



ZANZIBAR PLANNING COMMISSION

ZANZIBAR VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, 2019



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAKIA	Abeid Amani Karume International Airport
ADAPT	Advance Data Planning Tool
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ANGOZA	Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
ARV	Anti-Retro Viral
ASP	Agricultural Sector Policy
BDS	Business Development Support
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COSTECH	Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DHMTs	District Health Management Teams
EAC	East African Community
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FP	Family Planning
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HoR	House of Representatives
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILFS	International Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMTC	Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JKU	Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi Zanzibar
KRAs	Key Results Areas
LGAs	Local Government Authorities

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MBCA	Minai Bay Conservation Area
MCC	Millennium Challenge Cooperation
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MIMCA	Mnemba Island Marine Conservation Area
MKUZA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Zanzibar
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoH	Ministry of Health
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
MPI	Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Non- Government Organisations
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSAs	Non State Actors
NTD	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statisticians
PECCA	Pemba Channel Conservation Area
PHCC	Public Health Care Centres
PHCU	Public Health Care Units
PO-RALGSD	President’s Office – Regional Administration, Local Governments and Special Departments
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Nets
REZA	Renewable Energy Zanzibar Association
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-Operative Society
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMIDA	Small and Medium Industrial Development Agency
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TADB	Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank

TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TB	Tuberculosis
TDHS-MIS	Tanzania HIV and Malaria Indicator Survey
TUKUZA	Tumia Umeme kwa Uangalifu Zanzibar
TV	Television
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UN	United Nation
UN Habitat	United Nations Habitat
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the sea
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VET	Vocational Education and Training
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZAECA,	Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crime Authority
ZASCU	Zanzibar Saving and Credit Cooperative Union),
ZAWA	Zanzibar Water Authority
ZBS	Zanzibar Bureau of Standard
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
ZEMA	Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority
ZFDA	Zanzibar Food and Drug Agency
ZIPA	Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority
ZISP	Zanzibar Improving Student Prospects project
ZLSC	Zanzibar Legal Service Centre
ZNCCIA	Zanzibar National Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
ZPC	Zanzibar Planning Commission
ZPDC	Zanzibar Petroleum Development Company
ZPRA	Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority
ZPRP	Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan
ZRB	Zanzibar Revenue Board
ZRF	Zanzibar Road Fund
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
ZSSF	Zanzibar Social Security Fund

ZTBI	Zanzibar Technology and Business Incubator
ZURA	Zanzibar Utility Regulatory Authority
ZUSP	Zanzibar Urban Services Project
ZYMC	Zanzibar Youth Multipurpose Cooperative

KEY MESSAGES

- i. Localizing SDGs indicators based on Zanzibar context and mainstreaming them in all five Key Result Areas of Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (Swahili acronym MKUZA III) reporting framework, promote timely reporting of all SDGs indicators in parallel with MKUZA III indicators at national, regional, district, Shehia and sectoral levels.
- ii. Strong partnerships and involvement of key stakeholders including local community members and leaders, public sectors, academic institutions, Non-State Actors and members of House of Representatives play a vital role in domestication, ownership and raising awareness of SDGs in Zanzibar.
- iii. Leaving no one behind has been implemented in Zanzibar, where the implementation of free education policy in Zanzibar has resulted in the increased inclusive and equitable access to quality education, thereby stipulates the increased enrolment in pre-primary schools from 20 percent from 62,720 pupils in 2017 to 72,151 pupils in 2018 where a total of 30,898 pupils were enrolled in government schools and 41,253 pupils in private schools.
- iv. Article 12(4) and (5) of the 1984 constitution of Zanzibar and the 2006 Persons with Disabilities (rights and privileges) Act and Gender Policy of 2011 guide Zanzibar to prohibits discrimination of any kind and promote adherence to the Human Rights and Gender Equality principles, as well as women empowerment. About 37 percent of seats are held by women in the House of Representatives and 28 per cent of ministers are women and 36 per cent of deputy ministers are women.
- v. Effective, affordable and implementable strategies on identification, conservation, protection, production and sustainability of water sources in Zanzibar have improved access to drinking water sources whereby 96.9 per cent total, 95.3 per cent rural and 99.0 per cent

urban of households in Zanzibar are within 1 kilometre of drinking water source in dry season.

- vi. Zanzibar Electricity Corporation's commitment in providing transmission and distribution of electricity in Zanzibar has increased an electricity connection from 25.2 percent in 2004/05 to 44.2 percent in 2014/15, and a total of eight (8) out of ten (10) small islands with local habitants have been electrified in Unguja and Pemba.
- vii. Having a conducive working environment through the Zanzibar Technology and Business Incubator, and enforcement of the implementation of Zanzibar Employment Policy of 2005, Occupational Safety and Health Policy of 2017, the Employment and Labour Relations Act No.1 of 2005 and Zanzibar Social Security Act of 2018 as well as good relation between the Government, Employer Association and Trade Union Congress facilitate Zanzibar to experience a strong and steady economic growth, where over the last five years (2014-2018) GDP growth averaged to 6.6 per cent per annum with a peak of 7.7 per cent recorded in 2017.
- viii. The presence of a total of 237 hector of mangroves planted in 6 sites at Kilimani, and Kisakasaka for Unguja; Kisiwa Panza, Tovuni, Tumbe and Ukele –for Pemba; as well as the construction of 312 metres of Mizingani sea wall help Zanzibar to protect Stone Town World heritage site and ensure the resilience and continued protection of coastal assets, settlements, and community livelihoods.
- ix. The presence and use of established three (3) Marine Protected Areas at Pemba Channel Conservation Area, Minai Bay Conservation Area, and Mnemba Island Marine Conservation Area help Zanzibar local communities in co-management of the conservation area and promote the sustainably use of ocean and marine resources in Zanzibar.

- x. Presence of implementable socio-economic policies, plans, and strategies targeting the poor and vulnerable to access basic services and reducing their exposure to climate-related extreme events and disasters, have resulted in the reduction of poverty headcount ratio as measured by Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index from 43.3 per cent in 2010 to 26.3 per cent in 2015, and the extreme poverty has declined from 16.6 per cent in 2010 to 8.5 per cent in 2015.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Zanzibar consists of two main islands of Unguja and Pemba, and a number of smaller islands. According to 2012 Population and Housing Census projections, in 2018 Zanzibar has a population of 1,579,849 (768,528 male and 811,321 female). As a part of the United Republic of Tanzania, Zanzibar is entitled with the generation of Voluntary National Review (VNR) report for the implementation of SDGs. The VNR report for 2018 contains SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 13, SDG 16 and SDG 17.

Methodologically, the development of VNR report includes a desk review of relevant policy documents and of the previous reports. This was complemented by a trend analysis for the indicators. The data collection conducted by a task team for VNR, where techniques such as Interviews with key stakeholders representing government, development agencies, private sector, civil society organizations, non-state actors, MDAs and vulnerable groups including persons with disability, young people etc., who provided useful and strategic insights and information were conducted. Consultative meetings were also convened in both Unguja and Pemba to secure the buy-in of all relevant actors in implementing SDGs.

The findings on Goal 4 that intend to promote access to education as well as inclusiveness and quality reveal that, enrolment in pre-primary schools shows an increase of 20 percent from 62,720 pupils in 2017 to 72,151 pupils in 2018, where a total of 30,898 pupils were enrolled in government schools and 41,253 pupils in private schools. With the exception of the lower Secondary I (form I & II) which slightly decreased in the Gross enrolment in the year 2018 (42per cent), the remaining levels (pre-primary I, primary, lower secondary II and basic education) indicated an increased trend to 110per cent from 2014 – 2018. In 2018 for instance, out of 47,979 and 36,712 registered for standard 4 and 6 respectively to sit for national examinations, only 44,471 (84.44 per cent) and 34,822 (7.5 per cent) set for the national examinations, while the results revealed that only 31,317 (18.4 per cent) and 33,519 (7.6 per cent) respectively qualified to meet the performance standards.

With regard to Goal 8, findings show that, the economy in Zanzibar has increased by 7.1 per cent in 2018 compared with 7.5 per cent in 2017. This growth has been attributed by increase number of tourists from 433,474 in 2017 to 520,809 in 2018 which increased the share of accommodation and food services from 14.7 per cent in 2017 to 19.5 percent in 2018. Zanzibar has experienced strong and steady growth, where over the last five years (2014-2018), GDP growth averaged to 6.6 per cent per annum with a peak of 7.7 per cent recorded in 2017. The labour force participation rate in Zanzibar was 79.4 per cent (male accounted to 83.4 per cent and females 75.6 per cent) and unemployment rate was 14.3 per cent (male 6.0 per cent and females 22.9 per cent) in 2014. In 2018 the Government Employee stands at 32,144 (male 14,975 and female 17,169); parastatals 5,616 (male 3,639 and 1,977 female) and private is 21,319 (male 14,206 and female 7,113). The employment income in Zanzibar is TZS 291,901 (male TZS 316,089; female TZS 234,822). However, the gender differences in the monthly employment income (low pay range and high pay range) in Zanzibar are at 27.4 per cent (23.4 per cent male; 36.9 per cent female) as well as 56.8 per cent (61.0 per cent male; 46.7 per cent female) respectively. The child labour rate in Zanzibar was 5.6 per cent (6.8 per cent male; 4.3 per cent female) in 2014.

Furthermore, Goal 10 on reducing inequality within and among countries is intended to address inequalities, where since 1964; Zanzibar has taken a number of initiatives targeted to reduce inequality among its people. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar also announced free education, access to health services, access to better settlement (and special measures were taken for elders and orphans by giving them free housing), initiated freedom of expression by establishment of TV channel (TVZ) and Radio channel (Sauti ya Zanzibar). The Government continues to improve the road infrastructure and telecommunication network in order to link the rural-urban centres. The government still continues to strengthen Public institutions through Public Private Partnership (PPP) by extending its services up to remote areas such as financial services. The mean total household expenditure increased from TZS 230,346 in 2009/10 to TZS 340,576 in 2014/15. The Gini coefficient is 0.30 in 2014/15.

It has also reported that, Goal 13 addresses measures for mitigating adverse impacts of climate change. The RGoZ has also set up a National Carbon Monitoring Centre and National Legal Frameworks including the Environmental Management Act, 2004; The Wildlife Conservation Act No 5 of 2009; and the Marine Parks and Reserves Act No. 29. A total of 237 hector of mangroves planted in all 6 sites; Kilimani, and Kisakasaka for Unguja; Kisiwa Panza, Tovuni, Tumbe and Ukele – for Pemba. Several dykes have been constructed in some areas to minimize the impact of salt water intrusion to farm lands including Tumbe West (250m), Ukele (700m), Sizini (200m), Mziwanda (400m) Gando Nduuni (150m), Chokaani (20m) and Kengeja (120m). The construction of sea walls of 312m at Forodhani (Mizingani area) to protect Stone Town World heritage site, and its additional works for Mizingani Sea Wall infrastructure, which includes renovation of a small park (Banyan Square), adjacent parking area and an extension of the promenade and walkway to the passenger ferry entrance. The 1,100 square metres of concrete paved road and parking; 6 benches of different sizes; 1,800 square metres of paved walkways; 12 street lighting polls; the planting of 12 mature trees, and 180 bollards have also been constructed and are in use.

The findings have shown that, Goal 16 is intended promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development by strengthening the legal institutions as well as effective governance and rule of law. Zanzibar has been implementing legal sector Reform Program to support achievement targets of the goal, including establishment of Legal Aid Policy; establishment of Chief Act and its implementation strategy; establishment Leadership Ethic Commission; establishment of Anti-corruption and Economic Crime and its Strategies; construction of Regional Child Court at Mahonda; Legal Aid Act, No. 2017; Criminal Act No. 7/2018; Penal Act No. 6/2018; Kadhis Court, No. 9/2017; Evidence Act No.9/2016; Zanzibar Public Leaders Code of Ethics, No 4/2015; Judiciary Management Act, No. /2018; and Strengthening Office of Department of Public Prosecution. Data have shown that, 34 per cent, 98 per cent and 98.4 per cent of people rescued from Marine accidents, floods and Cholera in 2015. The proportion of children under five years old whose birth has been registered by civil registration organization stands at 98 per cent (0-

1yr), 94 per cent (1-2yrs), 92 per cent (2-3yrs), 96 per cent (3-4yrs), and 95 per cent (4-5yrs) in 2015.

Lastly, the goal 17 aims at strengthening partnership in finance, technology, capacity building, trade and other key issues or systemic issues. Zanzibar as a part of the URT has continued to promote a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as increase the exports of its commodities such crops including main food stuff, spices and cloves. The trend of revenue collected domestically has shown a drastically increase in revenue from TZS 428.4 billion in the financial year 2015/16 to TZS 688.2 billion in 2017/18 whereby the percentage change is almost 24 per cent increase. While the trend of external revenue received has increased from 104.9 billion from financial year 2015/16 to 194.4 billion in financial year 2017/18. This radically increase was due to the fact that, Zanzibar still need to improve the development of infrastructure, since in this recently year construction of airport, schools and roads was mainly priority. With regard to export and import trade, it has been reported that, export values in 2017 was TZS 145,756.8 million which is higher by 51.5 per cent compared with TZS 96,234.9 million recorded in 2016.

In conclusion, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has demonstrated a strong commitment to the agenda 2030 as evidenced by the strong policy, strategies, programs, legal and institutional framework that she has put in place for the implementation as well as attainment of SDGs. In spite of the notable progress that the Zanzibar has registered, she however faces several challenges such as:

- Inadequate institutional capacity strengthening programmes, along with inadequate human, material (ICT) and financial capacities in carrying out M&E functions at all levels.
- The M&E system is collecting data manually, (the system is not electronically connected)
- Still the Zanzibar Planning Commission does have neither a Server nor database for managing MKUZA III and SDGs data efficiently and allows users to perform and handle multiple types of data.

- Metadata for SDGs indicators were not fully understood by the data providers, inadequate information regarding definitions and measurability of the indicators, and some data are yet to be disaggregated in the survey reports
- Acute shortage of trained mathematics and science teachers and inequity of teacher distribution and high pupil-teacher ratios still exist
- High maternal death in Zanzibar is 157/100,000 and the probability of a child dying before reaching the age of 5 years in Zanzibar is 56 per 1,000 live births (TDHS-MIS 2015/16)
- Agricultural sector grew at an average of 2.5 per cent between 2010 and 2014 but still stood at 0.4 per cent in 2014, well below the target of 10 per cent;
- Unemployment also presents a large challenge as youth unemployment rate currently stands at 21.3 per cent,
- Climate change, Environmental degradation and pollution have been affecting the large part of coastal areas of Unguja and Pemba.

Based on those challenges, it has been recommended that:

- The RGoZ should promote greater involvement of public sectors, non-state actors and private sectors participation through PPPs so as to provide efficient, reliable and affordable socio-economic services so as to achieve sustainable poverty reduction and SDGs.
- Zanzibar Planning Commission has to ensure that, stakeholders engagement through the use of multi-sectoral approach is scaled up by conducting awareness campaigns and understanding on development of SDGs, its goals, targets and indicators to all stakeholders.
- Zanzibar Planning Commission, OCGS, MoFP and development partners should support the collaboration among all related agencies in strengthening basic statistical activities and programs with particular focus on addressing the monitoring needs of the SDGs. This should involve mainstreaming the existing surveys and routine data collection system as well as the creating of the new surveys to address the data gaps in SDG indicators.

- Zanzibar Planning Commission, OCGS, academic institutions and Zanzibar Monitoring & Evaluation Association (ZAMEA) should conduct capacity strengthening programs in research, Monitoring and Evaluation for generating more reliable data on SDGs and MKUZA III.
- The RGoZ should strengthen partnership between ZPC, NSAs, OCGS, MDAs, academia, civil societies, private sectors and other stakeholders involved in the production and use of data for sustainable development, as well as mobilizing resources and coordinate efforts for sustainable data collection, data quality assurance, analysis, interpretation, dissemination and use.
- Zanzibar Planning Commission and OCGS should take a lead in helping sectors to construct metadata for their indicators will smooth the mapping process of sectoral indicators to SDGs and development and improvement of data collection tools for those indicators that do not have baseline data.
- The Ministry of Education should enhance parental engagement to achieve learning outcomes and reduce Out of School Children; more employment of teachers especially at pre-primary level; as well as to increase funding to early childhood education.
- The Ministry of Health should improve its staff retention strategy, which will involve recipients of government-funded training committing to a fixed number of years of service within the health sector in Zanzibar.

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CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 The Zanzibar Islands and Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report

Zanzibar as a part of the United Republic of Tanzania is entitled with the generation of Voluntary National Review (VNR) report. This VNR is part of the formal inter-governmental follow-up and review process on the Agenda 2030 and is presented at the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF). It represents a Zanzibar's progress report to its peers and other stakeholders at the global level on the implementation of the Agenda 2030. The VNR is guided by the UN Secretary-General's Voluntary Guidelines which were recognized by the UN General Assembly in 2016. The use of the guidelines is recommended, to promote consistency and comparability between VNRs and from one year to the next. VNR is theme based, and for 2019 the theme is 'Empowering people& ensuring inclusiveness and equality'. Among other things this year's report is based on Goal 4: Ensuring Inclusive and Quality Education for All and Promote Lifelong Learning; Goal 8: Decent work & Economic Growth; Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities; Goal 13: Taking Urgent Action & its Impact to Climate Changes; Goal 16: Access to Justice for all build effective accountable inclusive institutions at all levels; as well as Goal 17: Strengthening the Means of Implementation & Revitalize Partnership for Sustainable Development.

1.2 Geographical location and population

Zanzibar consists of two main islands, Unguja and Pemba and a number of smaller islands. According to 2012 Population and Housing Census Projections, in 2018, Zanzibar has a total population of 1,579,849 of whom are 768,528 males and 811,321 females.

The overall Zanzibar population density is 530 persons per square kilometres while Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest population density of 2,581 compared to the other regions. More than half of the inhabitants (53.7 per cent) live in urban areas and the rest (46.3 per cent) in rural areas. As regard to data disaggregation, the age and sex profile of the Zanzibar population is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Population Projection by Age and Sex, Zanzibar 2018

Age Category	Male (Number)	Female (Number)	Total (Number)	Per cent
Children (0 - 4 years)	135,836	133,313	269,149	17.0
Young population (0 - 14 years)	336,280	333,291	669,571	42.4
Young population (0 - 17 years)	383,146	380,346	763,492	48.3
Elderly population (60+ years)	34,708	31,485	66,193	4.2
Elderly population (65+ years)	22,303	21,565	43,868	2.8

Source: National Projection Report 2035, NBS and OCGS

Furthermore, it has been confirmed that, the Zanzibar average household size was 5.1 (Tanzania Population and Housing Census, 2012). However, the current estimated population shows an uneven distribution in sex composition with a sex ratio of 95, meaning that for every 100 females there is 95 males an increase of one male from 94 males accounted in 2012 TPHC.

1.3 Administration, Major Economic Activities and Zanzibar Vision 2020

As of December 2018, the country has 19 members including Chairperson and Secretary in the Revolutionary Council (which is also the Council of Ministers – Cabinet). The House of Representatives has 88 members of whom 54 are elected from Constituencies, 9 are nominated by the President, and 22 are special seats for women, Attorney General a Secretary, and Speaker.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ), in its Zanzibar Vision 2020, committed to achieve middle-income status by 2020 and meet significant improvements in quality of life and the well-being of the people of Zanzibar. This long-term vision has so far been translated into three subsequent medium-term development plans/strategies executed by the Zanzibar Government over the period 2002-2016: Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan (ZPRP) for 2002 - 2005, Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) for 2007 - 2010; ZSGRP II (2010 -2016) and ZSGRP III (2016-2020). The Zanzibar Vision formulated in 2000 has been planned to materialize in 2020. ZSGRP III is aligned with this horizon, leaving us four years of opportunities to achieve the targets we have set.

Vision 2020 envisions that Zanzibar reaches middle-income status by 2020, providing enhanced economic opportunities and social welfare to the people of Zanzibar. Our resources will be invested in such a way that they bring the most value to our economy and society and create tangible development results. ZSGRP III provides our main guidance and the tools needed to reach as far as possible in achieving Vision 2020's objectives. The major economic activities in Zanzibar include agriculture in which fishing, livestock and crop farming are predominantly contributing to the economic growth, while tourism and trade supplement the economic income.

1.4 Methodology and Process for Preparation of the Review

The methodology adopted in the report preparation included a desk review of relevant policy documents and of the previous reports. This was complemented by a trend analysis for the indicators. The data collection conducted by a task team for VNR, where techniques such as Interviews with key stakeholders representing government, development agencies, private sector, civil society organizations, non-state actors, MDAs and vulnerable groups including persons with disability, young people etc., who provided useful and strategic insights and information were conducted. Consultative meetings were also convened in both Unguja and Pemba so as to inculcate an inclusive and participatory approach to secure the buy-in of all relevant actors, which is key to implementing SDGs. The following steps have been followed:-

- Step 1: Includes organizing a kick-off workshop to discuss the process, raise awareness and involve all stakeholders in the formulation process of VNR report.
- Step 2: Establishing an Inter-Sectoral Working Group on SDGs and VNR, composed of representatives from key Ministries, Departments and agencies, civil society organizations and other key stakeholders.
- Step 3: Conducting preparation of the summary data collection format/tool
- Step 4: Collecting filled in forms / reports from the stakeholders
- Step 5: Working with local and international development partners, CSOs, and research institutes to mobilize resources and input information for the VNR.

- Step 6: Drafting the VNR Report for Zanzibar
- Step 7: Conducting consultations through workshops, documents sharing and emails to solicit inputs for the VNR report.
- Step 8: Incorporating inputs and finalize the VNR report.
- Step 9: The draft VNR report has been subjected to review and approval by the SDG and VNR technical committee and a broad stakeholder consultation.
- Step10. Preparing a VNR presentation (develops content and format, prepare video, translate and print VNR).

CHAPTER TWO: DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2.0 Policy and Enabling Environment

Zanzibar is a part of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) and it has been committed to achieve the SDGs by 2030 since it has an independent economy and its priorities although the reporting is done through URT after harmonization of the data. This commitment reflected in the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) III, which aims to achieve Middle Income Status and meet significant improvement in quality of life and the well-being of people of Zanzibar.

Zanzibar Planning Commission is responsible for coordination, implementation and safeguarding of SDG agenda; while the Office of Chief Government Statisticians (OCGS) in collaboration with and Development Partners continue to build the capacity of stakeholders on using the Scientific Data Planning Tool (ADAPT), that identify gaps between SDGs and MKUZA III indicators through the mapping process, identifying the cost of implementing of each indicator, and provide the road map to promote clear reporting of all SDGs indicators in parallel with MKUZA III indicators at national, regional, district, Shehia as well as at sectoral levels.

The Government through the Ministry, Departments and Agents is providing leadership, good governance and ensuring provision of quality socio-economic services to its people. The Zanzibar has different policies and strategic plans including health, education, water, infrastructure, environment and social safeguard policy etc so as to lead the multi-sectoral response to meet the SDGs. There is no doubt that, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is committed to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ensures no one is left behind. The SDGs are operationalized within the framework of the country's national development plans, such as the Zanzibar Vision 2020 and MKUZA III.

In addition, the Government is creating a conducive environment to enable all Zanzibaris at all times to access safe, nutritious and adequate food for an active and healthy life, and to promote exclusive breastfeeding in the

first six months of life and its early initiation within one hour after birth. In terms of communicable diseases, in recent years the burden of malaria has reduced significantly in Zanzibar to one per cent. Other communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS and neglected tropical diseases, are among public health problems that have been addressed in all decentralized levels (rural and urban areas of Zanzibar).

Free Economic Zones have been established to attract private investment, with the Business Environment Improvement Programme providing a strong roadmap. Zanzibar passed a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Act in 2015, creating a framework for attracting private capital to develop, operate and maintain essential infrastructure and services. The construction of a new terminal at Abeid Amani Karume International Airport (AAKIA) has begun, and energy security has improved with the implementation of the Zanzibar Energy Policy. In the financial sector, more have been done with respect to simplifying regulations, streamlining taxes and improving infrastructure. The main challenge for the sector is adequate provision of credit to less well-off citizens and small businesses; such credit provision is lagging behind because of low incentives for commercial banks to serve low-income earners. Furthermore, policies and laws for collecting fees and fines (i.e. non-tax revenue) have been reviewed for some time.

With regard to Human Rights and Gender Equality, it has been found that, article 12(4) and (5) of the 1984 constitution of Zanzibar prohibits discrimination of any kind and the bill of rights which forms part of the constitution protects and promote human rights. Cases of violations of basic rights and fundamental freedoms enlisted in the bill of rights are lodged in the Zanzibar high court, whereby any person, including a woman, can petition the court for redress. Furthermore, in Zanzibar, there are several laws and policies have also been put in place prohibiting discrimination. They include the 2001 child survival, protection and development policy, the 2006 persons with disabilities (rights and privileges) Act, the 2014 HIV/AIDS Act and the 2006 education policy of 2006. The 2001 women development policy also prohibits any kind of discrimination to women at all levels. The policy has been reviewed and is to be replaced by 2011 gender policy currently in the process of official approval.

