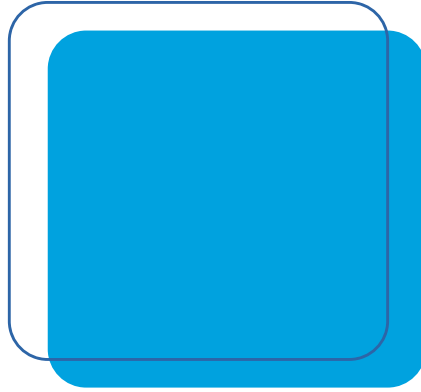




REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR



ZANZIBAR GENDER EQUALITY PROFILE



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS


ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
AfDB	African Development Bank
ALSD	Alternative Learning Skills Development
ANC	Antenatal Care
AU	African Union
ANGOZA	Association of Non-Governmental Organisations Zanzibar
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFPs	Gender Focal Persons
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HoRs	House of Representatives
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organisation
KRAs	Key Results Areas
LNOB	Leaving No One Behind
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHEEWC	Ministry of Health, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MSMIs	Micro, Small and Medium Industries
NCDs	Non-communicable Diseases
NER	Net Enrollment Ratio
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NWM	National Women's Machinery

NPA-VAWC	National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children
NSDS	National Strategy for Development of Statistics
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PWD	People with Disability
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women Association
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health
TDHS-MIS	Tanzania Demographic and Health – Malaria Indicators Survey
TWG	Technical Working Group
TWCP	Tanzania Women Cross Party Platform
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Economic and Social Council
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWE	Violence Against Women in Election
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
ZAFELA	Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association
ZAPHA+	Zanzibar Association of People Living with HIV & AIDS
ZAPDD	Zanzibar Association for People with Developmental Disabilities
ZEC	Zanzibar Electoral Commission
ZEDP	Zanzibar Education Development Plan
ZEEF	Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Fund
ZEMA	Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority
ZIHHTLP	Zanzibar Integrated HIV, Hepatitis, Tuberculosis and Leprosy Program
ZLSC	Zanzibar Legal Service Centre
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of this gender profile for Zanzibar is to analyse gender dynamics and measure their impact on Zanzibar’s development (particularly its key development sectors) to guide and support the efforts of the African Development Bank, UN Women, and Zanzibar’s government to promote gender equality, and inclusive and sustainable development in Zanzibar. The methodology utilized in this gender profile includes a review of the academic, policy and grey literature and an analysis of quantitative and qualitative secondary data. Consultations were also held with key stakeholders in Zanzibar, including the Director of Gender in the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, Elders, Gender and Children, the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, the Office of the First and Second Vice President, the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries, Environment, Zanzibar’s Electoral Commission, and Zanzibar’s Female Lawyers Association (ZAFELA). The presented analysis concludes that GEWE is essential for human development.

Moreover, it identifies the following areas that should be addressed to close existing gender disparities in Zanzibar:

<p>01</p> <p>Inadequate or inconsistent application of national, regional, and international treaties on GEWE in Zanzibar</p>	<p>02</p> <p>Inadequate capacity and resources for promoting GEWE through Zanzibar’s National Women Machinery</p>	<p>03</p> <p>Limited gender-disaggregated data in key GEWE areas, such as COVID-19, women and climate change, infrastructure, and GBV</p>
<p>04</p> <p>High fertility rates and limited uptake of family planning</p>	<p>05</p> <p>Conservative gender attitudes</p>	<p>06</p> <p>Underrepresentation of women in political and leadership positions</p>
<p>07</p> <p>Underrepresentation of women in the labor market, in the formal sector, in certain industries, and high-paying jobs</p>	<p>08</p> <p>Low access to financial resources (e.g., bank accounts) among women</p>	<p>09</p> <p>High maternal and neonatal mortality, along with limited antenatal care and higher rates of anemia, diabetes, and hypertension among women</p>
<p>10</p> <p>High rates of GBV (particularly in childhood) are bolstered by gender norms in favor of violence and few victims seeking assistance</p>		<p>11</p> <p>Schools lack gender-friendly infrastructure (such as toilets and menstrual hygiene utilities)</p>



1. CONTEXT AND PURPOSE

1.1 Country Context

Tanzania was formed as a sovereign state in 1964 through the union of the separate states of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Mainland Tanganyika covers over 99 percent of the combined territories' total area. Mafia Island is administered from the mainland, while Zanzibar and Pemba islands have separate government administration. Dodoma, since 1974, the designated official capital of Tanzania, is centrally located on the mainland. Dar es Salaam is the largest city and port in the country.¹

Zanzibar is an autonomous region of Tanzania. It is composed of the Zanzibar Archipelago in the Indian Ocean, 25-50 kilometres off the mainland coast. It consists of many small islands and two large ones: Unguja (the main island, referred to informally as Zanzibar) and Pemba Island. The capital is Zanzibar City, located on the island of Unguja. Its historic centre is Stone Town, a World Heritage Site. 100 percent of Zanzibar's population is Muslim not true. Zanzibar's main industries are spices, raffia, and tourism. In particular, the islands produce cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and black pepper. For this reason, the Zanzibar Archipelago and Tanzania's Mafia Island are sometimes referred to locally as the "Spice Islands."²

Tanzania is strongly committed to gender equality. The country is a signatory to the Sustainable Development Goals (2030), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979, AU Maputo Protocol,³ the AU 2018-

1 <https://www.britannica.com/place/Tanzania>.

2 <https://www.britannica.com/place/Zanzibar-island-Tanzania>.

3 https://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/protocol_rights_women_africa_2003.pdf.

2028 GEWE Strategy, ⁴the revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.⁵ the SADC Gender Policy,⁶ and the East African Community Gender Policy. Gender equality is highlighted in Zanzibar Vision 2050, which focuses on the elderly, women, children, people with disabilities (PWDs), and other vulnerable groups. One of the aspirations of the Vision is “An equal and equitable society that protects and empowers women, children, PWDs, and other people with vulnerable situations.”⁷

In Tanzania, growth slowed to 2.1 percent in 2020 from 6.8 percent in 2019 because of COVID-19. Growth was driven by construction and manufacturing on the supply side and investments on the demand side. Monetary policy has been accommodative to support credit and economic growth, with a reduction in the policy rate from 7 percent in August 2018 to 5 percent in May 2020, where it remains. Inflation fell to 3.3 percent in 2020 from 3.5 percent in 2019, due to a steady decline in food prices. Exchange rates remained stable, partly due to the Bank of Tanzania’s interventions to ensure stability in the foreign exchange market.

The government’s fiscal consolidation has helped to reduce recurrent expenditures, but the adverse effect of COVID-19 on revenues increased the fiscal deficit slightly from 2.0 percent of GDP in 2019 to 2.3 percent of GDP in 2020, which is still lower than the government target of 5 percent. The deficit was financed by domestic borrowing. The current account deficit improved slightly to 3.2 percent of GDP from 3.4 percent in 2019 due to better export performance, particularly gold exports. The non-performing loans ratio increased from 9.8 percent in December 2019 to 11.0 percent in April 2020, mainly because of liquidity constraints in the private sector, in part due to COVID-19.

The number of Tanzanians living below the poverty line increased as the pandemic caused weakness in sectors with high employment potential, notably agriculture and manufacturing. It was estimated that the pandemic could push an additional 500,000 Tanzanians below the poverty line. Inequality is also likely to have widened further during the pandemic.

The economic outlook was positive, with real GDP projected to grow at 4.1 percent in 2021 and 5.8 percent in 2022, due to improved performance of the tourism sector and the reopening of trade corridors. Energy and fuel price increases were expected to persist in 2021, raising overall inflation to 3.9 percent in 2021 and 3.4 percent in 2022. Spending on large infrastructure projects and depressed revenue performance financed by external borrowing were expected to widen the fiscal deficit to 3.2 percent of GDP in both 2021 and 2022. Due to the lingering effects of COVID-19 on merchandise exports and increased imports of capital goods for large infrastructure projects, the current account deficit was projected to grow to 3.9 percent of GDP in 2021 and expected to narrow to 3.3 percent of GDP in 2022. The major downside risks included business regulatory bottlenecks that constrained private sector activities and uncertainties regarding the pandemic. Poverty and unemployment were expected to remain high due to depressed private sector activities.⁸

4 See <https://au.int/en/articles/au-strategy-gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment>.

5 <https://www.sadc.int/issues/gender/#:-:text=The%20objectives%20of%20the%20Protocol,%2C%20policies%2C%20programmes%20and%20projects> and <http://genderlinks.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ADOPTED-REVISED-PROTOCOL-ON-GAD.pdf>. The NGO Gender Links reviews countries’ progress on the SADC Gender Protocol annually, see <https://genderlinks.org.za/what-we-do/sadc-gender-protocol/sadc-protocol-barometer/>.

6 https://www.sadc.int/files/8414/0558/5105/SADC_GENDER_POLICY_-_ENGLISH.pdf.

7 <http://planningznz.go.tz/doc/new/ZDV2050.pdf>.

8 African Development Bank, African Economic Outlook 2021.



The most recent poverty assessment on Zanzibar shows that it recorded an important decline in urban poverty, while rural poverty did not change. Basic needs poverty and extreme poverty both declined by 4.5 and 1 percentage points respectively, at the national level in Zanzibar since 2010. Poverty was expected to increase because of COVID-19, which also affected other sectors. For instance, the tourism sector accounts for about a third of Zanzibar's GDP, 80 percent of its revenue, and remains the biggest employer in the island. In this regard, the onset of COVID-19 derailed the growth and progress of a key contributor to the national economy. Tourism has been a major source of foreign exchange earnings, which was also severely affected due to the sudden decline of tourist arrivals and low hotel occupancy rates. The reduced forex earnings and domestic tax revenue pose a risk to governments' ability to provide basic social services to the people.

Agriculture accounted for 21.7 percent of Zanzibar's GDP between 2014-2018, with an annual growth rate of 5.7 percent, and in addition to satisfying internal food demand, is used for exports. However, due to COVID-19 Zanzibar risks suffering the most due to its narrow base of exportable agricultural commodities and heavy reliance on imports for its food consumption. The reduced foreign exchange revenue is likely to affect the nation's ability to import such essential food items, leading to price hikes (food price inflation) and thus affecting food security for the majority low- and middle-income citizens, the majority of whom are youth and women. Reduced income for farmers growing cash crops and urban poor will likely cause a form of food insecurity (weakened purchasing power).⁹

9 <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/tanzania/docs/docs2020/undp-tz-SEA-Report%20Rapid-COVID19.pdf>.

1.2 Purpose of the Country Gender Profile

The African Development Bank (AfDB) and UN Women acknowledge the importance the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) and Zanzibar attach to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, focusing on eliminating all forms of inequalities and promoting inclusive growth. In this context, the Bank and UN Women intend to assess the state of gender equality in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, updating the 2005 version of the AfDB gender profiles. The purpose of the two country gender profiles is to survey existing gender analyses and country reports and to identify and analyse recently released gender-disaggregated data for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. They provide updated information on the state of gender equality and an overview of existing projects and programs addressing gender inequality, identifying major donors and their priorities, as well as major gaps in funding and project/program coverage. Therefore, they have a practical approach, which focuses on what is done already, what needs to be done, and what approaches need to be scaled up.

The purpose of Multisectoral Country Gender Profiles is to help inform the development of policies and operations of AfDB, UN, and other stakeholders (such as the government of the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Revolutionary government of Zanzibar), provide data to other development partners, as well as provide an analysis and recommendations to direct their programs and policies more inclusively. Overall, the Multisectoral Country Gender Profiles will assist in integrating and mainstreaming gender concerns for the relevant impact on gender equality and poverty reduction and will inform the Bank's Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) and analytical and fieldwork conducted by the UN, UN Women and other stakeholders.

