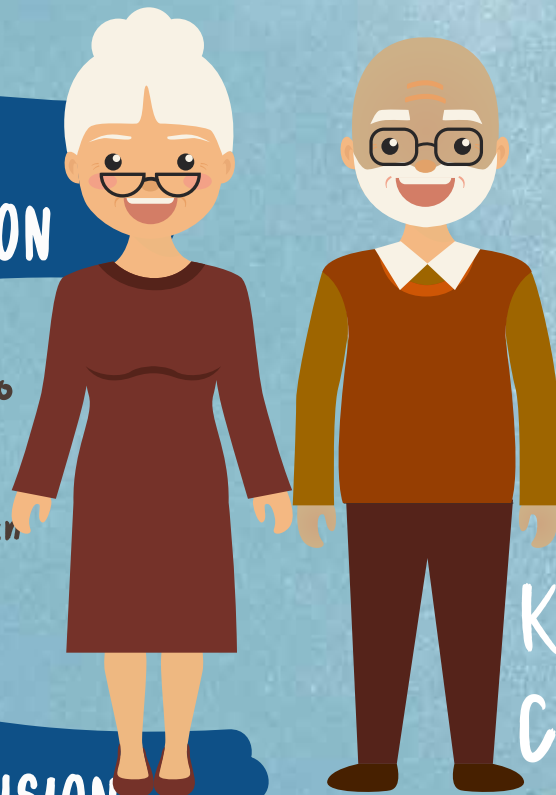




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## GENDER AND AGE DISCRIMINATION

Recent trends also point to a higher exposure to vulnerability towards women than towards men



## ECONOMIC EXCLUSION

Elderly people have to rely on informal safety nets- mainly family to survive.



## SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Recent policy reforms have offered an opportunity for old people to freely access medical healthcare .

Key Issues & Challenges of

# Elderly People in Tanzania

## POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

through engagement and active policy debate with the government



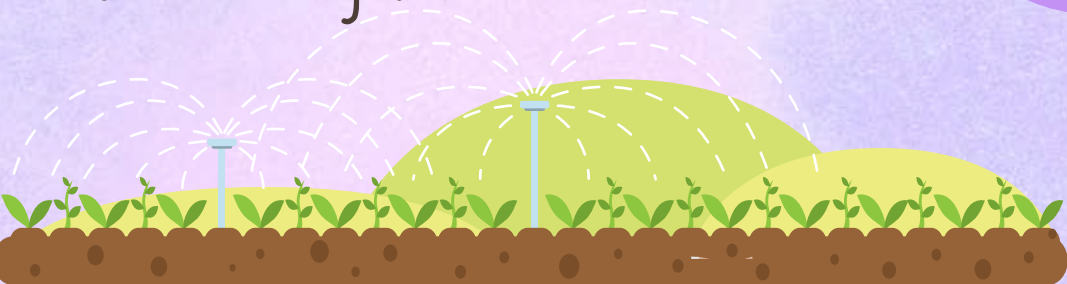
## POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION

Women have often found it difficult to break the strong patriarchal traditions within Tanzania's political culture



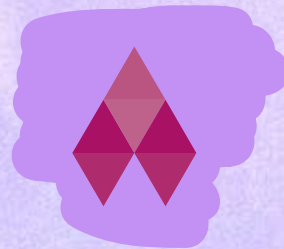
## ECONOMIC EXCLUSION

Besides access to decent employment, women also experience marginalization in access and control of productive resources including land.



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# Key Issues & Challenges of Women facing exploitation and abuse in Tanzania



## SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Most typically, employers or potential employers coerce sexual acts from women or girls in return for employment or promotion.



## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

In Dar es Salaam where men have a higher employment proportion than women as compared to rural areas where the proportion of females in employment is higher than males

## ECONOMIC EXCLUSION

They have endured a long history of social and economic injustice mostly demonstrable through dispossession of land and exclusion from basic services delivery.



## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

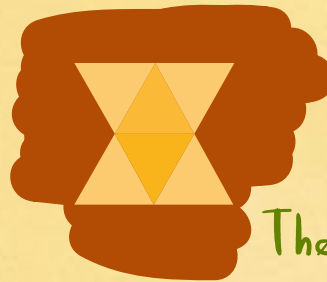
The government's approach which sets preference to have them settle and become farmers as opposed to the traditional ways of life which it considers harmful to environment and challenging for development planning.



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Key Issues & Challenges of

# Indigenous Groups & Ethnic minorities in Tanzania



They are obstructed by several human rights violations, e.g., denial of education, FGM and early marriages, non-recognition of their rights to property and domestic violence

## SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Discrimination and conflicts between indigenous communities also occur. Access to Justice is hampered by a number of constraints and the high costs of legal services involved.



## GENDER DISCRIMINATION



## Political Exclusion

Most young people are organized through civil society, political party youth wings, faith based organizations and economic and self-help groups.



## Spacial Distribution

The most common forms of abuse are faced by young people working in growing mining towns and those forced into domestic work with grossly indecent work environment



## Key Issues & Challenges of

# Children & young people

## in Tanzania

## Economic Exclusion

With a limited industrial economy, most young people engage in petty trade, transportation and hospitality business in urban areas. In rural areas, human trafficking is on the rise. Others opt for sex work to compliment the meagre income consequently this is leading higher risk of HIV infections.



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## Gender Dimension

Early marriages and child pregnancies is a major obstacles for the continued academic development of the girl child

## ECONOMIC EXCLUSION

There is no framework and/or strategy in place to enhance participation of PWDs in the economy.



## SOCIAL EXCLUSION

The illiteracy rate among Tanzanians with a disability is 48%, compared to 25% among people without disabilities.



Hearing aid

## GENDER DIMENSION

Disability prevalence among males is at 7.7 percent compared to 7.8 percent for females as per the latest (2008) disability survey by the National Bureau of Statistics.



Key Issues & Challenges of

# People with Disabilities

in Tanzania

## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

Prevalence is higher on the Mainland (7.8 percent) compared to Zanzibar (5.9 percent) and is also higher in rural areas (8.3 percent) than in urban areas (6.3 percent).



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