The 2005 employment Act and the 2004 employment and labour relations Act prohibit discrimination in the workplace. The RGZ has also developed a national legal aid policy under the national legal sector reform programme to provide legal aid services for women and children. Similarly, the Zanzibar Legal Service Centre (ZLSC) has been conducting a two-year training course on paralegal, which has resulted in having at least one paralegal officer in each constituency and there are more than 160 trained paralegals in Zanzibar.

2.1 Creating Ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

2.1.1 Localization of SDGs in Zanzibar

In an attempt to fulfil the pledge to “leave no one behind” has started the three typical steps in initial SDG mainstreaming. The steps include reviewing existing strategies and plans and identification of areas for change; scanning and detailing the landscape of existing strategies and plans at the national, sub-national and local levels and then compare against the global SDGs and targets to identify gaps and provide the basis for areas for change; setting of nationally-relevant targets for nationally-adapted and inclusive SDGs that are achievable, yet ambitious and formulation of strategy and plans using integrated systems thinking: to incorporate the recommendations and the insights from the above steps into strategies and plans and matching ambition and commitments with resources and capacities.

It is therefore very beneficial for the islands to localize the SDGs in line with her national goals into goals that are relevant, applicable and attainable at the local level. It is the matter of fact that SDGs need to be meaningful for all people living in Zanzibar communities, so that they have ownership of their development plans, and could hold their governments accountable and are involved in local action to achieve these goals.

It has been realized that, anything we do in reporting on the implementation of Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, have multiplier effect with SDGs. Therefore, laying down the principles and standard for

identification of relevant SDGs Indicators and localizing them towards Zanzibar situation intend to make all key stakeholders in the implementation of MKUZA III, including local government authority, MDAs, NSAs, private sectors, CSOs and communities to keep national governments informed of the specific needs of their organizations or localities. The SDG localization is as well help to draw attention to pockets of poverty, economic and social transformation efforts so that basic services can be improved in the rural and urban areas of Unguja and Pemba.

The localization process of sustainable development goals in Zanzibar has been spearheaded by the use of a multi-sectoral approach as it requires an integrated and holistic approach that minimizes competition between SDGs. It is the expectation of this localization process that Zanzibar communities will understand how SDGs translate to their everyday lives. This helped them to design different programmes such as a new system for local revenue collection and rehabilitated a school and a hospital, as well as developing the capacities of government, civil society and the public to monitor social expenditures to ensure that local priorities are financed and tracked their implementation.

2.1.3 Translating the SDGs into a Zanzibar Context (MKUZA III and Agenda 2030)

The Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty is a multi-year strategy that outlines the country's ambitions to develop economically and socially over the period 2016 -2020. The theme of MKUZA III is 'Economic Growth and Social Development for the Well-Being of All; while its mission is aimed at 'Achieving Social and Economic Prosperity to Reach Middle-Income'.

The MKUZA III has five key results areas, which include KRA: A on Enabling Sustainable and Inclusive Growth; KRA: B on Promoting Human Capital Development; KRA C on Providing Quality Services for All; KRA: D on Attaining Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience; and KRA E on Adhering to Good Governance. It has also been found that, each of the KRAs has been refined by a set of Outcomes.

Table 2: MKUZA III's KRAs; Set of their outcomes and Related SDGs

Key Results Areas in MKUZA III	Set of Outcomes in MKUZA III	Sustainable Development Goals
KRA: A - Enabling Sustainable and Inclusive Growth	A1. A conducive business environment	SDG 1
	A2. Resilient and growth-enabling infrastructure	SDG 2
	A3. A competitive tourism and hospitality sector	SDG 8 and SDG 9
	A4. A modernized agriculture sector	
	A5. A modernized manufacturing sector	
	A6. A vibrant private sector developed	
	A7. Improved social protection schemes	
KRA: B - Promoting Human Capital Development	B1. Skills development for increased employability	SDG 4; SDG 5; SDG 8 and SDG 10
	B2. Enhanced entrepreneurial capacity	
KRA C - Providing Quality Services for All	C1. Improved access to quality health and sanitation services, safe and clean water, and a mitigated disease burden	SDG 3
	C2. Inclusive and equitable access to quality education and skills training	SDG 4
	C3. Increased access to decent and affordable housing, improved rational land use, and access to energy	SDG 5
	C4. Enhanced prevention of and response to violence against women and children	SDG 6
	C5. Enhanced national capacity to prepare and respond to all types of emergencies	SDG 7 and SDG 11
	C6. Attainment of national and household food security and nutrition for all	
KRA: D - Attaining Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience	D1. Improved gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation measures	SDG 8
	D2. Marine and terrestrial ecosystems protected and restored, with reduced biodiversity loss	SDG 11
	D3. Environmental degradation is prevented, with reduced environmental and social risks of economic activities	SDG 13
KRA E - Adhering to Good Governance	E1. Governance systems and structures are gender-responsive, accountable, capable, credible, transparent and corruption-free	SDG 14
	E2. Attainment of gender equality and equity	SDG 15
	E3. Increased access to justice, respect for rule of law, adherence to basic human rights, and greater participation in the democratic process	
	E4. Responsible corporate governance ensured	
	E5. Mobilized resources for implementation	

The Agenda 2063 (The Africa We Want) and the launching of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), translate into a unique possibility for Zanzibar to align its ambitions with regional and global development goals. In an attempt to capture these current opportunities, the Revolutionary

Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) has drafted the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty.

2.2 Integration of the Three Dimensions (Social, Economic and Environment)

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has inclusively integrated the three dimensions on the long-term perspective plan while demonstrating various efforts to attain the middle income status through Competitive economy, social wellbeing and sustainable environment. Notably, these three dimensions are among the key pillars for attaining Zanzibar development aspirations and thereby end extreme poverty by 2020.

2.2.1 Integration of the Social Dimension of SDGs

The MKUZA III continued to increase the availability and quality of social services in order to improve the living conditions of the society. In assessing the human development, the main criteria used are education and health.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has invested in education and capacity strengthening programmes to increase skills and build local capacity in order to improve the contribution of human capital in Isles' social-economic development. The investment involved financing of free basic education and loans provision to students in higher learning institutions which increased access to education and training opportunities in various fields.

In addition, the Government continued to strengthen and improve the system of certification and control of schools and colleges, teachers' trainings, teaching and learning environment as well as library services with the aim of improving the quality of education at all levels. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar provides free health services to all. This is well stated under Zanzibar Development Plan (Vision 2020 and Zanzibar Strategy of Growth and Reduction of Poverty).

2.3 Policies that Indicate the Integration of Social Dimension of SDGs

In Zanzibar, there are policies that indicate the integration of social dimension of SDGs: -

2.3.1 Zanzibar Health Sector Policy, 2011

The RGoZ recognizes that good health is a pillar and an important resource that contributes to the development of individual, family and the nation, especially in improving the quality of life and reducing poverty. Due to that, the RGoZ continued to improve health services through construction, expansion and renovation of health infrastructures; improving provision of essential medicines and medical equipment; and improving the quality of maternal health and health services for the mother, new-born and child.

Furthermore, the health sector aims to ensure that all Zanzibaris secure their right to quality health services, rendered in a cost-effective and affordable manner, particularly keeping in mind the specific needs of the elders, women, children and people with disabilities. Maternal and child health and nutrition especially have a direct link to health, development and economic growth.

Zanzibar has also committed to the Global Strategy for Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health 2016-2030, which envisions countries focus on a "Survive, Thrive and Transform" agenda, especially for the disadvantaged population groups. Reduction in maternal, new-born and child deaths through increased access to skilled birth attendants, emergency obstetrics and new-born care, along with family planning and immunization for children, continues to be prioritized. To improve health care facilities, due attention will be given to strengthening specific facilities and services relating to women's and new-born health, such as upgrading of maternity wards.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is also investing in ensuring health security and combating Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) to address the double burden of the societies. NCDs strategic plan has been ratified and implementation in progress and a tobacco control regulation,

based on the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) has been ratified to control the use and advertisement of tobacco and tobacco products is the islands. The foundation of all health interventions is in the context of strengthening the health systems, multi-sectoral collaboration and community engagement for better health outcomes.

2.3.2 Zanzibar Education Policy, 2006

Education is widely considered one of the most important factors in social and economic development, associated with socio-economic variables such as income and fertility. The RGoZ is committed to increasing inclusive and equitable access to quality education, thereby ensuring that all citizens have basic literacy and numeracy competencies, and that school graduates acquire a good foundation for further education or skills to contribute to the work place.

The Education Policy 2006 stipulates the means to achieve increased enrolment of children (girls, boys and children with disabilities) at all levels of education, including pre-primary, primary, secondary, tertiary, non-formal, technical and vocational education. Guidelines include improvement of the quality and accountability of teachers and the school system; increased institutional capacity development for policy, planning, and monitoring and evaluation systems; expansion and renovation of school infrastructure; enhancement of equitable deployment of professionals; promotion of qualified and motivated teachers; and reform of the student assessment system are all in place

2.3.3 Zanzibar Vocational Education and Training Policy, 2005

The Zanzibar Vocational Education and Training Policy, 2005 is in place. The policy helps to promote inclusion, social cohesion, and gender equality in and through VET, and help to address major challenges arise due to traditional notions of gender roles, certain jobs and skills that are inaccessible. The policy is also emphasizing on entrepreneurial skills.

2.3.4 Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy, 2011

Zanzibar has developed the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy since 2011. She has in place coordination structures and capacity building plans;

as well as strategies for better implementation of disaster risk reduction in Zanzibar. The implementation of this policy is aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience.

Zanzibar is vulnerable to periodic natural and manmade disasters that affect lives and livelihoods, destroy infrastructure and the environment, and cause food insecurity and serious public health problems. The major causes of disasters in Zanzibar, as evidenced in the 2008 Zanzibar Disaster Risk Capacity Needs-Assessment, include droughts, agricultural pests, fire outbreaks, floods, marine accidents, epidemics and strong winds. Moreover, the frequency of natural disasters in Zanzibar is on the rise, inflicting considerable damage, loss and displacement of vulnerable groups (children, youth, women and people with disabilities).

2.3.5 Zanzibar Water Policy, 2004

The Zanzibar National Water Policy was formulated in 2004. It has an effect in the implementation of SDGs, as the policy aims at providing all consumers and users of water with clean and safe water. Through this all water users are able to contribute to the expansion of the country's social and economic development. Following the enactment of the Water Act of 2006 Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) was established as the water authority with effect from 2007 while the responsibility for Zanzibar's water resources management was transferred to it.

2.3.6 Zanzibar Youth Development Policy, 2010

The RGoZ is encouraging young people to participate in economic development, by conducting awareness campaigns on the existing and new employment opportunities, prepare viable economic plans, attract investments and improve private sectors participation; promote engagement of young people in vocational training programmes and make use of guidelines on proper use of modern technology; and reviewing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Zanzibar Youth Development Policy.

2.3.7 Zanzibar Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy, 2005

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are known to play a major role in social economic development, contributing significantly to employment creation, income generation and stimulation of growth in both urban and rural areas. However, over the years, the MSME sector has played a critical role in developing Zanzibar's economy through creation of employment opportunities, income generation, equitable distribution of income and hence contributing towards poverty alleviation.

2.4 Integration of the Economic Dimension:

Zanzibar is undergoing an "investment stage", which implies high investment needs. Overall, investment in public assets is an important pillar for economic development. This investment comes from Government revenues, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and, increasingly, PPPs. It includes capital outlays in physical as well as human capital, aimed also at boosting improved performance of other sectors.

The RGoZ has taken several measures to ensure all stakeholders, including the private sector and the public at large, benefit from access to these public assets so as to promote socio-economic development. In particular, ICT services have been strengthened through the laying down of submarine cable, even as capacity building remains essential to encourage all stakeholders to use ICT at home, school and in business.

The RGoZ will continue to improve the business environment to leverage and harness the power and innovation of the private sector. In particular, the State will promote industrialisation, by creating the necessary conditions, putting in place the right framework and incentives for the private sector to build industrial capabilities, and enhancing economic growth through collaborative action and effective State-business relations.

Following are the policies that indicate the integration of economic dimension of SDGs in Zanzibar.

2.4.1 Zanzibar Investment Policy, 2005

The Zanzibar Investment Policy, which has been formulated so as to stimulate economic growth by creating employment in tourism sector. The overall policy objectives include to promote domestic production of goods and services for export in order to enhance the development of a competitive export sector; attract and optimize Foreign Direct Investment's to complement local private sector efforts.; mobilize investments that are socially and economically beneficial as well as environmentally sound in order to protect Zanzibar's natural heritage; encourage and facilitate the adoption of new technologies that have a direct bearing on productivity, quality and increased competitiveness; and reform the public administration in order to establish an efficient bureaucracy; develop transparent legal framework, which facilitates and gives guarantee of protection to all investors deregulate and speeding up of the investment approval process as well as to improve linkages among the various economic sectors; empower women by encouraging them to invest into areas where they have comparative advantage; encourage investment in Research and Development, particularly in the productive sectors; and promote training and skills development for employment opportunities in all sectors of the economy.

2.4.2 The Zanzibar Tourism Development Policy, 2004

Zanzibar has a comparative advantage in the tourism industry because of its landscape, cultural heritage and tradition of hospitality. Moreover, it has been universally acknowledged that the tourism sector contributes substantially to reduce poverty and empowering women and youth with new employment opportunities. Tourism is one of the priority sectors for development in Zanzibar and has the potential to be a major contributor to socio-economic development of the country. In order to regulate the development of the tourism sector, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar introduced the Zanzibar Tourism Development Policy in 2004 and formulated the Tourism Master Plan that laid down a framework of measures for sustainable development of tourism in Zanzibar. The policy seeks to stress on quality, while considering the environment impact, and offer institutional and market incentives to those who are involved in the production of essential services for the tourism industry. On the other

hand, tourism sector could also help to boost employment opportunities. It is estimated that fifty per cent (50 per cent) of all people who are able to work will be employed within the tourism sector by 2020. The linkage of tourism with other sectors will boost the revolution of fish processing industry.

2.4.3 Zanzibar Public-Private Policy, 2014

This policy framework provides the foundation for public-private partnerships that supports competitive and efficient delivery of services and creates a more conducive environment for PPP projects in Zanzibar. Both the government and private sector can benefit significantly from public private partnerships, but development of these projects must be done carefully, and both must work under clear rules to properly allocate the benefits, risks and responsibilities associated with such projects.

2.4.4 Zanzibar Employment Policy, 2009

Zanzibar Employment Policy of 2009 has clearly explained the importance of promoting youth employment, gender and considering the needs of youth in the labour market. Overall, the Zanzibar Employment Policy (2009) aims to stimulate adequate employment growth in the economy of Zanzibar, in order to reduce unemployment and underemployment rates, and eventually attain full, productive, and decent employment for women and men including young women and men. The first generation of Youth Employment Action Plan (2007) aimed at promoting full and active participation of young women and men in the implementation of the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP III). It also aimed at encouraging other stakeholders to develop relevant strategies and programmes in support of Youth Employment Promotion, so that young women and men could be empowered to participate effectively in socio – economic development activities, and therefore adhere with SDGs of not leaving anyone behind.

2.4.5 The Zanzibar Cooperative Development Policy 2014

It emphasizes the need to improve cooperatives sector in Zanzibar in gaining economic importance and considered to be among the central pillars in enhancing the national economy and in facilitating ownership

of the economy by the people. The sector plays a significant role in meeting the pressing needs of its members and community at large. It fosters resources mobilization and contributes to the reduction of income poverty and majority of its members are women. It also has a potential for increasing employment opportunities to nearly half of the active labour force, as well as, extending financial service delivery through SACCOS. The cooperative sector also contributes to increasing women participation in decision making and owning of the assets. It enhances democracy, good governance and foster education and training to the community.

2.4.6 Zanzibar Agricultural Sector Policy, 2002

Agriculture is also by far the most important source of employment in the Isles. On average, 70 per cent of the population depends directly or indirectly in the agriculture sector for their livelihood (Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation initiative for sustainable development, 2010-2020). The overall goal for the Zanzibar Agricultural Sector Policy (ASP) is to promote sustainable development of the agricultural sector for economic, social and environmental benefits for its people. The policy has among its objectives to attain household and national food security and improve nutritional status of the people particularly children and lactating mothers. For effective implementation of the policy, a clear operational plan, the Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan has been formulated, and it comprises of a set of innovative actions designed for the commercialization of the agricultural sector so as to increase agricultural production and productivity, rural incomes, attaining national and household food security and support overall economic growth.

2.4.7 Deep Sea Fishing Authority Act, 1998

Deep Sea Fishing Authority Act #1 of 1998 has been enacted and is in operation. The Act was amended in 2007 with the main goal of establishing the National Deep Sea Fishing Authority as a corporate body that replaces the Deep Sea Fishing Departments for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar to oversee and manages the deep sea fishing in Tanzania. Deep Sea Fishing Regulation was developed in 2009 then amended in 2016. This Authority has the power to regulate and control fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone of mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar.

This Act has been construed as being in addition to and not in derogation of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989 and shall be complementary to provisions of that Act. The authority is also responsible for the formulation of fisheries policy.

Zanzibar is known the world over for its prime deep sea fishing locations, where the channel lies between Zanzibar and Pemba that offers many year-round deep sea opportunities. While beach vacationing on the island of Zanzibar, both amateurs and experienced anglers can try their hand at snagging the tough fighters that hunt these waters. Tourists could be going out on their fishing excursion aboard a custom-built and well-equipped deep sea boat, fish finders and echo sounders, and help Zanzibar to generate revenue to support her development programmes.

2.5 Integration of the Environmental Dimension of SDGs

The RGoZ is endowed with diverse natural resources from which it derives its economic and social livelihood. Managing such resources sustainably is therefore an imperative. It is matter of fact that, during implementation of MKUZA III, efforts have been directed at raising the proportion of large projects complying with approved Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and audit regulations; having in place participatory climate change adaptation measures at catchment/ water user association level; introducing and adopting crop and livestock varieties suited to adverse conditions brought about by climate change; strengthening climate change projection and early warning and natural disaster response, coordination frameworks. As part of the overall sustainability strategy of this Plan, monitoring environmental quality through use of environmental sustainability index has been adopted.

A great deal of SDGs (particularly Goal 14 and 15) indicators related to environment have been accounted for in the Department of Environment as well as Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority through environmental policies, frameworks and legislations. The RGoZ addressing environment dimensions of SDGs through the development and implementation of a National Carbon Monitoring Centre, and other national legal frameworks such as the Environmental Management

Act, 2004; and Wildlife Conservation Act No 5 of 2009. Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, in tune with the Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13), has put in place both institutional front as well as legal and policy front that boost the implementation of the goal. The Steering and Technical Climate Change Committees have been created and involves Directors across government as well as representatives from the civil society (NGOs, academia and the media). Furthermore, a Climate Change Unit has been created in Department of Environment, and Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy 2014-2020 and its Action Plan 2016-2021, Climate Change Communication and Advocacy Strategy climate change screening tools and mainstreaming guidelines, Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, 2015, Marine Conservation Units Regulation, 2015, Fisheries Act 2015 and the Environmental Policy was also updated to better consider climate change.

2.6 Institutional Arrangement

The SDGs coordination and MKUZA III Monitoring Framework provides mechanisms for tracking progress of SDGs implementation. The responsibility of coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in Zanzibar has been bestowed to the Zanzibar Planning Commission (ZPC) and the Ministry of Finance and Planning. While the ZPC provides leadership in decision making, and directing issues to other government structures, the Ministry of Finance and Planning is responsible for providing the visionary direction towards the functioning of the coordination mechanism which encompasses dialogue on SDGs implementation and Monitoring.

In tracking the implementation of SDGs and MKUZA III in Zanzibar, MKUZA III M&E System has been established and operationalized in all levels. It helps ZPC and its implementing agencies to track the implementation of MKUZA III related interventions, and evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of those planned interventions by using appropriate and accurate economic and social transformation data. Within this context, the goal of MKUZA III M&E System is to enable ZPC and its partners to collect, analyse, interpret, store and use data generated by its stakeholders to inform planning and decision making.

The MKUZA III M&E System Guidelines has also been developed, and it outlines how stakeholders should be involved in MKUZA III reporting. The development of the MKUZA III M&E System Guidelines was a consultative process that involved a wide range of stakeholders from public, private and other non-state actors in Zanzibar. Specifically the M&E guideline for MKUZA III is expecting to ensure uniformity in reporting so that data can be comparable across all stakeholders; promote understanding of indicators, partnerships and effective networking in implementation of the MKUZA III and SDGs; promote the importance of results-based M&E system, the need for systematic data collection and utilization of monitoring and evaluating results; strengthen understanding and co-operation of monitoring and evaluation between agencies, non-state actors, CSOs, local communities and other MKUZA III and SDGs stakeholders; promote a national integrated approach to M&E, utilizing MKUZA III as the guiding Medium Term Framework for Zanzibar Development Vision 2020; and supporting result-based decision making and providing inputs to national and international planning, budgeting and reporting systems including VNR report of SDGs.

2.7 Stakeholders Engagement

The RGoZ has realized that, engaging stakeholders is an important step to achieve the SDGs. The engagement of stakeholders has started from meetings, seminars, workshops and awareness programmes where Ministry, Departments and Agents; civil society organizations and umbrella non-governmental organizations such as ANGOZA, private sectors and development partners (UNDP, UN-Women, UNICEF etc.) have been involved so as to create ownership of the SDGs, as well as promoting coordination of SDGs at all levels.

Engagement of Stakeholders in the implementation of MKUZA III / SDGs is crucial steps in achieving both SDGs and objectives of MKUZA III. Zanzibar Planning Commission uses its M&E Arrangement of MKUZA III to ensure all key Stakeholders are informed on the whole process. The M&E Framework has major 3 levels Implementation level (Sectors, ANGOZA, ZNCCIA, Community and LGAs). Coordination level (Technical Committee, ZPC Secretariat and M&E Secretariat) and Decision Making level (IMTC,

Zanzibar Planning Commission, Cabinet and House of Representatives). Knowledge sharing in relation to VNR process has conducted to all levels. ZPC has a Coordination role for VNR 2019 production for Zanzibar. Coordinator is in place and Task Team already formed and meets to discuss Concept Note and Roadmap. The members came from: Government, Private sector, Higher learning Institution, Communication Department from President Office, ANGOZA etc. With regards to the level of Engagement towards Zanzibar VNR Production, the first level of Stakeholders Consultation done in the form of Awareness creation to importance of implementing MKUZA III/SDGs and knowledge shared on preparing the VNR for 2019 for Zanzibar.

A total of 127 participants attended which includes 84 males and 41 females. The targeted groups are Officers in Charge and their Planning Officer for day one and day two Directors from Local Government Authority and their Planning Officers and M&E Officers of all Region in Pemba and representative from NSA also attended. The second level of Stakeholder Engagement included the members from five (5) Committees for House of Representatives (HoR), which have equal represented between male and female and two members have special needs. The HoR Committees were Laws, Good Governance and Special Departments; Social Services; Women Development, Information and Tourism; and Budget, Finance, Trade and Agriculture. Key issues rose by members from HoR included: -

- ZPC to scale up the knowledge and awareness programme in the form of Capacity building on the progress of the implementation of MKUZA III/SDGs at National, Sub-national and at respective area leaded.
- Sharing knowledge on Agenda 2030 for SDGs, Report Production for VNR 2019 for Zanzibar should extended to all members of HoR.
- Another level done with Decision Making level. A concept Note for 2019 VNR Production for Zanzibar and brief note prepared and shared for the purpose of creating ownership of the process and fully engaged to their respective MDAs. The levels are Inter Ministerial Technical Committee, Zanzibar Planning Commission and Cabinet Ministers

Stakeholder engagement has also conducted for SDGs that will be presented in VNR report 2019. For instance, key stakeholders on:

- Thematic areas Goal 4: “Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning For All” involves in the working group discussions were Director of Planning, Policy and Research from Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, Directors from Pre-Primary Education, Primary Education, Inclusive and Secondary Education, Board Loan Director from Education Sector, Director from Alternative and Elders and Authority of Vocational Training, Coordinator for Local Government Authority, Karume Technical College, Association of Teachers in Zanzibar, Representative from Private Schools and State University of Zanzibar.
- Thematic areas Goal 13: “Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts by Regulating Emissions and Promote developments in Renewable Energy” involved the Director of Planning, Policy and Research from Second Vice Presidents’ Office, Director of Environment, Director from Department of Forest in the Agriculture Sector, Director from Disaster Management, Metrological Agency, Director from Land Authority, Director General Deep Sea Fishing Authority, Ministry of Finance and Planning External Finance Department, as well as the State University of Zanzibar.
- Another consultation with Key Stakeholders was on Thematic Areas Goal 16: “Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for all and build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at all Levels”. involved the Director of Planning, Policy and Research from Presidents’ Office, Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Director of Public Prosecution, High Court, ZAECA, Commissioner for Police, Commissioner for Zanzibar Correctional Facilities, Executive Director for Registrar Authority and all Social Events, Director of Women and Children, Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association,

Zanzibar Electoral Commission, Director of People with Disability and Business Registration Authority.

