[Template:Other uses](/wiki/Template:Other_uses" \o "Template:Other uses) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Infobox country](/wiki/Template:Infobox_country)

**Zanzibar** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en); [Template:Lang-ar](/wiki/Template:Lang-ar) Zanjibār), is a [semi-autonomous](/wiki/Autonomous_area) part of [Tanzania](/wiki/Tanzania) in [East Africa](/wiki/East_Africa). It is composed of the [Zanzibar Archipelago](/wiki/Zanzibar_Archipelago) in the [Indian Ocean](/wiki/Indian_Ocean), [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) off the coast of the [mainland](/wiki/Mainland), and consists of many small islands and two large ones: [Unguja](/wiki/Unguja) (the main island, referred to informally as Zanzibar) and [Pemba](/wiki/Pemba_Island). The capital is [Zanzibar City](/wiki/Zanzibar_City), located on the island of Unguja. Its historic centre is [Stone Town](/wiki/Stone_Town), which is a [World Heritage Site](/wiki/World_Heritage_Site).

Zanzibar's main [industries](/wiki/Industry) are [spices](/wiki/Spice), [raffia](/wiki/Raffia), and [tourism](/wiki/Tourism).[[1]](#cite_note-1) In particular, the islands produce [cloves](/wiki/Cloves), [nutmeg](/wiki/Nutmeg), [cinnamon](/wiki/Cinnamon), and [black pepper](/wiki/Black_pepper). For this reason, the islands, together with Tanzania's [Mafia Island](/wiki/Mafia_Island), are sometimes called the [Spice Islands](/wiki/Spice_Islands_(Tanzania)) (a term also associated with the [Maluku Islands](/wiki/Maluku_Islands) in Indonesia). Zanzibar is the home of the [endemic](/wiki/Endemic_(ecology)) [Zanzibar red colobus monkey](/wiki/Zanzibar_red_colobus_monkey), the [Zanzibar servaline genet](/wiki/Zanzibar_servaline_genet), and the (possibly [extinct](/wiki/Extinction)) [Zanzibar leopard](/wiki/Zanzibar_leopard).

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## Etymology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

The word *Zanzibar* comes from [Arabic](/wiki/Arabic) *Zanjibār* ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang)), which is in turn from [Persian](/wiki/Persian_language) *Zang-bār* ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang)), a compound of [*Zang*](/wiki/Zanj) ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang), "Black") + *bār* ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang), "coast").[[2]](#cite_note-2)[[3]](#cite_note-3)[[4]](#cite_note-4)

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

### Before 1498[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

The presence of [microlithic](/wiki/Microlithic) tools suggest that it has been home to humans for at least 20,000 years,[[5]](#cite_note-5) which was the beginning of the [Later Stone Age](/wiki/Later_Stone_Age).

A Greco-Roman text between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD, the [*Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*](/wiki/Periplus_of_the_Erythraean_Sea), mentioned the island of *Menuthias* ([Template:Lang-grc](/wiki/Template:Lang-grc)), which is probably [Unguja](/wiki/Unguja).[[6]](#cite_note-6)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Little is known about the history of Zanzibar between the time of the Periplus and the death of [Muhammad](/wiki/Muhammad) in 632 CE.[[6]](#cite_note-6)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) From that point forward, wars in Asia and increasing trade motivated [Persians](/wiki/Persian_people), Arabs, and Indians to visit or migrate to Zanzibar.[[6]](#cite_note-6)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

Persian traders used Zanzibar as a base for voyages between the Middle East, India, and Africa. Unguja, the larger island, offered a protected and defensible harbor, so although the archipelago offered few products of value, the Persians settled at what became [Zanzibar City](/wiki/Zanzibar_City) ("[Stone Town](/wiki/Stone_Town)") a convenient point from which to trade with the [Swahili Coast](/wiki/Swahili_Coast) towns. They established garrisons on the islands and built the first [Zoroastrian](/wiki/Zoroastrian) [fire temples](/wiki/Fire_temples) and mosques in the [Southern Hemisphere](/wiki/Southern_Hemisphere).[[7]](#cite_note-7) The impact of these traders and immigrants on the [Swahili culture](/wiki/Swahili_culture) is uncertain. During the [Middle Ages](/wiki/Middle_Ages), Zanzibar and other settlements on the Swahili Coast were advanced. The littoral contained a number of autonomous trade cities. These towns grew in wealth as the [Bantu](/wiki/Bantu_peoples) [Swahili people](/wiki/Swahili_people) served as intermediaries and facilitators to local, Arab, Persian, Indonesian, Malaysian, Indian, and Chinese merchants. This interaction contributed in part to the evolution of the [Swahili culture](/wiki/Swahili_culture), which developed its own written language. Although a [Bantu language](/wiki/Bantu_language), [Swahili](/wiki/Swahili_language) as a consequence today includes some elements that were borrowed from other civilizations, particularly [Arabic](/wiki/Arabic_language) [loanwords](/wiki/Loanword). With the wealth that they had acquired through trade, some of the Arab traders also became rulers of the coastal cities.[[8]](#cite_note-8) [Vasco da Gama's](/wiki/Vasco_da_Gama) visit in 1498 marked the beginning of European influence. In 1503 or 1504, Zanzibar became part of the [Portuguese Empire](/wiki/Portuguese_Empire) when Captain Ruy Lourenço Ravasco Marques landed and demanded and received tribute from the sultan in exchange for peace.[[9]](#cite_note-9)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Zanzibar remained a possession of Portugal for almost two centuries. It initially became part of the Portuguese province of Arabia and Ethiopia and was administered by a governor general. Around 1571, Zanzibar became part of the western division of the Portuguese empire and was administered from Mozambique.[[10]](#cite_note-10)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) It appears, however, that the Portuguese did not closely administer Zanzibar. The first English ship to visit Unguja, the *Edward Bonaventure* in 1591, found that there was no Portuguese fort or garrison. The extent of their occupation was a trade depot where produce was purchased and collected for shipment to Mozambique. "In other respects, the affairs of the island were managed by the local 'king', the predecessor of the Mwinyi Mkuu of Dunga."[[6]](#cite_note-6)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) This hands-off approach ended when Portugal established a fort on [Pemba](/wiki/Pemba_Island) around 1635 in response to the Sultan of Mombasa's slaughter of Portuguese residents several years earlier. Portugal had long considered Pemba to be a troublesome launching point for rebellions in Mombasa against Portuguese rule.[[6]](#cite_note-6)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

The precise origins of the sultans of Unguja are uncertain. However, their capital at Unguja Kuu is believed to have been an extensive town. Possibly constructed by locals, it was composed mainly of perishable materials.[[6]](#cite_note-6)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

