



WOMEN AND  
TECHNOLOGY  
TANZANIA

# TANZANIA WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE **2023 REPORT**

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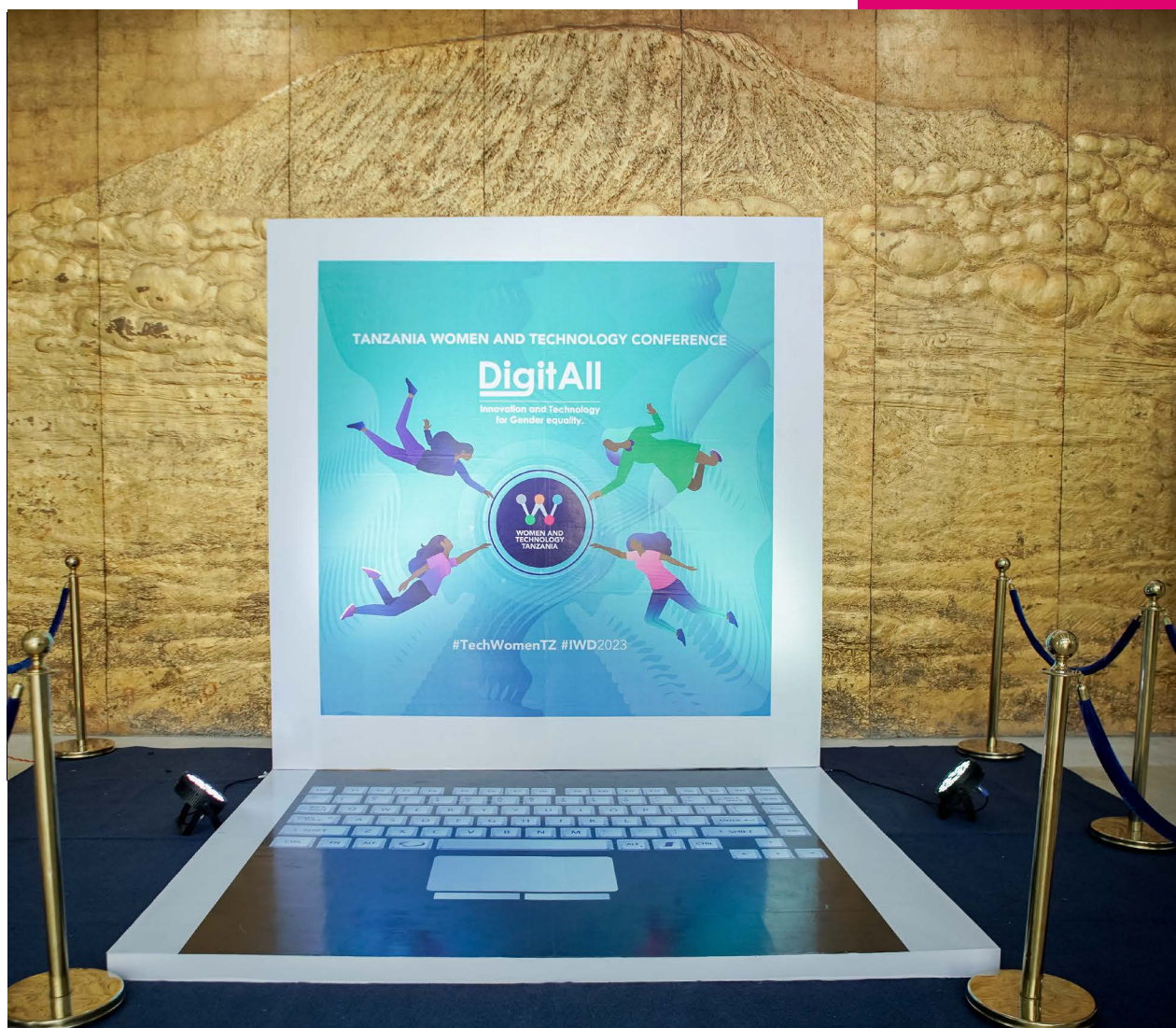
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## 1. Introduction

The Women and Technology Tanzania conference was organized by LP Digital, a digital arm of Launchpad. The primary goal of the conference was to encourage and support women's leadership and participation in technology. The conference included a display of cutting-edge and digital solutions created by Tanzanian women, a presentation on lessons learned and solutions, and a panel discussion. With the theme "DigitALL: Innovation and Technology for Gender Equality," the conference was a way to honor International Women's Day in 2023.