- The Consultation on Thematic areas Goal 8 & 17: “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development& Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” involved members from the Director of Planning, Policy and Research(labour, Empowerment, Elderly Women &Children), Director of Empowerment, Director Labour Commission, Director for Youth, Commissioner for Human Resource, Commissioner for Economic Management, Executive Secretary Tourism Commission, Chief Government Statistician, Commissioner for Budget, Director of Planning, Policy and Research (Finance & Planning)
- With regard to SDG 10: “Reduce income inequality within and among countries” Members involved in the working group discussions were: Director of Planning, Policy and Research(labour, Empowerment, Elderly Women & Children), Director of Empowerment, Director of Women and Children, Director of People with Disability, Executive Secretary Zanzibar AIDS Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zanzibar Office, Managing Director Zanzibar Social Security Funds, Director of Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority and Director of Trade.

2.8 Communication Activities

The RGoZ through Zanzibar Planning Commission and OCGS has managed to raise awareness, build knowledge and inspire people, civil society organizations, public and private sectors for sustainable development. The SDG communications strategies and campaigns have been decentralizing at all levels, and Zanzibar Planning Commission has managed to promote public engagement on the SDGs and identifies human, material and financial resources that can help communications teams to do awareness of SDG work. The communication activities in Zanzibar have also been mainstreamed into communications strategies

and education programmes, public institutions and sectoral policy. Communication among the local communities can also be promoted through public and private mass media, which play important role in raising awareness on SDGs.

In 2018, the number of television stations in Zanzibar has increased from 12 to 20 in 2014, and radio stations rose from 19 to 30 in 2014.

Table 3: Registered Television and Radio Stations, 2014 - 2018

Description		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Radio Stations	Public	2	2	2	2	2
	Community	3	4	4	5	5
	Private	14	16	16	16	23
	Total	19	22	22	23	30
Televisions	Public	1	1	1	1	1
	Private	11	11	12	16	19
	Total	12	12	13	17	20

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

2.9 Data and the Role of National Statistical Office (Office of the Chief Government Statistician)

Implementation and monitoring the progress of the SDGs require data that are disaggregated to its lowest level. This is important as to implement the SDGs theme of leaving no one behind. However, getting disaggregated data can be challenge as most of the surveys and censuses data provides the estimates at the national and regional level. Another source of data includes administrative data which also has a quality issue. The Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS) is responsible for tracking the implementation of SDGs in Zanzibar.

2.9.1 Mapping of SDGs with MKUZA III Indicators and their Baseline Data

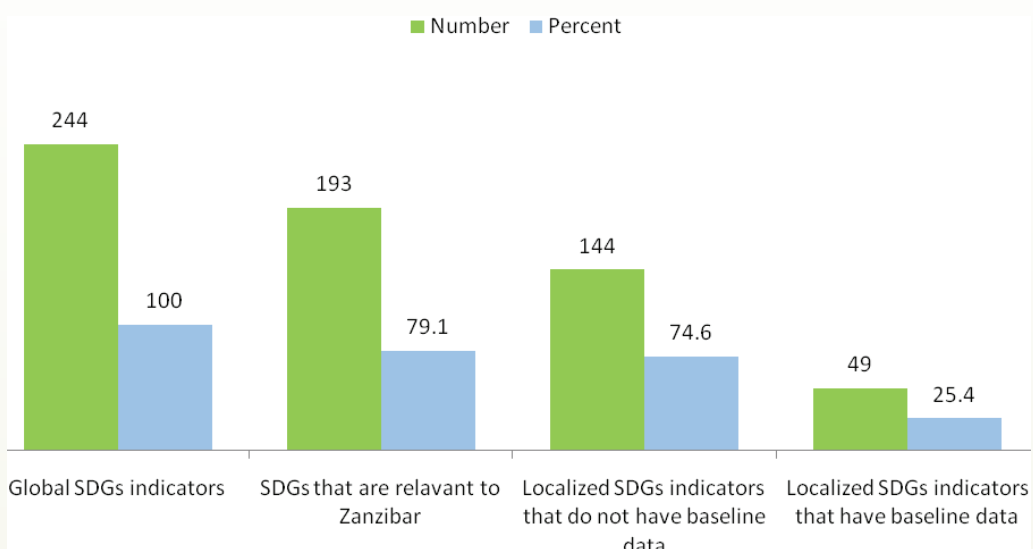
The first phase mapping process has already been done in Zanzibar by using the ADAPT system with the active participation of Statisticians, M&E Officers, Planners and NGOs representatives from all sectors. The process has been done by matching only the name of indicators from SDGs compared to that of MKUZA III. The ADAPT system was expected

to compare the detailed information of indicators from these two logical frameworks and deliver the report which would show the number of indicators from MKUZA III linked with SDG indicators, and to what extent these indicators are related.

Unfortunately, the system was unable to do such comparison and failed to reveal the detailed linked indicators report. Due to this situation, OCGS had to put extra efforts to do this assignment manually as the second phase of mapping process in order to make a good assessment of progress on national as well as the global agenda. This mapping is a first step in determining whether these two reporting frameworks can be aligned. This report summarizes the findings of the mapping of indicators from MKUZA III and SDGs.

From these results, OCGS started the second phase of mapping by reviewing the information of metadata parameters for each indicator required by ADAPT system, this is to make sure that all key information (formula, definition, unit of measurement etc.) regarding to these indicators were filled in the system; and preparing the excel matrix which includes all mapped indicators that were identified. The findings show that, there are 193 localized SDGs indicators. A total of 49 indicators have baseline data and can be currently monitored in Zanzibar, and there is a gap of 144 indicators that do not have baseline data.

Figure 1: Results of Localisation of SDGs indicators and Baseline Data, 2018



Source: Zanzibar SDGs Localization Report, 2016.

It has also been revealed that, SDGs will be reported through the implementation of MKUZA III, although there are some gaps especially in disaggregated level, where Goal 9 and Goal 2 seem to have high proportion of indicators that will be implemented through MKUZA III. However, Goal 10, 12 and 13 did not match with any MKUZA III indicators.

Table 4: List of SDGs Indicators Mapped with MKUZA III Indicators

SDGs INDICATORS		MKUZA III INDICATORS	
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	1.2	GDP growth rate
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person		
2.C.1	Indicator of food price anomalies	1.3	Inflation rate
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1.4	Proportion of population below the basic needs poverty line
17.5.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	A1.1	Zanzibar's global rank in 'Doing Business'
A1.2	Number of incidences of non-compliance to terms and conditions of investment codes and procedures		
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	A2.1	Freight volume by mode of transport
A2.2	Number of passengers, by mode of transport		
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	A2.3	Proportion of rural and urban population who live within 2km of all-season roads

8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	A4.1	Growth rate of the agriculture sector
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	A5.1	Value of trade in manufacturing products
		A5.2	Volume of trade in manufacturing products
		A5.4	Contribution of manufacturing to GDP
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	A7.1	Proportion of vulnerable (poor) households served by social protection schemes, disaggregated by location
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	B1.1	Employment rate (disaggregated by age, education level, occupation type, sex, sector, disability and area)
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	B1.3	Percentage of youth aged 15-24 not in education, employment or training (SDG 8)
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	C1.1	Mortality rate (neonatal, infant, child, maternal)
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate		
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate		
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	C1.2	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, disaggregated by stunting, wasting and underweight
11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	C1.3	Proportion of households in which solid waste is collected and properly disposed
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	C1.5	Proportion and clean water, disaggregated by area of households with access to safe
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	C2.1	Literacy rate, by sex
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) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	C2.4	Proportion of schools with access to electricity, computer, basic drinking water, sanitation services and internet
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	C3.2	Proportion of households connected to electricity, disaggregated by area

16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	C4.1	Proportion of violence against women and children cases reported and concluded, by age, sex and disability
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	C5.2	Proportion of public and private sector facilities with access to early warning information system
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	C6.1	Proportion of population below food poverty line
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	C6.2	Proportion of households that are food secure
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	D2.2	Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		
16.7.1	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	E2.1	Percentage of women, youth and people with disabilities in public decision-making position
5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	E2.2	Proportion of women who possess land, houses and other key assets
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	E5.1	Revenue-to-GDP ratio

Source: Zanzibar Mapping of SDGs and MKUZA III Indicators, 2018.

2.10 Leaving No One Behind

The principle of leaving no one behind is widely implemented in Zanzibar. There are a number of initiatives which have been introduced to effectively implement the mentioned principle ranging from Free Education to Health Policy in Zanzibar.

2.10.1 Free Education Policy

The RGoZ has been striving to provide free education and health to its people since 1964. The free education initiative is aimed at reducing disparity in enrolment. For instance, children are able to study from primary to university level without paying any fee. Provision of free education means students will not pay any fee or other contributions that

were being provided by parents or guardians before. This initiative helps a great deal in making sure that people of Zanzibar do attain the Goal 4 of SDGs which requires all countries to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

2.10.2 Free Health Policy

The RGoZ has been striving to provide free health services to all people with particular emphasis to women and children since 1964. The free health initiative aimed at improving access and use to health services to its residences. This is well stated under the Zanzibar Development Plan “Vision 2020” and the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA III).

The primary health care services have been decentralized and implemented at regional, district and community levels. The district health management teams (DHMTs) and health care facilities as Public Health Care Units (PHCU)/dispensaries; Public Health Care Centres (PHCC)/cottage hospitals and General Hospitals have been empowered and they are responsible for planning, management and monitoring of their health services provision. The RGoZ has built a number of Health Facilities in Unguja and Pemba so as to help people access and utilize basic health services in urban and rural areas, as summarized below:-

Table 5: Number of Health Facilities by Type, Zanzibar, 2014 - 2018

Category		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Public Facilities						
	PHCU	109	110	115	119	119
Primary level	PHCU+	34	34	34	34	34
	PHCC	4	4	4	4	2
Secondary level	Regional Hospital	0	0	0	1	1
	District Hospital	3	3	3	2	4
Tertiary level	Special	2	2	2	2	2
	Referral	1	1	1	1	1
Private Facilities						
	Private Hospital	2	4	4	4	5
	Dispensary	53	67	65	78	78

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

2.10.3 Small and Medium Industrial Development Agency (SMIDA)

This structure is responsible for the promotion and development of the micro, small and medium industries in Zanzibar, and shall specifically involve in designing and implementing micro small and medium industrial development support programs; promoting the creation and development of micro, small and medium industries; advising, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating activities of micro, small and medium industries; establishing, operating or facilitating affordable credit schemes and other financial and non-financial services for MSMEs Industries as well as coordinating and carrying out market research in goods manufactured and services provided by micro, small and medium industries. It has the aim of establishing small industries in each district and therefore provides employment opportunities to the general population.

2.10.4 Sustainable and livelihood Projects and Programmes

Sustainable and livelihood Projects and Programmes such as the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), Zanzibar Urban Services Project (ZUSP), Zanzibar Improving Student Prospects project (ZISP), Expanding Rice Production project in Zanzibar, Tanzania Statistics Master plan project etc., are also providing information and employment opportunities for the people of Zanzibar, as well as the promotion of incubation for entrepreneurs by establishing a Business Incubation Centre.

CHAPTER THREE: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS IN ZANZIBAR

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The SDGs have been mainstreamed into the MKUZA III whose strategies motivated the implementation of government programmes towards goals and targets embedded in the Zanzibar Vision 2020 documents. The overall Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 objective is to transform Zanzibar into a middle-income country and enable it to eradicate absolute poverty, through building a strong and competitive economy; achieving high quality livelihoods for citizens and improving good governance and the rule of law without compromising Zanzibar's rich culture. Furthermore, the implementation of SDGs helped Zanzibar to do all they can to eradicate poverty, promote human dignity and equality and achieve peace, democracy and environmental sustainability.

3.1 GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

3.1.1 Overview

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has prioritized ending poverty and this is informed by and reflected in its development policies and programs. The SDG 1 underscores the resolve to eradicate poverty in all its manifestations by ensuring, inter alia, social protection for the poor and vulnerable, increasing access to basic services and reducing the exposure of the poor and vulnerable to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. Strategies required to achieve this goal include ensuring significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and creating sound policy frameworks based on pro-poor and gender -sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication interventions. The goal has five targets and eleven indicators. The targets for reporting adopted by the countries are:

- i. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- ii. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- iii. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
- iv. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- v. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- vi. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.
- vii. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

3.1.2 Supportive Environment

In Zanzibar, institutions responsible for implementation, coordination and monitoring poverty reduction interventions include the Ministry of Finance and Planning as overall coordinator; Zanzibar Planning Commission, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Empowerment, Elders, Youth, Women and Children. The RGoZ through its institutions has developed various policies, plans and strategies and facilitative environment, including the Zanzibar Vision 2020; Zanzibar Strategy for Poverty Reduction (ZPRP): 2002 – 2005; Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty I (ZSGRP I): 2005 –

2010; Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (ZSGRP II): 2010 – 2015; and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty III (ZSGRP III): 2016 – 2020.

3.1.3 Status and Trend

Data show that the poverty headcount ratio as measured by MPI in Zanzibar has declined from 43.3 per cent in 2010 to 26.3 per cent in 2015, and the extreme poverty has declined from 16.6 per cent in 2010 to 8.5 per cent in 2015 (Tanzania Human Development Report 2017, ESRF). While the multidimensional poverty for children are 13 per cent in 2013 according to the NBS and UNICEF (2016) Child Poverty in Tanzania.

The proportion of the population living in basic needs poverty declined from 34.9 per cent in 2009/10 to 30.4 per cent in 2015/16 while extreme (food) poverty declined only marginally from 11.7 per cent to 10.8 per cent over the same period. The insignificant decline in extreme poverty is partially due to the increase in the cost of food items, a phenomenon observed globally towards the end of 2000s. Zanzibar is a net food importer; hence, increases in food prices can result in substantial decrease in welfare. With regards to child poverty, the proportion of children (0-17 yrs.) below basic needs poverty line is 34.7 per cent and proportion of children (0-17 yrs.) below food poverty line is 12.8 per cent.

Table 6: Population and Children Poverty indicators, Zanzibar

Population and Children Poverty indicators	Data	Source
Proportion of population living below the national basic needs poverty line	30.4per cent [2014/15]	Zanzibar HBS 2014/15
Proportion of population living below the national basic needs poverty line, urban	17.9 [2014/15]	Zanzibar HBS 2014/15
Proportion of population living below the national basic needs poverty line, rural	40.2 [2014/15]	Zanzibar HBS 2014/15
Proportion of population living below the national food poverty line	10.8per cent [2014/15]	Zanzibar HBS 2014/15
Proportion of children (aged 0-17) living below the national basic needs poverty line	27per cent [2012/13]	NBS and UNICEF (2016) Child Poverty in Tanzania
	35per cent [2014/15]	Child Poverty reports using NPS 2014/15 and ZHBS 2014/15
	13 per cent 2016	NBS and UNICEF (2016) Child Poverty in Tanzania
Poverty headcount ratio as measured by MPI	26.3 per cent 2015	Tanzania Human Development Report 2017, ESRF
Extreme poverty as measured by MPI	8.5 per cent 2016	Tanzania Human Development Report 2017, ESRF

Furthermore, employment and earnings are other attributes to poverty reduction, and the Zanzibar Statistical abstract, 2018 has revealed that, total employment for all sectors (i.e. Government, Parastatals and Private) has rather increased from 56,140 in 2016/17 to 59,079 in 2018 of whom males were 32,820 and females were 26,259 employees. The total number of Government sector employees has reported at 32,144 in 2018, where the number of female employees (17,169) was higher than the total number of male employees (14,975). Generally, the number of employees was higher for male compared with that of female for many industries in 2017.

On the other hand, the annual wage bill by industry in a Government sector in 2018 shows that, TZS 196,867 million of total wage bill used for salary and only TZS 1,297 millions of wage bill was free ration. Furthermore, the total number of Parastatal employees in 2018 was 5,616 out of which

3,639 were male and 1,977 were female employees. Transportation and storage industry had the highest number of 1,627 employees compared with other industries. However, the number of employees was higher for males compared with females for many industries in 2017. Furthermore, the total number of private employees was 21,319 of which 14,206 were males and 7,113 were females in 2018.

Furthermore, accommodation and food services activities had the highest number of 10,201 employees compared with other industries. The Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018 has further revealed that, the private wage bill for all industries accounts for TZS 158,377 million of which, TZS 116,838 million used for cash/salary to employees, TZS 11,912 million used as a free ration given to employees in-kind and TZS 29,628 million used for other benefits. Accommodation and food service activities industry had higher contribution to total wage bill (TZS 81,468 million) compared with other industries while real estate activities had lower contribution (TZS 22 million) to total wage bill.

Zanzibar Urban Consumer Price Index is a measure of the average change in prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services, and Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018 showed that, the consumer price index of food and non-food items has increased from 2014 to 2018, as summarized in the table below:-

Table 7: Zanzibar Consumer Price Index, 2013 – 2018

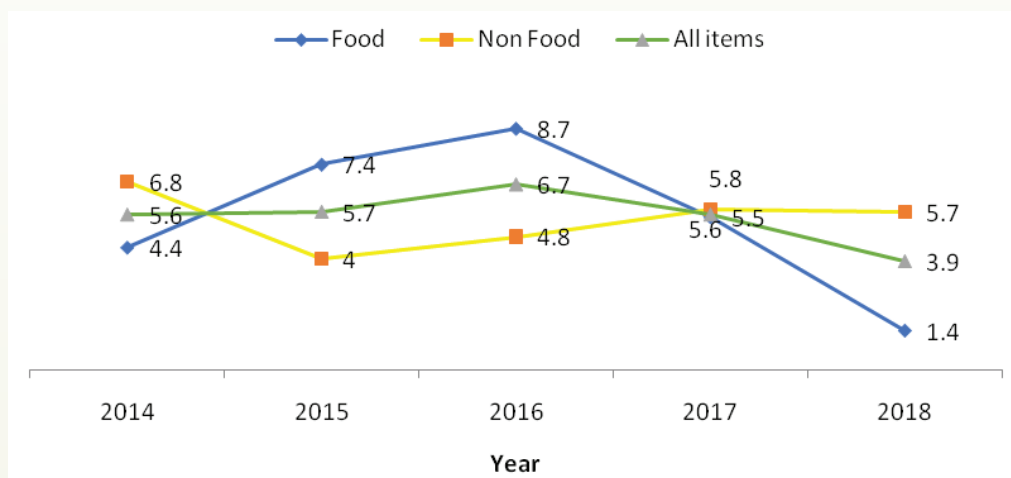
Description	(Base January 2017 = 100)					
	Weight (2014/15)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Food	42.7	85.5	91.5	98.3	103.7	105.1
Non - Food	57.3	87.9	92.0	97.5	103.1	109.0
All Item	100	86.8	91.8	97.8	103.4	107.3

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

Headline inflation has decreased over the past years. Overall price growth was 3.9 per cent over the 12 months of 2018, compared to 5.6 per cent in 2017. This relative stability was mainly attributed by a fairly low inflation rate of 1.4 per cent in 2018 on food products compared to 5.5 per cent

in 2017, while food prices constitute 51.6 per cent of the Consumer Price Index basket. Non-food inflation as well recorded as 5.7 per cent in 2018 compared to 5.8 in 2017. Over the last 7 years' food inflation in Zanzibar is an average of 5.1 per cent and non-food inflation is 7.0 Per cent.

Figure 2: Annual Inflation Rate, 2008-2018 (Per cent)



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

With regard to Equal rights to economic resources and build resilience of the poor, economic empowerment fund has been started in 2013 and has the objective of providing soft loans and other financial services to Zanzibar so as to be employed and self-reliance. In 2018, the fund provides 279 loans (Unguja 183 and Pemba 96) worth TZS 660 million. The fund benefits about 3,481 beneficiaries whereby 1,690 were male and 1,791 were. Loan Portfolio increased from TZS 1.7 million for one loan in 2016/17 to TZS 2.3 million in 2017/18.

Private sectors including CSOs, SMEs and cooperative societies are also providing support to youth who want to engage in agricultural, fishing and tourism activities in both Unguja and Pemba. The Department of Cooperative Development Zanzibar make big achievements in strengthening operational capacity of Cooperatives society, as at 2018, capacity of 13,517 participants who include cooperative members and leaders were trained in areas of management, supervision, mind-set

change and record keeping. A total of 334 cooperatives were benefited. Consequently, SACCOS operation strengthened majority are using front-office to render their services, SACCOS classification report revealed that the number of grade 'A' SACCOS has increased from two in 2013 to ten in 2018. Majority of cooperatives maintains good governance practices, whereby involvement of members in decision making, approval of budget and democratic election of leaders become a normal practice.

The financial access to cooperative members and entrepreneurs has been revealed good achievements. The loan disbursement has cumulatively increased by 5.7 times from TZS 3.9 billion in 2013 to TZS 23.05 billion in 2018 i.e. for the past five years, whereby more than 31,000 members received reliable financial services. Economic projects in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and small and international business are being operated by members, which provide them self-employment and sustainable income. On the other hand, provision of social services to members from their respective cooperatives has been improved. Number of members who afford medical services, education expenses, as well as decent houses, transport and communication facilities to their family's increases. This attributes to poverty reduction.

The Legal and regulatory framework for cooperative has been strengthening. New Cooperative Act of 2018, Cooperative Development Policy of 2014 and cooperative regulations which provide guidance and safeguarded interest of cooperative member and community in general are in place. Also there is increased collaboration among actors in cooperative movement i.e. Cooperative Union of Zanzibar, Zanzibar Saving and Credit Cooperative Union, Zanzibar Youth Multipurpose Cooperative and Department of Cooperatives. This increased synergy results to intensify supervision, inspection and audit services to cooperatives. Rate of inspection and audit has increased from 1,414 (2013) to 4,954 (2018) cooperatives which were inspected and audited. This implies that, assets and liabilities of cooperative are well tracked; hence it assures sustainability of cooperative societies and contributes to poverty reduction. The DoC facilitated three cooperatives to acquire processing machines which add value on tomato, lime and dagaa drying, also some efforts were put to support three cooperatives to enable

them receive loans for tractors from Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB). In addition to that the Department of Cooperatives near future is planning to foster the production groups-SACCOS linkage and facilitate formation of National level financial institution which both strategies will ensure more effective financial services bridging to production cooperatives from existing SACCOS.

Access to Social Protection has also been emphasized in Zanzibar, as the Zanzibar Social Protection Policy 2014 proposes an integrated social protection framework which includes both social security and social assistance. This framework calls for an integrated approach to cover contributory and non-contributory social protection schemes. Social protection is a powerful tool for preventing and alleviating poverty and inequality. It articulates different programs conducted to reduce poverty and livelihoods risk and shocks. In many developed market economies, it has reduced poverty and inequality by half or more. It stresses the importance of Universal pension provision to older people as a means of reducing poverty among its population. The policy emphasizes the need for conditional and unconditional cash transfers as means of social protection among vulnerable persons. Therefore, this policy has a direct link with the Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Policy.

In 2015, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has established Universal Pension Scheme for elderly age 70 years and above. A total of 27,663 people (Unguja 17,511 and Pemba 10,152) benefited with the program. The Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders Women and Children is in the process to establish Workers Compensation Fund which will facilitate the provision of Compensation to workers. Zanzibar is also proud to have ushered in two major social assistance interventions, which include the Productive Social Safety Nets (PSSN) programme. The Universal Social Pension and Productive Social Safety Nets are non-contributory programmes and essential for reaching the poorest and most vulnerable populations, such as poor households, most vulnerable children, elderly people, pre-school and school age children, adolescents, working adults, pregnant and lactating mothers and people with disabilities, and those most affected by natural disasters and crisis.

3.2 GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

3.2.1 Overview

This goal addresses issues of hunger, food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. The following targets have been adopted by the country for reporting:

- i. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- ii. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children less than 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
- iii. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
- iv. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
- v. By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

- vi. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.
- vii. Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.
- viii. Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

3.2.2 Supportive Environment

RGoZ has a number of institutions responsible for implementation of various policies, strategies and programs geared towards ending hunger, ensuring food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. These include the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries, and Ministry of Health. Other institutions are the Kizimbani Agricultural Research and Training Centre. The RGoZ has developed a number of policies, strategies and programs to ensure it is free from hunger, has food security and sustainable agriculture.

3.2.3 Status and trend

Agriculture is an important sector of the Zanzibar's economy in terms of food and cash crops production as well as employment creation. Clove and seaweeds are the main cash crops leading for generating foreign currency. The agricultural sector contributes about 21.3 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2018. The area planted in acre and production for major food crops are summarised in the table below (Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018).

