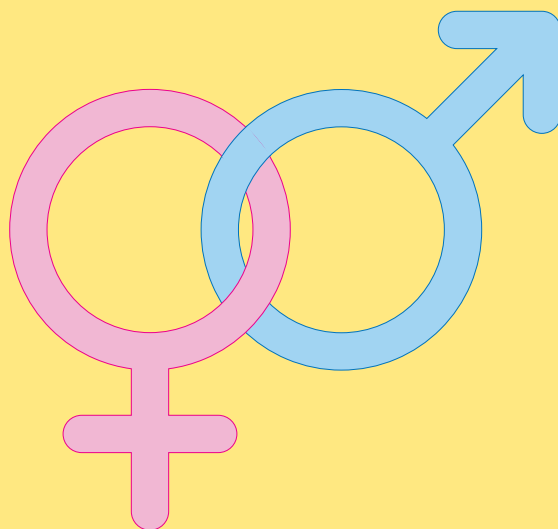# ZANZIBAR GENDER INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Office of the Chief Government Statistician

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT: UN WOMEN'S GENDER DATA PROGRAMME

Funded by the European Union

February, 2025

ZANZIBAR GENDER INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Office of the Chief Government Statistician

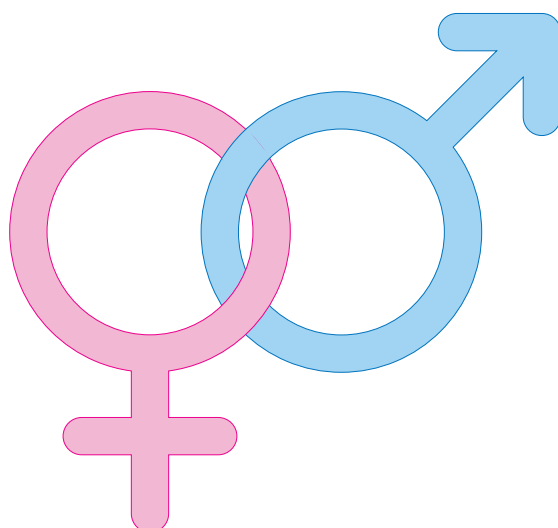MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT: UN WOMEN'S GENDER DATA PROGRAMME

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Mission

"To Coordinate Production of Official Statistics, Provide High Quality Statistics Data and Information and Promote Their Use in Planning, Decision Making, Administration, Governing, Monitoring and Evaluation"

Vision

"To become a Centre of Excellence for Statistical Production and for Promoting a Culture of Evidence Based Policy and Decision Making"

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Zanzibar Gender Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

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Foreword

This publication on Zanzibar Gender Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals has been developed by Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with the UN Women under the programme, making every woman and Girl count is the product which will be used to monitor the SGDs data in Zanzibar.

The publication aims to guide the mainstreaming of gender in statistical processes in the National Statistics System. Gender statistics will facilitate reporting on the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other national and international commitments. Subsequently OCGS embarked on reprocessing existing census, surveys (ILFS, TDHS-MIS and HBS) and administrative data from Ministry Department and Agencies to provide the required level of disaggregation.

Gender statistics are a pre-requisite for planning and decision-making processes aimed at improving and inclusive service delivery for all women, men, girls and boys. The aim of reprocessing of existing data is to increase the overall production and subsequently the use of gender responsive statistics in policy, planning and decision-making processes, as well as measurement of progress towards gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls.

Indicator reprocessing was undertaken from July 2024- August 2024 using existing data from 2020/21 ILFS, 2022 TDHS-MIS and 2019/20 HBS, 2022 TPHC and Education Abstract. The resulting indicators contain information on the following thematic areas: Poverty and Hunger, Health, Education, Gender Based Violence and Women Empowerment, Decent Work and Household and Environment.

OCGS is very grateful to UN Women for their excellent support in developing these newly released gender indicators. Office also appreciates the great efforts made by its employees; especially those involved with gender statistics, IT and all those who participated in one way or another during the production of these indicators.

Last, but not least, we encourage all stakeholders including planners, decision makers, researchers and others to use this important evidence-based information for evidence–based reporting and decisions making.

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Acknowledgement

Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
FGC/M	Female genital cutting/mutilation
FSW	Female Sex Workers
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerments
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Surveys
IMMR	Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio
LFPR	The Labour Force Participation Rate
MDAs	Ministry Department and Agencies
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MSM	Men having Sex with other Men
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NPA-VAWC	National Plan of Action- Violence Against Women and Children
NSS	National Statistics System
OCGS	The Office of the Chief Government Statistician
PBB	Program-Based Budgeting
PWID	People Who Inject Drugs
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	System of National Accounts
TDHS-MIS	Tanzania Demographic Health Survey- Malaria Indicator Survey
TPHC	Tanzania Population Housing Census
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VTA	Vocational Training Authority
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
ZADEP	Zanzibar Development Plan
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
ZEP	Zanzibar Environmental Policy
ZSDS	Zanzibar Strategic for the Development of Statistics

Executive Summary

Zanzibar Gender Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals is a comprehensive report developed by the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with UN Women. The report aims to provide detailed statistics on various gender-related socio-economic and employment indicators in Zanzibar. It includes data from multiple surveys and censuses conducted between 2019 and 2023 as well as the administrative data, highlighting trends in occupational diseases, poverty, electronic waste, household assets, health, education and gender-based violence.

Poverty and Hunger

Households or individuals are in a state of poverty if they do not have enough resources to meet their basic needs. Proportion of women who are below the basic need poverty line was 25.8 percent while that of men was 25.5 percent in 2019/2020. The difference in basic needs poverty status between men and women in urban areas was 0.8 percent while in rural areas was 0.4 percent. Almost half of population working on own farm are below basic need poverty (43.7 percent), with higher rate for women (48.6 percent) than men (40.0 percent). Proportion of women who are below the food poverty line was 9.5 percent while that of men was 9.0 percent in 2019/2020. There is no significant difference between men and women who are below the food poverty in rural and urban areas.

There is a wider gender gap across gender on proportion of population owning agricultural land in 2019/20. The proportion of women owning agricultural land was 23.5 while that of men was 67.5 percent.

Health

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in Zanzibar is 89.2 percent in 2022. Family planning satisfaction for spacing is higher than for limiting with Kusini Pemba reported the highest, 26.7 percent.

Kaskazini Unguja (2.1 percent) and Kusini Unguja (1.8 percent) regions have higher rates of prevalence of HIV among adults compared with regions which have less than 0.5 percent.

Education

Net enrolment rate for girls in pre-primary school was 68.6 percent, slightly higher than that of boys at 66.0 percent in 2023. There is no significant difference in the net enrolment rate for primary school between girls (86.6 percent) and boys (86.9 percent) in 2023. The net enrolment rate for secondary schools is higher for girls than boys for three consecutive years (2021 – 2023) with almost 10 percent difference points.

In vocational training, women were more enrolled in soft courses like tailoring, front office etc. while men were more enrolled in mechanical courses like auto electrical installation, and other masonry and electrical courses.

Parity Indices were greater than one in pre-primary and secondary education, implying that more female students than male students were enrolled at these levels, while in primary, the index is less than one (1) implying more male students than female students were enrolled in 2023.

The literacy level for men is higher (91.3 percent) as well the numerous level (88.0 percent) compared with that of women with 83.9 percent and 84.8 percent respectively in 2019/20.

Gender Based Violence and Empowerment
Emotional or psychological violence had the highest incidence (12.4 percent) among all the types of spousal violence experienced by ever partnered women in the 12 months preceding the survey. Physical and sexual violence were reported at 9.8 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively in 2022. The proportion of women who experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate in 12 months before survey decreased to 0.8 percent in 2022 from 2,3 in 2015/2016.

There were more women reported victims of gender-based violence incidences; 1,499 (76.5 percent) compared with men, 460 (23.5 percent) in 2023. The number of reported children below 18 years victims of gender-based violence was 1,639 in 2023, of whom 1,263 were girls and 376 were boys. The reported number of girls raped were 826 incidences and the reported sodomized boys were 237 incidences.

Proportion of women, aged 20-24, reported to have their first marriage below age 15 years was 1.0 percent while 11.8 percent had their marriage below the age of 18 years.

Women constituted 46.7 percent of seats the total Municipal Councils in 2023 and one-third (36.7 percent) of the members of the House of Representatives are women. About third percent of members of the Revolutionary Councils are women while Ministers and Deputy Ministers who are women constituted 28 percent only.

Decent Work
The proportion of women engaged in non-agricultural informal employment in 2020/2021 was 74.3 percent. The proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment was higher in the rural (75.9 percent) than in urban areas (62.1 percent), with a higher proportion of women in both areas.

The overall unemployment rate in 2020/21 was 19.6 percent where women had higher unemployment rate (29.6 percent) compared with men (10.3 percent). The unemployment rate increased to 19.6 percent in 2020/21 from 14.3 percent in 2014. The rate of unemployment is higher for women with disabilities (21.3 percent) than men (16.1 percent).

The overall youth (aged 15-24 years) NEET rate was 14.0 percent in 2020/2021 with a higher rate in women (19.0 percent) than men (10.0 percent). The rate is almost the same for the national age categories of youth (15 – 35 years) with overall 14.2 percent and women 19.6 percent.

About five percent (4.8 percent) of children aged 5-17 years were in child labour in 2020/2021 with higher proportion of boys (6.2 percent) than girls (3.4 percent). Children aged 15-17 years (11.2 percent) were more likely to be engaged in child labour than other age groups.

The total occupational diseases rate in 2022/2023 was 26.8 per 100,000 employees, with a higher rate for women (36.3 per 100,000 employees) compared to men (18.3 per 100,000 employees). This trend was consistent for both fatal and non-fatal occupational diseases.

The proportion of time spent by unpaid domestic and care work for population aged 15+ years is 9.2 hours where women spent more time (16.0 hours) compared with men (2.2 hours) in 2020/2021.

Household and Environment
Most households live in improved housing, with male-headed households (92.2 percent) slightly ahead of female-headed ones (90.3 percent).

Electricity (66.9 percent) is the main source of lighting, with kerosene as a secondary option with two thirds (67.8 percent) of male headed

households and 65.1 percent of female headed households. For cooking, only 20.8 percent of male-headed and 20.5 percent of female-headed households use clean energy.

Water Usage about 92.6 percent of households used improved drinking water sources, with urban households having better access (97.0 percent) than rural (88.2 percent). Nine in ten households of both females headed household (93.3 percent) and male headed household (92.3 percent) used improved source of water for drinking.

In sanitation, about nine out of ten (89.9 percent) of households use improved toilet facilities, with 90.5 percent of male headed household and 88.4 percent of female headed households. urban households (98.0 percent) having better coverage than rural (82.0 percent).

In the waste disposal: 37.5 percent of households have regular waste collection, while 25.8 percent rely on burning waste. E-waste is mostly mixed with regular refuse (75.0 percent).

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of Gender Issues

In 2015 the United Nation General Assembly agreed and adopted the resolution for the Agenda 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)). The resolution, among others, states that 'realizing gender equality and empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress'. To implement this, the goal and targets for the gender issues have been set with robust gender indicators for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) as the sole custodian of statistics in Zanzibar has been continuing to improve data collection from surveys, censuses and routine data as well as report writing and data dissemination to users. The improvement made on timely data collection, accessibility and availability of gender statistics for planning purposes.

The institutional and technical capacities to produce gender statistics within the OCGS were substantially strengthened. In addition to that capacity has been provided to users and producers of gender statistics on production, data collection and dissemination. Apart from that, Gender Statistics Technical Committee was updated. The platform is an opportunity to discuss gender statistics among the Committee members. The members are from OCGS, Sectoral Ministries, Civil Society Organizations and Local Government Authority.

Assessment made by OCGS in collaboration with UN Women in 2023 came up with program known as "***Making Every Women and Girl Count in the Product and Use data to monitor the SDGs in Zanzibar".*** The program

is supporting the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs through better production and use of gender statistics with the following outcomes:

i. Creation of an enabling policy environment for gender statistics;
ii. Data production on gender issues; and
iii. Increased access and use of gender statistics by stakeholders.

The main purpose of data production on gender issues is to reduce data gaps and increase the availability of the Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators with detailed disaggregation from previously conducted census (PHC, NSCA), surveys (HBS, TDHS-MIS, THIS, FSEES and ILFS), as well as the use of official statistics from routine data. The derived indicators will respond to international, regional and national demands on gender statistics, particularly Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) and SDGs.

1.1 Main Objective

The main objective of the report is to generate and compile Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) indicators for reporting on the SDGs, ZADEP and other development agenda, which will ultimately reduce the existing data gap.

1.2 Scope and Approach

Data was carried out for 54 international gender indicators (where data permitted), across six thematic areas: Poverty and Hunger; Health; Education; Gender Based Violence and Empowerment; Decent Work; and Household and Environment. The exercise involved gathering existing data from the census, surveys report and administrative data, when data are not readily available from the reports, reprocessing of indicators from dataset was

done. Proxy indicators were produced when actual SDGs indicators data were not available.

1.3 Key Concepts and Definitions

To help users understanding the context in which data were collected, and subsequently analyzed to produce the desired information, key concepts and definitions used for the indicators are defined here under. Note that the concepts and definitions cited here were picked from the Compendium 2022, published by the OCGS.

GENERAL TERMS

Population: Is a totality of all units of interest in a study or investigation at a given time and a given area.

Proportion: Is a special type of ratio in which the denominator relates to the entity being referred to in the numerator, plus another entity (entities).

Rate: The amount, quantity, or frequency by which a certain event or occurrence happens usually expressed as the number of times that it happens for every thousands of the total population that is being considered or studied.

Ratio: The relationship between the number, size, amount, or degree of two or more similar things or quantities which is indicated by the quotient of one thing or quantity divided by the other.

Percent: Is computed by multiplying the numeric value of the ratio by 100.

Sex: Is the category in which a person is grouped in reference to their reproductive functions, that is male and female

POVERTY AND HUNGER

Poverty: The deprivation of well-being. Households or individuals are in a state of poverty if they do not have enough resources to meet their basic needs.

Income: Is all receipts (in cash and in kind) in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or transfer earnings e.g. inherited wealth, donations etc.

Expenditure: Is a consumption which includes all cash expenditure on goods and services incurred by the household and establishment for consumption purposes.

Poverty line: Is the cost of consumption plan needed to acquire just sufficient nutrients. It is the cost needed to obtain a basic diet for the main age, gender, and active groups and then multiplying that cost by a factor to provide for necessities.

Food Poverty: Is the level at which household total spending is used to meet their needs for food. It is also often referred to as the extreme poverty line. Individuals who fall below this level are classified as extremely poor.

Basic needs Poverty: Is the minimum resources necessary for long-term physical well-being in terms of consumption of goods. Poverty lines are then defined as the amount of income required to satisfy those needs.

HEALTH

Birth Attended by Skilled Health Profession: As an accredited health professional such as midwife, doctor or nurse who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal pregnancies, child birth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complication in women and newborns.

HIV Prevalence: Is the proportion of living persons in a population who are living with HIV at a specific point in time.

Unmet need for family planning:
Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhea and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether, but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhea and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted

EDUCATION

Enrolment: Is the pupils who were admitted/re-admitted and fully recorded in the school's register at the beginning of the first term. It includes all those pupils whose names appear on the school register (including repeaters and those temporarily absent)

Completion Rate: Is the total number of pupils/students enrolled in a final grade of given level of education expressed as a percentage of the school-age population of that grade.

Literacy: The ability of a person to write meaningfully and read with understanding in Swahili or English. A person who cannot write meaningfully and read with understanding in Swahili or English is considered to be illiterate.

Numeracy Rate: Is the percentage of pupils who can use numbers, make additions, subtraction, simple multiplication and simple division.

GENDER EQUALITY

Women Empowerment: Is a process of women taking control over their own life in pursuing their own goals, according to their own choices and values, so as to develop self-determination, self-reliance, and to gain recognition and influence in society

Physical Violence: Includes pushing, shaking, or throwing something to women; slap, twist women arm or pull her hair; punch with something that could hurt; kick, drag, or beat up; try to choke or burn on purpose; threaten or attack with a knife, gun, or any other weapon.

Emotional/ psychological violence says or do something to humiliate women in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm her or someone close to her; insult or make her feel bad about herself

Sexual Violence: As physically force to have sexual intercourse and perform any other sexual acts against someone without your consent.

Gender Based Violence: Is any act or conduct, which directly inflicts on a person physical, sexual or mental suffering via threat, coercion or other means; aimed at intimidating, punishing, humiliating, undermining security or self-respect; satisfying sexual desire; or weakening physical or mental capacity of an individual because of her or his gender. For example, sexual harassment, wife-battering, sexual abuse of girls and boys, female genital mutilation, female infanticide, abortion, enforced prostitution, women and girls trafficking, and pornography.

DECENT WORK

Informal Employment
Informal employment comprises a total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in the formal sector, informal sector, or households, during a given reference period. Workers in informal employment are categorized into different employment status including own-account workers, employers, contributing family workers and waged workers.

Employed Person: Means a person aged 15 years and above who during the reference period performed an economic activity for at least one hour for payment in cash or in kind or other income or did not work but had a job or an enterprise, a business from which they were temporally absent due to leave, illness,

full paid maternity leave, bad weather strike or similar reasons. It includes paid employed and self employed

Cash Earnings: Refers to the remuneration in cash paid to employees, for time worked or work done before any deductions are made, such as employers' contribution to social security fund or pension.

Unemployed Persons: Are all persons aged 15 years and above, who during the reference period, were without work (i.e. we're not in paid employment or self-employment); currently available for work (i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment); and seeking work (i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

Labour Force: Is the sum of the number of persons who are employed and the number of persons who are unemployed.

Child Labour: As work that deprives children aged 5-17 years from their right to enjoy their childhood and places them in work that is harmful to their physical and or mental development.

INCOME
Income Per capita
Per capita income is the average income per person in a given time period usually one year.

Average Household Income
Is the measure of the average amount of money earned per household.

AGRICULTURE
Is an economic activity mainly involved in the cultivation of crops, rearing of livestock, aquaculture, fishing and forestry activities to sustain and enhance human life.

Average Household Agricultural Income
Is the measure of the average amount of money earned from agricultural activities per household.

Agricultural Land
Is land used for agricultural purposes. It consists of cropland, pasture land and grazing land.

Agricultural Population
Is defined as individuals dependent on agriculture, hunting, fishing, and forestry for their livelihood.

HOUSEHOLD AND ENVIRONMENT
Housing: Refers to the usage and possibly construction of shelter as living spaces, individually or collectively.

Household: Is the concept based on arrangements made by persons, individually or groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living.

Head of household: Is one of the members of the household recognized or acknowledged as head of the unit by other members of the household unit either by virtue of age or social standing in the household, or by himself (or herself) if living alone. Other Information: The head has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs. However, in cases where such authority and responsibility are not vested in one person, it may be necessary to try and identify the head of the household.

Sources of drinking water: Are categorised into improved and unimproved sources. Improved sources of water include piped water, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, and bottled water, carts with small tank/drum and tanker truck. On the other hand, unimproved sources include unprotected dug well, unprotected spring and surface water.

Waste disposal: Is collection, processing and recycling or deposition of waste materials of human society. Waste materials are either in form of liquid or solid and the effect of their components may be either hazardous or inert on health and environment.

Electronic waste: Refers to electronic products that are unwanted, not working and nearing or at the end of their useful life. Electronic waste are products that have exhausted their utility value through either redundancy, replacement, or breakage and include goods such as computers, televisions, radios, cell phones, copiers, fax machines, refrigerators, washing machines and microwaves.

CHAPTER TWO: POVERTY AND HUNGER

2.0 Introduction

Poverty and hunger are common themes addressed at global, regional, and national forums, particularly in developing countries. This chapter focuses on five key areas: poverty status, social protection, asset ownership, reducing inequality, and access to public transport. In analysing these, GEWE indicators from administrative data and the 2019/20 Household Budget Survey have been reprocessed. Similarly, the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2021–2026 aims to promote growth and economic transformation through the blue economy, with a focus on reducing poverty, accelerating inclusive economic growth, and ensuring shared benefits among its people.