Hon. Nape Moses Nnauye (Mp), Minister of Information and Communication Technology, was the honored guest at this conference, which took place on March 7, 2023, at the Julius Nyerere International Convention Center. Prior to the conference, information about it was distributed to those in the Launchpad database, including children, girls, and young women (Sheroes), various stakeholders, and tech-related organizations, and 220 people attended, accounting for 90% of those invited.

The conference schedule can be found in Appendix 1.



## 2. The conference agenda

The agenda of the conference was based on gender equality in Tanzania's science and technology sector. The first item on the agenda of the meeting was the arrival and registration of participants, whereby all participants registered their names. The following agendas are described in detail.

### 2.1. Welcome Address

The meeting began with a welcome from Carol Ndosí, co-founder and managing director of Launchpad Tanzania. She spoke about the Launchpad Tanzania's tasks and goals. She highlighted that Launchpad Tanzania is an NGO working on promoting the Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus on Goals 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth), and 13 (climate action) through technologically based solutions. She also shared the milestone attained by the initiative. She emphasized how the tech sector is among the most dynamic and rapidly expanding sectors in the world and how it is transforming every aspect of our lives. Nonetheless, despite the industry's enormous potential, women's representation and participation have lagged, particularly in digital technology. For this reason, the conference was organized to encourage and support women's leadership and participation in this field. In addition, she expressed her gratitude to the conference's partners and sponsors for their kind assistance, as well as to the hard-working staff and volunteers who contributed greatly to the conference's success.



**Carol Ndosí, Managing Director and Co-Founder of Launchpad Tanzania delivered the opening remarks.**

## 2.2. Keynote address by Official partner (WBG)

Mr. Nathan Beleke, a World Bank country director, highlighted the gender gap and challenges faced by women in technology, stating that the World Bank Group sees gender equality and digital development as inextricably linked. Nonetheless, there are large disparities in internet access between men and women across Africa, particularly in mobile internet, where there is a 30% gap. Since the internet is an enabler for education, business, and many other opportunities, the ability of women to contribute to economic development is not fully realized due to the lack of internet access. WB knows from various studies that high device and data costs, as well as a lack of digital literacy, are some of the most significant barriers that keep African women offline, which is a problem for women. But it is also a problem for men and society at large. The Alliance for Affordable Internet estimates that over the last decade, low- and middle-income countries have lost \$1 trillion of potential GDP on this account. Due to the mentioned technology gap, Mr. Nathan mentioned that WB is taking different approaches to increase women's digital access. The World Bank Group has recently launched a new approach to accelerate its work on digital gender equality. This approach cuts across the digital chain, recognizing that no one is left behind. Mr. Nathan added that to accelerate the work of digital gender equality, the following should be done; looking at how young girls are trained to enhance their digital skills, building digital skills should start early with hands-on exposure to technology to build girls' interest and confidence, later complementing technical skills training with soft skills, engaging role models, and creating linkages to the labor market has positive outcomes, making sure women can join and develop digital businesses when they grow up, and that these businesses meet the needs of women, making sure the digital infrastructure investments reach women, access and affordability in both urban and rural areas is the key intentional design that locates public internet access points in safe spaces, taking women into account when designing public platforms and digital financial services, more and better sex-disaggregated data to do the changes and also tackling risks such as algorithmic bias and online gender-based violence. He added that, in Tanzania, the World Bank seeks to support diversity and inclusion through various initiatives and platforms, for example, it is financing the Digital Tanzania Project, which is being implemented by the government of Tanzania under the Ministry of ICT; the project aims to increase access to affordable internet services for the government, businesses, and citizens, and to improve the government's capacity to deliver digital public services. He added that a gender perspective is woven into the project so that it takes into account the needs of women and other disadvantaged groups. The project, for example, supports public One-Stop Centers where citizens can access digital services, considering location, opening hours, and services with attention to women's needs in particular. Also, DTP has inbuilt mechanisms to track how well it performs on these parameters. For example, the project is tracking the percentage of internet users who are women, while user satisfaction with digital government services is disaggregated by gender. He added that the Digital Tanzania Project is still in the early phases of implementation, but there are strong hopes that it will be an important driver for ensuring that more Tanzanian women are engaged

in the digital ecosystem. Notably, DTP is part of a wider regional and global push by the World Bank Group to close the digital gender divide. The World Bank has set the target that all IDA-19 digital financing operations will include measures to support women’s increased access to and use of digital services.



