



REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

# ANNUAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT, 2019/2020 ZANZIBAR

ZANZIBAR PLANNING COMMISSION



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## ABBREVIATIONS

ANGOZA	Association of Non-Governmental Organizations in Zanzibar
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development
LMICs	Lower Middle-Income Countries
MDAs	Ministry Department and Agents
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MKUZA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Zanzibar
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NSAs	Non-State Actors
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statisticians
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SUZA	State University of Zanzibar
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNRCO	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of women
VNR	Voluntary National Review Report
ZJP	Zanzibar Joint Programme
ZPC	Zanzibar Planning Commission
ZSSF	Zanzibar Social Security Fund



## PREFACE

In adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has put in place policies and strategies to free her people from advert (extreme, acute, tremendous, severe) poverty, secure a healthy living as well as building peaceful, prosperity and inclusive societies as a foundation for ensuring lives of dignity for its citizen. To achieve the intended policies and strategies, then everyone should not leg behind. This collective journey has started in Zanzibar with a promise of not leaving anyone behind.

The 2030 Agenda has a total of 17 Sustainable Development Goals. It is a universal agenda, applying to Zanzibar and according to article 12(4) and (5) of 1984 of the constitution of Zanzibar, which prohibits discrimination of any kind and the bill of rights which forms part of the constitution protects and promote human rights. This has made an issue of gender equality to be manifested in the adequate progress in women's representation in political and decision-making posts, and improve access to basic and essential quality health care by increasing the budget allocation, which reached TZS 104 billion with TZS 15.8 billion in the year 2019/20.

Concerning Sustainable energy, Zanzibar needs more determined progress towards renewable energy, and greater investments in sustainable infrastructure, as well as to bring free and quality education within urban and rural areas to advance the efforts to eliminate extreme poverty at all levels. Extreme poverty, air pollution, rise in sea level and global warming continues to be unabated. Other challenges in which Zanzibar faces include mobilizing action that will bring these agendas meaningfully and tangibly to the local communities of Unguja and Pemba.

I, therefore call on all stakeholders including (BOTH) public and private sectors, Non-State Actors, Local Government Authority, Workers Union, media and all of the vulnerable groups to recognize the gaps that have been identified in this annual SDGs implementation report, join hands to resolves the existing gaps, and for my part, I will do my utmost to make the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar through Zanzibar Planning Commission more accountable, effective and efficient so that it can deliver coherent support on the ground. Together, we can make the full, sustainable and transformative ambition of the 2030 Agenda a reality for the benefit of the people and residences of Zanzibar.



.....  
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Zanzibar Planning Commission is also indebted to the annual SDGs drafting team for its hard-working that resulted in producing this report. The annual SDGs drafting team comprised of Ms Moza Ramadhan Omar: Statistician, Office of the Chief Government Statistician; Ms Zainab Mohamed Said: M&E Officer, Zanzibar Planning Commission; Ms Asha Khamis Abdalla: M&E Officer, Zanzibar Planning Commission; Ms Jamila Abbas Seif: Senior M&E Officer, Zanzibar Planning Commission; Ms Fatma Mcha Khamis: M&E Officer, Zanzibar Planning Commission; Dr Said Seif, Managing Director at ZSTC and Chairperson of M&E technical team; Dr Masoud Rashid, lecturer Zanzibar University; Mr Ali Juma Hamad: M&E Officer, Zanzibar Planning Commission; Mr Khalfan Salim Suleiman: Senior Lecturer, State University of Zanzibar; Mr Bakar Khamis Kondo: Statistician, Office of the Chief Government Statistician; Mr Hassan Khamis: Executive Secretary ANGOZA; Mr Idrisa Hamza Kuwa: M&E Officer, Zanzibar Planning Commission; Mr Hamad Hamad: Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce and Ms Mhaza Gharib Juma: Director of Policy, Planning and Research at the Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children. Special thanks should go to the UNDP for supporting the implementation, development and printing of this annual SDGs implementation report, 2019/20.

Zanzibar Planning Commission is also grateful to UN agencies including UN RCO, UNDESA, UN-Women, UNICEF and UNFPA for their valuable financial and technical support for the implementation of SDGs interventions in Zanzibar.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a follow-up to the implementation of SDGs, Zanzibar has developed her first Annual SDGs implementation report 2019/20, which presents the status of implementation of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The report has been developed through a consultative and participatory process, which includes a desk review of the relevant population-based survey reports, progress and projects implementation reports. This has been complemented by a trend analysis for the localized SDGs indicators. The SDGs data have been collected from key stakeholders including government institutions, private sector, civil society organizations, non-state actors, MDAs, LGAs, Development Agencies and vulnerable groups including persons with a disability, young people etc. Consultative meetings have also been convened to validate the collected localized SDGs indicators.

The findings have shown that human Rights and Gender Equality have been elaborated in the article 12(4) and (5) of 1984 of the constitution of Zanzibar, and it prohibits discrimination of any kind. The Gini coefficient, which measures inequality stands at 0.31 from the 2019/20 HBS, and it remains similar for the 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS, with more inequality among the urban population than the rural population.

Regarding Poverty by Sex of Household Head, the findings from the 2019/20 HBS indicate that both basic needs poverty and food poverty were more pronounced in the female-headed household compared to their male counterpart, where the basic needs poverty rate is 30.0 per cent for female-headed households while it is 24.4 for the male-headed household. Further, the food poverty rate for female-headed households (11.3 per cent) is higher than that of male-headed households (8.7 per cent). concerning poverty and number of children under the age of 5 in the household, a positive relationship has been observed and the basic needs poverty rate for households with no children under age five was 19.9 per cent but this increased with an increasing number of children to 100.0 per cent for a household with six or more children.

A similar pattern was observed for food poverty, where the rate increased from 7.2 per cent in households with no children to 40.8 per cent in households with 6 or more children. Child poverty is still an issue here in Zanzibar, and the 2019/20 HBS revealed that about one in three (30.1 per cent) of all the children aged 0 to 17 years experienced basic needs poverty. Over the past decade, child poverty has dropped by about 10 per cent from 39.7 in 2009/10 to 30.1 per cent in 2019/20, representing a decline by approximately one percentage point every year.

The results further reveal that the decrease in the use of improved water sources by households during the dry season in (90.7 per cent) from in the rain season (94.9 per cent) 2019/20 HBS has been realized. Despite this decline during the dry season, majority of the districts in Zanzibar have experienced improved water sources by households during the dry season in the 2019/20 HBS, except Kati and Micheweni. The report has found that the Literacy rate (Proportion of the population above 10 years of age who can both read and write, with an understanding of a short, simple statement on his/her everyday life) has increased from 83.6 per cent in 2014/15 to 87.4 per cent in 2019/20. About electricity connection for male-headed households is higher (56.9 per cent) than female-headed household (50.3 per cent). However, more than half (54.7 per cent) of the households using firewood for cooking, followed by charcoal (33 per cent), industrial gas (7.1 per cent) and electricity (2.5 per cent). The usage of firewood for cooking is more prevalent in rural households (80.9 per cent) than it is in urban areas (18.9 per cent). Furthermore, the proportion of households living in modern walls (stone, cement brick, baked bricks, sun-dried) has also increased from 77.1 per cent in 2014/15 to 82.3 per cent in 2019/20.

Despite all outstanding performance in implementing SDGs for the year 2019/20, serious data gaps remain in assessing progress towards the SDGs over five years 2015-2020. Country-level data deficits are also significant in SDGs indicators- related to ILFS and TDHS as they are still at a preparatory stage. Therefore, it is recommended to review the existing statistical system to enhance its support to the availability of data to effectively monitor the implementation of the SDG indicators. The revised system needs also to support the tracking and reporting on the SDG indicators at all decentralized levels.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION, CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

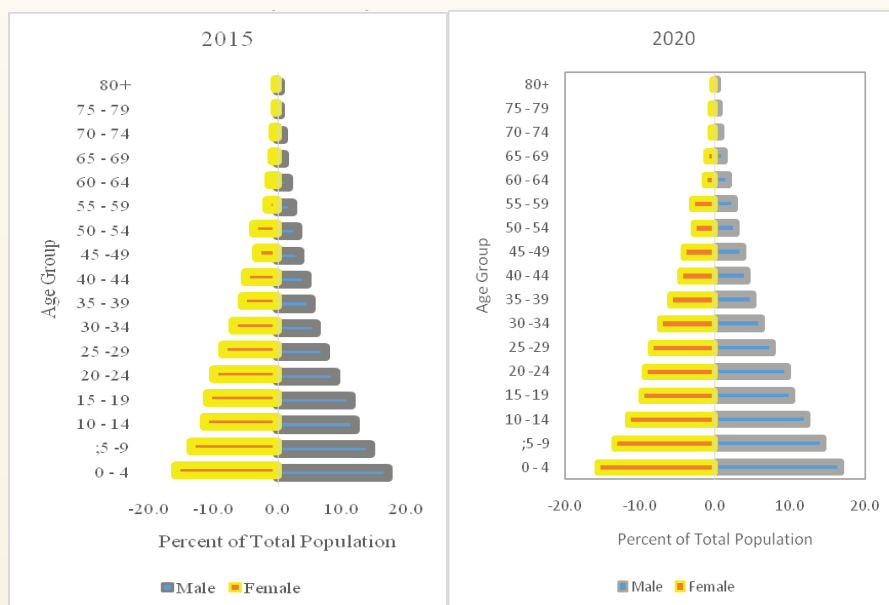
This chapter presents an introduction, context and methodology used to develop an annual SDGs implementation report 2019/20.

### 1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Zanzibar Island consists of two main islands of Unguja and Pemba, and it lies in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Eastern Africa. It is a low-lying island of coral formation, with an area of about 2,654 square kilometres; of which Unguja island has 1,666 square kilometres and Pemba islands have a total of 988 square kilometres (Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2019).

In Zanzibar, there are several habitats and inhabitant islets, and according to National Projection Report 2018, NBS and OCGS, the projected population for the year 2020 indicated that Zanzibar has a total population is 1,671,598 out of which male is 814,159 and female is 857,439 (2018 National Population Projections).

Figure 1: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Zanzibar, 2015 and 2020



Source: 2018 National Population Projections

The table of population projections by age group and sex from 2018 to 2020 is summarized as Annex 1.

## 1.2 OVERVIEW ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals commenced in 2016 and provide an evidence-based framework for sustainable development planning and programming up to 2030. According to Costanza et al., 2016, the SDGs contain better coverage of, and balance between, the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and provide an opportunity to trigger systemic change towards a sustainable future. It has been found that the SDGs have 17 goals and 169 targets that build on the success of other target and indicator-based frameworks such as the Millennium Development Goals (McArthur, 2013; McArthur and Rasmussen, 2017a). Zanzibar like other developing countries recognizes that moving from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires a shift in emphasis, from addressing goals that are lagging furthest behind to identifying actions to move forward more quickly across a broader range of interlinked goals (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2016a; United Nations Development Programme, 2016).

Zanzibar is implementing SDGs and her efforts have been documented in the early Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) report submitted to the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2018. The VNR report has been reporting on progress in the SDGs implementation for the year 2018. Besides, some developing and developed countries have published further reviews and research on their approach to the SDGs and national progress (McArthur and Rasmussen, 2017b; Weitz et al., 2015). The VNR report has highlighted that, Zanzibar has in place different policies including health, education, water, infrastructure, environment and social safeguard policies, as well as Zanzibar SDGs roadmap, which defines issues, strategies, targets and projections of localized SDGs indicators in each goal. This SDGs roadmap shows the details including strategic direction all aimed at guiding multi-sectoral response to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

Based on the findings of the VNR report, there is no doubt that Zanzibar is committed to achieving the SDGs by 2030. This commitment has been reflected in the Zanzibar Medium-Term Strategies and plans, which aim to achieve Middle Income Status and meet significant improvement in the quality of life and the well-being of people of Zanzibar. Zanzibar has also realized that it is important to lay down the principles and standard for identification of relevant SDGs Indicators and localizing them towards Zanzibar situation intend to make all key stakeholders in the implementation of SDGs, including local government authority, MDAs, NSAs, private sectors, CSOs youths, women, vulnerable groups

and other people in the communities to keep national governments informed of the specific needs of their organizations or localities, where integrated involvement for beneficiaries is very obligatory.

It has found that the 17 SDGs have been mainstreamed into the Zanzibar Medium Term strategies whose interventions motivated the implementation of government programmes towards goals and targets embedded in the Zanzibar Vision 2020 documents. The overall Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 objective is to transform Zanzibar into a middle-income country and enable it to eradicate absolute poverty, through building a strong and competitive economy; achieving high-quality livelihoods for citizens and improving good governance and the rule of law without compromising Zanzibar's rich culture.

As a follow-up to the implementation of SDGs in Unguja and Pemba, Zanzibar develops her Annual SDGs implementation report 2019/20, which presents progress that Zanzibar has accomplished in one year of SDGs implementation. This report presents the status of implementation of SDGs including achievements, gaps and recommendations to mitigate the identified gaps in the implementation of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and is based on the latest available population-based data in Zanzibar.

### **1.3 RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **1.3.1 The rationale of Developing Annual SDGs Implementation Report, 2019/20:**

Agenda 2030 resolution requires countries to monitor and report on the implementation of SDGs at all levels. This Annual SDGs implementation report for Zanzibar (2019/20) is a very important milestone for Zanzibar Planning Commission (ZPC) and United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) as it is the second information product, and it provides highlights of progress and gaps for all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), based on the available and aligned SDGs indicators with their disaggregated data, and help stakeholders to examine some of the interconnections across SDGs and targets in Zanzibar.

The Annual SDGs implementation report will help to showcase the performance of Zanzibar in the implementation of SDGs by identifying the gaps and providing recommendations to the decision-makers on ways of achieving the intended SDGs targets in Zanzibar. It will also serve as an existing body of literature for planners, policy-makers and researchers. In this note, there is a need to have an Annual SDGs implementation report 2019/20 for Zanzibar.



### **1.3.2 Objective of Annual SDGs Implementation Report**

The objective of annual Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019/20 is to explore on status of SDGs implementation efforts by highlighting areas of progress, gaps and challenges encountered over one period of SDGs implementation in Zanzibar; as well as providing recommendations to be taken to address challenges and ensuring no one is left behind, to ensure community participation and mobilization that will help behavioural change for the whole community.

### **1.3.3 Methodology**

Methodologically, the secondary data for the development of the Annual SDGs implementation report came from a desk review of the relevant population-based survey reports, progress and projects implementation reports. This has been complemented by a trend analysis for the SDGs indicators. Besides, primary data have been collected from key stakeholders including government institutions, private sector, civil society organizations, non-state actors, MDAs, Development Agencies, and vulnerable groups including persons with a disability, young people etc. Consultative meetings have also convened to validate the collected SDGs indicators.

### **1.3.4 Limitation of Annual SDGs Implementation Report, 2019/2020**

The Annual SDGs Implementation Report tried as much as possible to use population-based data (HBS 2019/20), ILFS, 2020/21 and TDHS 2020/21, but in some SDGs indicators were not possible to get updated data as further-analysis of Household Budget Survey 2019/20 has not been completed, and the ILFS, 2020/21 and TDHS 2020/21 are still at the initial stage of their implementation. Hence, the available time-series data based on different SDGs indicators as well as Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2019/20 and Zanzibar Health Bulletins have been used to complement the unavailable SDGs data for the year 2019/20.