2.1 Poverty Status

Poverty is defined as the deprivation of well-being. Households or individuals are in a state of poverty if they do not have enough resources to meet their basic needs. One way to measure poverty is by using the poverty line; a person is considered poor if his or her consumption or income level falls below a minimum level necessary to meet their basic needs. The list of basic needs commonly includes food, water, sanitation, clothing, shelter, healthcare and education. Poverty status under this section is measured using basic needs and food poverty.

According to Target 1.2 of the 2030 Agenda (Sustainable Development Goals - SDG 2030), there is a need to reduce by at least half, the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, as defined by national standards. The macroeconomic targets as outlined in ZADEP 2021-2026 aimed to reduce basic needs poverty from 25.7 percent in 2019/2020 to 17.0 percent by 2025/26, and food poverty from 9.3 percent in 2019/2020 to 6.0 percent by 2025/26.
The indicators of concern are the following:
- SDG Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population below the national poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

- SDG Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

2.1.1 Basic Needs Poverty[1]

The percentage of population who are under basic needs poverty decreased from 30.4 percent in 2014/2015 to 25.7 percent in 2019/2020. There is no significant difference between men (25.5 percent) and women (25.8 percent) in 2019/2020 whereby similar situation is also observed in urban and rural areas as shown in figure 2.1 and figure 2.2.

Geographical wise, the proportion of population under basic needs poverty in rural areas (33.7 percent) is twice higher compared with urban areas (15.5 percent) in 2019/20. A similar situation is also observed for men and women. The difference in poverty status between men and women in urban areas was 0.8 percent while in rural areas was 0.4 percent.

Figure 2.1: Proportion of Population below National Basic Need Poverty line by Sex, 2014/15 and 2019/20

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

Figure 2.2: Proportion of Population below National Basic Need by Location and Sex, 2019/20
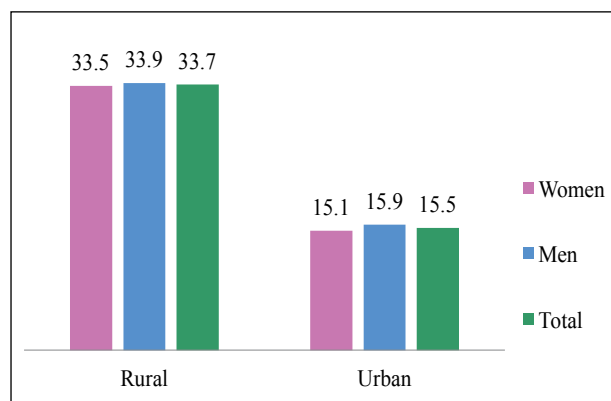
Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

The figure 2.3 below shows that the percentage of population below basic needs poverty differs across age groups. Most of age groups portray women are poorer than men. The highest proportion of poverty for women is observed in the age group 10-14 years while for men is observed in the age group 50-54 years. The proportion of poverty for children under 15 years old lie between 9.8 percent and 15.4 percent for girls while for boys the poverty is between 7.7 percent and 11.2 percent. The data further show that the proportion of poverty for children under five years old is higher among girls (9.8 percent) than boys (7.7 percent) figure below explain the results. The proportion of poverty for older aged 70 and above is higher among women than men.

Figure 2.3: Proportion of Population below National Basic Need Poverty by Age and Sex, 2019/20

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

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1   Basic Needs Poverty is based on national poverty line of TZS 66,313 per month as of 2019/20.
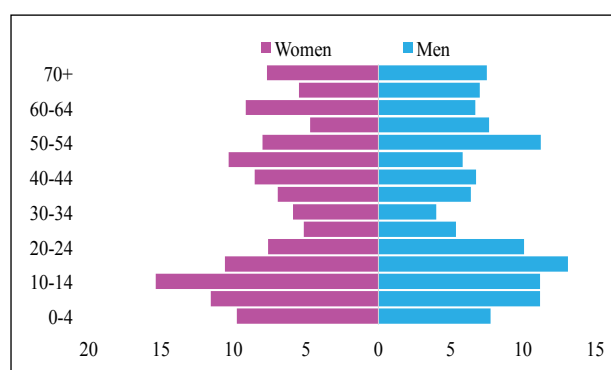
The Figure 2.4 shows that basic needs poverty varies between districts. All Pemba Districts and Kaskazini B District reported the poverty of men above the national level (25.5 percent). The proportion of poverty for women in all Pemba Districts is above the national level. With the exception of Kaskazini A and Kaskazini B where the poverty is higher among men than women, all remaining district have higher poverty among women than men. Micheweni District have the highest proportion of men (44.7 percent) and women (51.3 percent) who are under basic need poverty while Magharibi B District has the lowest proportions for both men and women.

The Figure 2.5 further shows that with the exception of Kaskazini A and Kaskazini B Districts where the percentage of population under basic need poverty increased in 2019/2020 compared with 2014/2015, remaining districts show the decrease of poverty in 2019/2020 compared with 2014/2015. The 2019/20 Household Budget Survey reveals that, there is some improvement within five years for population living under basic needs poverty. Although Micheweni District has the highest proportion of population living under basic needs poverty in 2019/2020, the district recorded the highest decrease of poverty by 20.9 percent from 69.0 percent to 48.1 percent. This decrease of poverty resulted by efforts that were made by the government to improve the standard of living of population in Micheweni.

Figure 2.4: Proportion of Population below National Basic Need Poverty by District and Sex, 2019/20

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

Zanzibar Gender Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals
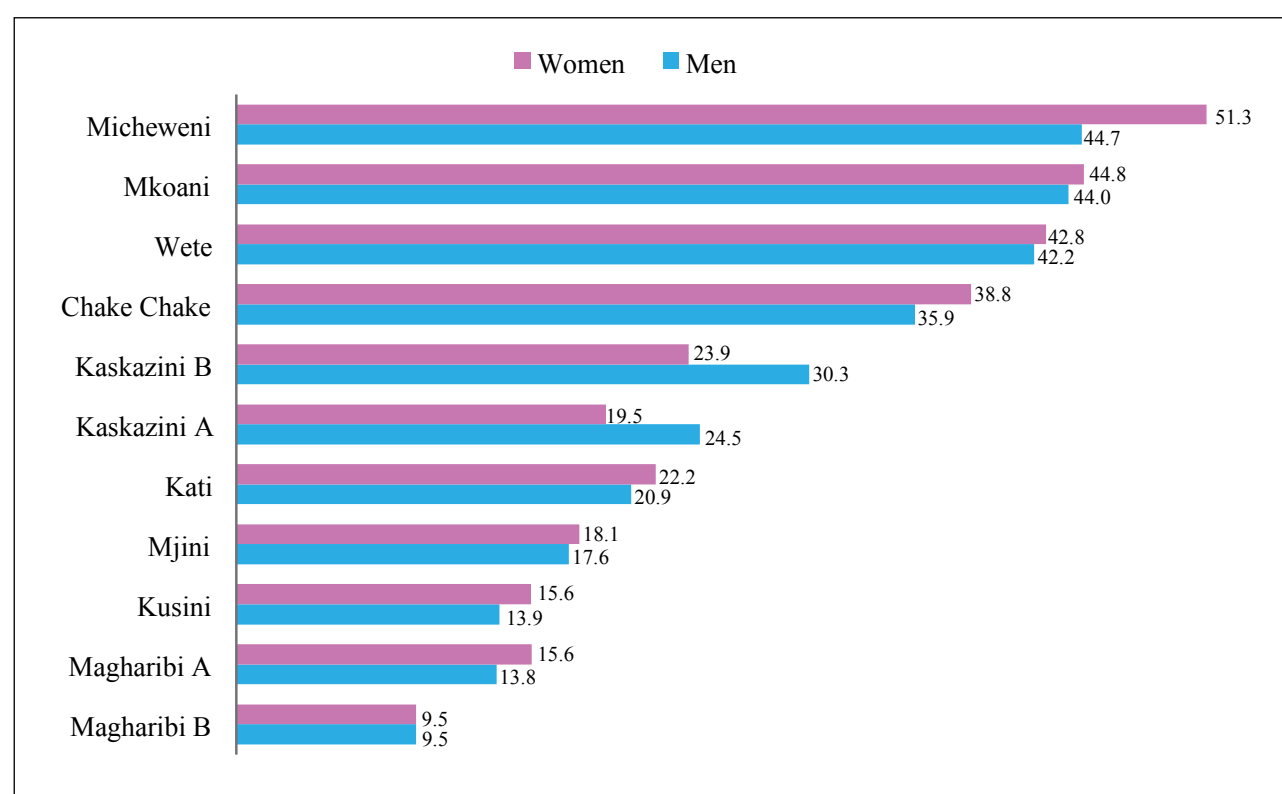
Figure 2.5: Proportion of Population below National Basic Needs Poverty by District, 2015 and 2019/20
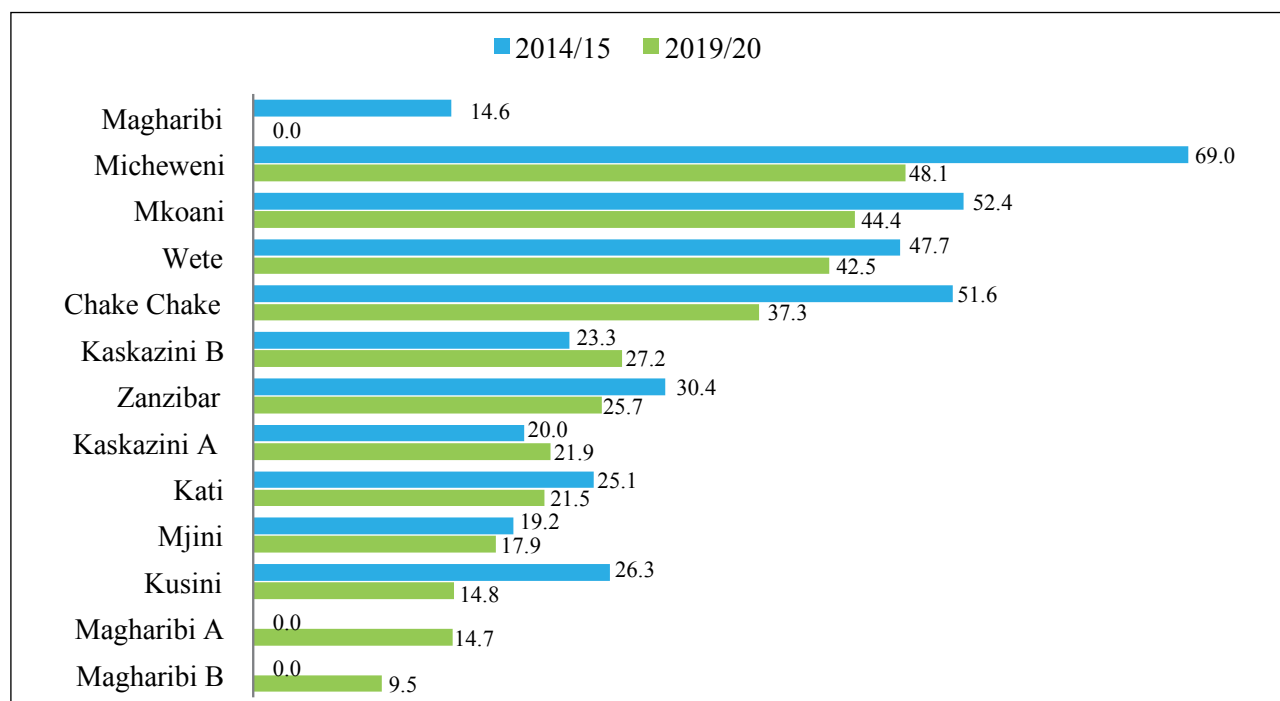
Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

The data suggest that there is a relationship between poverty and employment status of individuals, as employment status directly affects income levels, which then impact poverty. Employment provides persons with the primary means of earning an income. Those who are unemployed or underemployed (working part-time or in low-paying jobs) are more likely to fall below the poverty line because their income is insufficient to cover basic needs like food, housing, healthcare, and education. On the other side, stable employment with good payment usually makes individual out of poverty.

Table 2.1 shows that 43.7 percent of population who are working on own-farm are living under basic needs poverty with proportionately higher among women (48.6 percent) than men (40.0 percent). The data further show that Self-employed with Employees persons and unpaid household helper in business are less likely living under basic needs poverty compared with other types of employment status.

Table 2.1 Proportion of Population below Basic Need Poverty by Employment Status and Sex, 2019/20

Employment Status	Basic Needs Poverty (Percentage)		
	Women	Men	Total
Employee	6.7	17	12.6
Self Employed with Employees (Non-Agriculture)	2.6	2.9	2.8
Self Employed Without Employees (Non-agriculture)	26.4	27.2	26.9
Unpaid Household Helper in Business (Non-agriculture)	3.1	2.2	2.6
Unpaid Household Helper in Agriculture	12.6	10.7	11.5
Working on own farm	48.6	40	43.7
Total	22.4	21.9	22.1

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

Poverty impedes socio-economic development. There is a close association between levels of education and poverty. Education plays a great role in breaking poverty cycle. Usually, persons with higher level of education often lead to better employment opportunities and higher incomes. The data shows that the population with no education are more likely to live under basic needs poverty than other levels of education with higher proportion among men (42.9 percent) than women (37.5 percent). Persons who achieved secondary education and above are less likely living under basic needs poverty. Generally, the findings show that the more educated persons are less likely living under basic needs poverty as indicated in Figure 2.6 and Table 2.2.

Figure 2.6: Proportion of Population below National Basic Need Poverty by Education Level and Sex, 2019/20
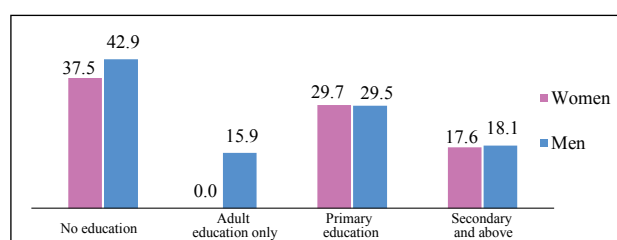
Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

Table 2.2: Proportion of Population below National Basic Need Poverty by Education and Sex, 2014/15 and 2019/20

Year	Sex	No educa- tion	Adult education only	Primary education	Secondary education and above
2019 /20	Women	37.5	0	29.7	17.6
	Men	42.9	15.9	29.5	18.1
2014 /15	Women	33.5	18.8	31.8	19.0
	Men	35.6	27.4	36.0	19.8

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

The results in Figure 2.7 show that the difference in levels of basic poverty for those with disability (26.2 percent) is only marginally higher than those without (25.6 percent). The data shows there is no significant difference for persons with ability who are living under basic needs between women (26.6 percent) and men (25.5 percent).

Figure 2.7: Proportion of Population below Basic Need Poverty by Disability Status and Sex, 2019/20
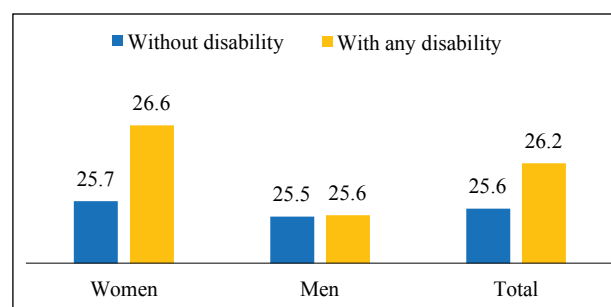
Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

2.1.2 Food Poverty[2]

Food poverty refers to inability to access or afford sufficient and nutritious food to maintain a healthy life for a human being. The proportion of population that are below national food poverty line slightly decreased from 10.8 percent in 2014/2015 to 9.3 percent in 2019/2020. The proportion of population below food poverty in rural areas (12.7 percent) is more than two times higher than in urban areas (4.9 percent). There is no significant difference between men and women who are below the food poverty in rural and urban areas as shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Proportion of the Population Below the Food Poverty Line level by Location and Sex, 2019/20 and 2014/15

Year	Sex	Location		
		Rural	Urban	Total
2019/20	Women	13.0	5.3	9.5
	Men	12.4	4.6	9
	Total	12.7	4.9	9.3
2014/15	Women	14.9	4.3	10.2
	Men	16.4	4.7	11.3
	Total	15.7	4.5	10.8

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey 2019/20

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2   Food Poverty is based on national poverty line of TZS. 47,541 per adult equivalent per month as of 2019/20.

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A Among children (0-17 years), food poverty rates are especially alarming, affecting 11.9 percent of girls and 10.9 percent of boys. When considering youth under the international definition (15-24 years), men (9.2 percent) have a slightly higher food poverty rate than women (8.7 percent), while the national youth definition (15-35 years) shows the opposite trend, with women (5.6 percent) slightly more affected than men (5.0 percent). In the working-age population (15-64 years), 8.0 percent of women and 7.2 percent of men face food poverty, and among adults (18+ years), the rates are nearly equal at 7.1 percent for women and 7.3 percent for men. The elderly (65+ years), food poverty rates remain at 7.1 percent for women and 7.3 percent for men (Table 2.4)

Table 2.4: Proportion of the Population Below the Food Poverty Line, by Age Group and Sex; 2019/20

Special Age Groups	Women	Men	Total
0 - 17	11.9	10.9	11.4
18+	7.1	7.3	7.2
15 - 24	8.7	9.2	8.9
15 - 35	5.6	5.0	5.3
15 - 64	8.0	7.2	7.6
65+	7.1	7.3	7.2

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

Food poverty shows considerable variation across districts in Zanzibar. Kusini district has the lowest level of food poverty, with a rate of 1.7 percent, while Mkoani has the highest level at 19.4 percent, over eleven times the level of Kusini. Notably, women experience higher food poverty rates than men across most districts, with exceptions in Kati and Mjini districts, where men have slightly higher rates as shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5:Percentage of the Population Below the Food Poverty Line by District and Sex, 2019/20

District	Food Poverty		
	Women	Men	Total
Kaskazini A	4.2	6.1	5.1
Kaskazini B	6.2	7.7	7.0
Kati	7.3	4.7	6.0
Kusini	2.2	1.3	1.7
Magharibi A	6.1	5.3	5.7
Magharibi B	5.4	4.8	5.1
Mjini	1.8	2.2	2.0
Wete	17.5	16.8	17.1
Micheweni	19.1	18.1	18.7
Chake Chake	20.4	17.6	19.0
Mkoani	20.6	18.1	19.4

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

Table 2.6 shows that food poverty among the population was 7.1 percent for the employed, followed by unemployed population at 9.0 percent, whereas only 9.7 percent of the inactive population were in food poverty. In this category, 7.3 percent of employed men were in food poverty compared to 6.9 percent of women. About 13.9 percent of unemployed men were in food poverty compared to 7.3 percent of women. The proportion of inactive population is slightly higher for men (10.6 percent) than women (9.3 percent).

Table 2.6: Proportion of the Population Below the Food poverty line by Employment Status and Sex, 2019/20

Employment Status	Food Poverty		
	Women	Men	Total
Employed	6.9	7.3	7.1
Unemployed	7.3	13.9	9.0
Inactive	9.3	10.6	9.7

Source:2019/20 Household Budget Survey

The data in Table 2.7 show that the proportion of population who achieved secondary education and above are less likely to be under food poverty (5.5 percent) while non-educated are more likely to be under food poverty with 16.2 percent.

Table 2.7: Proportion of the Population Below the Food Poverty Line, by Level of Education and Sex, 2014/15 and 2019/20

Level of education	2019/20			2014/15		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
No education	15.8	16.9	16.2	12.2	13.1	12.6
Adult education only	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	5.3	5.7
Primary education	12.0	11.6	11.8	10.8	14.8	12.9
Secondary and above	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.5

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

The Figure 2.8 show that proportion of people with disability who are below food poverty is 9.3 percent in 2019/2020 with no significant difference between women (9.6 percent) and men (9.0 percent). The current proportion of food poverty slightly decreased from 10.8 percent in 2014/2015.