### Sultanate of Zanzibar[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|left|250|The old castle in Zanzibar](/wiki/File:The_old_castle_in_Zanzibar.JPG) [thumb|right|200px|The Harem and Tower Harbour of Zanzibar (p.234), London Missionary Society<ref name=LMS>](/wiki/File:The_Harem_and_Tower_Harbour_of_Zanzibar_(p.234,_1890)_-_Copy.jpg)[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref>

The older settlements are quite distinct from the later lordship of Oman and Maskat. When the Portuguese arrived in 1498 they found on the coast a series of independent towns, peopled by Arabs, but not united to Arabia by any political tie. Their relations with these Arabs were mostly hostile, but during the sixteenth century they firmly established their power, and ruled with the aid of tributary Arab sultans. This system lasted till 1631, when the Sultan of Mombasa massacred the European inhabitants. In the remainder of their rule[,] the Portuguese appointed European governors, who were apparently most distasteful to the natives, for they invited the Arabs of Oman, who now appear on the scene for the first time, to assist them in driving the foreigners out.[[10]](#cite_note-10)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

In 1698, Zanzibar fell under the control of the [Sultanate of Oman](/wiki/Sultanate_of_Oman).[[11]](#cite_note-11) In 1832,[[9]](#cite_note-9)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) or 1840[[12]](#cite_note-12)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) (the date varies among sources), [Said bin Sultan](/wiki/Said_bin_Sultan,_Sultan_of_Muscat_and_Oman) moved his capital from [Muscat, Oman](/wiki/Muscat,_Oman) to [Stone Town](/wiki/Stone_Town) in [Zanzibar City](/wiki/Zanzibar_City). After Said's death in June 1856, two of his sons, [Thuwaini bin Said](/wiki/Thuwaini_bin_Said,_Sultan_of_Muscat_and_Oman) and [Majid bin Said](/wiki/Majid_bin_Said_of_Zanzibar), struggled over the [succession](/wiki/Order_of_succession). Said's will divided his dominions into two separate [principalities](/wiki/Principality), with Thuwaini to become the Sultan of Oman and Majid to become the first [Sultan of Zanzibar](/wiki/Sultan_of_Zanzibar). The brothers quarrelled about the will, which was eventually upheld by [Lord Charles Canning](/wiki/Charles_Canning,_1st_Earl_Canning), Great Britain's [Viceroy and Governor-General of India](/wiki/Governor-General_of_India).[[9]](#cite_note-9)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)[[10]](#cite_note-10)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

[thumb|right|A](/wiki/File:Zanzslgwch.jpg) [Zanj](/wiki/Zanj) slave gang in Zanzibar (1889) Until around 1890, the sultans of Zanzibar controlled a substantial portion of the [Swahili Coast](/wiki/Swahili_Coast), known as [Zanj](/wiki/Zanj), which included [Mombasa](/wiki/Mombasa) and [Dar es Salaam](/wiki/Dar_es_Salaam). Beginning in 1886, Great Britain and Germany plotted to obtain parts of the Zanzibar sultanate for their own empires.[[12]](#cite_note-12)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) [thumb|left|The narrow alley in the stone city of Zanzibar.](/wiki/File:The_narrow_alley_in_the_stone_city_of_Zanzibar.jpg) In October 1886, a British-German border commission established the Zanj as a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) strip along most of the African Great Lakes region's coast, an area stretching from [Cape Delgado](/wiki/Cape_Delgado) (now in [Mozambique](/wiki/Mozambique)) to [Kipini](/wiki/Kipini) (now in [Kenya](/wiki/Kenya)), including [Mombasa](/wiki/Mombasa) and [Dar es Salaam](/wiki/Dar_es_Salaam). Over the next few years, however, almost all of these mainland possessions were lost to European imperial powers.

The sultans developed an economy of trade and [cash crops](/wiki/Cash_crops) in the [Zanzibar Archipelago](/wiki/Zanzibar_Archipelago) with a ruling Arab elite. [Ivory](/wiki/Ivory) was a major trade good. The archipelago, also known as the [Spice Islands](/wiki/Spice_Islands_(Tanzania)), was famous worldwide for its [cloves](/wiki/Cloves) and other spices, and plantations were developed to grow them. The archipelago's commerce gradually fell into the hands of traders from the [Indian subcontinent](/wiki/Indian_subcontinent), whom Said bin Sultan encouraged to settle on the islands.

During his 14-year reign as sultan, Majid bin Said consolidated his power around the local [slave trade](/wiki/Arab_slave_trade). Malindi in Zanzibar City was the Swahili Coast's main port for the slave trade with the Middle East. In the mid-19th century, as many as 50,000 slaves passed annually through the port.

Many were captives of [Tippu Tib](/wiki/Tippu_Tib), a notorious Arab slave trader and ivory merchant. Tib led huge expeditions, some 4,000 strong, into the African interior, where chiefs sold him their villagers for next to nothing. These Tib used to caravan ivory back to Zanzibar, then sold them in the slave market for large profits. In time Tib became one of the wealthiest men in Zanzibar, the owner of multiple plantations and 10,000 slaves.[[13]](#cite_note-13)

One of Majid's brothers, [Barghash bin Said](/wiki/Barghash_bin_Said_of_Zanzibar), succeeded him and helped abolish the slave trade in the Zanzibar Archipelago and largely developed Unguja's infrastructure.[[14]](#cite_note-14) Another brother of Majid, [Khalifa bin Said](/wiki/Khalifah_bin_Said_of_Zanzibar), was the third sultan of Zanzibar and furthered the archipelago's progress toward abolishing slavery.[[9]](#cite_note-9)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