The CGEP relies on quantitative and qualitative data and disaggregates, to the extent possible, such data by age, disability, and locality (e.g., rural vs. urban). Notably, the profiles also highlight data gaps that need to be considered for future updates and for designing programs and policies.

1.3 Methodology

The methodology builds on the conceptual approach outlined in the issue paper. It relies on quantitative and qualitative approaches, which will help examine the inter-relationships among norms, agency, structures and relationships.

- **Desk and literature review.** The desk review analyses the existing literature (academic and policy) related to the sub-components of the gender profiles. Academic contributions were identified on Google Scholar, while policy documents published by Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar governments, AfDB, World Bank, the UN, UN Women, and local and international NGOs were used as the basis of the policy literature review.
- **Legal framework analysis.** This involves an analysis of legal documents and frameworks specific to Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.
- **Descriptive analysis of gender-disaggregated data.** Where available, gender-disaggregated data have been used to complement the desk/literature review and legal framework analyses. Where feasible, data have also been disaggregated by age, disability, socio-economic status, and location (urban/rural) and level of education to inform the LNOB/intersectional analysis.

- **Review of gender policies and plans of strategic sectors.** The focus sectors include infrastructure development (with focus on energy, transport, water and sanitation, health and education infrastructure), agribusiness, employment, and human capital development.
- **Review of programs implemented by AfDB, UN Women and other development partners.** Specific attention has been paid as to how these programs aim to close the identified gender gaps in Mainland and Zanzibar.

1.4 Structure of the Country Gender Profile

The structure of the Country Gender Profile is as follows: (1) Context and purpose; (2) Policy, institutional and legal frameworks; (3) The state of gender equality in the country; (4) Linkage between GEWE and human development; (5) Closing the gender gaps; (6) Other principal development partners; (7) Potential for action and priority areas; and (8) Recommendations and conclusions. The subsequent sections present the main issues and data sources to be used.



2. POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1 Policy environment and macroeconomic policies

2.1.1 The RGoZ has a clear vision for gender equality anchored in key government policy documents.

The *Zanzibar Development Vision 2050* (*Vision 2050* or *ZDV50*), which is Zanzibar's long-term development framework, recognizes gender disparities in access to land ownership and employment. The Vision aspires to ensure an equal and equitable society that protects and empowers women and other vulnerable people, including children and persons with disabilities. The *Blue Economy Policy (2020)* has strategies to broaden equitable participation of men and women, youth and elders in the governance and handling of Blue Economy activities. The *Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty III* (*ZSGRP III*) (also known as *MKUZA III*)¹⁰ has gender equality and women empowerment as cross-cutting aspects in each of its five Key Result Areas (KRAs), including specific outcomes, strategic actions, and gender-based monitoring indicators.¹¹ The *Zanzibar Gender Policy (2016)* and its *Implementation Plan (2016-2020)* provide a framework for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and demonstrate the Government's commitment to addressing all forms of gender inequality in the country. The Policy outlines the process of mainstreaming gender in all MDAs, policies, and programmes. A *Gender and Social Inclusion Policy (2015)* was developed by the Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) to ensure equality and inclusive participation in the electoral process in Zanzibar. Other gender-sensitive policies are indicating gender consideration during policy formulation, especially in education, health, representation, employment, property ownership and agriculture to reduce gender-based discrimination. However, Policy gaps arise from poor implementation, lack of coordination, ineffective governance, and the distance between policy making and practice.¹²

10 Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Zanzibar III (MKUZA III) - the Swahili translation for Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty III

11 RGoZ; Zanzibar Beijing +25 Report (2019)

12 Sajid, A. and Khan, A. (2006).

2.2 Institutional Framework

2.2.1 The Zanzibar National Women Machinery (NWM) is strongly committed to GEWE. Various structures have been established as the National Machinery for gender, with different but complementary roles. For instance, the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, Elders, Gender and Children has a broad mandate of coordinating gender mainstreaming and ensuring that all ministries, government departments and CSOs engage actively to promote gender equality and eliminate discrimination.¹³ Every Sector/Ministry/Department/Agency has a Gender Focal Point (GFP) to coordinate gender mainstreaming in their respective institutions. A special Gender Unit in the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) collaborates with the Gender Statistics Steering Committee to ensure gender-disaggregated statistics in the OCGS. Other CSOs and women's rights organisations, such as the Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association (ZAFELA), the Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA), the Zanzibar Legal Service Centre (ZLSC), the Zanzibar Association of People Living with HIV & AIDS (ZAPHA+), the Zanzibar Association for People with Developmental Disabilities (ZAPDD), and the Association of Non-Governmental Organisations Zanzibar (ANGOZA) advocate for gender equality and women's empowerment.

2.2.2 Effectiveness of the NWM to deliver on GEWE depends on adequate resources and capacities at all levels.

The Ministry's mandate extends to the coordination of other institutions and groups, as reflected in the Gender Policy (2016-2020)¹⁴. In addition to the wide mandate, the frequent restructuring of the Ministry may contribute to its limited effectiveness. In 2014, the Ministry was re-named "Ministry of Empowerment, Social Welfare, Youth, Women and Children Development", changing its name from "Ministry of Labour, Employment, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children". Currently, it is the "Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, Elders, Gender and Children." Moreover, the political commitment by the government is not always reflected for funds officially allocated to the NWM within the national annual budget. Development partners, including UN Women, have so far funded major activities of the Ministry. Trained personnel are essential for implementing and sustaining gender programmes, but training costs and high personnel turnover make this challenging. Similarly, gender focal point positions have often been given to lower-ranking individuals who do not have decision-making power in their institutions and have multiple responsibilities beyond gender considerations, which creates barriers to success.

2.3 Legal framework for Zanzibar

At the global level, Zanzibar (as part of the United Republic of Tanzania) has signed, ratified, and is implementing and reporting on various UN Conventions, notably the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)*, which contains a "bill of rights" for women; the *Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)*, 1989,¹⁵ which focuses on non-discrimination and protection

13 RGoZ, Zanzibar Gender Policy (2016)

14 The mandate is to develop and strengthen appropriate structures and systems for coordinating gender mainstreaming, organise capacity building and other technical support services on gender mainstreaming to the central and local government sectors, institutions, civil society, and private sectors at different levels, enforce principles, develop and review guidelines for gender mainstreaming, women empowerment, resource allocation, dissemination and monitoring of the policy interventions, monitor and evaluate the Gender Policy responsiveness and the policy impact to the Zanzibar development, among others.

15 Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by GA Resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989

of children; the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, (2006)*¹⁶ which protects persons with disabilities from discrimination; and *ILO conventions* including the *ILO Maternity Protection Convention*¹⁷ which ensures maternity rights for women. Other global frameworks include the *Beijing Platform for Action*, which urges Governments to revoke any remaining laws that discriminate based on sex and to fully implement the human rights of women and of the girl child as an inalienable, integral, and indivisible part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms; and the *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* (Agenda 2030), Goal 5 which calls for, inter alia, actions to end discrimination against women.

At the regional level, Zanzibar subscribes to the *African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights*, which contains a non-discrimination provision covering sex¹⁸ and equal protection before the law provision.¹⁹ The *African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1990 (ACRWC)*²⁰ demands the principles of non-discrimination and equal protection before the law to prevail²¹, and calls for States to take appropriate steps to eliminate customs and practices that discriminate on the grounds of sex²², including passing laws to set the minimum age of marriage at 18 for both sexes. Zanzibar also subscribes to the *African Union Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa 2003, (Maputo Protocol) 2005*, as well as to the *African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa*,²³ which reinforces provisions found in the *Maputo Protocol* and the *Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy for the Southern African Development Community Region (2006–2015)*; and to the *Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development in Africa Beyond 2014* and the *African Union Agenda 2063*. Furthermore, under the *International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)* in July 2012,²⁴ Zanzibar, as part of the URT, must implement actions towards addressing sexual and GBV cases and provide progress reports.

Zanzibar has its legal framework and a constitution (Zanzibar Constitution 1984) which governs non-union matters.²⁵ Article 12 clauses (4) and (5) of the Constitution provides that all persons are equal before the law and no person shall be discriminated based on gender. Zanzibar also has its own Legislature (the House of Representatives) mandated to legislate on all non-union matters. Zanzibar has an independent Judiciary consisting of the High Court of Zanzibar and subordinate courts but shares the Court of Appeal with the Mainland. Zanzibar has its Law Reform Commission, whose responsibility, among others, is to review discriminatory laws.

16 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, A/61/611, preamble paras. a, h and p and art. 2, 3 (b) and (g) and 5.

17 ILO Convention (No. 183) on Maternity Protection

18 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1981 OAU Doc. CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 174 Article 2

19 Ibid Article 3

20 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1990, OAU Doc CAB/LEG/24.9/49.

21 Ibid, arts.3 and 21(1)(b).

22 Ibid, art. 21(1)(b)

23 AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality 2004, Assembly/AU/Decl.12 (III) Rev.1.

24 Paragraph 5 of the Communiqué(resolution) namely, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Regional High-Level Consultation of Ministers in Charge of Justice and Gender on Kampala Declaration on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), in Grand Hotel, Kinshasa 28th July 2012.

25 Union matters include The Constitution and The Government of The United Republic of Tanzania; Foreign affairs and international cooperation (external affairs); Defense and security; Police force; Power to declare a state of emergency; Citizenship; Immigration; External trade and borrowing; Public services for united republic; Income tax, Customs and excise duties; harbours, air craft, posts and telegrams; Financial matters, legal tenders and currency; Industrial licenses; Higher education; Mineral resources, including petroleum and natural gas; National examination council and all matters relating to the council; Aviation and air transport; Research; Meteorological matters; Statistics; Court of appeal of the United Republic; Registration of political parties and other matters relating to political parties.

Some of the key laws that have been reviewed and amended to ensure equal rights and protection of women are: (1) *The Zanzibar Legal Aid Act 13 2018*, which stipulates for preferential support to indigent people who cannot afford to pay legal services and advocate fees – the majority of whom are poor rural women, widows, and people with a disability; (2) *The Zanzibar Public Sector Service Regulation of 2014* which prohibits all forms of gender-based violence in the workplace for employees and employers; (3) *The Penal Act 6/2018* – which increased punishment for “moral related offences” (e.g. rape, sodomy) from 7 years to 14 years of a jail term; (4) *The Criminal Procedure Act 7/2018* with sections on VAW/GBV related offences and stiff punishment on VAW/GBV crimes; and (5) *The Zanzibar Spinsters and Single Parent Children Protection Act (2005)* which stipulates for the right to go back to school for pregnant girls, within two years after delivery. The *Kadhi Courts Act 2017*²⁶ was amended and introduced a “reconciliation unit” staffed by competent eminent people from the community to assist in resolving matrimonial disputes before they proceed to court. The main objective of having these units is to reduce the number of divorces and to ensure that women and children get their basic rights.



Although Zanzibar (as part of the URT) has ratified global and regional frameworks, which have the potential to transform the lives of women and girls, lack of or incomplete implementation is still a challenge. The CEDAW Committee of Experts²⁷ recommended that Zanzibar incorporate the provisions of the Convention into the national legal system so that they can be directly applicable in the courts. The Committee also recommended harmonizing customary and religious law with statutory law to ensure alignment with the provisions of the Convention. The recommendations have not been implemented fully due to legal pluralism whereby Islamic law (governed by the Holy Quran) and statutory laws operate in the same jurisdiction, and Islamic law takes precedence over other laws.

26 The jurisdiction of the Kadhis' courts is restricted to matters of Muslim law regarding personal status, marriage, divorce, and inheritance, as well as cases where all parties profess the Islamic faith.

27 Concluding observations of the CEDAW Expert Committee in 2016 when URT was defending her 7th and 8th combined periodic reports.