Keynote address from a country director of the World Bank, **Mr. Nathan Belete**

### 2.3. Keynote address from the Ministry of Education

Miss Tabitha Etutu, a representative from the Ministry of Education highlighted the initiative made by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in supporting and promoting Science and Technology, especially for Women in Tanzania. She highlighted that the government is engaging with stakeholders to see how they can best support the promotion of innovation in science and technology in the country, such as supporting start-ups and innovation hubs.



Keynote address from **Miss Tabitha Etutu**, a representative from the Ministry of Education

#### **2.4. Keynote address from the guest of honor, Minister of ICT in Tanzania**

The guest of honor, Minister of ICT Tanzania, Hon. Nape Moses Nnauye, started his speech by saying that he was impressed by the slogan *'Technology has no Gender.'* He highlighted that the theme ***DigitALL: Innovation and Technology for Gender Equality*** reminds us that innovation and technology can be used to address gender equality in society. Gender equality cannot be achieved without closing the digital gap. He appreciated the LP and other stakeholders who facilitated the conference, which provided an opportunity to discuss innovation and application of ICT in the social and economic activities within the society, especially for women, youth, and other special groups. The conference also provides a platform to discuss the complexity and challenges of ICT and how we can take advantage of existing opportunities in this digital era. He added that the objective of the conference is aligned with the ICT Policy 2016, which emphasizes the use of ICT by all sectors and society at large. He also highlighted that the participation of youth and women in technology is low, especially in developing countries like Tanzania, this shows that the tech industry still has a gender gap and women are underrepresented in leadership roles and workforces even though women are the majority, occupying 51% of the total population. He also highlighted that few ICT professionals are registered by the ICT commission, with 11000 males and 170 females, equal to 14%. Also, the statistics show that 62% of men use the internet, compared to 57% of women. In the case of Tanzania, 25% of the tech jobs in the field of ICT are filled with girls and women, and between 10 and 20% of computer science-related students are girls and women. This makes it evident that women and other special groups are being left behind due to gender-related barriers, which are growing in this context of the digital era. The 6th phase of the government of the URT has seen the gap, and now the government supports overcoming that gap by taking various policy and administrative measures geared at empowering women in multiple fields of leadership. Also, the Universal Communication Services Access Fund has been celebrating ICT Day each year, whereby at least 8 girls from form 3 level from each region are collected in 3 centers and get trained to write simple ICT codes. The main objective is to encourage them to be interested in science and ICT. The government of URT also pays fees to some female students who study at Mbeya University of Science and Technology to increase the number of girls in ICT.



The guest of honor, Minister of ICT Tanzania, **Hon. Nape Moses Nnauye**

## 2.5. Women and Technology Recognition awards

After the keynote address from the guest of honor, different women who are successful in technology and are doing great things in technology were recognized and given awards by the guest of honor. The objective of these awards was to encourage those women and inspire more women in technology. The following women in technology were recognized;

- Janeth Henry Tilya in **Healthtech**
- Raya Ahmada in **Edutech**
- Catherinerose Barreto for **technology inclusion for women**
- Agnes Mollel in **Fintech**
- Dr. Cecilia China in **Agritech** and
- Prof. Najat Mohamed was given **the hall of Fame**



**Janeth Henry Tilya**  
She developed a technology to solve issues of cardiovascular diseases.



**Raya AHmada**  
She is a pioneer in Education technology.



**Catherinerose Barreto**  
She was the first to start innovation hubs in Tanzania and she is doing the best in technology inclusion for women.



**Agnes Mollel**  
She is a pioneer in Fintech and Co-Founder of Mipando app.



**Dr. Cecilia China**  
She is doing great things in Agriculture technology field.



**On behalf of Prof. Najat K. Mohamed**  
She received the Hall of fame, recognizing her great work in technology and women inclusion.



## 2.6. Keynote address from COSTECH

Director General, Mr. Amos Nungu, highlighted that their vision is a nation driven by science, technology, and innovation, and their mission is to ensure the utilization of knowledge-based products through coordination and promotion of science, technology, and innovation for rapid social and economic development without leaving women behind. To ensure this, the commission has incubators aimed at serving as the hub for technology start-ups and actively identifies and provides the value-added services required to support incubators. He also mentioned that technology is gender neutral, which is why postgraduate studies are for men aged 40 and below but for women it is 45 and below because women have many responsibilities, including taking care of the family.