### British protectorate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[Monument to the](/wiki/File:Monument_to_Slaves.jpg) [slaves](/wiki/Slave) in Zanzibar|200px|thumb Control of Zanzibar eventually came into the hands of the [British Empire](/wiki/British_Empire); part of the political impetus for this was the 19th century movement for the [abolition of the slave trade](/wiki/Abolitionism_in_the_United_Kingdom). Zanzibar was the centre of the [Arab slave trade](/wiki/Arab_slave_trade), and in 1822, the British counsel in Muscat put pressure on Sultan Said to end the slave trade. The first of a series of anti-slavery treaties with Britain was signed by Said which prohibited slave transport south and east of the [Moresby Line](/wiki/Moresby_Treaty), from Cape Delgado in Africa to Diu Head on the coast of India.[[15]](#cite_note-15) Said lost the revenue he would have received as duty on all slaves sold, so to make up for this shortfall he encouraged the development of the slave trade in Zanzibar itself.[[15]](#cite_note-15) Said came under increasing pressure from the British to abolish slavery, and in 1842 the British government told the Zanzibari ruler it wished to abolish the slave trade to Arabia, Oman, Persia, and the Red Sea.[[16]](#cite_note-16) Ships from the [Royal Navy](/wiki/Royal_Navy) were employed to enforce the anti-slavery treaties by capturing any [dhows](/wiki/Dhow) carrying slaves, but with only four ships patrolling a huge area of sea, the British navy found it hard to enforce the treaties as ships from France,Spain, Portugal, and the United States continued to carry slaves.[[17]](#cite_note-17) In 1856, Sultan [Majid](/wiki/Majid_bin_Said_of_Zanzibar) consolidated his power around the African Great Lakes slave trade, and in 1873 Sir [John Kirk](/wiki/John_Kirk_(explorer)) informed his successor, Sultan [Barghash](/wiki/Barghash_bin_Said_of_Zanzibar), that a total blockade of Zanzibar was imminent, and Barghash reluctantly signed the Anglo-Zanzibari treaty which abolished the slave trade in the sultan's territories, the closing of all slave markets and the protection of liberated slaves.[[18]](#cite_note-18) The relationship between Britain and the [German Empire](/wiki/German_Empire), at that time the nearest relevant colonial power, was formalized by the 1890 [Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty](/wiki/Heligoland-Zanzibar_Treaty), in which Germany agreed to "recognize the British protectorate over ... the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba".[[19]](#cite_note-19)[thumb|A street scene in Zanzibar during the early 20th century](/wiki/File:Zanzibar_1900_to_1920.jpg) In 1890 Zanzibar became a [protectorate](/wiki/Protectorate) (not a colony) of Britain. This status meant it continued to be under the sovereignty of the [Sultan of Zanzibar](/wiki/Sultan_of_Zanzibar). Prime minister Salisbury explained his position:

The condition of a protected dependency is more acceptable to the half civilised races, and more suitable for them than direct dominion. It is cheaper, simpler, less wounding to their self-esteem, gives them more career as public officials, and spares of unnecessary contact with white men.[[20]](#cite_note-20)

From 1890 to 1913, traditional [viziers](/wiki/Viziers) were in charge; they were supervised by advisors appointed by the Colonial Office. However, in 1913 a switch was made to a system of direct rule through residents (effectively governors) from 1913. The death of the pro-British [Sultan](/wiki/Sultan) [Hamad bin Thuwaini](/wiki/Hamad_bin_Thuwaini) on 25 August 1896 and the succession of Sultan [Khalid bin Barghash](/wiki/Khalid_bin_Barghash_of_Zanzibar), whom the British did not approve of, led to the [Anglo-Zanzibar War](/wiki/Anglo-Zanzibar_War). On the morning of 27 August 1896, ships of the [Royal Navy](/wiki/Royal_Navy) destroyed the Beit al Hukum Palace. A [cease fire](/wiki/Cease_fire) was declared 38 minutes later, and to this day the bombardment stands as the shortest war in history.[[21]](#cite_note-21)

### British Protectorate ended, self-government, and subsequent merger with Tanganyika[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[thumb|upright|President](/wiki/File:Abeid_Karume_1964.jpg) [Abeid Karume](/wiki/Abeid_Karume) On 10 December 1963,[[22]](#cite_note-22) the Protectorate that had existed over Zanzibar since 1890 was terminated by the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom did not grant Zanzibar independence, as such, because the UK had never had sovereignty over Zanzibar. Rather, by the Zanzibar Act 1963 of the United Kingdom, the UK ended the Protectorate and made provision for full self-government in Zanzibar as an independent country within the Commonwealth. Upon the Protectorate being abolished, Zanzibar became a [constitutional monarchy](/wiki/Constitutional_monarchy) under the Sultan.[[23]](#cite_note-23) However, just a month later, on 12 January 1964 Sultan [Jamshid bin Abdullah](/wiki/Jamshid_bin_Abdullah_of_Zanzibar) was [deposed](/wiki/Deposition_(politics)) during the [Zanzibar Revolution](/wiki/Zanzibar_Revolution).[[24]](#cite_note-24) The Sultan fled into exile, and the Sultanate was replaced by the [People's Republic of Zanzibar and Pemba](/wiki/People's_Republic_of_Zanzibar_and_Pemba). In April 1964, the republic merged with mainland [Tanganyika](/wiki/Tanganyika). This United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar was soon renamed, [blending](/wiki/Blend_word) the two names, as the United Republic of [Tanzania](/wiki/Tanzania), within which Zanzibar remains a semi-autonomous region.

## Demography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[thumb|A street scene in Stone Town.](/wiki/File:Zanzibar_Stone_Town11.jpg) [thumb|Produce vendors at a market.](/wiki/File:Zanzibar_Stone_Town02.jpg) The 2002 census is the most recent census for which results have been reported. The total population of Zanzibar was 984,625[[25]](#cite_note-25) – with an annual growth rate of 3.1 percent.[[26]](#cite_note-26) The population of [Zanzibar City](/wiki/Zanzibar_City), which was the largest city, was 205,870.<ref name=guide/>

Around two thirds of the people, 622,459, lived on [Unguja](/wiki/Unguja) (Zanzibar Island), with most settled in the densely populated west. Besides Zanzibar City, other towns on Unguja include [Chaani](/wiki/Chaani,_Tanzania), [Mbweni](/wiki/Mbweni,_Zanzibar), [Mangapwani](/wiki/Mangapwani), [Chwaka](/wiki/Chwaka), and [Nungwi](/wiki/Nungwi). Outside of these towns, most people live in small villages and are engaged in farming or fishing.<ref name=guide/>

The population of [Pemba Island](/wiki/Pemba_Island) was 362,166.[[27]](#cite_note-27) The largest town on the island was [Chake-Chake](/wiki/Chake-Chake), with a population of 19,283. The smaller towns are [Wete](/wiki/Wete) and [Mkoani](/wiki/Mkoani).<ref name=guide/>

[Mafia Island](/wiki/Mafia_Island), the other major island of the Zanzibar Archipelago but administered by mainland Tanzania (Tanganyka), had a total population of 40,801.[[28]](#cite_note-28)

### Ethnic origins and languages[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

The people of Zanzibar are of diverse ethnic origins.[[29]](#cite_note-29) The first permanent residents of Zanzibar seem to have been the ancestors of the Bantu [Hadimu](/wiki/Hadimu) and [Tumbatu](/wiki/Tumbatu), who began arriving from the African Great Lakes mainland around AD 1000. They belonged to various mainland ethnic groups and on Zanzibar, lived in small villages, and did not coalesce to form larger political units.