3. THE STATE OF GENDER EQUALITY

3.1 Systemic Country Issues

3.1.1 Women's contribution to the economy remains unrecognized.

Economic inequalities between men and women manifest in assets owned and decision-making on the use of income earned. Men are more likely to own land and control productive assets than women. Table 1 indicates that only 24.4 percent of women, compared to 66.8 percent of men own land in Zanzibar.²⁸ Only 20.0 percent of women (versus 59.8 percent men) in rural areas make final decisions on spending farming income.²⁹

Women have limited control and ownership over important household assets such as land, which can be a critical problem in case of divorce or a husband's death. According to a study conducted in Zanzibar by TAMWA (2018),³⁰ *Kadhi* courts³¹ tend to view husbands as economically active and wives as passive receivers of economic benefits while addressing divorce and the division of matrimonial property, which leaves divorced women in vulnerable situations. Due to this bias, *Kadhis* tend to award men more than to what they are entitled.³²

28 OCGS Zanzibar HBS 2019/20

29 URT TDHS 2015/16

30 Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA) Zanzibar Analysis of Section 5 of the Kadhi's Court Act (No. 9, 2017) on prescriptions related to actual contribution to matrimonial assets (2018)

31 These are Islamic Shariah law courts that adjudicate over inheritance and matrimonial matters including divorce and maintenance

32 Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA) Zanzibar Analysis of Section 5 of the Kadhi's Court Act (No. 9, 2017) on prescriptions related to actual contribution to matrimonial assets (2018)

TABLE 1:**Percentage of households by sex of land owners and by district**

District	Woman/Women	Man/Men	Both	Total	Total
Kaskazini A	41.6	52.0	6.4	12.3	12,378
Kaskazini B	15.9	78.8	5.3	8.1	8,140
Kati	12.8	80.7	6.4	8.1	8,143
Kusini	24.1	72.8	3.0	6.7	6,805
Mjini	6.9	76.4	16.7	4.0	3,988
Magharibi A	16.7	81.2	2.0	7.0	7,107
Magharibi B	25.3	64.8	9.9	9.2	9,254
Wete	18.9	69.4	11.8	10.8	10,858
Micheweni	28.9	53.8	17.3	12.3	12,455
Chake Chake	23.9	65.6	10.5	10.8	10,899
Mkoani	31.9	62.9	5.1	10.8	10,865
Total	24.4	66.8	8.7	100.0	100,894
Total	24,659	67,421	8,814	100,894	

Source: 2019/2020 HBS

3.1.2 Women face gender-based barriers as they strive for empowerment

Women aspiring for opportunities in leadership face many challenges including shortage of funds, gender humiliation and lack of family support.³³ In political positions, the Political Parties Act governs the process of candidate selection in elections³⁴, which is silent regarding inclusiveness in the selection of candidates. Male candidates are often given preference over female candidates who are “pushed” into the Special Seats even though they would like to run as Constituency MPs, which provide certain rights including MP’s office and funds for constituency development³⁵. Men who do not support entry of women into politics in large numbers dominate political parties. Even when women are qualified to be suitable candidates, they are often not encouraged to step forward to become candidates.³⁶ This explains the low numbers of women in political and other leadership positions in Zanzibar, where women leaders are perceived as unfeminine and more likely to suffer a marriage breakdown.³⁷

3.1.3 Limited awareness of legal rights and misinterpretation of laws impedes access to justice for women.

The overt or covert institutionalization of gender inequality in laws, policies, and the structures that implement them points to the fact that gender inequality is cultural and systemic. In Zanzibar, whose population is Muslim, matrimonial cases, including divorce, child custody, and succession matters, fall under *Kadhi* Courts, which use Islamic laws. Although the Quran insists on the key virtues of consultations, humanity, respect, and fairness as opposed to the husband’s sole prerogative, women who get divorced (*talak*) are often left poor with no means to sustain themselves. The Quran makes the provision or allotment to the spouse upon divorce (“*wajib*”), a religious duty and a sign of belief³⁸. However, misinterpretation of these laws and the entrenched bias in the practice of *Kadhi* courts leaves women more vulnerable.³⁹

33 Killian, Bernadeta, “Analysis of Challenges and Enabling Factors for Women Candidates During the 2015 General Elections in Tanzania: Final Report”, University of Dar es Salaam; (2016)

34 URT Political Parties Act 1992 (which applies to both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar)

35 UN Women and National Assembly of Tanzania Report of the Gender Audit of the National Assembly (2018)

36 UN Women (2018)

37 UN Women (2018)

38 Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA) Zanzibar Analysis of Section 5 of the Kadhi’s Court Act (No. 9, 2017) on prescriptions related to actual contribution to matrimonial assets (2018)

39 TAMWA (2018)

3.1.4 Gender-Based Violence/ Violence against women and girls persists



Gender-based violence (GBV), deeply rooted in gender inequality, is directed against a person because of their gender. Most victims are women and girls. Violence remains a daily reality for many women and children in Zanzibar. Data from the National Household Surveys report high levels of an increasing trend in physical, sexual, and emotional violence experienced by women and children. The Zanzibar National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children (2017-2022) outlines the social and ecological framework in which violence occurs in Zanzibar, thus negatively affecting communities, families, and relationships. Gender-based violence creates health and psychological burdens to women and female youths and limits the potential economic development for households. Sexual violence and rape within marriage, as experienced by adolescent girls and young women in all contexts, is persistent.⁴⁰

Political violence directed at women during elections is used to keep women from participating as aspirants and voters. In Zanzibar, spouses whose wives were supporting candidates different from those they support often cause violence against women in election (VAW-E).⁴¹ Apart from the young women who suffer VAW-E under their parents/guardians, older women are also harassed and subjected to violence by their sons, due to women openly supporting candidates from a different political party than their sons or male relatives.⁴² On the other hand, wives have suffered psychological and physical violence during and around elections in the form of beatings and divorce.⁴³

Sexual harassment of women in the workplace in Zanzibar occurs due to a *quid pro quo* and hostile environment created by the perpetrators to make conditions of employment contingent on the victim providing sexual favours. The perception is that sexual harassment occurs due to “natural and cultural causes”⁴⁴, rather than due to other causes. Some women believe that the problem is caused by nature, and that it is difficult to stand against something that is predestined.

Providing access to public spaces where women feel safe and free from violence is critical to achieving gender equality. Before tourism flourished in Zanzibar, there were several all-female beaches and parks where women once gathered and socialized. Vendors now dominate these places and tourists, limiting women’s access to these public spaces. At the same time, neighbourhood courtyards and squares have become male-oriented meeting places.⁴⁵

40 Zanzibar National Plan of Action on Violence against women and Children (NPA-VAW) 2017-2022

41 Tanzania Women Cross Party Platform (TWCP) Report on Violence Against Women in Elections (Vawe Evidence From 2015 Tanzania General Elections)(2016)

42 TWCP, (2016)

43 TWCP, (2016)

44 Giftness Joseph Castico, The Prevalence of Sexual Harassment to Women at Public Workplaces in Unguja Zanzibar: A Case of Magharibi District council Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Human Resource Management (MSc -HRM) of Mzumbe University; 2015

45 <https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/women-public-space-zanzibar>, accessed on 1st May 2021



There is a significant stigma associated with reporting sexual violence against children. Less than half of the girls and boys who experienced sexual violence in childhood told someone about it. 55 percent of females and 60 percent of males did not tell anyone about their experience of sexual violence.⁴⁶ Girls and boys for not telling anyone about their experience of sexual violence, including fear of abandonment and fear of embarrassing their family, reported family and community reasons as the primary reasons.⁴⁷

According to the TDHS 2015/16, violence against women is bolstered by prevailing social norms. Approximately 40 percent of surveyed females and nearly 50 percent of males aged 13 to 24 years believed that it is appropriate for a husband to beat his wife in several circumstances (e.g., if she either goes out without telling him, neglects the children, argues with him, refuses to have sex with him, or burns the food).⁴⁸ OCGs are producing Annual Statistical abstract with VAWC data.

3.1.5 The pursuit of education is hindered by systemic barriers for girls and women.

Girls, particularly from low-income households, face a range of systemic barriers, including limited access to education. Obstacles that deny them the opportunity to complete the full educational cycle hamper girls' education. Low awareness of some parents on the importance of education and extreme poverty are some of the reasons for early marriages. In some areas, parents still prefer to marry their daughters early before completing their basic education cycle.⁴⁹

This could be attributed to cultural norms, parents' /guardians' low level of education and challenging economic situations, which often lead to preferential investment in boys.

46 (NPA-VAW) 2017-2022

47 (NPA-VAW) 2017-2022

48 (NPA-VAW) 2017-2022

49 RGoZ 2006 Zanzibar Education Policy 2006

3.1.6 Patriarchal attitudes and gender bias re-enforce discrimination against women and girls.

Discrimination faced by women in Zanzibar is embedded in a system that pressures both men and women to behave in certain ways and in structures that support inequalities based on sex. Gender stereotypes and biases continue to exist within the household, defining expectations about the role of men, women, boys, and girls in society and the family, thereby negatively impacting women's lives in the public and private spheres. Since women and men have traditionally been socialised in separate public spaces as a cultural and religious practice, some men in Zanzibar have exercised their prerogative to refuse to permit their wives to work outside the home, even if women have the qualifications.⁵⁰ In coastal villages, women have been confined to their homes, only leaving for funerals, weddings or taking care of sick relatives. Restrictions on female mobility could reduce female opportunities in entrepreneurship, schooling, careers, and other services, including family planning.

3.1.7 Unpaid care work is essential for households and economies to function

Unpaid care work, often embedded in feelings of obligation and commitment to others' well-being, tends to be rooted in patriarchal structures that interact with the rest of the economy in ways that need to gain more visibility.⁵¹ Women's contributions through unpaid work entail everyday routine household maintenance work such as fetching water, cooking, childcare, caring for the elderly, and more. These contributions to the household economy (which are not formally counted), fall on women and girls. The burden of unpaid work prevents many girls and women from spending time on education. It often limits their participation in economic activities allowing women to earn an income while meeting their families' care needs. On average, women in Zanzibar spend about five times more time on unpaid work (4.3 hours per day) than men (0.7 hours per day)⁵². By contrast, men spend more time (5.2 hours per day) doing SNA activities⁵³, compared to women (1.8 hours per day)(Table 2).

50 Analysis of Section 5 of the Kadhi's Court Act (No. 9, 2017) on prescriptions related to actual contribution to matrimonial assets, TAMWA (2018) pg. 15

51 Antonopoulos, R.; The unpaid care work - paid work connection; Working Paper No. 86 Policy Integration and Statistics Department International Labour Office, Geneva, (2009)

52 HBS 2019/20 Time use module

53 According to the HBS 2019/20 classification of activities, the System of National Account (SNA) includes Employment and related activities and Production of goods for own final use. Non-SNA activities include Unpaid domestic services for household and family members, and Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members

TABLE 2:**Mean time spent by the population of age 15 years and above per day (24 hours) by activity and sex**

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA activities	5.2	1.8	3.4	21.5	7.5	14.0
1. Employment and related activities	4.9	1.5	3.1	20.3	6.3	12.9
2. Production of goods for own final use	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Unpaid domestic and care work	0.7	4.3	2.6	3.1	17.8	10.9
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.6	3.4	2.1	2.5	14.3	8.8
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	3.5	2.1
Other activities	7.7	6.9	7.3	32.2	28.6	30.3
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7
6. Learning	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.5	3.2	3.3
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.0	3.3	3.6	16.5	13.6	14.9
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.8	2.7	2.7	11.7	11.1	11.4
9. Self-care and maintenance.	10.4	11.1	10.7	43.2	46.1	44.8
Total	24.0	24.0	24.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2019/20 HBS

3.1.8 Negative attitudes towards family planning contribute to high fertility rates

The Zanzibar population is estimated to grow at a rate of 2.8 percent per year, and is expected to double by 2036.⁵⁴ The rapid population growth, coupled with the small size of the islands, has led to a high population density (530 people per square km).⁵⁵ The major contributing factor to the rapid population growth is the high fertility rate of 5.1 children per woman.⁵⁶ In addition, the maternal mortality rate in Zanzibar (237 per 100,000 live births) is high. Family planning has been identified as one of the key interventions to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality.⁵⁷ Despite the government's commitment to free access to family planning services, including contraceptives, progress towards improving access to and uptake of voluntary family planning information and services in Zanzibar has been slow.⁵⁸ In Zanzibar, only 14 percent of married women are inclined to use modern contraceptives.⁵⁹ Male dominance over females (especially in polygamous relationships), strong religious beliefs, and limited exposure to modern contraceptive methods through education are some factors that inhibit women from using family planning. Social and cultural factors also negatively influence the use of contraceptive methods among men. Reduced childbearing allows women to increase their educational attainment and to participate in the economy.