**Keynote address form COSTECH representative, Director General, Mr. Amos Nungu,**

## 2.7. Keynote address from ICT Commission

This was a virtue session whereby, Mr. Nkunde Mwasaga from the ICT Commission highlighted that, in everything they do, the issue of inclusivity is very important and the statistics show the present gender gap. He also highlighted the low registration of ICT professionals at 14.3%. He also highlighted their roles, which are coordinating the ICT activities in the country and ensuring inclusivity, as well as ICT promotion by promoting registered ICT professionals through capacity building and promoting start-up companies in Tanzania by registering them and creating connections, promoting regions in Tanzania to support the digital economy, and promoting Tanzania to be competitive in the global digital economy. In all the functions, gender inclusivity is part and parcel. He also mentioned that the ICT commission is going to have a big project to promote entrepreneurship where women tech start-ups are going to showcase what they have at

the annual ICT conference in Tanzania in October 2023. The program will officially start in April and will ensure women are not left behind

### **2.8. Showing of Documentary-Women in/and Technology Tanzania**

The shown documentary summarized what women are doing in science and technology in Tanzania, celebrating them and highlighting the challenges and opportunities. The documentary covered women like Mahadia, who is a business analyst. The documentary also highlighted the percentage of women enrolled in technology studies at universities. The documentary insisted that technology has no gender. Here is the link to the documentary: <https://youtu.be/kVOPgxT-dD4>



### **2.9. GSMA Presentation, Tanzania Digitalization journey, the opportunity for value creation**

This was a virtual session where GSMA presented the current statistics of digital use in Tanzania, especially for women. The presenter highlighted that the coverage gap of mobile connectivity is closing but the usage gap is widening. He also highlighted the main barriers to mobile internet adoption, such as affordability, knowledge and digital skills, relevance, safety, security, and accessibility. He added that handset cost is a very significant barrier in Tanzania. He added that to achieve digital inclusion objectives, gender-responsive policies are needed by reflecting on the following: understanding the context of digital inclusion for women and girls; integrating a gender perspective in strategies, policies, plans, and budgets; collaborating with relevant stakeholders to share good practice and lessons; and addressing key barriers faced by women such as affordability, knowledge, and digital skills; safety and security; accessibility; and relevance. He mentioned that to achieve digital inclusion objectives, gender-responsive policies are needed.

### **2.10. Lessons learned and future prosperity for women**

Diana Mongola, a representative from NMB, started the presentation by showcasing several women in science and technology, such as Melanie Perkins, co-founder and CEO of Canva. She highlighted that those women inspire and can be role models for any woman. In her presentation, she highlighted the role of women in technology in product development and management. She also highlighted the importance of data in technology for things like measuring performance and decision-making. The presenter also

highlighted the challenges faced by women in the country, such as the "culture" and "social construct" of the "tech is for men" mindset, gender-based discrimination, an unsupportive working environment, and a lack of mentorship.

The presenter also shared her success story in data management, and she mentioned that the support from her parents, her good educational environment, and her mentor made her the data scientist she is today.

She also highlighted why more women need to get into technology; the future is exciting, and women should take opportunities since most work will be replaced by technology.



**Miss Diana Mongola, a representative from NMB**

#### **2.11. Presentation on working group recommendations on policy to promote and support women and technology**

The presentation was delivered by Miss Dayana Ninsima from DOT. She gave the background of the Digital Opportunity Trust, and she started her presentation by highlighting that the world of work has changed. By 2026, over half of the jobs set to be displaced by technology will belong to women. The past can't be changed, but women can prepare for the future, which holds a job market dominated by STEM careers.

Tanzania's ICT Policy (2016) and Strategy (2015–2016) The policy mentions the challenges but offers no solution to the challenges, and at some point, it is silent in terms of targets and reaches.