Zanzibar is today inhabited mostly by ethnic [Swahili](/wiki/Swahili_people), a [Bantu](/wiki/Bantu_peoples) population.[[26]](#cite_note-26) There are also a number of [Arabs](/wiki/Arabs) as well as some [Indians](/wiki/Indian_diaspora_in_Southeast_Africa).[[30]](#cite_note-30) Zanzibaris speak [Swahili](/wiki/Swahili_language) (Kiswahili), a [Bantu language](/wiki/Bantu_languages) that is extensively spoken in the [African Great Lakes](/wiki/African_Great_Lakes) region. Alongside English, Swahili is one of the two official languages of Tanzania. Many local residents also speak French and/or Italian.[[31]](#cite_note-31)

### Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[Template:Bar box](/wiki/Template:Bar_box) [Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) According to the [CIA World Factbook](/wiki/CIA_World_Factbook), Zanzibar's population is almost entirely Muslim.[[32]](#cite_note-32) with a small Christian and indigenous minority. [thumb|The mosque and church are located closely in the stone city of Zanzibar.](/wiki/File:The_mosque_and_church_are_located_closely_in_the_stone_city_of_Zanzibar.jpg)

The Catholic minority is served by the [Roman Catholic Diocese of Zanzibar](/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Diocese_of_Zanzibar)

## Government[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[Template:Politics of Tanzania](/wiki/Template:Politics_of_Tanzania) As a semi-autonomous part of [Tanzania](/wiki/Tanzania), Zanzibar has its own government, known as the [Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar](/wiki/Revolutionary_Government_of_Zanzibar). It is made up of the [Revolutionary Council](/wiki/Revolutionary_Council_(Zanzibar)) and [House of Representatives](/wiki/House_of_Representatives_of_Zanzibar). [thumb|left|180px|12 Jan 2004: President Karume of Zanzibar enters Amani Stadium for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Zanzibar's 1964 revolution.](/wiki/File:12_Jan._2004,_festivities_at_40th_anniversary_of_the_Zanzibar_Revolution._President_Karume_enters_Amani_Stadium_in_ceremonial_Hummer.JPG) The House of Representatives has a similar composition to the [National Assembly of Tanzania](/wiki/National_Assembly_of_Tanzania). 50 members are elected directly from electoral constituencies to serve five-year terms; 10 members are appointed by the [President of Zanzibar](/wiki/President_of_Zanzibar); 15 special seats are for women members of political parties that have representation in the House of Representatives; 6 members serve [*ex officio*](/wiki/Ex_officio_member), including all regional commissioners and the attorney general.[[33]](#cite_note-33) Five of these 81 members are then elected to represent Zanzibar in the National Assembly.[[34]](#cite_note-34) Unguja has three administrative regions: [Zanzibar Central/South](/wiki/Zanzibar_Central/South), [Zanzibar North](/wiki/Zanzibar_North) and [Zanzibar Urban/West](/wiki/Zanzibar_Urban/West). Pemba has two: [Pemba North](/wiki/Pemba_North) and [Pemba South](/wiki/Pemba_South).[[35]](#cite_note-35) Concerning the independence and sovereignty of Zanzibar, Tanzania Prime Minister [Mizengo Pinda](/wiki/Mizengo_Pinda) said on 3 July 2008 that there was "nothing like the sovereignty of Zanzibar in the Union Government unless the Constitution is changed in future". Zanzibar House of Representatives members from both the ruling party, [Chama Cha Mapinduzi](/wiki/Chama_Cha_Mapinduzi), and the opposition party, [Civic United Front](/wiki/Civic_United_Front), disagreed and stood firmly in recognizing Zanzibar as a fully autonomous state.[[36]](#cite_note-36)[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### Politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

Zanzibar has a government of national unity, with the current president of Zanzibar being [Ali Mohamed Shein](/wiki/Ali_Mohamed_Shein), since 1 November 2010.

There are many political parties in Zanzibar, but the most popular parties are the [Chama Cha Mapinduzi](/wiki/Chama_Cha_Mapinduzi) (CCM) and the [Civic United Front](/wiki/Civic_United_Front) (CUF). Since the early 1990s, the politics of the archipelago have been marked by repeated clashes between these two parties.

Contested elections in October 2000 led to a massacre on 27 January 2001 when, according to [Human Rights Watch](/wiki/Human_Rights_Watch), the army and police shot into crowds of protestors, killing at least 35 and wounding more than 600. Those forces, accompanied by ruling party officials and militias, also went on a house-to-house rampage, indiscriminately arresting, beating, and sexually abusing residents. Approximately 2,000 temporarily fled to Kenya.[[37]](#cite_note-37) Violence erupted again after [another contested election](/wiki/Tanzanian_general_election,_2005) on 31 October 2005, with the CUF claiming that its rightful victory had been stolen from it. Nine people were killed.[[38]](#cite_note-38)[[39]](#cite_note-39) Following 2005, negotiations between the two parties aiming at the long-term resolution of the tensions and a power-sharing accord took place, but they suffered repeated setbacks. The most notable of these took place in April 2008, when the CUF walked away from the negotiating table following a CCM call for a referendum to approve of what had been presented as a done deal on the power-sharing agreement.[[40]](#cite_note-40) In November 2009, the then-president of Zanzibar, [Amani Abeid Karume](/wiki/Amani_Abeid_Karume), met with CUF secretary-general [Seif Sharif Hamad](/wiki/Seif_Sharif_Hamad) at the State House to discuss how to save Zanzibar from future political turmoil and to end the animosity between them.[[41]](#cite_note-41) This move was welcomed by many, including the United States.[[42]](#cite_note-42) It was the first time since the [multi-party system](/wiki/Multi-party_system) was introduced in Zanzibar that the CUF agreed to recognize Karume as the legitimate president of Zanzibar.[[41]](#cite_note-41) A proposal to amend Zanzibar's constitution to allow rival parties to form governments of national unity was adopted by 66.2 percent of voters on 31 July 2010.[[43]](#cite_note-43)

## Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|Coastline off Zanzibar.](/wiki/File:Approaching_Zanzibar.jpg) [thumb|A bird's view of the stone city in Zanzibar.](/wiki/File:A_bird's_view_of_the_stone_city_in_Zanzibar.jpg)

Zanzibar is one of the [Indian Ocean islands](/wiki/List_of_Indian_Ocean_islands). It is situated on the [Swahili Coast](/wiki/Swahili_Coast), adjacent to [Tanganyika](/wiki/Tanganyika) (mainland Tanzania).

