



# Availability and Gaps in Gender-Sensitive Climate Change Data and Statistics in Tanzania

*Preliminary results: national data sources and a pilot list of core gender-sensitive climate change indicators*

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DA17 project · UNEP & UNSD

Dodoma · 2 September 2026 · 09:45 – 10:15

# Session 4 at a glance

Wednesday, 2 September 2026 · 09:00 – 12:30 · Moderator: Johnson Kimambo

| Time                 | Item                                                                                    |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 09:00 – 09:10        | Introduction of the session and objectives — Moderator                                  |
| 09:10 – 09:30        | NBS presentation: Lessons from the Tanzania Gender and Environment Survey (TGES 2025)   |
| 09:30 – 09:45        | Q&A                                                                                     |
| <b>09:45 – 10:15</b> | <b>This presentation: Preliminary results — data sources and a pilot indicator list</b> |
| 10:15 – 10:35        | Q&A                                                                                     |
| 10:35 – 10:55        | Coffee break                                                                            |
| 10:55 – 11:05        | Framing of the open discussion — Moderator                                              |
| 11:05 – 12:15        | Open discussion — three guiding questions (~23 minutes each)                            |
| 12:15 – 12:30        | Summary of the discussion and emerging recommendations — Moderator                      |

# What this presentation covers

Five parts · 30 minutes

1

## Approach and method

How the pilot indicator list was built: five phases, six scoring criteria

4 min

2

## What exists

62 indicators · 33 data sources · six GSCCS areas · cross-cutting set unpacked

11 min

3

## Tanzania's strongest asset

TGES 2025 — the cornerstone dataset and what it makes measurable for the first time

5 min

4

## Where the gaps are

Parallel data systems, uneven sex-disaggregation, administrative data constraints

6 min

5

## Implications and guidance sought

What this means for the pilot list, Deliverable 3, and the decisions we need from you

4 min

# The project behind this work

*Measuring Climate Change with a Gender Dimension for Better Adaptation and Mitigation Policies*



## About the DA17 project

- ✓ Implemented jointly by UNEP and the UN DESA Statistics Division (UNSD)
- ✓ Funded under the 17th tranche of the UN Development Account
- ✓ Four pilot countries: Tanzania, Cameroon, Colombia and Jordan
- ✓ National counterpart: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), with Vice President's Office, TMA and line ministries
- ✓ Goal: nationally owned, gender-sensitive climate change indicators to inform adaptation and mitigation policies

## The consultancy in three deliverables

### Deliverable 1 — June 2026

Completed

Stakeholder and data source mapping: 59+ institutions, 33 national data sources, engagement plan

### Deliverable 2 — August 2026

Completed

Midterm analysis: 62 gender-sensitive indicators with full metadata, covering 97% of mapped sources

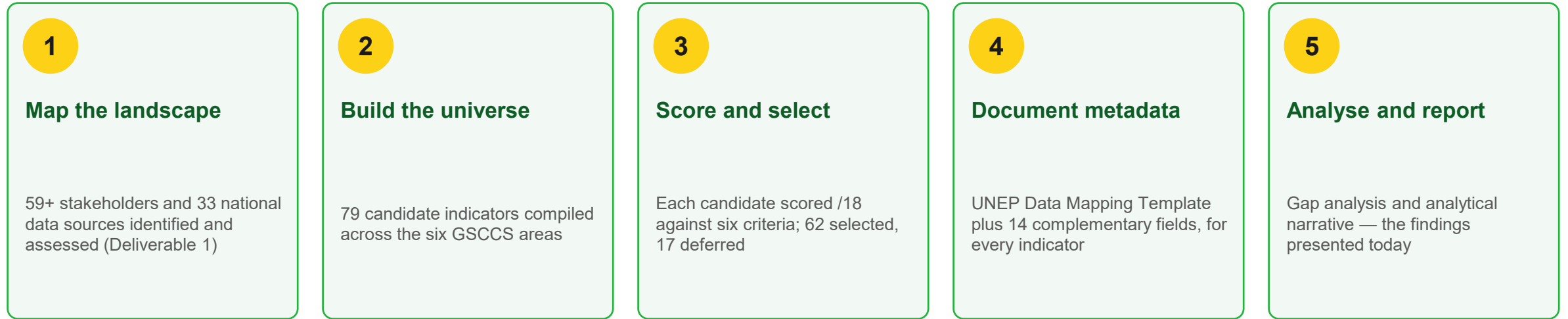
### Deliverable 3 — 30 September 2026

In progress

Final validated outputs — shaped directly by this workshop's discussion and recommendations

# How the pilot indicator list was built

*A five-phase, fully documented and auditable process (May – August 2026)*



*Every phase produced a standalone documented output that feeds the next — the full audit trail is available in the Deliverable 2 submission package (four documents and three spreadsheets).*

**Why this matters for validation:** the selection is transparent and criteria-based, not ad hoc. Any indicator can be traced from its data source, through its score, to its metadata sheet — so your feedback today can be applied precisely.