Ministry strategic plan (2021–2022, 2025–2026). In access to technology, the rationale does not speak about gender gaps. The term gender is mentioned three times only in the whole document

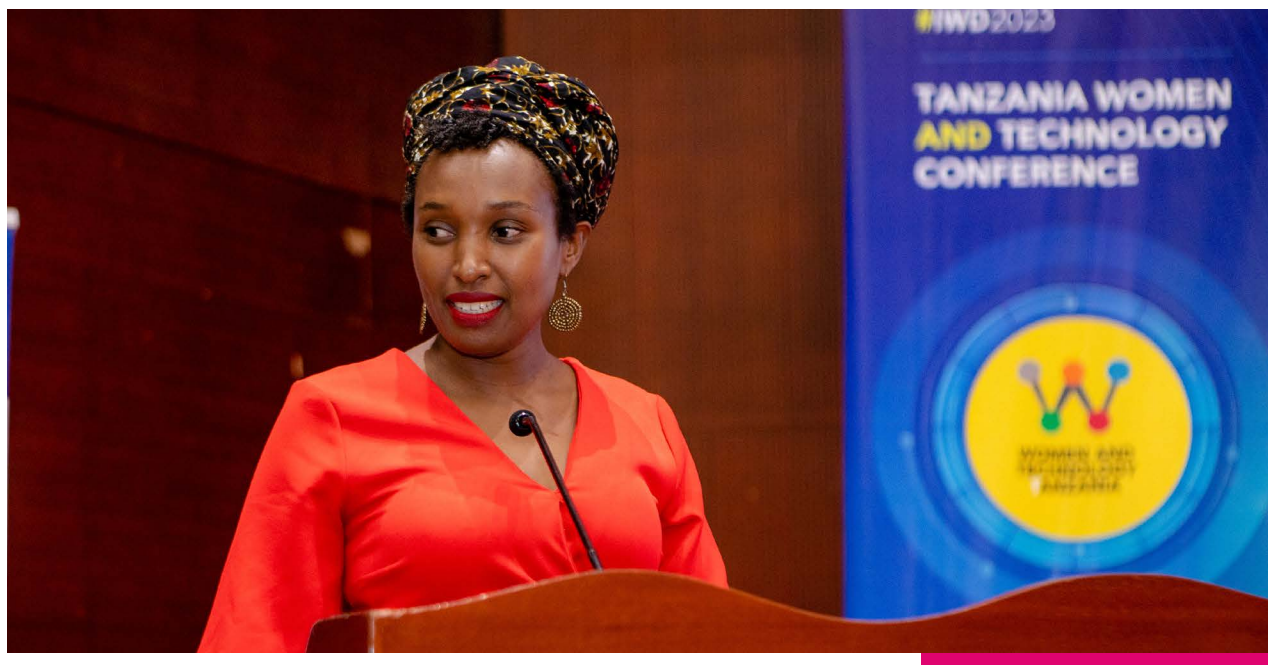
She added that model policy recommendations are needed, such as changing the narrative that women are not a special group, Equity, Equality, and Affordability: Universal access to the web should now be considered a public service and LNOB, Knowledge and digital skills: Developing and delivering digital skills training programs that meet women’s preferences for what and how they want to learn, Safety and security: raise awareness of online safety and security threats and how they can be mitigated, Access: create an enabling policy and regulatory environment to help women purchase and access mobile services; relevance: raise awareness of mobile internet-enabled content, applications, and services and how they can be relevant to women's lives.

She also added that each of us has a role to play to ensure gender equality in technology and close the present gap. She mentioned that the following needs to be done to ensure women's inclusivity in ICT:

Review the ICT policy and conduct a mid-term review of the Ministry Strategy by involving key stakeholders, such as women in ICT.

The barriers to women’s digital inclusion are related to access, affordability, education, and lack of technological literacy, as well as inherent biases and sociocultural norms that contribute to gender-based digital exclusion.

She added that the representation of women in leadership roles is low, especially in ICT, where the Minister of ICT is male, as are the permanent secretary and other heads of department; this environment is not encouraging to women.



**Miss Dayana Ninsima** from Digital Opportunity Trust (DOT)

## 2.12. First-panel Discussion: Limitations and Milestones for Women and Technology in

### Tanzania.

This panel discussion was moderated by Miss. Carol Ndosi, the Director and Co-founder of Launchpad Tanzania. Members of the panelists included a representative from COSTECH, a representative from Shule Direct, Catherinerose Borreto, and Prof. Leonia Henry. The discussion was based on the limitations of women in technology, what to focus on, and the milestones made for women in technology.

*The moderator started by asking the panelists about the limitations of women in tech and what to focus on.*

**Catherinerose** mentioned the need for **policy changes** as the major limitation for women in technology. She stated that the environment and context have changed, but the policies are not reflecting them. The policy was developed in 2016, but now we are in 2023, and the policy needs to be reviewed to accommodate the changes, and this should be the focus.