54 RGoZ The Zanzibar Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2018 - 2022

55 RGoZ The Zanzibar Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2018 - 2022

56 RGoZ The Zanzibar Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2018 - 2022

57 RGoZ The Zanzibar Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2018 - 2022

58 https://tanzania.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Factsheet_voluntary%20family%20planning_zanzibar_5aug_web.pdf accessed on 30 April 2021

59 2015-16 TDHS pg. 132-133

3.1.9 Challenges of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is deepening pre-existing gender inequalities and exposing vulnerabilities in social and economic systems, which are in turn, amplifying the impacts of the pandemic. It has been observed that during health emergencies like COVID-19, women are losing their small businesses because of the economic fallout. Because of school closures for about three months during COVID-19, cases of child pregnancy in Zanzibar increased.⁶⁰ According to UNFPA, before the COVID-19 pandemic, more than 500 million women and girls worldwide did not have what they needed to manage their menstruation. Due to lockdown measures, mobility restrictions and interruptions to menstrual hygiene supplies, the COVID-19 outbreak could exacerbate this situation.⁶¹ In Zanzibar, the situation is made worse because girls cannot talk about menstruation at home, and they are forced to use pieces of cloth in the absence of sanitary pads.⁶² Importantly, Zanzibar needs to continuously and robustly collect gender-disaggregated data on COVID-19 infections, deaths, recoveries, and vaccinations to tackle the pandemic on the health, economic and social fronts.

Before the new President of Tanzania, Samia Suluhu Hassan, was sworn in March 2021, Tanzania did not publish any data or information to indicate that COVID-19 existed in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Her coming into power shifted Tanzania's position regarding COVID-19 as she acknowledged that it was not proper to ignore the pandemic. The president appointed a task force on coronavirus to advise her government, which will collate COVID-19 research from countries that have been monitoring and collecting valuable data in order help inform Tanzania's recommendations and regulations. The 14-member task force drafted 19 recommendations including government sharing coronavirus information with the public and vaccination against COVID-19, which ought to be optional. The Task Force proposed to the authorities to start the vaccination programme with special groups such as medical practitioners, those working in the tourism sector, and elderly people.

3.2 Gender and Poverty

3.2.1 Poverty is more pronounced in rural than in urban areas

Around 417,256 Zanzibaris are still below the basic-needs poverty line,⁶³ but the share of those living in poverty has declined. The basic-needs poverty rate for 2019/20 stood at 25.7 percent, compared to 2014/5, when it was 30.4 percent.⁶⁴ About 9.3 percent of the population is extremely poor and cannot afford basic foodstuffs to meet their minimum nutritional requirements of 2,200 kilocalories (Kcal) per day.⁶⁵ There is a large disparity between urban and rural areas, with rural areas much poorer than urban areas, as indicated in Figure 1 below:

60 Legal and Human Rights Centre Human Rights Report (2020)

61 <https://tanzania.unfpa.org/en/news/pandemic-exacerbating-menstruation-related-challenges-girls-zanzibar>, accessed on 10th May 2021

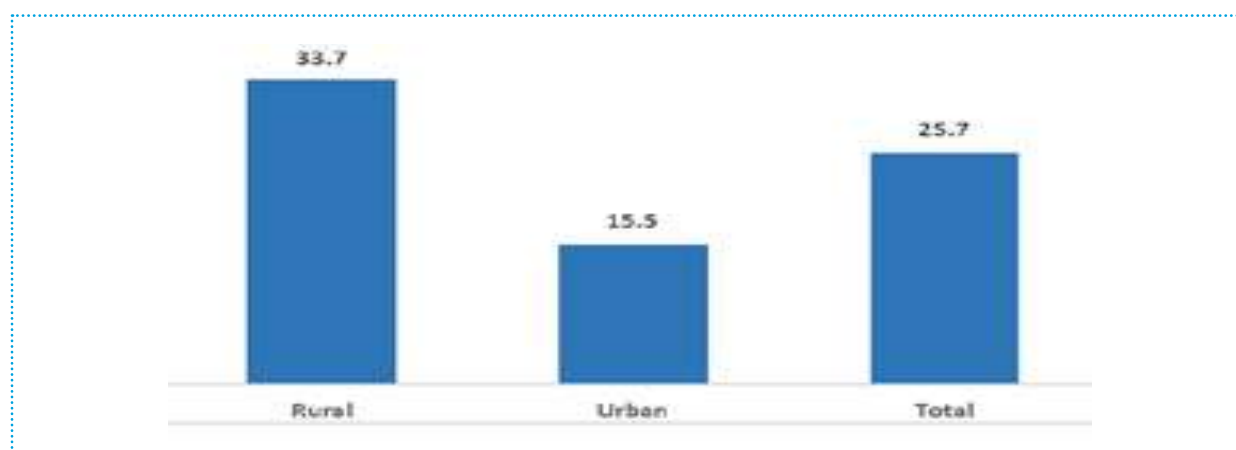
62 <https://tanzania.unfpa.org/en/news/pandemic-exacerbating-menstruation-related-challenges-girls-zanzibar> Accessed on 10th May 2021

63 HBS 2019/20

64 HBS 2019/2020 and HBS 2014/2015, respectively. In other words, 25.7 percent of the Zanzibar population (approximately 417,256 people) lived on less than TZS 66,313 (around USD 29) a month in 2019/2020.

65 HBS 2019/20

FIGURE 1:
Basic-Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by Area



Source 2019/20 HBS

Almost three-quarters (73.3 percent) of the basic-needs poor and 76.5 percent of the food-poor in Zanzibar live in rural areas.⁶⁶

3.2.4 Fewer households are headed by women.

Over three-quarters (76.3 percent) of households are headed by males, while over one out of five of all households (22.8 percent) are headed by a woman, with similar breakdowns in both urban and rural areas (Table 3).⁶⁷ In addition, Kaskazini B district had the highest proportion of male-headed households (83.8 percent) while the proportion of female-headed households was highest in Mjini district (29.6 percent).⁶⁸ 17.2 percent of the heads of households have no education,⁶⁹ and most are located in rural areas (23.9 percent). The proportion with no education was higher among the rural female-headed households (48.1 percent) than urban female-headed households (19.1 percent), and higher for rural males (16.9 percent) than urban male-headed households (4.3 percent).⁷⁰

TABLE 3:
Percentage Distribution of Household Head by Sex and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Sex of HoH Head	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	80.6	76	78.7	77.5	76.7	77.2	77.4	74.8	76.3
Female	19.4	24	21.3	22.5	23.3	22.8	22.6	25.2	23.7
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total HHs	136,059	96,452	232,511	148,754	113,541	262,295	169,461	123,335	292,796

Source: HBS (2009/2010, 2014/2015 and 2019/2020)

66 HBS 2019/20

67 HBS 2019/20

68 HBS 2019/20

69 HBS 2019/20

70 HBS 2019/20

3.2.5 Poor households have less access to utilities such as water, which increases women's unpaid work burden

Poor households have limited access to basic services such as clean drinking water, safe sanitation and electricity (Table 4). For example, the poverty rate for people living in households without access to clean water was twice as high as for those with access to clean water. Lack of water means that women and girls spend more time searching for water than engaging in other activities, including education and income generation. Furthermore, households with no toilets were two times more likely to be poor than those with toilets, and a similar situation is seen concerning access to electricity.⁷¹

TABLE 4:
Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by Utility, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Utility Type	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Water supply						
Improved source	38.5	31.6	17.7	15.4	28.9	24.0
Non improved source	51.6	50.6	28.6	17.5	48.5	47.0
Toilet facilities						
No Toilet	61.6	50.2	48.8	34.1	61.0	48.5
With toilet	31.9	26.1	17.4	14.5	24.5	20.0
Connection to electricity						
With electricity	19.9	18.8	14.8	13.8	16.2	15.5
Without electricity	45.8	41.8	28.1	27.2	42.4	39.9
Total Poverty Rate	40.2	33.7	17.9	15.5	30.4	25.7
Total Poor Population	329733	305648	113,807	111,608	443540	417256
Total Population	821202	907234	635,823	718,355	1457025	1625589

Source: HBS 2019/20

3.3 Gender, Leadership and Political Participation

3.3.1 Participation in Politics and decision-making

Table 5 indicates that, as of December 2019, 24 percent of members in the Revolutionary Council (also the Council of Ministers) were women, while women ministers accounted for 29.4 percent. Women's representation is highest among Deputy Principal Secretaries (36 percent).

TABLE 5:
Women's Representation in Government Leadership

Indicators	2017				2018				2019			
	Count		Percentage Distribution		Count		Percentage Distribution		Count		Percentage Distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ministers	5	11	31.3	68.8	4	12	25	75	5	12	29.4	70.6
Deputy Ministers	4	7	36.4	63.6	4	8	33.3	66.7	4	8	33.3	66.7
Member of Revolution Council	5	13	27.8	72.2	5	15	25	75	5	16	23.8	76.2
Presidential Advisors	2	4	33.3	66.7	2	4	33.3	66.7	2	6	25	75
Chief Secretary	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100
Attorney General	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100
Principal Secretaries	5	13	27.8	72.2	5	13	27.8	72.2	6	14	30	70
Deputy Principal Secretary	8	15	34.8	65.2	8	15	34.8	65.2	9	16	36	64
Chief Government Statistician	1	0	100	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100	0
Chief Government Chemist	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100
Director (Include Director General)	28	89	23.9	76.1	28	89	23.9	76.1	29	90	24.4	75.6
Deputy Director	1	6	14.3	85.7	1	6	14.3	85.7	1	6	14.3	85.7
Manager	5	15	25	75	5	15	25	75	5	15	25	75
Commissioner	4	15	21.1	78.9	4	15	21.1	78.9	5	15	25	75
Members of Zanzibar Electoral Commission	0	7	0	100	1	6	14.3	85.7	1	6	14.3	85.7
Executive Secretary	4	15	21.1	78.9	4	15	21.1	78.9	4	15	21.1	78.9
In charge Officer	2	11	15.4	84.6	2	11	15.4	84.6	2	12	14.3	85.7
Members of House of Representatives	32	54	37.2	62.8	32	54	37.2	62.8	32	56	36.4	63.6
Regional Commissioner	0	5	0	100	0	5	0	100	0	5	0	100
District Commissioner	3	8	27.3	72.7	3	8	27.3	72.7	3	8	27.3	72.7

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2019

3.3.2 Other leadership positions

Except for primary court magistrates, where more women (55.5 percent) than men hold leadership positions, women are under-represented in all other leadership positions (Table 6). However, the Chief Government Statistician is a woman.