# The six selection criteria

*Each candidate scored 1–3 per criterion (maximum 18); a score of 12 or above qualified for the pilot list*



## C1 · Data accessibility

Ease of obtaining the data without external approvals or formal agreements



## C2 · Framework coverage

Number of TOR frameworks the indicator aligns with (GSCCS, MSGI, Sendai, UN Women, IAEG-GS)



## C3 · Gender sensitivity

Availability of sex-disaggregation from the underlying data source



## C4 · Policy demand

Explicitly requested by national policy instruments — NDC, NAP, NCCRS, FYDP IV



## C5 · Statistical feasibility

GSCCS tier and producibility within existing national statistical system infrastructure



## C6 · Sustainability

Whether the indicator can be produced recurrently by institutional NSS systems

*Result: 62 of 79 candidates scored  $\geq 12$  and entered the pilot list; the 17 below threshold were deferred with documented action plans, not discarded.*

# What exists: Tanzania's gender–climate data base

*Headline results of the national data source analysis*

62



gender-sensitive climate change indicators in the pilot list, each with full metadata documentation

32 / 33



mapped national data sources feed at least one selected indicator

97%



source coverage — far above the 60% contractual minimum of 20 sources

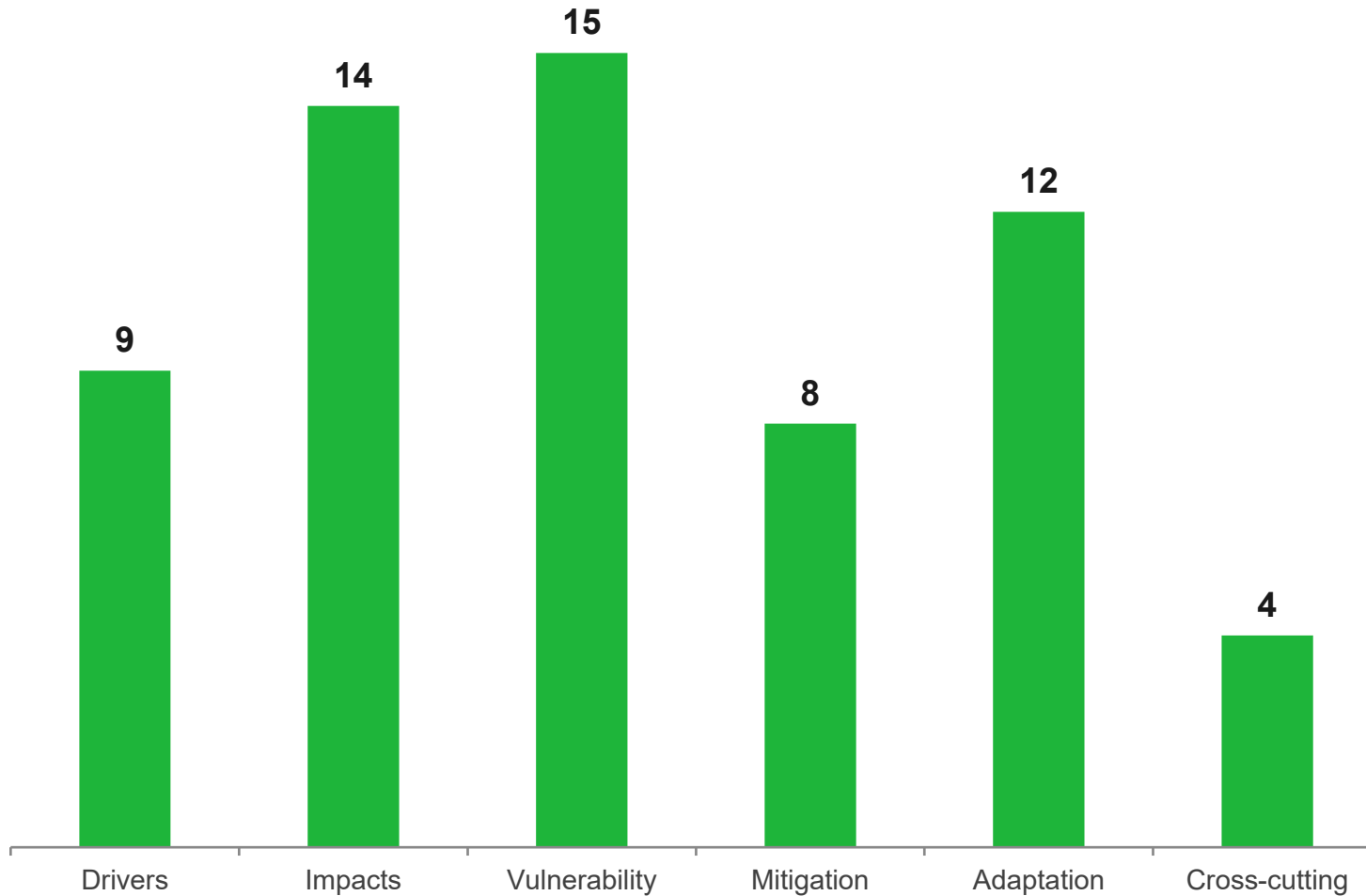
6



GSCCS areas covered: Drivers, Impacts, Vulnerability, Mitigation, Adaptation, Cross-cutting

# Where the 62 indicators sit

*Distribution across the six GSCCS areas*



Vulnerability (15) and Impacts (14) are richest; Cross-cutting's 4 entries unpack into 22 named indicators



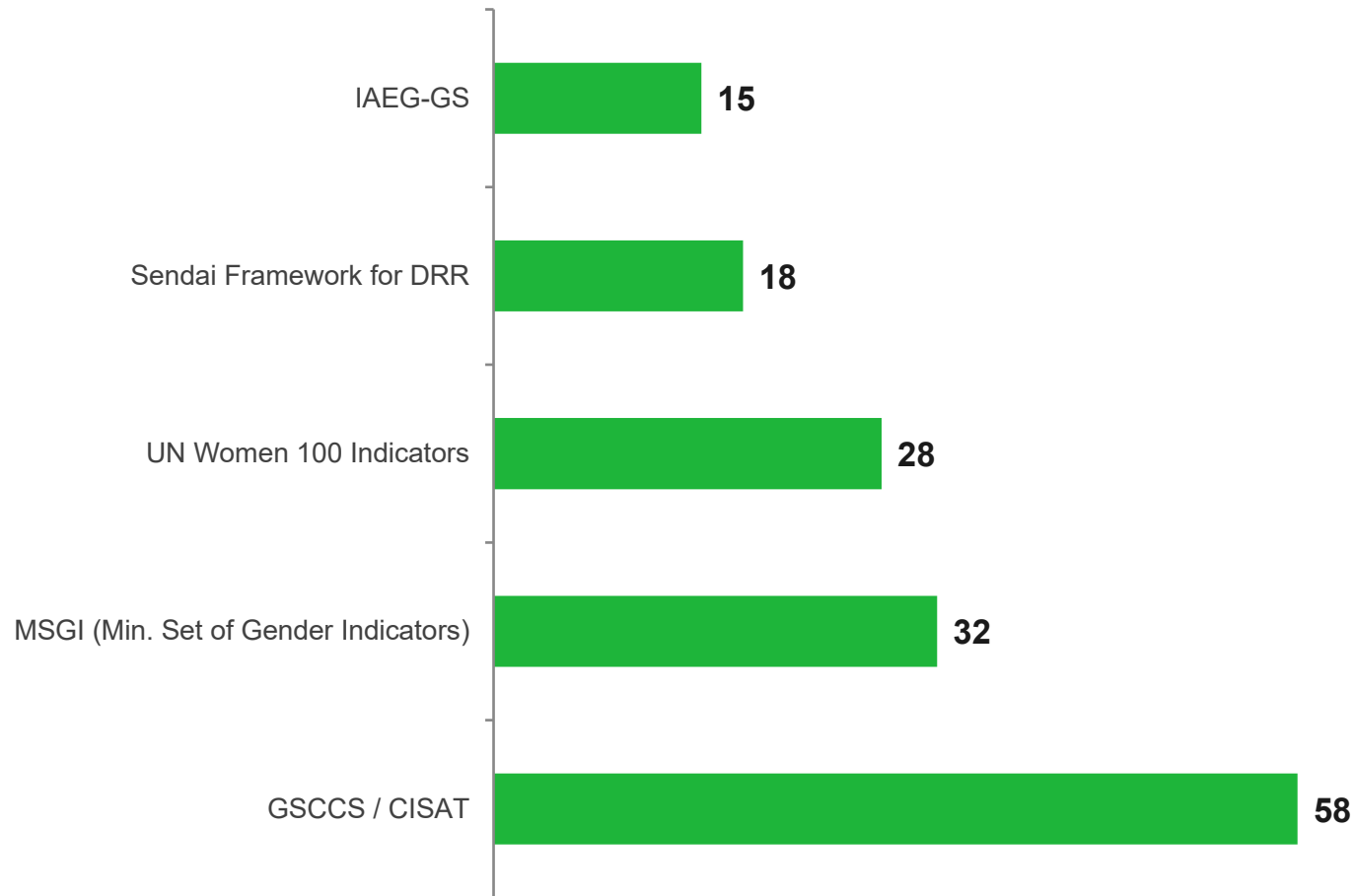
Examples: disaster impacts by sex, WASH access, land rights, time use, food insecurity, early warning