The northern tip of Unguja island is located at 5.72 degrees south, 39.30 degrees east, with the southernmost point at 6.48 degrees south, 39.51 degrees east.[[44]](#cite_note-44) The island is separated from the Tanzanian mainland by a channel, which at its narrowest point is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) across.[[45]](#cite_note-45) The island is about [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) wide,[[45]](#cite_note-45) with an area of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[46]](#cite_note-46) Unguja is mainly low lying, with its highest point being [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[46]](#cite_note-46) Unguja is characterised by beautiful sandy beaches with fringing coral reefs.[[46]](#cite_note-46) The reefs are rich in marine biodiversity.[[47]](#cite_note-47) The northern tip of Pemba island is located at 4.87 degrees south, 39.68 degrees east, and the southernmost point is located at 5.47 degrees south, 39.72 degrees east.[[44]](#cite_note-44) The island is separated from the Tanzanian mainland by a channel some [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) wide.[[45]](#cite_note-45) The island is about [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) wide, with an area of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[45]](#cite_note-45) Pemba is also mainly low lying, with its highest point being [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[48]](#cite_note-48)

### Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) The heat of summer (corresponding to the Northern Hemisphere winter) is often cooled by strong sea breezes associated with the [northeast monsoon](/wiki/Northeast_monsoon) (known as *Kaskazi* in Kiswahili), particularly on the north and east coasts. Being near to the equator, the islands are warm year round. Rains occur in November but are characterised by brief showers. Longer rains normally occur in March, April, and May in association with the [southwest monsoon](/wiki/Southwest_monsoon) (known locally as *Kusi* in Kiswahili).[[49]](#cite_note-49) [Template:Weather box](/wiki/Template:Weather_box)

## Wildlife[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

### Unguja[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[thumb|right|The red colobus of Zanzibar (*Procolobus kirkii*), taken at Jozani Forest, Zanzibar, Tanzania.](/wiki/File:Zanzibar_Red_Colobus_Monkey.jpg) [thumb|A dolphin in the Indian Ocean near Zanzibar](/wiki/File:A_dolphin_in_the_India_Ocean_near_Zanzibar.jpg) The main island of Zanzibar, [Unguja](/wiki/Unguja), has a fauna reflecting its connection to the African mainland during the [last Ice Age](/wiki/Last_glacial_period).[[50]](#cite_note-50)[[51]](#cite_note-51) Endemic mammals with continental relatives include the [Zanzibar red colobus](/wiki/Zanzibar_red_colobus), one of Africa's rarest primates, with perhaps only 1,500 existing. Isolated on this island for at least 1,000 years, the Zanzibar red colobus (*Procolobus kirkii*) is recognized as a distinct species, with different coat patterns, calls, and food habits than related colobus species on the mainland.[[52]](#cite_note-52) The Zanzibar red colobus live in a wide variety of drier areas of coastal thickets and coral rag scrub, as well as mangrove swamps and agricultural areas. About one third of them live in and around [Jozani Forest](/wiki/Jozani_Chwaka_Bay_National_Park). The easiest place to see the colubus are on farm land adjacent to the reserve. They are accustomed to people and the low vegetation means they come close to the ground.

Rare native animals include the [Zanzibar leopard](/wiki/Zanzibar_leopard), which is critically endangered and possibly [extinct](/wiki/Extinct), and the recently described [Zanzibar servaline genet](/wiki/Zanzibar_servaline_genet). There are no large wild animals in Unguja. Forested areas such as Jozani are inhabited by monkeys, bush-pigs, small antelopes, civets, and, rumor has it, the elusive leopard. Various species of mongoose can also be found on the island. There is a wide variety of birdlife and a large number of butterflies in rural areas.

### Pemba[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[Pemba Island](/wiki/Pemba_Island) is separated from Unguja island and the African continent by deep channels and has a correspondingly restricted fauna, reflecting its comparative isolation from the mainland.[[50]](#cite_note-50)[[51]](#cite_note-51) The island is home to the [Pemba flying fox](/wiki/Pemba_flying_fox).

[Template:Wide image](/wiki/Template:Wide_image)

## Standard of living and health[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

Considerable disparities exist in the [standard of living](/wiki/Standard_of_living) for inhabitants of Pemba and Unguja, as well as the disparity between urban and rural populations. The average annual income is US$250. About half the population lives below the poverty line.

Despite a relatively high standard of primary health care and education, [infant mortality](/wiki/Infant_mortality) in Zanzibar is 54 out of 1,000 live births, which is 10.0 percent lower than the rate in mainland Tanzania. The [child mortality](/wiki/Child_mortality) rate in Zanzibar is 73 out of 1,000 live births, which is 21.5 percent lower than the rate in mainland Tanzania.[[53]](#cite_note-53) It is estimated that 12% of children on Zanzibar have acute [malnutrition](/wiki/Malnutrition).[[54]](#cite_note-54) [Life expectancy](/wiki/Life_expectancy) at birth is 57 years,[[55]](#cite_note-55) which is significantly lower than the 2010 world average of 67.2.

The general prevalence of [HIV/AIDS](/wiki/HIV/AIDS) in the sexually active population of Zanzibar is 0.6 percent, with the rate slightly higher in females (0.7 percent) than males (0.5 percent). The rate for divorced women, however, is 10 percent and is even higher for injecting drug users (16 percent), men who have sex with men (MSM) (12.3 percent), and female sex workers (10.8 percent). Among MSM, 13.9 percent reported injecting drugs within the previous three months, 77.5 percent reported being paid for sex within the previous year, and 71.2 percent reported having female sex partners within the previous year.[[56]](#cite_note-56)

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Aquakulturen_Rotalgen_Sansibar_1.jpg)[Aquaculture](/wiki/Aquaculture) of red algae ([Eucheuma](/wiki/Eucheuma)), [Jambiani](/wiki/Jambiani), Zanzibar. [thumb|Tourism is one of the main sectors of the economy](/wiki/File:Low_Tide_(7886864976).jpg) [thumb|Market stall in Zanzibar's Stone Town.](/wiki/File:Zanzibar_Stone_Town01.jpg) Ancient [pottery](/wiki/Pottery) implies trade routes with Zanzibar as far back as the time of the ancient [Assyrians](/wiki/Assyria). Traders from the [Arabian Peninsula](/wiki/Arabian_Peninsula), the [Persian Gulf](/wiki/Persian_Gulf) region of modern-day [Iran](/wiki/Iran) (especially [Shiraz](/wiki/Shiraz)), and [west India](/wiki/West_India) probably visited Zanzibar as early as the 1st century. They used the [monsoon](/wiki/Monsoon) winds to sail across the Indian Ocean to land at the sheltered harbor located on the site of present-day Zanzibar City.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