Figure 2.8: Percentage of the Population Below the Food Poverty Line, by Disability Status and Sex, 2014/15 and 2019/20
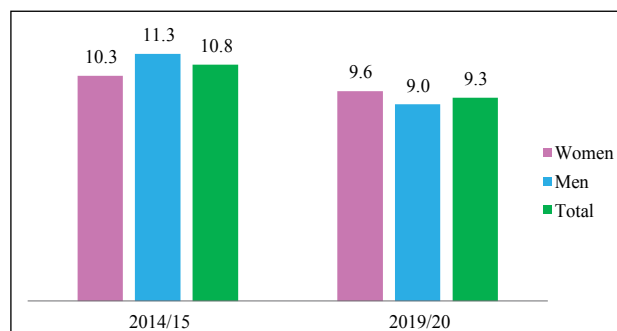
Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

2.2 Social Protection

Social protection in Zanzibar plays a critical role in reducing poverty and addressing gender disparities. It includes cash transfer programs, social insurance, health coverage, and labour market policies aimed at protecting vulnerable populations, particularly women, children, and the elderly.

SDG Indicator 1.3.1 focuses on the proportion of the population covered by social protection systems Social protection is not limited to protection through social security funds, but also covers individuals cared for in special premises for older persons and vulnerable children.

This section addresses one indicator under Goal 1 of SDGs.
• **SDG Indicator 1.3.1:** Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable.

Table 2.8 shows that the number of Orphans in orphanage centres recorded in 2023 is 384 which is a decrease of 12.1 percent from 437 in 2022. The number of Elders in Elderly care Centre increased by 13.6 percent from 59 in 2022 to 67 in 2023.

Table 2.8: Number of Orphans and Elders in Care Centre by Sex; 2019-2023

Centre	Sex	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Orphan-age Centre	Boys	196	264	205	160	358
	Girls	188	173	132	98	110
	Total	384	437	337	258	468
Elderly care Centre	Men	40	22	42	74	71
	Women	27	37	29	60	55
	Total	67	59	71	134	126

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2023

The chat below indicates that the proportion of people with disability varies across district. Kaskazini 'A' District has high proportion of women (21.1 percent) and men (19.0 percent) with disability, followed by Mjini District (13.8 percent of women and 13.6 percent of men). While Wete and Micheweni have the least proportion of people with disability for both women and men.

Figure 2.9: Number of Registered people with Disabilities by District in 2023
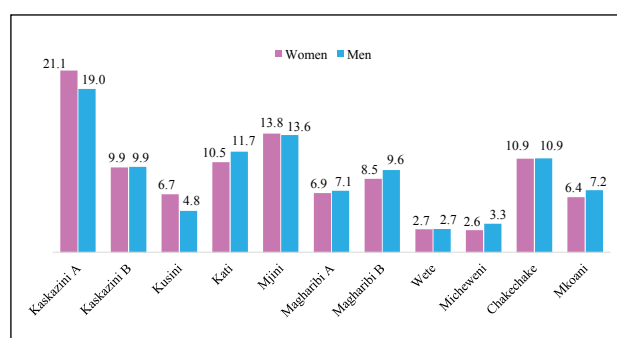
2.3 Asset Ownership

Asset ownership is one of the modalities that influences the poverty status and economic welfare of an individuals. This is mainly because assets can be used to access loans, generate income and can be mobilized to protect households against unforeseen socio-economic shocks. This indicator is also used to measure the gender parity index and to identify any differences between men and women related to the control of assets. In this section, only durable assets with high values, such as houses, and land will be analysed.

The SDGs indicator responsible for this is.

• **SDG Indicator 1.4.2:** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.

Land tenure is the legally or customarily defined, among people, as individuals or groups, with respect to land. Rules of tenure explain how property rights of male and female to land are allocated within societies. The access is granted to rights to use, control, and transfer land, as well as associated responsibilities and restraints. In simple terms, land tenure systems determine who can use what resources for how long, and under what conditions. In Zanzibar, all land is considered public land and is owned by the President, meaning individuals can only

hold a "Right of Occupancy" which grants them the right to use the land, not outright ownership; foreigners can only acquire land through leasehold interests, essentially leasing the land while owning the structures built on it.

The table 2.9 reveal notable differences in household ownership by gender across locations and districts. Majority of men (78.9 percent) in rural areas own dwelling compared with only 18.1 percent of women. In urban areas, men still have a higher ownership (70.2 percent) compared to women (24.9 percent), though the gap is smaller than in rural areas.

Men are predominantly the owners of the dwellings across the districts, with the highest percentage in Kaskazini B (84.6 percent) and the lowest in Mjini (63.9 percent). Conversely, women have the highest percentage of ownership in Mjini (30.0 percent) and the lowest in Kaskazini B (14.4 percent). Urban areas generally show a higher percentage of women ownership compared with rural areas.

Table 2.9: Percentage of Household Dwelling Ownership by Location, District and Sex, 2019/20

Background Characteristic	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Don't know
Location				
Rural	18.1	78.9	2.8	0.2
Urban	24.9	70.2	4.4	0.5
District				
Kaskazini A	19.6	79.5	0.9	0.0
Kaskazini B	14.4	84.6	0.7	0.3
Kati	18.2	78.0	3.7	0.0
Kusini	20.6	76.9	2.5	0.0
Mjini	30.0	63.9	6.1	0.0
Magharibi A	22.8	75.1	2.1	0.0
Magharibi B	20.7	75.7	3.2	0.4
Wete	18.6	75.3	5.6	0.5
Micheweni	19.8	74.4	5.8	0.0
Chake Chake	15.3	78.3	4.2	2.2
Mkoani	18.5	79.7	1.2	0.6

Table 2.10 show that about two thirds (67.5 percent) of men have the sole secure rights over the use of agricultural land compared with 23.5 percent of women. It is interesting to note that nine percent of women and men have jointly secure rights to agriculture land, a sign of continued involvement of women in ownership of assets. Men have higher proportion of owning agricultural land compared with women in both rural and urban.

The proportion of men owning agricultural land significantly increased in both rural and urban from 50.6 percent and 48.9 percent to 67.4 percent and 67.7 percent respectively in 2019/20. In contrast, the proportion of women in rural area show insignificant change between two surveys while in urban areas, the proportion decrease from 25.9 percent in 2014/15 to 21.6 percent in 2019/20. Overall, the proportion of men owning agricultural land increased sharply, while women experienced minimal changes, leading to a wider gender gap across both rural and urban areas in 2019/20.

Table 2.10 Proportion of population with secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; 2014/15 and 2019/20

Year	Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
2019/20	Women	24	21.6	23.5
	Men	67.4	67.7	67.5
	Both Sexes	8.6	10.8	9
2014/15	Women	24.8	25.9	20
	Men	50.6	48.9	59.1
	Both Sexes	24.5	25.3	20.9

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

Age-sex differentials with regards to secure rights over the right of agricultural land. The data suggests that almost three out of four men (73.5 percent) aged 25-39 years have the highest proportion of agricultural land ownership while women aged 60 years and above have the highest proportion (31.8 percent). The ownership of both sexes is higher (11.8 percent)

for persons aged 25-39 years. The trend shows that men ownership over agricultural land is higher among men than women across all age groups as shown in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11 Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by Age Group and Sex.

Age groups	Women	Men	Both
18+	21.6	69.3	9.1
18 - 24	31.3	57.1	11.5
18 - 35	15.2	72.9	11.9
18 - 64	19.7	71.4	8.9
65+	32.1	57.7	10.3

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

District wise, data in Figure 2.10 show that ownership of agricultural land or with secure rights varies across districts. Men have higher proportion of ownership over agricultural land than women across all districts in Zanzibar. The highest proportion of men who owns or with secure right of agricultural land is observed in Magharibi 'A' District (84.5 percent). In contrast, women have the highest proportion in Kaskazini 'A' District (40.9 percent). The data further show that Mjini District has the highest proportion of jointly ownership (22.4 percent) compared with other districts.

Figure 2.10: Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by District and Sex, 2019/20

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

Zanzibar Gender Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals
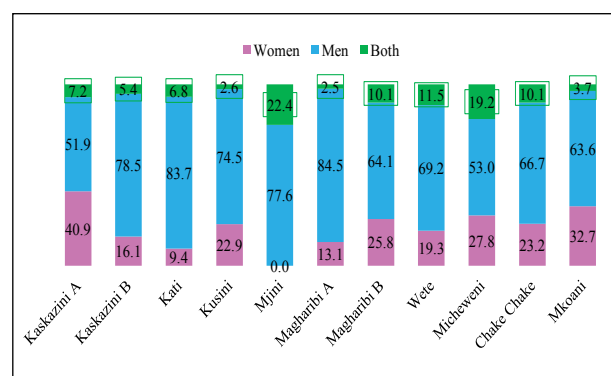
2.4 Ownership of Mobile Phone

Zanzibar has made strides towards becoming a knowledge-based society, with progress in building a new-generational air and fibre optic backbone network, including government offices. Meanwhile, broadcasting has evolved through digitalisation and direct-to-home services on top of existing licensed private radio and television stations. Additionally, mobile phone technology and utilisation have both grown in recent years, with increases in the number of service providers, users and mobile service products (Zanzibar Development Vision 2050)

- **SDG indicator 5.b.1:** Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex.

The results show that the proportion of men owning mobile phones is higher (93.6 percent) than 90.1 percent of women. Generally, men are more likely to own mobile phones (92.5 percent of rural and 95.0 percent of urban) than women (86.7 percent of rural and 93.8 percent of urban).

The proportion of individuals who own mobile phones varies across regions. The proportion of individuals who own mobile phones is higher among men than women across all regions. Mjini Magharibi Region (94.5 percent) has the highest proportion of women who own mobile phones while Kusini Unguja Region (97.6 percent) has the highest proportion of men who own mobile phones (Figure 2.11 and Figure 2.12).

Figure 2.11: Proportion of Individuals who Own Mobile Phone by Sex and Location, 2019/20
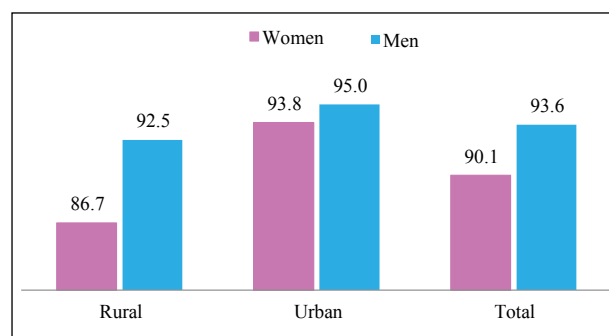
Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

Figure 2.12: Proportion of Individuals who own Mobile Phone by Sex and Regions, 2019/20
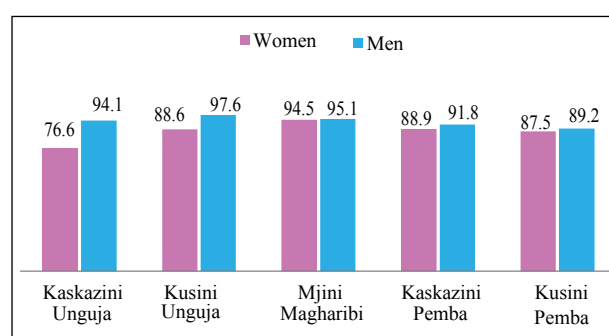
Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

2.5 Reducing Inequality

Since 1964, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar undertook several initiatives to improve the welfare and standard of living of the population. These efforts include the construction of roads, schools across all areas, distribution of electricity, water infrastructures and essential medicines to all health centres in urban and rural areas.

Moreover, the Government has provided many economic opportunities to youth for promoting economic development, including scholarships, youth loans, and entrepreneurial training/skills to increase their earnings and enhance their standards of living.

- **SDGs Indicator 10.2.1:** Proportion of people living below 50.0 percent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities.

This indicator has used the same information used for measuring poverty. The population living below the median national income (i.e. 50.0 percent) is a useful indicator for monitoring the level and trends in social inclusion, relative poverty and inequality within a country.

The results from 2019/2020 indicate that Wete District has the highest percentage of women (72.9 percent) and men (84.5 percent) living below the median income. In contrast, Kusini District has the lowest proportion of both women (51.2 percent) and men (63.2 percent) who are living below 50 percent of medium income. Generally, the results show that the proportion of population who are living below 50 percent of medium income is higher among women than men across all districts (Figure 2.13).

Figure 2.13: Proportion of People Living Below 50 percent of Median Income by District, 2019/20
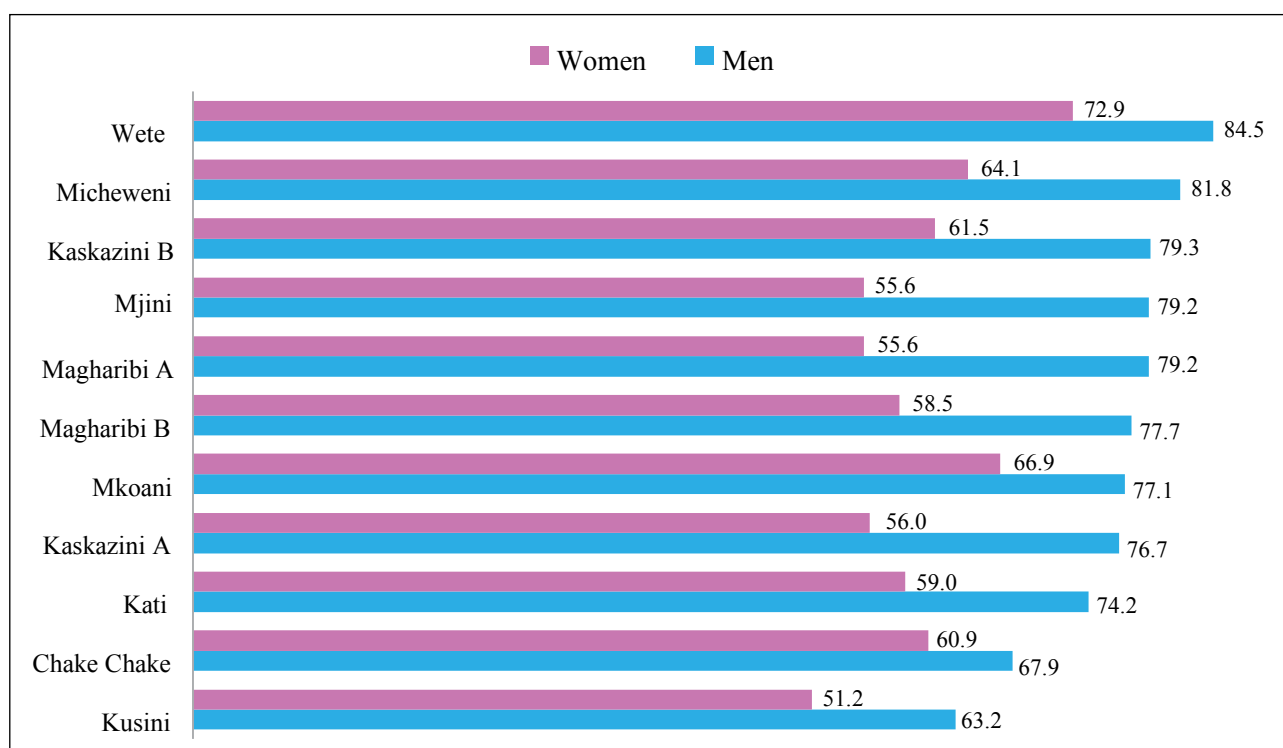
Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

CHAPTER THREE: HEALTH

3.0 Introduction

Zanzibar's health sector has been undergoing transformative changes aimed at improving the well-being of her population. With a focus on strengthening health systems and aligning with national development goals. Significant efforts have been made to address critical health challenges, enhance service delivery, and promote better health outcomes. This report reviews the progress made toward achieving key health indicators, while also identifying areas where more attention is needed to meet set targets.

This section presents the status of gender priority indicators through the following sections:
i.   Reproductive and child health,
ii.   HIV, and
iii. Adolescent fertility.

3.1 Reproductive and Child Health

This section addresses two indicators of SDGs; namely:
*   **SDG Indicator 3.1.2**: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.
*   **Proxy Indicator:** Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (aged15-49).

• **SDG Indicator 3.7.1:** Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

Results show that 89.2 percent of all births in Zanzibar are attended by skilled health personnel. Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest proportion (97.1 percent) of deliveries attended by skilled personnel followed by Kusini Unguja Region (93.9 percent) while Kaskazini Pemba Region has three quarters (76.1 percent) attended by skilled personnels. (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel by Region, 2022
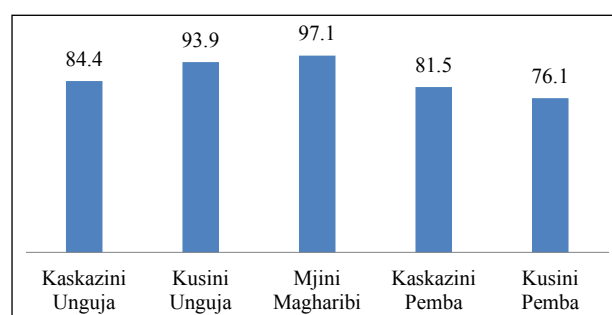
Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022

Figure 3.2 reveals that the proportion of births attended by skilled personnels highly increased and reach maximum point of 70.4 percent in 2021, then decline to 66 percent in 2022 and maintained the same proportion in 2023. The rise in 2021 indicates some improvements in access to skilled birth attendance in 2021, but sustainability could not be maintained in subsequent years.

Figure 3.2: Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel from 2020 to 2023
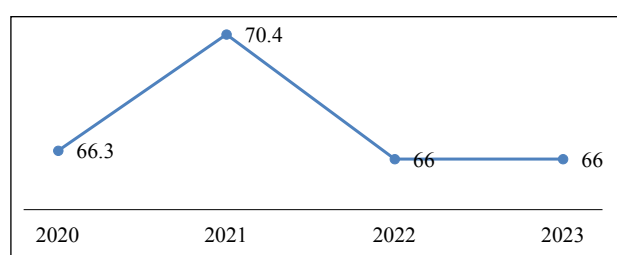
Source: Health bulletin, 2023

3.1.1 Needs for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods

•   **SDG Indicator 3.7.1:** Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

This indicator provides information of proportion of women who;

(1)   are not pregnant not postpartum amenorrhoea fecund and want to postpone their next birth for two or more years or stop childbearing altogether, but are not using any modern contraceptive method,
(2)   have a mistimed or unwanted pregnancy,
(3)   are postpartum amenorrhoea and their last birth in the last two years was mistimed or unwanted

The need for family planning among currently married women ranges between 14.2 percent in Kusini Unguja Region to 31.5 percent in Kusini Pemba Region. In all five regions, family planning satisfaction for spacing is higher than for limiting births (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Proportion of Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (aged 15–49 years) who need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods by Region
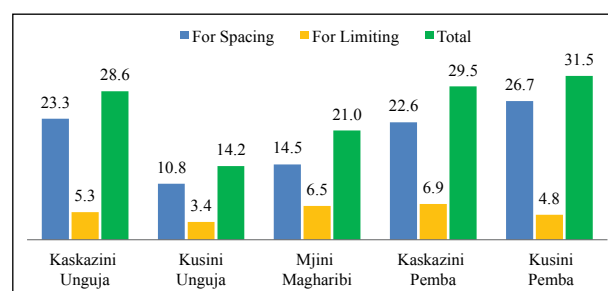
Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022

The data shows that Kusini Unguja Region recorded the highest need for family planning (43.1 percent), followed by Mjini Magharibi Region (32.3 percent) while Kaskazini Unguja Region recorded the lowest (18.7 percent). Just above one third (36.3 percent) of women aged 15-49 years in Kusini Unguja Region needed family planning method for spacing of child which is the highest compared with other regions. Interestingly, there was low demand for family planning for limiting children across all regions (figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Proportion of Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (aged 15 – 49 years) who have their Needs for Family Planning Satisfied with Current Methods, by Region
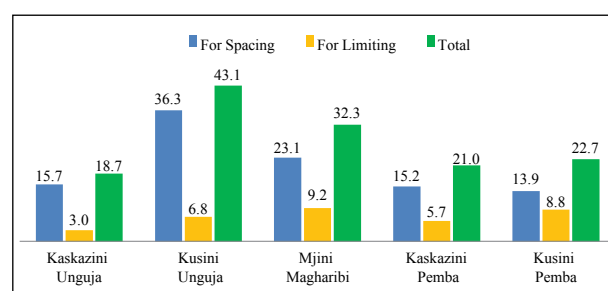
Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022

There are remarkable variations of the level of satisfaction with modern methods of family planning between regions where Kusini Unguja Region recorded the highest (46.4 percent)

Zanzibar Gender Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

while Kaskazini Unguja Region recorded the lowest (19.8 percent) as shown in Figure 3.5.