42 of 62 indicators (68%) already have full sex-disaggregation available

# Alignment with international frameworks

*How the 62 selected indicators map to the five TOR-mandated frameworks*



No framework is left without substantive coverage — most indicators align with two or more



TGES 2025 provides Tanzania's first nationally representative sex-disaggregated Sendai data (deaths, affected persons, early warning)



Comparable methodology across the four pilot countries enables international benchmarking

# The 33 data sources behind the indicators

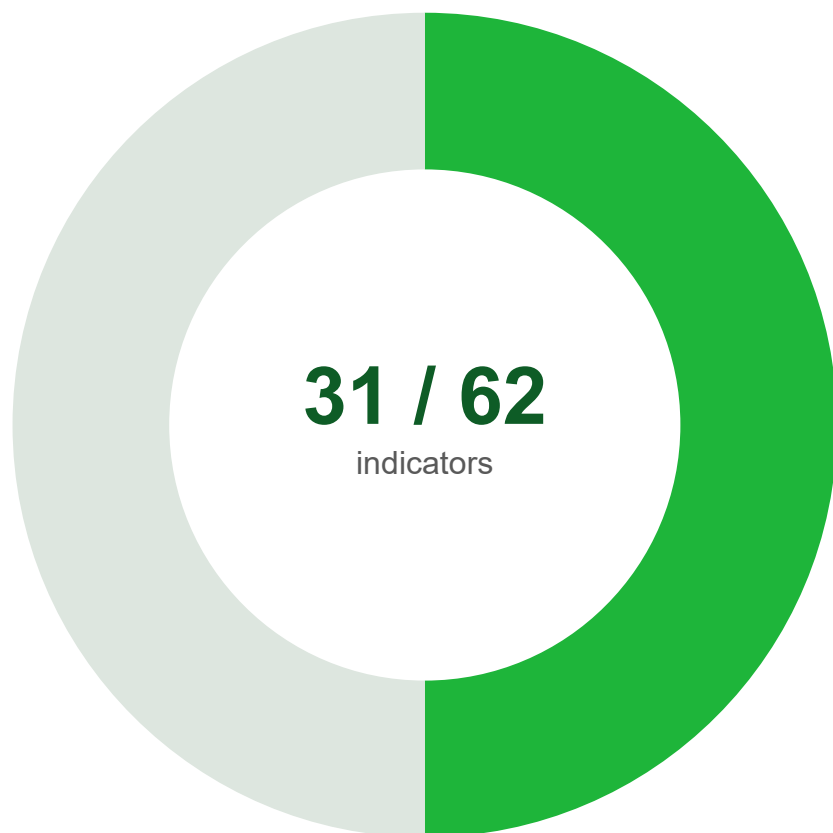
*Coverage by source type — surveys carry the gender dimension, administrative systems hold untapped potential*

| Source type                       | Key sources                                                                                   | Sources | Indicators fed |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| <b>Statistical surveys (NBS)</b>  | TGES 2025 · PHC 2022 · TDHS 2022 · NPS · HBS · FinScope · IASSE · WEN · Census of Agriculture | 9       | 31             |
| <b>Administrative records</b>     | DHIS2 · PMO-DMD · NLIMS/CCRO · GCF portfolio · NEMC monitoring · Electoral Commission         | 6       | 12             |
| <b>International compilations</b> | IEA · IRENA · EM-DAT · FAO FRA · UNDP HDI · OECD SIGI · UN SDG database · UNFCCC/GHG          | 8       | 18             |
| <b>Scientific observation</b>     | TMA station data · CHIRPS rainfall                                                            | 2       | 3              |
| <b>Policy / reporting</b>         | NDC 3.0 · NAP · NCCRS · National Communications · BTR                                         | 5       | 2              |
| <b>Research / academia</b>        | SUA & UDSM climate research · NAFORMA/REDD+                                                   | 2       | 2              |
| <b>Non-traditional / emerging</b> | Mobile / digital data from mobile network operators                                           | 1       | 0              |