### **1.3.5 Scope of Annual SDGs Implementation in Zanzibar**

This annual SDGs implementation report covers the implementation of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals in all districts of Unguja and Pemba.



Table 1: List of Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
SDG 2	End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
SDG 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
SDG 4	Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
SDG 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
SDG 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
SDG 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
SDG 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
SDG 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
SDG 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
SDG 11	Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
SDG 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
SDG 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
SDG 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
SDG 15	Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
SDG 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institution at all level
SDG 17	Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The period of implementation is one year from July 2019 to June 2020. This report examines political, community and religious leaders, as well as new partnerships that are essential for achieving the SDGs targets. It also investigates on the availability of reliable, timely, accessible, gender-responsive and disaggregated data to measure SDGs implementation in all districts and ensure that no one is left behind.

#### 1.4 Organisation of Annual SDGs Implementation Report, 2019/2020

This Annual SDGs implementation report 2019/20 contains three chapters. Chapter one presents an introduction; rationale, objectives and methodology. Chapter two provides explanations on the status of Annual implementation of all seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (the table of SDGs Indicators) and the discussion of findings. The last chapter number three presents a conclusion, lessons learnt; challenges and recommendations to mitigate the reported challenges. It also contains references and annexes used in this report.

## CHAPTER TWO

### STATUS OF ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2019/20 IN ZANZIBAR

#### 2.1 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents a summary of findings and discussion of SDGs data for one year (2019 / 20) in Zanzibar.

##### 2.1.1 SDG 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

In achieving the SDG 1 targets, which include eradicating extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day; reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable by 2030, the HBS 2019/20 has revealed that, Zanzibar has managed to reduce the proportion of people living below food poverty from 10.8 per cent in 2014/15 to 9.3 per cent in 2019/20. The survey has also indicated that the proportion of the population living below the national basic needs' poverty line (Total) has also decreased from 30.4% in 2014/15 to 25.7% in 2019/20.

Table 2: Status of SDG 1 Statistics in Zanzibar

Localized SDGs Indicators	Baseline (%)	Source and Year	Status (%) July 2019/June 2020	Source and Year
The proportion of the population living below the national basic needs' poverty line, Total	30.4	HBS, 2014/15	25.7	HB\$5,2019/20
The proportion of the population living below the national basic needs' poverty line, rural	40.2	(HBS,2014/15)	33.7	HB\$5,2019/20
The proportion of the population living below the national basic need's poverty line, urban	17.9	HBS, 2014/15	15.5	HB\$5,2019/20
Percentage of children (0 -17 years) below basic need poverty, total	34.7	HBS, 2014/15	30.1	HB\$5,2019/20
Percentage of children (0 -17 years) below basic need poverty, rural	44.8	HBS, 2014/15	38.7	HB\$5,2019/20
Percentage of children (0 -17 years) below basic need poverty, urban	19.9	HBS, 2014/15	17.3	HB\$5,2019/20
The proportion of the population living below the national food poverty line	10.8	HB\$5,2014/15	9.3	HB\$5,2019/20
The proportion of the population living below the national food poverty line, rural	15.7	HB\$5,2014/15	12.7	HB\$5,2019/20
The proportion of the population living below the national food poverty line, urban	4.5	HB\$5,2014/15	4.9	HB\$5,2019/20
Percentage of children (0 -17 years) below food poverty, Total	12.8	HB\$5,2014/15	11.4	HB\$5,2019/20
Percentage of children (0 -17 years) below food poverty, rural	18.1	HB\$5,2014/15	15.3	HB\$5,2019/20
Percentage of children (0 -17 years) below food poverty, urban	5.0	HB\$5,2014/15	5.4	HB\$5,2019/20

The proportion of households that are food secure.	51.4	HBS,2014/15	48.5	HBS,2019/20
The proportion of agricultural sector contribution to overall GDP	21.9	Zanzibar Abstract, 2018	21.2	Zanzibar Abstract, 2020
Presence of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	YES	DMC, 2018	YES	DMC, 2020

Sources: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2020; DMC, 2020, HBS,2014/15 and HBS,2019/20

The above table has also revealed that the HBS 2019/20 has also reported a decline of the proportion of the population living below the national basic needs' poverty line, rural from 40.2 per cent in 2014/15 to 33.7 per cent in 2019/20, while in urban areas, the proportion of the population living below the national basic needs' poverty line, rural from 17.9 per cent in 2014/15 to 15.5 per cent in 2019/20.

Regarding poverty among children, it has been found that the Percentage of children (0 -17 years) below basic need poverty (total) has also decreased from 34.7 per cent in 2014/15 to 30.1 per cent in 2019/20 (HBSM 2019/20).

Furthermore, there is a decline of the percentage of children (0 -17 years) below basic need poverty in rural areas from 44.8 per cent in 2014/15 to 38.7 per cent in 2019/20, while in urban areas, the percentage of children (0 -17 years) below basic need poverty has declined from 19.9 per cent in 2014/15 to 17.3 per cent in 2019/20.

The HBS 2019/20 has also indicated that the Zanzibar basic needs poverty gap index in 2019/20 HBS is 5.8 per cent, with the poverty gap higher in rural areas (8.1 per cent) than the urban areas (3.0 per cent). This implies that the rural population is deeper in poverty concerning their urban counterpart. Across districts, Micheweni has the highest basic need poverty gap (12 per cent) and Magharibi B has the lowest (1.7 per cent). The trend of Zanzibar basic needs poverty gap index shows a steady decline over the past decade from 8.2 per cent in 2009/10 to 5.8 per cent in 2019/20 HBS. The same trend was also observed for food poverty gap index over the same period, as summarized below: -

Table 3: Poverty indices by Area and District, Zanzibar

Area/District	Basic Needs Poverty (%)			Food Poverty (%)		
	Incidence	Gap	Severity	Incidence	Gap	Severity
Rural	33.7	8.1	2.8	12.7	2.3	0.6
Urban	15.5	3	0.9	4.9	0.7	0.2
Kaskazini A	21.9	3.9	1	5.1	0.4	0.1
Kaskazini B	27.2	5.9	1.9	7	1.3	0.4
Kati	21.5	4.3	1.4	6	1.4	0.3
Kusini	14.8	1.8	0.3	1.7	0	0
Mjini	17.9	3.1	0.9	5.7	0.6	0.1
Magharibi A	14.7	3	0.9	5.1	0.7	0.2
Magharibi B	9.5	1.7	0.5	2	0.4	0.1
Wete	42.5	10.3	3.7	17.1	3.2	0.9
Micheweni	48.1	12	4.3	18.7	3.5	1.1
Chake Chake	37.3	11	4	19	3.3	0.9
Mkoani	44.4	11.6	4.2	19.4	3.7	1
Zanzibar (Not Average)	25.7	5.8	2	9.3	1.6	0.4

Source: 2019/20 Zanzibar HBS

Concerning Poverty by Number of Children, the 2019/20 HBS show varying poverty rates due to the number of children under the age of 5 in the household. The basic needs poverty rate for households with no children under age five was 19.9 per cent but this increased with an increasing number of children to 100.0 per cent for a household with six or more children. A similar pattern was observed for food poverty, where the rate increased from 7.2 per cent in households with no children to 40.8 per cent in households with 6 or more children.

Table 4: Incidence of Poverty (per cent) by Number of Children Under Age Five, 2019/20

Number of Children Under Age five	Basic Needs Poverty (%)			Food Poverty (%)		
	Incidence	Gap	Severity	Incidence	Gap	Severity
No child	19.9	4.5	1.5	7.2	1.2	0.4
One Child	21.9	4.5	1.4	6.4	1.1	0.3
Two Children	27.5	6.3	2.2	9.6	1.9	0.6
Three to Five Children	42.7	10.9	3.8	19.6	3.1	0.7
Six or More Children	100.0	13.0	3.9	40.8	1.5	0.1

Source: Zanzibar HBS, 2019/20

The HBS, 2020 has also revealed that Child Poverty still exists in Unguja and Pemba; and it has revealed that about one in three (30.1 per cent) of all the children aged 0 to 17 years experienced basic needs poverty. Over the past decade, child poverty has dropped by about 10 per cent from 39.7 in 2009/10 to 30.1 per cent in 2019/20, representing a decline by approximately one percentage point every year.

The proportion of poor children has declined faster in rural areas (a decline by 6.1 per cent) than in urban areas (a decline by 2.6 per cent) over the last five years. Child poverty in urban areas however declined by 15 per cent over the past decade about just around 6 per cent in rural areas. At the district level, the reduction in child poverty is more prominent for the districts in Pemba with Micheweni experiencing a decline from a whopping 72.1 per cent in 2014/15 to around 52 per cent. Other districts that have made important progress include Chake Chake, Mkoani, Kusini and Kati.

**TABLE 5: BASIC NEEDS POVERTY AMONG CHILDREN BY DISTRICT, 2014/15 AND 2019/20**

Districts	Children Below the Basic Needs Poverty Line (%)		Children Below the Food Poverty Line (%)	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Kaskazini A	23.5	24.1	5.4	5.3
Kaskazini B	25.5	29.9	8.3	7.2
Kati	29.7	24	8.3	7.4
Kusini	26.7	18.2	5.5	1.9
Magharibi	16.1	-	3.6	-
Magharibi A	-	15.8	-	5.7
Magharibi B	-	12.1	-	2.3
Mjini	21.7	19.9	5.3	6.4
Wete	51.6	47.7	18	19.1
Micheweni	72.1	52.4	35.2	22.3
Chake Chake	56.4	42.4	28.1	23.5
Mkoani	57.2	47.9	24	20.8
Total (Average)	34.7	30.1	12.8	11.4

Source: HBS, 2020

## 2.1.2 SDG 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Zanzibar has been implementing different interventions to achieve SDG targets by 2020, of maintaining the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

Zanzibar economy also depends on agriculture, which is the main source of livelihood to about 70 per cent of the population. The growth of this activity is relatively low, growing at an average of 4.7 per cent for the period 2015-2019. According to 2019/20 HBS report, the proportion

of households which were food secured in Zanzibar was declined from 51.4 per cent in 2014/15 to 48.5 per cent in 2019/20, while the proportion of household with food security for the rural areas was 41.0 per cent whereas for urban areas was about 58.9 per cent (HBS, 2019/20). The figures imply that Zanzibar has yet to attain food security in terms of food self-sufficiency, food accessibility and nutrition. The islands still depend on food imports as domestic production is based on subsistence farming that heavily relies on rainfall.

The Zanzibar Health Bulletin, 2018 has reported that severe malnutrition identified on OPD has dropped slightly from 0.72 per cent (2017) to 0.23 per cent (2018) in Zanzibar, but the situation was different in individual districts wherein Pemba, the rise was observed in Wete from 0.30 per cent (2017) to 0.53 per cent (2018), another increment was observed at Chake Chake and Micheweni.

Table 6: Malnutrition rate (%) by Districts, Zanzibar, 2017 – 2018

PLACE	2017	2018
Chake Chake	0.25	0.30
Micheweni	0.34	0.39
Mkoani	0.46	0.28
Wete	0.30	0.53
Pemba	1.70	0.38
Kati	0.49	0.40
Kaskazini A	0.43	0.23
Kaskazini B	0.32	0.11
Kusini	0.30	0.08
Mjini	0.23	0.05
Magharibi A	0.48	0.04
Magharibi B	0.33	0.21
Unguja	0.26	0.15
Zanzibar	0.72	0.23

Source: Zanzibar Health Bulletin, 2018

The Zanzibar Health Bulletin has also indicated that low birth weight has been fluctuating in the last 3 years around 7.0 per cent (7.1 per cent in 2018).

Table 7: birth weight and Malnutrition rate for under 5yrs (%), 2016-2018

Place	Low birth weight (%)			Malnutrition rate for under 5yrs (%) at OPD		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Pemba	5.3	4.1	5.7	2.1	1.7	0.38
Unguja	7.8	7.9	7.8	0.42	0.26	0.15
Zanzibar	7.0	6.8	7.1	0.96	0.72	0.23

Source: Zanzibar Health Bulletin, 2018

The findings of HBS, 2020 has also revealed that areas of a planted acre of major food crops have increased from 78,759.9 acres in 2014/15 to 87,575.4 acre in 2019.

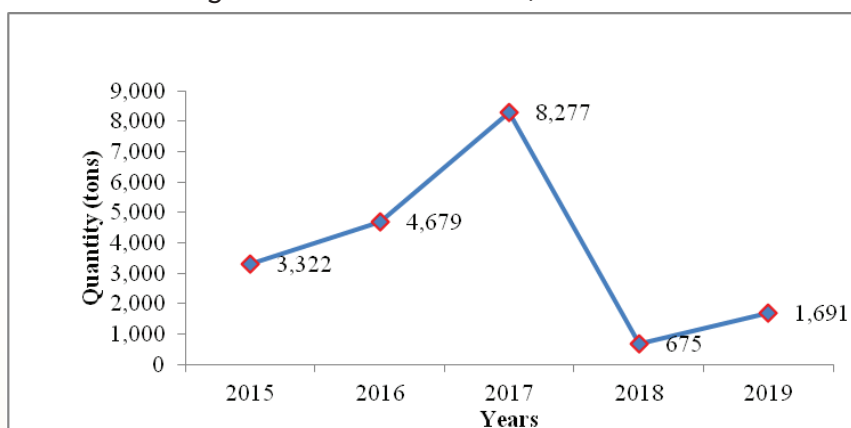
Table 8: Area Planted (Acre) by Major Food Crops; 2015-2019

Crops	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Maize	5,652.0	1,783.0	3,171.0	2,960.2	3,199.8
Sorghum	1,426.0	458.0	763.0	333.5	398.3
Paddy (Rain feed)	24,970.0	30,030.0	26,891.0	29,638.5	27,375.0
Paddy (Irrigation)	2,520.0	1,274.0	2,126.0	1,547.8	2,600.7
Cassava	22,597.0	22,728.0	24,312.0	26,588.9	30,204.3
Banana	6,785.0	6,448.0	8,517.0	6,068.4	7,595.5
Sweet potatoes	7,966.0	3,548.0	4,886.0	7,511.5	7,713.8
Yams	482.0	704.0	536.0	545.8	613.0
Tania	1,489.0	451.0	1,633.0	954.6	1,284.1
Groundnuts	1,639.0	917.0	863.0	1,322.3	902.3
Pigeon peas	184.0	438.0	394.0	828.1	982.9
Cowpeas/ Green grams	2,526.0	1,844.3	4,729.3	3,655.2	3,831.6
Finger millet/Bulrush	51.0	281.5	240.3	194.5	267.6
Pumpkin	472.9	58.4	285.6	357.6	606.5
Total	78,759.9	70,963.2	79,347.2	82,506.9	87,575.4

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries

Concerning Cash Crops Production, it has been reported that the number of cloves produced in 2019 showed an increase for more than 100 per cent as compared with the previous year. The quantity purchased increased from 675.2 ton recorded in 2018 to 1,691 tons recorded in 2019 value at of TZS 23,647.2 million.