The [clove](/wiki/Clove), originating from the [Moluccan Islands](/wiki/Moluccan_Islands) (today in Indonesia), was introduced in Zanzibar by the Omani sultans in the first half of the 19th century.[[57]](#cite_note-57) Zanzibar, mainly [Pemba Island](/wiki/Pemba_Island), was once the world's leading clove producer,[[58]](#cite_note-58) but annual clove sales have plummeted by 80 percent since the 1970s. Zanzibar's clove industry has been crippled by a [fast-moving global market](/wiki/Terms_of_trade), international competition, and a hangover from Tanzania's failed experiment with [socialism](/wiki/African_socialism) in the 1960s and 1970s, when the government [controlled clove prices and exports](/wiki/Export_control). Zanzibar now ranks a distant third with Indonesia supplying 75 percent of the world's cloves compared to Zanzibar's 7 percent.[[58]](#cite_note-58) Zanzibar exports spices, seaweed and fine [raffia](/wiki/Raffia). It also has a large fishing and [dugout](/wiki/Dugout_(boat)) canoe production. Tourism is a major foreign currency earner.[[59]](#cite_note-59) The Government of Zanzibar legalized foreign exchange bureaux on the islands before mainland Tanzania moved to do so. The effect was to increase the availability of consumer commodities. The government has also established a free port area, which provides the following benefits: contribution to economic diversification by providing a window for free trade as well as stimulating the establishment of support services; administration of a regime that imports, exports, and warehouses general merchandise; adequate storage facilities and other infrastructure to cater for effective operation of trade; and creation of an efficient management system for effective re-exportation of goods.[[60]](#cite_note-60) The island's manufacturing sector is limited mainly to import substitution industries, such as cigarettes, shoes, and processed agricultural products. In 1992, the government designated two export-producing zones and encouraged the development of offshore financial services. Zanzibar still imports much of its staple requirements, petroleum products, and manufactured articles.

There is also a possibility of oil availability in Zanzibar on the island of Pemba, and efforts have been made by the Tanzanian Government and Zanzibar revolutionary Government to exploit what could be one of the most significant discoveries in recent memory. Oil would help boost the economy of Zanzibar, but there have been disagreements about dividends between the Tanzanian mainland and Zanzibar, the latter claiming the oil should be excluded in Union matters.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) [thumb|Tourists in boat are chasing dolphins in the Indian Ocean near Zanzibar](/wiki/File:Dolphin_tour_in_Zanzibar.jpg) In 2007, a [Norwegian](/wiki/Norway) consultancy firm went to Zanzibar to determine how the region could develop its [oil](/wiki/Oil) potential.[[61]](#cite_note-61) The firm recommended that Zanzibar follow [neo-liberal](/wiki/Neo-liberal) economist [Hernando de Soto Polar's](/wiki/Hernando_de_Soto_Polar) ideas about the formalization of property rights for persons living on ancestral land for which they probably do not have a legal [deed](/wiki/Deed).[[62]](#cite_note-62)[Template:Better source](/wiki/Template:Better_source)

### Energy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

The energy sector in Zanzibar consists of unreliable electric power, petroleum and petroleum products; it is also supplemented by firewood and its related products. Coal and gas are rarely used for either domestic and industrial purposes.

Unguja (Zanzibar Island) gets most of its electric power from mainland Tanzania through a 39-kilometer, 100-megawatt submarine cable from Ras Kiromoni (near Dar es Salaam) to Ras Fumba on Unguja. The laying of the cable was begun on 10 October 2012 by the [Viscas Corporation](/wiki/Viscas_Corporation) of Japan and was funded by a US$28.1 million grant from the United States through the [Millennium Challenge Corporation](/wiki/Millennium_Challenge_Corporation).[[63]](#cite_note-63)[[64]](#cite_note-64) The cable became operational on 13 April 2013.[[65]](#cite_note-65) The previous 45-megawatt cable, which was seldom-maintained, was completed by Norway in 1980.[[66]](#cite_note-66) Since May 2010, Pemba Island has had a 75-kilometer, 25-megawatt, subsea electrical link directly to mainland Tanzania. The cable project was financed through a 45 million euro grant from Norway and contributions of 8 million euros from the Zanzibar government and 4 million euros from the Tanzanian national government. The project ended years of dependence on unreliable and erratic diesel generation subject to frequent power cuts. Only about 20 percent of the cable's capacity was being used in January 2011, so it is anticipated that the cable will meet the island's needs for 20 to 25 years.[[67]](#cite_note-67)[[68]](#cite_note-68) Between 70 and 75 percent of the electricity generated is used domestically while less than 20 percent is used industrially. Fuel wood, charcoal and kerosene are widely used as sources of energy for cooking and lighting for most rural and urban areas. The consumption capacity of petroleum, gas, oil, kerosene and industrial diesel oil is increasing annually, going from a total of 5,650 tons consumed in 1997 to more than 7,500 tons in 1999.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

From 21 May to 19 June 2008, Unguja suffered a [major failure of its electricity system](/wiki/2008_Zanzibar_Power_blackout), which left the island without electrical service and mostly dependent on diesel generators. The failure originated in mainland Tanzania.[[69]](#cite_note-69) Another blackout happened from 10 December 2009 to 23 March 2010, caused by a problem with the submarine cable that formerly supplied electricity from mainland Tanzania.[[70]](#cite_note-70) This led to a serious shock to Unguja's fragile economy, which is heavily dependent on foreign tourism.

## Transport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

### Roads[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

Zanzibar has 1,600 kilometres of roads, of which 85 percent are [tarmacked](/wiki/Tarmac) or semi-tarmacked.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) The remainder are earth roads, which are rehabilitated annually to make them passable throughout the year.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed). Zanzibar, to ensure the roads are passable at all times and are maintained had established a Road Fund Board, situated at maisala which collects funds and disburses to Ministry of Communication, whom is the Road Agency at this time through the Department of Road Maintenance, known as UUB.

The Road Fund Board, oversees a Performance Agreement entered between the Ministry of Communication and Infrastructure, while all the procurements and maintenances are assumed by the later.

### Public transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

There is no government-owned public transportation in Zanzibar. The privately owned [Daladala](/wiki/Dala-dala), as it is officially known in Zanzibar, is the only kind of public transportation. The term Daladala originated from the Kiswahili word DALA or five shillings during the 1970s and 1980s when public transport cost five shillings.

### Ports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[thumb|Zanzibar Harbour](/wiki/File:Zanzibar_Harbour.jpg) There are five ports in the islands of Unguja and Pemba, all operated and developed by the [Zanzibar Ports Corporation](/wiki/Zanzibar_Ports_Corporation).