*NBS surveys feed half the pilot list. Administrative systems feed only 12 indicators today — the largest untapped potential.*

# TGES 2025: Tanzania's cornerstone dataset

*Tanzania Gender and Environment Survey — published by NBS, April 2026 · nine thematic modules*



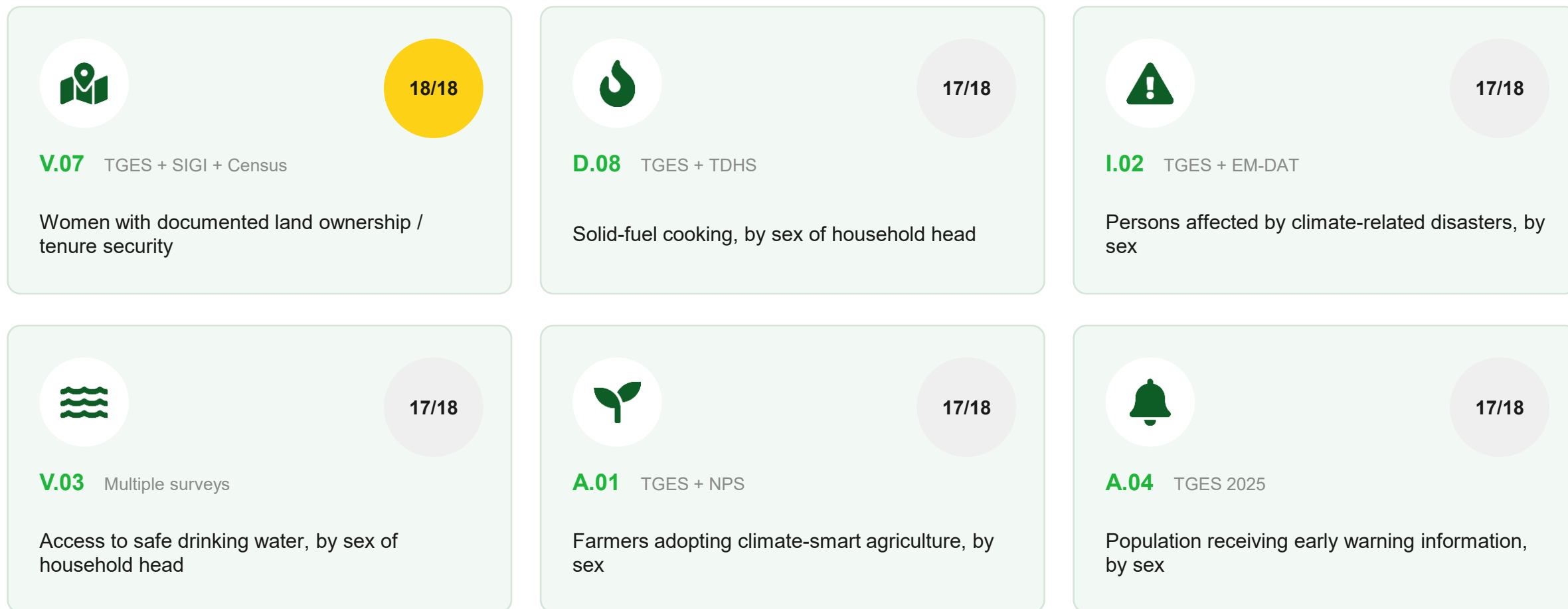
**The only nationally representative dataset designed around the climate–gender nexus. Measured with sex-disaggregation for the first time:**

- ✓ Exposure to climate-related disasters, by sex (Sendai B-1)
- ✓ Access to early warning information, by sex (Sendai G-1)
- ✓ Time spent collecting water and firewood
- ✓ Land tenure security and documented ownership by women
- ✓ Participation in environmental governance, by sex
- ✓ Climate-smart agriculture adoption and climate information access

**Next step:** formal request for TGES 2025 microdata via the TNADA portal — unlocking cross-tabulations beyond the published tables.