Figure 2: Purchase of Cloves, 2015 - 2019



However, the production of seaweed decreased by 7 per cent, from 10,424.9 tons in 2018 to 9,663.2 tons in 2019. The value of seaweed purchased in 2019 was TZS 5,667.7 million. Quantities of cloves and consequently clove stems have been fluctuating over years, reflecting seasonality in production of the crop, while that of seaweed has been continuously decreasing since 2015.

### 2.1.3 SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

To achieve SDGs Targets by 2020 and 2030, for instance, reaching halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents; reducing the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births; ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births; as well as ending the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases, Zanzibar has been implementing several interventions, which are aimed at achieving those targets.

The interventions include upgrading of hospitals Mnazi-Mmoja to become referral hospital and officially recognized as among the teaching hospital in East African Community, the establishment of new health department/section like neurology, cancer etc. and procurement of health equipment including CT scan machines, MRI machine, DNA tests etc. Abdullah Mzee became regional hospital after a major renovation. Kivunge, Makunduchi and Micheweni have been upgraded from the cottage to districts hospitals, while 15 PHCUs became PHC+ with additional services including working 24 hours and provide more



services including delivery services. The RGoZ funded the construction of the MKKM Hospital at Kibweni, while the private hospitals have increased from one hospital (Al-Rahma) to four hospitals (Takashtah Global Hospital, Mina Hospital, and Tawakal Hospital).

In achieving universal access to public health, sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes, the RGoZ with assistance from UNFPA procured a boat ambulance which will provide services for the people living in islets in Pemba (Fundo, Kisiwa Panza, and others) in 2019. Other health-supporting infrastructure includes the construction of Chief Chemistry Laboratory with the DNA machine. Besides, the number of primary health care Unit (PHCU) has increased from 110 health facilities in 2015 to 125 health facilities in 2019.

Table 9: Number of Health Facilities by Type, 2015- 2019

Public Facilities		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Primary level	PHCU	110	115	119	119	125
	PHCU+	34	34	34	34	32
	PHCC	4	4	4	2*	2
Secondary level	Regional Hospital	0	0	1	1	1
	District Hospital	3	3	2	4	4
Tertiary level	Special	2	2	2	2	2
	Referral	1	1	1	1	1
Private Facilities	Private Hospital	4	4	4	5	4
	Dispensary	67	65	78	78	92

Source: Ministry of Health, ZHB, 2018 (\* Makunduchi and Kivunge upgraded to District Hospital)

Furthermore, the number of health personnel has increased from 2,552 staff in 2018 to 3,265 staff in 2019, with an increased number of live-birth at health facility from 33,523 live-births in 2015 to 48,100 live-births in 2019 has also been reported.

Table 10: Number of Live Birth by District, 2015-2019

District	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019p
Kaskazini A	2,241	2,468	3,453	3,648	3,657
Kaskazini B	353	263	408	633	655
Kati	231	262	482	650	924
Kusini	935	974	1,198	1,247	1,148
Magharibi	1,250	1,593	-	-	-
Magharibi A	-	-	287	644	754
Magharibi B	-	-	1,711	1,706	2,136
Mjini	17,878	18,108	21,684	18,541	22,248
Chake - chake	4,319	4,327	5,059	5,132	5,296
Micheweni	1,281	1,072	1,444	2,324	3,691
Mkoani	2,253	2,326	2,791	2,797	3,389
Wete	2,782	2,941	3,979	4,038	4,202
Total	33,523	34,334	42,496	41,360	48,100

Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

The findings have also shown that the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is the Family Planning indicator which measures the level of FP usage among Women of Reproductive Age. Besides, the TDHS shows that CPR has slightly increased from 12.4 per cent of 2009/2010 to 14.0 per cent in 2015/2016. It has also been found that the households with any toilet facility have increased from 83.7 in 2014/15 to 87.5 per cent in 2019.20 as summarized below: -

Table 11: Percentage of households with any toilet facility in Zanzibar, 2019

Indicators	HBS 2014/15			HBS 2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Percentage of households with any toilet facility (%)	72.5	98.3	83.7	78.9	99.3	87.5

Source: NBS, 2019/20

Concerning the efforts to reduce by one-third premature mortality from communicable and non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being, Zanzibar has achieved much as summarized in the table of SDG indicators below.

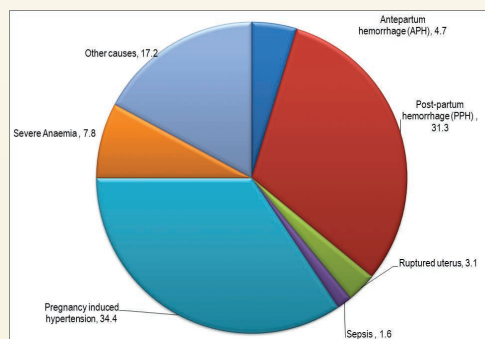
Table 12: Status of SDG 3 Indicators in Zanzibar, 2019/20

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline,	Source and Year	July 2019 / June 2020	Source and Year
Maternal mortality ratio (SDGs)	307/100,000 live births	MoH/ OCGS, 2012	155/100,000 live births	ZHB, 2018
Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations / Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age (SDGs)	Adults 297 Children 59	MoH Epi profile, 2019	Adults 251 Children 30	MoH Epi profile, 2019)
Number Tuberculosis cases	855	ZHB, 2016	944	ZHB, 2018
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (SDGs)	0.25	ZHB, 2015	0.24	ZHB, 2018
Percentage of mass drug administration disaggregated by Schistosomiasis (those who received drug) (SDGs)	82.7	ZHB, 2016	84	ZHB, 2018
New cases of urinary Schistosomiasis in Zanzibar	1089 cases	ZHB, 2016	1736 cases	ZHB, 2018
Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychological and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders (SDGs)	174 Patients received methadone therapy	ZHB, 2016	702 Patients received methadone therapy	ZHB, 2018
The proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDGs)	166.5/1000	ZHB, 2016	281/1000	ZHB, 2018
Percentage of households within 5 kilometres of primary health care services	100	HBS 2014/15	100	HBS 2019/20
Percentage of individuals who satisfied with health services	80.1	HBS 2014/15	78.9	HBS 2019/20
Percentage of individuals who did not use health care providers as too expensive	8.6	HBS 2014/15	1.6	HBS 2019/20

Sources: HBS 2014/15 and HBS 2019/20

The Zanzibar Health Bulletin, 2018 has revealed that the Maternal mortality ratio (SDGs) has been declined from 307/100,000 live births in 2012 to 155/100,000 live-birth in 2019, it has also found that the pregnancy-induced hypertension is the leading cause of maternal mortality in Zanzibar contributes about 34.4 per cent, followed by Postpartum haemorrhage which accounts for 31.1 per cent of all maternal deaths.

Figure 3: Distribution of Causes of Maternal Death (%), Zanzibar - 2018

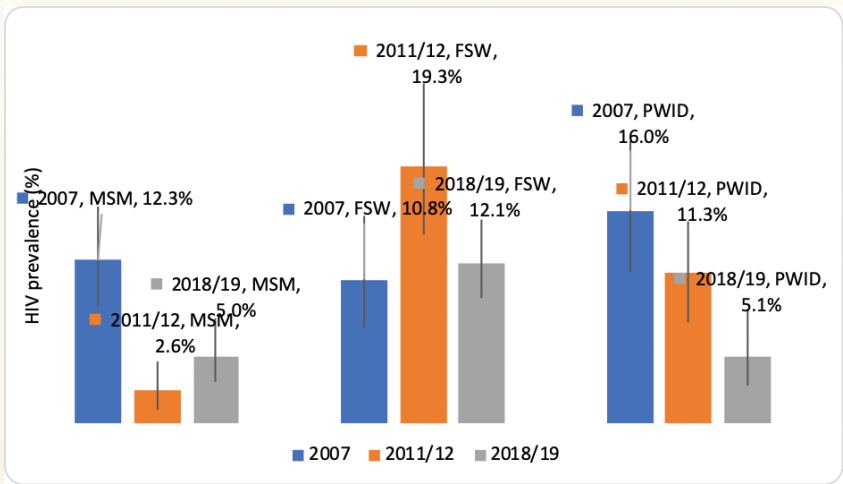


Source: ZHB, 2019

Regarding HIV & AIDS, the above table indicates that the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age (SDGs) is reported at 297/1000 adults and 59/ 1000 children in 2014/15 to 251/ 1000 Adults and 30/1000 children in 2019/20 (MoH Epi profile, 2019). The literature review has also found that Zanzibar is having a concentrated HIV epidemic. Zanzibar has managed to maintain HIV prevalence below 1 per cent (0.6 per cent) for the last five years. However, HIV prevalence is greater than 2.6 per cent among key populations.

The scaling up of the Key Population-related prevention interventions are mostly provided in the community by peer educators and health staff, provision of HIV/STIs prevention education, distribution of condoms, outreach HIV testing as well as referral for services is in progress. However, KPs also receive services in health facilities including HIV testing, HIV care and treatment services, Methadone Assisted Therapy for People who inject drugs (PWID).

Figure 4: HIV Prevalence among Kay Populations in Zanzibar



Source: EPI Profile 2019

Tuberculosis – TB is another public health problem, and it has been reported that Zanzibar has been implementing health-related interventions that are aimed at addressing the issue of TB in Unguja and Pemba. Due to the application of Gene Expert technology, more TB cases are newly captured in Zanzibar. In 2016 a total of 855 TB cases have been captured, while in 20108, a total of 944TB cases have been captured (ZHB, 2018).

Concerning Substance abuse, the ZHB, 2018 has also reported that the coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychological and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders has increased from 174 to 702 patients receiving methadone therapy (ZHB, 2018). It has also found that the methadone Assisted Therapy (MAT) services for PWID (heroin users) in Zanzibar were established in February 2015 at Kidongo Chekundu Mental Hospital. For now, MAT services are provided in only one centre. By the end of 2018, a total of 702 new clients were ever enrolled at MAT clinic in Unguja of whom 92% were male.

The findings have also reported that malaria incidence per 1,000 populations has been declined from 0.25 in 2015 to 0.24 in 2018. This has been attributed by a comprehensive awareness campaign and another preventive measure like Houses Sprayed programs as summarized below: -

Table 13: Number of Houses Sprayed (with Malaria Prevention), 2015 - 2019

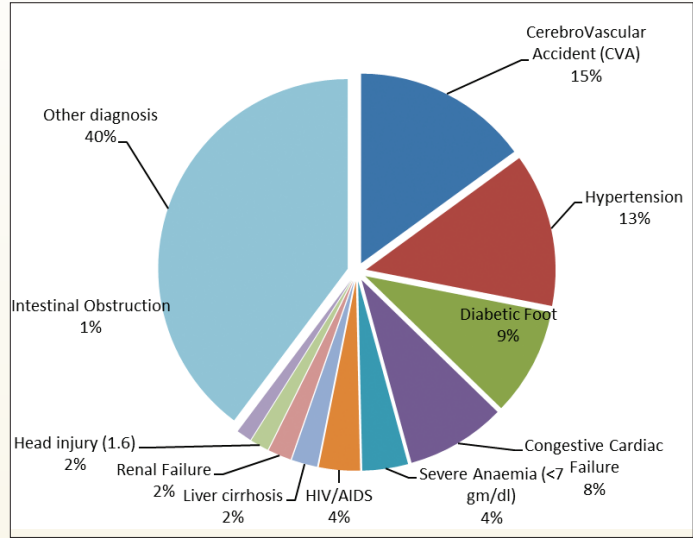
Region	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Target	Sprayed	Percentage Coverage	Target	Sprayed	Percentage Coverage	Target	Sprayed	Percentage Coverage	Target	Sprayed	Percentage Coverage	Target	Sprayed	Percentage Coverage
Kaskazini Unguja	21,848	20,791	95.2	6,327	5,748	90.8	8,145	7,225	88.7	15,557	14,742	94.8	21,584	20,679	95.8
Kusini Unguja	18,822	17,485	92.9	11,244	10,522	93.6	11,723	10,867	92.7	24,267	23,061	95	19,946	19,073	95.6
Mjini Magharibi	16,947	15,165	89.5	9,169	8,336	90.9	8,522	7,891	92.6	21,442	19,910	92.9	38,269	36,083	94.3
Kaskazini Pemba	8,210	7,961	97	2,914	2,607	89.5	12,529	11,742	93.7	8,774	8,454	96.4	5,422	5,070	93.5
Kusini Pemba	2,816	2,754	97.8	278	242	87.1	1,228	1,159	94.4	1,315	1,283	97.6	13,905	13,434	96.6
Total	68,643	64,156	93.5	29,932	27,455	91.7	42,147	38,884	92.3	71,355	67,450	94.5	99,126	94,339	95.2

Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

Furthermore, the number of houses sprayed with malaria prevention was 94,339 houses out of 99,126 targeted equivalents to 95.2 percentage coverage in 2019.

The Zanzibar Health Bulletin 2018 has revealed that Cerebro Vascular Accident (CVA) contributes about 15 per cent of all adults’ deaths. This followed by Hypertension and Diabetic foot, which accounts 13.1 and 9.2 per cent respectively. Overall, the first three cause of Death is all NCD related and account for 37,3% of the cause of death (this is not accounted for other NCD related cause of death).

Figure 5: Top Ten causes of Deaths in Zanzibar, 2018 (13year +)



Zanzibar Health Bulletin, 2018

Road accidents are another cause of deaths in Zanzibar, and it has been shown that the number of serious cases decreased from 2,431 in 2018 to 2,019 in 2019; where Mjini district reported the highest number of total cases (827) followed by Magharibi “A” district (815), while Micheweni and Kati districts reported the least (192 and 105 respectively).

Table 14: Recorded Traffic Accidents, 2015– 2019

Place	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Zanzibar	659	587	603	322	301
Unguja	591	501	555	277	249
Pemba	68	86	48	45	52

Source: Zanzibar Police Headquarter, 2019

## 2.1.4 GOAL 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING

The RGoZ is implementing free education policy which brings all the people of Zanzibar in line with the target of Sustainable development goal 4 which to ensure that everyone completes free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education at all levels.

The evaluation report of Zanzibar Vision 2020 reveals that a total of the number of schools has increased from 333 in 2001 (121 pre-primary, 183 primary and middle schools and 29 secondary schools) to 1,050 in 2019, (382 pre-primary, 469 primary and middle schools, and 199 secondary schools). About 18 new schools constructed, where one to two storeys schools; three Vocational Training Centres, Mwanakwerekwe, Mkokotoni, and Vitongoji, while Makunduchi and Daya are still under construction. When completed they will suffice the government aim of having vocational Centres in each region.

The HBS 2019/20 indicates that the Literacy rate (Proportion of the population above 10 years of age who can both read and write, with an understanding of a short, simple statement on his/her everyday life) has increased from 83.6 per cent in 2014/15 to 87.4 per cent in 2019/20. The following table presents several SDG 4 Indicators and their achievements in the last five years.