**A Ndotohub/Shuledirect representative** mentioned **affordability (such as data costs, devices, etc.), skills, and cultural perception** as the major limitations for women in technology. She added that women lack technical skills, and on the cultural aspect, she shared her experience in a certain village in Longido. She said they went there to distribute tablets to women, and she was surprised to see women standing and waiting for men to see the devices before them so they could come second. But also in that village, there was no electricity, so there were no places to charge the devices—only one charging point in the entire ward. She also added that policymakers should encourage the use of technology in business, such as online businesses; instead of charging them, they should create a favored environment for them.

**Prof. Leonia/DIT** mentioned **inaccessibility** as a major limitation, especially in remote areas where one cannot access devices, has no internet connection, etc. She also added that **girls and women lack confidence**. From her experience as a university lecturer, many women are afraid to take science courses, and in terms of readiness and mindset, women believe that tech courses are difficult and are for men.

**COSTECH representative** stated that **resources that would directly help women, gender equality, and equity** are the main limitations, she mentioned that there are not enough resources to support women, especially in rural areas where there is no electricity, no internet connection, etc.

Moderator added another question on one major takeaway from the milestone we have made in women in tech in Tanzania and what they think is the one thing to change that will result in a magical increase of women in technology.

**Catherinerose** shared her experience; she said that in the past 10 years, she was the only lady in 5 groups of men, but also in the meeting, there were only 5 ladies out of 300 people. But now it is different, and she is feeling good seeing the product of her initiative, such as Shul Direct. And she added that to close the gap, there must be mitigation of social and cultural norms that limit women and more funding in tech, especially

for women in tech and women-led organizations. Give people unrestricted funding and change the funding model to fit their needs.

**Shuledirect** mentioned that one thing she would change is "*wanawake wakiwezeshwa wanaweza*" because it kills ambition and promotes the mindset of "kuwezeshwa" instead of "kuweza." Women wait to be told to start because of that mindset.

**Prof. Leonia/DIT** mentioned that, at DIT, almost all the courses are aligned with technology, and every year the number of girls enrolling in the university increases. For those outside of formal education programs, there is a program for reaching them through the primary school's competition. This is the major milestone DIT has made so far.

*The moderator ended the discussion by asking a COSTECH representative about what is done to women outside of Dar in the promotion of women in Tech.*

**COSTECH** stated that there is an innovation hub such as the one in SUA, Zanzibar (food and tech lab). All these things are there to help youths and women in technology, and always women are given priority during applications.





The discussion ended with a group photo of the panelists, followed by a lunch break for all participants.

### 2.13. Second-panel discussion: Digitalization and Emerging technologies as opportunities for Women in Tanzania.

This discussion was moderated by Vanessa Kisowile. The panelists included Annet Kanora, Dr. Lwidiko, a representative from DOT, and Eng. Juliana Marko. The main topics discussed were digitalization and emerging technologies as opportunities for women in Tanzania.

*The moderator started by asking the panelists what their perspectives were on digital technology and what the opportunities were.*

**Annette/Vodacom** stated that technology has no gender; everyone has a role to play. Women's inclusion in everything. She added that, at Vodacom, they always think about women when developing products and services, which is why they have developed services such as M-KOBA, which was designed for women. 71% of M-KOBA users are women. And there are 1+ billion in M-KOBA.

**Ludiko** mentioned that there are many opportunities for young girls and women, but to make them use those opportunities, the community and policymakers must start by creating awareness and changing the present culture of girls. Creating spaces where girls can access and use technology is like planting seeds.

**Eng. Juliana** stated that by creating a space for encouraging women to utilize technology opportunities, Women in managerial positions speak about women and encourage young girls and women to engage in STEM.

*Moderator: Anette asked about access to funding and economic opportunities for girls and women.*

**Anette** mentioned that M-power services are one of the economic empowerments offered by Vodacom; she highlighted that M-power is the platform that consumers use to take the loan and pay later, and statistics

show that the loans are mostly taken between 3 and 5 a.m. in the morning when people are going to work, business, etc.; this indicates that people use the M-power money as working capital.

***Moderator: Ludiko asked about men's perception of women working in the comfort of their homes. How do they engage the male parents to get involved and see the possibility of them doing business at home?***

**Ludiko** shared his experience with his wife, who works from home for a company outside the country. There is a need to have a conversation with men about the fact that women can do tech and that they should encourage them to prosper and not discourage them. breaking the norm that women cannot code, etc. Create an environment where they can work with men.