Table 8: Area Planted (Acre) by Major Food Crops, 2014-2018

Crops	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Maize	3,197	5,652	1,783	3,171	2,960
Sorghum	609	1,426	458	763	334
Paddy (Rain feed)	30,535	24,970	30,030	26,891	29,639
Paddy (Irrigation)	2,377	2,520	1,274	2,126	1,548
Cassava	27,036	22,597	22,728	24,312	26,589
Banana	6,679	6,785	6,448	8,517	6,068
Sweet potatoes	9,305	7,966	3,548	4,886	7,512
Yams	423	482	704	536	546
Tania	1,423	1,489	451	1,633	955
Groundnuts	1,322	1,639	917	863	1,322
Pigeon peas	222	184	438	394	828
Cowpeas/ Green grams	1,326	2,526	1,844	4,729	3,655
Finger millet	174	51	282	240	195
Pumpkin	256	473	58	286	358
Total	84,884	78,760	70,963	79,347	82,507

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

Table 9: Production of Major Food Crops, 2014-2018 Value (TZS Millions); Quantity (Tons)

Crop	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Maize	1,599	985	2,826	1,793	892	566	1,586	1,158	1,480	1,163
Sorghum	231	122	542	295	174	261	290	580	127	275
Paddy (Rain feed)	29,564	22,527	29,083	22,825	3,589	3,751	35,791	22,680	44,458	40,901
Paddy (Irrigation)					755	789	3,891	4,067	3,049	3,461
Cassava	158,704	43,485	132,641	37,434	133,412	51,097	142,714	85,172	156,078	100,316
Banana	57,437	30,672	47,495	26,124	55,455	38,097	73,243	82,179	52,189	63,340
Sweet potatoes	65,137	16,479	55,765	14,531	24,834	10,604	34,203	22,123	52,582	36,584
Yams	2,116	1,119	2,409	1,312	3,520	4,164	2,678	2,486	2,730	2,742
Tania	5,437	4,583	5,687	4,938	1,724	1,565	6,239	8,260	3,647	5,076
Groundnuts	635	851	787	1,086	440	513	414	662	635	1,152
Pigeon peas	717	518	593	441	1,414	2,829	1,272	1,921	2,675	4,387
Cowpeas/ Green gram	663	470	1,165	851	1,047	2,094	2,479	3,667	1,785	2,774
Bulrush Millet	35	52	10	15	56	85	48	72.1	39	58
Pumpkins	1,204	1,023	2,223	1,889	275	233	1,342	1,141	1,695	1,441
Total	323,478	122,886	281,226	113,535	227,587	116,648	306,190	236,168	323,170	263,670

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

Another attribute to promoting sustainable agriculture is the keeping and slaughtering animals, as well as keeping forest and woody resources. The Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018 indicated that, the number of inspected slaughtered cattle for the year 2018 dropped by 48.5 per cent compared with that of 2017. However, the number of goats and chicken inspected and slaughtered in 2018 decreased by 15.4 per cent, 52.1 per cent respectively compared with the previous year.

The forest and woody resources play an important role in the daily livelihood of the people of Zanzibar, as they are sources of energy including cooking, building timber, tourism, fodder, water catchments, and shelters for wildlife and estuaries for fish breeding areas. Data has shown that, the native forest area in Zanzibar is 86,182 ha; 71,068 ha in Unguja and 15,114 ha in Pemba. Intermediate coral rag vegetation is the biggest land use and land cover class in Unguja with 35,057 ha and 22.1 per cent share of the land area and in Pemba the mixture of trees and agricultural crops on the same class is largest with an area of 22,482 ha and 22.2 per cent of the land area (Zanzibar Woody Biomass Survey, 2013).

Table 10: Indicators for Tracking Malnutrition, Stunting, Wasting, Obesity, Anaemia and Food Security, Zanzibar, 2015-16

Indicators	Value (Per cent)
Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	23.5
Prevalence of severe stunting (height for age <-3 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	7.0
Prevalence of malnutrition/wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	7.1
Prevalence of malnutrition/ overweight (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	2.8
Prevalence of underweight (weight for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	13.8
Prevalence of anaemia in children 6-59 months	64.5
Prevalence of anaemia in women 15-49	60.1
Rate of exclusive breastfeeding among infants under 6 months of age	19.7
Per cent of Minimum Diet Diversity: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive food from 4 or more food groups	26.4
Minimum Acceptable Diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	12.1
Prevalence of Low Birth weight: Proportion of new-borns weighing less than 2,500 grams	10.0

Source: TDHS-MIS 2015/16, NBS and OCGS

3.3. GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3.3.1 Overview

This goal addresses mortality (maternal, neonatal, infant and under-five), access to immunization; HIV and AIDS, obesity, road traffic accidents among other challenges. The goal has twelve targets: -

- i. Reduce maternal mortality
- ii. End preventable deaths of new born and under five children
- iii. End the epidemics of AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

- iv. Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases
- v. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse
- vi. Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- vii. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services
- viii. Achieve universal health coverage
- ix. Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous environment
- x. Implement WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries
- xi. Increase health financing, recruitment, development, training and retention in developing countries and
- xii. Strengthen the capacity for early warning, risk reduction and management.

3.3.2 Supportive Environment

The Ministry of Health Zanzibar governs all matters related to health within the islands, however, through decentralization by devolution, PO-RALGSDs play key role in implementation of primary health care services. Other implementing institutions include Zanzibar AIDS Commission Zanzibar Food and Drug Agency, the WHO collaborating Centre Pemba Public Health Laboratory and private hospitals. In early 90's, the Ministry embarked in the reform process which became fully fledged in 2002.

The supportive documents for used in Zanzibar for implementation of its activities to achieve targeted goals includes: Zanzibar Health Sector Reform Strategic Plan III (2013/14 – 2018/19). The drug control efforts have been guided by the Drugs and Prevention of Illicit Drugs Trafficking Act, No.12 of 2011, Zanzibar Substance Abuse – HIV & AIDS Strategic Plan (2007-2011) and Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Strategic Plan,

The Ministry of Health Zanzibar, Implement the Key Result Areas C1 of Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty III (MKUZA III), 2016 – 2020 as a tool for improved access to quality health and sanitation

services, safe and clean water, and a mitigated disease burden. Other tools used include the Minimal Staff Requirement – 2014, Annual Health Bulletin and health performance report which monitor the performance of the health sector, also rely on several survey and research for implementation of its activities.

3.3.4 Status and Trend

Zanzibar has in place strategies and activities which are aimed at reducing the maternal mortality to reach the SDG target and that of MKUZA III. The findings show that the trend of childhood mortality has been decreased from the year 2010 to 2014/15 as shown in the following table.

Table 11: Childhood Mortality (Death per 1,000 Live Births) in Zanzibar

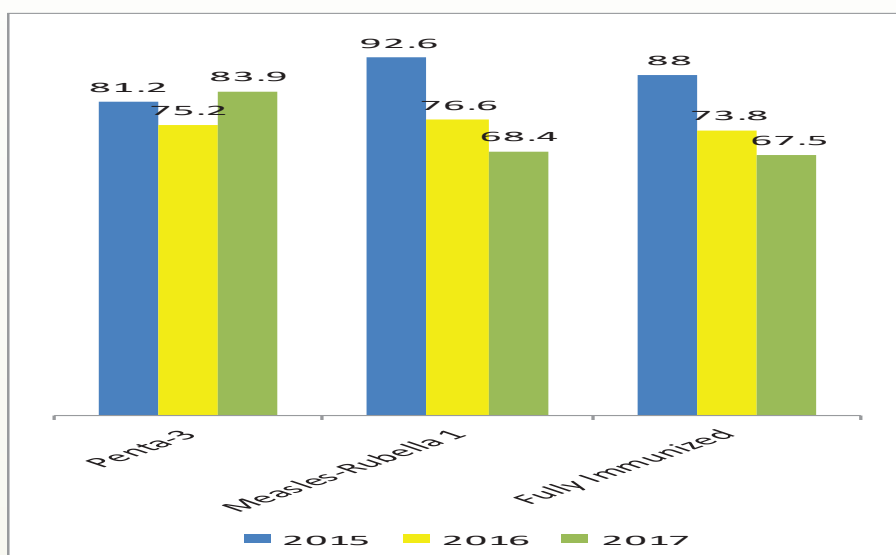
Indicator	Mortality Level	
	2010	2014/15
Neo-Natal mortality	29	28
Post Neo-Natal mortality	25	17
Infant mortality rate	54	45
Child mortality rate	20	11
Under five mortality	73	56

Source: TDHS 2010, 2011& TDHS-MIS 2014/15, 2016

Contraceptive prevalence rate has also been reported here in Zanzibar, and TDHS-MIS 2015/16 showed that, the per cent of women aged 15-49 years who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one modern method of contraception is 14.0 per cent, and in fact there is a small change of 12.4 per cent (TDHS 2010).

Zanzibar has also reported ANC 4th visit coverage and it counts only 31.3 per cent with little difference from those (28.7 per cent) reported in 2016. Immunization is also has been practiced, where by the proportion of fully immunised children have been decreasing over the three year as illustrated in the figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Number of Reported Vaccination Coverage, 2015- 2017



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

In Zanzibar, the incidence of malaria cases continues to reduce. According to HMIS (2017), the number of confirmed malaria cases reported was 2.7 per 1,000 persons per year, while the incidence of malaria is less than one per cent according to the TDHS and Malaria Indicators Survey 2015/16. The same survey revealed that per cent of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN) in Zanzibar was 73.8 per cent compared from previous survey which was 28 per cent in 2005, and 76 per cent in 2010. Due to highly reduced malaria cases (<1 per cent), the modality of nets distribution now focused to pregnant women and children who get measles vaccination first dose. Other SDGs indicators have been summarized in the table below:-

Table 12: Status of Selected Health SDGs Indicators by Regions, Zanzibar, 2016

Indicator	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Zanzibar
Percentage of women (age 15-49) who had a live birth and received antenatal care from a skilled provider	100	100	100	99.6	98.8	99.7
Percentage of women (age 15-49) whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus	95.6	93.7	96.5	93.7	95.2	95.4
Percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider	57.4	78.5	86.8	51.5	57.2	68.8
Percentage of live births delivered in a health facility	51.9	76.9	84.9	50.0	53.0	66.0
Percentage of de facto children age 6-59 months age classified as having anaemia	64.8	62.4	60.5	70.2	67.9	64.5
Percentage of women age 15-49 classified as having anaemia	59.5	55.3	57.8	71.8	60.6	60.1
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning	30.8	20.1	22.8	37.1	34.8	28.0

Source: TDHS-MIS 2014/15, NBS & OCGS, 2016

HIV is still a public health problem in Zanzibar, and there is a concentrated HIV epidemic. The HIV status in the general population in 2016 is 0.4 per cent according to Tanzania HIV Indicator Survey 2016/17. However, according to the Integrated Bio-Behavioural Surveillance Survey undertaken in 2012, HIV prevalence among key populations was 19.3 per cent for sex workers, 11.3 per cent for people who inject drugs and 2.6 per cent for men who sex with men.

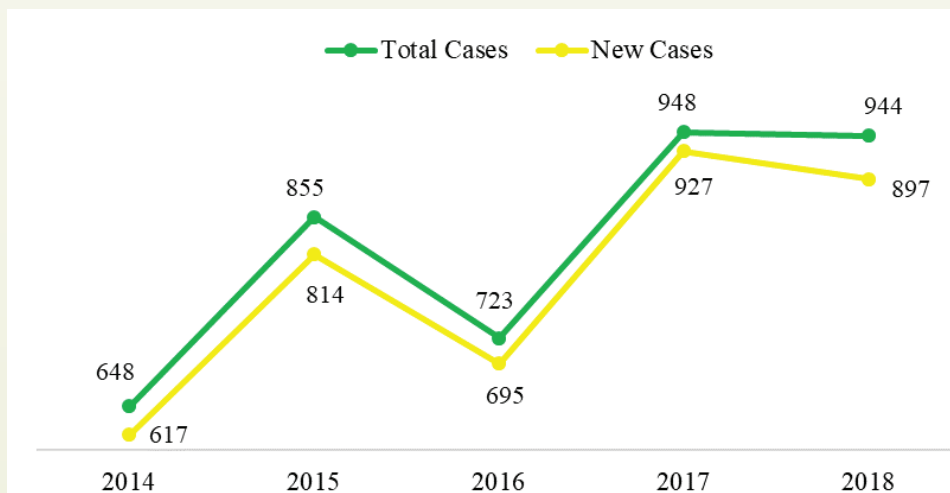
Based on Spectrum data, it is estimated that 6,393 residents of Zanzibar are currently living with HIV. Among them 80 per cent (5,146) are people in the age group 15-49 years and 8.8 per cent (551) are children below 15 years. The RGoZ has adopted 2015 WHO guidelines on Test and Treat, which enhances HIV prevention in Zanzibar. Strategies to ensure linkages between HIV testing services and care and treatment centres are in place, and they are aimed at improving retention in both HIV care and treatment

services. HIV Testing Services have been given special attention since it is the entry point of all HIV prevention and care services in Unguja and Pemba. By the end of the implementation of ZNSP III, 2020 the UNAIDS target of 90-90-90 is expected to be realized here in Zanzibar.

Substance abuse emergence and rampant use has also reported in in Zanzibar, and therefore a cross-sectional study using convenient sample in recruiting 420 young people aged 25-24 and snowball design conducted in 2018 revealed that, 99.65 per cent (n=288/289) of respondents said, human medicines especially sedatives and or mild tranquilizers, with valium are commonly abused drug in Zanzibar, followed by cetirizine and chlorpheniramine maleate (piriton) at [68.75 per cent (n=185)]. It has also revealed that, 38.35 per cent (n=153) used Hashish. Furthermore, 20.30 per cent (n=81) of respondents have used crack cocaine, while 16.79 per cent (n=67) know or to have used Shisha and 81.2 per cent (n=324) know and have used alcohol.

The number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) in 2018 is 944 patients, and the prevalence was 58/100,000 population in 2017/18. The figure below shows the trend of TB cases for the past five years.

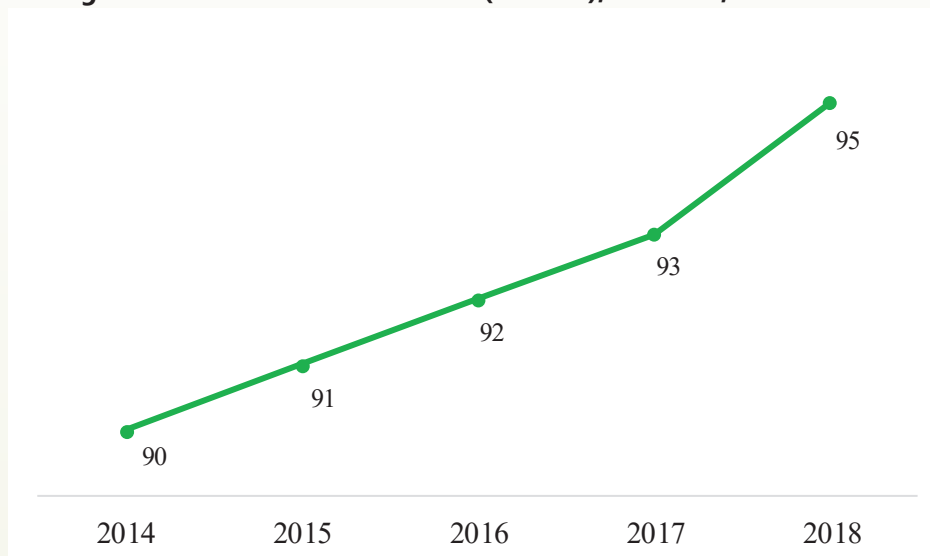
Figure 5: Number of TB Cases, Zanzibar, 2014 – 2018



Source: HMIS, 2018

It is the matter of fact that, TB treatment success rate has been increasing over the years. Therefore TB treatment cure rate has also been increased from 2014 to 2018 as summarized in the figure below:-

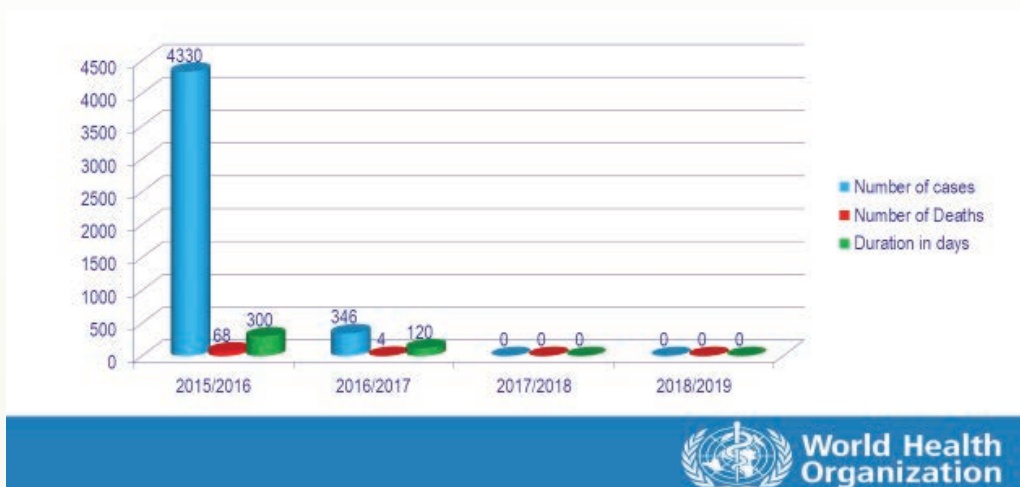
Figure 6: TB Treatment Cure Rate (Percent), Zanzibar, 2014 – 2018



Source: HMIS, 2018

Zanzibar has controlled the transmission of cholera in the past two years after a big outbreak in 2015/2016 and a relatively smaller scale outbreak in 2017. The last case was in July 2017. The reason for this among others include a high level government commitment and leadership, a multi-sectoral response to response and control of cholera and increased community awareness and participation in the fight against cholera.

Figure 7: Comparison of Cholera Cases, Zanzibar 2015/16-2018/9



On the issues of Neglected Tropical Diseases Control Program (NTD) in Zanzibar, the Ministry of Health, continue to combat with most common two diseases (schistosomiasis and lymphatic filariasis), where the current prevalence of schistosomiasis in Zanzibar is 2.5per cent, according to NTD, SCH Parasitological Survey 2018 and the prevalence of lymphatic filariasis case was 1 per cent according to Lymphatic Filariasis 2012 Survey.

Sanitation is another attribute to SDG 3, and it has been found that, there were 58.7 per cent of households using an improved sanitation facility (flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit (Annual Health Sector Performance 2015/16). Furthermore, 98 per cent of households were able to access the quality water that meets microbiological and chemical standards for drinking (TDHS - MIS 2015/16) compared to 74 per cent of households in Zanzibar use piped water (TDHS 2010).

Like communicable diseases, Zanzibar has realized that, non-communicable diseases are also public health problems, NCD Survey 2012 revealed that, the Systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 among persons aged 18+ years is 33 per cent. The blood glucose value ≥ 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dl) for adults above 18+ years is 3.7per cent. With regard to the use to tobacco, Zanzibar is implementing the WHO framework Convention on Tobacco Control. The Revolutionary

Government of Zanzibar has introduced the tobacco control regulations in 2016, under the Public and Environment Health Act No. 11 of 2012, which inhibit any person to smoke in a public space.

Young persons with disabilities represent a significant portion of the Zanzibar's population and therefore exploring on SRH needs and the rights to family planning services of young persons with disabilities are important to ensure the protection and promotion of their human rights of not leaving anyone behind, and to build a truly inclusive society in both the rural and urban areas of Unguja and Pemba.

It has found that, barriers to access to SRH and FP services and full inclusion of young persons with disabilities do exist, and therefore, the department of disability affairs, stakeholders and development partners should make sure that there is special consideration on empowering young people with disabilities with sexual and reproductive health and rights knowledge and information on right to family planning services, as well as develop implementation plan and Standard Operating Practices that will allow proper implementation of various interventions that will address all of the above-mentioned factors affecting access to SRH and family planning services among young persons with disabilities in Zanzibar (Situational analysis of SRH and Family Planning for Young Persons with Disability, 2018).

It has also reported that, recruitment, development, training and retention of health care workers are still a challenge in health services provision; however, there was 97 staff who attended long term training within and outside the country to pursue different courses in 2017.

In terms of financial resources, it has been revealed that, the Zanzibar has been able to continuously increase the allocation of funds towards the sector, and there has been a slight decrease, but the 8.4 per cent achieved is equal to the year 2015/16. For the financial year 2017/18, the health sector has been allocated TZS 84.2 billion. This is a TZS 33.2 billion increase from year 2016/17, equivalent to 65 per cent increase or 62 per cent increase accounting for inflation. The Government spending on health

as a per cent of the total budget has been consistently lower than the Abuja target of 15 per cent. The sector is estimated to account for 7.7 per cent of the national budget in 2017/18. The 2017/18 budget has shown an increased commitment to preventive health and a reduction in the per cent of resources consumed by health administration. The preventive health services programme is expected to grow from 19 per cent of actual total government health spending in FY 2016/17 to 27 per cent in 2017/18. Budget execution, especially the development budget, has been low but improved significantly in 2016/17. The procurement of drugs and medical equipment has faced in-year budget cuts with an execution rate of 53.8 per cent in 2016/17. This had a direct impact on stock-outs of essential medicines. In addition to the total shortage of health workers in Zanzibar, there are also large disparities in their deployment across the islands, with noted shortages of staff in Pemba. The Health Sector Strategic Plan III has detailed indicators to monitor staffing requirements. Health worker training and retention strategies must be assessed against performance. Decentralization is a contested issue, and the preventive health functions are being decentralized in 2017/18.

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

3.4.1 Overview

This goal addresses issues of education delivery at all levels. It is intended to promote access to education as well as inclusiveness and quality. The goal has ten targets and eleven indicators. The targets are as follows:-

- i. Ensure all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education
- ii. Ensure all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education
- iii. Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education
- iv. Increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills
- v. Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all

- vi. Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- vii. Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development
- viii. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and
- ix. Expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries.

The SDG 4 is also focus on eliminating gender disparities in education and ensuring equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities. In addition, the goal calls for building and upgrading education facilities that are child, disability and gender-sensitive and also provide safe, no-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

3.4.2 Supportive Environment

Key institutions that are responsible for implementation of education interventions towards achievement of the goal are the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT) as the key responsible Ministry for this target. Other institutions are: PO-RALGSD, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Finance and Planning. The MoEVT consists of different departments and organs which work together to achieve the targets. The following are the organs within MoEVT; Zanzibar Higher Education Loan Board, Zanzibar Examination Council, Vocational Training Authority, Zanzibar Institute of Education, Zanzibar Library Services, Zanzibar Institute of Education, Chief Inspectorate Office and the State University of Zanzibar.

The government has developed policies, strategies and programs that support achievement of this goal. These include; the Zanzibar Education Policy, 2006 which has been reviewed in 2018. The policy provides the direction for education and training from pre-primary to higher education. It formalizes the transition to free and compulsory basic education of 12 years, including two year of mandatory pre-primary education, six years of primary and four years of lower secondary, O-Level education.

There are key supportive programmes and strategies, key being the Second Zanzibar Education Development Plan 2017/18 – 2021/22 under which there will be operational plans for Primary Education, Secondary Education, Adult and Non-Formal Education, Technical and Vocational Training and Higher Education.

3.4.3 Status and Trend

Illiteracy rate, enrolment ratio, gender parity index, student teacher ratios and passing rate are important attributes of this SDG 4. Data have shown that, enrolment in pre-primary schools shows an increase of 20.0 percent from 62,720 pupils in 2017 to 72,151 pupils in 2018 where a total of 30,898 pupils were enrolled in government schools and 41,253 pupils in private schools. The enrolment in Primary schools increased to 276,858 pupils in 2018 from 256,048 in 2017 (10.0 percent increase).

The Government will need to continue to implement on-going interventions successfully so as to maintain the overall annual increase however that will not be sufficient to reverse the trend in some of the districts whose number decreased. It is therefore proposed to add additional 2 per cent on the current per cent per district resulting into an overall increase from 62 per cent in 2018 to 70 per cent in 2020 (equal to an increase of 5,774 pupils with pre-primary education enrolled in standard I for the two-year period).

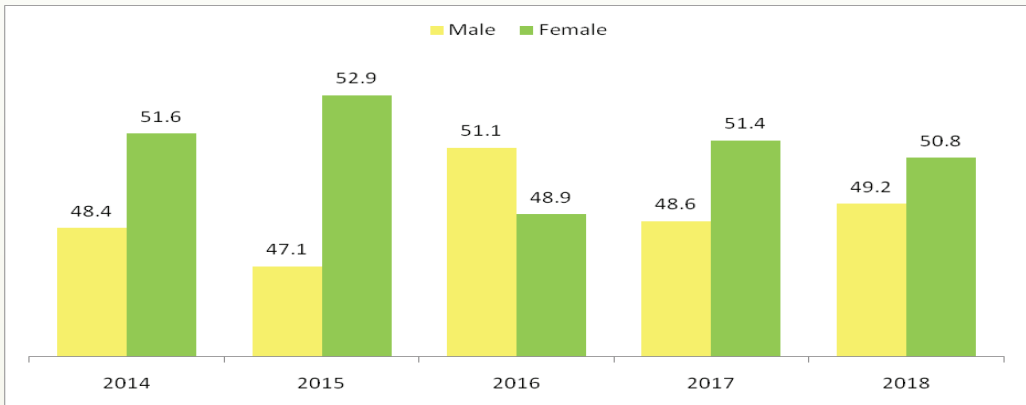
Table 13: Participation of Youth and Adults in Formal and Non-Formal Education and Training from 2014 – 2018 by sex

Level	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Form V – VI	1,060	899	1,185	1,462	2,016	1,832	1,784	1,859	2,272	2,318
Universities	3,090	4,389	3,569	5,186	4,095	4,528	4,407	6,366	4,466	6,033
VTC	142	122	336	132	294	149	456	226	722	410
Adult Education	1,115	5,848	1,074	6,257	933	16,103	964	6,481	1,156	6,769

Source: Budget Speech, MoEVT, 2018

With regard to the volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study in Zanzibar, data have shown that, 1,312 males and 1,354 females are the higher Education Loan Board Beneficiaries for the year 2018.