Table 15: Localized SDG 4 Indicators, 2019

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline (%)	Source and Year	July 2019 / June 2020 (%)	Source and Year
Literacy rate (Proportion of the population above 10 years of age who can both read and write, with an understanding of a short, simple statement on his/her everyday life) (SDGs)	83.6	HBS 2014/15	87.4	HBS,2019/20
Percentage of literate adults aged 15+ (proxy indicator)	83.7	HBS 2014/15	87.4	HBS,2019/20
Percentage of literate female adults aged 15+ (proxy indicator)	79.4	HBS 2014/15	83.9	HBS,2019/20
Basic net enrollment rate (proxy indicator)	83.7	HBS 2014/15	85.7	HBS,2019/20
Primary school's net enrollment rate (proxy indicator)	84.2	HBS 2014/15	81.4	HBS,2019/20
Secondary school's net enrollment rate (proxy indicator)	40.1	HBS 2014/15	52.1	HBS,2019/20
The Proportion of Students passed their Form II National Examination by Sex	69.6 (64.2Male; 74.0 Female)	Zanzibar statistical abstract 2020	76.8 (68Male;84.1 Female)	Zanzibar statistical abstract 2020
Percentage Distribution of students passed the Form IV Examination by Sex (Zanzibar statistical abstract 2020)	75.9 (76.5Male; 75.4Female)	Zanzibar statistical abstract 2020	67.8 (72.8Male; 64.6)	Zanzibar statistical abstract 2020



Percentage Distribution of students passed the Form VI Examination by Sex (Zanzibar statistical abstract 2020)	97.5 (96.1Male; 99Female)	Zanzibar statistical abstract 2020	64.6 (72/7Male' 72.8Female)	Zanzibar statistical abstract 2020
The proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) and (h) school health and nutrition (SDGs)	Electricity: 67% pre-primary, 87.8% Primary 94.3% Secondary	Zanzibar Statistical Education abstract 2015	Electricity: TBD XX% pre-primary, XX% Primary XX% Secondary	Zanzibar Statistical Education abstract 2019/20 is at the analysis stage
	Basic drinking water 89% pre-primary, 85% primary and 87.6% secondary	Zanzibar Statistical Education abstract 2015	Basic drinking water: TBD XX% pre-primary, XX% primary and XX% secondary	Zanzibar Statistical Education abstract 2019/20 is at the analysis stage

Source: HBS 2014/15 and 2019/20

The Zanzibar Statistical abstract, 2020 has reported that, a total of 85,974 pupils were enrolled in pre-primary schools in 2019; of which 47,604 pupils (55.4 per cent) were in private schools. This enrollment level marks an increase of 15.4 per cent compared with the previous year. Enrolment in primary schools increased by 5.9 per cent to 290,510 pupils in 2019 compared with 276,858 pupils in 2018. The report has also indicated that there are fluctuating results among the students who sat for the Form II National Examination and their Results by Sex between the year 2015 – 2019. The proportion of students who passed their Form II National Examination has increased from 69.6 per cent (64.2 Male; 74Female) in 2014/15 to 76.8 per cent (68Female; 84.1 Female) in 2019/20, as shown below: -

Table 16: The Proportion of Students in Form II National Examination Results by Sex, 2015 – 2019

Category	Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Candidates (%)	Male	45.0	46.5	44.0	41.9	45.3
	Female	55.0	53.5	56.0	58.1	54.7
	Total	100	100	100	100	100.0
Passed (%)	Male	64.2	64.2	66.6	72.6	68.0
	Female	74.0	75.2	79.8	73.7	84.1
	Total	69.6	70.1	74.0	73.3	76.8
Failed (%)	Male	35.8	35.8	33.4	27.4	31.9
	Female	26.0	24.8	20.2	26.3	15.9
	Total	30.4	29.9	26.0	26.7	23.1

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

The Zanzibar Statistical abreact of 2020 has also reported a fluctuating result among the students who sat for the Form IV National Examination and their Results by Sex between the year 2015 – 2019, as summarized below: -

Table 17: Percentage Distribution of Form IV Examination Results by Sex, 2015 - 2019

Year	Sex	Division (%)				Total (%)	
		I	II	III	IV	Passed	Failed
2015	Male	1.3	6.1	15.1	54	76.5	23.5
	Female	0.4	4.2	11	59.7	75.4	24.6
	Total	1.1	6.7	16.9	75.4	75.9	24.1
2016	Male	2.4	7.5	14.8	49	73.6	26.4
	Female	1.3	5.6	12.8	54.2	73.9	26.1
	Total	1.8	6.4	13.6	51.9	73.8	26.2
2017	Male	1.2	7.3	15.4	49.5	73.4	26.6
	Female	0.7	4.2	10.8	52.7	68.3	31.7
	Total	0.9	5.5	12.7	51.3	70.4	29.6
2018	Male	1.9	7.3	13.8	50	73.1	26.9
	Female	0.9	5	11.1	55.4	72.4	27.6
	Total	1.4	6	12.2	53.1	72.7	27.3
2019	Male	1.4	6.6	12.4	52.4	72.8	27.2
	Female	0.9	4.8	9.5	49.5	64.6	35.4
	Total	1.1	5.5	10.6	50.6	67.8	32.2

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Concerning the Form Six – VI results in it has been reported that Percentage Distribution of Form VI Examination Results by Grade and Sex, 2014/2015 – 2019/2020 (Percent) is also fluctuating as shown below: -

Table 18: Percentage Distribution of Form VI Examination Results by Grade and Sex, 2014/15 – 2019/20

Year	Sex	Division (%)				Total (%)	
		I	II	III	IV	Passed	Failed
2014/2015	Male	11.5	27.4	45.8	11.5	96.1	3.9
	Female	18.4	30.2	40.0	10.5	99.0	1.0
	Total	14.7	28.7	43.1	11.0	97.5	2.5
2015/2016	Male	3.8	27.8	45.3	11.4	97.6	2.4
	Female	13.5	28.4	44.1	13.5	95.8	4.2
	Total	12.4	28.1	44.7	12.4	99.4	0.6
2016/2017	Male	3.4	21.6	52.3	13.2	90.5	9.5
	Female	1.7	16.8	62.6	13.1	94.2	5.8
	Total	2.5	19.2	57.4	13.1	92.3	7.7
2017/2018	Male	5.7	24.7	52.6	13.0	93.4	6.6
	Female	6.0	22.5	57.1	10.6	96.2	3.8
	Total	5.9	23.6	54.9	12.4	94.9	5.1
2018/2019	Male	8.9	29.5	54.8	4.7	97.9	2.1
	Female	5.1	26.6	61.1	5.4	98.3	1.7
	Total	6.9	28.0	58.1	5.1	98.1	1.9
2019/2020	Male	9.7	30.6	50.2	7.0	97.4	2.6
	Female	8.6	28.8	50.1	8.8	96.3	3.7
	Total	9.1	29.7	50.2	7.9	96.9	3.1

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

It has also been reported that, the number of students, who applied for a loan (new applicants and those who are continuing applicants has increased from 2,666 in 2015/17 to 4,040 in 2019/2020, as summarized below: -

Table 19: Number of University Students Applied and Received Loans from Zanzibar Loan Board, 2016/17 - 2019/2020

Type	Sex	2016/2017			2017/2018			2018/2019			2019/2020		
		New applicants	Continuing applicants	Total	New applicants	Continuing applicants	Total	New applicants	Continuing applicants	Total	New applicants	Continuing applicants	Total
Applied Loan	Male	1,424	0	1,424	1,156	0	1,156	1,577	0	1,577	1,240	0	1,240
	Female	1,476	0	1,476	1,302	0	1,302	1,469	0	1,469	1,193	0	1,193
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,433</b>
Received Loan	Male	286	1,018	1,304	733	576	1,309	861	829	1,690	949	1,047	1,993
	Female	308	1,054	1,362	728	545	1,273	859	932	1,791	914	1,133	2,047
	<b>Total</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>4,040</b>

Source: Zanzibar Statistical abstract, 2020

## 2.1.5 SDG 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

The Zanzibar Employment Act 2005 is also in place and it calls for non-discrimination between women and men in employment. Zanzibar Employment policy and Labour laws recognized sexual harassment as a form of discrimination and violence against workers at the workplace. PART II (Fundamental Rights and Protection) under section 11 of Employment Act, 11 of 2005 Prohibit any form of sexual harassment (Quid Pro Quo or hostile environment sexual harassment) in employment, by the employer, representative or any person. The Zanzibar Public Sector Service Regulation of 2014 36(1) prohibits all forms of gender-based violence in the workplace for employee and employers.

Gender desks in MDAs are also in place and operational, and they ensure that gender is mainstreamed in policies, plans, strategies, Programme and projects have been established here in Zanzibar. Gender Unit at Office of Chief Government Statistician as well establishes Gender Statistics Steering Committee have all been established to oversees the collection, analysis and use of gender statistics in OCGS and other institutions.

Table 20: Status of SDG 5 Statistics in 2019/20

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline,	Source and Year	July 2019 / June 2020	Source and Year
Whether or not the legal framework is in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex	Yes	Ministry responsible for gender, 2016	Yes	Ministry responsible for gender, 2020
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15	Unguja (17.2percent); Pemba (7.1percent)	DHS, 2015/16	TBD	DHS, 2019/20 still in the data collection stage
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 during the 12 months preceding the survey	Unguja: Often: 1.2percent; Sometimes: 3.1percent; Often or sometimes: 4.3percent Pemba: Often: 2.0percent; Sometimes: 0.8percent; Often or sometimes: 2.7percent	DHS, 2015/16	TBD	DHS, 2019/20 still in the data collection stage
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence	Baseline: 9.3percent Unguja (11.2percent); Pemba (4.5percent)	DHS, 2015/16	TBD	DHS, 2019/20 still in the data collection stage
Percentage of the reported Violence against Children (VAC) cases between boys and girls	Boys (10.1percent) Girls (89.9percent)	Zanzibar Social statistics report, 2017)	TBD	Zanzibar Social statistics report, 2021)

About whether or not the legal framework is in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex, the evaluation report of the implementation of vision 2020 reveals that, Zanzibar has in its legal framework and committed herself to achieve the targets of ending violence against women and children. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has committed to alleviating inequality at all levels. This has been demonstrated by its action of developing and implementing the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, and Zanzibar MKUZA III, SDGs, CEDAW etc. Within those policy documents and framework, the RGoZ has reassured its commitment to gender equalities, equity, empowerment and justice. It has as well reinforced gender mainstreaming at MDAs and all levels. Besides, Human Rights and Gender Equality have been elaborated in the article 12(4) and (5) of the 1984 constitution of Zanzibar, and it prohibits discrimination of any kind and the bill of rights which forms part of the constitution protects and promote human rights. Cases of violations of basic rights and fundamental freedoms enlisted in the bill of rights are lodged in the Zanzibar high court, whereby any person, including a woman, can petition the court for redress.

The RGoZ developed and operationalized the Zanzibar's National Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (VAWC) 2017-2022 at all levels. Besides, various laws related to ending violence against women and children have been repealed. These Laws include, the Evidence Act 6/2016 which among other things allows child evidence as well as admissibly electronic evidence; The Kadhi Court Act 9/2017 contains a provision on the division matrimonial assets and allow advocates to appear before the court; The Criminal Procedure Act 7/2018 section 151 (1) has provisions that do not allow for the provision of bail for any person accused of GBV related cases as well as the increase of sentences that the courts may pass and increase imprisonment time, at Regional Courts from 7 to 14 years and for High Court from 30 years to life imprisonment.

The Penal Act 6/2018 increased punishment to moral related offences such as rape, sodomy and indecent assault. The new law, Legal Aid Act 13/2018 was enacted which contain specifically provision of legal aid to indigent/ rural people who cannot afford to pay. Also, Children Act No 6 of 2011 was enacted to safeguard children rights and wellbeing in Zanzibar. One-Stop Centers have been established in Micheweni, Chake Chake, Wete, Mkoani, Mnazi Mmoja, Makunduchi, and Kivunge to provide comprehensive services to victims including health, psychosocial support and legal aid and establishment of 4 Children Courts in Unguja and Pemba. These efforts are aimed at

reducing the gender-based violence in both Unguja and Pemba. The HBS, 2019/20 has revealed that type of violence reported in Zanzibar among all offences rape seemed to be the biggest problem in all districts compared to other offences. Magharibi 'A' reported having a large number of offences about 285 out of 1,369 total offences. The report has further emphasized that Magharibi 'B' and Mjini districts reported that more women have been affected by sexual violence.

Table 21: Distribution of Reported Cases of Violence against Children by sex and district; 2016/2019

District (%)	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Kaskazini 'A'	90.3	9.7	85.7	14.3	90.2	9.8	89.1	10.9
Kaskazini 'B'	83.3	16.7	82.7	17.3	91.1	8.9	86.3	13.7
Kati	95	5	96.6	3.4	86.3	13.8	83.7	16.3
Kusini	93.2	6.8	96.8	3.2	93	7	96	4
Mjini	80.5	19.5	87.9	12.1	98.8	1.2	64.6	35.4
Magharibi 'A'	84.2	15.8	92.5	7.5	98.2	1.8	73.3	26.7
Magharibi 'B'	93.1	6.9	88	12	100	0	73.3	26.7
Wete	97.7	2.3	86.5	13.5	90.8	9.2	92.3	7.7
Micheweni	90.9	9.1	70	30	92.3	7.7	94.8	5.2
Chake Chake	92.7	7.3	92	8	99.1	0.9	88	12
Mkoani	100	0	96.3	3.7	100	0	85.7	14.3
Zanzibar	89.3	10.7	89.9	10.1	80.7	19.3	78.6	21.4

Source: Police Headquarter and HBS, 2019.20

As regards to the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament and local governments, it has been found that, as of December 2019, the Zanzibar had 20 members in the Revolutionary Council (which is also the Council of Ministers – Cabinet). The House of Representatives has 89 members of whom 54 are elected from Constituencies, 10 are nominated by the President, and 22 are special seats for women. One Secretary, One Attorney General and Speaker.

Table 22: Summary of Members of the House of Representatives by Gender as of December 2019

Status	CCM		AFP	ADC	TADEA	Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female	Total
Speaker	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Constituency	47	7	0	0	0	47	7	54
Nominated by Hon President	4	3	1	1	1	7	3	10
Special Seats for Women	0	22	0	0	0	0	22	22
Attorney General	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Secretary	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	53	33	1	1	1	56	33	89

Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2020

Concerning persons with a disability, the Zanzibar Statistical Abstract reveals that there are about 6,807 persons with disability in Zanzibar.

Table 23: The Reported Number of Persons with Disability by Age Group and Type of Disability, 2019

Disability type	Sex	Age group										Not stated	Total
		< 01	1-9'	10-19'	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+		
Able-bodied	Male	0	0	0	0	6	5	13	12	5	0	0	41
	Female	0	0	0	3	3	5	16	7	1	1	0	36
Albino	Male	0	10	16	23	12	5	1	2	0	2	0	71
	Female	0	7	9	22	7	9	0	2	0	0	0	56
Deaf/Speech problem	Male	1	10	49	173	92	38	21	12	9	6	0	411
	Female	0	7	42	174	103	26	29	23	10	3	0	417
Epilepsy	Male	0	0	16	48	22	3	1	0	0	0	0	90
	Female	0	2	10	35	25	6	1	1	0	0	0	80
Hydrocephalus	Male	0	0	19	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
	Female	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Mental	Male	0	10	52	108	64	13	8	3	0	0	0	258
	Female	0	7	42	93	48	29	10	3	2	0	0	234
Multiple	Male	0	18	143	313	119	28	17	2	9	6	3	658
	Female	0	19	99	240	104	15	10	6	5	2	5	505
Physical	Male	1	52	270	472	325	288	183	169	95	37	4	1,896
	Female	3	32	162	362	231	197	108	96	36	31	4	1,262
Visual	Male	1	10	41	65	65	26	31	33	29	14	0	315
	Female	3	2	26	58	51	30	38	18	19	12	0	257
Others	Male	0	4	22	43	16	6	4	2	6	1	1	105
	Female	0	3	12	36	19	1	4	3	2	3	1	84
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6,807</b>

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2020

The findings have also shown that the number of children cared for increased from 221 children cared in 2018 up to 230 in 2019. The sex composition of orphans fluctuates between years; for the year 2019, there were more boys (151) compared to girls (79). Besides, the number of old people cared for has almost remained the same for the past five years. This is also true to either sex, except that there are slightly more males compared with females. For the year 2019, there were 126 old people cared for, of whom 55 were females and 71 are males.

