This poster will focus on addressing issues of gender inequality and water scarcity in rural Tanzania. Despite the growth of urban areas within the developing world, particularly Africa, rural areas have not received the same attention and have been marginalized. Thus, the aim is to prevent further marginalization of an already vulnerable group; it is to ensure that rural areas get clean water while also ensuring that women receive the same opportunities as men in the workforce. This will be done through examining two cases studies that tackled similar issues from different perspectives and involved key stakeholders through the implementation plans. The first case study of the Ghana WASH project focuses on the success of an NGO which attempted to support marginalized groups. The second study focuses on the role of the local government in addressing issues in gender inequality through implementing several strategies that help women fit into the workforce. The aim of these case studies is to use their success as a baseline for the implementation plan in Tanzania to enhance the country’s implementation plan and learn from other examples and putting it against the shortcomings in water security for women in Tanzania. Therefore, an implementation plan was put in place to include three main factors. First, various actors should be considered for the success of such a project. Secondly, programs should be properly staffed to ensure that such communities become resilient. Finally, budgeting such projects and continually monitoring their progress o ensure that people are benefiting