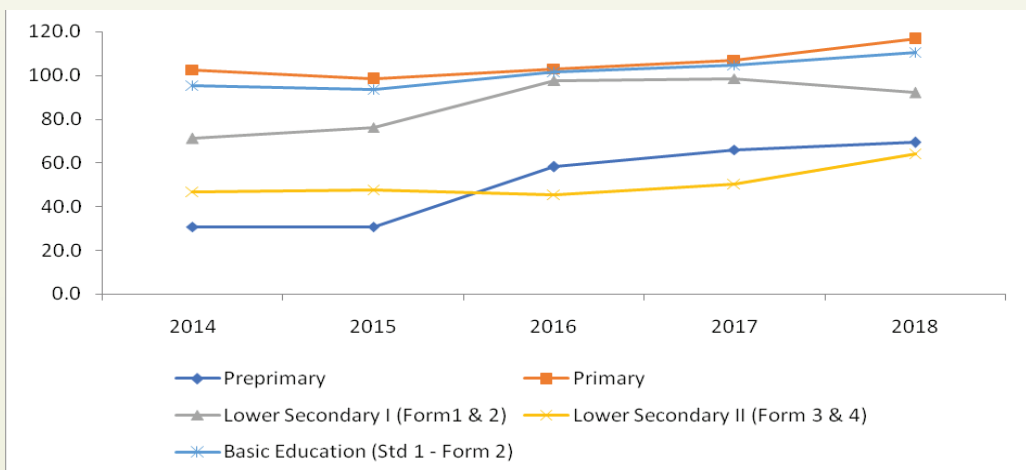
Figure 8: Percentage of Zanzibar Higher Education Loan Board Beneficiaries, 2014 – 2018



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS:

The figure below shows that with the exception of the lower Secondary I (Form I & II) which slightly decreased in the Gross enrolment in the year 2018, the remaining levels (pre-primary I, primary, lower secondary II and basic education) indicated an increased trend from 2014 - 2018.

Figure 9: Gross Enrolment Rates 2014 – 2018



Source:MOEVT Budget Speech, 2018/2019.

Zanzibar is in the process of reviewing its examination system in order to assess learning performance through different methods. Currently, grade four, six and form II sit for the annual national examinations both from public and private schools. The exams are only based on level of understanding in responding to examination questions and writing capacity of each candidate. This process is identified to be biased because it left behind those who did not sit for the examinations by any reason or circumstances. In 2018 for instance, out of 47,979 and 36,712 registered for standard 4 and 6 respectively to sit for national examinations, only 44,471 (84.44 per cent) and 34,822 (7.5 per cent) set for the national examinations, while the results revealed that only 31,317 (18.4 per cent) and 33,519 (7.6 per cent) respectively qualified to meet the performance standards. The number of qualified pupils has increased in 2017 and 2018 though, there are some left behind for not attending in the national examinations.

The new examinations structure is therefore expected to measure learning competencies of pupils after being taught through competency based curricula, using different settings as well as various learning assessments tools, as summarized below:-

Table 14: Number of Pupils Registered and Qualified to Meet the Performance Standards, 2016 - 2018

Year	Std.	Number of Registered Pupils			Number of Pupils			Number of Qualified Pupils		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2016	4	19,433	19,261	38,698	18,211	14,470	34,681	10,613	7,810	18,423
	6	17,183	16,067	33,250	16,413	14,476	30,889	16,087	13,326	29,413
2017	4	20,206	19,946	40,206	19,068	18,071	37,139	14,764	11,684	26,448
	6	18,064	16,380	34,444	17,421	14,958	32,379	17,127	14,018	31,145
2018	4	23,402	24,577	47,979	22,447	22,024	44,471	17,477	13,840	31,317
	6	18,492	17,770	36,712	18,418	16,404	34,822	18,160	15,359	33,519

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS:

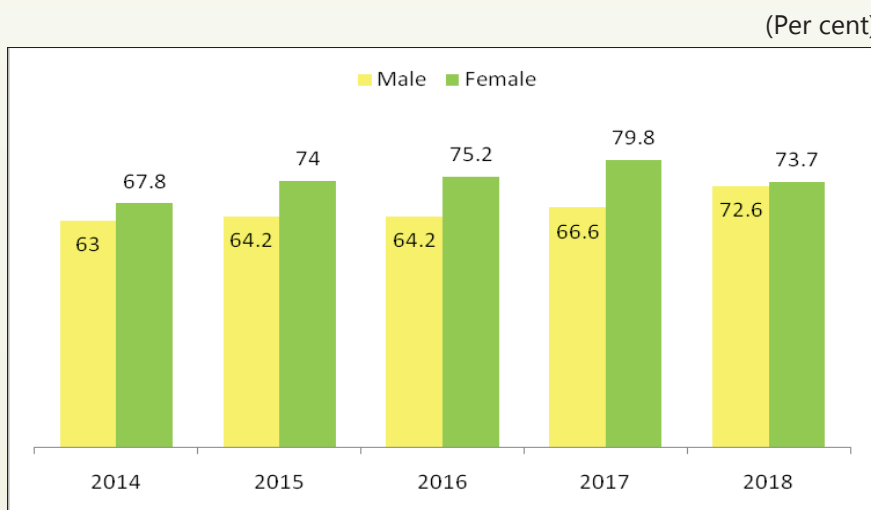
National Secondary Examination Results

The trend, 2014 – 2018 for Form II examination results shows that females have higher passing rates than males. The passing rate of females has been increasing from 2014 to 2017 and decreased in 2018 while that of males increased from 2014 to 2015 and remained constant in 2016 and increased again for the following years (Figure 10).

The trend 2014 – 2018 for Form IV examination results shows that with the exception of the year 2017 which shows higher passing rate for males, the remaining years show the same passing rate for males and females. The passing rate of female increased in 2015 to attain its maximum position then slightly decreased for two consecutive years and increased again in 2018 while that of males increased in 2015 and remained unchanged for the remaining years (Figure 11).

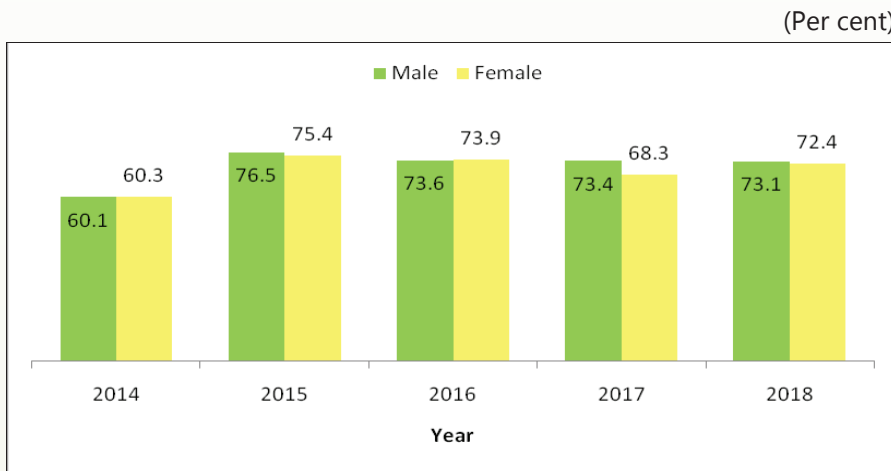
The trend 2014 – 2018 for Form VI examination results shows that, with the exception of the year 2015/2016 which shows higher passing rate for males, the remaining years have higher passing rate for females than males. The passing rate of female decreased for two consecutive years, and then increased to the following years. The passing rate of males increased in 2015/16 then highly decreased in 2016/17 to attain its minimal position then highly increased for the following years (Figure 12).

Figure 10: Form 2 Examination Pass Rates 2014 – 2018



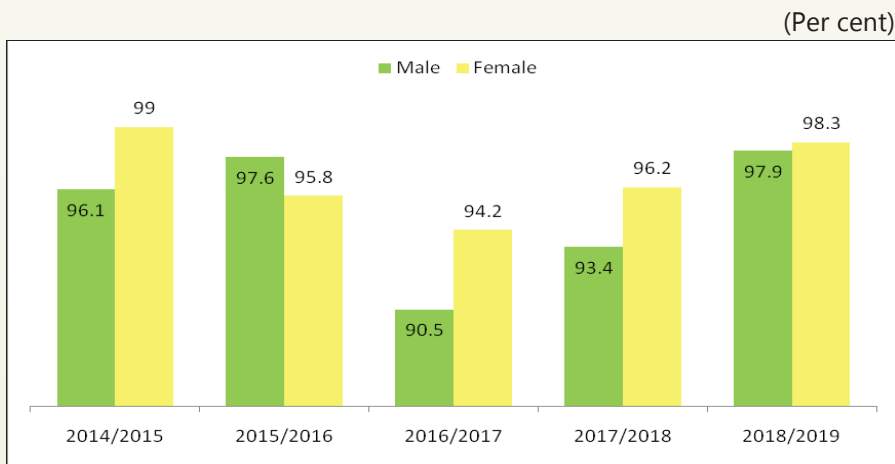
Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS:

Figure 11: Form 4 Exams Pass Rate (Division I – Division IV), 2014– 2018



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS:

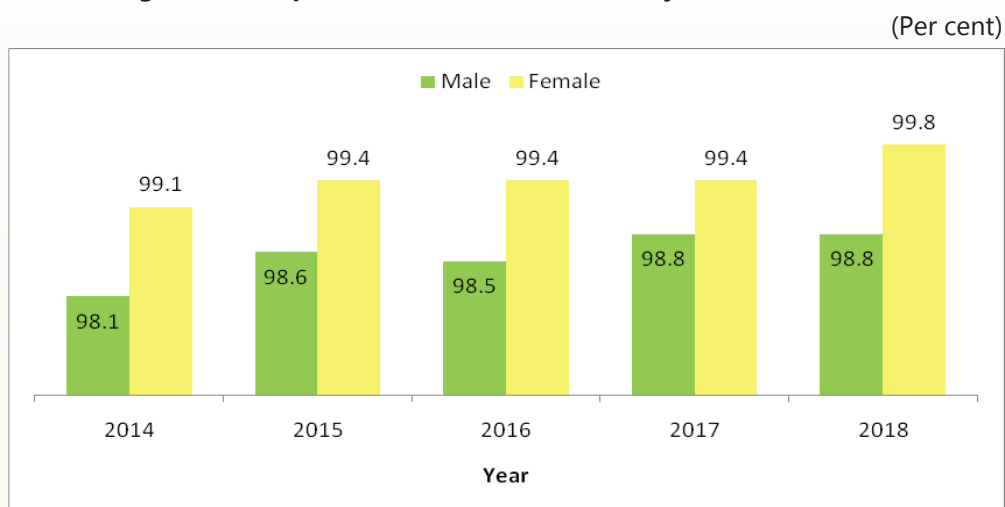
Figure 12: Form 6 Exams Pass Rates (Division I – Division IV), 2014– 2018



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS:

The 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.

Figure 13: Proportion of Trained Teachers by Sex, 2014 - 2018



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS:

The proportion of schools with access to electricity and other facilities in schools is as shown in the table below:

Table 15: Proportion of Adapted Infrastructure for Students with Disability, and Schools with Sanitation facilities, Zanzibar

Indicator	Value (Per Cent)
Adapted infrastructure: Schools that have ramps	30
Basic drinking water; Schools that have safe drinking water	89
Single sex basic sanitation facilities; schools that have separate functioning toilets for girls	75
Basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions): Preschools that have toilets	80
Basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions): Schools have water for hand washing	81

Source: Educational Abstract

The total number of children enrolled in 2018 is 403,882 while the number of teachers in the same year was 13,160. Hence the pupil-teacher ratio for Zanzibar was 31. However, the distribution teachers between districts and rural/urban is still a challenge.

**Table 16: Students Teachers Ratios for Primary and Secondary Level Education
(Standard 1 to Form 6) Zanzibar, 2018**

Year	Total		
	Students	Teachers	Students Teacher Ratio
2014	305,121	11,592	26
2015	348,181	11,826	29
2016	368,306	11,995	31
2017	377,840	12,540	30
2018	403,882	13,160	31

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS:

3.5 GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

3.5.1 Overview

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has committed to alleviate inequality at all levels. This has been demonstrated by its action of developing and implementing the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, and Zanzibar MKUZA III, SDGs, CEDAW etc. Within those policy documents and framework, the RGoZ has reassured its commitment to gender equalities, equity, empowerment and justice. It has as well reinforced gender mainstreaming at MDAs and at all levels.

It is the matter of fact that, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment aspects have been given important considerations across five KRAs of MKUZA III. For instance, one of the outcomes under the KRA-A ('enabling sustainable and inclusive growth'), the RGoZ considers that 'effective and sustainable wellbeing requires integrated strategies that seek to promote economic growth within a socially inclusive, gender responsive and environmentally sustainable framework'. However, KRA-E ('adhering to good governance principles') insisted that, the intention of the RGoZ is to achieve the 'attainment of gender equality and equity'. These are just few areas where the aspirations of Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and

Reduction of Poverty III have taken into account gender related issues. The goal has the following targets:

- i. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- ii. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- iii. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- iv. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- v. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- vi. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- vii. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

3.5.2 Supportive Environment

The Constitution of Zanzibar of 1984 in section 3 article 11 (1) states that, every human being born free and equal. In its section 3 article 12 (4) and (5) prohibits any kind of discrimination on the bases of race, gender, colour or religion. The Constitution of Zanzibar also in article 67 (1) introduced affirmative action which guaranteed women 40per cent seats of all constituency elected members in the House of Representative.

The RGoZ through United Republic of Tanzania has signed, ratified and domesticated Regional and International Agreements, Conventions,

Protocols, Treaties and Instruments which aim at bringing gender equality, equity and women empowerment such as Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform, Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Great Lakes, African Union and East African Community and ILO Conventions.

The Zanzibar Gender Policy with its Action Plan has been developed in 2016. It emphasizes on the need to mainstreaming gender issue in all national and sectoral policies, programs, plans and budgets as well as ensures gender equity, equality and women empowerment. It also facilitates the prevention and protection of women and children against Gender Based Violence. It provides strategies on strengthening women participation in decision making bodies at all levels. In Zanzibar A five years National Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (2017-2022) has been developed and operationalized. It emphasized on 3 key issues includes prevention, enabling environment and strengthening supportive services.

In Zanzibar, a Children Act No 6 of 2011 was enacted with a view to safeguard children rights in Zanzibar. In the Implementations of the Act four regulations have been developed include Children Court Regulation, Foster Care Regulation, Children Care and Protection Regulation and Approved Residential Establishment Regulation. These regulations provide guidelines on how to ensure children's rights and wellbeing are realized and fulfilled.

Furthermore, the Zanzibar Education Policy 2006 recognize education as a basic human rights and pre requisite for full enjoyment of all other human rights; and any inequality in education that exclude female or males from quality is the violation of basic human rights. Through this policy the government has committed to promote gender equity and equality at all levels of education.

With regard to land, the Zanzibar Land Policy 2018 govern the rights of occupancy (or access to), use and management of land to enhance social, economic, political, and environmental developments towards poverty

alleviation as it is intended to be achieved in Zanzibar Vision 2020. Land is to be seen as an asset for building additional wealth and a successful economy. Access to land in Zanzibar is acquired equally by men, women and vulnerable group through grant, inheritance, gift, purchase and recognition of right through adjudication. It also involves the need for creating sufficient land for housing and infrastructure, as well as bridging the inequality gap.

The Zanzibar Employment Policy 2009 recognizes that Employment, as a path to economic power, is associated to a large extent, with the empowerment of both men and women. The policy emphasizes on taking special measures to increase the levels of education and skills available to women, to enable them participate more fully in the Labour Market. It urged women to be better entrepreneurs and to compete more effectively in the labour market as well as enhance women to participation in the informal, public and private sectors, to ensure that women have access to better and higher paid employment.

The Zanzibar Employment Act 2005 and related laws have recognized the equal rights in all aspects of employment including payment of wages, hours of work, right to be member of trade union, as well as the right to labour dispute to find their labour rights.

Furthermore, the Act calls for non-discrimination between women and men in employment. Zanzibar Employment policy and Labour laws recognized sexual harassment as a form of discrimination and violence against workers at the work place. PART II (Fundamental Rights and Protection) under section 11 of Employment Act, 11 of 2005 Prohibit any form of sexual harassment (Quid Pro Quo or hostile environment sexual harassment) in employment, by the employer, representative or any person. The Act further states that, Employment of more than 25 employees is subject to have in place measure to prevent sexual harassment occurring and (6) (a) employer required to prepare policy statement on sexual harassment – explain the procedure to be followed by victims. In fact, the Zanzibar Public Sector Service Regulation of 2014 36(1) prohibit all forms of gender based violence in work place for employee and employers.

3.5.3 Status and Trends:

The SDGs embrace a gender specific goal, that is, Goal 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”. The goal consists of 9 targets and 14 monitoring indicators. Given a strong realization this time around that Gender Equality and Women Empowerment is essential to achieve progress across all the goals and targets, gender dimensions are also part of the other remaining 16 goals (specifically the sex disaggregation of the all associated targets and indicators).

Gender equality in different sectors including Education, Health, the agricultural sector etc., have been incorporated within the National Development policies, guideline, frameworks and MKUZA III. All of those documents specify that women should have equitable access to and control over productive resources including land and water, as well as access to support services particularly credit and extension services. The Zanzibar Planning Commission and the Ministry Responsible for Gender are responsible for monitoring and evaluation, as well as coordinating all gender responsive interventions.

In the recent years, the RGoZ has reviewed various laws related to violence against of women and children. These Laws include Evidence Act 6/2016 which among other things allows child evidence as well as electronic evidence, Penal Act 6/2018. The Criminal Procedure Act 7/2018 section 151 (1) not allow provision of bail for any person accused of GBV related cases as well as increase sentences to Regional Courts on GBV crimes from 7 years to 14 years and for High Court from 30 years to life imprisonment. Kadhi’s Court Act 9/2017 provides information on the division of matrimonial asserts after divorce if there is written documents.

Zanzibar has five years National Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (2017-2022) has been developed and operationalized. As it was explained earlier, it emphasized three key issues which are prevention, enabling environment and strengthening supportive services. Furthermore, there are six gender and children police desks which help to spearhead and fast track gender based violence cases. Apart from that there are six One Stop Centres (three in Unguja (Mnazi Mmoja,

Makunduchi and Kivunge) and three in Pemba (Wete, Chake Chake and Micheweni) which provide services for victims. One Stop Centres provide comprehensive services including screening, PEPs, counselling and legal aid services for victims.

Gender desks in MDAs have been established in Zanzibar to ensure that gender is mainstreamed in policies, plans, strategies, programme and projects. For instance, gender Mainstreaming Working Group has been established in Zanzibar to foster gender mainstreaming process in the national and sectoral policies, budget, program and plans. The group composed of members from all key sectors and NGOs. It also establishes Gender Unit at Office of Chief Government Statistician as well establishes Gender Statistics Steering Committee which among other things oversees the collection, analysis and use of gender statistics in OCGS and other institutions.

It also expedites the process of mainstreaming SDGs and MKUZA gender indicators in National Surveys and Census in Zanzibar. At sectoral level, Cross cutting committees establish which among other things oversee gender mainstreaming and issues at the respective sector. The OCGS strengthen the violence against women and children statistics and provide information to the public in quarterly basis.

Establishment of National Multi-sectoral Committee to prevent and respond to violence against women and children is also a priority in Zanzibar, as she has married to establish strong multi-sectoral coordination mechanism for prevention of violence against women and children. The mechanism established from National to grassroots level. The national committee composed of Ministers of all key Ministries including Education, health, Women and Children, Information, Good governance and Ministry of Constitution. Also, it is composed of all Regional Commissioners, Commissioner of Police Zanzibar, Director of Public Prosecution and Registrar of high Court. The Multi-sectoral technical Committee is composed of Director of key Ministries, Development Partners and it is chaired by Principal Secretary of Ministry responsible for gender. Also, there are District committees and Shehia committees. The committees have capacitated to implement their task.

Presence of Child Helpline Service to facilitate community reporting on cases of violence against children has been regarded as a key achievement, as child Help line 116 has been established in 2015 to facilitate community reporting on cases of violence against women and Children as well seeking advice on issues pertaining GBV to children and adults. It is 24 hour services. It also made referral to client who seeks referral according to the kind of service needed.

Table 17: Status of Indicators of Gender Based Violence, Zanzibar,

Indicators	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Zanzibar
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15	11.8	20.2	18.2	7.9	6.3	14.4
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey	3.8	5.3	4.2	3.1	2.3	3.9
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy	2.8	6.3	4.5	3.1	3.6	4.1
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months before the survey	3.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.3
Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by any husband/partner in the past 12 months before the survey.	5.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	4.6	5.5
Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner	12.8	22.0	17.7	8.0	9.2	14.6
Percentage of ever married women aged 15 -49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever	2.2	7.3	5.8	2.6	0.4	4.1

Source: TDHS-MIS, 2015/16

Table 18: Selected Gender Indicators

Indicators	Value
Proportion of seats held by women in the House of Representatives (HoRs)	37 (2018)
Proportion of women ministers	28 (2018)
Proportion of women deputy ministers	36 (2018)
Proportion of women judges	33.3 (2017)
Proportion of women court magistrates	28.2 (2017)
Proportion of women regional magistrates	33.3 (2017)
Proportion of women district magistrates	41.7 (2017)
Proportion of women primary court magistrates	69.2 (2017)

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

3.6 GOAL 6: ENSURE ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

3.6.1 Overview

The goal is intended to address availability and sustainable water and sanitation management. It has eight targets and 11 indicators. The targets are:

- i. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- ii. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- iii. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- iv. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- v. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

- vi. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
- vii. By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity- building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- viii. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

3.6.2 Supportive Environment

The Zanzibar National Water Policy was formulated in 2004. The policy aims at providing all consumers and users of water with clean and safe water. Through this all water users will be able to contribute to the expansion of the country’s social and economic development. However, a need to conserve water resources and to prevent pollution of them, and making sure that all significant infrastructure projects are subjected to an environmental impact assessment to make sure planned projects do not impact negatively on the ground water resources of Zanzibar. RGoZ through ZAWA has been financially assisted to date by RGOZ, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and by UN Habitat in preparing for these changes. JICA has also been helping, but only in urban Unguja.

3.6.3 Status and Trends

Generally, in Zanzibar natural resources for drinking water are restricted to groundwater, which is in abundance, whereas surface water resources are modest. Past studies of available groundwater resources have tended to agree on a possible upper abstraction limit of 339 9 million cubic meters annually (Mm³ /a), as shown in the table below. The present actual abstraction is estimated to be 71 Mm³ /a, while ZAWA abstraction is estimated to be 33 Mm³/a. The amount of water supplied in 2018 was 55,406,608 cubic meters whereas the estimated demand was 75,224,688 cubic meters; this indicates a water stress of 26 per cent.

Regarding water supply and infrastructure, it has been reported that, the highest water supply by region was recorded in Mjini Magharibi Region

whereby 22 million cubic meters were supplied followed by Kaskazini Unguja Region with 9.4 million cubic meters. The region with the lowest water supply was Kusini Pemba whereby there were 8.1 million cubic meters supplied (Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018). The highest level of water stress was 37 per cent in Kaskazini Pemba Region as illustrated in the table below.

Table 19: Water Supply and Demand in Cubic Meter by Region, 2018

Region	Water Production	Estimated Water Demand	Deficit in Demand (Water Stress)
Kaskazini Unguja	9,447,064	11,991,564	21
Kusini Unguja	8,328,640	9,631,224	14
Mjini Magharibi	22,067,296	30,684,646	28
Kaskazini Pemba	7,489,856	11,895,817	37
Kusini Pemba	8,073,752	11,021,437	27
Zanzibar	55,406,608	75,224,688	26

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

Table 20: Some Indicators for Water and Sanitation in Zanzibar

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Zanzibar	Source
Proportion of households using protected water source for drinking in dry seasons	86.3	96.3	90.5	ZHBS, 2014/15, OCGS
Proportion of households within 1 kilometre of drinking water source in dry season	95.3	99.0	96.9	ZHBS, 2014/15, OCGS
Proportion of population using latrine	72.1	97.9	83.3	ZHBS, 2014/15, OCGS
Proportion of population using hand washing facility with soap and water	18.9	31.7	25.3	ZHBS, 2014/15, OCGS
Amount of water related officials development assistance (ODA) that is part of a Government coordinated spending plan			TZS 62.4 billion (2018)	2018/19 Zanzibar Development Plan, Zanzibar Planning Commission

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

3.7.1 Overview

Energy is essential for household and industry economic activities in rural areas, rural townships and commercial centres. This goal addresses issues of access to energy. Energy sector plays a critical role in the socio-economic development of the Isles. Availability, affordability, reliability and access to modern energy services are considered important ingredients towards achieving the desired development agenda in Zanzibar. The goal has three (3) targets including

- i. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- ii. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- iii. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- iv. Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States

3.7.2 Supportive environment

Key institutions responsible for this goal include the Ministry of Lands, Housing, Water and Energy, and Zanzibar Electricity Corporation.

