public resources.

The Government aims to ensure that Public Resources are allocated in a way that benefits all genders equitably. Further, it aims to assess the impact of policies, programs, and interventions that will address Gender Inequality, Empower Women and Gender Minorities, ensure inclusive Economic Growth, Improve Access to Services, and Ensure Equal Representation in the decision-making process (Leadership).

6.1 Monitoring Framework

The Government has established a structured system to monitor the implementation of gender-responsive budgeting across all sectors, where by pilot MDAs, RSs, and LGAs are required to integrate gender-sensitive indicators into their plans and budgets; collect and maintain sex-disaggregated data; and track both financial allocations and actual expenditures for gender-related programs. Mechanisms for tracking gender-specific expenditures, evaluating their impact on gender equality, and ensuring accountability in the implementation of gender-responsive budgets will be developed.

The Key performance indicators for gender-responsive budgeting will include the key priority areas; access and control of resources women and men; women and men in Leadership, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and male engagement in promoting gender equality.

The Monitoring will be conducted both Quarterly at the institutional level and annually at the national level.

In the near future the Government will introduce Gender budgeting tagging which will allow for better monitoring of whether policies are effectively promoting gender equality. It will identify spending that addresses gender disparities in areas such as healthcare, education, employment, social protection, finance (capital and Loans), Product Assets ownership and violence prevention. The tagging allows policymakers to track how resources are allocated with regard to gender equality and can be used to assess whether the budget is adequately addressing the needs of different gender groups. It can help ensure that commitments to gender equality are being met through concrete financial allocations.

6.2 Reporting Mechanism

Pilot Ministries, Regions and LGAs are required to prepare and submit regular Gender Budget Reports (as indicated in Budget Guidelines for 2026/27) detailing progress in implementing gender-responsive interventions as part of the vote's progress report to ensure transparency. Among others, the reports will include Budget allocations for gender-related interventions, Actual expenditures, Achievements against planned gender targets, challenges, and corrective actions. The progress reports will be prepared quarterly, and the Gender Budget Statement attached to the national budget will be prepared annually.

Monitoring and reporting will consider the following criteria:

- i) Focus on service delivery;
- ii) Size of the related allocation;
- iii) Alignment with National Gender and Development policies; and
- iv) Importance from a Gender perspective.

The Ministry of Finance will consolidate all reports into a National Gender Budget Report, which is shared with the Parliament, Oversight institutions, and the public.

6.3 *Accountability Measures*

Accountability mechanisms are in place to ensure effective implementation of gender-responsive budgeting. At the institutional level, Accounting Officers are responsible for gender outcomes, and Gender Focal Points are required to coordinate implementation within institutions. Further, regular audits are conducted to verify gender-related expenditures, and Parliamentary Committees review gender budget performance.

In addition, gender-responsive budgeting is enforced by public Accountability through making it publicly accessible and encouraging Civil society organizations to participate in monitoring.

The Budget Act Cap 439 provides flexibility in undertaking Corrective Actions where underperforming programs are reviewed, and Budget reallocations may be made to improve gender impact.

The Monitoring, Reporting, and Accountability framework ensures that gender-responsive budgeting translates into tangible outcomes. It strengthens transparency, improves resource utilization, and promotes gender equality in all sectors.

7 *Challenges*

Despite progress, several challenges remain. These include limited availability of gender-disaggregated data in some sectors, capacity constraints in integrating gender into planning and budgeting processes, tracking of gender related expenditures and socio-cultural factors that continue to influence gender disparities.

The Government is taking steps to address these challenges through capacity building, strengthening statistical systems, and enhancing coordination across institutions.

8 Implementation Strategy

The Government will expand the implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting to all Ministries, Regions and Local Government Authorities from financial year 2027/28. Efforts will also be made to strengthen gender data systems, improve budget tracking mechanisms, and enhance institutional capacity.

The Government remains committed to ensuring that gender equality is fully integrated into public financial management and contributes to the achievement of national development goals.

To enhance transparency and accountability, the Government will introduce automated Gender Budget Tagging system. This system classifies public expenditures based on their contribution to gender equality, ranging from affirmative measures, gender mainstreaming non-gender-related to gender-transformative interventions.

Preliminary analysis indicates that a substantial portion of the budget contributes to gender equality, with allocations supporting both direct interventions – such as maternal health and girls’ education – and indirect interventions, such as infrastructure and service delivery improvements.

The introduction of this system will enable systematic tracking of gender-responsive expenditures and improve reporting under the public financial management framework.

9 Conclusion

The Gender Budget Statement for 2026/27 demonstrates the Government’s commitment to inclusive development and equitable resource allocation. By integrating gender considerations into the budget process, Tanzania is strengthening transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in public spending.

This Statement provides a strong foundation for achieving gender equality and supports compliance with international standards, including the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability framework.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT

FY 2026/27



OUR VISION

Ensuring equitable allocation of public resources for sustainable and inclusive national development.



ECONOMIC GROWTH



EQUALITY & INCLUSION



QUALITY EDUCATION



HEALTH & WELLBEING



CLEAN WATER & SANITATION



AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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