**Table 24: Number of Children and Old People Cared by Sex; 2015-2019**

Type of Centre	Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Children	Boy	106	110	90	140	151
	Girl	82	77	132	81	79
	Total	188	187	222	221	230
Old People	Male	71	68	69	69	71
	Female	56	57	57	58	55
	Total	127	125	126	127	126

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2020

## 2.1.6 GOAL 6: ENSURE ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

The goal is intended to address availability and sustainable water and sanitation management. It has eight targets and 11 indicators. Most relevant targets for Zanzibar include achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all; achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all; improving water quality; increasing water-use efficiency across all sectors; implementing integrated water resources management at all levels; protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems.

The review has found that the Zanzibar National Water Policy was formulated in 2004, and it is aimed at providing all consumers and users of water with clean and safe water. It has also learned that, in Zanzibar, the natural resources for drinking water are restricted to groundwater, which is in abundance, whereas surface water resources are modest.

The table below indicates that the proportion of households using protected water source for drinking in dry seasons has increased from 90.5 per cent in 2014/15 to 91.5 Percent in 2019/20, while the proportion of households within 1 kilometre of drinking water source in the dry season has also increased from 96.9 per cent in 2014/15 to 98.8 per cent in 2019/20, as summarized in the table below: -



Table 25: Status of SDG indicator statistics, 2019/20

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline, (%)	Source and Year	July 2019 / June 2020 (%)	Source and Year
The proportion of households using protected water source for drinking in dry seasons	90.5	ZHBS, 2014/15	91.5	HB5,2019/20
The proportion of the population using handwashing facility with soap and water / Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with water and soap	25.3	ZHBS, 2014/15	16.7	HB5,2019/20
The proportion of households within 1 kilometre of drinking water source in the dry season	96.9	ZHBS, 2014/15	98.8	HB5,2019/20

### 2.1.7 GOAL 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

This goal addresses issues of access to energy access. The energy sector plays a critical role in the socio-economic development of the Isles. Availability, affordability, reliability and access to modern energy services are considered important ingredients towards achieving the desired development agenda in Zanzibar. The goal is aimed at achieving the following three targets including ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services; increasing substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix; and expanding infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services.

The table below indicates that there is a steady improvement in the last ten years with the level of electricity connection increasing from 38.3 per cent in 2009/10 to 55.4 per cent in 2019/20. There exist marked disparities between rural and urban areas when it comes to electricity connection. In rural areas, for instance, about three households out of ten (32.9 per cent) connected to electricity while in urban areas almost nine households out of ten (86.3 per cent) connected to electricity 2019/20.

Table 26: Status of SDG 7 Statistics, 2019/20

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline (%)	Source and Year	July 2019 / June 2020 (%)	Source and Year
The proportion of households connected to electricity in Zanzibar (SDGs)	44.2	ZHBS, 2014/15	55.4	HBS,2019/20
Investments in energy efficiency (SDGs)				
Percentage of households using electricity for lighting	45.5	HBS 2014/15	55.3	HBS,2019/20
Percentage of households using paraffin lamps for lighting	49.7	HBS 2014/15	33.0	HBS,2019/20
Percentage of households using charcoal or firewood for cooking	94.5	HBS 2014/15	87.7	HBS,2019/20
Percentage of households using gas for cooking	1.7	HBS 2014/15	7.1	HBS,2019/20

Source: HBS, 2020

It has also reported that electricity connection for male-headed households is higher (56.9 per cent) than female-headed household (50.3 per cent). Besides, at the district level, Magharibi A district has over 91 per cent of households with electricity connection, followed by Mjini district (84.2 per cent), Magharibi B district (77.5 per cent) through to Micheweni having the lowest proportion of its households connected to electricity (15.7 per cent). In terms of trends over time, there is a considerable improvement in all districts over the past five years.

Table 27: Percentage of Households connected to Electricity by Sex of Head of Household and District, 2019/20

Characteristic	Years	
Sex of Head of Household	2014/15	2019/20
Male (%)	45.9	56.9
Female (%)	37.9	50.3
District (%)		
Kaskazini A	18.3	25.7
Kaskazini B	19.1	35.5
Kati	25.4	34.4
Kusini	30.7	50.9
Magharibi A	67.8	91.4
Magharibi B	-	77.5
Mjini	87.6	84.4
Wete	30.3	41.4
Micheweni	7.5	15.7
Chake Chake	41.3	54.8
Mkoani	15.3	28.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>55.4</b>

Source: HBS, 2020

### 2.1.8 GOAL 8: PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

In promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all Zanzibar has in place its Zanzibar Employment Policy 2009, which recognizes that Employment, as a path to economic power, is associated to a large extent, with the empowerment of all including men and women. The policy emphasizes on taking special measures to increase the levels of education and skills available to women, to enable them to participate more fully in the Labour Market.

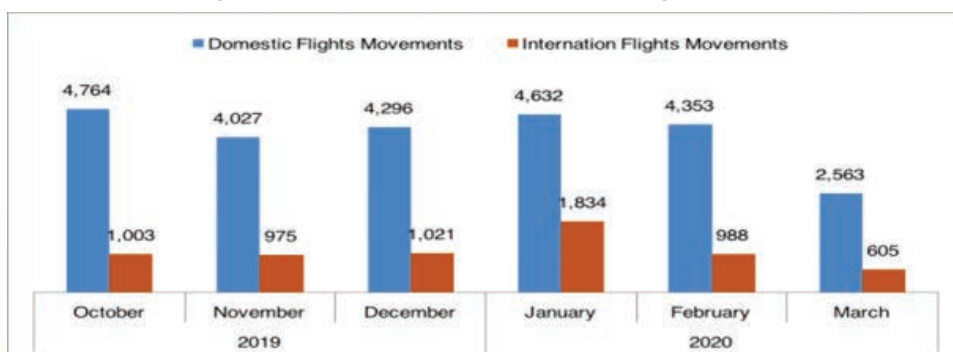
Zanzibar has established a Free Economic Zones to attract private investment, with the Business Environment Improvement Programme providing a strong roadmap. Zanzibar passed a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Act in 2015, creating a framework for attracting private capital to develop, operate and maintain essential infrastructure and services. Besides, the construction of a new terminal at Abeid Karume International Airport has begun, and energy security has improved with the implementation of the Zanzibar Energy Policy.

The Zanzibar Social Protection Policy 2014 is in place and proposes an integrated social protection framework which includes both social security and social assistance. This framework calls for an integrated approach to cover contributory and non-contributory social protection schemes. Social protection is a powerful tool for preventing and alleviating poverty and inequality.

Furthermore, given its endowment and having exceptionally rich natural tourism assets of world heritage status, Zanzibar's tourism sector has been propelling economic growth and poverty reduction. This includes developing the tourism industry, which is culturally and socially responsible, ecologically friendly, environmentally sustainable and economically viable. Zanzibar has been a destination for tourists in terms of historic cultures and beach holidays.

Zanzibar airports play an integral part in achieving economic growth and development, connecting the economy to an international, regional and national scale. It helps generate and promote trade, creates employment and is the main gate for tourists. By March 2020, passengers handled by Zanzibar airports dropped to 73,004 from over 150,000 in the preceding month. It has also reported that International flights declined to 605 in March 2020 from 1,834 in January 2020, while domestic flights dropped to 2,563.4 from 4,632. The outturn resulted in the decline of airport revenue collections by more than 80 per cent, and it is estimated that 40-60 per cent of revenue will be lost in 2020.

Figure 6: International and domestic flights, 2020



Source: Zanzibar Airport Authority

The RGoZ has also been promoting shallow water and deep-sea fishing, fish farming and aquaculture. Interventions for the acceleration of the fishing sector included, among others, the establishment of Zanzibar Fishing Corporation (ZAFICO), improvement of research and training activities in fisheries sector by establishing Zanzibar Fisheries Research Institute and modern Marine Hatchery Centre of its kind in Zanzibar with a potential capacity of producing 10 million fingerlings of milkfish, crabs and white sea cucumber to promote employment, improve food security and further encourage export of seafood.

The increased availability and utilization of fisheries inputs and implements, extension services, empowering fishers through MACEMP project to facilitate fishing activities and strengthening control of fisheries resources and trade of fisheries with better management of the respective environment have increased the number of fish catches from 20,343 in 2002 tons to 36,728 tons in 2019, and the value of fish catches has been grown up from TZS 616 per kilogram in 2002 to TZS 5,354 per kilogram in 2019 as well.

Table 28: Status of SDG 5 Statistics in Zanzibar, 2019/20

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline (%)	Source and Year	July 2019 / June 2020 (%)	Source and Year
The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	6.2	Zanzibar Statistical abstract, 2015	7	Zanzibar Statistical abstract, 2019
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15	Unguja (17.2percent); Pemba (7.1percent)	DHS, 2015/16	TBD	DHS, 2019/20 still in progress
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 during the 12 months preceding the survey	Unguja: Often: 1.2percent; Sometimes: 3.1percent; Often or sometimes: 4.3percent Pemba: Often: 2.0percent; Sometimes: 0.8percent; Often or sometimes: 2.7percent	DHS, 2015/16	TBD	DHS, 2019/20 still in progress
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence	Baseline: 9.3percent Unguja (11.2percent); Pemba (4.5percent)	DHS 2015/16	N/A	DHS, 2019/20 still in progress
Presence of national compliance of labour rights based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	YES	Ministry responsible for empowerment, 2016	YES	Ministry responsible for empowerment, 2020
The proportion of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ministry responsible for empowerment, 2020

Concerning the Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, the Zanzibar Statistical abstract 2020 has shown that the Zanzibar economy recorded positive results and over the past five years, the economy has been growing at the GDP growth rates of 6.2 in 2015 to 7 per cent in 2019. This is a significant achievement in macroeconomic management as manifested by a low inflation rate of 2.7 in 2019 and basic macro-economic balances as shown below: -

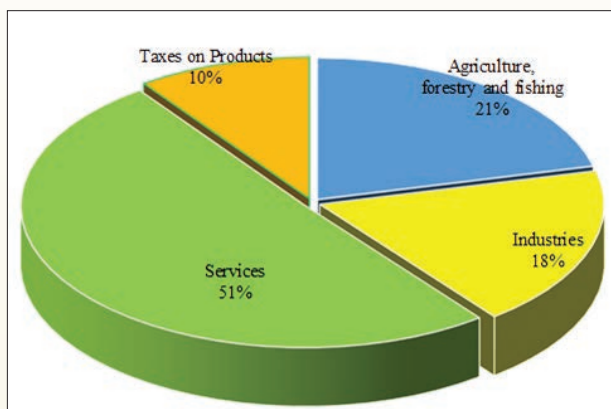
Table 29: Achievements in Macro-economic Management in Zanzibar, 2019/20

Year	GDP growth rates (%)	Total Inflation (%)	Exchange rate (TZS vs US \$)
2015	6.2	5.7	1,997
2016	5.8	6.7	2,177
2017	7.7	5.6	2,229
2018	7.1	3.9	2,264
2019	7.0	2.7	2,289

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2020

It has been shown that, for the year 2019, GDP at current prices stood at TZS 4,132.0 billion, interpreting the per capita income of TZS 2,549,000. At constant 2015 prices, the GDP increased to TZS 3,077.7 billion compared with TZS 2,875.5 billion observed in the previous year. This indicates that the Zanzibar economy for the year 2019 grew by 7.0 per cent. Besides, the observed growth in the economy was a result of the enhanced tourism industry and the general improvements in service industries: the number of tourists increased to 538,264 in 2019 compared with 520,809 in 2018; which also increased production shares in accommodation and food services (from 19.4 in 2018 to 20.2 per cent in 2019); and the service sector also showed significant growth of 8.7 per cent.

Figure 7: GDP Percentage Shares by Sector, 2019



Concerning Labour statistics, the Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2020 has shown that data from the Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014 do exist, however, new data from the Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21 do not exist as the study is still at its preparatory stage.

Table 30: Summary Indicators of the Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

Indicators (%)	2014			2020/21
	Total	Rural	Urban	
Labor Force Participation Rate	79.4	83.7	74.3	TBD  The ILFS 2020/21 still in its data collection stage
Unemployment Rate	14.3	7.5	23.3	
Youth (15-24) Unemployment Rate	27.0	15.7	45.8	
Youth (15-35) Unemployment Rate	21.3	11.9	33.6	
Employment to Population Ratio	68.0	77.4	57.0	
Underemployment Rate	11.9	11.6	12.3	
Inactivity Rate	20.6	16.3	25.7	
Total Labor Force	616,089	351,049	265,039	

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

The HBS, 2020 has also revealed that the proportion of household with at least one household member having a bank account has increased from 17.8 per cent in 2014/15 HBS to 27.7 per cent in 2019/20HBS. Besides, the proportion of rural households with at least one member having a bank account has increased from 10.2 per cent in 2014/15 to 15.9 per cent in 2019/20. This could partly be due to the expansion and decentralization of the services of the People's Bank of Zanzibar Limited (PBZ). Furthermore, the proportion female-headed households with at least one member having a bank account continue to grow, despite more households with at least one member having a bank account being headed by a male. It has also found that all the districts, except Mkoani, have experienced a remarkable increase in the proportion of households with at least one member having a bank account (HBS, 2019/20).

The following table presents Distribution of Employees and Earnings by Sector and Sex, 2014/2015 – 2018/2019.

Table 31: Distribution of Employees and Earnings by Sector and Sex, 2014/2015-2018/2019

Year	Sector	Number of employees			Earnings: (TZ\$ Millions)			
		Male	Female	Total	Salary	Free-ration	Other Benefit	Wage Bill
2014/2015	Government	15,848	15,685	31,533	179,110	2,034	28,250	209,394
	Parastatals	3,551	1,557	5,108	30,046	1,345	14,812	46,202
	Private	11,338	5,214	16,552	64,362	11,441	14,468	90,271
	Total	30,737	22,456	53,193	273,518	14,820	57,530	345,867
2015/2016	Government	15,700	16,357	32,057	136,197	2,924	29,426	168,547
	Parastatals	3,637	1,629	5,266	35,566	1,052	22,530	59,148
	Private	11,181	5,798	16,979	70,835	11,164	21,486	103,486
	Total	30,518	23,784	54,302	242,598	15,140	73,442	331,181
2016/2017*	Government	14,883	16,459	31,342	193,409	3,324	52,973	249,706
	Parastatals	3,839	1,708	5,547	44,380	2,605	22,984	69,969
	Private	12,619	6,632	19,251	91,429	11,891	23,097	126,417
	Total	31,341	24,799	56,140	329,218	17,819	99,054	446,092
2017/2018*	Government	14,975	17,169	32,144	196,867	1,297	48,635	246,800
	Parastatals	3,639	1,977	5,616	51,292	2,461	23,721	77,474
	Private	14,206	7,113	21,319	116,838	11,912	29,628	158,377
	Total	32,820	26,259	59,079	364,997	15,670	101,984	482,651
2018/2019*	Government	14,562	17,753	32,315	210,966	1,159	54,634	266,760
	Parastatals	4,395	2,085	6,480	59,593	2,112	27,584	89,289
	Private	16,031	7,978	24,009	135,207	17,479	29,542	182,228
	Total	34,988	27,816	62,804	405,766	20,751	111,760	538,277

Source: Employment and Earnings Surveys, 2014/2015-2018/2019

Where \*2016/2017, 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 include formal Private establishments with 1- 4 employees

### **Zanzibar Economy and COVID 19**

Zanzibar economy has been affected by the direct and indirect Social and Economic Impact of Covid-19. At the household level, direct impact ranged from the loss of income due to illness and quarantine, increase in cost on medical or hygiene-related items like water containers/ buckets and soap/detergents; and loss of jobs.