The energy policy, 2009 has experienced many changes. These changes include the establishment of Oil and Gas (Upstream) Policy (2016), enactment of Zanzibar Utility Regulatory Authority (ZURA) Act (2013) and Oil and Gas Act (2016) which established the Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority (ZPRA) and Zanzibar Petroleum Development Company (ZPDC). The policy is being reviewed to ensure all stakeholder are considered to support national development goals which are increasing the energy efficiency within the energy sector of Zanzibar; increasing the supply of energy from indigenous renewable energy sources; as well as increasing the reliability, affordability and independence of modern energy supply in Zanzibar involving all main stakeholders in coordinated actions while

considering related documents regarding the future social and economic development and poverty reduction in Zanzibar.

3.7.3 Status and Trends

The strategic priorities for the energy sector in Zanzibar are detailed in Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty III document of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar - the document deals only marginally with electricity and identify security of supply and environment as the main concerns. The Zanzibar 2020 Vision which proposes more diversified priorities and objectives than the MKUZA III; the Business Plan of the Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO) from 2010/2011 to 2013/2014. ZECO was established in 2006 and is operating under the Zanzibar Electricity Corporation Act No.3 of 2006. Today ZECO supplies power on both islands, Unguja and Pemba, and receives the bulk of its supply through submarine cable for Tanzania mainland under a power purchase agreement with TANESCO.

The Zanzibar Electricity Corporation Act No.3 of 2006 contains roles and responsibilities of ZECO that include the establishment, acquisition maintenance and operation of works and undertakings for the generation, transmission, transformation, distribution and supply of electricity to consumers in Zanzibar; investigation of new or additional facilities for the generation and supply of electricity within Zanzibar; to construct or erect and to maintain or alter machinery and plant, electrical distribution lines and any other works; exchange, let or sell any of the property or plant acquired or constructed by the Corporation; enter into contracts with any public, local authority or any person for the purchase and supply electricity or for any other purpose; enter into agreements for purchase of electricity in bulk from independent power producers within or outside Zanzibar for resale to consumers; and to carry on all such other activities as it may appear to the Corporation to be requisite, advantageous or in connection with the exercise of its functions.

A non-governmental organization, the Renewable Energy Zanzibar Association (REZA) has launched so as to promote renewable energy in the island nation. It has been realized that, with multiple sources of

renewable energy, Zanzibar will use the power from solar, wind, and domestic wastes for heating and lighting homes, schools and other buildings." Zanzibar is also promoting research in renewable energy, with consideration of protecting [the] environment, and she has sufficient sun and wind throughout the year, enough to generate power for her people. The main external funded programs in the Zanzibar energy sector are the Millennium Challenge Cooperation (MCC), which has funded a second 100MW capacity submarine cable between the mainland and Unguja in early 2013. The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) is also involved in cooperation with ZECO for several years: installation of a 25MW capacity submarine cable from Tanga (mainland Tanzania) to Pemba (2010), rural electrification especially in Pemba and on-going actions such as: capacity building for maintenance and development of monitoring system for power transmission, rural electrification and grid extension, development of an Electrification Master Plan including emergency generation project for Unguja. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) has also funded several studies for ZECO (financial turn-round, pay your bill campaign, business plan; Zanzibar Diagnostic Energy Supply (2005), Energy Policy (2011) as well as Energy Efficiency Master Plan.

Zanzibar Electricity Company, which prioritizes reliability of supply and access (it envisages 7,000 new grid-based connections annually). However, the recorded number of new customers connected to National Power Grid in 2018 was 14,940, which is 94 per cent of the new applied customers contrary to 2017 whereby the percentage of connected customers reached 76 per cent only as illustrated in table 3.14 below.

Table 21: Number of New Customers Connected to National Power Grid, Zanzibar, 2014–2018

Area	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Applied	Connected	Applied	Connected	Applied	Connected	Applied	Connected	Applied	Connected
Unguja	10,011	7,824	11,903	9,774	13,299	9,887	13,352	9,669	12,866	12,260
Pemba	2,348	2,616	2,638	2,592	3,530	2,881	2,991	2,810	2,824	2,680
Zanzibar	12,359	10,440	14,541	12,366	16,829	12,768	16,343	12,479	15,690	14,940

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

The results from 2014/15 Household Budget Survey shows a steady improvement in the last ten years with level of electricity connection increasing from 25.2 percent in 2004/05 to 44.2 percent in 2014/15. The data from Zanzibar Electrical Corporation (ZECO) show that the proportion of population with access to electricity (the proportion of electrified villages to total villages) in Zanzibar up to March, 2019 was 84.1 per cent, while the proportion of households connected to electricity up to March, 2019 is 56.3 per cent. Furthermore, the quantity of electricity sold to different customers increased by 13.9 per cent from 311,667 thousand kWh in 2017 to 354,845 thousand kWh in 2018, and the value of electricity distributed increased by 18.2 per cent i.e. from TZS 93,637,153 thousands to TZS 110,702,525 thousand this is due to an increase in electricity tariff.

Table 22: Quantity (KWH '000') and Value (TZS '000') of Electricity Distribution,

Description		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Domestic	Quantity	6,735	5,629	4,808	3,371	2,200
	Value	1,265,216	980,153	921,426	712,247	532,606
Commercial & Domestic	Quantity	54,393	51,645	43,060	33,450	25,264
	Value	12,114,581	11,233,647	9,918,280	8,956,304	7,652,984
Small Industry	Quantity	3,432	2,977	3,332	4,109	5,277
	Value	659,542	518,967	691,672	805,488	1,611,387
Large & Medium Industry	Quantity	95,882	101,757	116,554	115,815	131,221
	Value	15,833,277	15,393,491	19,455,764	27,388,176	28,303,199
Street Lights	Quantity	475	17	22	5.8	0
	Value	66,964	4,012	52,404	1,557	0
TUKUZA	Quantity	112,341	135,791	158,831	154,915	190,883
	Value	30,918,735	30,499,907	55,586,810	55,773,379	72,602,350
Total	Quantity	273,258	297,816	326,606	311,667	354,845
	Value	60,858,318	58,630,177	86,626,356	93,637,153	110,702,525

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

On the other hand, a total of eight (8) out of ten (10) small islands with local habitants have been electrified; Uzi and Tumbatu for Unguja; Kojani, Kisiwapanza, Makoongwe, Shamiani-Mwambe, Fundo and Uvinje in Pemba. Process for electrifying Kokota and Njau islands with Solar Power are on the way.

Up to 2018, about 987 households were connected to solar electricity in Zanzibar; Carrying implementation of livelihood activities in 9 villages (Makunduchi, Kinyasini, Kandwi, Mbuyu Tende, Uzi, Mtende, Bumbwini, Kisiwa Panza and Makoongwe); Additional land donated to the training centre has been expanded and become East Africa's Regional Training Centre. It has been provided with 8,400 people with access to clean energy, 4000 lives have improved by bringing light, better health and safer living (no kerosene), enhancement of income generating activities (more time to work at night), improvement in education (more time and better light to study), empowering rural women and communities and increase safety at night.

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

3.8.1 Overview

This goal is intended to foster high, sustainable and shared economic growth coupled with productive, decent employment and equal pay for work of equal value for all women and men including persons with disability, young people and other vulnerable groups in rural and urban parts of Zanzibar.

- i. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
- ii. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors.
- iii. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
- iv. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.

- v. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- vi. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
- vii. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- viii. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- ix. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- x. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
- xi. Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.
- xii. By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

3.8.1 Supportive Environment:

Like other countries, Zanzibar established the employment policy of 2009. This policy is aimed at stimulating an adequate employment growth in the economy in order to reduce unemployment and under-employment rates and eventually attained full, productive and decent employment for all Zanzibaris. Basically, the policy insists on the improvement of skills for the people including young people. The policy is as well insists and safeguard the basic rights and interests of workers in accordance with labour laws and other international labour related standards.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar since 1980s has continued to reorganize and promote conducive environment which is inclusive in order to strengthen the economy aimed to bust the revenue as well as to create more employment and decent work for all. The private sector as key stakeholder in economy development was incorporated in that process, hence that intervention increase cooperation and unity.

A part from that a number of policies and laws enacted and reviewed to ensure the economy will be consubstantial. Certainly, the relation between the Government, Employer Association and Trade Union Congress as a Social Partners in the labour matters is so much strong therefore any issues regarding economic growth, employment and decent work agreed in consensus which course to improve harmony. In addition, Youth employment action plan, Zanzibar economic empowerment policy of 2019 and other youth employment programs provide good environment for decent work for the people through their youth councils.

Zanzibar Occupational Safety and Health Policy of 2017 were established to protect the safety, health and welfare of people engaged in work or employment. Also to protect workers, co-workers, family members, employers, customers and many others who might be affected by the workplace environment, the Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders Women and Children has established Workers Compensation Act (Amendment) Act, No.5 of 2005 to supervise the workers' compensation issues.

With regard to issues of freedom of association and collective bargaining, the Employment and Labour Relations Act No.1 of 2005 provides the Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining at work places. Both Employers and Employees have the right to organise and collective bargaining. In Zanzibar, there is employer association which represent the employers and trade union congress, which is the affiliation of unions.

Zanzibar National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour 2009-2015 is in place, the Plan include various issues including legislation and enforcement, knowledge and awareness, education and Withdrawal,

rehabilitation and social integration, Empowerment of vulnerable households and coordination of public institution and civil society organizations. Zanzibar Employment Act 2005 prohibits worst form of Child labour - at work place, as stipulated under section 7 and Discrimination as prohibited under section 10.

Furthermore, Employment Act number 11 of 2005 and Labour laws recognized sexual harassment as a form of discrimination and violence against workers at the work place. Zanzibar Labour Act 2005 PART II (Fundamental Rights and Protection) under section 11 of Employment Act, 11 of 2005 prohibit any form of sexual harassment (Quid Pro Quo or hostile environment sexual harassment) in employment, by the employer, representative or any person. S.sc (2) (a) is sexual harassed to employees if directly or indirectly makes a requested for sexual intercourse, sexual contact or any sexual form that contain an implied or express promise of preferential treatment in employment or; threat of detrimental treatment or; threat about the present or future employment status or; uses unreasonable language – written or spoken of sexual nature or uses unreasonable material of a sexual nature.

The Zanzibar social security Act of 2018 is in place, and the workers from public and private sectors can contribute into the scheme. Zanzibar is implementing the second phase of Decent Work Country Programme under the International Agencies in order to promote decent work for all.

3.8.3 Status and Trends

The United Republic of Tanzania has signed and ratifies a number of International Conventions including eight Core Conventions, Agreements as well as bilaterally agreements. Through that commitment the URT domesticates and implement them as well as including a number of International Programs. Zanzibar has an obligation to work on it. Therefore, policies, laws, plans and programs established and enacted are followed the International Standards. The important Program that we still continue to implement is that Decent Work Country Program Tanzania under the ILO.

The Zanzibar Employment Policy of 2009 is an important policy document that, emphasize on decent work agenda. The policy promotes employment strategies that enhance income security and prevent social exclusion. In an effort to enhance on improving Employment Conditions and safety, occupational Safety and Health Act, No. 8 of 2005 has also been implemented, and it emphasizes on maintain industrial harmony, safety and increasing production. The Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF) was established in 1998. The Amendment of the Zanzibar Social Security Fund Act which was done in 2016 recognizes the coverage of social security benefits for all workers. The Act provides the accessibility to the fund for all employees in the formal and informal sectors to improve their protection.

The Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children in Zanzibar is responsible for coordination of employment issues in private sector. It facilitates the coordination on the implementation of Zanzibar Employment Act 2005. The apprenticeship programme that is aimed at strengthening skills for jobseekers is in implementation. In the first phase of 2017/18, a total of 53 youth graduated, whereas in 2018/19 a total of 157 youth joined the programme. The programme is inclusive that work together between public and private sectors, as well as other key stakeholders including employer's association and trade union congress. Zanzibar youth employment action plan of 2014/2018 is machinery that help creating jobs. Multi-sectoral committees have also been established in order to discuss and create new jobs for youth in all districts of Zanzibar regardless of their gender.

There are also sector policies and strategies as well as specific initiatives to address various dimensions of poverty. These are such as the Zanzibar Technology and Business Incubator (ZTBI). This is a unique initiative of the Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children, Zanzibar and supported by Tanzania Commission of Science and Technology (COSTECH), The Milele Zanzibar Foundation, and other development stakeholders. It was officially launched by H.E. Madam Samia Suluhu Hassan, Vice President of Tanzania on the 10th of January, 2016.

Zanzibar Technology and Business Incubator established in order to nurture and nourish Zanzibar youth so that later turn into relatively mature independent, healthy and wealth creating sustainable entrepreneurs/enterprises. ZTBI has accomplished this through conducting effective training program focused on developing Mind-set Change, Business Model and Business Plan writing skills including Marketing, Packaging, Labelling, Branding and Effective Record Keeping. Pre-Incubation and Incubation Program was also included. The ZTBI runs a scaled incubator program that supports youth run businesses that are in the initial idea stage and/or at the growth stage to create sustainable enterprises. Thus the main objective of establishing ZTBI was to nurture Innovation and Entrepreneurship among start-up youth in Agribusiness, ICT and Tourism and to increase their rate of success and consequently contribute to the sector of employment generation.

The ZTBI role is to provide a, “micro environment” for accelerating start-up business and unleashing their growth potential by providing Business Development Support services; Assisting start-up entrepreneurs to overcome constraints to growth that arise from the macroeconomic environment; Accelerating the rate at which entrepreneurs learn the core element of Business Planning by providing mentoring and coaching to incubated start-ups interns/companies and hence increase their success rate. Since its inception, the centre has trained over 968 youth (193 males and 775 females) and 32 youth businesses have been formed at the ZTBI. The ZTBI in 2018 hosted 7 companies at incubation stage and 6 companies at pre-incubation stage. The ZTBI has also created a revolving fund in association with “The Milele Zanzibar Foundation” to the amount of TZS 100 million.

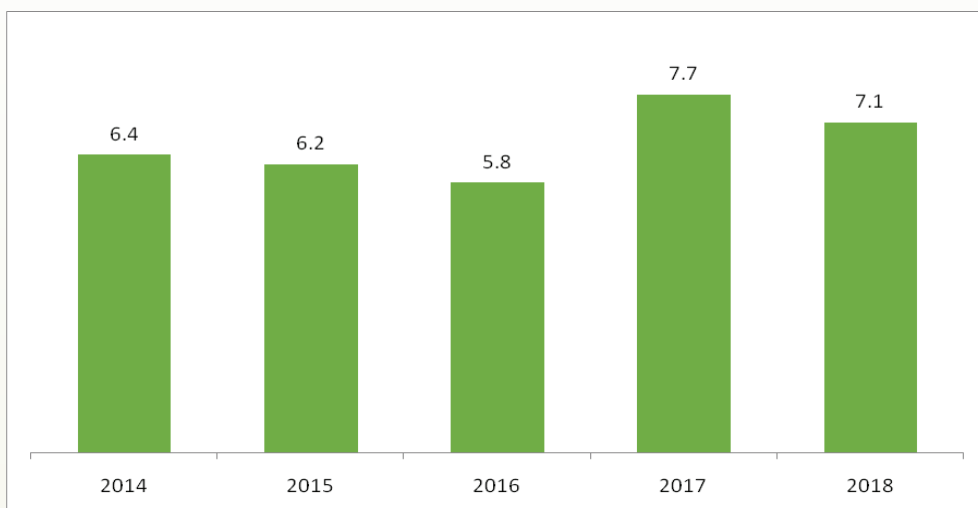
Furthermore, it has provided loans to another 6 entrepreneurs to the tune of TZS 27.5 million. The ZTBI runs regularly an annual “Business Plan Competition” among Zanzibar Universities’ radiates since 2014 and has awarded a total of 22 winners till the present. The ZTBI is taking specifically youth women to the next level by connecting them to quality assurance institutions of Zanzibar such as the Zanzibar Food and Drug Agency (ZFDA) and Zanzibar Bureau of Standard (ZBS) and assisting them to get Bar Code registration through the ZNCCIA.

Zanzibar Barefoot College has started in 2015 at Kibokwa, Kaskazini Unguja Region of Unguja. The college provides training for women to become solar engineers as well as livelihood activities. Rural illiterate or semi-illiterate women between 35 and 50 years old and the main curriculum is solar engineering. Co-curriculum: Enriched (livelihood activities) which include Develop existing skills and know-how into sustainable livelihood activities: beekeeping, tailoring, sanitary napkins making, Entrepreneurship, Financial inclusion, Digital skills, Nutrition, Health and Environmental awareness. About 45 women (43 Zanzibaris and 2 Malawian) were trained as Barefoot Solar Engineers.

The Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018 reported that, the economy in Zanzibar has increased by 7.1 per cent compared with 7.5 per cent in 2017. This growth has been attributed by increase number of tourists from 433,474 in 2017 to 520,809 in 2018 which increased the share of accommodation and food services from 14.7 in 2017 to 19.5 percent in 2018. With regard to major economic activities, it has been revealed that, services grew by 10.4 per cent, taxes on products grew by 7.0 per cent, agriculture, forestry and fishing grew by 3.7 percent and Industries grew by 2.2 per cent.

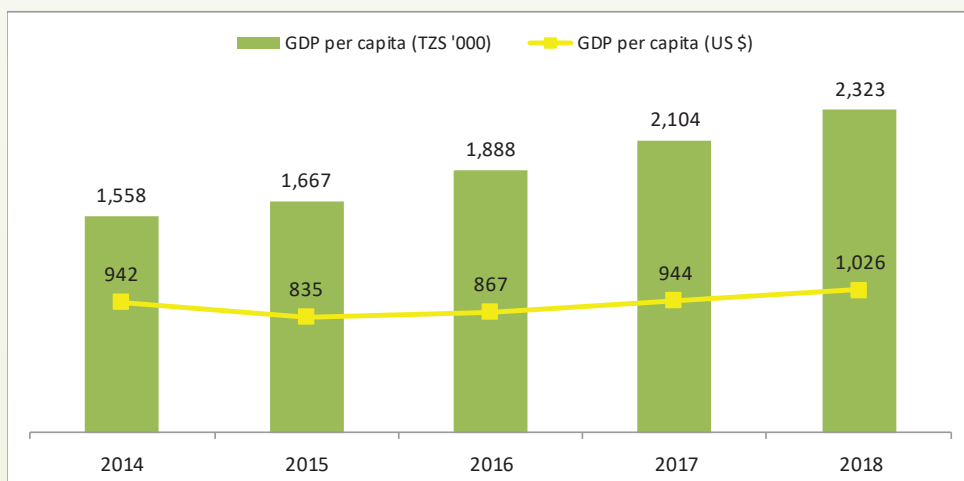
Zanzibar has experienced strong and steady growth. Over the last five years (2014-2018) GDP growth averaged to 6.6 per cent per annum with a peak of 7.7 per cent recorded in 2017. Zanzibar's population also continues to expand, estimated to reach 1,577,000 in 2018. Concurrent with economic and population growth, the per capita GDP continued to expand as it reached TZS 2,323,000 in 2018, a 10.4 per cent increase against the previous year. In US \$ terms, this was equivalent to US \$ 1,026.

Figure 14: The GDP Growth Rates (Per cent) at Constant Price, Zanzibar, 2014 -2018



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

Figure 15: The GDP per Capita in TZS and US \$, Zanzibar, 2014 -2018

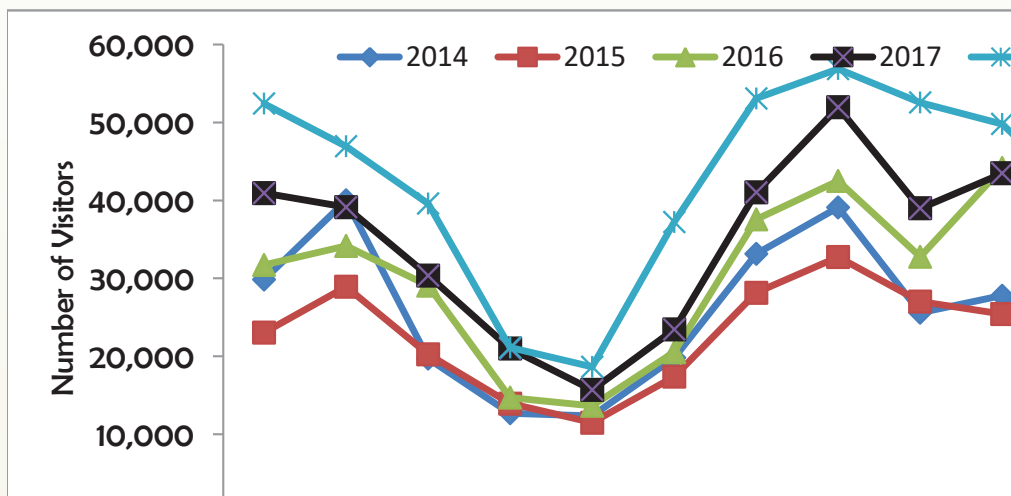


Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

Tourism is another attribute into the promotion of sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all. The Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018 indicated that, a total of 520,809 visitors visited Zanzibar of whom 249,687 (47.9 per cent) were male and 271,122 (52.1 per cent) were female. The trend of international visitors arrived in Zanzibar shows

a cyclic movement for the past five years as shown on figure below with lowest arrival on May and highest in August.

Figure 16: Monthly International Visitors Arrival, 2014 - 2018



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2018, OCGS

According to the Bank of Tanzania Banking Supervision Information System, up to March 2019 Zanzibar has a total of twelve (12) banks with 22 branches and 61 ATMs.

Table 23: Other indicators are as shown in the table below:-

Indicators	Status (2019)
Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults (15 years and older)	2.3
Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults (15 years and older)	7.0

Source: Bank of Tanzania, 2019.

According to the 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey, the labour force participation rate was 79.4 per cent (male accounted to 83.4 per cent and females 75.6 per cent) and unemployment rate was 14.3 per cent (male 6.0 per cent and females 22.9 per cent). Youth (15 – 24 years) unemployment rate was 27.0 per cent (rural 15.7 per cent and urban 45.8 per cent) while youth (15 – 35 years) unemployment rate was 21.3 per cent (rural 11.9 per

cent and urban 33.6 per cent) and the proportion of youth (15 – 24) not in education, employment or training was 14.5 per cent (male 9.0 per cent and female 19.7 per cent). Other labour force indicators are as shown in the table 3.19 below. According to the Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2018, Government Employee as of 2018 is 32,144 (male 14,975 and female 17,169); parastatals 5,616 (male 3,639 and 1,977 female) and private is 21,319 (male 14,206 and female 7,113).

Table 24: Labour Force Indicators, Zanzibar, 2014

Indicator	Value		
	Male	Female	Zanzibar
Labour force participation rate	83.4	75.6	79.4
Unemployment rate	6.0	22.9	14.3
Youth (15 – 24 years) unemployment rate	16.4	38.0	27.0
Youth (15 – 35 years) unemployment rate	10.4	31.5	21.3
The proportion of youth (15 – 24) not in education, employment or training	9.0	19.7	14.5
Per cent of the informal sector employment to total employment	34.7	42.2	38.0per cent
Employment income	TZS 316,089	TZS 234,822	TZS 291,901
Gender differences in the monthly employment income (low pay range)	23.4per cent	36.9per cent	27.4per cent
Gender differences in the monthly employment income (high pay range)	61.0per cent	46.7per cent	56.8per cent
Child labour rate	6.8per cent	4.3per cent	5.6per cent

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014, OCGS

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

3.9.1 Overview:

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

- i. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- ii. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.
- iii. Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
- iv. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.
- v. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.
- vi. Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and Small Island developing States.
- vii. Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.
- viii. Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

3.9.2 Supportive Environment

There are various institutions that are responsible for coordinating the implementation and monitoring progress on the goal 9 listed below:- The Ministry of State, President Office, Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments, Second Vice President's Office, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Infrastructure, Communication and Transportation, Ministry of Agricultural, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Zanzibar Road Fund (ZRF) and Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority (ZIPA).

There are various managerial Instruments such as (policies, strategies and Principles) are effective supporting the implementation of the goal 9 above which includes:- National Transport Policy (2008), Zanzibar ICT Policy (2013), and Trade Policy (2006), Small- Medium Enterprises Policy (2006), and Industrial Policy (1998) are all on review.

On the other hand, various strategies are facilitating Ministry activities such as MKUZA III, Vision 2020 Election Manifesto (2015-2020) and Zanzibar Transport Master Plan (2009) are crucial in supporting the implementation of the goal 9. The major area of focus under these policies and strategies are: Transportation and Communication Infrastructure, Special Economic Zones, Industrial and Investments.

Specifically, the Ministry of Infrastructure, Communication and Transportation in Zanzibar is responsible for coordinating and administering three major sectors which involve:- Transportation, Communication and Infrastructure sectors including transportation sector involve Air Transport, Marine Transport and Land Transport; infrastructure sector includes Construction and Maintenance of Roads, Airports and Seaports; and communication sector includes Coordination and administering the information related infrastructure that involve fibre optic cable and data centre in Zanzibar.

3.9.3 Status and Trend

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar highly invested in the infrastructure projects. About one third (33 per cent) of the total

development budget were channelled to infrastructure projects including road network, airports and seaports in the 2018/19.