Figure 3.5: Proportion of Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (aged 15 – 49 years) who have their Needs for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods, by Region
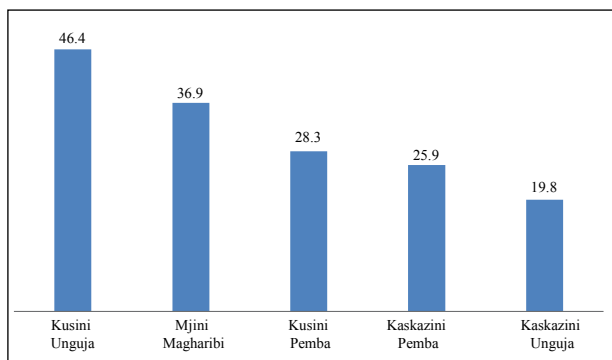
Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022

Further analysis of the family planning acceptance rate by district reveals that most districts show an increase in 2023 compared to the previous year, except for Chake Chake and Mjini Districts. Chake Chake district experienced a dropping of more than two percent (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6: Family planning acceptance rate among new users by Districts, 2021– 2023
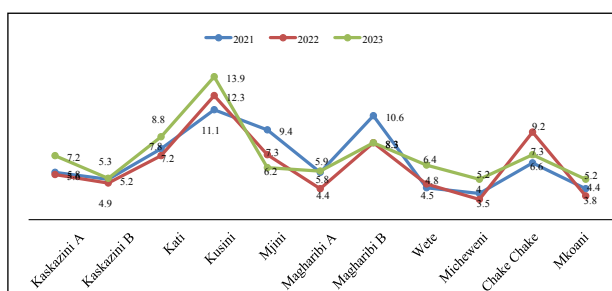
Source: Health bulletin, 2023

3.2   Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Incidence and Prevalence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) are crucial health indicators. They are also important monitoring tools in the Zanzibar gender equality indicators framework.

The SDGs indicators to this are:

• **SDG Indicator 3.3.1:** Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected populations, by sex, age and key populations.

• **Proxy Indicator:** Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15-49 years, by sex and selected demographic characteristics

The figure 3.7 shows that women are significantly more in Kaskazini (2.1) and Kusini Unguja (1.8) Region, while other regions have lower or balanced numbers of men and women.

Figure 3.7: Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15-49 years, by sex and location; 2022-2023
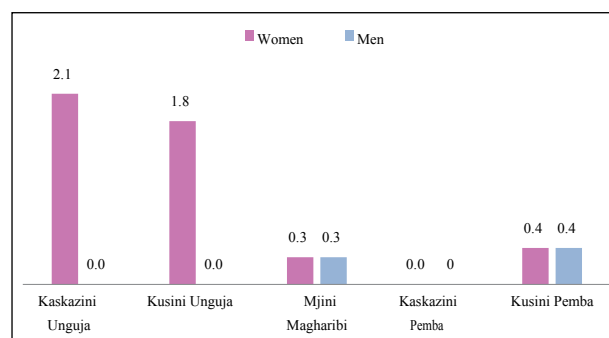
Source: Tanzania HIV Impact Survey 2022-2023

The figure 3.8 show that women are more in Kaskazini and Kusini Unguja, while men are mostly absent there. Other regions have smaller and more balanced numbers, with Kusini Pemba having the most men (0.6).

Figure 3.8: Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15 years and older, by sex and location; 2022-2023

Source: Tanzania HIV Impact Survey 2022-2023

CHAPTER FOUR: EDUCATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of gender issues in the education sector. It presents disaggregated statistics which explore and provide statistics that drive gender inequalities and differentials. Data present statistics in all education levels namely: Pre-primary; Primary; Secondary; Vocational Training and Higher Education levels.

This section presents the status of gender priority indicators through the following sections:
* Enrolment in Organized Learning Institutions
* Literacy
* Access to Services

4.1 Enrolment in Organized Learning Institutions

According to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Net Enrolment refers to enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. ZADEP key Indicators refer to *Increase basic education Net Enrolment Ratio from 85.7 percent in 2019 to 90 percent in 2025.*

4.1.1 Net Enrolment

The data reveals that the net enrolment rate for girls in pre-primary school in 2023 was 68.6 percent, slightly higher than that of boys at 66.0 percent, the trend suggests that the pre-primary net enrolment rates for both girls and boys have varied between 2021 and 2023, as depicted in Figure 4.1.
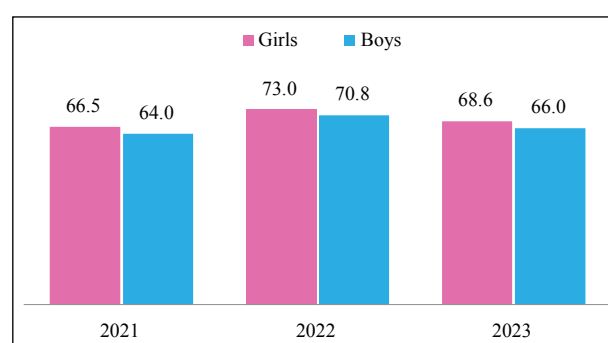
Figure 4.1: Net Enrolment Rate by Sex in Pre-primary School; 2021-2023

The results show that there is no significant difference between the net enrolment rate for primary school in 2023 for girls (86.6 percent) and boys (86.9 percent). The trend shows that the primary net enrolment rates for both girls and boys have been decreasing for three consecutive years from 2021 to 2023 as shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Net Enrolment Rate by Sex in Primary School; 2021-2023
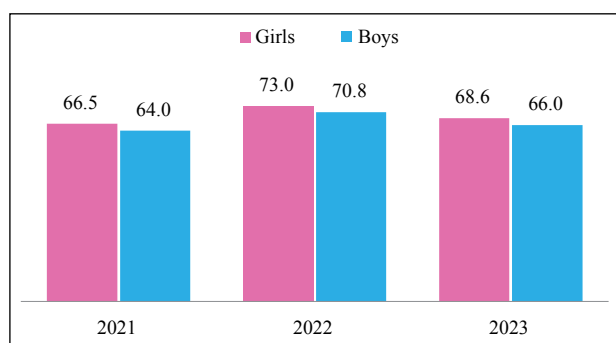
Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

The results show that there is no significant difference between the net enrolment rate for Secondary school in 2023 for girls (46.3 percent) and boys (36.6 percent). The trend reveals that the secondary net enrolment rates for both girls and boys have varied over the three consecutive years from 2021 to 2023, as shown in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3: Net Enrolment Rate by Sex in Secondary School; 2021-2023
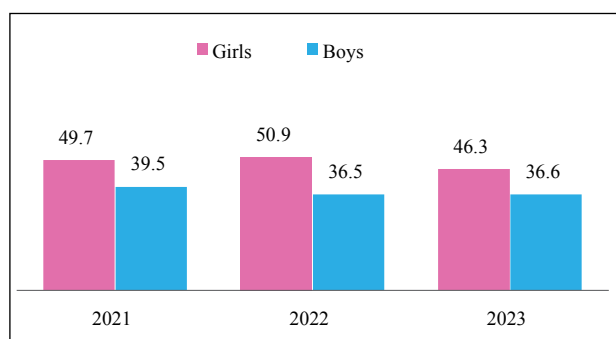
Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Vocational Training Authority provides vocational occupation according to the needs of society and economy of the country. ZADEP key Indicators refer to *Increase proportion of student enrolled to vocational training directly from secondary school by 70 percent in 2025.*

The results show that almost four out of ten (38.9 percent) women students were enrolled in vocational training in 2023 which is lower compared with 61.1 percent of men students.

The results further show that within five years, the enrolment rate of students in vocational training is lower among women than men. Despite the low enrolment of women, their enrolment rate has been increasing for three consecutive years (2020 – 2022), while that of men has been decreasing for the same period (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Students Enrolled in Vocational Training by Sex in 2019-2023
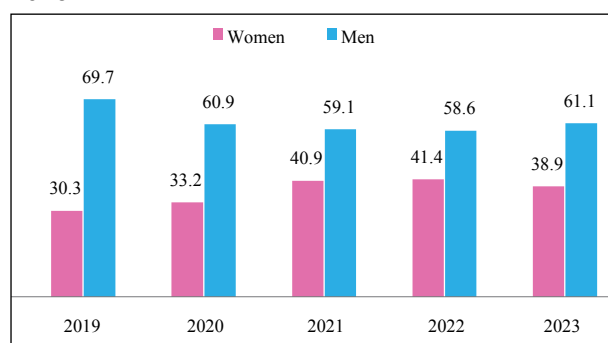
Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

The results show that in 2023, the highest percent of men at vocational centres were enrolled in Motor Vehicle, Welding and Fabrication, and Auto Electrical Installation courses, it was also noted that Tailoring having the lowest enrolment for men at 13.9 percent. Conversely, the majority of women enrolled in Tailoring (86.1percent), followed by Front Office (77.5 percent), while the least number of women enrolled was in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning 2.1 percent, as shown in Figure 4.5

Figure 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Students Enrolled in Vocational Training by Sex and Courses in 2023

Course	Women	Men
Auto electrical installation	0.0	100.0
Welding and febrication	0.0	100.0
Motor vehicle	0.0	100.0
Masonry and bricklaying	1.8	98.2
Refrigeration and air condition	2.1	97.9
Electrical installation	7.8	92.2
Electronics	12.8	87.2
Capentry and joinery	20.8	79.2
Plumbing and pipe fiting	31.5	68.5
Agro mechanic	31.8	68.2
Fishing	38.5	61.5
Food production	59.4	40.6
Painting and decoration	62.5	37.5
Livestock keeping	68.8	31.3
Food and beverage service	69.6	30.4
ICT	71.0	29.0
Agriculture	74.8	25.2
Front Office	77.5	22.5
Tailoring	86.1	13.9

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

4.1.2 Participation Rate

Participation Rate of Children age 5 years one year before the official primary entry age.

Generally, the participation rate of children age 5 years one year before the official primary entry age was higher for girls for three consecutive years 2021 to 2023. The participation rate of children age 5 years one year before the official primary entry age in 2023 is slightly higher for girls (78.0 percent) than boys (76.1 percent) as shown in Figure 4.6.

Figure 4.6: Participation Rate in Pre-primary by Sex, 2021-2023

Year	Girls	Boys
2021	76.0	73.6
2022	75.3	72.8
2023	78.0	76.1
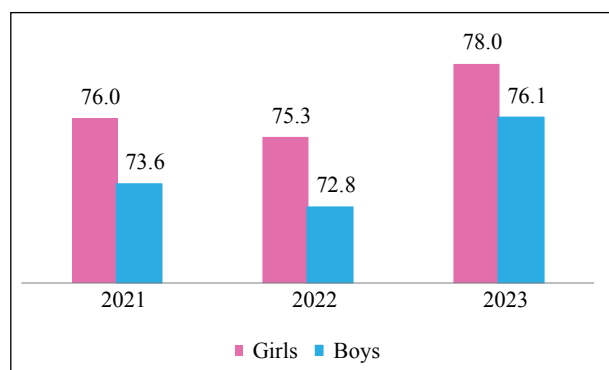
Youth in formal education refers to individuals within the standard age range for primary, secondary, or higher education who are enrolled in established, organized educational systems like schools, colleges, or universities.

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This group participates in structured learning programs that adhere to a set curriculum, usually offered by public or private institutions.

Non-formal education and training is defined as any organized and sustained learning activities that do not correspond exactly to the above definition of formal education. Non-formal education may therefore take place both within and outside educational institutions and cater to individuals of all ages. Depending on national contexts, it may cover educational programmes to impart adult literacy, life skills, work-skills, and general culture.

- **SDG indicator 4.3.1:** Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex.

Table 4.1 indicates that the total participation rate of youth in formal education in 2019/2020 was 94.9 percent with proportionately slightly higher among men (96.0 percent) than women (93.9 percent).

It was also noted that total Participation rate of Youth in Non-Formal education was 0.1 percent, Men reported 0.2 percent while there is no Women participation rate in non-formal education. Moreover, the total participation rate of Youth in Training was one percent, with men were more likely to participate in training than women (1.0 percent and 0.9 percent) as shown in Table 4.1

Table 4.1 Participation Rate of Youth Aged 15-35 in Formal and Non-Formal Education and Training by District, 2019/2020

	Formal			Non-Formal			Training			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Kaskazini A	105.0	97	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	95.5	97.4	96.6
Kaskazini B	94.9	97	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	95.4	97.7	96.6
Kati	95.9	94	95.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	97.7	96.4	96.9
Kusini	98.0	98	98.1	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	98.5	99.0	99.2
Mjini	96.0	99	97.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	97.3	99.8	98.5
Magharibi A	94.0	96.0	94.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	96.2	98.0	97.0
Magharibi B	96.6	96	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	98.1	98.4	98.2
Wete	88.8	96	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9	96.3	92.3
Micheweni	84.0	89	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.0	88.8	86.4
Chakechake	94.5	98	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	95.3	98.7	96.9
Mkoani	87.5	94	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	87.8	93.6	90.4
Total	93.9	96	94.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	94.8	97.3	96.0

Households Budget Survey 2019/20

4.1.3 Parity Indices in Education

Parity indices are ratios of the indicator value for one group relative to the other. A value of exactly one (1) indicates equal representation between the two groups. Values bigger or smaller than one indicates disparities in either one or the other direction.

- **SDG indicator 4.5.1**: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.
- **Proxy indicator**: Parity indices (female/male and disability status data become available) for some education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.

Parity Indices were greater than one in pre-primary and secondary education, implying that more female students than male students were enrolled at these levels in 2023. The trend show that a similar situation was observed between 2019-2022. In contrast, with exception of the year 2020, whereby the parity index for primary was greater than one, the remaining years recorded the parity indices of less than one, indicating that more male students than female students were enrolled during those years.

The finding show that parity indices in secondary school are the highest compared with other level of educations in all five years (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Gender Parity Index in Pre-Primary, Primary and Ordinary Secondary School 2019-2023
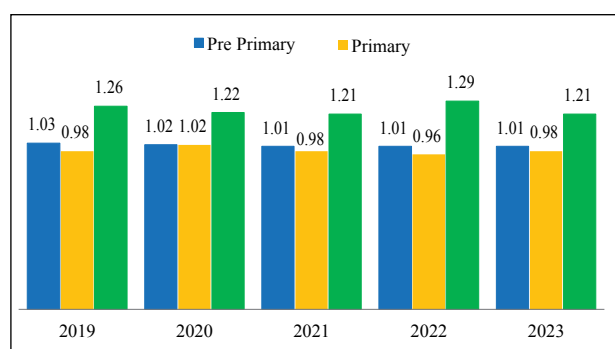
The findings further show that the gender parity index for both Form V and Form VI is greater than one, indicating more female students than male students were enrolled in 2023. The similar situation is observed for the remaining years, except for the year 2022 where the parity index for form V is less than one. The trend show that gender parity index of Form V increased for two consecutive years (2020-2021). In contrast, the gender parity index for form VI has been unstable within the five-year (2019-2023) as indicated in Figure 4.8.

Figure 4.8: Gender Parity Indices in Secondary Advance Level, 2019-2023
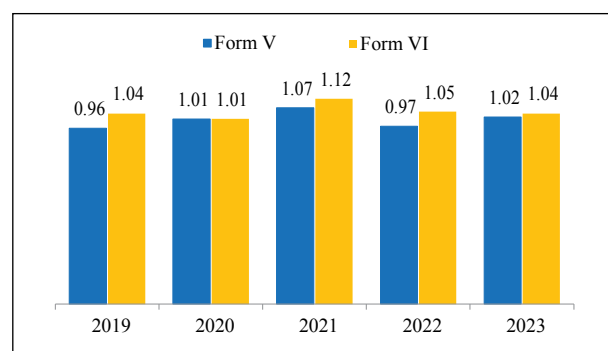
Figure 4.9 indicating more female students than male students were enrolled all years in higher education level. The finding also shows that there were large disparities between the two sexes. The index has been increasing for two consecutive years from 2019 to 2021.

Figure 4.9: Gender Parity Index of Higher Education, 2019/20-2020/23
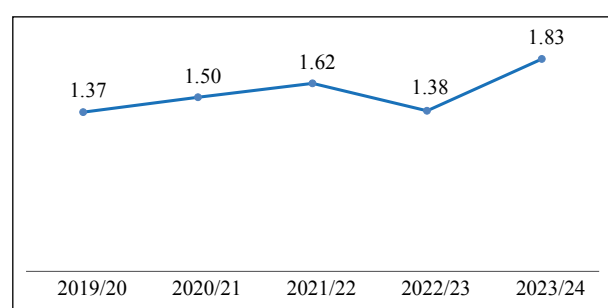
The gender parity index (GPI) of students with disabilities attending educational institutions was 0.71 in pre-primary, 0.96 in primary, and

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1.94 in secondary education in 2023. The GPI for secondary education is nearly two, implying that the number of enrolled female students with disabilities was almost twice as high as that of male students with disabilities in 2023 (Figure 4.10).

Figure 4.10: Gender Parity Index of Students with Disability by Level of Education, 2021-2023
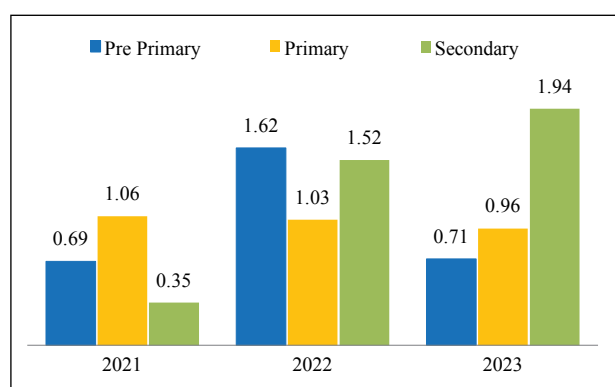
4.2 Literacy

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write a simple text with an understanding in a language. It encompasses a range of skills, from recognizing words and understanding text for interpreting and analysing written material. Literacy goes beyond basic reading and writing; it also includes the ability to understand, communicate, and use language in various forms.

The SDG indicators to measure literacy are:
- **SDG Indicator 4.6.1**: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.
- **SDG Indicator 4.c.1** Proportion of teachers in (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

The primary source of data on literacy is the Household Budget Survey. For a person to be classified as literate, she/he must know how to read and write, even in short sentences in English, Kiswahili or both languages.

Almost nine out of ten (87.4 percent) of individual aged 15 years and above are literates with proportionately higher among men (91.3 percent) than women (83.9 percent). The highest literacy rate is observed among youth (15- 24 years). The findings show that literacy rate decreases with the ages. The findings further show that 86.5 percent of the population is numerate, men having a higher percentage 88.0 percent than women 84.8 percent. (Table 4.2 and Figure 4.11).

Table 4.2 Proportion of Person Achieving at Least a Fixed Level of Proficiency in Literacy and Numerous by Age and Sex; 2019/20.