***Moderator asked DOT what they see as the most immediate intervention that needs to be done to make sure the gap is closed faster so that both women and girls in rural and urban areas have access to technology.***

**DOT** mentioned that the first thing to do is to understand the needs of young people through research because the needs are different from one place to another. For example, in urban areas, they may need spaces, but in rural areas, they may need devices, internet connections, electricity, etc. As players, there is a need to work together to make an impact. But also improve access to digital technology and tools.

***The moderator asked the panelists what they thought needed to be done to use emerging technology to close the literacy gaps and have the same access to technology and digital opportunities.***

**Juliana** mentioned, awareness, sharing best practices from us/ women in tech to inspire other girls and women, and increasing resource availability at schools such as science laboratories.

**Annette** mentioned, Opportunities for young girls in schools with access to laptops, internet, etc

**Ludiko** mentioned the promotion of internet usage for learning; YouTube, online classes, etc

**Moderator** asked the Anette what would be the inspiration for women

**Anette** mentioned More women's participation in tech and more products to support women

***Moderator asked DOT about one thing DOT is committed to doing to be able to make sure the tech in Tanzania in women's inclusivity***

**DOT** stated an annual digital summit with different stakeholders is to be conducted to push the digital agenda for women but also research.

The panel ended with everyone mentioning one word from the discussion.

**DOT** mentioned Inclusion

**Juliana** mentioned Diversity

**Ludiko** mentioned Work

**Anette:** She mentioned Innovation

## 2.14. Third-panel discussion: Technology and innovation for inclusion and gender equality

The third-panel discussion was moderated by Miss Najma Juma, and the panelists included Agnes Mollel, Lydia Charles, Rose Fuja, and Diana Mongola. This panel discussion was about technology innovation for inclusion and gender equality.

*Moderator started the panel by asking the panelists how their companies/organizations promote innovation for gender equality*

**Diana Mongola/NMB** mentioned that at NMB they have various products that include women, for example, mobile services and online services that favor women who have many responsibilities but also group accounts for women groups such as vicoba for the economic improvement of women and the country in general.

**Agnes/ Mipango app** mentioned that the major target for mobile applications is youths and women, women are planners, so the app helps them plan and stay within budget.

**Lydia/Panda Digital** mentioned that their organization is taking deliberate actions toward supporting young women entrepreneurs through awareness and advocacy, but also by using Kiswahili, which is understandable by many.

**Rose** mentioned that in their organization, they teach youths and young women about being drone pilots. And also, work in agriculture, whereby the drones collect information on the farms, and they use the information to analyze it and come up with a result to share with the farm owners through the web, mobile applications, and normal text messages, providing education like that of agricultural officers and acting as modern agricultural officers since they provide pieces of advice to farmers.

*Moderator asked the panelists what steps can be taken to ensure women are represented in the leadership of tech-related companies*

**NMB/Diana** mentioned that to attain a certain leadership role, one must have taken science subjects, so she added that the first thing to do is encourage girls to study STEM subjects to attain the needed skills.

**Agnes/ the Mipango App** mentioned that most girls and young women have a fear of knowledge; they are afraid to learn because they believe these are hard things. Therefore, the first thing to do is to focus more on eradicating the fears and encouraging them.

*The moderator asked Lydia what could be done to tackle women who are resistant to technology.*

**Lydia stated** that technology should meet women where they are—in schools, in rural areas, etc.—but also provide financial opportunities and encourage people to put money into women-led tech companies/organizations.

*The moderator finalized the discussion by asking Rose what role the government can play in promoting girls in tech*

**Rose** mentioned that the best solutions are multiple solutions that take into account the environment and situations. Such as taking content offline and using multiple accounts to improve accessibility, safety, and

cyberbullying prevention, but also breaking the bias and changing the mindset. On the government side, there should be a policy review to accommodate women's needs, strategies, and budgeting, as well as customized solutions to the local context.

### **2.15. Reach for the stars-Austin Powers- What would you do to improve the current landscape of Women and Technology (townhall buntwani style)**

This session was moderated by Mr. Henry from LP Digital, and the objective was to discuss what would be done to improve the current landscape of women in tech, the major takeaways, and lessons.