# Tanzania's strongest gender–climate indicators

*Highest-scoring indicators (17–18 out of 18) — the natural core of a national set*



*V.07 (women's land rights) is the single highest-scoring indicator — land tenure is central to climate resilience, adaptation capacity and access to climate finance.*

# Cross-cutting indicators, presented individually

*Four grouped entries unpacked into 22 named indicators*



## Why grouping fell short

X.01 and X.02 named SDG groups, not indicators

*Their metadata reads 'no gender dimension at aggregate level'*



## What changes now

Each constituent indicator named, sourced and scored

*Four grouped entries become 22 individually named indicators*



## Effect on the pilot list

Five of the 22 already sit under other GSCCS areas

*Cross-referenced, not double-counted — 17 are net new entries*

*The data are unchanged — all 22 indicators already sat inside the four grouped entries submitted in Deliverable 2; what changes is that each is now named, sourced and documented separately.*

# X.01 unpacked: SDG 5 indicators individually

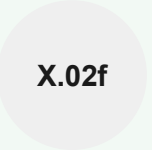
*Gender equality indicators with climate relevance — each named, sourced and assessed separately*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <br><b>SDG 5.a.1</b> AASS–WEN 2023/24<br>Women's ownership or secure rights over agricultural land |  <br><b>SDG 5.a.2</b> Land Acts review<br>Legal framework guaranteeing women's equal land rights |  <br><b>SDG 5.4.1</b> ILFS 2020/21<br>Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex |
|  <br><b>SDG 5.5.1</b> NEC · Parliament<br>Seats held by women in parliament and local government    |  <br><b>SDG 5.5.2</b> ILFS 2020/21<br>Women in managerial positions                              |  <br><b>SDG 5.b.1</b> TDHS · FinScope<br>Mobile telephone ownership, by sex               |

*X.01a and X.01c report the same measures as V.07 and the Impacts time-use indicators — flagged as cross-references and counted once, not twice.*

# X.02 unpacked: SDG 13 indicators individually

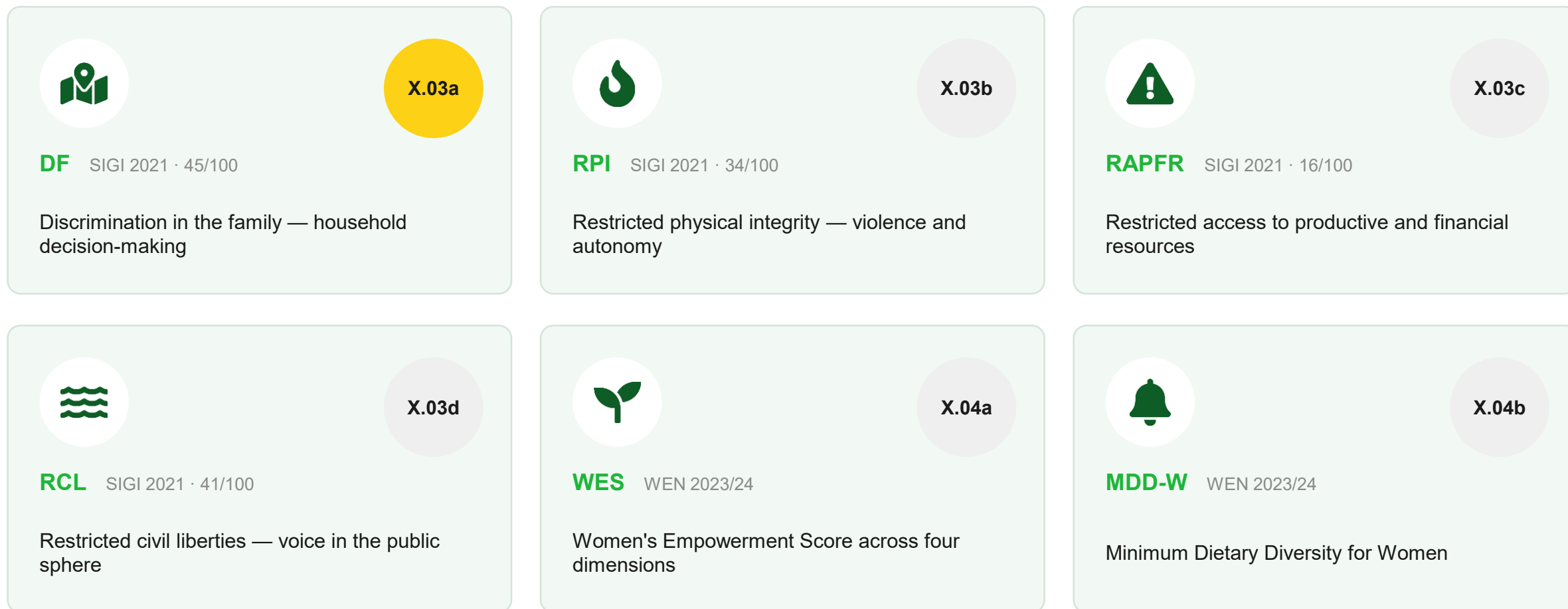
*Climate action indicators — and where a gender lens can and cannot be applied*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <br><b>SDG 13.1.1</b> PMO-DMD · TGES<br>Deaths, missing and directly affected persons, by sex |  <br><b>SDG 13.1.2</b> PMO-DMD · Sendai<br>National DRR strategy aligned to the Sendai Framework |  <br><b>SDG 13.1.3</b> PMO-DMD · LGAs<br>Local governments with local DRR strategies         |
|  <br><b>SDG 13.2.1</b> VPO · UNFCCC<br>NDC, NAP and long-term strategies in place              |  <br><b>SDG 13.2.2</b> VPO GHG inventory<br>Total greenhouse gas emissions per year              |  <br><b>SDG 13.3.1</b> MoEST curricula<br>Education for sustainable development in curricula |