Age Group	Literacy			Numerous		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
15-19	96.9	95.5	96.2	78.8	81.6	80.6
20-24	94.0	95.2	94.5	87.5	86.3	86.8
25-29	94.5	91.7	93.3	79.4	85.0	82.0
30-34	91.1	93.2	92.0	86.5	89.0	87.5
35-39	86.8	91.1	88.7	92.5	88.0	90.3
40-44	75.3	90.7	82.8	90.5	92.6	91.6
45-49	74.7	90.8	82.6	88.0	92.2	89.9
50-54	74.3	91.4	82.2	86.1	92.8	89.5
55-59	70.7	92	81.8	81.9	91.0	87.5
60-64	55.6	85.8	73.0	79.5	91.5	85.9
65-69	52.1	87.7	73.3	65.2	91.1	80.3
70-74	29.7	59.7	46.1	76.9	79.9	79.0
75-79	19.7	62.1	39.6	69.4	92.9	88.0
80+	18.9	50.2	30.3	90.5	100.0	94.1
Total Percent	83.9	91.3	87.4	84.8	88.0	86.5

Source: Household Budget Survey,2019/20

Figure 4.11: Proportion of Person aged 15 years and above Achieving at Least a Fixed Level of Proficiency in Literacy and Numerous by Age and Sex; 2019/20
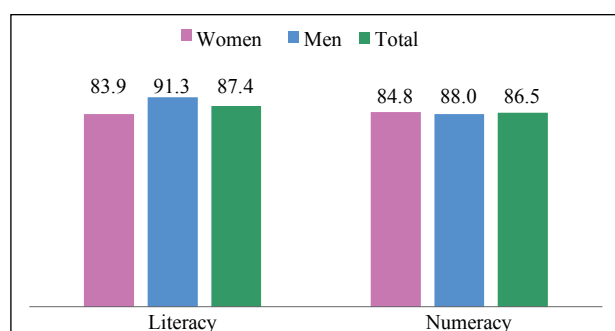
Source: Household Budget Survey,2019/20

4.3 Access to Services

This section identifies the percentage of schools with access to given facilities or services by educational stage (pre-primary, primary and secondary education). Ideally each school should have access to all these services and facilities (electricity, drinking water, single sex sanitation, etc).

Monitoring the extent of schools' access to these key services is crucial to ensure a safe and effective learning environment for all students, regardless of gender. The SDG indicator related to access to basic school facilities is;

- **SDG indicator 4.a.1:** 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) hand washing facilities.
- **Proxy indicator:** Proportion of schools with access to single-sex sanitation facilities

Single Sex Sanitation Facilities.

The findings from Table 4.3 show that 84.1 percent of Pre-primary schools have access to Single Sex Sanitation Facility in 2023, Boys reported higher percentage access to single sex sanitation 87.5 than girls 81.0 percent. The trend shows that the proportion of pre-primary school with access to single sex sanitation facility decreased in 2022 and then increased in 2023.

The results also show that about nine out of ten (92.0 percent) primary schools have access to single sex sanitation facility in 2023 girls recorded percent 92.6 percent slightly higher than boys 91.5. The trend shows that percentage of primary schools with access to Single Sex Sanitation Facility decreased in 2022 and then increased in 2023. The results further show that almost all secondary schools (91.2 percent) have access to water, it was also noted that girls have higher percentage 93.6 percent than boys 88.7 percent. The trend shows that percentage of secondary schools with access to Single Sex Sanitation Facility has been decreasing for two consecutive years from 2021 to 2023 as shown in Table 4.3.

Generally, the proportion of school with access to Single Sex Sanitation Facility is more than 84 percent across all levels. The proportion of school with access to single sex sanitation facility varies between girls and boys in all levels of education

Table 4.3 Proportion of Schools with Access to Single Sex Sanitation Facility by sex, 2021-2023

Sex	Years	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary
Girls	2023	81.0	92.6	93.6
	2022	81.7	88.9	93.6
	2021	84.1	91.3	94.1
Boys	2023	87.5	91.5	88.7
	2022	83.0	89.1	91.6
	2021	91.9	92.0	94.6
Total	2023	84.1	92.0	91.2
	2022	82.3	89.0	92.6
	2021	87.7	91.6	94.3

Source: Education Statistical Abstract 2023

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Higher Education Loan

The data show that within the period of five years, the number of new university applicants who received loans from Zanzibar Higher Education Loan Board is higher among women than men, although the difference is marginal for 2019/2020, 2022/2023 and 2023/2024. Higher differences between men and women new applicants are observed in the Academic year 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 (Table 4.4).

The proportion of applicants who received loans from a total of loan applicant are 48.7 percent and 51.7 percent among women and men respectively. The trend shows that the proportion for both women and men have been decreasing for four consecutive years from 2019/2020 and reach its minimum point in 2022/2023. The highest proportions for both women and men applicants who received loan observed in 2019/2020 where the proportions were 76.6 percent and 76.5 percent respectively (Figure 4.12).

Table 4.4: Number of New University Students Who Applied and Received Loans from Zanzibar by the Higher Education Loan Board by Sex; 2019/20 - 2022/23

Year	Type	Applied		Received Loan	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
2023/2024	New applicants	2,154	2,362	1,114	1,151
	Continuing applicants	1,795	1,840	1,795	1,840
2022/2023	New applicants	2,358	2,454	889	926
	Continuing applicants	-	-	1,447	1,505
2021/2022	New applicants	1,553	1,639	730	796
	Continuing applicants	-	-	1,316	1,673
2020/2021	New applicants	1,257	1,392	908	1076
	Continuing applicants	-	-	1,287	1,439
2019/2020	New applicants	1,240	1,193	949	914
	Continuing applicants	-	-	1,047	1,133

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2023

Figure 4.12 Percentage of University new applicants who Received Loans as a Percentage of Total Applied Applicants from ZHELB, by Sex 2019/20 - 2022/23
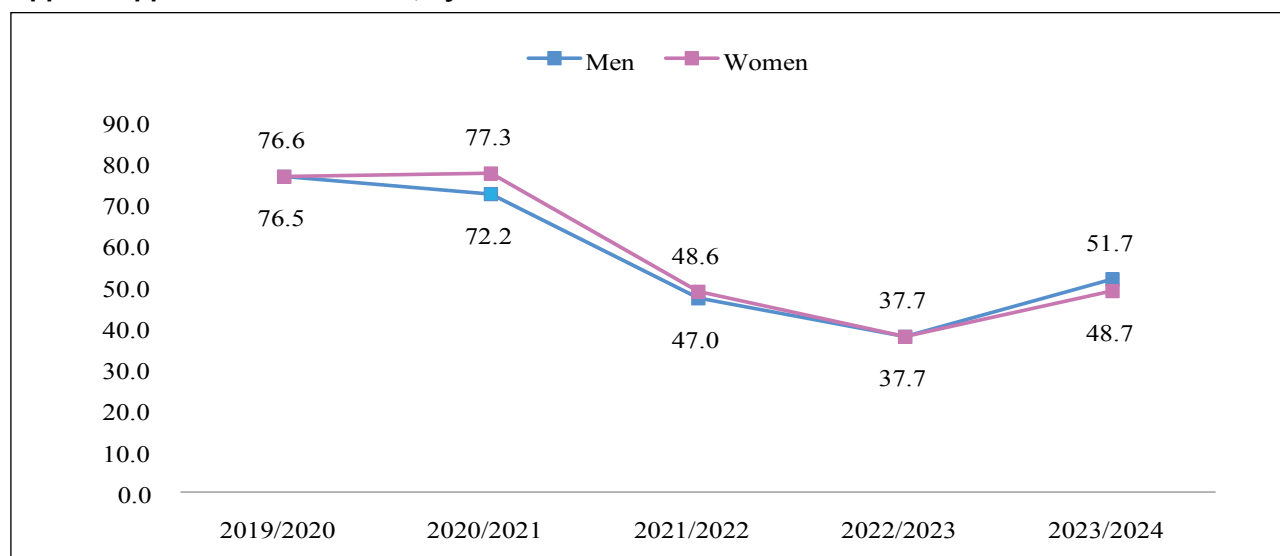
CHAPTER FIVE:
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND EMPOWERMENT
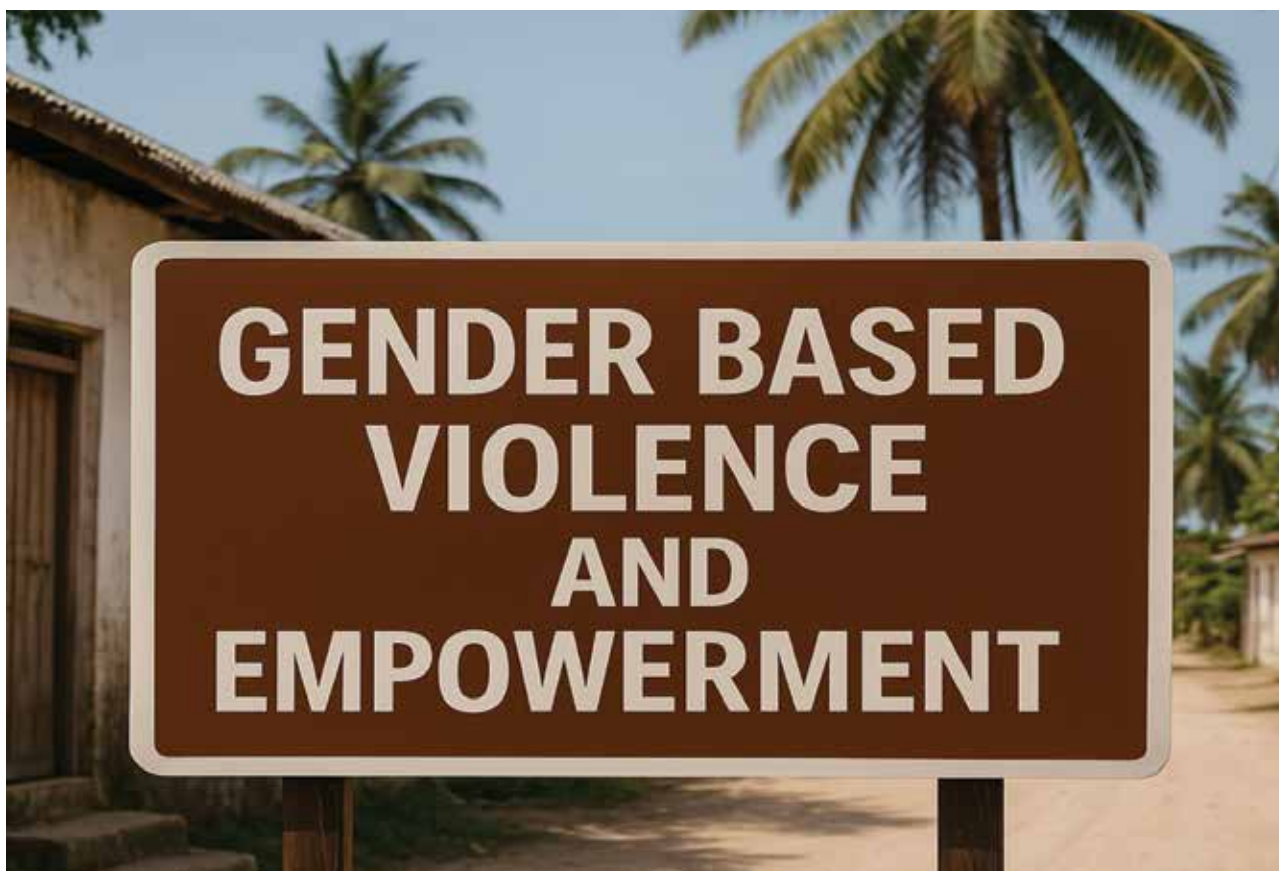
5.0   Introduction

This section explains the gender data, which focuses on indicators based on sustainable development goals, and administrative data. The data are disaggregated by considering different background characteristics.

This section presents the status of gender priority indicators through the following sections:
- Gender-Based Violence
- Women Empowerment

5.1   Gender Based Violence

It is harmful acts committed against a person because of their gender are referred to as gender-based violence (GBV). Although anybody can become a victim of GBV, a violation of human rights frequently takes place

in unequal power dynamics and mostly affects women, girls, and gender minorities (men and boys). This violence can take various forms, including physical, emotional, psychological, and sexual

- **SDG indicator 5.2.1:** Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls, aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.

- **Proxy indicator:** Proportion of ever-partnered women aged 15-49, who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by area.

The findings indicate that emotional/ psychological violence had the highest incidence (12.4 percent) among all the types of spousal violence experienced by ever partnered women in the 12 months preceding the survey. Physical and sexual violence were reported at 9.8 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively (Figure 5.1).

Ever partnered women living in the Kusini Unguja Region have the highest proportion of emotional violence (16.4 percent) compared with women in other regions; while Mjini Magharibi Region had the highest proportion of physical and sexual violence with 13.0 percent and 7.8 percent respectively.

The lowest prevalence of both emotional and sexual violence was found in Kaskazini Pemba Region (7.1 and 0.0 percent, respectively), while the lowest incidence of physical violence (4.0 percent) was reported in Kusini Pemba Region (Figure 5.2).

The proportion of ever- partnered women aged 15-49, who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner in Zanzibar increased in 2022 compared with 2015/2016 (Table 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Proportion of Spousal Violence in the Previous 12 months by Form of Violence, 2022
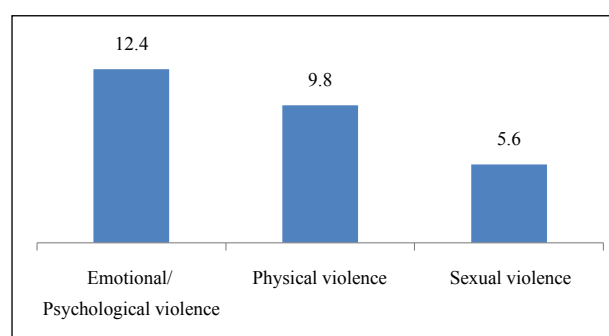
Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022

Figure 5.2: Proportion of Spousal Violence in the Previous 12 months by Regions and Form of Violence, 2022
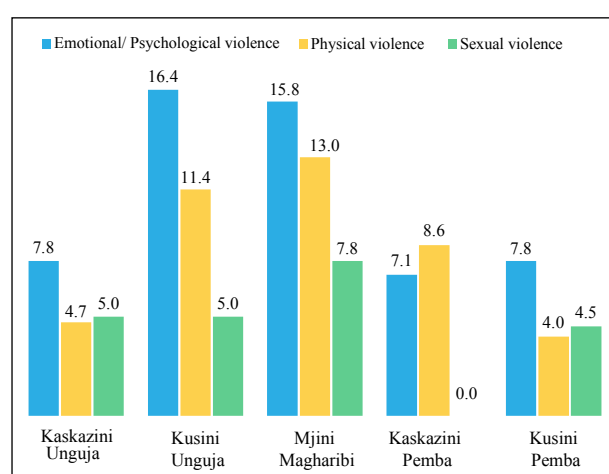
Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022

Table 5.1: Proportion of Spousal Violence in the previous 12 months by Regions and Form of Violence, 2015/16 and 2022

Region	2022			2015/2016		
	Emotional/ Psychological violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Emotional/ Psychological violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence
Kaskazini Unguja	7.8	4.7	5.0	8.3	5.1	4.7
Kusini Unguja	16.4	11.4	5.0	13.7	17.0	6.1
Mjini Magharibi	15.8	13.0	7.8	12.4	11.7	4.3
Kaskazini Pemba	7.1	8.6	0.0	6.9	4.8	2.5
Kusini Pemba	7.8	4.0	4.5	7.2	3.7	4.1
Zanzibar	12.4	9.8	5.6	10.3	8.9	4.3

Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2015/16; and Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022

- **SDG indicator 5.2.2:** Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.
- **Proxy indicator:** Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by region.

The proportion of women who experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in 12 months preceding the survey was 0.8 percent. Sexual violence was more prevalent in Kusini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi Regions each with 1.2 percent, followed by Kaskazini Pemba Region with 0.6 percent. In contrast, no women or girls aged 15-49 years in Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba Regions reported being subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner (Figure 5.3).

The percentage of women who experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate in 12 months before survey decreased to 0.8 percent in 2022 from 2.3 percent in 2015/2016 (Table 5.2).

Figure 5.3: Percentage of Sexual Violence by Persons Other than an Intimate Partner in the Previous 12 months, by regions, 2022
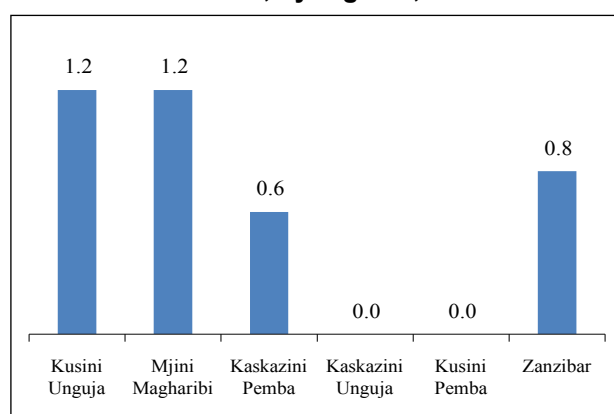
Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Surve, 2022

Table 5.2: Percentage of Sexual Violence by Persons Other than an Intimate Partner in the Previous 12 months, by regions, 2015/16 and 2022

Region	2022	2015/16
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	3.8
Kusini Pemba	0.0	2.4
Mjini Magharibi	1.2	2.1
Kusini Unguja	1.2	2.0
Kaskazini Pemba	0.6	1.8
Zanzibar	**0.8**	**2.3**

Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2015/16; and Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022

- **SDG Indicator 5.6.1**: Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.
- **Proxy Indicator**: Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions in contraceptive use.

Majority of women aged 15-49 years (85.7 percent) make their own informed decisions in contraceptive use. Kusini Unguja Region have the highest proportion of women (92.9 percent) who make their own decision in contraceptive use compared with other regions.

The trend shows that, the proportion of women who make their own decisions in using contraceptive has been increasing between the three years of survey (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions in contraceptive use; 2015/16 and 2022

Region	2022	2015/2016
Kaskazini Unguja	81.9	63.4
Kusini Unguja	92.9	57.0
Mjini Magharibi	85.9	61.9
Kaskazini Pemba	88.4	83.5
Kusini Pemba	81.8	85.7
Zanzibar	85.7	68.8

Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2015/16; and Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022

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Table 5.4 shows that the number of victims of gender-based violence incidences reported in 2023 was 1,959 of which raping victims were the highest accounting for 925 victims followed by assault counted 376 victims of whom 185 were women victims and 191 were men victims. The number of victims has been decreasing for three consecutive years from 2019 to 2021 to reach the minimum point of 1,222 and then increasing for the following two years (2022 and 2023).

Furthermore, the highest increase for gender-based violence victims is observed in 2023(1,959 victims) of whom 1,499 were women victims and 460 were men victims. The number of persons who are raped was recorded as the highest in all five years.

Number of Adult victims reported as subjected to violence in 2023 was 320, of whom 236 were women and 84 were men. Women were most frequently reported as victim of rape (99 cases), while men were most frequently reported as victim of assaults (72 cases) in 2023.

The number of reported women victims fluctuated in 2020 and 2021, then increased for two consecutive years. In contrast, there is no reported men victim between 2019 to 2022 but the year 2023 reported 84 victims (Figure 5.4 and Annex; Table 5.1.2).