The impact that occurs in other countries has led migrant workers to lose their jobs and therefore reduce remittances. As at firm level, production, especially on goods related to the tourism business, declined, while at the macro level, there is the decline of Government revenue and increased expenditure in medical-related services and subvention to semi-autonomous institutions that relied on charges from tourist arrivals to execute their mandate including Zanzibar Airport Authority. Another short-run impact of COVID 19 is vividly observed in the reduction of income/revenue and jobs, while others fall into reduced efficiency and amplified delivery costs. The Zanzibar Planning Commission is the final stage of preparing the Recovery Plan that entails the impact of Corona Virus 19 to Zanzibar Economy and its analysis for use.

The Zanzibar COVID 19 Analysis report, 2020 has revealed that 95 per cent of the 478 tourists hotels in Zanzibar, ranging from one star to five stars had stopped operations by the end of April 2020 —sending most of the core and non-core staff to mandatory unpaid leave. The cut of the workforce in most of these ventures was close to 90 per cent – sparing security guards, garden caretakers and a few room attendants. Plans to further reduce the number of employees in future would be considered if the situation worsens.

The Zanzibar Social Security Fund, 2020 has also found revealed that the decline of employment level in the private sector has also reduced monthly contributions to Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF). As at the end of April 2020, overall ZSSF contributions declined by 2.8 per cent from TZS 31.3 billion to TZS 30.4 billion. Government and Parastatal contribution rose by 5 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, while the private sector and self-employed contribution rolled down by 15 per cent and 16 per cent respectively.



## 2.1.9 GOAL 9: BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

The focus of this goal is on infrastructure and industrialization. The investment in infrastructure involves transportation, irrigation, energy and information and communication technology. It is crucial for achieving sustainable development and empowering communities. It has long been recognized that growth in productivity and incomes, and improvements in health and education outcomes require investment in infrastructure.

It has also found that there are various managerial Instruments such as policies, strategies and Principles, which are effective in supporting the implementation of the goal 9, these include -National Transport Policy (2008), Zanzibar ICT Policy (2013), Trade Policy (2006) on review, Small-Medium Enterprises Policy (2006) on review, Industrial Policy (1998) on review and Investment Policy.

Table 32: Status of SDG 9 Statistics in Zanzibar, 2019/20

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline (%)	Source and Year	July 2019 / June 2020 (%)	Source and Year
The proportion of the rural and urban population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	80	Ministry responsible for infrastructure, 2015/16	100 (2019/20)	Ministry responsible for infrastructure, 2020
Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Freight loaded by air: 9,534 tones	Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2016	120 tones (2019)	Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2018 and 2019
	Freight offloaded by air: 1,764 tones		2,381 tones (2019)	
	Freight loaded by sea: 402,902 tones		390,889 tones (2019)	
Number of passengers handled at Zanzibar airports (embarked and disembarked)	Embarked 522,257; Disembarked 522,257		Embarked 693,519; Disembarked 693,519 (2019)	
international aircraft movements in Zanzibar Airports	8,572		11,347 (2019)	
Number of passengers handled at seaports.	2,461,000		2,505,808,000 (2019)	
The number of trips (enter/exit of the marine vessel).	7,227	Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2016	9,712 (2019)	Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2018 and 2019
The number of containers (TEUs) handled in the seaport.	76,787	Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2016	82,637 (2019)	Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2018 and 2019
Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ministry responsible for infrastructure, 2020

Table 32: Status of SDG 9 Statistics, 2019/20

The findings have revealed that the transport sector plays a big socio-economic role in the movements of people and the distribution of goods and services. The number of passengers at Zanzibar Airports (Unguja and Pemba) increased from 1,350 thousand in 2018 to

1,419 thousand in 2019 (5.1 per cent). However, the total number of movements decreased from 66,044 in 2018 to 65,647 in 2019.

Table 33: Number of Passengers and Cargo Handled at Zanzibar Airports; 2015 - 2019

	Description	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Passengers	Embarked (Departure)	444,582	522,257	578,977	684,998	693,519
	Disembarked (Arrivals)	449,259	522,257	592,165	665,386	725,791
	In transit	91,411	96,503	149,387	171,898	181,609
Load (Tones)	Freights loaded	41.83	95.34	169.38	224	120
	Freights off-loaded	1,775.8	1,764	3,948.07	2,156	2,381
	Total	1817.63	1860.11	4,117.45	2,380	2,501

Source: Zanzibar Airport Authority

Furthermore, the findings have shown that the proportion of the rural and urban population who live within 2 km of an all-season road has increased from 80 per cent in 2014/15 to 100 per cent in 2019/20.

Zanzibar statistical abstract, 2017) indicated that a total of 1,256.4 kilometres have been constructed in 2017, while in 2018 a total of 1261.71 kilometres have been constructed in 2018, as shown in table z and table y respectively.

Table 34: The Length of Roads Constructed (kilometres as of December 2017

Road Class	Total	PAVED						UNPAVED					
		Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Total	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Total
Trunk Roads	352.4	177.8	74.9	31.2	12.5	15.6	311.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	20.2	40.5
Urban Roads	544.0	207.1	46.4	18.6	37.1	0.0	309.1	0.0	11.3	69.8	95.4	58.5	234.9
Rural Roads	68.6	32.6	7.3	8.4	6.7	1.1	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.2	6.6	12.5
Feeder Roads	291.4	29.0	6.4	1.5	0.7	0.0	37.6	0.8	21.3	85.5	80.2	66.0	253.7
Total	1,256.4	446.5	134.9	59.7	57.1	16.7	714.8	0.8	32.6	155.9	201.0	151.2	541.5

Source: Department of Road Construction and Maintenance, Zanzibar

Table 35: The Length of Roads Constructed (Kilometres) as of December 2018

Road Class	Total	PAVED						UNPAVED					
		Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Total	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Total
Trunk Roads	352.7	169.4	84.7	32.0	18.2	14.7	318.9	0	0	0	0	33.8	33.8
Urban Roads	549.7	212.0	74.2	18.6	23.8	23.0	351.6	0	15.7	55.9	52.0	74.5	198.1
Rural Roads	67.5	24.5	12.7	3.1	11.8	3.5	55.5	0	0	0.9	4.3	6.9	12.0
Feeder Roads	291.9	36.0	12.0	0	0.8	0.8	49.37	0	5.9	74.6	93.3	68.7	242.5
Total	1261.71	441.75	183.55	53.6	54.53	41.88	775.31	0	21.63	131.39	149.55	183.8	486.4

Source: Department of Road Construction and Maintenance, Zanzibar  
(Note: No Road Survey Conducted in 2019)

The Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2020, has also reported that the number of telephones owned tower has increased from 216 in 2015 to 244 in 2019.

Table 36: Number of Telephone Owned Tower, 2015-2019

Company	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TTCL	16	16	16	16	16
ZANTEL	147	154	154	154	157
AIRTEL	22	22	22	22	22
VODACOM	10	10	10	10	10
HALOTEL	21	35	35	35	35
HELIOS	0	0	0	1	4
TOTAL	216	237	237	238	244

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Communication, Zanzibar

In Zanzibar, manufacturing activity is generally small, although growing, dominated by production or processing of food-related items including beverages (mineral water and juice), bread, sugar (Mahonda Sugar Factory) wheat flour (Zanzibar Milling Corporation) and dairy products. The share of manufacturing to Zanzibar GDP was below 7.0 per cent in 2015-2019.

#### 2.1.10 GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

This goal is intended to address inequalities. The objective is to progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average. Zanzibar is working very hard to make sure that equal opportunity and reduction in inequalities of outcome, including eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action; adopting policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality prevails at all levels.

The HBS, 2020 has shown that the Gini coefficient stands at 0.31 from the 2019/20 HBS. The Gini coefficients remain similar for the 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS, with more inequality among the urban population than the rural population. HBS 2020 has also revealed that Household Expenditure indicators including Average Monthly Household Expenditure (Mean and median) as well as Average Monthly Household expenditure per capita (Mean and median) have been increased from 2015 to 2020 as summarized in the table below: -

**Table 37: Status of SDG 10 Indicators of inequality, 2020**

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context				Baseline (%)	Source and Year	July 2019 / June 2020 (%)	Source and Year
Gini coefficient				0.30	HB\$,2014/15	0.31	HB\$,2019/20
Household Expenditure indicators							
Average (Mean)	Monthly	Household	Expenditure	TZ\$ 414,991	HB\$,2014/15	TZ\$ 654,189	HB\$,2019/20
Average (Median)	Monthly	Household	Expenditure	TZ\$ 350,804	HB\$,2014/15	TZ\$ 539,780	HB\$,2019/20
Average Monthly Household Expenditure per capita (Mean)				TZ\$ 74,707	HB\$,2014/15	TZ\$ 108,707	HB\$,2019/20
Average Monthly Household Expenditure per capita (Median)				TZ\$ 60,173	HB\$,2014/15	TZ\$ 88,464	HB\$,2019/20

### 2.1.11 GOAL 11: MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

The overall objective of this goal is to ensure that cities and urban areas are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable with the view to improving condition of human settlement. It is expected that, by 2020, Zanzibar has substantially increased the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

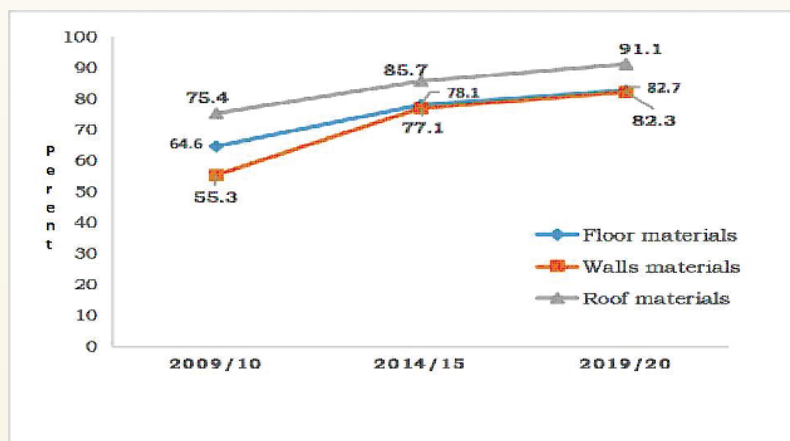
To achieve those targets, the RGoZ has also put in place policies and legal frameworks for the implementation of this goal. These are such as Zanzibar Land policy, Zanzibar Environmental Policy 2013; Land Act, as well as Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, and the outcome D3 of MKUZA III that contributes to SDG11 (Build inclusive, safe and sustainable cities and human settlements), and therefore addresses the risk of environmental issues and the sustainability of cities and settlements. Other institutions that are responsible for implementing this goal are Zanzibar Housing Corporation and Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA).

Table 38: Status of SDG 11 Statistics in Zanzibar, 2020

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline (%)	Source and Year	July 2019 / June 2020 (%)	Source and Year
Indicators on the population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans				
The proportion of households living in modern walls (stone, cement brick, baked bricks, sun-dried)	77.1	HBS,2014/15	82.3	HBS,2019/20
The proportion of households living in modern roofs (iron sheets, tiles, asbestos sheet)	85.4	HBS,2014/15	91.3%	HBS,2019/20
The proportion of households living in modern floors (concrete, cement, tiles, timber, vinyl)	77.9	HBS,2014/15	82.7%	HBS,2019/20
The proportion of households using improved toilet facilities	83.7	HBS,2014/15	87.5	HBS,2019/20
The proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 (d)	65	DMC, 2020	100	DMC, 2020

The above table has shown that the proportion of households living in modern walls (stone, cement brick, baked bricks, sun-dried) has increased from 77.1 per cent in 2014/15 to 82.3 per cent in 2019/20.

Figure 8: Percentage of Households with Houses Modern Materials by Types of materials,2020



Source: HBS, 2020

The findings have also revealed that the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 (d) has improved from 65 per cent in 2015 to 100 per cent in 2020.

The RGoZ has also been implementing Urban Sanitation and Urban Upgrading and Cultural Heritage Preservation projects, where the projects involve the expansion of the solid waste collection system and

stormwater drainage systems in Unguja and Pemba. These projects have provided the local community members, women and children, young people and elders, tourists and vulnerable groups including persons with a disability, better sanitary conditions and improved public health, enabling the Stone Town to retain the status of UNESCO heritage site and subsequent increase in tourism activities, and growing local economy.



Figure 9: Street lighting in Unguja, 2019

The findings have also revealed that the Zanzibar is flexible in making dramatic shifts in Zanzibar Urban Policy. Zanzibar is still affected by traffic congestions including lots of vehicles, motorcycles and unplanned settlements which could cause accidents, a high outbreak of diseases, and high mortality rate, therefore Zanzibar has made dramatic shifts in her policy by introducing the Integrated Urban upgrading projects in both Unguja and Pemba. This programmatic shift helps Zanzibar to reduce the cumulative & induced impacts on the environment and cultural heritage from uncontrolled urban expansion, deteriorating cultural heritage assets, unsafe and unsustainable mobility pattern, and tourism growth.

The completion of the installation of street lights (Phase I) with a total length of 7.2 km in the prioritized areas of Stone Town, Shangani, Kiponda, Africa House Garden, Jamhuri Garden and Victoria garden, as well as areas outside Stone Town that included Kaunda Road, Amani – Magomeni, Mwembeladu – Amani, Mapinduzi Road as well as Mwanakwerekwe Round About – Kariakoo has a huge impact to local communities as business hours, have been increased from 10 hours to

24 hours safety has been increased, while accidents and crimes have also been reduced.

### 2.1.12 GOAL 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

The goal addresses consumption and production challenges. The most relevant targets for Zanzibar are: Implement framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle. The RGoZ has in place national sustainable consumption and production action plan and policies, strategies, laws and institutions for the implementation of this goal, which the Second Vice President's Office, Department of Environment and others. Zanzibar implements a strong national framework that is integrated into sectoral plans, sustainable business practices and consumer behaviour, together with adherence to international norms on the management of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

Zanzibar has in place policies, laws and programs that are geared to sustainable consumption and production. Such instruments are Vision 2020, Zanzibar Environmental policy of 2013, Climate Change Strategy 2014-2020 and its Action Plan 2016-2021, Climate Change Communication and Advocacy Strategy (ZCCAS), Zanzibar Environmental Management Act (2015), Marine Conservation Units Regulation (2015) and fisheries Act (2015).