*Only 13.1.1 carries a person-level gender dimension; the rest are institutional or biophysical — pair them with gendered vulnerability indicators rather than disaggregating artificially.*

# X.03 and X.04 unpacked: SIGI and WEN

*Two composite national sources, reported by dimension rather than as single headline scores*



*SIGI's four dimensions rest on 17 underlying indicators, available for all 31 regions; discrimination is highest in the family (45) and civil liberties (41) dimensions.*

# The core gap: climate and gender data run in parallel

*Systematic integration remains the missing link*



## Climate observation data

TMA station records, CHIRPS, GHG inventories — long time series, no social dimension



## Gender statistics

NBS surveys (TGES, Census, DHS) — sex-disaggregated, limited climate linkage



No routine linkage  
between the two  
systems

## What integration would enable:



Linking long-term climate station records with sex-disaggregated socio-economic data at district level



Identifying which women and men are most exposed to droughts, floods and heat stress — and where



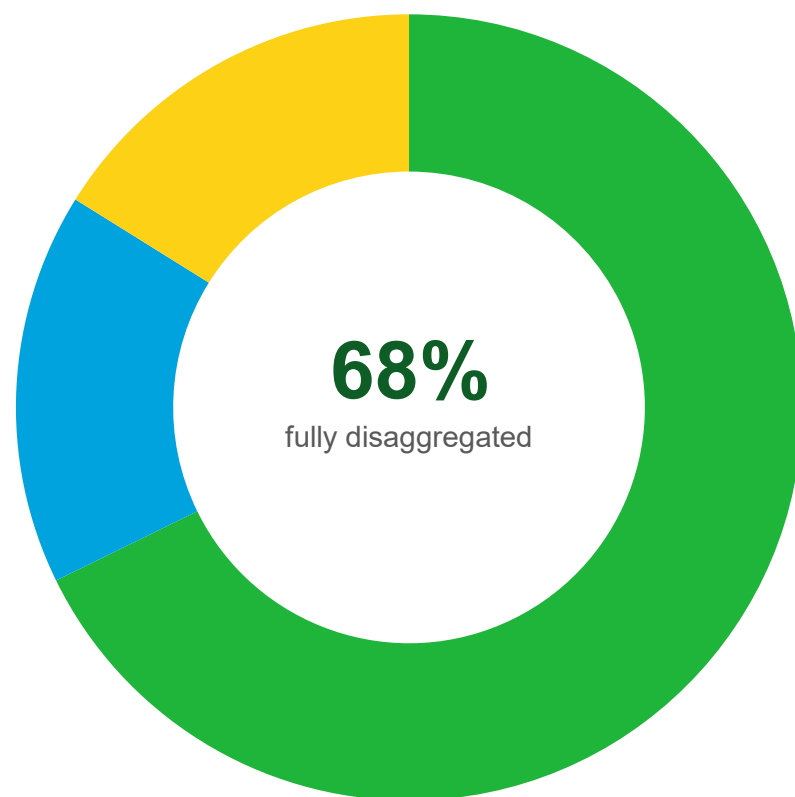
Evidence-based targeting of adaptation investments under the NAP and NDC



Credible, sex-disaggregated national reporting under Paris Agreement transparency and Sendai

# Sex-disaggregation: where we stand

*42 of 62 indicators fully disaggregated — the remaining 20 fall into two distinct groups*



## 42 · Fully sex-disaggregated



Available now from TGES, Census, DHS and other survey sources — ready for routine production and reporting.