Table 5.4: Reported Victims of Gender-Based Violence Incidences by Type of Incidences; 2019- 2023

Year/Sex		Rape	Sodomize	Interference Against Nature	Abduction	Indecent Assault	Assaults	Total
2023	Women	925	-	90	108	191	185	1,499
	Men	-	247	-	2	20	191	460
	Total	925	247	90	110	211	376	1,959
2022	Women	651	-	89	83	113	138	1,074
	Men	-	200	-	1	12	74	287
	Total	651	200	89	84	125	212	1,361
2021	Women	621	-	83	95	107	94	1,000
	Men	-	177		0	7	38	222
	Total	621	177	83	95	114	132	1,222
2020	Women	571	-	46	148	66	285	1,116
	Men	-	102	-	2	8	135	247
	Total	571	102	46	150	74	420	1,363
2019	Women	651	-	8	179	97	187	1,122
	Men	-	157	-	1	7	82	247
	Total	651	157	8	180	104	269	1,369

Note:
For the years 2019-2021 not included the men aged (18+)
- **Rape**: Involves women and girls only
- **Sodomize involves** boys and men
- **Interference against Nature**: Involves women and girls only

Figure 5.4: Reported Victims for Gender Based Violence against Adult (18+ years) by Sex; 2019 – 2023
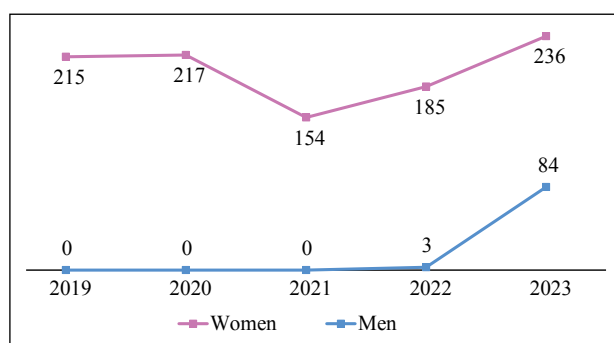
The number of reported children below 18 years victims of gender-based violence was 1,639 in 2023, of whom 1,263 were girls and 376 were boys. The reported number of girls raped were 826 incidences and the reported sodomized boys were 237 incidences. The trend shows that the number of reported girl victims decreased in 2020 and 2021, then increased in 2022 and 2023. Meanwhile, the number of reported boy victims remained unchanged between 2019 and 2020, and increased for two consecutive years (2022 and 2023), Figure 5.5 and Annex Table 5.1.3.

Figure 5.5: Number of Reported Victims for Gender Based Violence against Children by Sex; 2019 – 2023
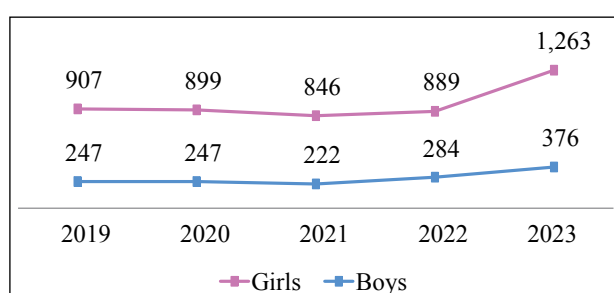
Across the region, Mjini Magharibi Region reported 1,307 victims equivalent to 66.9 percent of all victims in 2023 among them 946 were women and 361 were men victims which is the highest compared with other regions, followed by Kaskazini Unguja Region with 211 victims (10.8 percent) where 184 counted for

women and 27 for men. While Kaskazini Pemba Region reported 135 incidences (6.9 percent), which is the lowest, (105 were women and 30 were men victims).

The number of victims increased by 59.4 percent in Mjini Magharibi Region from 820 in 2022 to 1,307 in 2023. Mjini Magharibi Region reported the highest number of victims for all types of incidences within the two-year period (2021-2023) compared with other regions (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Reported Victims of Gender-Based Violence Incidences by Regions; 2022- 2023

Year	Sex	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
2023	Women	184	117	946	105	147	1,499
	Men	27	22	361	30	20	460
	Total	211	139	1,307	135	167	1,959
2022	Women	93	131	611	139	100	1074
	Men	18	26	209	15	19	287
	Total	111	157	820	154	119	1361

Across age groups, children aged 15-17 years were the most vulnerable reported victims of gender-based violence in 2023, with 822 victims (727 girls and 95 boys), followed by children aged 10-14 years, with 433 victims (316 girls and 117 boys). In contrast, children aged 0-5 years had the fewest reported victims, with 104 incidences (70 girls and 34 boys). The result show that number of victims increase with the age of children (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6: Reported Victims on Gender Based Violence Against Children by Age group; 2023

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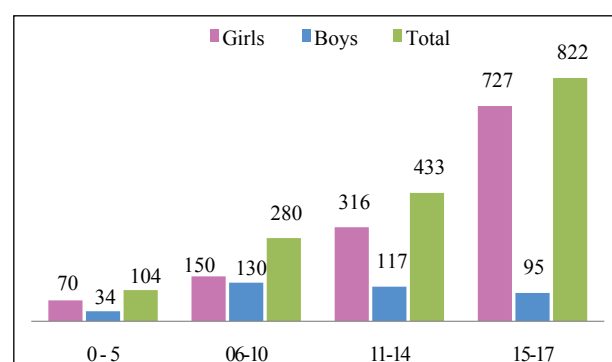
Results from Figure 5.7 depicted that Adults aged 18-29 years were the most frequently reported as victims of gender-based violence with 282 incidences in 2023 compared with other age groups. Women were more vulnerable than men in all age groups.

Figure 5.7: Reported Gender Based Violence Against Adult by Sex and Age group; 2023
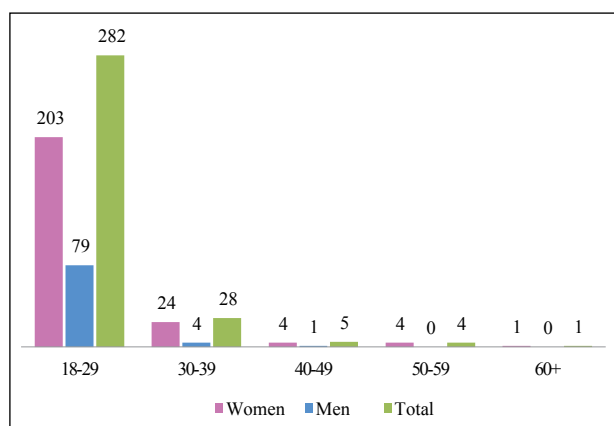
Child Marriage.

The African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child defines child marriage or early marriage as legal marriage carried out below the age of 18 years, before the girl is physically and psychologically ready to shoulder the responsibilities of marriage and childbearing.

SDG Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.

About 1.0 percent of women, aged 20-24, reported to have their first marriage below age 15 and 11.8 percent below the age of 18 (Figure 5.8). The proportion of the women marriage below age 15 years decreased from 3.9 percent in 2015/16 to 1.0 percent in 2022; however, the women marriage below age 18 years also decreased from 14.3 percent to 11.8 percent at the same years (Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.8: Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 years who were married or in a Union Before age 15 and before Age 18, 2022
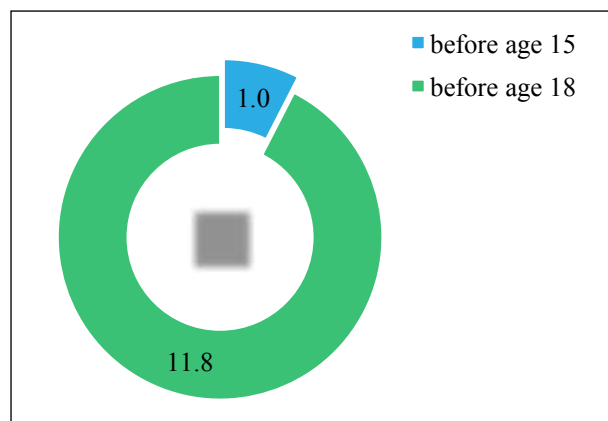
Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022

Figure 5.9: Percentage of Women Aged 20–24 years who were married or in a Union Before age 15 and before Age 18, 2015/16 and 2022
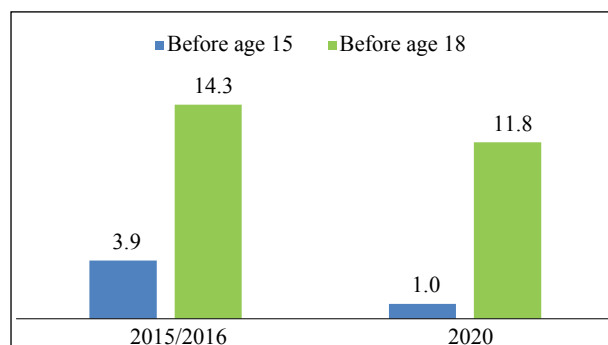
Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2015/16; and Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female genital cutting/mutilation (FGC/M) is also called female circumcision and involves cutting some part of the clitoris or labia, usually as part of a traditional ceremony or rite of passage into adolescence.

- **SDG Indicator 5.3.2:** Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital cutting/ mutilation (FGC/M), by age

- **Proxy indicator:** Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who heard about female genital mutilation/cutting, by region.

The findings indicate a low prevalence of FGC/M in Zanzibar of 0.1 in 2022, however, 89.7 percent of women heard about female circumcision. The highest proportion of women who heard about female circumcision was observed in Kusini Unguja (95.3 percent) followed by Mjini Magharibi with 91.7 percent. While Kusini Pemba Region has the lowest proportion of women (83.6 percent) who heard about female circumcision.

The proportion of women aged 15-49 who heard about the female circumcision increased form 86.8 percent in 2015/2016 to 89.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 5.10).

Figure 5.10: Proportion of Women (Aged 15-49) who heard about Female Circumcision by Regions, 2015/2016 and 2022
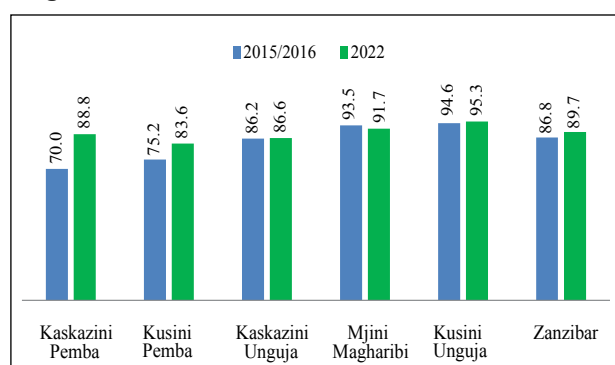
Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2015/16; and Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022

5.2   Women Empowerment

Women empowerment refers to the process of enabling women to gain control over their own lives, make independent choices, and have equal access to opportunities, resources, and decision-making. It's about breaking down societal and systemic barriers that hinder women's ability to achieve their full potential. Empowerment isn't just about women gaining power in a social or economic sense; it's also about self-confidence, autonomy, and the ability to influence their environments.

Women in the House of Representatives

The participation of women in politics is greatly enhanced by affirmative action embedded in the legal framework. To ensure women are involved in decision making, the Zanzibar constitutional amendments of 2010 raised the percentage of special seats for women in the House of Representatives from 30 to 40 percent and target to reach 50 percent by 2030 year.

SDGs indicator 5.5.1(a): Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (House of Representative)

The proportion of women in the House of Representatives almost the same across the periods of the general elections in 2015 to 2020 (36.4 percent and 36.7 percent respectively). However, there are still gender disproportions in the proportion of the seats in favour of women (Figure 5.11).

Figure 5.11: Proportion of Seats at the House of Representatives by Sex, 2015-2023
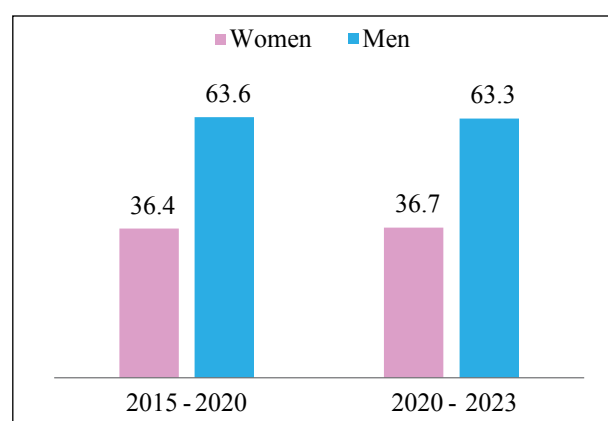
Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2023

Women Leadership in Local Government

Women in leadership is an important and evolving topic that focuses on the increasing presence and influence of women in positions of power and decision-making across various sectors, such as politics, business, academia, and social movements.

- **SDGs indicator 5.5.1(b):** Proportion of seats held by women in Local Government

Distribution of seats held in Local Government at Municipal level shows that women constituted 99 seats of the total Municipal Councils (212 seats) which is equivalent to 46.7 percent in 2023 as shown in Figure 5.12.

Figure 5.12: Proportion of Seats held at the Central Government by Sex, 2023
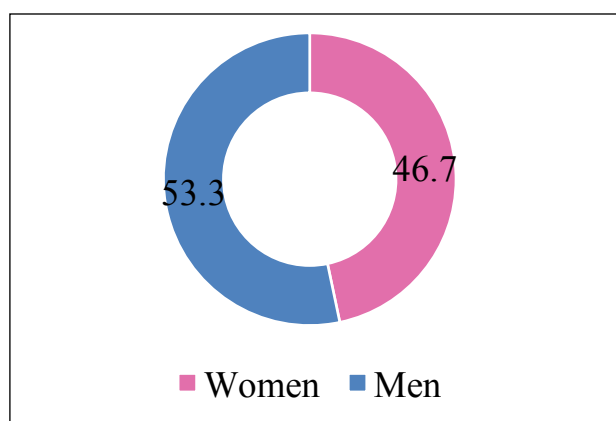
SDGs 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions, 2023

The figure 5.13 shows that the representation of women is relatively low in this high-level decision-making position. One-third (36.7 percent) of the members of the House of Representatives are women compared to the other positions, followed by women in the membership of the revolutionary council with 30.4 percent. Generally, gender imbalance throughout all categories, men dominate the positions, with women consistently making up less than 40 percent. The largest disparity is seen in the Regional Commission (only 20 percent of women).

Figure 5.13: Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions; 2023
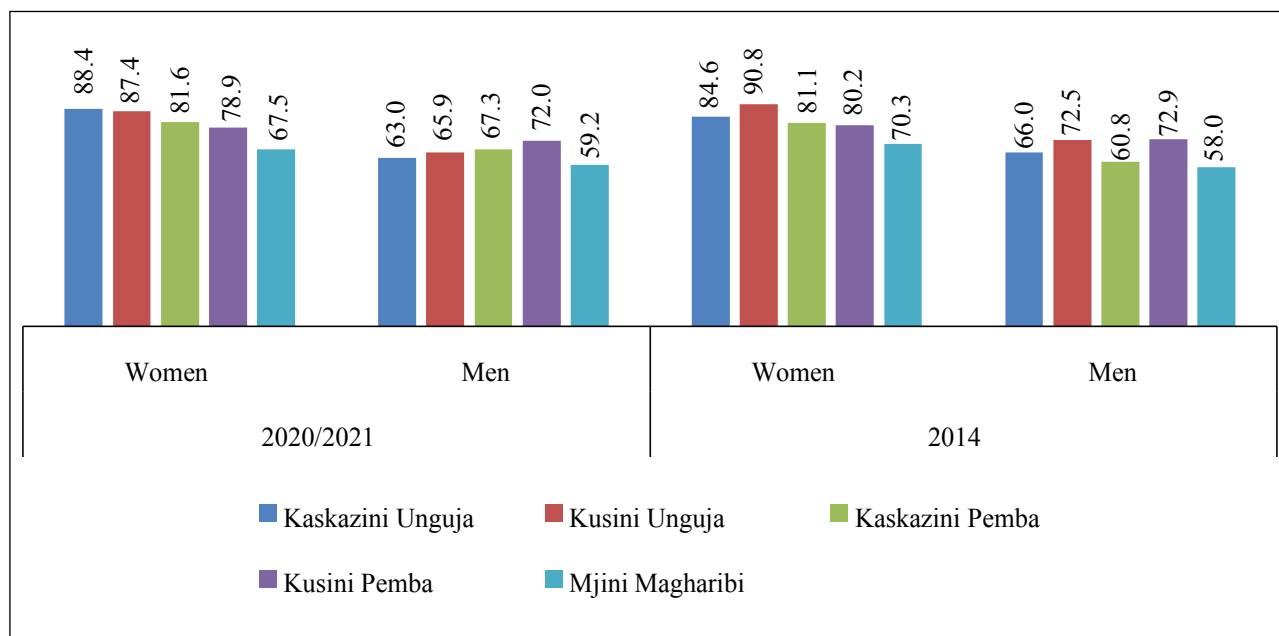
CHAPTER SIX: DECENT WORK

6.0 Introduction

Decent work and productive employment are key components to achieving fair globalization and poverty reduction. Employment creation, social protection, rights at work, and social dialogue are the four pillars of decent work.

This chapter includes the following sections.
- Employment
- Earning
- Unpaid Domestic and Care Work

6.1 Employment

This section constitutes of Formal Employment and Informal Employment with the following indicators.
- **SDG indicator 8.3.1:** Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by age and sex
- **SDG Indicator 8.9.2:** Number of employees in tourism industries as a proportion of jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex
- **Proxy indicator:** Percentage of employees in tourism industries, by sex

SDG indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by age and sex.

The overall proportion of persons engaged in non-agricultural informal employment in 2020/2021 accounted for 67.5 percent with higher proportion of women (74.3 percent) than men (62.4 percent). Women consistently have higher rates of informal employment compared with men across all age groups in both survey years. Women ages 65+ years had the highest proportion (91.3 percent) of informal employment where men aged 15-24 years had the highest proportion (83.8 percent). (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Proportion of Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture Employment by Special Age Group and Sex; 2014 and 2020/21

Special Age Group	2020/21			2014		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
15 - 24	86.2	83.8	84.8	92.4	85.3	88.5
15 - 35	79.2	70.7	74.2	80.1	70.5	74.8
15 - 64	73.8	62.1	67.1	76.1	62.0	67.8
65+	91.3	74.9	81.6	94.1	63.6	75.8
Total	74.3	62.4	67.5	76.5	62.1	68.0

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

Kaskazini Unguja Region had the highest proportion of women (88.4 percent) in informal non-agricultural employment compared with

other regions, while for men Kusini Pemba Region had the highest proportion (72.0 percent) in 2020/2021. In all regions, women are more likely than men to be in informal non-agricultural employment in two consecutive years of the survey as shown in figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1: Proportion of Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture Employment by Region; 2014 and 2020/2021
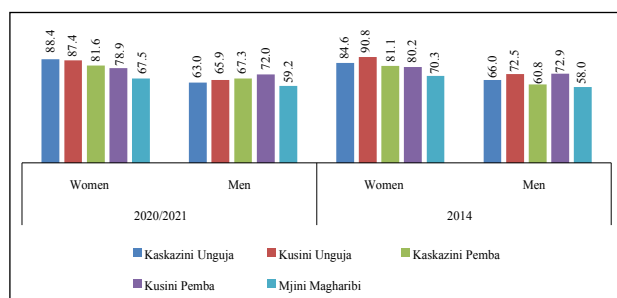
Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

The proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment is higher in the rural (75.9 percent) than in urban areas (62.1 percent), with a higher proportion of women in both rural and urban areas.

The results also show that the proportion of both women and men is higher in rural than urban areas (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2: Proportion of Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture Employment, by Sex and Location; 2020/21
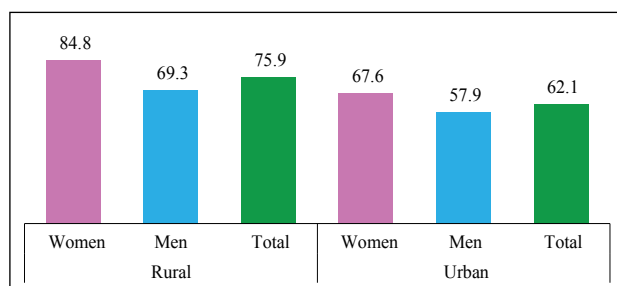
Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is one of the primary economic indicators used to measure the health of an economy where more unemployed workers mean less total economic production.

SDG indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate by sex, age and person with disabilities

The overall unemployment rate in 2020/21 was 19.6 percent where women had higher unemployment rate (29.6 percent) compared with men (10.3 percent). The age group 20-24 experienced the highest unemployment rate for both women and men with 20.9 percent and 47.4 percent respectively.

