The study investigated basic needs poverty and food poverty as well as elements of social protection, asset ownership, women owning mobile phones, and measures to reduce inequality such as the construction of roads and schools across all areas, distribution of essential medicines and providing economic opportunities to youth.

1. **POVERTY & HUNGER**

The national basic needs poverty level is 30.4%. The national incidence of food poverty in 2014/2015 is 10.8%.

Women living in rural areas are twice more likely to be basic needs poor than their urban counterparts. The proportion of food poverty in rural areas was found to be triple that in urban areas.

Women between 30-49 years old are likely to be basic needs poor. About 1 in every 3 women were poor at the age of 50. Women younger than 30 years of age and those above 50 are more likely to be basic need poor.

80,000 women experienced hunger in Zanzibar in relation to food poverty in 2014/15 with general poverty among both sexes varying greatly between districts. Wete, Micheweni, Chake Chake and Mkoani were found to have exceptionally high poverty levels and Magharibi District had the lowest poverty levels (below 15 percent).

It was also observed that women stand a higher chance of suffering from hunger during their reproductive ages (30-49 years) than men while children of either sex are most likely to be food poor than other age groups.
The status of gender priority indicators namely maternal mortality, reproductive and child health, HIV, and adolescent fertility.

The study also found regional disparities in the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled personnel. It is expected that with some additional effort and commitment, Zanzibar may reach the global target on reducing MMR to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030.

Levels of satisfaction:
- Kusini Unguja: 47.2%
- Kusini Pemba: 15.5%

HIV infection rate:
- Women: 0.8%
- Men: 0.0%

Adolescent birth rates displayed a similar pattern of regional disparities.

Adolescent birth rates in Kaskazini Unguja region: 33.3% higher than the national average.

68.8% of births in Zanzibar attended by skilled health personnel.

1/500 women died due to childbirth in 2017.

2/3 women delivered with skilled health professionals.

45% decrease in maternal mortality rate (MMR) from 2016 to 2017.

9.7% increase in the proportion of births attended by skilled personnel from 2009/10 to 2015/16.

77.5% Unguja
54.1% Pemba
51.5% Kaskazini Pemba

Attendance is markedly higher in Unguja than in Pemba and Kaskazini Pemba.

The findings suggest a low level of satisfaction with modern methods of family planning with remarkable variations among regions.
High levels of unemployment are a problem in Africa. Zanzibar, part of the United Tanzania, is no exception. The study examined this theme from the perspective of employment, child labor, unemployment, and labor rights.

Zanzibar faces a number of gender issues regarding employment such as **higher unemployment for women (22.9%, 2014 LFS)**, wage gap, underemployment, and fewer women in highly skilled work.

- **14.3%** Overall unemployment rate in 2014
- **7.5%** Unemployment rate in rural areas
- **23.3%** Unemployment rate in urban areas
- **83.6%** Unemployment rate increase for men aged 20-24 years

Women in Zanzibar are about **twice as likely to be unemployed than men** and more likely to be engaged in informal employment in non-agricultural sectors than men.

- Women earn **74%** of the wages earned by men
- The highest wage gap between men and women was found in plant and machine operators,
- while the lowest (9%) was found in the defense forces

Unemployment rate

- **22.9%** unemployment rate for women
- **14.3%**
- **7.5%**
- **23.3%**
The study found that in 2018, only half of girls aged less than six years were enrolled in pre-primary education. Half of women aged 18-35 years were enrolled in formal education.

64% of children younger than five years were developmentally on track in learning. More girls 65.9% likely to be on track than boys 62.2%.

The percentage of under-fives who were developmentally on track increased from 57.7% in 2016 to 64% in 2018.

The percentage of girls increased from 54.5% in 2017 to 65.9% in 2018.

The percentage of boys increased from 52.6% in 2017 to 62.2% in 2018.

90% primary schools have access to single sex sanitation facilities. 1 in 4 secondary schools does not have separate sanitation facilities for girls, according to 2018 data.

The study observed an increasing trend of gender parity index for enrollment at school at the secondary stage of education in the years 2016 to 2018.

The proportion of adult women in non-formal education was higher than that of men over the period 2016-2018.

The study examined quality education from the parameters of: developmentally on track children under age five years; participation rate in organized learning; formal and non-formal education and training; parity indices in education; literacy; and access to services.
GENDER EQUALITY

Zanzibar has made significant progress towards gender equality in recent years. However, data shows some significant disparities.

- **10.3%** of women aged 15 to 49 years were reported to suffer from psychological violence from a partner in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- **Sexual violence** against women aged 18-29 years was negligible in Zanzibar during the years captured in the data.
- **3.8%** of women aged 15 to 49 years were reported to suffer from psychological violence from a partner in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- **30%** of women aged 20-24 were married before they were 18 years old. Available data suggests that the prevalence of FGM/C is low in Zanzibar.
- **Child marriage** still poses a challenge more than
- **1/3** girls was married before the age of 18 years.
- **1/11** women ever married aged 15-49 years experienced physical partner violence in the past 12 months.
- **1/23** married women aged 15-49 years of age had experienced sexual partner violence in the past 12 months.
- **In 2018, women held 36 per cent of House of Representative seats.**
- **One out of every four managerial positions in the public sector.**
- **One in every four women held secured rights over property.**
- **Two women held secured rights over agricultural land individually or together.**

In the number of women representatives in political seats and managerial positions, which shows the commitment of RGoZ to implement the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA).

>- **25%** increase
Gender statistics are a pre-requisite for improved and inclusive planning, decision-making and service delivery for all women, men, girls, and boys.

Women and girls in Zanzibar are distinctly disadvantaged in the areas of poverty and hunger, health, education, decent work and gender equality. As observed globally, the current pandemic puts women in an increasingly vulnerable position as primary caregivers and informal sector workers.

Deliberate steps need to be taken from a policy, planning and resource allocation perspective to bridge the gender gap in identified areas, particularly in the current COVID-19 context.
7 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Further research is required to extract the drivers of poverty in Zanzibar. Development plans need to focus on the kind of projects and locations that will effectively help to reduce poverty, to minimize poverty gaps.

2. Increased sensitization and empowering women to make decisions on their own health (such as the choice to deliver in health facilities), among other measures.


4. Address identified data gaps for future planning and reporting including several SDGs gender indicator gaps which have no proxy or actual data.