## 10 · Biophysical context indicators



GHG emissions, temperature and rainfall anomaly, forest area. No artificial disaggregation — pair them with gendered vulnerability indicators in analysis instead.

## 10 · Feasible but not yet produced



Crop losses by sex of farmer, REDD+ participation, extension access, climate finance gender tagging. Unlockable via TGES microdata cross-tabulations and administrative record enhancements.

# Administrative data: the untapped potential

*Six key systems mapped in depth — common constraints across all of them*

## The six systems



**TMA — meteorological observations**



**DHIS2 — health information system**



**PMO-DMD — disaster management**



**NLIMS / CCRO — land information**



**GCF portfolio — climate finance**



**NEMC — environmental monitoring**

## Common constraints found



Limited or absent sex-disaggregation in routine data collection forms



No standardised climate event classification codes to enable cross-system linkage



No routine data-sharing protocols between custodian agencies and NBS



Variable data quality management procedures across systems

**These feed only 12 of 62 indicators today — fixing the constraints would transform coverage.**

# The 15 deferred indicators

*Below the selection threshold today — but each carries a documented action plan, not a rejection*



## Methodology not yet mature

Tier 3 indicators requiring methodological development

*Climate-induced migration by sex · climate-related school dropout rates*



## Data source restricted

Dependent on data that is currently inaccessible

*Mobile-phone-derived mobility and displacement data from MNOs*



## New collection needed

Requiring new administrative data collection procedures

*Gendered climate budget tagging · climate-related GBV incidence*

*Each deferred indicator's action plan names the specific data access, methodology or institutional capacity step needed before it can be operationalised — a ready-made agenda for future phases.*

# How accessible are the 33 sources?

*Access assessment — what is open today and what needs agreements*



## Open / online

*Published reports and databases, freely accessible now*

TGES 2025 report · PHC 2022 · TDHS · IEA · IRENA · EM-DAT · FAO · SIGI · CHIRPS · SDG database



## Request required

*Formal data-access agreements to be pursued in Deliverable 3*

TGES microdata · TMA station data · DHIS2 · NLIMS/CCRO · GCF · NEMC · FinScope & NPS microdata



## Restricted

*Flagged as a future non-traditional data priority*

Mobile network operator (MNO) digital data

# Recommendations

*Immediate actions during the Deliverable 3 period, and medium-term institutional strengthening*

## Immediate · by 30 September 2026

- ✓ Submit TGES 2025 microdata request to NBS via the TNADA portal
- ✓ Request TMA historical station records (1950 – present)
- ✓ Request VPO/NCMC climate finance tracking data and GHG inventory files
- ✓ Complete metadata for all 62 indicators and the 22 unpacked cross-cutting entries
- ✓ Cross-check flagged statistics against TGES microdata before final submission

## Medium-term · institutional strengthening

- ✓ Institutionalise TGES as a regular NBS survey (five-year cycle minimum)
- ✓ Densify the TMA station network, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions
- ✓ Integrate sex-disaggregation fields into DHIS2, PMO-DMD and NLIMS routine forms
- ✓ Develop a national gender–climate statistics dashboard from the indicator set
- ✓ Contribute Tanzania's findings to the four-country comparative analysis

# What we are asking of this workshop

*Your input feeds directly into Deliverable 3 and the national indicator set*



## **Validate the 62-indicator pilot list**

Confirm relevance and ownership, including the 22 unpacked cross-cutting indicators



## **Agree priority indicators for routine production**

Which indicators should NBS and partners produce on a regular cycle?



## **Endorse administrative data enhancements**

Sex-disaggregation fields in DHIS2, PMO-DMD and NLIMS routine forms



## **Support data-sharing arrangements**

TGES 2025 microdata (TNADA), TMA station records, VPO climate finance data

**Deliverable 3 — final validated outputs — is due 30 September 2026.** Today's discussion shapes what goes in it.

# Open discussion: three guiding questions

11:05 – 12:15 · approximately 23 minutes per question

**Q1**

How does your institution treat the gender dimension in its climate-related work — or reflect climate risks in its gender, social protection or disaster work?

**Q2**

Which of the data sources and indicators presented does your institution produce or use — and what prevents producing them with sex-disaggregation on a regular basis?

**Q3**

What technical, methodological or institutional support — including data-sharing between NBS, TMA and sector ministries — would sustain regular production of these indicators?



# Asante sana

*Thank you — your validation today strengthens Tanzania's gender-sensitive climate change statistics.*

**Johnson Kimambo**

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