TABLE 6:
Women's Representation in Other Leadership Positions

Indicators	2017				2018				2019			
	Count		Percentage Distribution		Count		Percentage Distribution		Count		Percentage Distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Regional Administrative Secretary	1	4	20	80	1	4	20	80	1	4	20	80
District Administrative Secretary	2	9	18.2	81.8	2	9	18.2	81.8	2	9	18.2	81.8
Sub District Administrative Secretary	0	2	0	100	0	2	0	100	0	2	0	100
District Executive Director	1	10	9.1	90.9	1	10	9.1	90.9	1	10	9.1	90.9
Councillors	60	106	36.1	63.9	60	106	36.1	63.9	49	110	30.8	69.2
Sheha	33	308	9.7	90.3	33	308	9.7	90.3	52	333	13.5	86.5
Court magistrates	13	51	20.3	79.7	16	48	25	75	17	52	24.6	75.4
Judges	3	5	37.5	62.5	3	5	37.5	62.5	3	5	37.5	62.5
Regional magistrates	6	12	33.3	66.7	6	12	33.3	66.7	6	12	33.3	66.7
District magistrates	5	7	41.7	58.3	5	7	41.7	58.3	5	8	38.5	61.5
Primary court magistrates	9	4	69.2	30.8	9	4	69.2	30.8	10	8	55.6	44.4
Kadhi's court	0	10	0	100	0	10	0	100	0	10	0	100

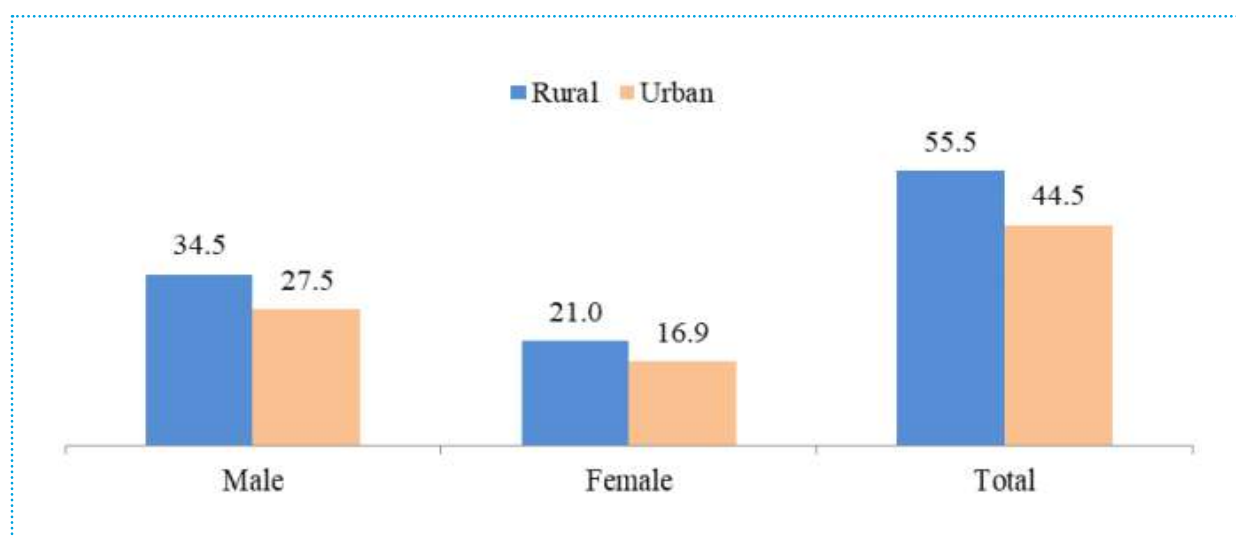
Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2019

3.4 Gender and the Economy⁷²

3.4.1 More men than women are employed

Creating good-quality employment is a key component of Zanzibar’s poverty reduction strategy, which aims not only to achieve higher rates of economic growth but also to increase societal welfare levels and reduce household poverty. Figure 2 reveals that most of the currently employed population was found in rural areas (55.5 percent) compared to urban areas (44.5 percent). However, rural and urban areas had higher proportions of male employees than female employees. In rural areas, the majority of those employed (45.5 percent) are engaged in agriculture and fishing in rural only 29 engage in the same activities.⁷³ Men and women are mostly employed in agriculture and fishing (46.3 percent and 44.3 percent, respectively). Still, women are less likely to hold most professions (such as, legislators, administrators and managers) and more likely to be technicians and associate professionals, clerks, service workers, and shop sales workers.

FIGURE 2:
Percentage of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and above by Area and Sex, 2019/20 HBS



72 Most recent data have been extracted from FEES 2018/19 that only covers formal sector and HBS 2019/20 which recommends that “The main survey to provide international standards of measures in the employment sector is the Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) which is a more in-depth and rigorous measure of these employment and unemployment Indicators.” ILFS 2014 is the most recent and has been used where FEES or HBS does not have data.

73 HBS 2019/20

TABLE 7:**Percentage of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 years and above and Main Occupation by Area and Sex**

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.9	0.2	0.6	2.4	1.2	1.9	1.6	0.6	1.2
Professionals	1.5	1.2	1.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	3.0	2.8	2.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.1	3.8	4.0	5.6	10.0	7.4	4.8	6.3	5.4
Clerks	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.9	4.4	3.5	1.8	2.4	2.1
Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	12.1	14.0	12.9	28.8	39.0	32.9	19.4	24.3	21.4
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	46.3	44.3	45.5	8.8	3.5	6.7	29.9	27.6	29.0
Craft and Related Workers	10.5	9.5	10.1	22.1	11.3	17.8	15.6	10.2	13.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.9	0.2	1.8	3.9	0.1	2.4	3.3	0.2	2.0
Elementary Occupations	20.7	25.6	22.8	20.6	25.5	22.5	20.6	25.6	22.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	190,906	140,952	331,857	147,772	98,122	245,894	338,678	239,074	577,751

Source: HBS 2019/20

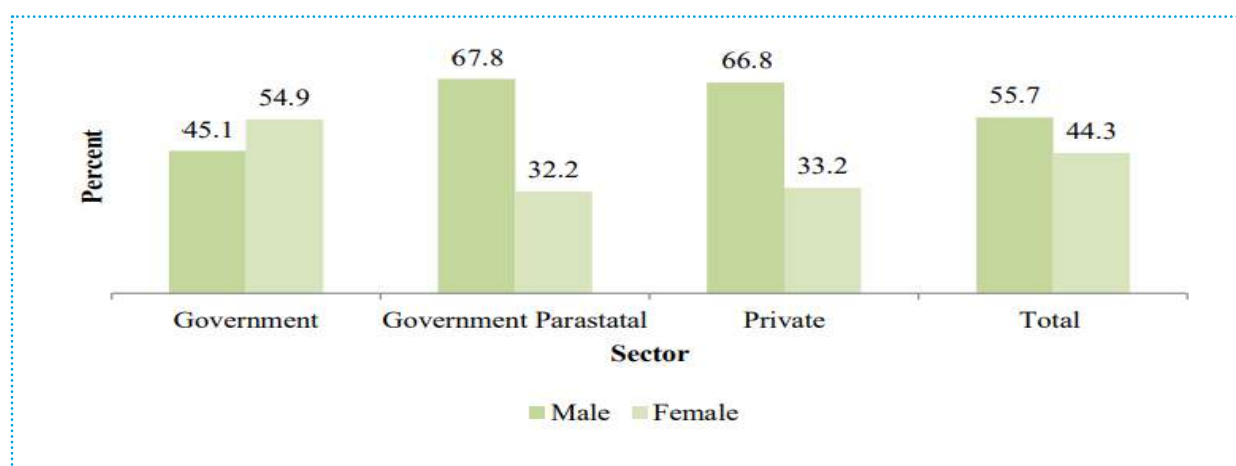
3.4.2 Women are slightly less likely to be employed in the better-paying formal sector

The labour market in Zanzibar employs 62,804 workers, out of whom 34,988 (55.7 percent) are male and 27,816 (44.3 percent) are female.⁷⁴ 51.5 percent of all workers are engaged in the government sector, 38.2 percent in the private sector, and 10.3 percent in parastatals.⁷⁵ The average monthly salary of regular citizen employee is TZS 530,651, where males earn TZS 542,156 and females earn TZS 520,421. Women are more likely to be employed in the government sector (54.9 percent women versus 45.1 percent men), while the share of men is double that of women in both the parastatal and private sectors (Figure 4).

74 Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Survey (FEES) 2018/19

75 Formal Sector Employment and Earnings 2018/19

FIGURE 4:
Percentage of Total Employment by Sector and Sex; 2018/19



Source: FEES 2018/19

Among permanent employees, 87.3 percent of women are in the government sector, compared to 72.3 percent of men.⁷⁶ Women are under-represented as permanent employees in the private and parastatal sectors. Most temporary employees are engaged in the private sector, with equal proportions of men and women. All employees with casual contracts are employed in the private sector, with equal representation of men and women (Table 8). Female employees were paid less than male employees in government and government parastatals but more in the private sector (Table 9).

TABLE 8:
Percentage Distribution of Total Employment by Sector, Types of Contracts and Sex; 2018/19

Sector	Permanent			Temporary			Casual			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government	72.3	88.1	80.3	5.1	6.4	5.5	-	-	-	41.6	63.8	51.5
Government Parastatal	18.3	8.2	13.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	-	-	-	12.6	7.5	10.3
Private	9.4	3.7	6.5	88.7	87.3	88.2	100	100	100	45.8	28.7	38.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	19,144	19,606	38,750	14,297	7,485	21,782	1,547	725	2,272	34,988	27,816	62,804

Source: FEES 2018/19

76 Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Survey (FEES) 2018/19

TABLE 9:**Monthly Average Salary of Regular Citizen Employees by Sector and Sex; 2018/19**

Sector	(TZS)		
	Male	Female	Total
Government	510,613	495,784	501,810
Government Parastatal	707,003	691,722	701,524
Private	525,620	680,089	565,308
Total	542,156	520,421	530,651

Source: FEES 2018/19

3.4.3 More female youth are employed in the government and temporary jobs in the private sector

The private sector has the highest proportion of youth (15-35 years) employees (58.6 percent) compared with the remaining sectors, with 90.7 percent on temporary contracts.⁷⁷ Among permanently employed youth, women are over-represented in government (87 percent versus 66.9 percent compared to men). Most youth on temporary contracts were engaged in the private sector (91.8 percent of male youth and 88.7 percent of female youth).⁷⁸

3.4.4 Women are under-represented in most industries

Table 10⁷⁹ shows that, in 2018/19, more women than men were employed in only two industries: education, human health and social work. Fewer women than men are employed in all other sectors with women strongly under-represented in traditionally male industries, such as mining and quarrying, manufacturing, public defense, and compulsory social security. Around 42 percent of women are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Most women (72 percent) working in the agricultural sector (the biggest employer of women) are not paid,⁸⁰ meaning that their employment rights are not guaranteed. 63 percent of women in this sector are self-employed, and 74 percent work all year round.⁸¹ A family member employs 42 percent of women employed in the agricultural sector, while 57 percent are self-employed and 82 percent work seasonally.⁸² Among women employed in non-agricultural work, 87 percent earn only cash income, and 7 percent receive payment in cash and in kind. Among employed and currently married women, only 30 percent are paid in cash for their work compared with 56 percent of men.⁸³ Moreover, on average, 53 percent of all women are not paid for their work compared with 28 percent of men.