**Table 39: Status of SDG 12 Statistics in Zanzibar**

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline (%)	Source and Year	July 2019 / June 2020 (%)	Source and Year
Presence of a national sustainable consumption and production action plan and policies	YES	Ministry responsible for environment, 2016	YES	Ministry responsible for environment, 2020
The proportion of household using other energy sources for cooking, disaggregated by area and type	Charcoal: 32.7	HBS,2014/15	33	HBS,2019/20
	Firewood: 61.8		54.7	
	Gas: 5.5		7.1	
The proportion of households using protected water sources, disaggregated by area	90.5	HBS,2014/15	91.5	HBS,2019/20
The proportion of households connected to electricity, disaggregated by area	44.2	HBS,2014/15	55.4	HBS,2019/20
The proportion of households that are food secure	51.4	HBS,2014/15	48.5	HBS,2019/20

It has also been found that electricity is the commonest source of energy for lighting by the household in Zanzibar. The results from the 2019/20 HBS show that more than half (55.3 per cent) of the households are using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting, with more households in the urban areas (86.3 per cent) using electricity



compared to the rural households (32.8 per cent). Not surprisingly, the usage of kerosene as the main source of energy for lighting is most prevalent in the rural areas with about five out of every ten households using kerosene for lighting about just about 8 per cent for the urban areas. At the district level, Micheweni (66.4 per cent), Kaskazini A (62.7 per cent), Mkoani (53.7 per cent) and Kaskazini B (52.1 per cent) are the districts leading the usage of kerosene for lighting. Concerning solar, Kati (18.3 per cent), Micheweni (14.3 per cent), Kusini (14.1 per cent) and Mkoani (13.2 per cent) are the districts leading the usage of it as the main source of energy for lighting.

The HBS, 2020 has also revealed that firewood is the main source of energy for cooking in Zanzibar, with more than half (54.7 per cent) of the households using firewood for cooking, followed by charcoal (33 per cent), industrial gas (7.1 per cent) and electricity (2.5 per cent). The usage of firewood for cooking is more prevalent in rural households (80.9 per cent) than it is in urban areas (18.9 per cent). Female-headed households are using more firewood for cooking (57.2 per cent) than households headed by males (54 per cent). Besides, at the district levels, Micheweni district has most households using firewood (90.2 per cent) and the use of industrial gas in Mjini, Magharibi A and Magharibi B districts are 19.9, 15.2 and 11.4 respectively.

### **2.1.13 GOAL 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS**

This goal addresses measures for mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change. The most relevant targets for Zanzibar include to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters; integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning; and improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity. To achieve those targets, the RGoZ has in place National and sectoral disaster risk reduction strategies and she has also set up a National Carbon Monitoring Centre, as well the national legal frameworks that include the Environmental Management Act, 2004; the Wildlife Conservation Act No 5 of 2009; and Marine Parks and Reserves Act No. 29.

The RGoZ through its the Second Vice President's Office is coordinating all climate change issues in Zanzibar under the Department of Environment. Steering and Technical Climate Change Committees have been created, the former primarily comprised of Principal Secretaries across government, while the latter involves Directors across government as well as representatives from the civil society (NGOs, academia and the media). Besides, a Climate Change Unit



(CCU) has been created in the Department of Environment (DoE). Five sectoral ministries (land, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure and health) have also established Climate Change Focal point.

In the legal and policy front, Zanzibar has developed its Climate Change Strategy 2014-2020 and its Action Plan 2016-2021, Climate Change Communication and Advocacy Strategy (ZCCCAS), climate change screening tools and mainstreaming guidelines, Zanzibar Environmental Management Act (2015), Marine Conservation Units Regulation (2015), fisheries Act (2015) and the Environmental Policy 2013 was also updated to better consider climate change.

**Table 40: Status of SDG 13 Statistics in Zanzibar**

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline (%)	Source and year	July 2019 / June 2020 (%)	Source and year
National and sectoral disaster risk reduction strategies	Yes	DMC, 2016	Yes	DMC, 2020
Establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/plan which increases their ability to adapt the adverse impact of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions developmental manner that does not threaten food production (including national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Yes	Ministry responsible for environment, 2016	Yes	Ministry responsible for environment, 2020
CO <sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value-added	Total annual emissions are estimated at 763Gg CO <sub>2</sub> eq, equal to 0.6 t CO <sub>2</sub> in per capita emissions	Ministry responsible for environment, 2016	TBD	Ministry responsible for environment, 2021
The proportion of households protected against climate change threats	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ministry responsible for environment, 2021

It has also learned that the completion of Mizingani sea wall with a length of 340m and renovation of a small park (Banyan Square), adjacent parking area and an extension of the promenade/walkway to the passenger ferry entrance, have created an inclusive public space that has made a substantial and positive impact on the historic seafront and promotes socio-economic activities including hotels, tour guides, small businesses and recreational facilities for local community members at Forodhani and Stone town in general. The local boat trips

to the small islands have increased from 25 trips to 50 trips per days, while at Forodhani the percentage of people served has increased from 27% before the renovation of Mizingani sea wall to 65% in 2018 after its renovation.

#### **2.1.14 GOAL 14: CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES**

This goal relates to the use of oceans, seas and marine resources in a sustainable manner. In particular, to conserve and sustainably use the ocean and marine resources through a reduction in marine pollution, improving the protection of coastal ecosystems, minimizing ocean acidification, controlling unregulated and destructive fishing practices, conserving coastal and marine areas, controlling fishing subsidization, and increasing benefit of use of marine resources through sustainable management.

Regarding an indicator on 'coverage of protected areas about marine areas', it has been found that Zanzibar has 3 MPAs; MBCA, MIMCA and PECCA. MBCA covers 30 villages in the West, South and Central Districts in Unguja. MIMCA covers 31 villages in North A, North B and Central Districts in Unguja. PECCA covers 36 villages in Chake Chake, Wete, Mkoani and Micheweni Districts of Pemba.

It has also found that the number of fish catches has been increasing over years from 20,343 tons in 2002 to 36,728 tons in 2019, and the value of fish catches has been grown up from TZS 616 per kilogram in 2002 to TZS 5,354 per kilogram in 2019 as well. Nevertheless, the contribution of the fish sector to the GDP is still low and has shown little increase from 5.0 to 6.6 per cent from 2010 to 2019,

**Table 41: Status of SDG 14 Statistics in Zanzibar**

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline (%)	Source and year	July 2019 / June 2020 (%)	Source and year
the contribution of the fish sector to the GDP	5	2010	6.6	Zanzibar Statistical abstract, 2019
Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ministry responsible for environment, 2021
The proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	30% (3MPAs)	Ministry responsible for environment, 2016	30% (3MPAs)	Ministry responsible for environment, 2021
Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ministry responsible for environment, 2021
Number of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels/number of fish catches	TBD	TBD	36,728 tons	Zanzibar Statistical abstract, 2019
The proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ministry responsible for environment, 2021

Source: Zanzibar Statistical abstract, 2019

## 2.1.15 GOAL 15: SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION, HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

The goal addresses issues about protection and restoration of nature including ecosystems, forests, biodiversity and land. The key partners in the implementation of this goal cut across several MDAs including Ministry of Agriculture, natural resources, fisheries and livestock; Ministry of Information, Tourism and Heritage; Department of Forestry etc.

**Table 42: Status of SDG 14 Statistics in Zanzibar**

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline (%)	Source and Year	July 2019 / June 2020	Source and Year
Forest area as a proportion of the total land area	TBD	TBD	86,182 ha; (71,068 ha in Unguja and 15,114 ha in Pemba)	Zanzibar statistical abstract, 2020
The proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	Terrestrial: 16 Marine: 8.1	Zanzibar statistical abstract, 2015	16	Zanzibar statistical abstract, 2020
Progress towards sustainable forest management	Yes		8.1	
			Yes	
Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ministry Responsible for Environment, 2020

Source: Zanzibar statistical abstract, 2015

The Evaluation of Vision 2020 has shown that the native forest area in Zanzibar is 86,182 ha; 71,068 ha in Unguja and 15,114 ha in Pemba. Furthermore, an intermediate coral rag vegetation in Unguja with

35,057 ha and 22.1 per cent share of the land area and Pemba the mixture of trees and crops on the same class is largest with an area of 22,482 ha and 22.2 per cent of the land area.

The report has also shown that the total domestic demand for wood products was 1,340,069m<sup>3</sup>/annum and the domestic wood supply was 485,532m<sup>3</sup>/annum with the difference of 854,537m<sup>3</sup>/annum. For sustainable management of wood, the availability of imported wood products, efficiency in wood utilization and use of alternative energy need to be addressed. The production of honey as a by-product of forests was another area for economic growth at the national level as well as at the household level and for the human wellbeing. The volume of honey has increased over the last nine (9) years by 61 per cent from 3,549 litres in 2011 to 9,117 litres in 2019 while the average price per litre increased from 20,000 in 2011 to 25,000 in 2019.

#### 2.1.16 GOAL 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILDING EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTION AT ALL LEVEL

The goal is intended for promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development by strengthening the legal institutions as well as effective governance and rule of law. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar issued a Legal Notice No 21 of 1st March 2018 on the assignment of Ministerial responsibilities (Instrument). In the said Instrument, the President created the President's Office-Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments of SMZ (PO-RALGSD) which is mandated for the maintaining peace and security.

**Table 43: Status of SDG 16 Statistics in Zanzibar, 2020**

Localized SDG Indicators Based on Zanzibar Context	Baseline (%)	Source and Year	July 2019 / June 2020 (%)	Source and Year
Crime rate per 100,000 population	8	Zanzibar statistical abstract, 2015	8	DMC, 2020
The proportion of people rescued from all types of emergencies	Marine accidents: 34	Zanzibar statistical abstract, 2015	34%	DMC, 2020
	Floods: 98		98%	
	Cholera: 98.4		98.4%	
Number of violence against women and children cases concluded as a percentage of total violence cases reported	14.7	Zanzibar statistical abstract, 2015	14.7%	DMC, 2020
The proportion of the population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live in 12 months (SDGs)	TBD	TBD	TBD	ZPC Perception survey 2021

In promoting access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institution at all level, the report has also documented several challenges that hamper legal sectors' ability timely and effectively deliver justice, improve good governance and there promote access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institution at all levels. These challenges include the inadequate institutional and operational capacity of the institutions, low public awareness on basic justice process and rights, existence of corruption in the legal sector, and enforcement of framework for managing and coordinating legal services, training and education at all levels still inadequate.

Based on those challenges, it has been recommended that the RGoZ in collaboration to the Development Partners would continue to support the implementation of a sector-wide and comprehensive legal sector reforms as well as supporting the capacity strengthening programmes to institutions (public and private) that are key in promoting access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institution at all level in Unguja and Pemba.

#### **2.1.17 GOAL 17: REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

This goal aims at strengthening partnership in finance, technology, capacity building, trade and other key issues or systemic issues. The goal has the following targets: (i) Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system; (ii) Increase the exports of developing countries; and (iii) Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access. Zanzibar as a part of the URT has continued to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as increase the exports of its commodities such crops including main foodstuff, spices and cloves. This has been timely implemented through the duty-free and quota-free market access system.

##### **Status of SDG 17 Statistics in Zanzibar**

During the financial year 2018/19, total resources of TZS 1,115.8 billion have been received which indicates an increase of 22.8 per cent compared to TZS 908.8 billion in the previous year. This includes the domestic revenue of TZS 749.8 billion which is equivalent to 67.2 per cent of total collections and shows an increase of 8.9 per cent compared to TZS 688.6 billion in 2017/18.

The tax revenues contributed 89.6 per cent of domestic revenue, which is a slight decrease by 1.1 percentage share of its contribution to domestic revenue compared to 90.7 per cent in the previous year. Of the external resources, TZS 43.5 billion was received as funding for development projects and TZS 322.5 billion was domestic and external loans.

Table 44: Summary of Total Financial Resources, 2014/15 – 2018/19 (TZS Million)

Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>475,740.8</b>	<b>562,854.6</b>	<b>644,374.5</b>	<b>908,808.9</b>	<b>1,115,775.0</b>
Annual Percentage Changes	-18.4	18.3	14.5	41.0	22.8
<b>EXTERNAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>113,767.7</b>	<b>134,343.3</b>	<b>122,490.9</b>	<b>220,155.3</b>	<b>365,944.91</b>
Annual Percentage Changes	-54.9	29.1	-8.8	79.7	66.2
<b>GRANTS</b>	<b>42,931.8</b>	<b>47,494.0</b>	<b>52,523.3</b>	<b>43,855.1</b>	<b>43,447.0</b>
Annual Percentage Changes	-55.7	78.5	10.6	-16.5	-0.9
URT 4.5 Budget Support	17,031.9	7,674.0	5,656.5	3,153.1	6,381.0
Project	25,899.9	39,820.0	46,866.8	38,120.0	37,066.0
MDRI Fund	-	-	-	2,582.0	-
<b>LOANS</b>	<b>70,835.9</b>	<b>86,847.4</b>	<b>69,967.6</b>	<b>176,300.2</b>	<b>322,497.9</b>
Annual Percentage Changes	-54.5	-0.8	-19.4	152.0	82.9
Domestic	10,072.9	20,857.4	8,108.1	20,000.2	32,000.0
Foreign	60,763.1	65,990.0	61,859.5	156,300.0	290,497.9
<b>DOMESTIC REVENUE</b>	<b>361,973.1</b>	<b>428,511.2</b>	<b>521,883.6</b>	<b>688,653.7</b>	<b>749,830.1</b>
Annual Percentage Changes	9.5	15.5	21.8	32.0	8.9
<b>TAX REVENUE</b>	<b>336,808.5</b>	<b>400,362.3</b>	<b>478,124.5</b>	<b>624,653.2</b>	<b>672,048.7</b>
Annual Percentage Changes	7.2	15.8	19.4	30.6	7.6
From TRA	143,945.5	170,870.8	204,010.2	255,966.0	289,573.3
From ZRB	171,863.0	208,491.5	253,114.3	347,687.2	361,475.4
From MDAs	21,000.0	21,000.0	21,000.0	21,000.0	21,000.0
<b>NON-TAX REVENUE</b>	<b>25,164.6</b>	<b>28,148.9</b>	<b>43,759.1</b>	<b>64,000.5</b>	<b>77,781.3</b>
Annual Percentage Changes	53.2	11.9	55.5	46.3	21.5
From MDAs	25,164.6	28,148.9	43,759.1	64,000.5	77,781.3

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning and Tanzania Revenue Authority

The overall Government expenditure in 2018/19 reached TZS 1,130.8 billion showing an increase of 25.7 per cent compared with TZS 899.6 billion spent in 2017/18. A total of TZS 704.5 billion (62.3 per cent) was allocated to meet recurrent expenditure. Development expenditure

from domestic revenue of TZS 102.4 billion was spent during the year and TZS 323.9 billion from external resources was allocated to meet the development expenditure.