Between 2014 and 2020/21, the unemployment rate increased to 19.6 percent in 2020/21 from 14.3 percent in 2014. In general, the unemployment rate decreases as age increase for both sexes in all years of the surveys (Table 6.2)

Table 6.2: Unemployment rate of Persons aged 15+ years by Special Age Group and Sex; 2014 and 2020/2021

Special Age Group	2020/21			2014		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
15 - 24	20.9	47.4	33.3	16.4	38.0	27.0
15 - 35	15.4	40.6	27.4	10.4	31.5	21.3
15 - 64	10.7	30.5	20.3	6.2	23.6	14.7
65+	2.7	4.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.6
Total	**10.3**	**29.6**	**19.6**	**6.0**	**22.9**	**14.3**

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

Almost two out of ten working age population with disabilities (18.8 percent) are not employed. The rate of unemployment is higher for women with disabilities (21.3 percent) than men (16.1 percent). The persons with selfcare disability (26.6 percent) had the highest unemployment rate compared to other types of disability. Additionally, women with self-care disability have the highest unemployment rate (88.9 percent) whereas remembering disability was the highest for men (25.6 percent) as shown in Table 6.3

Table 6. 3: Unemployment Rate of Persons aged 15+ years with Disabilities by Sex; 2020/21

Type of disability	Women	Men	Total
Seeing	15.8	13.5	14.8
Hearing	30.0	12.2	23.1
Walking	25.8	17.4	21.6
Remembering	06.7	25.6	16.0
Communication	21.5	16.5	18.8
Selfcare	88.9	01.8	26.6
Total	**21.3**	**16.1**	**18.8**

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

Youth not in Education, Employment or Training The youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment.

SDG indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training.

The overall youth (Aged 15-24 years) NEET rate was 14.0 percent in 2020/2021 with a higher rate in women (19.0 percent) than men (10.0 percent). The rate for women increases as the age increases. The scenario was also observed in 2014 (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: NEET Rate for Youth Aged 15-24 by Age Group and Area; 2014 and 2020/2021

Age Group	2020/2021			2014		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
15-17	5.0	6.0	5.0	4.8	3.9	4.3
18-19	24.0	14.0	19.0	21.0	12.3	16.5
20-24	26.0	11.0	19.0	29.2	11.3	20.9
Total	**19.0**	**10.0**	**14.0**	**19.7**	**9.0**	**14.5**

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

Table 6.8 indicates that, the NEET rate of youth aged 15-35 years almost the same in 2020/2021 and 2014. The NEET rate for women in both period is more than twice than that of men. Furthermore, the rate is higher for women than men across all age groups. The age group of 20-24 had the highest NEET rate (18.7 percent) and the lowest rate was observed with those at the age of 35 years and above (9.7 percent) as shown in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: NEET Rate for Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Age Group and Sex; 2014 and 2020/2021

Age Group	2020/2021			2014		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
15-19	12.2	9.0	10.7	11.6	7.5	9.5
20-24	26.1	11.0	18.7	29.2	11.3	20.9
25-29	23.1	8.6	16.0	27.9	6.7	18.6
30-34	21.0	3.4	12.5	18.6	2.7	11.6
35+	12.5	6.1	9.7	17.0	1.6	9.3
Total	**19.6**	**8.4**	**14.2**	**21.2**	**7.2**	**14.6**

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

Child Labour

This includes work that is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful to children, and/or interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school, obliging them to leave school prematurely, or requiring them to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. The SDG indicator to Child Labour is;

SDG indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.

Figure 6.3 shows that about five percent (4.8 percent) of children aged 5-17 years in Zanzibar were in child labour in 2020/2021 with higher proportion of boys (6.2 percent) than girls (3.4 percent). Children aged 15-17 years (11.2

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percent) were more likely to be engaged in child labour than other age groups. Moreover, the proportion of children engaged in child labour is higher for boys than girls across all age groups. The child labour rate dropped from 5.6 percent in 2014 to 4.8 percent in 2020/2021. The same scenario was observed for girls and boys.

Figure 6. 3: Proportion of Children aged 5-17 years Engaged in Child Labour, by Age Group and Sex; 2014 and 2020/2021
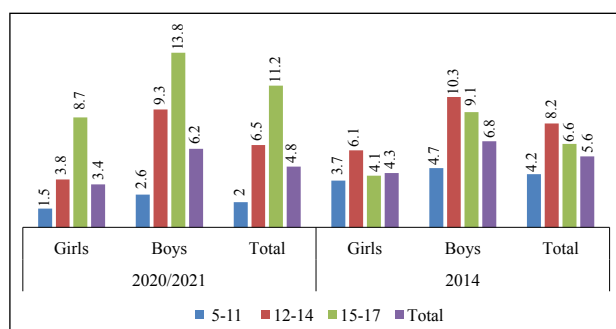
Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

Occupational Injury

Occupational safety and health are essential elements of decent work. The physical conditions and mental demands of the workplace have a strong impact on workers' well-being and living conditions. Statistics of occupational injuries are essential for accident prevention.

SDG indicator 8.8.1: Incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status.

Figure 6.4 reveals that the total occupational injury rate was 317.4 per 100,000 employees with a higher rate for women (440.6 per 100,000 employees) than men (208.5 per 100,000 employees). Moreover, the non-fatal occupational injuries were 197.0 per 100,000 employees which is higher than fatal occupational injuries (120.4 per 100,000 employees). Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries occurred more for women than men.

Figure 6.4: Fatal and Non-fatal Injury Rates per 100,000 Employees by Sex; 2022/23
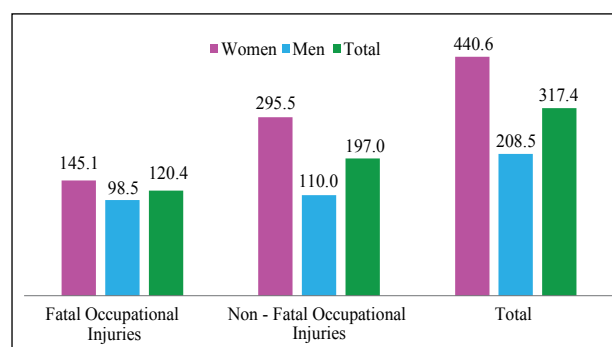
Source: Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Survey, 2022/23

Figure 6.5 indicates that the total occupational diseases rate was 26.8 per 100,000 employees in 2022/2023 with higher rate for women (36.3 per 100,000 employees) than men (18. 3 per 100,000 employees). The same scenario was observed for fatal and non-fatal occupational diseases.

Figure 6.5: Fatal and Nonfatal Disease Rates per 100,000 Employees by Sex; 2022/2023
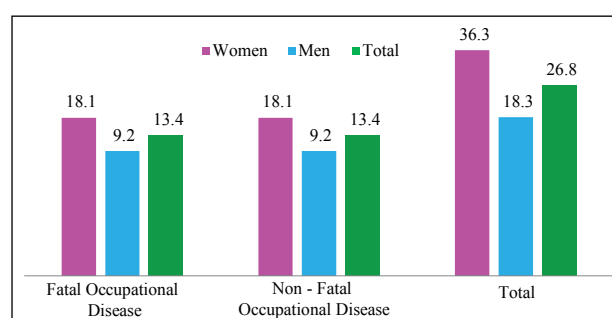
Source: Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Survey, 2022/23

Labour Force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is key indicator of labour market that provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to be engaged in the production of goods and services related to the working age population.

In 2020/2021 the percentage of a country's working age population that is employed or looking for work for men (81.6 percent) was higher than that of women (70.7 percent), making the relative contribution of women to the

production of goods and services lower than for men. The age group 15-64 have the highest LFPR rate for both women and men with 72.9 percent and 83.1percent respectively. Men consistently show higher LFPR than women across all age groups in both all survey years. The LFPR for both women and men dropped in 2020/2021 compared with 2014 (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6: Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group and Sex; 2014 and 2020/2021

Special Age Group	2020/21			2014		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
15 - 24	52.4	62.9	57.5	56.1	60.9	58.4
15 - 35	65.1	75.5	70.2	70.4	75.6	72.8
15 - 64	72.9	83.1	77.8	77.0	84.2	80.5
65+	37.5	59.7	48.6	49.4	68.9	59.2
Total	**70.7**	**81.6**	**76.0**	**75.1**	**83.8**	**79.4**

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

6.2 Wages (Earnings)

Earnings are key element of the quality of employment and living conditions. SDG indicator related to Wages (Earnings) is;

• **SDG indicator 8.5.1:** Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by Occupation, age and persons with disabilities.

• **Proxy indicator 8.5.1:** Average monthly earnings of employee by sex, occupation, age and persons with disabilities.

Table 6.7 show that, the average monthly income of paid employees in 2020/21 is TZS 387,710 with men receiving a higher average monthly income of TZS 405,030 than women with TZS 350,844. Furthermore, the result reveals that women Legislators, Administrators and Managers earned an average of TZS 1,634,431 per month which is higher than TZS 1,259,487 for men. The increase of average monthly income of women is nearly twice (49.4 percent) compared with that of men (28.1 percent). The average monthly income of paid employees increased from TZS 291,901 in 2014 to TZS 387,710 in 2020/21.Generally, men paid employees earn more average monthly income than women across most occupations except for legislators, administrators & managers and skilled agricultural & fishery workers.

Table 6.7: Distribution of Monthly Average Income of Paid Employees by Occupation and Sex, 2014 and 2020/21

Occupation	2020/21			2014		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	1,634,431	1,259,487	1,359,460	2,223,953	2,207,744	2,210,722
Professionals	674,192	928,231	820,006	414,681	617,047	556,195
Technicians and Associate Professionals	368,435	541,362	437,110	214,862	294,891	251,904
Clerks	383,408	555,629	457,551	240,942	355,513	301,282
Service workers and Shop sales workers	214,504	330,570	285,047	188,437	261,938	232,758
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	252,396	232,699	235,467	145,958	207,402	196,409
Craft and Related workers	245,617	247,401	247,216	198,298	244,120	240,868
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	302,971	302,971	130,166	256,264	250,907
Elementary occupation	203,574	277,264	262,901	152,240	189,159	181,622
Total	350,844	405,030	387,710	234,822	316,089	291,901

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

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The paid employees aged 65+ years earn higher monthly average income (TZS 620,633) than other age groups. Men aged 65+ years earn the highest monthly average income of TZS 719,104. In contrast, men aged 15-24 years earn the lowest (TZS 195,450). On the other hand, females aged 15-64 years earn the highest monthly average income of TZS 351,071, while those aged 15-24 years earn the lowest (TZS 155,186) in 2020/21. The average monthly income has increased from 2014 to 2020/21 across all age groups for both women and men. Generally, the average monthly income in 2020/21 was higher among men than women across all age groups (Table 6.8).

Table 6.8: Distribution of Average Monthly Income of Paid Employees by Special Age Group and Sex; 2014 and 2020/21

Special Age Group	2020/21			2014		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
15 - 24	155,186	195,450	184,048	129,560	169,545	158,250
15 - 35	268,415	306,750	295,361	185,566	239,466	222,824
15 - 64	351,071	401,310	385,214	224,958	314,721	287,826
65+	323,564	719,104	620,633	1,462,432	393,823	568,370
Total	350,844	405,030	387,710	234,822	316,089	291,901

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

The average monthly income for men paid employees with disabilities is higher (TZS 564,842) than for women with disabilities (TZS 306,362). The results show that on average, the monthly income of paid employees with disabilities was higher in urban (TZS 520,728) than in rural areas (TZS 360,636). Men paid employees with disabilities earn more in both geographical areas (TZS 436,530 in rural and TZS 616,394 in urban areas) than women paid employees with disabilities (TZS 250,943 in rural and TZS 336,093 in urban areas) as shown as figure 6.6.

Figure 6.6: Distribution of Average Monthly Income of Paid Employees with Disability by Area and Sex; 2020/21
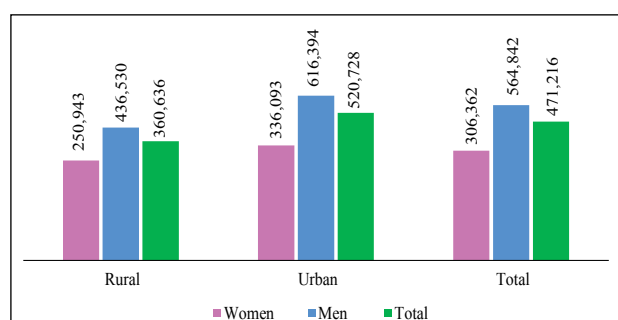
Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

6.3 Unpaid Domestic and Care Work

Unpaid domestic and care work include all non-market, unpaid activities carried out in households including both direct care of people, such as children or the elderly, and indirect care, such as cooking, cleaning or fetching water.

SDG Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.

The proportion of time spent by unpaid domestic and care work for population aged 15+ years is 9.2 hours where women spent more time (16.0 hours) compared with men (2.2 hours). Women consistently spend a higher proportion of their time on unpaid domestic and care work across all age groups as shown in figure 6.7.

Figure 6.7: Proportion of time spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by the Population aged 15+ years in the Last 24 hours before Survey by Special Age Group and Sex, 2020/21
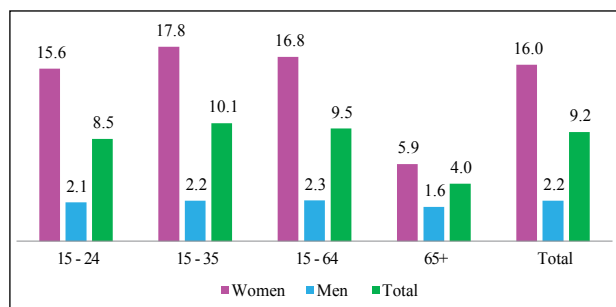
Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

Across both rural and urban areas, women spend a significantly higher proportion (16.9 hours and 15.2 hours) of their time on unpaid domestic and care work compared with men (2.2 hours and 2.3 hours). Additionally, the proportion of time spent on unpaid and care work is slightly higher in rural areas (16.9 hours) compared with urban areas (15.2 hours) for women as shown in figure 6.8.

Figure 6.8: Proportion of time spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by the Population aged 15+ years in the Last 24 hours before Survey by Location and Sex, 2020/21
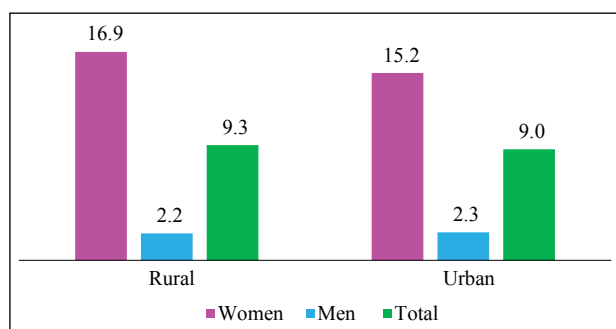
Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

The proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care works for population aged 15+ years across regions ranges between 8.2-9.5 hours in a day. The highest proportion of unpaid domestic and care work for women is in Kaskazini Unguja (17.2 hours), while for men is in Kusini Pemba (2.5 hours). The lowest proportion of unpaid work for women is in

Kaskazini Pemba (14.6 hours) and for men is in Kusini Unguja (1.7 hours). Across all regions, women spend significantly more time on unpaid domestic and care work compared with men (Figure 6.9).

Figure 6.9: Proportion of time spent by Women on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by the Population aged 15+ years in the Last 24 hours before Survey by Region and Sex, 2020/21

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

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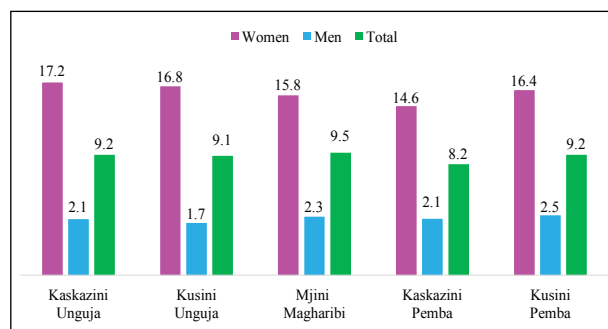
CHAPTER SEVEN:
HOUSEHOLD AND ENVIRONMENT

7.0 Introduction

Household environmental behaviour, attitude and action towards consumption of energy, water, transport, the living area, handling of waste raised concern that needs to be addressed at global, regional, national and local levels. This chapter describes the following sections:

Household

- Resources for household building construction
- Energy used for cooking and lighting
- Drinking water
- Ownership of household asset

Environment

- Sanitation and hygiene
- Waste disposal

7.1 Household

The concept of household is based on arrangements made by persons, individually or groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living.

7.1.1 Housing

Housing is a basic human need and a human right, playing a critical role in shaping the quality of life for individuals, families, and communities. The indicators of concern are the following:

- **SDGs 11.1.1:** Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
- **Proxy indicator:** Percentage distribution of households living in improved/ unimproved houses by sex of household head, and place of residence

Figure 7.1 shows that the percentage of male headed households that are living in improved houses (92.2 percent) is higher than female headed households (90.3 percent). A similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved[3] Houses by Sex of Household Head, and Place of Residence; 2022
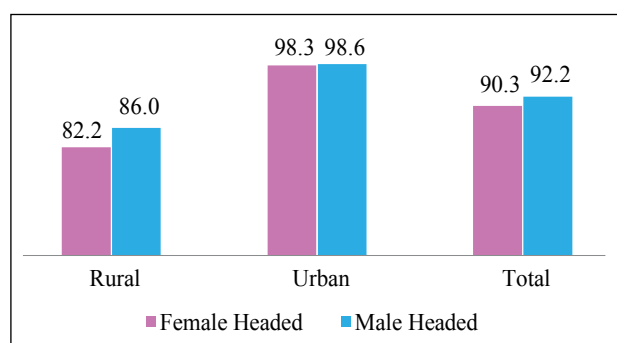
Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

7.1.2 Energy used for cooking and lighting

Sources of Energy for Lighting

The information provided sources of energy and technology. The following are indicators of concern Energy:

- **SDGs 7.1.1:** Proportion of population with access to electricity
- **Proxy indicator:** Proportion of household by main source of energy for lighting

The main source of energy for lighting is electricity (66.9 percent) from the national grid distributed by ZECO. Two thirds (67.8 percent) of male headed households use electricity as the main source of lighting and 65.1 percent of female headed households use electricity. Kerosene (wick lamps) ranked the second main source of energy for lighting whereby female headed households has the highest percentage (22.5 percent) compared with male headed households with 18.1 percent (Table 7.1).

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3 For the purpose of this report, an improved house implies a house that is built using improved building materials of at least two of the following, roof, wall and floor materials.

Table 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting by Sex of Household Head;2022

Main Source for Lighting	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households	Total
Electricity (ZECO)	65.1	67.8	66.9
Solar	4.3	5.3	5.0
Generator/ Private Source	0.1	0.1	0.1
Acetylene Lamp	2.0	1.7	1.8
Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney)	1.1	1.0	1.0
Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	22.8	18.1	19.6
Candles	0.5	0.6	0.6
Firewood	1.0	0.9	1.0
Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	3.0	4.4	4.0

Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

Sources of Energy for Cooking

Sources of energy for cooking vary based on availability, cost, and environmental impact. Common sources include traditional fuels like firewood and charcoal, fossil fuels such as natural gas and kerosene, and modern alternatives like electricity, biogas, and solar energy. The choice of energy source influences cooking efficiency, sustainability, and health outcomes.

- **SDGs 7.1.2:** Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
- **Proxy indicator:** Proportion of household by main source of energy for cooking

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind-generated electricity and un clean energy includes Paraffin, Coal, Charcoal, Firewood and Wood/ Residuals.

Figure 7.2 indicate that the use of clean energy for cooking by households is 20.8 percent is for male headed household and 20.5 percent

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for female headed households and also show majority of households (around 79.0 percent) rely on unclean energy, regardless of whether the head is male or female.