77 Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Survey (FEES) 2018/19

78 Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Survey (FEES) 2018/19

79 Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Survey (FEES) 2018/19

80 Zanzibar Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2014

81 Zanzibar Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2014

82 Zanzibar Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2014

83 Zanzibar Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2014

TABLE 10:**Number of Total Employees by Industry and Sex; 2017/18 and 2018/19**

Industry	2017/2018			2018/2019		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,337	848	2,185	1,298	937	2,235
Mining and Quarrying	165	79	244	193	93	286
Manufacturing	1,080	334	1,414	1,011	298	1,309
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	630	126	756	624	127	751
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,225	702	1,927	1,314	769	2,083
Construction	1,318	198	1,516	1,132	181	1,313
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	987	390	1,377	934	414	1,348
Transportation and storage	1,584	759	2,343	1,913	804	2,717
Accommodation and food services activities	6,682	3,519	10,201	8,355	4,032	12,387
Information and communication	689	533	1,222	662	489	1,151
Financial and insurance activities	503	313	816	532	300	832
Real estate activities	45	28	73	68	39	107
Professional, Scientific and technical activities	444	240	684	437	244	681
Administrative and support service activities	427	106	533	426	107	533
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	7,269	4,173	11,442	7,212	4,563	11,775
Education	6,074	10,382	16,456	6,311	10,509	16,820
Human health and social work activity	2,048	3,236	5,284	2,178	3,606	5,784
Art, entertainment and recreation	160	130	290	221	153	374
Other service activities	153	163	316	167	151	318
Total	32,820	26,259	59,079	34,988	27,816	62,804

Source: FEES 2018/2019. Data is available only for formal employment

3.4.5 Women have higher unemployment rates than men

The overall unemployment rate in Zanzibar in 2014 was 14.3 percent.⁸⁴ (23.3 percent in urban areas versus 7.5 percent in rural areas). Women have a higher unemployment rate (32.8 percent) than men (18.5 percent).⁸⁵ The highest unemployment rate was observed for women aged 20-24 (41.2 percent) (Table 11).

84 Zanzibar Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2014

85 ILFS 2014

TABLE 11:
Unemployment Rate of Persons 15+ by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	3.1	18.5	6.4	32.8	4.6	25.0
20-24	8.0	14.7	17.3	41.2	13.0	28.5
25-29	2.4	7.8	12.6	33.0	8.4	21.3
30-34	1.2	2.8	7.4	20.7	4.6	12.4
35-39	0.3	0.6	7.6	15.9	4.3	8.1
40-44	0.3	0.8	6.3	13.3	3.3	7.1
45-49	0.0	1.1	5.5	11.2	2.5	6.0
50-54	0.6	1.4	3.8	10.4	2.0	5.4
55-59	1.2	1.1	3.8	6.2	2.2	3.0
60-64	1.5	2.7	3.9	8.5	2.5	4.6
65+	1.1	3.7	1.2	3.4	1.2	3.6
Total	2.2	6.0	8.8	22.9	5.5	14.3

Source: 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

3.4.6 Most self-employed women are found in the informal sector and poorly paid positions

Across industries, women’s self-employment is concentrated in poorly paid businesses (e.g., dairy farming), compared to more lucrative opportunities pursued by men, such as ICT, which exacerbates women’s vulnerability and unstable economic position. Moreover, most self-employed women in the informal sector engaged in petty business, small farming, pottery and handicrafts. This has ripple effects in other areas because low-paid, informal, or self-employed workers are less likely to have access to health care, pensions, or earn a regular wage.⁸⁶ While low-paying jobs and engagement in the informal economy may diminish the value of contributions women make, they still contribute actively and consistently towards the creation or acquisition of family assets.⁸⁷

3.4.7 The unemployment rate among female youth is very high in both rural and urban areas

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) for Zanzibar’s youth was 68.8 percent in 2014. Still, it was lower for women (65.5 percent) than men (72.5 percent) and for youth in rural areas (75.9 percent) versus urban areas (60.7 percent).⁸⁸ 44.6 percent of female youth were employed, compared to 55.4 percent, while more employed youth were found in rural areas (63.7 percent) than in urban areas (36.3 percent).⁸⁹ The unemployment rate for youth was 21.3 percent, and the women’s rate was three times higher (31.5 percent) than that for men (10.4 percent).⁹⁰ Furthermore, the unemployment rate for rural youths was lower (11.9 percent) compared to urban youths (33.6 percent), with female youths more likely to be unemployed in both urban and rural areas.⁹¹ For instance, the rural unemployment rate for female youth was 18.6 percent, compared to 5.2 percent for male youth. In urban areas, the gap is even larger; the female youth unemployment rate was 48.2 percent, compared to a male rate of 11.2 percent.⁹²

86 SIGI background paper Tanzania (covering Zanzibar) 2019

87 Zanzibar Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2014

88 ILFS 2014. The LFPR captures those who are either working or actively seeking work.

89 ILFS 2014

90 ILFS 2014

91 ILFS 2014

92 ILFS 2014

3.4.8 Boys are more vulnerable to child labour

Among 462,748 children aged 5-17 in 2014, 57,523 children (12.4 percent) were idle children, 350,182 children (75.5 percent) were doing household chores, and 54,572 children (11.8 percent) were employed. More boys (58 percent) were employed than girls (42 percent).⁹³ Out of the employed children, 47.3 percent were doing child labour. The child labour rate was 5.6 percent and was higher for boys (6.8 percent) than girls (4.3 percent). However, rural children were more affected (child labour rate 8.4 percent) than urban children (child labour rate 1.3 percent).⁹⁴

3.5 Overview of Women’s Economic Empowerment

3.5.1 Women are less likely to own house and land than men

While 70.2 percent of men in urban areas are sole owners of the houses they live in, only 24.9 percent of women in Zanzibar own the houses they live in⁹⁵ (Table 12). On a positive note, 35.2 percent of women are land owners with titles to the lands in their own names, compared to 12.0 percent of men.⁹⁶ Land ownership by women may increase their bargaining power within the household, and help them to become entrepreneurs, since land can be used as collateral to access credit or sold to buy other assets.

TABLE 12:
Dwelling ownership by sex and area

Sex of Owner	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	84.1	78.9	82	77.4	75.1	76.4	78.9	70.2	75.0
Female	14.8	18.3	16.3	20	20.3	20.1	18.1	24.9	21.1
Joint ownership	1	2.4	1.6	2.3	4.1	3.1	2.8	4.4	3.5
Don't know	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Households	136,059	96,452	232,511	148,754	113,541	262,295	166,985	133,896	300,881

Source: 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

3.5.2 Gender disparities in financial inclusion persist

Access to credit and other financial services can potentially increase women’s economic empowerment. However, only 15.6 percent of Zanzibar women have access to a bank account. Similarly, while 73 percent of Zanzibaris own mobile phones, only 33.0 percent of women who own mobile phones use them for financial transactions.⁹⁷ Some of the constraints that lead to gender disparities in financial inclusion include a high level of financial illiteracy, lack of collateral for many women, especially those in rural areas; a high cost of financial services due to inefficiencies in delivery channels; the predominance of a cash-based economy and the informal sector across the country; cultural norms and beliefs; and limited ownership of mobile phones.⁹⁸

93 OCGS Women and Men in Zanzibar Facts and Figures 2019

94 ILFS 2014

95 HSB 2019/20

96 TDHS 2015/16

97 Zanzibar Finscope Survey Report 2017

98 Finscope Survey Report 2017

3.5.3 Access to credit is improving steadily, thus empowering women economically

The proportion of the rural adult population living within 5 km of an access point has now reached over 95 percent in Zanzibar, signifying that the barrier of distance has eased,⁹⁹ including for women actively involved in economic activities outside the home.

Savings, credit groups, and societies: The emergence of microfinance in Zanzibar, which has targeted poor women, has been considered an effective vehicle for women's empowerment.¹⁰⁰ Women in Zanzibar benefit from credit facilities from their self-started savings schemes and government affirmative funds. In addition, saving and credit groups help smooth women's incomes meet predictable expenses and reduce shocks in emergencies.¹⁰¹ By December 2018, 226 SACCOS had been registered in Zanzibar. These Cooperative Societies have 28,523 members (15,574 women and 12,949 men)¹⁰² engaged in various activities, including agriculture, small businesses, beauty parlours, selling garments, and handicrafts. Quick access to appropriate credit facilities enables women farmers in rural areas to defer selling or pre-selling their harvest to a time when prices are higher, in some cases substantially, to increase income.¹⁰³ In addition, access to microfinance facilitates women's participation in household decision-making.¹⁰⁴ Women in microfinance groups give advice within their communities, participate in community meetings, and organize for social change.¹⁰⁵

Special Fund to support women entrepreneurs: The Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Fund (ZEEF), established in 2013, is a revolving fund aiming to support youth and women entrepreneurs through soft loans. In 2017/18, the Fund disbursed loans to 531 groups, benefiting 9,000 people, of which 65 percent were women. The value of loans provided to members by the end of September 2017 was TZS 19,029,935,927 (USD 8,457,749) in both Unguja and Pemba.¹⁰⁶

By March 2019, ZEEF had disbursed 1,944 loans with a cumulative value of TZS 3,523,900,000 billion to 31,325 beneficiaries in Zanzibar. Out of these, 17,542 (56 percent) were women.¹⁰⁷

3.5.4 Business incubation services are needed to enhance business skills for women

The Zanzibar Technology and Business Incubator (ZTBI), at Karume Institute of Science and Technology, incubates youth and women start-ups in ICT, Tourism and Agribusiness.¹⁰⁸ Entrepreneurs in the incubation centre have access to advisory services, capacity building such as business training, mentoring, specialized technical training, linkages and networking, access to facilities, technology, markets and access to finance. Since its inception on 11 January 2015, ZTBI has trained 664 female and 115 male entrepreneurs. However, few trained women and youth manage to establish their own companies after the training.

99 Finscope Survey Report 2017

100 2015 Siwa Ali Khamis; Assessing the Role of Women Entrepreneurship Development Trust Fund in Promoting Women Business Growth in Zanzibar; A Dissertation Submitted in Fulfilment of The Requirements for The Degree of Master of Business Administration in Transport and Logistics of The Open University of Tanzania

101 Finscope Survey Report 2017

102 Zanzibar Beijing +25 Implementation Report (2019)

103 Finscope Survey Report 2017

104 2015 Siwa Ali Khamis

105 2015 Siwa Ali Khamis

106 Zanzibar Beijing +25 Implementation Report (2019)

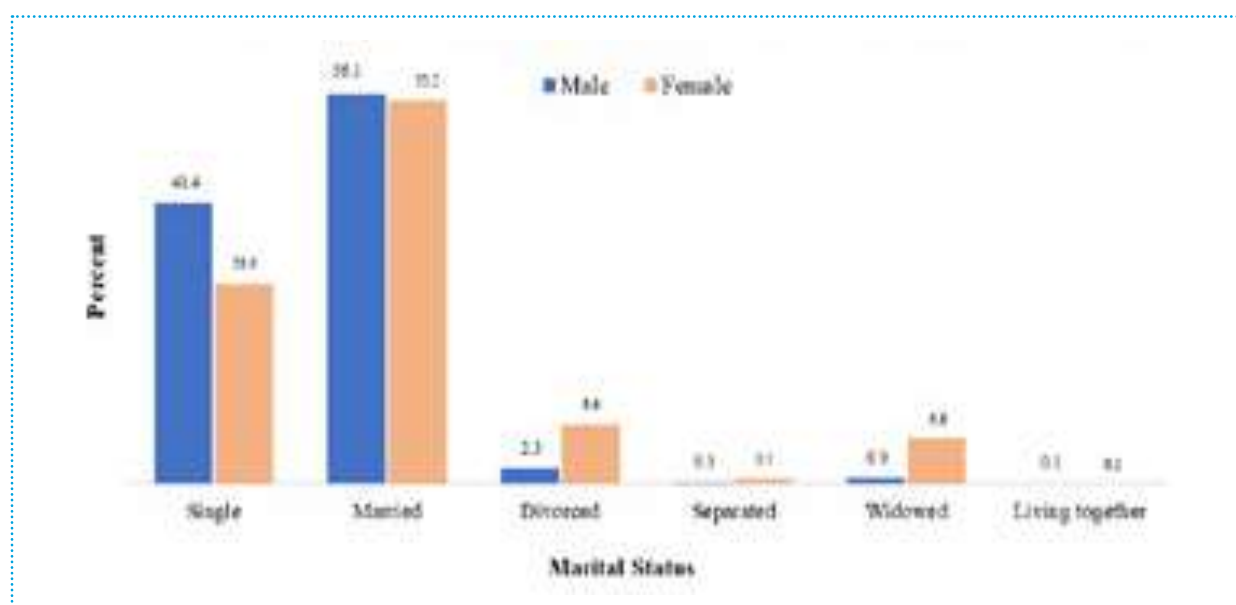
107 Zanzibar Beijing +25 Implementation Report (2019)