Major projects involve seven (7) projects in construction and upgrading of major roads of Zanzibar; two (2) projects for rehabilitation of airports services; three (3) projects that focus on maintenance of Maritime services. The impact of those projects includes improved services provision to all people in rural and urban areas of Zanzibar.

The transport sector plays a big socio-economic role in the movements of people and distribution of goods and services, which has an impact in promoting sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all. The transport infrastructure in Zanzibar has been divided into interregional transport between Islands, Mainland and the coastal area of Eastern Africa, as well as local internal transport within each island, and the rest of the world. Zanzibar statistical abstract, 2018 showed that, the number of trips (enter/exit of marine vessel in 2018 increased by 11.8 per cent compared with 8,641 trips recorded in 2017. Furthermore, the number of passengers handled at seaports also increased by 4.5 per cent to reach 2,709,000 in 2018 from 2,592,000 recorded in 2017. The number of containers (teus) handled in seaport also increased to 81,146 teus in 2018 compared with 73,351 teus recorded in 2017.

With regard to road infrastructure, it has been found that, a total of 1,261.71 kilometres of road were constructed in the year 2018, whereby 775.31kilometers were in the level of paving while the remaining 486.4kilometers were at unpaved level (Zanzibar statistical abstract, 2018).

Table 24: The Length of Roads (Kilometres) Constructed as at December, 2018

Road Class	Total	Paved	Unpaved
Trunk Roads	352.7	318.9	33.8
Urban Roads	549.7	351.6	198.1
Rural Roads	67.5	55.5	12
Feeder Roads	291.9	49.37	242.5
Total	1261.71	775.31	486.4

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2018, OCGS

With regard to international aircraft movements in Zanzibar, it has been shown that, international aircraft movements in Zanzibar Airports have increased to 11,264 in 2018 compared with 9,686 movements recorded in 2017. All these movements were recorded at Abeid Aman Karume International Airport (AAKIA) while Pemba recorded none. The number of passengers handled at Zanzibar airports (embarked and disembarked) increased to 1,350,384 in 2018 compared with 1,171,142 recorded in 2017.

With regards to road accidents, it has been reported that, in 2018, total number of recorded road accidents decreased to 322 in 2018 from 595 reported in 2017 where by the highest number of killed persons during the accidents were cyclist (61) followed by pedestrians (57). These two accounted for 72.0 per cent of all persons killed in the accidents. A traffic offence has been increasing with at least 11 per cent annual growth in the last five years, and marks decreased of 17.5 per cent in 2018 compared with the previous year. Dangerous/carelessness in driving is sighted as one of the main drivers to these offenses.

3.10 GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

3.10.1 Overview

This goal is intended to address inequalities. The objective is to progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average. The goal has 8 targets:

- i. By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- ii. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- iii. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

- iv. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- v. Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.
- vi. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
- vii. Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, Small Island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs.
- viii. By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

3.10.2 Supportive Environment

Since 1964, Zanzibar has taken a number of initiatives targeted to reduce inequality among its people. The initiated initiatives include an establishment of a Ministry responsible for social welfare, which is aimed at coordinating the welfare of the people and reducing poverty and inequality of the people. The Government of Zanzibar also announced free education, access to health services, access to better settlement (and special measures were taken for elders and orphans by giving them free housing), initiated freedom of expression by establishment of TV channel (TVZ) and Radio channel (Radio Zanzibar). The Government continues to improve the road infrastructure and telecommunication network in order to link the rural and urban centres. The government still continues to strengthen Public institutions through Public Private Partnership (PPP) by extending its services up to remote areas such as financial services. Through this effort the gap of income among people has reduced.

Different institutions which are responsible for implementing this goal include the Ministry of Finance and Planning; OCGS; Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Women and Children and Employment, as well as Zanzibar

Social Security Fund. The RGoZ in collaboration with the URT Government has put in place several policies/strategies/agreements/legal frameworks and programs. These include: Labour laws; Financial Sector Reforms Program; Public Private Partnership Policy and Act; Empowerment Policy and Act; Agreement on Tripartite Free Trade Area for SADC, EAC and COMESA; and Protocol on EAC single Customs Territory. These instruments are such as Zanzibar Population Policy of 2008, Social Protection Policy Of 2001 and Child Protection Policy 2016, Employment policy 2009, Employment Act of 2005 as well as Gender Policy of 2016.

3.10.3 Status and Trends

The mean total household expenditure increased from TZS 230,346 in 2009/10 to TZS 340,576 in 2014/15. The median total household expenditure over this period also increased from TZS 191,131 to TZS 295,167. Both the mean and median per capita expenditure also increased over this period. Urban households enjoyed higher consumption in both survey periods.

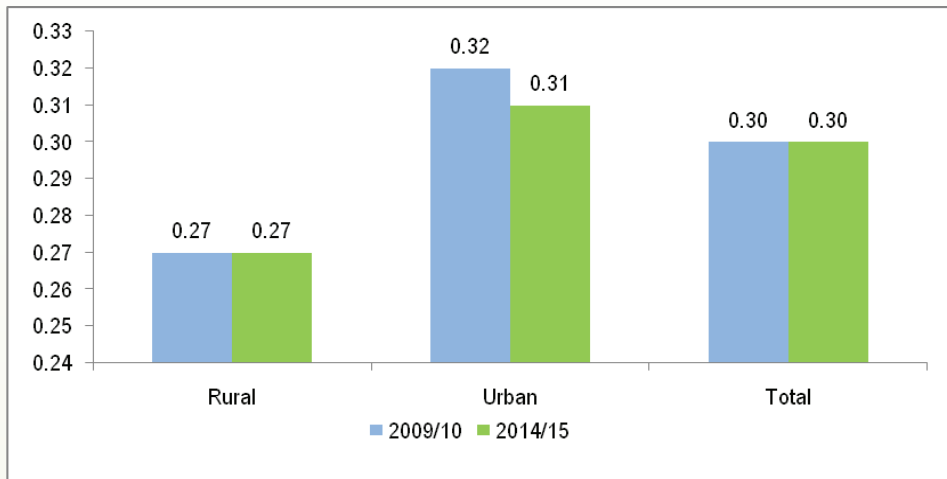
Table 25: Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15, Zanzibar.

Area	Average Monthly Household Expenditure				Average Monthly Household Expenditure per capita			
	Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
Rural	183,910	280,784	163,765	253,273	34,291	50,862	29,622	43,947
Urban	298,075	418,912	250,535	363,526	52,622	74,807	42,125	61,311
Total	230,346	340,576	191,131	295,167	41,990	61,311	33,576	50,946

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15

Gini ranges from 0 (every person has the same consumption) to 1 (one person has all of the consumption in the country). The Gini coefficient is 0.30 in 2014/15 HBS. Figure 7.9 shows virtually no change in inequality in the five years since the previous HBS.

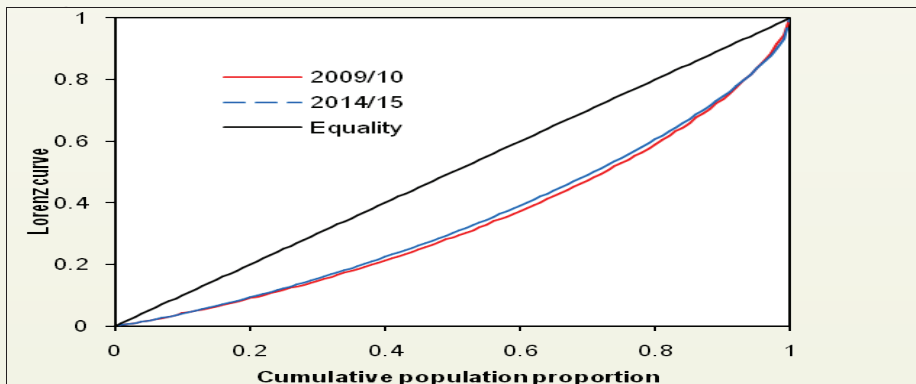
Figure 17: Gini Coefficient, 2009/10 and 2014/15, Zanzibar.



Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15

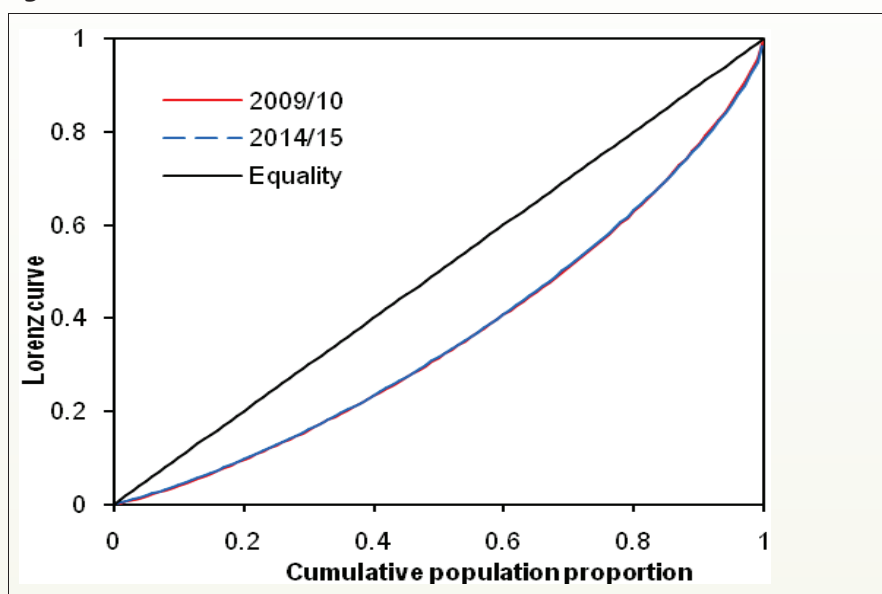
Consumption inequality slightly declined in urban areas and underwent virtually no change in rural areas. The observed changes in inequality are demonstrated through Lorenz curves for urban and rural areas in figures 3.16 and 3.17 below.

Figure 18: Lorenz Curve for Urban Areas, 2009/10 and 2014/15 Zanzibar.



Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15

Figure 19: Lorenz Curve for Rural Areas, 2009/10 and 2014/15, Zanzibar



Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15

According to expenditure levels the population can be divided into five equal groups (quintiles) where each group consist of one fifth of population with quintiles one (Q1) poorest 20 per cent and Q5 the richest 20 per cent of population. Table 3.22 clearly shows again how the urban population is richer than the rural. In 2014/15 30.5 per cent of the urban population are in the fifth quintile, while at the other end of the distribution only 8.9 per cent of the urban population are in the poorest quintile (compared to 28.6 per cent of the rural population).

**Table 26: Distribution of Population across Quintiles, 2009/10
and 2014/15 Zanzibar**

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
2009/10					
Urban	12.7	19.2	18.3	22.6	27.3
Rural	25.3	20.6	21.3	18.1	14.8
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
2014/15					
Urban	8.9	15.7	21.1	23.8	30.5
Rural	28.6	23.3	19.1	17.1	11.9
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Change					
Urban	-3.8	-3.4	2.9	1.2	3.2
Rural	3.3	2.8	-2.2	-1.0	-2.9
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15

3.11 GOAL 11: MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

3.11.1 Overview

The overall objective of this goal is to ensure that cities and urban areas are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable with the view to improving condition of human settlement. The goal has the following targets:

- i. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
- ii. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women and children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- iii. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
- iv. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

- v. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
- vi. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
- vii. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- viii. Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- ix. By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

3.11.2 Supportive Environment

The Ministry of Land, Water, Housing and Energy is the institution responsible for coordinating the implementation and achievement of this goal. Other institutions include the Second Vice President's Office; Ministry of Infrastructure, Communication and Transport; Zanzibar building agency; and the President's Office – Regional Administration, local government and special departments (PO-RALGSDs). The Government has also put in place policies and legal frameworks for the implementation of this goal. These are Zanzibar Land policy 2017, Zanzibar Environmental Policy 2013; Land Acts including land adjudication, registration and tenure acts, as well as Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, and the outcome D3 of MKUZA III that contributes to SDG11 (Build inclusive, safe and sustainable cities and human settlements), and therefore addresses risk of environmental issues and the sustainability of cities and settlements.

Other institutions that are responsible for implementing this goal are: Zanzibar Housing Corporation and ZEMA.

3.11.3 Status and Trends

The RGoZ through the Ministry of Finance and Planning and President Office- Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments in collaboration with development partners have been implementing the Zanzibar Urban Services Project and Mji Salama (CCTV) Project. These projects provide support for durable solutions for urban safety and sanitation, with the installation of CCTVs and first sanitary land fill and sludge treatment facility; urban upgrading, cultural heritage preservation, and scaling-up small-scale investments in Pemba island and corresponding institutional strengthening.

In Pemba, a total of 9 urban – related projects have been completed at 100per cent. The planned office building renovation, main storm water drainage of 1,060 metres and sixteen footpaths with 2,216 metres have been completed and in usage

at Mkoani Town Council, while at Chake Chake town councils all three small investments including vertical extension of their two – story office building, renovation of abattoir building, and the construction of eight community footpaths with 1,119 metres, are all in use. In Wete,



the bus stops, office building and the market building (accommodating over 100 small businesses) have all been completed and in use.

Furthermore, in order to improve safety and keep the City of Unguja out of accidents, crimes and other disasters, several projects including installation of Street lighting with a total length of 7.2 km has been done in Unguja, where the prioritized areas covered in this scope of construction works were Stone Town, Shangani, Kiponda, Africa House Garden, Jamhuri Garden and Victoria garden. It also covered areas outside Stone that included

Kaunda Road, Amani – Magomeni, Mwembeladu – Amani, Mapinduzi Road as well as Mwanakwerekwe Round About –



Kariakoo. The second phase of street lighting II that involves Unguja and Pemba has begun since April 2019 and expected to be completed by February 2020. A total of 15.47 km of roads will be installed with street lighting, where in Unguja; the roads covered will be Airport – Mnazimmoja Road, Mazizini – Mombasa roundabout, Mwanakwerekwe – Kiembe Samaki, Kilimani – Kariakoo – Kinazini and Mikunguni – Mwembenjugu; while in Pemba a total of 14.7 km will be covered at Chake Chake, Wete and Mkoani Roads. The completion of street lighting project has huge impact to local communities as business hours can be increased, reduced crime rates and accidents, as well as reduction in using money to cover costs due to accidents or injuries.

The construction of Mizingani sea wall with a length of 312m has also been completed and opened to the public. The renovation of a small park (Banyan Square), adjacent parking area and an extension of the promenade/walkway to the passenger ferry entrance, were satisfactorily completed and substantially handed over to Client for use. The work done has created an inclusive public space that has made a substantial and positive impact on the historic seafront and promotes socio-economic activities including hotels, tour guides, small businesses and recreational facilities for local community members at Forodhani and Stone town in general.

The RGoZ has also been implementing Urban Sanitation and Urban Upgrading and Cultural Heritage Preservation projects, where the projects involve the expansion of the solid waste collection system and construction of a new sanitary landfill and sludge treatment facility at Kibele. Up on completion of those projects is expected to provide cleaner environment among the residents and tourists, better sanitary conditions and improved

public health, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, enabling the Stone Town to retain the status of UNESCO heritage site and subsequent increase in tourism activities, and growing local economy and job opportunities.

The new strategic and spatial development plan for Zanzibar (ZanPlan) has been developed and it contains recommendations on expanding and improving urban services beyond the congested areas concentrated in Stone Town. It includes Michenzani Green Corridors Project, as well as Stone Town Safe and Sustainable Mobility Management Program. The plan is to improve public and commercial services to the lower-income communities outside of Stone Town, and transform underutilized public spaces with low-cost interventions to create a vibrant urban area. The scale-up activities will upgrade basic services including lighting, pedestrian improvements, bus shelters, etc.), improve public green space, and develop new market spaces, to spread economic activities beyond Stone Town and help protect historic assets.

The storm water drainage system projects that are comprised of six systems namely C, D, E, F, G and I, with 21,036 metres. Up to March 2019 the overall physical progress achieved is 99.82 per cent (excluding system C) and 72 per cent (including system C). These projects will help the residents of the city of Zanzibar to live free from nuisance caused by rotten waste, floods and reduction of water-borne diseases like cholera.

In 2014/15, Zanzibar recorded a proportion of 77.9 percent of households with modern floors, 77.1 percent of the households with modern walls and 85.4 percent of the households with a modern roof. Furthermore, the Number of cities and towns with planned land allocation for residential, commercial and social use (spatial development) stands at one city and three towns.

3.12 GOAL 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

3.12.1 Overview:

The goal addresses consumption and production challenges. It has 11 targets and 13 indicators. The most relevant targets for Zanzibar are: Implement framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle.

- i. Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
- ii. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- iii. By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
- iv. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
- v. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- vi. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
- vii. Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- viii. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

- ix. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- x. Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- xi. Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

3.12.2 Supportive Environment

The RGoZ has in place policies, strategies, laws and institutions for implementation of this goal. The institutions include; Second Vice President's Office, ZEMA, Department of Environment and others. Achieving this goal requires a strong national framework that is integrated into sectoral plans, sustainable business practices and consumer behaviour, together with adherence to international norms on the management of hazardous chemicals and wastes. Zanzibar has in place policies, laws and programs that are geared to sustainable consumption and production. Such instruments are Vision 2020, Zanzibar Environmental Policy of 2013, Climate Change Strategy 2014-2020 and its Action Plan 2016-2021, Climate Change Communication and Advocacy Strategy, Zanzibar Environmental Management Act (2015) , Marine Conservation Units Regulation (2015), and Fisheries Act (2015).

3.12.3 Status and Trends

Despite the fact that, the RGoZ has in place policies, strategies, laws and institutions such as the Second Vice President's Office, Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority, Department of Environment, the Vision 2020, Zanzibar Environmental policy of 2013, Climate Change Strategy 2014-2020 and its Action Plan 2016-2021, Climate Change

Communication and Advocacy Strategy, Zanzibar Environmental Management Act (2015), Marine Conservation Units Regulation (2015), and fisheries Act (2015) to achieve this goal, however Zanzibar has got no mechanisms to capture majority of SDGs indicators for this goal.

3.13 GOAL 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

3.13.1 Overview

This goal addresses measures for mitigating adverse impacts of climate change. The goal has 5 targets and 7 indicators. The most relevant targets for Zanzibar are as follows;

- i. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.
- ii. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- iii. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- iv. Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly US \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- v. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

3.13.2 Supportive Environment

The RGoZ has also set up a National Carbon Monitoring Centre. National legal frameworks include: The Environmental Management Act, 2004; The Wildlife Conservation Act No 5 of 2009; and The Marine Parks and Reserves Act No. 29. Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, in tune

with the Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13), has put in place both institutional front as well as legal and policy front that boost the implementation of the goal.

The Second Vice President's Office is the implementing entity for Coordination of all climate change issues in Zanzibar under the Department of Environment. Steering and Technical Climate Change Committees have been created, the former primarily comprised of Principal Secretaries across government, while the latter involves Directors across government as well as representatives from the civil society (NGOs, academia and the media). In addition, a Climate Change Unit (CCU) has been created in the Department of Environment (DoE). Five sectoral ministries (land, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure and health) have also established Climate Change Focal points.

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

Though Zanzibar is a part of the United Republic of Tanzania, the environmental problems for Zanzibar are reminiscent of similar issues faced by other islands and Island States. A majority of the population in Zanzibar reside below the 5-meter contour coastal line being low lying and thus prone to climate variability. The anticipated rise in sea level, sea surface temperature and increase in ocean acidification will have a negative effect of not only the low-lying areas of the islands, but to its coral reefs and marine ecosystems. Already, approximately 150 sites in low-lying areas along the coast face problems of salt water intrusion leading to the contamination of drinking water and agricultural land.

Thus, the urgency to engage regional and international stakeholders and networks, participate in and promote relevant conventions, protocols and

agreements and seek support in enforcing of strategic plans related to the environment and climate change in particular.

3.13.3 Status and Trend

It has been reported that, a total of 237 hector of mangroves planted in all 6 sites; Kilimani, and Kisakasaka for Unguja; Kisiwa Panza, Tovuni, Tumbe and Ukele –for Pemba. In addition to the above-mentioned achievement, two sites out of six have been constructed seawalls whereby two (2) seawalls each has a length of 25m constructed in Kisiwa Panza and 5 sea walls with total length of 420m at Kilimani were constructed to ensure the resilience and continued protection of coastal assets, settlements, and community livelihoods. Furthermore, several dykes have been constructed in some areas to minimize the impact of salt water intrusion to farm lands including Tumbe West (250m), Ukele (700m), Sizini (200m), Mziwanda (400m) Gando Nduuni (150m), Chokaani (20m) and Kengeja (120m).

The construction of sea walls of 340m at Forodhani (Mizingani area) to protect Stone Town World heritage site, and its additional works for Mizingani Sea Wall infrastructure, which includes renovation of a small park (Banyan Square), adjacent parking area and an extension of the promenade / walkway to the passenger ferry entrance. The additional works comprise 1,100 sq. m of concrete paved road and parking; 6 benches of different sizes; 1,800 sq. m of paved walkways; 12 street lighting polls; the planting of 12 mature trees, and 180 bollards. The works have created an inclusive public space that has made a substantial and positive impact on the historic seafront and Stone Town as a world heritage site. Six sites (2 in Unguja and 4 in Pemba) which have been affected by salt water intrusion/beach erosion have been protected.

3.14 GOAL 14: CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES

3.14.1 Overview

This goal relates to use of oceans, seas and marine resources in a sustainable manner. In particular, to conserve and sustainably use ocean and marine resources through reduction in marine pollution, improving

the protection of coastal ecosystems, minimizing ocean acidification, controlling unregulated and destructive fishing practices, conserving coastal and marine areas, controlling fishing subsidization, and increasing benefit of use of marine resources through sustainable management. The goal has the following target:

- i. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
- ii. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- iii. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- iv. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.
- v. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.
- vi. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.
- vii. By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- viii. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental

Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small Island developing States and least developed countries.

- ix. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- x. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.

3.14.2 Supportive Environment

The key institutions that oversee implementation of the Goal in Zanzibar include, Ministry of Agriculture, natural resources, fisheries and livestock; The Second Vice President's Office, Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA). Zanzibar Environmental Policy provides policy guidance on environmental management in the Islands. In terms of legal framework, Zanzibar Tourism Master plan of 2003, Tourism Act of 1996, Tourism Policy of 1992, Environmental policy, Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, Fisheries Act No. 8 of 1988, Tourism regulations of 2000 and EIA regulations of 2006. Others include Fisheries Policy of 2000, National Forest Policy of 1995, Forest Act of 1996, National Land Use Policy 1982, Invest Policy of 2005, Investment Act No. 11 of 2004, Deep Sea Fishing Authority Act, Civil Society Act of 1996, and Company Decree Cap 153.

3.14.3 Status and Trends

The Department of Forest and Non Renewable Natural Resources has as an aim to protect, conserve and develop forest resources for the social, economic and environmental benefit of present and future generations in Zanzibar. The activities of the Department of Forest and Non Renewable Natural Resources are guided by the Zanzibar National Forest Resources Management Plan (2010 – 2020). This plan seeks to undertake three programmes (capacity development, biodiversity and integrated conservation, and sustainable forest production and utilization.

With regard to an indicator on 'coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas', it has been found that, Zanzibar established Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in 2002 under the Fisheries Act no 8 of 1988. Zanzibar has 3 MPAs; MBCA, MIMCA and PECCA. MBCA covers 30 villages in the Magharibi, Kusini and Kati Districts in Unguja. MIMCA covers 31 villages in Kaskazini A, Kaskazini B and Kati Districts in Unguja. PECCA covers 36 villages in Chake Chake, Wete, Mkoani and Micheweni Districts of Pemba.

The establishment of MPAs has followed by sound strategies that ensure they can achieve their objectives including, to assist local communities in co-management of the conservation area through training; build awareness on conservation and sustainable use of resources through education and public-awareness programs; improve the socio-economic conditions of the local communities; undertake research and monitoring; regulate activities of fishing and tourism to limit practices which are harmful to the environment; as well as to develop site-specific management plans. Marine mammals in the Pemba Channel Conservation Area (PECCA) are still present and include dolphins and whales. Two common species of dolphins: The Indo-Pacific bottle nose (*Tursiops aduncus*) and the spinner (*Stenella longirostris*) which are the species most often encountered in Zanzibar coastal waters.

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

3.15.1 Overview

The goal addresses issues pertaining to protection and restoration of nature including ecosystems, forests, biodiversity and land. The key partners in implementation of this goal cut across several MDAs including Ministry of Agriculture, natural resources, fisheries and livestock; Ministry of Information, Tourism and Heritage; Department of Forestry etc. The goal has 12 targets and 14 indicators.

- i. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- ii. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.
- iii. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
- iv. By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
- v. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
- vi. Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources
- vii. Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
- viii. By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.
- ix. By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
- x. Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity and ecosystems.
- xi. Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

- xii. Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

3.15.2 Supportive Environment

The institution responsible for coordinating the implementation of the goal is the Ministry of Agriculture, natural resources, fisheries and livestock; as well as the Ministry of Information, Tourism and Heritage. There are policies and priorities of the Isles related to the implementation of the goal. These are Zanzibar Tourism policy, The National Forest Policy and National Forest Resources Management Plan (2008 – 2020).