Figure 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean⁴ Energy and Unclean⁵ Energy for Cooking by Sex of Household Head;2022
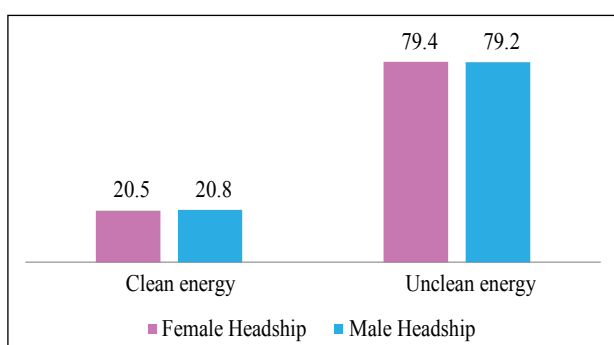
Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

7.1.3 Drinking Water

The main type of drinking water source can be categorized using an improved or unimproved drinking water. Improved sources of water include piped water, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, bottled water, and tanker truck. On the other hand, unimproved sources include carts with small tank/drum, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring and surface water. The following are indicators of concern drinking water:

- **SDG indicator 6.1.1:** Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
- **Proxy indicator:** Proportion of households using improved source of drinking water

Table 7.2 shows that 92.6 percent of households used improved source of drinking water. Nine in ten households of both female headed household (93.3 percent) and male headed

household (92.3 percent) used improved source of water for drinking. Ninety-seven percent (97.0 percent) of households in urban areas used improved sources of drinking water while in the rural areas was 88.2 percent.

Table 7.2: Percentage of households using improved source of drinking water by Sex of head of household and Region.

Area/Region	Improved		
	Female Headed	Male Headed	Total
Rural	89.0	87.9	88.2
Urban	97.3	97.0	97.1
Kaskazini Unguja	93.8	92.8	93.1
Kusini Unguja	88.2	84.1	85.3
Mjini Magharibi	97.6	97.2	97.3
Kaskazini Pemba	82.2	81.1	81.5
Kusini Pemba	92.8	91.9	92.2
Zanzibar	**93.2**	**92.3**	**92.6**

Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.3 show that 74.4 percent of households used pipe water as the main source of drinking water. There is slight difference in proportion of female headed households (76.6 percent) and male headed households (73.8 percent) used pipe water as the main source for drinking.

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4 Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar and generator or private sources
5 Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar and generator or private sources

Table 7.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and Sex of Household Head; 2022

Main Source of Drinking Water	Female Headed Household	Male Headed Households	Total
Piped Water into Dwelling	35.7	34.8	35.1
Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	8.9	8.6	8.7
Public Tap/Standpipe	18.8	17.9	18.2
Neighbors Tap/Stand Pipe	13.2	12.5	12.7
Tube well/Borehole	7.1	7.9	7.6
Protected Dug Well	7.5	8.6	8.3
Unprotected Dug Well	6.7	7.5	7.3
Protected Spring	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected Spring	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rainwater	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled Water	0.8	0.9	0.9
Car With Small Tank/Drum/Bicycle/Motorcycle	0.6	0.5	0.5
Tanker Truck	0.3	0.4	0.4

Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

7.1.4 Ownership of Household Assets

Ownership of assets provides security and stability to the owner and enables economic growth and development. The bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (30.3 percent) followed by motorcycles or vespa (14.2 percent) and motor vehicles (8.0 percent). The proportion of households owning bicycles is higher (34.0 percent) in male-headed households than female-headed households (22.0 percent). The proportion of households owning hand hoe is higher (42.7 percent) in male-headed households than female-headed households (37.4 percent). There is no significant different between male and female headed households owning a house as shown in table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Assets by Type of Assets and Sex of Household Head;2022

Assets Type	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households	Total
Transport			
Bicycle	22.0	34.0	30.3
Motor vehicle	6.1	8.8	8.0
Motorcycle or Vespa	8.6	16.7	14.2
Tricycle (Guta)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Trimotor cycle	0.2	0.3	0.2
Agricultural Asset			
Plough	0.1	0.2	0.1
Power Tiller	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hand Hoe	37.4	42.1	40.7
Wheelbarrow	1.2	2.1	1.8
Oxen	0.1	0.2	0.2
Tractor	0.1	0.1	0.1
House and other asset			
House	69.8	71.9	71.3
Electric Iron	35.7	38.4	37.6
Charcoal Iron	3.1	3.6	3.4
Electric or Gas Cooker	24.1	25.1	24.8
Refrigerator or Freezer	29.5	30.8	30.4

Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of the population aged 15 years and above who own mobile phones was 88.8 percent. Individuals in urban areas reported the highest mobile phone ownership at 91.6 percent than rural areas at 85.8 percent. Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (91.9 percent) than females (86.0 percent) as shown in figure 7.3.

Figure 7.3 Percentage Distribution of Individuals 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by location and Sex
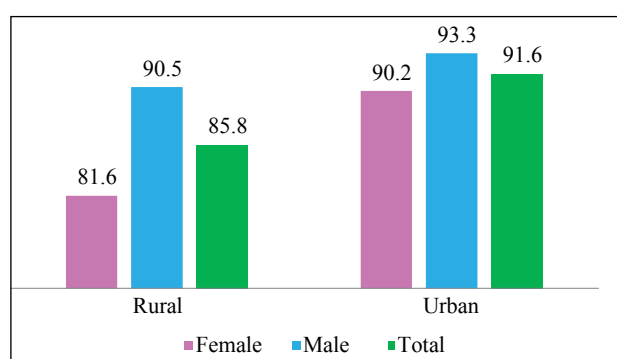
Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

Mjini Magharibi has the highest percentage of persons who own a mobile phone (92.2 percent) for both sexes where 93.7 percent counted for males and 90.8 percent counted for females. The region with the lowest proportion (83.0 percent) was Kusini Pemba of whom 87.6 percent and 79.2 percent were females as shown in table 7.5.

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Individuals 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Place of Residence and Sex

Place of Residences	Owning Mobile Phone		
	Female	Male	Total
Kaskazini Unguja	81.3	91.4	86.1
Kusini Unguja	89.1	94.7	91.8
Mjini Magharibi	90.8	93.7	92.2
Kaskazini Pemba	77.3	87.2	81.8
Kusini Pemba	79.2	87.6	83

Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

Mjini Magharibi has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (2.0 percent) and Kusini Pemba has the lowest

percentage (0.6 percent). Mjini Magharibi also has the highest percentage of persons owning Laptop (6.3 percent) while Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba Regional has the lowest percentage (1.8 percent each). Ownership of both laptop and desktop computers is higher in urban areas than in rural areas as show in table 7.6.

Table 7. 6: Percentage Distribution of Individual 15 Years and Above Owning Computer by Type and Sex

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Kaskazini Unguja	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.8
Kusini Unguja	0.8	1.5	1.1	2.4	3.7	3.0
Mjini Magharibi	1.2	2.9	2.0	4.9	7.9	6.3
Kaskazini Pemba	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.3	1.8
Kusini Pemba	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.5	2.6	2.0

Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

7.2 Environment

The environment encompasses all living and non-living elements that interact within the natural world, including air, water, land, and ecosystems. It supports life by providing essential resources and regulating climate and biodiversity. Human activities significantly impact the environment, making conservation and sustainable practices crucial for maintaining ecological balance.

7.2.1 Sanitation and Hygiene

Sewerage service is vital for managing, reusing or disposing different household waste. The following are indicators of Sanitation and hygiene:

- **SDG indicator 6.2.1:** Proportion of population using a safely managed sanitation services including a hand washing facility with soap and water.

- Proxy indicator: Proportion of household with improved toilet facility by sex of household head and location.

About nine out of ten (89.9 percent) of households use improved toilet facilities whereby 90.5 percent of male headed household and 88.4 percent of female headed households used improved toilet facilities. A higher proportion of households improved toilet facilities in urban (98.0 percent) than rural areas (82.0 percent) as shown in figure 7.4.

Figure 7.4: Proportion of Household with Improved Toilet Facility by Sex of Household Head and location; 2022
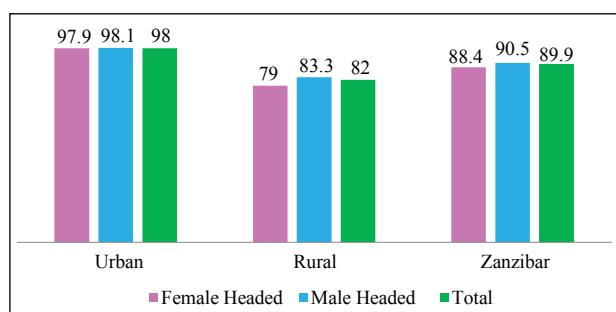
Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest percentage (98.0 percent) of improved toilet facilities whereby 99.0 percent of female and male household head are almost the same. Kaskazini Pemba Region has the lower percentage (66.8 percent) of households with improved toilet facilities followed by Kusini Pemba Region 77.9 percent as shown in Figure 7. 5.

Figure 7.5: Proportion of Household with Improved Toilet Facility by Sex of Household Head and Region; 2022
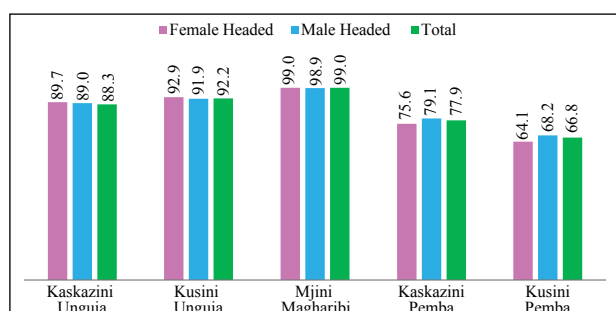
Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

7.2.2 Waste disposal

The components of waste materials can be either hazardous or inert, and they exist in either liquid or solid form, with potential effects on health and the environment. The following are indicators of waste disposal:

- **SDG indicator 11.6.1** Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
- **Proxy indicator:** Proportion of waste product produced by household by main means of disposal and type

Table 7.7 shows that about one third (37.5 percent) of households use regular collection method as a main means of solid waste disposal with slightly more female headed household 38.2 percent compared with male headed households (37.2 percent). The second most used method is burning depicting 25.8 percent with slightly more male headed households (26.0 percent) compared with female headed households (25.4 percent). Twenty-three percent of solid waste are disposed on either open space, bushes or ravine, roadside dumping, ocean, lake, river or shore, female headed households has slightly higher (24.2 percent) proportion compared with male headed households (23.0 percent).

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal and Sex of Household Head; 2022

Means of Solid Waste Disposal	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households	Total
Regularly Collected	38.2	37.2	37.5
Irregularly Collected	3.2	3.3	3.3
Burnt	25.4	26.0	25.8
Roadside Dumping	0.5	0.5	0.5
Burying/Pit	5.8	6.7	6.4
Open Space	14.5	14.3	14.4
Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	0.8	0.7	0.7
In the Farm/ Manure	3.3	3.8	3.6
Bush/ Ravine	8.4	7.5	7.8

Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

The waste collecting groups (43.6 percent) and Private individuals (35.5 percent) are commonly used by households. There is no significant difference among male headed households and female headed households for the all type of Authorities Collecting Waste as shown in figure 7.6.

Figure 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence and Sex of Household Head; 2022
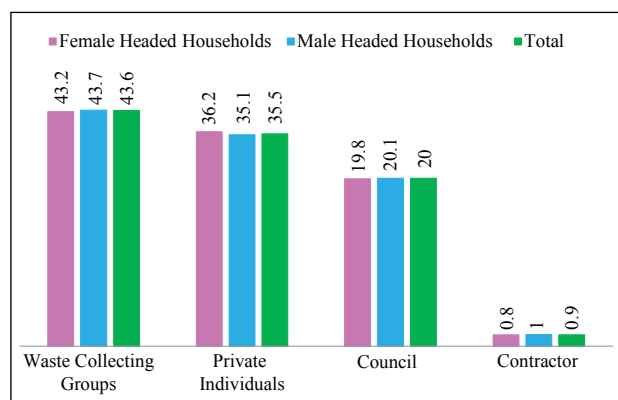
Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.8 shows that the majority (75.0 percent) of households dispose of e-waste by mixing it with other refuse, with a similar proportion for both males headed (74.8 percent) and females headed households (75.5 percent) while the dumping in latrines (0.2 percent) is extremely rare but still a concerning practice.

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste and Sex of Household Head; 2022

Electronic E-Waste Disposal	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households	Total
Mixed with other Refuse	75.5	74.8	75.0
Burnt in Open/Pit	8.5	8.4	8.4
Buried	5.5	5.9	5.8
Dumped in the Compound/ Street	4.6	4.8	4.8
Sold/Giving as a Gift	2.2	2.3	2.3
Collected by Individual(s)	2.0	2.0	2.0
Collected by Government	1.2	1.2	1.2
Collected by Private Company	0.3	0.3	0.3
Dumped in the Latrine	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census

ANNEX: LIST OF ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table A.1: Proportion of People Living below 50 percent of Median Income, by Age, Sex and Persons with Disabilities, 2019/20

Districts	2019/20		2014/15	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kaskazini A	76.7	56.0	37.6	39.2
Kaskazini B	79.3	61.5	44.3	47.7
Kati	74.2	59.0	52.3	52.5
Kusini	63.2	51.2	55.1	53.5
Magharibi	-	-	33	34.9
Magharibi A	79.2	55.6	-	-
Magharibi B	77.7	58.5	-	-
Mjini	79.2	55.6	37.5	37.3
Wete	84.5	72.9	60	65.9
Micheweni	81.8	64.1	88	87.4
Chake Chake	67.9	60.9	68.3	73.3
Mkoani	77.1	66.9	69.4	73.1

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey
Note:- in 2019/20 Magharibi was split in to Magharibi A and Magharibi B
*   -in 2014/15 Magharibi A and Magharibi B was combined*

Zanzibar Gender Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Table A.2: Number of Reported Gender Based Violence by Type of Incidences and Region; 2019 – 2023

Types of Incidences	Year	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba
Rape	2023	133	76	557	70	87
	2022	71	92	352	73	63
	2021	97	91	262	88	83
	2020	88	77	258	66	82
	2019	102	65	324	80	80
Sodomize	2023	26	17	166	24	13
	2022	16	22	132	13	17
	2021	9	12	128	18	10
	2020	9	10	62	14	7
	2019	12	14	108	8	15
Interference Against Nature	2023	4	19	62	5	0
	2022	5	18	60	4	1
	2021	10	13	57	2	1
	2020	4	6	31	2	3
	2019	0	2	3	2	1
Abduction	2023	9	5	59	14	22
	2022	4	14	28	19	19
	2021	8	15	30	22	20
	2020	7	37	51	18	37
	2019	13	38	58	44	27
Incidence Assault	2023	25	22	102	22	39
	2022	10	11	71	15	18
	2021	12	5	36	34	27
	2020	11	9	21	13	20
	2019	13	11	41	15	24
Assault	2023	14	0	361	0	1
	2022	5	0	177	30	0
	2021	4	0	128	0	0
	2020	14	9	346	8	43
	2019	6	0	253	10	0
Total	2023	211	139	1,307	135	162
	2022	111	157	820	154	118
	2021	140	136	641	164	141
	2020	133	148	769	121	192
	2019	146	130	787	159	147

Table A.3: Number of Reported Victims for Gender Based Violence against Adult by Type of Incidences and Sex; 2019 – 2023

Type of Incidences		Rape	Sodomize	Interference Against Nature	Abduction	Indecent Assault	Assaults	Total
2023	Women	99	-	11	6	46	74	236
	Men	-	10	-	0	2	72	84
	Total	99	10	11	6	48	146	320
2022	Women	66	-	5	5	34	75	185
	Men	-	3	-	0	0	0	3
	Total	66	3	5	5	34	75	188
2021	Women	58	-	3	12	18	63	154
	Men	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Total	58	0	3	12	18	63	154
2020	Women	64	-	1	9	16	127	217
	Men	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Total	64	0	1	9	16	127	217
2019	Women	57	-	2	18	16	122	215
	Men	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Total	57	0	2	18	16	122	215

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2023

Table A.4: Number of Reported Victims for Gender Based Violence against Children by Type of Incidences and Sex; 2019 – 2023

Type of Incidences		Rape	Sodomize	Interference Against Nature	Abduction	Indecent Assault	Assaults	Total
2023	Girls	826	-	79	102	145	111	1,263
	Boys	-	237	-	2	18	119	376
	Total	826	237	79	104	163	230	1,639
2022	Girls	585	-	84	78	79	63	889
	Boys	-	197	-	1	12	74	284
	Total	585	197	84	79	91	137	1,173
2021	Girls	563	-	80	83	89	31	846
	Boys	-	177	-	0	7	38	222
	Total	563	177	80	83	96	69	1,068
2020	Girls	507	-	45	139	50	158	899
	Boys	-	102	-	2	8	135	247
	Total	507	102	45	141	58	293	1,146
2019	Girls	594	-	6	161	81	65	907
	Boys	-	157	-	1	7	82	247
	Total	594	157	6	162	88	147	1,154

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2023
NOTE:
Rape*: Involves women and girls only*
Sodomize involves *boys and men*
Interference against Nature*: Involves women and girls only*
- Not Applicable

Table A.5: Number of Victims Reported on Gender Based Violence Against Children by Age group and Type of Cruelty and Gender Based Violence; 2023

Number of Incidences	Sex	0 - 5	6-10	11-14	15-17	Total
Rape	Girls	35	64	189	538	826
Sodomize	Boys	26	105	72	34	237
Interference against nature	Girls	6	23	25	25	79
Abduction	Girls	0	1	21	80	102
	Boys	0	0	1	1	2
Indecent assault	Girls	29	46	30	40	145
	Boys	8	5	2	3	18
Assaults	Girls	0	16	51	44	111
	Boys	0	20	42	57	119
Total	Girls	70	150	316	727	1,263
	Boys	34	130	117	95	376
	Total	104	280	433	822	1,639

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2023

Table A.6: Comparison on Number of Victims Reported on Gender Based Violence Against Children by Age group and Type of Cruelty and Gender Based Violence; 2021-2023

Types of Incidences	Year	0 – 5	6-10	11-14	15-17	Total
Rape	2023	35	64	189	538	826
	2022	16	52	164	353	585
	2021	14	32	132	385	563
Sodomize	2023	26	105	72	34	237
	2022	18	86	75	18	197
	2021	12	62	74	29	177
Interference against nature	2023	6	23	25	25	79
	2022	4	33	27	20	84
	2021	5	20	30	25	80
Abduction	2023	0	1	22	81	104
	2022	5	2	17	55	79
	2021	1	2	16	64	83
Indecent assault	2023	37	51	32	43	163
	2022	18	40	21	12	91
	2021	11	34	30	21	96
Assaults	2023	0	36	93	101	230
	2022	0	16	43	78	137
	2021	0	11	24	34	69
Total	2023	104	280	433	822	1,639
	2022	61	229	347	536	1,173
	2021	43	161	306	558	1,068

Table A.7: Number of Reported Gender Based Violence Aagainst Adult by Type of Incidences and Age group; 2023

Number of Incidences	Sex	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Rape	Women	85	8	3	2	1	99
Sodomize	Men	9	0	1	0	0	10
Interference against nature	Women	10	1	0	0	0	11
Abduction	Women	6	0	0	0	0	6
	Men	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent assault	Women	38	6	1	1	0	46
	Men	1	1	0	0	0	2
Assaults	Women	64	9	0	1	0	74
	Men	69	3	0	0	0	72
Total		282	28	5	4	1	320

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2023

Table A.8: Numbers of Children aged 5-17 years Engaged in Child Labour, by Age Group and Sex; 2020/21 and 2014

Age group	2020/21			2014		
	Girl	Boy	Total	Girl	Boy	Total
5-11	2,492	4,343	6,836	4,918	6,379	11,297
12-14	2,504	5,756	8,260	3,312	5,586	8,898
15-17	5,120	7,438	12,557	1,718	3,890	5,608
Total	10,116	17,537	27,653	9,948	15,855	25,803

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2020/21

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