108 A. Rajeev, M. Afua and B. Mohamed; Fostering Entrepreneurship Development among Youth for Job Creation through Industrial Development: The Case of Zanzibar Technology and Business Incubator; a paper published in Huria Journal, vol 24 (2017)

3.5.5 Marital Status: less educated women marry earlier

Marriage remains the cultural norm and there have not been any major changes in marital status over the last ten years, as indicated in the 2014/2015 and 2019/20 HBS. In 2019/20, 55.6 percent of the population above 15 years were married (60.1 percent in rural areas versus 50.7 percent in urban areas). For women, the median age at marriage is lower for less educated women: for women aged 25-49, the median age at first marriage is 17.8 years for women with no education versus 23.6 years for women with at least secondary education. For men aged 30-49, the difference in the median age at first marriage between men with no education and men with at least secondary education is 4.6 years.¹⁰⁹ Both women and men in rural areas are more likely to marry earlier than their urban counterparts.¹¹⁰ Figure 3 indicates that the proportion of the married male population is slightly higher (56.1 percent) compared to the female population (55.2 percent).¹¹¹

FIGURE 3:
Percentage of population 15 years and above by marital status and sex



Source: HBS 2019/20

The average marriage life span among the rural population is between 10-15 years, while in urban areas, it is less than ten years. Various studies have indicated an increasing rate of unilateral divorce and family abandonment in Zanzibar.¹¹² Between 2012 and the first three months of 2016, 2,841 divorce cases were brought to the *Kadhis* Court at Mwanakwerekwe, while maintenance cases during the same period were 268.¹¹³ Women file most divorce cases.¹¹⁴ Over 90 percent of cases filed involved matrimonial disputes ranging from divorce suits and claims for maintenance.

109 TDHS 2015/16

110 TDHS 2015/16

111 HBS 2019/20

112 2018 TAMWA, Report on the Analysis of Section 5 of the Kadhi's Court Act (No. 9, 2017) on prescriptions related to actual contribution to matrimonial assets

113 2018 TAMWA

114 Majamba p.11 and Stiles 2009

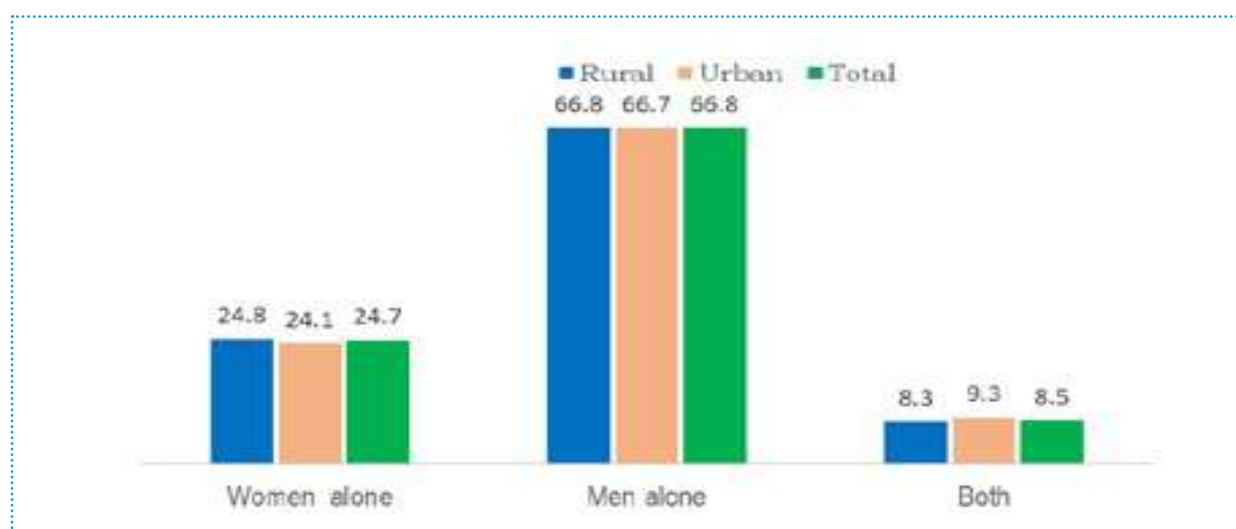
3.6 Gender in Agriculture

Agriculture is a direct source of employment for about 42 percent of the Zanzibar population (38.3 percent for women and 61.7 for men)¹¹⁵ contributing to more than a quarter of the national economy. The sector has a wide scope to stimulate the expansion of other sectors such as agro-processing, services, and trade.¹¹⁶ Agricultural production is subsistence, small-scale, and rain fed.¹¹⁷

3.6.1 Few women own agricultural land

One of the specific goals of the Zanzibar Land Policy 2018 is to promote gender equality in agricultural development and production to ensure that women have equitable access to and control over productive resources, including land, water, credit and extension services. The National Land Policy of Zanzibar underscores that women and other vulnerable groups (including people with disabilities) are less likely to own land. The proportion of women who had the secured right to agricultural land alone (24.7 percent) is significantly lower compared to men (65.8 percent), and the discrepancies persist in both rural and urban areas (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4:
Proportion of Population who secured Right to Agricultural Land by Location and Sex



Source: 2019/20 HBS

3.6.2 Seaweed farming and horticulture offer financial independence and status to women

Seaweed farming in Zanzibar is a well-established industry that brings in foreign currency and gives coastal people, especially women, an opportunity to earn an income for themselves and their families.¹¹⁸ Seaweed farming often acts as a supplement to fishing or agriculture-based households.

115 FEES 2019

116 Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation for Sustainable Development, 2010-2020 For Agricultural Productivity, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood (2010-2020)

117 Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation for Sustainable Development, 2010-2020 For Agricultural Productivity, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood (2010-2020)

118 Msuya F, Dr. A Study of Working Conditions in the Zanzibar Seaweed Farming Industry; Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organising (WIEGO) 2012

In 2019, seaweed farming in over 56 villages in Zanzibar and employed 12,903 farmers.¹¹⁹ About 80 percent of all seaweed farmers are women.¹²⁰ In the coastal areas, where the land is not suitable for agricultural activities, women spend much of their time on the beaches cultivating seaweed.¹²¹ Like other farmers, women seaweed farmers face the challenges of poor-quality seaweed and a limited availability of varieties with higher market potential.¹²² Other challenges include limited investment in secondary and tertiary seaweed processing and inadequate skills in farming and post-harvest handling techniques such as drying.¹²³

Seaweed farmers also engage in eco-tourism and produce seaweed-based products such as soaps, cosmetics, lotion, medicines, and food.¹²⁴ Trade in seaweed has brought women financial independence and the social status that comes with it. The income generated by seaweed farming has enabled farmers to improve their standards of living by giving them income to pay school fees, buy uniforms and books for their children, improve the houses in which they live, and purchase clothes and food to meet their daily needs.¹²⁵

Horticulture is the fastest-growing agricultural sub-sector. Until recently, most of the vegetables consumed in Zanzibar were imported from other parts of Tanzania, but due to the rising demand from the tourism sector, restaurants and hotels, Zanzibar farmers are gradually taking up horticulture to boost their source of income. Over 4,500 women and youth have improved their production after receiving training from the Zanzibar Horticulture programme; 3,000 smallholder farmers have been linked to hotel markets in Zanzibar; 417 farmers (295 male and 122 female) were connected to markets to sell their products specifically in tourist hotels.¹²⁶ Women who have participated in the Zanzibar Horticulture programme are gradually becoming leaders, and decision-makers and are building their confidence to negotiate over economic resources and the use of earned income for their choices. Some women have become community leaders, holding positions like political party representatives and Members of Parliament.¹²⁷

3.6.3 Men make final decisions on how income from farming is spent

According to HBS 2019/20, the proportion of women who make final decisions alone on spending income from farming was 23.6 percent, while for men, it was 58.1 percent. A similar pattern was observed for men and women in both rural and urban areas. Consequently, a higher proportion of males (54.5 percent) make final decisions on spending income from livestock than women (25.4 percent). Across Zanzibar (in both rural and urban areas), a very small proportion of men and women make final decisions on how to spend farming income from livestock together.

119 OCGS 2019 The Agricultural Statistics Release, Third Quarter 2019

120 RGoZ Blue Economy Policy 2020

121 Groverman, V. & Sentamu, J. Tanzania Women Empowerment in Zanzibar project; Amsterdam, The Netherlands (2011)

122 Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation for Sustainable Development, 2010-2020 For Agricultural Productivity, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood (2010-2020)

123 Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation for Sustainable Development, 2010-2020 For Agricultural Productivity, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood (2010-2020)

124 Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation for Sustainable Development, 2010-2020 For Agricultural Productivity, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood (2010-2020)

125 Msuya F, Dr. A Study of Working Conditions in the Zanzibar Seaweed Farming Industry; Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO) 2012

126 Report of the Assessment of CEDAW Implementation in Zanzibar (2019)

127 <https://tgt.or.tz/index.php/tgt-projects/zanzibar-horticulture-programme/>

3.6.4 Mechanization and technical services are needed to transform the sector

One of the strategic directions of the Zanzibar Vision 2050 is to transform agriculture from subsistence-based to export-oriented production in a sustainable and climate-resilient manner through value addition for greater food independence.¹²⁸ However, mechanization and technical services, the prerequisite for transforming Zanzibar's subsistence agriculture, are still inaccessible to farmers. Only 24 percent of farmers use tractor hire services, and only 1 percent use oxen-drawn implements to cultivate their lands.¹²⁹ This being the case, the use of the hand hoe remains the principal tool for land cultivation.

Note that there is a lack of data on participation in growing cash crops, women benefitting from environmental programs, women in decision making decision-making positions in agricultural and climate change sectors.

3.7 Gender, Environment and Climate Change

3.7.1 Women and girls are more vulnerable to climate change

The significant rise in sea temperatures is killing seaweed, mostly farmed by women in Zanzibar. During prolonged droughts or floods resulting in the decrease of food security, men migrate to other areas, leaving women and their children behind with household and agricultural responsibilities in addition to care and support roles. Water shortage in schools leads to absenteeism and dropping out of school among adolescent female students, leading to gender disparities in performance and retention consequently. Although women have the knowledge and understanding of what is needed to adapt to changing environmental conditions and to come up with practical solutions, there is they are still an untapped resource in terms of their representation in different structures that address environmental and climate change issues.

Indicators¹³⁰

- Percent women studying environmental science;
- Percent women benefitting from environmental programs;
- Percent of women on environmental committees;
- Percent women in decision-making positions in environment/climate.