3.15.3 Status and Trends

By 2020, Zanzibar is trying to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, and wetlands in line with obligations under international agreements.

To achieve this target, the Agriculture, natural resources, fisheries and livestock; the Ministry of Information, Tourism and Heritage; Public and Private Media; the Zanzibar Commission for Tourism, ZIPA, NGOs, Local Communities and the Private Sector have been involved in raising public awareness and promoting forest activities. Furthermore, Local communities are involved in creating forest related development activities such as woodlots, tree nurseries and community forestry areas. Other indicators are:

Table 27: SDGs Indicators

Indicators	Status	Target by 2020
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	Terrestrial: 16per cent (2015)	20per cent
	Marine: 8.1per cent (2015)	10per cent
Progress towards sustainable forest management (Afforestation rate)	640 hectares (2015)	3,200 hectares

Source: MKUZA III M&E Guideline, 2016, ZPC

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

3.16.1 Overviews

The goal is intended promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development by strengthening the legal institutions as well as effective governance and rule of law. The goal has the following targets:

- i. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- ii. End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- iii. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- iv. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- v. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- vi. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- vii. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- viii. Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- ix. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
- x. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- xi. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- xii. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

3.16.2 Supportive environment

The President Office, Constitution, Legal Affair, Public Service and Good Governance with a coordination on its institution Including, Office of Director of Public Prosecutions, Judiciary, Laws Review Commission, Zanzibar Anti- Corruption and Economic Crimes and Department of Good Governance, Inclusive societies- NGOs and LGAs, Chief Attorney General, ZAECA, House of Representatives as well as the President's Office – Regional Administration, Local Governments and Special Departments (PO-RALGSDs) including Zanzibar Anti-smuggling Unit, Prison Services, National Service Brigade, Fire and Rescue Services and People Militia Unity that ensuring the effective implementation of the goal through various Policies and Programs.

3.16.3 Status and trends

Zanzibar has been implementing legal sector Reform Program to support achievement targets of the goal, including establishment of Legal Aid Policy; establishment of Leadership Ethic Commission; establishment of Anticorruption and Economic Crime and its Strategies; development of Regulations and Operational Guides for Children's Act, development of children's court rules and its operational guides, establishment of two Regional Children's Courts at Mahonda and Chake Chake; establishment of 5 Police Gender and Children's desk one in each of the five regions in Zanzibar, establishment of District Child Protection Units in each of the 11 districts in Zanzibar, recruitment of one more social welfare officer to work under each district child protection unit to support management of child protection cases, the Legal Aid Act, No. 2017 enacted; Criminal Act No. 7/2018; Penal Act No. 6/2018; Kadhis Court Act No. 9/2017; Evidence Act No.9/2016; Zanzibar Public Leaders Code of Ethics, No 4/2015; Judiciary Management Act, No. /2018; and Strengthening Office of Department of Public Prosecution. Strengthening the Department of Elders and Social Welfare to deal with cases of violence and abuse against women and children, establishment of community based rehabilitation program to support diversion for children in contact with the legal system, establishment of the Legal Aid Program through the Zanzibar Legal Services Centre, establishment of the Child Helpline 116 for reporting of cases of child abuse.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has also issued a Legal Notice No 21 of 1st March 2018 on assignment of Ministerial responsibilities (Instrument). In the said Instrument, the President created the President’s Office-Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments of RGoZ (PO-RALGSD) which is mandated for the implementation and supervision of Decentralization by Devolution (D-by-D), and the maintaining peace and security. Some of the key indicators for this goal include: -

Table 28: Key Indicators for Goal 16

Indicators	Status	Target by 2020
Proportion of people rescued from all types of emergencies	Marine accidents: 34per cent (2015)	60per cent
	Floods: 98per cent (2015)	100per cent
	Cholera: 98.4per cent (2015)	100per cent
Crime rate per 100,000 population	8per cent (2015)	5per cent
Proportion of children under five years old whose birth has been registered by civil registration organization	0 - 1yr = 98per cent	98per cent
	1 - 2yrs = 94per cent	
	2 - 3yrs = 92per cent	
	3 - 4yrs = 96per cent	
	4 - 5yrs = 95per cent (2015)	
Number of violence against women and children cases concluded as a per cent of total violence cases reported	14.7per cent (2015)	50per cent

3.17 GOAL 17: REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

3.17.1 Overview

This goal aims at strengthening partnership in finance, technology, capacity building, trade and other key issues or systemic issues. The goal has the following targets:

- i. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
- ii. Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to

consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

- iii. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- iv. Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- v. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.
- vi. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
- vii. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
- viii. Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
- ix. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation
- x. System under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.
- xi. Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

- xii. Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.
- xiii. Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.
- xiv. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.
- xv. Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- xvi. Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
- xvii. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
- xviii. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- xix. By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

3.17.2 Supportive Environment

The key institutions responsible for monitoring progress in Goal 17 include: Ministry of Finance and Planning, Office of Government Statisticians and Zanzibar Revenue Board (ZRB) and the Department of External Finance (Aid Coordination Unit) at the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Other

institutions include ZIPA; the Second Vice Presidents' Office (Public Private Partnership (PPP); Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation; Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

The Policies, Strategies and Legal Frameworks are in place, and they support achievement of this goal and its targets. Where key focus areas to be implemented under those policies/ strategies are; Agriculture (traditional export crops; cloves, spices; (ii) Agriculture (non-traditional export crops; horticulture and fruits; and (iii) Tourism (iv) Manufacturing.

3.17.3 Status and trend

Zanzibar as a part of the URT has continued to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as increase the exports of its commodities such crops including main food stuff, spices and cloves. This has been timely implemented through the duty-free and quota-free market access system. It has been found that, Zanzibar believes that, global partnership is a good attribute to trade in Unguja and Pemba.

With regard to domestic revenue mobilization in Zanzibar, it has been reported that, domestic revenue mobilization is categorized into Tax revenue and non-tax revenue, where by tax revenue is mostly collected by distinct authority which is Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and Zanzibar Revenue Board (ZRB) and at the side of non-tax revenue, is collected by the Ministry, Department and Agency (MDAs).

Table 29: Status and Trend of Domestic Revenue Mobilization (TZS Million) from 2015/2016 to 2017/2018

Source	Years				
	2015/2016	2016/2017	per cent Change	2017/2018	per cent Change
ZRB	208,505	253,118	18	348,222	27
TRA	191,841	224,674	15	276,949	19
Non-Tax	28,149	43,755	36	63,084	31
Total	428,495	521,547	18	688,255	24

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

The above table shows that, trend of revenue collected domestically has shown a drastically increase in revenue from TZS 428.4 billion in the financial year 2015/16 to TZS 688.2 billion in 2017/18 whereby the percentage change is almost 24 per cent increase. This increase is mainly observed by the increase of non-tax revenue due to some government initiatives which has been started in recent years of making sure that all of the MDAs revenue collected are paid to the banks which caused the increase to peak up to 36 per cent in 2016/17.

Looking at the side of tax revenue collection Agencies it is found that ZRB has increase it revenue collection in 2017/18 to a percentage change of 27 which is an upright achievement to fulfil the national goal of self-sufficient to reduce external borrowing.

The TRA also has shown a better result in its act of increasing revenue and it reached to an increase of 19per cent. This shows a good sign that the Government is trying its level best to mobilize domestic revenue to reach at the middle income economy country. The chart below illustrates clearly the notion of increase revenue trend since 2015/16 onwards.

A part of external revenue mobilization in Zanzibar is under supervision of special department of external finance in Ministry of Finance and planning. As shown on the table below, the total external revenue mobilization from financial year of 2015/16 to 2017/18 received from development partner comprise loan and grant was 412.6 billion.

**Table 30: Trend of External Revenue Mobilized (TZS Million),
2015/2016 - 2017/2018**

Year	Source		
	Loan	Grant	Total
2015/2016	65,998	38,914	104,912
2016/2017	71,863	41,380	113,243
2017/2018	156,294	38,115	194,410

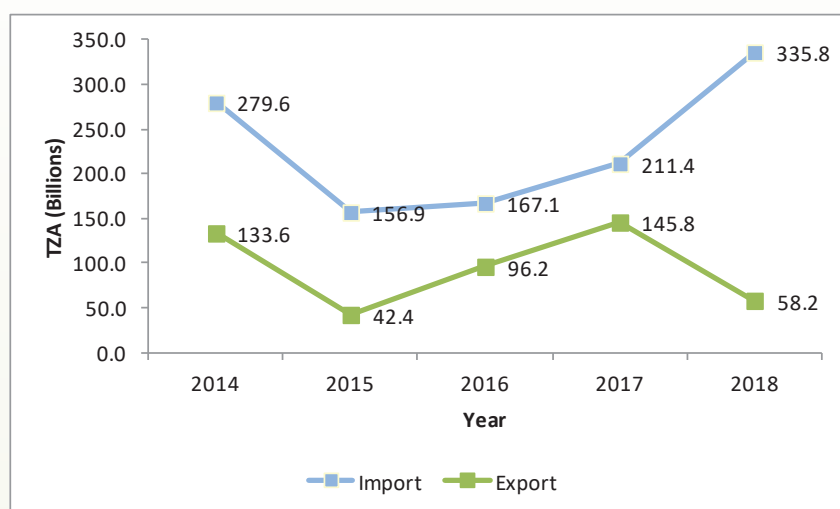
Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

It has also indicated that, the trend of external revenue received has increased from 104.9 billion from financial year 2015/16 to 194.4 billion in financial year 2017/18. This radically increase was due to the fact that, Zanzibar still need to improve the development of infrastructure, since in this recently year construction of airport, schools and roads was mainly priority.

With regard to the loan borrowed from various financial institutions from 2015/16 to 2017/18 was 294.2 billion. This shows that Zanzibar still has a room to borrow money for financing development activities. The figure below shows a clear picture on trend of external revenue mobilization from 2015/16 to 2017/18.

With regard to export and import trade, it has been reported that, export values in 2018 was TZS 58.2 billion which is lower compared with TZS 145.8 billion recorded in 2017. While the value of the imports in 2018 was TZS 335.8 billion which indicates an increase compared with TZS 211.4 billion recorded in 2017.

Figure 20: Import and Export Value, 2014-2018



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

Generally, the import of fuel products has been increased in 2018 except kerosene which showed a decrease as compared with previous years. The five years' trend (2014 -2018) shows that, year 2018 has the highest import of fuel products except for kerosene only, as shown below: -

Table 31: Imports of Fuel Products (Litres), 2013 – 2017

Year	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene	Jet A-1
2014	35,621,945	26,392,453	5,094,908	22,317,949
2015	51,981,496	39,554,036	10,077,109	14,906,735
2016	56,160,160	44,376,871	12,528,638	20,109,537
2017	58,698,043	41,775,730	9,268,316	25,700,573
2018	74,301,072	48,865,927	7,080,592	27,531,583

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCGS

CHAPTER FOUR: MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Impediments to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals in Zanzibar

A major impediment to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals in Zanzibar is the challenges related to Economic Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty. Both economic growth in general and growth of the agricultural sector in particular remain challenging. The target of 10 per cent overall annual economic growth has not been met. At the same time, the agricultural sector grew at an average of 2.5 per cent between 2010 and 2014 but still stood at -0.4 per cent in 2014, well below the target of 10 per cent.

Unemployment also presents a large challenge. The unemployment rate has increased, and in particular the youth unemployment rate currently stands at 21.3 per cent, suggesting that much more needs to be done to allow the private sector to absorb the supply of labour from a growing youth population. Population growth is also a challenge, and land-use planning has been promoted through demarcation and registration, but progress is below expectations; an estimated 60 per cent of construction continues without a formal permit or a title. Climate change, Environmental degradation and pollution have been affecting the large part of coastal areas of Unguja and Pemba. Majority of people from the lower-income quintiles in particular are still food-insecure. This holds especially true for those depending on food purchases, who are a growing part of the population. Inadequate provision of credit to less well-off citizens and small businesses; such credit provision is lagging behind because of a lack of incentives for commercial banks to serve low-income earners.

Other challenges are related to Improved Well-Being and Equitable Access to Quality Social Services, where relatively high levels of basic needs also exist, encompassing the need for improved rates of poverty and access to clean water, sanitation and other key services. The issue of providing decent and adequate shelter and sustainable human settlements has ever-emphasized, however to this end, one obstacle has been the lack of an appropriate framework to guide the process of handling informal

and unplanned settlements, which currently give rise to complex socio-economic and environmental consequences.

With regard to challenges related to Enhanced Democratic Institutions and Processes through D by D and Good Governance in Zanzibar, it has been found that, the attainment of desirable moral and cultural uprightness, still districts, Shehias; household and individual levels faced challenges. Incidents of abuse of women, children and other vulnerable groups continue to be reported, with many more believed to go un-reported. Patriarchal social norms, which are institutionalized in many areas, including courts, police, and the community, are believed to deny women access to justice in Zanzibar, as well as limited awareness of citizens on their rights continues to prevail.

There are other challenges related to Monitoring and Evaluation System, these include the institutional capacity strengthening programmes, along with inadequate human, material (ICT) and financial capacities in carrying out M&E functions at all levels resulted in weak planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting at national, sectoral and district levels.

Efforts to establish baseline data for the localized SDGs indicators have commenced, however Metadata for SDGs indicators have been affected by the fact that, they were not fully understood by the data providers, inadequate information regarding definitions and measurability of the indicators.

However, inadequate capacity among planning and M&E officers in SDGs indicators still exist. Some data are yet to be disaggregated in the survey reports. It appears that extensive disaggregation is possible if one works with the datasets rather than relying on surveys reports which comprise of a sub-set of field data. Furthermore, household data versus individual level data: Despite collecting relevant information, some of the national surveys collect data at the household level (e.g. HBS) while some of the SDGs indicators need individual level information.

The interval between successive surveys: Some of the national surveys such as the ILFS had a gap of 5 years between the recent survey 2014 and the previous one in 2006. Such gap raises concern on whether the ILFS can be a reliable source of data for time specific development agenda such as SDGs.

Limited information from the published survey reports: Published reports of the national surveys are not exhaustive of the rich data stored in the survey datasets. For a complete picture, it is therefore ideal to work directly with the datasets rather than the survey reports. It has also been reported that, mismatch in disaggregation between SDGs indicators and available data: Targets set in SDG indicators is different from that of Zanzibar e.g., age limit is 15 for SDG, while in Zanzibar is 12 years; and ineffective coordination across different sectors: this affects an alignment of 2030 and 2063 agenda, which is fairly done.

With regard to SDG 4, it has been reported that, despite of progress over the years, improving learning outcomes remains a challenge. Hence, those challenges range from an acute shortage of trained mathematics and science teachers to inequity of teacher distribution and high pupil-teacher ratios. For instance, only 53 per cent of the 720 government teachers leading mathematics classes are trained to teach mathematics. For the sciences, only 13 per cent of chemistry teachers, 15 per cent of physics teachers and 16 per cent of biology teachers have received specific training. Monitoring education performance and compiling an annual statistical abstract means equity challenges in the sector are well understood. Tracking disaggregated financial information is not common practice. At the primary level, West, Micheweni and Mkoani Districts have a pupil-classroom ratio of 90:1, which exceeds the government target of 40:1. At the secondary level, Urban and West districts have pupil-classroom ratios of 74:1 and 67:1 respectively; and overcrowdings particularly in urban and per-urban schools as a result distributed teaching and learning materials are not enough.

The Ministry of Health in Zanzibar is currently working on an improved staff retention strategy. Turnover, migration, retention and lack of training

of skilled health workers is an obstacle to improving health outcomes in Zanzibar. However, the poor rates of contraception coverage (14 per cent) and the per cent of married women with unmet family planning needs (28 per cent) are partly to blame for the high fertility rate (5.1 births per woman) and the high number of unwanted pregnancies.

4.2 Next steps

4.2.1. Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty III and Vision 2020 seek to achieve the economic and social transformation for the wellbeing of all, by moving towards middle income status through not leaving anyone behind, as well as sustainable and inclusive growth in key sectors. In this regard, the RGoZ recognizes that greater involvement of public sectors, non-state actors and private sectors participation through PPPs in providing efficient, reliable and affordable socio-economic services is fundamental for achieving broad based growth, sustainable poverty reduction and SDGs. The creation and operation of an appropriate enabling environment to guide public and private sectors, donor community and other stakeholders in PPPs will go a long way in contributing to the achievement of our SDGs.

4.2.2. Stakeholders engagement through the use of multi-sectoral approach (a combination of bottom-up and top-down approaches) will be scaled up in conducting awareness campaigns and understanding on development of SDGs, its goals, targets and indicators to all stakeholders; enhancing the collaboration among all related agencies in order to ensure the monitoring and measurement of SDGs indicators 2016 -2030 are on tracks; strengthening basic statistical activities and programs with particular focus on addressing the monitoring needs of the SDGs. This should involve mainstreaming the existing surveys and routine data collection system as well as the creating of the new surveys to address the data gaps in SDG indicators.

- 4.2.3. Conducting capacity strengthening programs in research, Monitoring and Evaluation for generating more reliable data. The capacity building program is needed to comply with SDGs data demand and production of relevant and most reliable data for SDGs effective monitoring. This should involve the short term and long term training programs as well as seminars and workshops for data producers in OCGS, ZPC, MDAs and other stakeholders on SDGs indicators and other statistical issues. The need to strengthen national, regional and global cooperation in terms of enhancing statistical capacity for effective monitoring and evaluation of SDGs in Zanzibar is also recommended.
- 4.2.4. Strengthening partnership between ZPC, NSAs, OCGS, MDAs, academia, civil societies, private sectors and other stakeholders involved in the production and use of data for sustainable development, as well as mobilizing resources and coordinate efforts for sustainable data collection, data quality assurance, analysis, interpretation, dissemination and capacity building. Helping sectors to construct metadata for their indicators will smooth the mapping process of sectoral indicators to SDGs and development and improvement of data collection tools for those indicators that do not have baseline data.
- 4.2.5. With the relatively high population growth rate of 2.8 per cent per annum (sub-Saharan Africa average of 2.5 per cent), and the removal of primary school fees in 2015 there has been a huge expansion in the schooling system. It has as well found that, almost all the eligible population enrolls in primary school and 85 per cent of children complete their primary education.
- 4.2.6. The Ministry responsible for Education should enhance parental engagement to achieve learning outcomes and reduce Out of School Children; more employment of teachers especially at pre-primary level; as well as to increase funding to early childhood education. The RGoZ has been implementing a policy of having a large increase in the budget for pre-primary, primary and secondary schools, which

are being prioritized in response to the pressing need of reducing overcrowding in urban and rural schools in Unguja and Pemba.

4.2.7. The RGoZ through its sectoral ministries will continue to integrate children with disabilities in regular classrooms. More than half of all primary school teachers have received some in-service training on supporting children with special needs. Census data shows that between 3 per cent and 4 per cent of the population aged 0–19 years have a disability. Comparing this figure to the 1.7 per cent of enrolled students with a disability would give a rough attendance figure between 40 to 60 per cent. Attendance rates among the total school aged population are 85 per cent.

4.2.8. The Ministry of Health is currently working to improve its staff retention strategy, which will involve recipients of government-funded training committing to a fixed number of years of service within the public health sector in Zanzibar.

4.2.9. The Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty III (ZSGRP III, which is commonly known as MKUZA III (2016 – 2020) has outlined the development aspirations of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in the next five years (2016/17-2020/2). The aspirations are structured along the mentioned five Key Results Areas (KRAs). The above-mentioned KRAs have been mainstreamed with Sustainable Development Goals and will be implemented by all stakeholders and attain the SDGs targets.

4.3 Conclusion

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has demonstrated a strong commitment to the agenda 2030 as evidenced by the strong policy, strategies, programs, legal and institutional framework that she has put in place for the implementation as well as attainment of SDGs. In spite of the notable progress that the Zanzibar has registered, she however faces several challenges in terms of implementing the SDGs. These include:-

- i. The increase in the urban population which is linked with rising incidence of poverty
- ii. The current status of maternal death in Zanzibar is 157/100,000; this is according to Zanzibar Health bulletin 2017. Furthermore, the probability of a child dying before reaching the age of 5 years in Zanzibar is 56 per 1,000 live births (TDHS-MIS 2015/16) compared of 73 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- iii. The death of new born baby (0–27 days) is 28 per 1000 live births as compared to 29 deaths per 1,000 live births (TDHS 2010)
- iv. The proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; 30 per cent of schools have ramps
- v. The total production for various fruits and food crops were 357,932 tons recorded in 2017 showed an increase of 32.1 per cent compared with the production recorded in 2016 (111,883 tons).

Zanzibar has also learnt a number of useful lessons and successes as it implements SDGs.

Table 32: Key issue/ area and Successes / lessons learnt

Key issue/ area	Successes / lessons learnt
Localization of SDGs based on Zanzibar Context	Localization of SDGs based on Zanzibar Context is key. Zanzibar has committed itself to implementing all the SDGs. The localization exercise was guided by the MKUZA III's vision
Mainstreaming of MKUZA III with SDGs	Mainstreaming of MKUZA III with SDGs for effective implementation. The SDGs have already been mainstreamed and integrated into the MKUZA III and sectoral development plan.
Mapping of SDGs indicators and baseline data	Mapping of SDGs indicators and baseline data is important as it helps Zanzibar to set Baseline and target, that are key attribute of conducting mid-term and end of term evaluation of the implementation of SDGs
Advocating for Involvement of members of House of Representatives	Strong partnerships and Involvement of members of House of Representatives play a vital role in domestication, ownership and raising awareness of SDGs at all levels
Modernization of socio-economic sectors	The RGoZ is considering much needed reforms to modernize social economic sectors (education, health, infrastructure, mobility, water and electricity). These could help to improve the quality of social economic services for those most in need in both urban and rural areas
GDP Contributions	The services sector has consecutively provided the largest contribution to GDP and is the largest driver of the economy. In 2018 this sector made up 51.3 per cent share of GDP.
	The agricultural sector contributes about 21.3 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2018.
	Industry Sector contributes about 17.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2018.
GDP growth	It was observed that the economy has grown by 7.1 per cent in 2018
GDP at current prices	The level of GDP at current prices has risen to TZS 3,663 billion for 2018 from TZS 3,228 billion in 2017. Per capita income rose from TZS 2,104 thousands from 2017 to TZS 2,323 thousands in 2018.
Basic needs poverty	Between 2009/10 and 2014/15 basic needs poverty has dropped on average 0.9 per cent point a year (THBS, 2015).
Headline inflation	Headline inflation has decreased over the past years. Overall price growth was 3.9 per cent over the 12 months of 2018, compared to

Key issue/ area	Successes / lessons learnt
	5.6 per cent in 2017
Health sector allocation	For the FY 2017/18, the health sector has been allocated TZS 84.2 billion. This is a TZS 33.2 billion increase on the previous year, equivalent to 65 per cent increase or 62 per cent increase accounting for inflation
Gross Enrolment Rate for Pre-primary	Overall, the Gross Enrolment Rate for Pre-primary has been increased steadily from 30.9per cent in 2014 to 69.5per cent in 2018
Schools with access to Electricity	The proportion of schools with access to Electricity is as follow:- Pre-primary 67per cent (2016); Primary 87.8per cent (2016); and Secondary 94.3per cent (2016)
Schools with access to computers	The proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes; Pre-primary 0per cent (2016); Primary 5.2per cent (2016); and Secondary 3.7per cent (2016)
Schools with access to basic drinking water	The proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water; 89per cent of schools have safe drinking water
Schools with access to Single sex basic sanitation facilities	The proportion of schools with access to Single sex basic sanitation facilities; 75per cent of schools have separate functioning toilets for girls
Gender equality in different sectors	Gender equality in different sectors including Education, Health, the agricultural sector etc., have been incorporated within the National Development policies, strategies, guideline, frameworks and MKUZA III.
Employment rate	Employment rate stands at 85.7 per cent (Male (94per cent) Female (77.1per cent) in 2014.
Financial access to cooperative members and entrepreneurs	The financial access to cooperative members and entrepreneurs has been revealed good achievements. The loan disbursement has cumulatively increased by 5.7 times from (TZS 3.9 billions 2013) to (TZS 23.05 billions 2018) i.e. for the past five years, whereby more than 31,000 members receive reliable financial services.

There are also a number of opportunities that the Zanzibar can leverage including: -

- i. Existence free social services provision policy in Zanzibar (education and health policy)
- ii. Innovative mobilization of domestic resources is crucial in building financial capacity and creates fiscal space for the implementation of SDGs in Zanzibar.

- iii. The huge informal economy also presents significant opportunities for government to increase the fiscal space if appropriate policies are put in place to harness its full potential.
- iv. Leverage the youth and vulnerable groups' demographic dividend through skills development, entrepreneurship, SACCOS among others.
- v. Existence of alternative learning programs that enable out of school children to re-join the formal system.
- vi. Existence of inclusive education policy to support children with the special needs
- vii. Institutions that provide trainings on sign language, and assistive devices for learners with disabilities are present.
- viii. Free Compulsory education for all
- ix. Existence of World Remittance Account
- x. Establishment of universal pension for old and retired people
- xi. Existence of Diaspora Policy
- xii. Modernization of rescue services
- xiii. Existence of rural and urban upgrading projects in Unguja and Pemba.

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