Table 45: Total Expenditure, 2014/15 – 2018/19 (TZS Millions)

Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>478,075.7</b>	<b>520,287.2</b>	<b>590,113.7</b>	<b>899,605.5</b>	<b>1,130,818.5</b>
Annual Percentage Changes	-11.7	8.8	11.8	52.4	25.7
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>348,374.0</b>	<b>402,446.4</b>	<b>476,574.9</b>	<b>610,281.2</b>	<b>704,539.7</b>
Annual Percentage Changes	5.9	15.5	15.6	28.1	15.4
Salaries and Wages	182,378.4	196,041.2	218,958.1	282,207.0	230,633.0
Transfers	43,290.2	50,505.7	54,710.5	91,862.3	178,195.7
CFS	66,482.4	101,277.8	116,586.7	137,774.2	155,164.6
Domestic interest	4,299.6	8,824.1	24,863.2	10,428.8	9,922.1
CFS others	62,182.7	92,447.6	91,723.7	127,345.4	135,320.3
Other Charges	56,223.1	54,621.7	86,319.5	98,437.7	140,546.4
<b>DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>129,701.7</b>	<b>117,840.8</b>	<b>113,538.8</b>	<b>289,324.3</b>	<b>426,278.8</b>
Annual Percentage Changes	-38.9	-9.1	-3.8	154.8	47.3
Local	48,764.3	37,823.1	51,281.1	107,086.7	102,362.8
Foreign	80,937.4	80,017.7	62,257.6	182,237.6	323,916.0
Project	27,521.8	30,465.1	21,701.0	30,741.9	29,432.0
Loans	53,415.6	49,552.6	40,556.6	151,495.7	294,484.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

In terms of inflation, the Isles recorded year-on-year headline inflation below the medium-term target of 5 per cent. This performance was mostly driven by low food prices, good weather, and the decline of global fuel prices.

Table 46: Annual inflation, 2015 -2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Headline</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Non-food</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Concerning total debt stock, it has been reported that the Zanzibar total debt stock grew to TZS 817 billion or USD 356.8 million at the end of April 2020 from TZS 806.6 billion or USD 352.4 million at the end of June 2019. It has also found that external debt amounted to TZS 661.3 billion or USD 288.6 million, accounting for 80.9 per cent of total debt stock. Besides, the domestic debt stock rose to TZS 156.2 billion or USD 68.2 million) in April 2020 from TZS 133.2 billion or USD 58.2

million recorded in June 2019, resulting from new loans contracted from Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF) in August and October 2019 (Chart 10). ZSSF and PBZ were the major domestic creditors with a total outstanding amount of TZS 48.0 billion. The balance of TZS 108.2 was government securities.

In strengthening partnership in finance, technology, capacity building, trade and other key issues or systemic issues, and effective coordination and strategic leadership on MKUZA III and data for sustainable development have been strengthened. The main interventions include strengthening of MKUZA III coordination mechanism, putting in place technical expertise at ZPC secretariat and supporting relevant working committees that would guide implementation and coordination of MKUZA III in Zanzibar; developing a road map to guide implementation, coordination and monitoring of SDGs; develop and implement National strategy for the development of gender-responsive statistics (NSDS).

In conducting SDGs and MKUZA III Awareness Dialogue workshops for local leaders, community and religious leaders at district levels, UNDP supported the Association of NGOs in Zanzibar (ANGOZA) in collaboration with Zanzibar Planning Commission to conduct SDGs and MKUZA III awareness workshops in 4 districts (Micheweni, Wete and Mkoani in Pemba and North B in Unguja). The workshops involving 234 (67 female and 167 male ) local leaders, community and religious leaders, were very effective in creating awareness of community and religious leaders, on MKUZA III and SDGs with the view of enabling them to further advocate for the implementation of MKUZA III and Agenda 2030 in their respective communities, whilst underscoring the principle of 'leaving no one behind' in the development process.

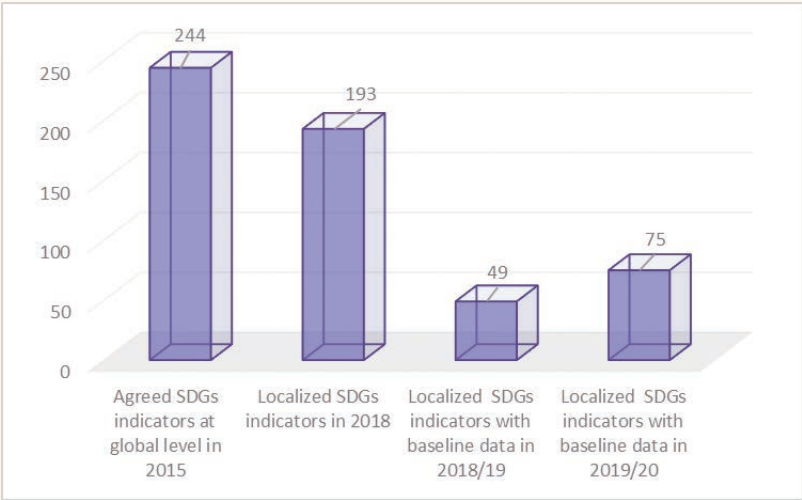
In recognition of the role of media in communicating to the community, relevant and accurate information on global and national development agenda, the Department of Communication in the President's Office and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council (POCRC) in collaboration with the Zanzibar Planning Commission (ZPC) organized training of 48 (38 male and 10 female) Journalists and reporters from two Community radio stations and one privately owned FM Radio in Pemba, namely Micheweni FM Radio, Mkoani Community Radio FM and Istiqama Radio FM. A total of 11 radio programs were prepared and aired by local and community media houses aimed at creating local community awareness on SDGs and MKUZA III. A 45 minutes special radio program was also aired through the Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC), focusing on implementation and related success stories of SDG 4, 'Quality Education', in Zanzibar.



Concerning SDGs indicators and their baseline data, it has revealed that out of 244 SDGs indicators at a global level, only 193 localized SDGs are relevant to Zanzibar (Localization report, 2018). The report has also revealed that only 49 SDGs indicators out of 193 localized SDGs indicators had their baseline data in 2018/19.

The localization of the SDGs indicators into national and sub-national visions, plans and policies/programmes was an important step that sets the tone for the achievement of agenda 2030 in Zanzibar, and the graph below presents achievements reached in determining the baseline data for the localized SDGs indicators in Zanzibar. The localized SDGs indicators with their baseline data in place have increased from 49 localized SDGs indicators in 2018/19 to 75 SDGs indicators in the year 2019/20.

Figure 9: Localized SDGs Indicators with Baseline Data, 2019/20



Source: OCGS, 2020

The above-mentioned achievement is due to the outcomes of the strengthened results-based Monitoring and Evaluation Systems that have been translated into their integrated results framework of ZPC, OCGS and other implementers, which enabled them to track the implementation of both agenda 2030 and enhanced support to the availability of SDGs data to effectively monitor the implementation of the SDG indicators and MKUZA III. The ZHBS 2020, Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2020, Zanzibar Health Bulletin 2018 and other sources have generated data that informed the localized SDGs indicators in Zanzibar.

## CHAPTER THREE

### CONCLUSION AND CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD

#### 3.1 CONCLUSION

Despite the reported achievements, the Zanzibar is trying her best to meet 2030 targets. It has become evident that, while Zanzibar has made substantial progress against the implementation of the Agenda 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), still more efforts are needed in raising awareness of ordinary citizens in SDGs as well as mainstreaming SDGs into national policies, plans and strategies to ensure the local community conscious to SDGs, agenda 2063, vision 2050 and other MTDS.

Zanzibar believes that investments in data and innovation are key to supporting SDG acceleration; the coverage of all population groups as well as to guarantee the internal consistency, comparability and overall quality of data produced to advance implementation of the 2030 Agenda. For example, Zanzibar would benefit from support to fully digitize their data collection database and website instead of using traditional paper-based methods. This could include telephone and web-based surveys, and using administrative data along with newer, more innovative data sources to produce official statistics.

Even though, the SDGs stakeholders including IPs critically discussed theme and implement the SDGs, with the motto of 'no one is left behind' and Zanzibar has underscored the idea that all stakeholders, must be acting in collaborative partnership in implementing SDGs. In abiding with this spirit, policymakers, Planning and M&E officers from MDAs, local government authorities, community leaders, CSOs, NSAs, higher learning institutions and a representative from UN country teams have participated and capacitated to become a part of Zanzibar SDG mainstreaming process for Zanzibar.

With consultations with other stakeholders, OCGS is continuing to be responsible for setting targets for those SDGs based on Zanzibar context. This includes the review of national surveys and where necessary to include other questions into the surveys to capture the mainstreamed SDGs indicators. The OCGS is expected to work on the Statistical data gaps identified, as well as calculating the baseline data for the SDGs.

Strengthening a results-based Monitoring and Evaluation System that will be translated into an integrated results framework to track the implementation of both agenda 2030 and 2063 is a priority in Zanzibar. An indicator table for each of the localized SDG indicators as disaggregated by sex (male, female), location (rural, urban) disability etc., changing the ways we collect data, that is using innovative mobile surveys (data revolution) and ensuring confidentiality when collecting data are very important items to be operationalized at all levels.

### 3.2 CHALLENGES

However, data gaps remain in assessing progress towards the SDGs over five years 2015-2020. Huge data gaps still exist in terms of geographic coverage, timeliness and the level of disaggregation required. Moreover, challenges remain in compiling and disseminating metadata to document the data quality of SDG indicators at local and national levels. Country-level data deficits are also significant in SDGs indicators- related to ILFS and TDHS as they are still at a preparatory stage. What's more, even those indicators with baseline data have only a small number of indicators with figures for 2019/20, making it difficult for policymakers to monitor progress and identify trends.

Zanzibar has realized that the defining challenge of this era is to accelerate development that is economically sound, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable. The Sustainable Development Goals embody nothing less and represent the best possible opportunity of all the complexities of economic development that we face today, and Zanzibar requires innovative responses that are embedded in partnerships and rooted in our shared culture, values of justice, fairness, equity and solidarity.

### 3.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The time is now to ensure that Zanzibar is not left behind in achieving the SDGs and the beneficiaries of this will be for Zanzibari, Tanzanians and the people of the world at large. The measure of our success in implementing the sustainable development goals in Zanzibar will be through the existence of a high level of political support, ownership, institutional and human capacity development, inclusive of the development process, mutual accountability, and policy reform that are established and sustained at all levels.

Furthermore, an in-depth review of the determinants of success of the SDGs is needed, and Zanzibar and her SDGs stakeholders need to pay attention to implementing the substantive goals (SDGs 1–17) in integrated ways.

Financing of SDGs is very crucial, and SDGs could be very beneficial if it would be financed through local resources and its development plans developed, executed and monitored through the general community. Finally, the ZPC issued a call to all stakeholders to display leadership in driving the transformation process as set out in Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction, vision 2020 and the SDGs. This will require a joint effort from all of them to ensure successful implementation of the SDGs in Zanzibar. Therefore, the development and implementation of Zanzibar Vision 2050, Medium Term Development Plan, Innovative financial strategy, implementation and dissemination of the endorsed roadmap to SDGs and Zanzibar Statistical policy to all local and community level, will empower local change agents including academicians, CSOs, MDAs etc.; strengthen adaptive capacity among SDGs implementers; use SDGs for reporting and engage all stakeholders in the implementation of SDGs in both Unguja and Pemba.

It has also noted that routine data from IPs including ministries, departments and agencies, private sectors, Non-state actors, LGAs, media, CSOs and development partners are urged to extensively support gender-sensitive monitoring framework of the SDGs and the Medium Term Development Strategy (MKUZA). For this to happen, the IPs need to strengthen their M&E systems including the information management systems, and therefore, technical support tailored to each IP is critical and required.

Reviewing the existing statistical system to enhance its support to the availability of data to effectively monitor the implementation of the SDG indicators and MKUZA III is crucial. The revised system needs also to support the tracking and reporting on the SDG indicators at all decentralized levels. Therefore, exercises such as gender/disability profiles and gender/disability sensitive monitoring of development programmes will enormously benefit from the existence of a statistical gender/disability data bank, and the existence of disability survey to assess the situation of persons with disability in Zanzibar.

### 3.4 LESSONS LEARNED

- Zanzibar has committed itself to implement all the SDGs, with effective coordination of SDGs at ZPC and decentralized level of mainstreaming of SDGs into the MKUZA III and sectoral development plan.
- The use of on-going population-based surveys helps Zanzibar to set Baseline and target, that track the implementation of SDGs and therefore inform the programming of development plans.

- Strong partnerships and Involvement of all IPs, ZPC, policymakers including Principal Secretaries, Executive Secretary, the cabinet and Development Partners play a vital role in domestication process of, ownership, awareness-raising and implementation of SDGs at all levels.
- Development of annual SDGs implementation is a good milestone to Zanzibar, as it presents progress in the implementation of SDGs in Zanzibar.
- Leverage the IPs (MDAs, LGAs, NSAs etc), youth and vulnerable groups' demographic dividend through skills development and entrepreneurship among others are aimed at achieving SDGs by 2030.
- The implementation of free Compulsory education and health for all; universal pension for old and retired people; the existence of Diaspora Policy, modernization of rescue services and the existence of rural and urban upgrading projects in Unguja and Pemba are aimed at achieving SDGs targets by 2030.
- Innovative mobilization of domestic resources is crucial in building financial capacity and creates fiscal space for the implementation of SDGs in Zanzibar.

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## ANNEXE

Table 47: Population Projections by Age Groups and Sex,  
2018 – 2020

Age	2018			2019			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,579,849	768,528	811,321	1,625,589	791,299	834,290	1,671,598	814,159	857,439
0 - 4	269,149	135,836	133,313	269,691	136,106	133,585	269,851	136,180	133,671
5 - 9	208,076	104,459	103,617	218,339	109,838	108,501	231,632	116,658	114,974
10 - 14	192,346	95,985	96,361	198,463	99,251	99,212	199,394	99,763	99,631
15 - 19	166,513	83,468	83,045	168,423	84,192	84,231	166,900	82,987	83,913
20 - 24	145,764	70,319	75,445	145,161	70,802	74,359	158,192	78,368	79,824
25 - 29	125,203	55,762	69,441	137,728	62,460	75,268	135,442	62,036	73,406
30 - 34	103,796	46,905	56,891	102,921	46,148	56,773	112,892	50,592	62,300
35 - 39	83,456	38,064	45,392	92,868	42,128	50,740	91,787	40,936	50,851
40 - 44	71,311	32,990	38,321	67,972	31,571	36,401	74,633	34,998	39,635
45 - 49	60,183	28,263	31,920	66,777	30,973	35,804	66,308	30,397	35,911
50 - 54	46,029	22,643	23,386	42,352	20,853	21,499	46,750	23,057	23,693
55 - 59	41,830	19,126	22,704	47,478	21,563	25,915	46,739	20,718	26,021
60 - 64	22,325	12,405	9,920	22,858	12,735	10,123	26,176	14,413	11,763
65 - 69	19,357	9,991	9,366	20,118	10,307	9,811	19,780	10,248	9,532
70 - 74	9,897	5,299	4,598	10,089	5,510	4,579	11,064	6,016	5,048
75 - 79	8,721	4,210	4,511	8,888	4,262	4,626	8,534	4,137	4,397
80+	5,893	2,803	3,090	5,463	2,600	2,863	5,524	2,655	2,869

Source: 2018 National Population Projections