The main port at Malindi, which handles 90 percent of Zanzibar's trade, was built in 1925. The port was rehabilitated between 1989 and 1992 with financial assistance from the [European Union](/wiki/European_Union). The Italian contractor, [Salini Impregilo S.p.A.](/wiki/Impregilo), was supposed to build wharves that lasted 60 years; however, the wharves lasted only 11 years before crumbling and degenerating because the company deviated from the specifications.[[71]](#cite_note-71) After a long legal battle, the company was required in 2005 by the [International Court of Arbitration](/wiki/International_Court_of_Arbitration) to pay Zanzibar US$11.6 million in damages.[[72]](#cite_note-72) The port was again rehabilitated between 2004 and 2009 with a 31 million euro grant from the European Union. The contract was awarded to M/S E. Phil and Sons of Denmark. The then-director of the contractor suggested that the rehabilitation would last a minimum of 50 years. But the port is again facing problems, including sinking.[[71]](#cite_note-71)

### Ferry accidents[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

The MV *Faith*, which began its final journey at the port of Dar es Salaam, sank in May 2009 shortly before docking at the port of Malindi. Six of the 25 people aboard lost their lives.[[73]](#cite_note-73) The [MV *Skagit*](/wiki/MV_Skagit), which also began its final journey at the port of Dar es Salaam, capsized in rough seas near [Chumbe](/wiki/Chumbe) island on 18 July 2012. The ferry had 447 passengers, with 81 dead, 212 missing and presumed drowned, and 154 rescued. The ferry left port despite warnings from the [Tanzania Meteorological Agency](/wiki/Tanzania_Meteorological_Agency) for ships not to attempt the crossing from Dar es Salaam to [Unguja](/wiki/Unguja) island because of the rough seas. A presidential commission reported in October 2012 that overloading was the cause of the disaster.[[74]](#cite_note-74)[[75]](#cite_note-75)

#### Worst maritime disaster in Tanzanian history[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) The [MV *Spice Islander I*](/wiki/MV_Spice_Islander_I) sank on 10 September 2011 after departing from [Unguja](/wiki/Unguja) island for [Pemba Island](/wiki/Pemba_Island). In a report to the [Zanzibar House of Representatives](/wiki/Zanzibar_House_of_Representatives) on 14 October 2011, Zanzibar's Second Vice President, Ambassador [Seif Ali Iddi](/wiki/Seif_Ali_Iddi), said that 2,764 people were missing, 203 bodies had been recovered, and 619 passengers were rescued. It was the worst maritime disaster in Tanzanian history.[[76]](#cite_note-76) A presidential commission, however, reported three months later that 1,370 people were missing, 203 bodies had been recovered, and 941 passengers survived. Severe overloading caused the ferry to sink.[[77]](#cite_note-77)[thumb|Zanzibar Airport Terminal I](/wiki/File:Abeid_Amani_Karume_International_Airport,_2013.jpg)

### Airport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

Zanzibar's main airport, [Zanzibar International Airport](/wiki/Zanzibar_International_Airport), can handle large passenger planes since 2011, which has resulted in an increase in passenger and cargo inflows and outflows. Since another increase in capacity by the end of 2013, it can serve up to 1.5 million passengers per year.[[78]](#cite_note-78) The island can be reached by flights operated by [Auric Air](/wiki/Auric_Air),[[79]](#cite_note-79) [Kenya Airways](/wiki/Kenya_Airways),[[80]](#cite_note-80) [Qatar Airways](/wiki/Qatar_Airways), [FlyDubai](/wiki/FlyDubai) and Coastal Aviation[[81]](#cite_note-81)

## Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

[thumb|A view of the clock tower in House of Wonders through Islamic styled door in the Stone City of Zanzibar.](/wiki/File:A_view_of_the_clock_tower_in_House_of_Wonders_through_Islamic_styled_door_in_the_Stoen_City_of_Zanzibar.jpg) [thumb|ZIFF, 2013](/wiki/File:Zanzibar_International_Film_Festival_2013.jpg) Zanzibar's most famous event is the [Zanzibar International Film Festival](/wiki/Zanzibar_International_Film_Festival), also known as the Festival of the Dhow Countries. Every July, this event showcases the best of the Swahili Coast arts scene, including Zanzibar's favorite music, [Taarab](/wiki/Taarab).[[82]](#cite_note-82) Important architectural features in Stone Town are the Livingstone house, [The Old dispensary of Zanzibar](/wiki/The_Old_dispensary_of_Zanzibar), the Guliani Bridge, Ngome kongwe (The [Old fort of Zanzibar](/wiki/Old_fort_of_Zanzibar)) and the [House of Wonders](/wiki/House_of_Wonders).[[83]](#cite_note-83) The town of [Kidichi](/wiki/Kidichi) features the [Hamamni Persian Baths](/wiki/Hamamni_Persian_Baths), built by immigrants from [Shiraz](/wiki/Shiraz,_Iran), Iran during the reign of [Barghash bin Said](/wiki/Barghash_bin_Said_of_Zanzibar).

Zanzibar also is the only place in Eastern African countries to have the longest settlement houses formally known as [Michenzani](/wiki/Michenzani) flats which were built by the aid from East Germany during the 1970s to solve housing problems in Zanzibar.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

### Media and communication[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

In 1973, Zanzibar introduced the first colour television in sub-Saharan Africa.[[84]](#cite_note-84) Because of longstanding opposition to television by President [Julius Nyerere](/wiki/Julius_Nyerere), the first television service on mainland Tanzania was not introduced until 1994.[[85]](#cite_note-85) The broadcaster in Zanzibar called Television Zanzibar ([TVZ](/wiki/TVZ)) had recently changed name to Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC).[[86]](#cite_note-86) following an enactment of an act to make it a public corporation, monitored under the Ministry of Finance by the treasurer registrar Among the famous reporters of TVZ during the 1980s and 1990s were the late Alwiya Alawi 1961–1996 (the elder sister of Inat Alawi, famous Taarab singer during the 1980s), Neema Mussa, Sharifa Maulid, Fatma Mzee, Zaynab Ali, Ramadhan Ali, and Khamis.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

Zanzibar has one AM radio station[[87]](#cite_note-87) and 21 FM radio stations.[[88]](#cite_note-88) In terms of [landline](/wiki/Landline) communications, Zanzibar is served by the [Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited](/wiki/Tanzania_Telecommunications_Company_Limited) and Zantel Tanzania.

Almost all mobile and Internet companies serving mainland Tanzania are also available in Zanzibar.

### Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[thumb|Institute of Marine Sciences,](/wiki/File:Zanzibar_2012_06_06_4220_(7592226526).jpg) [UDSM](/wiki/UDSM) In 2000 there were 207 government schools and 118 privately owned schools in Zanzibar.[[89]](#cite_note-89) There are also two universities and one college: [Zanzibar University](/wiki/Zanzibar_University), the [State University of Zanzibar](/wiki/State_University_of_Zanzibar) (SUZA) and the Chukwani College of Education.[[90]](#cite_note-90) SUZA was established in 1999, and is located in Stone Town, in the buildings of the former Institute of Kiswahili and Foreign Language (TAKILUKI).[[91]](#cite_note-91) It is the only public institution for higher learning in Zanzibar, the other two institutions being private. In 2004, the three institutions had a total enrollment of 948 students, of whom 207 were female.[[92]](#cite_note-92) The primary and secondary education system in Zanzibar is slightly different from that of the Tanzanian mainland. On the mainland, education is only compulsory for the seven years of primary education, while in Zanzibar an additional three years of secondary education are compulsory and free.<ref name=sacmeq/> Students in Zanzibar score significantly less on standardized tests for reading and mathematics than students on the mainland.<ref name=sacmeq/>[[93]](#cite_note-93) In the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, [national service](/wiki/National_service) after secondary education was necessary, but it is now voluntary and few students volunteer. Most choose to seek employment or attend teacher's colleges.

### Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

[thumb|A bird's view of Amaan Stadium in Zanzibar.](/wiki/File:A_bird's_view_of_Amaan_Stadium_in_Zanzibar.jpg) [Football](/wiki/Association_Football) is the most popular Sport in Zanzibar, overseen by the [Zanzibar Football Association](/wiki/Zanzibar_Football_Association).[[94]](#cite_note-94) Zanzibar is an associate member of the [Confederation of African Football](/wiki/Confederation_of_African_Football) (CAF), but not of [FIFA](/wiki/FIFA). This means that the [Zanzibar national football team](/wiki/Zanzibar_national_football_team) is not eligible to enter national CAF competitions, such as the [African Nations Cup](/wiki/African_Nations_Cup), but Zanzibar's Football Clubs get representation at the [CAF Confederation Cup](/wiki/CAF_Confederation_Cup) and the [CAF Champions League](/wiki/CAF_Champions_League).

The national team participates in [non-FIFA Football](/wiki/Non-FIFA_Football) tournaments such as the [FIFI Wild Cup](/wiki/FIFI_Wild_Cup), and the [ELF Cup](/wiki/ELF_Cup). Because Zanzibar is not a member of [FIFA](/wiki/FIFA), their team is not eligible for the [FIFA World Cup](/wiki/FIFA_World_Cup).

The Zanzibar Football Association also has a [Premier League](/wiki/Zanzibar_Premier_League) for the top clubs, which was created in 1981.

Since 1992, there has also been [Judo](/wiki/Judo) in Zanzibar. The founder, Mr. Tsuyoshi Shimaoka established a strong team which participates in national and international competitions. In 1999, Zanzibar Judo Association (Z.J.A.) was registered and became an active member of Tanzania Olympic Committee [Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) and [International Judo Federation](http://www.intjudo.eu/MembersCurrent).

March 2013 the Zanzibar Shotokan Karate (ZASHOKA) has joined the International Shotokan Karate Federation (ISKF).

## Notable people[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

* [Freddie Mercury](/wiki/Freddie_Mercury) (born Farrokh Bulsara) of the rock band [Queen](/wiki/Queen_(band)) was born in [Stone Town](/wiki/Stone_Town), Zanzibar.
* [Farouque Abdillahi](/wiki/Farouque_Abdillahi), who was [Princess Diana's](/wiki/Princess_Diana) designer[[95]](#cite_note-95)

## Gallery[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

<gallery> File:ZanzibarBeach.jpg|A Zanzibar beach File:Zanzibar from sea.jpg|Stone Town File:Zanzibar sultan palace.jpg|Stone Town with Sultan's Palace File:Zanzibar Red Colobus Monkey.jpg|The red colobus of Zanzibar (*Procolobus kirkii*), taken at Jozani Forest, Zanzibar, Tanzania. File:Cloves-spice.jpg|[Cloves](/wiki/Clove) have played a significant role in the history of Zanzibar's economy File:Zanzibarsultanpalace22.JPG|House of Wonders File:Zanzibar east coast pristine beach.JPG|Zanzibar East Coast beach File:Red-Knobbed\_Starfish\_Nungwi.jpg|Red-knobbed starfish on the beach in Nungwi, northern Zanzibar File:TipputipPortrait.jpg|Zanzibari slave trader [Tippu Tip](/wiki/Tippu_Tip) File:ZanzibarOmaniRuler.jpg|[Omani](/wiki/Oman) Sultan of Zanzibar File:View of ferry docked at Zanzibar Old Town's Ferry Terminal.JPG|View of ferry docked at the Zanzibar Ferry Terminal </gallery>

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal)

* [German East Africa](/wiki/German_East_Africa)
* [List of Sultans of Zanzibar](/wiki/List_of_Sultans_of_Zanzibar)
* [Zanzibari cuisine](/wiki/Zanzibari_cuisine)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

[Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

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[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

[Template:Commonscat-multi](/wiki/Template:Commonscat-multi) [Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links)

* [Current and forecast weather for Zanzibar](http://www.wunderground.com/weather-forecast/TN/Zanzibar.html)
* [Government of Zanzibar](http://www.zanzibar.go.tz/)
* [President's office](http://www.ikuluzanzibar.go.tz/)

[Template:Zanzibar topics](/wiki/Template:Zanzibar_topics) [Template:Portuguese overseas empire](/wiki/Template:Portuguese_overseas_empire) [Template:British overseas territories](/wiki/Template:British_overseas_territories) [Template:Tanzania topics](/wiki/Template:Tanzania_topics) [Template:UNPO](/wiki/Template:UNPO) [Template:Authority control](/wiki/Template:Authority_control) [Template:Coord](/wiki/Template:Coord)

[Template:DEFAULTSORT:Zanzibar](/wiki/Template:DEFAULTSORT:Zanzibar) [Category:Zanzibar](/wiki/Category:Zanzibar) [Category:Islands of Zanzibar](/wiki/Category:Islands_of_Zanzibar) [Category:Islands of Tanzania](/wiki/Category:Islands_of_Tanzania) [Category:Islands of the Indian Ocean](/wiki/Category:Islands_of_the_Indian_Ocean) [\*](/wiki/Category:Zanzibar_Archipelago) [Category:Former British protectorates](/wiki/Category:Former_British_protectorates) [Category:Former member states of the United Nations](/wiki/Category:Former_member_states_of_the_United_Nations) [Category:Former Portuguese colonies](/wiki/Category:Former_Portuguese_colonies) [Category:States and territories established in 1963](/wiki/Category:States_and_territories_established_in_1963) [Category:Swahili city-states](/wiki/Category:Swahili_city-states)