The participants mentioned the following;

- Sharing nuggets opportunity.
- Political will
- A lot has been happening what is missing is proper coordination and public-private partnership.
- The conference is really useful. LP should consider reaching school girls.
- 64.05% of the pop is in rural areas, what are the strategies to reach people in rural areas most of the girls are experiencing GBV and are lagging behind technology. This was taken by LP
- Is there a platform where there are all women in Tech to find mentorship for young girls and women? This was also noted by LP.
- The information shared at the conference is important but there should be equipment support for students. Support to young people especially girls.

## 2.16. Closing remarks.

Henry from LP Digital closed the meeting at 4 PM by thanking the participants and asking the participants to support the initiative.





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# TANZANIA WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

0800HRS - 0830HRS	- TEA/COFFEE FOR INVITED GUESTS
0830HRS - 0900HRS	- ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION
0900HRS - 0915HRS	- WELCOME ADDRESS, LP DIGITAL/THE LAUNCHPAD TANZANIA
0915HRS - 0930HRS	- KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY OFFICIAL PARTNER - WORLD BANK TANZANIA
0930HRS - 0945HRS	- KEYNOTE ADDRESS FROM MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
0945HRS - 1000HRS	- SHOWING OF DOCUMENTARY - WOMEN IN/AND TECHNOLOGY IN TANZANIA
1000HRS - 1015HRS	- OFFICIAL OPENING OF CONFERENCE FROM GUEST OF HONOUR, MINISTER OF ICT IN TANZANIA
1015HRS - 1030HRS	- WOMEN IN/AND TECHNOLOGY RECOGNITION AWARDS
1030HRS - 1045HRS	- KEYNOTE ADDRESS FROM COSTECH
1045HRS - 1100HRS	- KEYNOTE ADDRESS FROM ICT COMMISSION
1100HRS - 1115HRS	- NMB TANZANIA PRESENTATION LESSON LEARNT AND FUTURE PROSPERITY FOR WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY IN TANZANIA (FOCUS ON DATA SPACE)
1115HRS - 1135HRS	- GSMA PRESENTATION, TANZANIA'S DIGITALIZATION JOURNEY: OPPORTUNITY FOR VALUE CREATION
1135HRS - 1200HRS	- PRESENTATION ON WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS ON POLICY TO PROMOTE AND SUPPORT WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY IN TANZANIA - DOT TANZANIA
1200HRS - 1245HRS	<b>1ST PANEL DISCUSSION; LIMITATIONS AND MILESTONES FOR WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY IN TANZANIA</b> PANELISTS - COSTECH, DIT, FOUNDER OF THE FIRST INNOVATION HUB (CATHERINROSE BARRETTO), IKU WANJISI (CO-FOUNDER SHULE DIRECT & NDOOTO HUB)
1245HRS - 1315HRS	- LUNCH BREAK
1315HRS - 1400HRS	<b>2ND PANEL DISCUSSION; DIGITALIZATION &amp; EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AS OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IN TANZANIA;</b> PANELISTS - DOT TANZANIA, PROJEKT INSPIRE, VODACOM, SHEROE - ENG JULIANA MARKO
1400HRS - 1445HRS	<b>3RD PANEL DISCUSSION; TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION FOR INCLUSION AND GENDER EQUALITY;</b> PANELISTS - MIPANGO APP, PANDA DIGITAL, NMB TANZANIA, SHEROE - ROSE FUNJA
1445HRS - 1530HRS	- REACH FOR THE STARS - AUSTIN POWERS - WHAT WOULD YOU DO TO IMPROVE THE CURRENT LANDSCAPE OF WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY (TOWNHALL BUNTWANI STYLE)
1530HRS - 1545HRS	- CLOSING REMARKS, LP DIGITAL/THE LAUNCHPAD TANZANIA

ORGANIZED BY :



OFFICIAL PARTNERS :

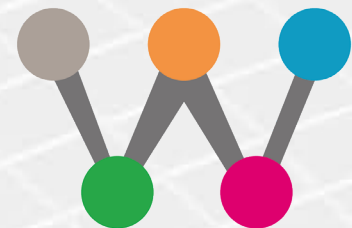


SUPPORTED BY :



# TANZANIA WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

TANZANIA WOMEN IN TECH CONVENING



WOMEN AND  
TECHNOLOGY  
TANZANIA

## Theme:

**"DigitAll: Innovation and technology for gender equality"**

Key not address, an exhibition on innovative and Digital solutions by Tanzanian women, Presentation on shared learnings & Solutions and Panel Discussions

MARCH  
2023