128 RGoZ Zanzibar Vision 2050

129 Issa Hassan Shoka; Contribution of Agriculture to The Economic Growth of Zanzibar Dissertation Submitted in Partial/Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of Master of Science in Accounting and Finance of Mzumbe University (2015)

130 No data available

3.8 Gender in the Services Sector

3.8.1 Women's participation in tourism

Compared with other sectors, tourism offers more room for women to participate.¹³¹ Women's interest in entering tourism is influenced by their place of residence concerning tourist sites; chances are higher if they live in the city, along beaches or along the roads that tourists use to travel to hotels and attractions.¹³² A substantial number of women participate in the industry through direct employment in tourism ventures such as hotels and tourist agencies or through establishing their own small and medium enterprises (i.e., small hotels, homestays, curio shops, crafts). Women also offer massages and sell kangas, coconut and fruits on the beach. Women work within their household premises, and through women groups such as the Kidoti women's group,¹³³ they can sell their products more easily. Likewise, the 'Mbogamboga' project in Zanzibar, supported by the TGT and ZATI has linked women farmers and large tourist hotels in Zanzibar. It has also trained women horticulturalists to cultivate more professionally and reached out to 1,087 women farmers.¹³⁴ Regarding the establishment of tourism-related businesses, large hotels do not support local SMEs entering the tourism industry since they prefer to import food and products instead of sourcing them locally, with the only exception being fresh fish.¹³⁵



3.8.2 Women's Participation in ICT

ICT creates new opportunities for women and contributes to knowledge sharing, networking, and electronic commerce activities. ICT is an important enabler of productivity, growth, innovation, and new economic activities. If used properly, ICT can help women entrepreneurs overcome barriers and constraints to gaining access to information, conducting business and financial transactions, accessing new markets, developing new relationships through conducting online meetings and gaining

131 Maliva, N.S.; (2016)

132 Ibid

133 KIDOTI women's cooperative of rural women running small businesses, producing soap and selling it to shops and hotels in northern Unguja.

134 Mori, Neema (2014)

135 Rotarou, E;

knowledge and skills. Women entrepreneurs' access and use of ICT tools is increasing, especially of mobile phones, computers, media and the internet. Many women entrepreneurs use modern communication tools, particularly mobile phones, the Internet and email, to exchange information with their clients (e.g., exchange of product designs before orders). However, data also showed that overall, more men use ICT tools than women.

Women continue to be excluded from access to ICTs and especially the internet due to technical problems and costs of access, but also due to a lack of training and knowledge as well as other social and cultural obstacles, poverty, lack of access to opportunities, illiteracy (including computer illiteracy) and language barriers prevent women from using ICT, including the Internet.

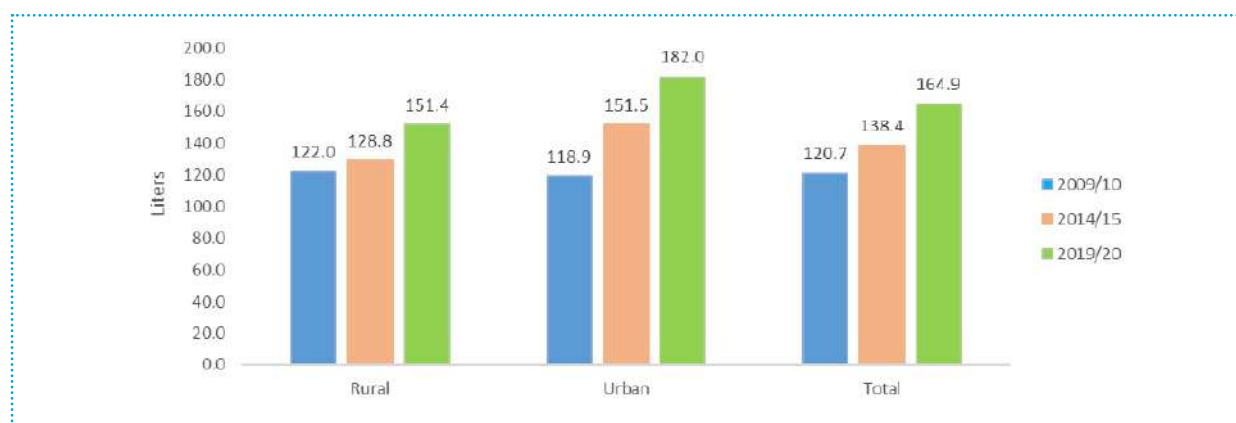
3.9 Gender and Infrastructure (Energy, Road and Water)

The Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA III) emphasizes better access to good infrastructure and communication.

3.9.1 Access to water

About 99 percent of all households live within 1 km to drinking water in the dry season,¹³⁶ and 91.1 percent have access to improved drinking water sources. The data shows that the average household daily water consumption in Zanzibar is 164.9 litres (Figure 5), which aligns to the average household size of 5.3. Households' daily water consumption was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The trend shows that the average household daily water consumption has risen since 2009/10.

FIGURE 5:
Average Household Daily Water Consumption (litres)



Source: HBS (2009/2010, 2014/2015, and 2019/20)

The time spent fetching drinking water has an impact on women's participation in economic activities and on generating income. Table 13 shows that most households (91.8 percent) spend less than 15 minutes fetching drinking water during dry season. The average time taken to fetch drinking water is 3.4 minutes across Zanzibar, suggesting that water fetching does not significantly burden women and girls.¹³⁷

136 HBS 2019/20

137 HBS 2019/20

TABLE 13:**Percentage of Households, by Usual Time Spent Fetching Drinking Water during Dry Season by Area**

Time Spent	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Zero minutes	21.6	53.7	34.9	31.6	64.1	45.7	66.0	87.7	75.7
1-14 minutes	51.4	30.2	42.6	50.8	26	40.1	22.5	8.1	16.1
15-29 minutes	17.7	8.9	14.1	8.0	6.2	7.2	5.5	1.9	3.9
30-59 minutes	8.4	6.5	7.6	9.5	3.7	7.0	5.0	1.7	3.5
More than an hour	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.9
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean Time spent fetching water (Minutes)	10.1	6	8.4	8.8	4.5	6.9	4.6	1.8	3.4

Source: HBS (2009/2010, 2014/2015, and 2019/20)

Still, Table 14 shows that most of the burden of fetching drinking water is on women aged 15 and above, who account for 69.0 percent of those who usually collect water, compared to men (26.5 percent). The gender disparity is more pronounced in rural areas, with more women shouldering this responsibility than men. Children under the age of 15 years are not involved in collecting water.

TABLE 14:**Percentage of Households, Sex and Age of Person who usually collects Water by Area**

Water Collector	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Female (15+years)	79.2	65.7	75.1	74.8	56.3	69.0
Male (15+ years)	15.9	28.4	19.8	21.0	38.4	26.5
Female (under 15 Years)	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Male (under 15 Years)	1.1	2.7	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.3
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Households that Fetch Water	127,415	56,440	183,855	117,853	53,460	171,314

Source: HBS (2009/2010, 2014/2015, and 2019/20)

3.9.2 More effort is needed to increase the participation of women in water governance

Frequent water shortages, lack of adequate water sources, long queues, and lack of money to buy water are some of the problems related to water supply and their causes and effects on family welfare.

¹³⁸The major effect on households includes health problems, high cost of buying water from vendors,

women spending a lot of time queuing for water, and poor hygienic conditions due to insufficient water. While women are found to be more active in providing water and ensuring health and well-being for the households, women are often not given a role in water provision and management. ¹³⁹

As a result of the AfDB-supported "Zanzibar Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project," which aimed at providing appropriate infrastructure solutions, institutional support, community sensitization and

138 2012 AfDB Appraisal Report for the Zanzibar Urban Water and Sanitation Project for the United Republic of Tanzania https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Tanzania_-_Zanzibar_Urban_Water_and_Sanitation_Project_-_Appraisal_Report.pdf accessed on 8th May 2021

139 2012 AfDB Appraisal Report for the Zanzibar Urban Water and Sanitation Project for the United Republic of Tanzania

capacity building/training mechanisms, 49 Shehia Water and Sanitation Committees were established at the local level that had 40 percent female active membership.¹⁴⁰

3.9.3 Cooking energy

In Zanzibar, most households use traditional and inefficient energy sources because they are cheap and locally available. Efficient and modern energy sources, such as LPG and electricity, are expensive and poorly explored.¹⁴¹ Table 15 shows that the most common energy sources used for cooking are firewood (52.8 percent of households), charcoal (34.1 percent of households), and only 2.6 percent of households use electricity.¹⁴² Electricity is used for lighting (57 percent), while 31.5 of households use kerosene for lighting.

TABLE 15:
Percentage of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by District

Energy Source	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
Energy mainly used for lighting													
Electricity	25.7	35.5	34.4	50.9	91.4	76.8	84.2	41.4	15.7	54.8	25.7	57.0	171,572
Generator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Solar	5.9	8.4	18.3	13.7	0.3	3.9	1.5	3.7	14.3	4.1	13.7	6.1	18,445
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64
Charging light	4.9	2.6	11.4	10.2	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	4.0	11,933
Kerosene(lamp)	62.7	52.1	32.3	23.4	5.2	15.1	7.9	50.6	66.4	38.3	56.2	31.5	94,689
Candle	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1,711
Firewood	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.3	876
Other (Specify):	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.5	1,579
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	300,881
Energy mainly used for cooking													
Electricity	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.3	5.1	5.6	5.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	7,817
Solar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	402
Generator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Industrial gas	0.9	2.1	4.7	1.1	15.2	10.0	19.5	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.3	7.7	23,311
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	272
Kerosene	3.4	2.4	2.1	1.0	2.8	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.9	5,741
Coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	180
Charcoal	10.6	9.4	6.3	16.1	58.8	60.0	54.8	27.1	9.1	27.7	8.8	34.1	102,616
firewood	84.1	85.8	85.2	80.1	16.6	23.0	17.1	68.5	90.2	67.4	67.4	52.8	158,953
Wood/Field Residuals/Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
Ninyesi cha Wanyama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Other specify:	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.5	1,521
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	300,881
Total	26,785	19,691	19,317	11,257	51,845	35,902	48,172	23,610	23,248	20,179	20,874	300,881	

Source: 2019/20 HBS

3.10 The Girl Child and Violence against Women

3.10.1 The girl child faces more challenges than the boy child

Girls tend to carry a heavier burden of farm work and housework than boys do and are more likely to get married at an early age, which interferes with their education or acquisition of skills needed for survival. For instance, cases of early marriages and pregnancies are a cause of an increase in dropouts among girls, especially at basic education level.¹⁴³ Low awareness of some parents on the

140 AfDB 2020 Zanzibar Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project completion report <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/tanzania-zanzibar-water-supply-and-sanitation-project-project-completion-reports> Accessed on 5th May 2021

141 Moh'd, S. O. (2013). The efficiency of different energy sources used by households in urban Zanzibar: best choices for environmental conservation. Dodoma: The University of Dodoma <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12661/1690> accessed on 8th May 2021

142 HBS 2019/20

143 RGoZ Zanzibar Education Policy 2006

importance of education and extreme poverty are some of the reasons for early marriages. Moreover, young people, and especially girls, face many challenges to their reproductive health, including their ability to remain free from unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and sexual violence and coercion.¹⁴⁴

3.10.2 Violence against women and girls

Both male and female children are vulnerable to sexual violence: The 2009 Violence Against Children (VAC) Survey in Zanzibar indicated that 6 percent of girls and 9 percent of boys reported having experienced sexual violence before the age of 18 years. Of those who had their sexual debut before age 18, nearly 9.6 percent of females and 13.3 percent of males reported that their first sexual intercourse was unwilling, meaning that they were forced or coerced to engage in sexual intercourse.¹⁴⁵ Eight out of every nine reported cases of violence against children involved girls.¹⁴⁶ The most common form of childhood sexual violence (i.e., sexual violence that occurred before age 18) reported by females was unwanted attempted sex, followed by unwanted sexual touching. The most common form of childhood sexual violence reported by males was unwanted sexual touching, followed by unwanted attempted sex and forced sex.¹⁴⁷



144 RGoZ Zanzibar Education Policy 2006
145 Vac report (2009)
146 Women and men facts and figures 2018
147 VAC Report (2009)

Older persons perpetrate sexual violence: The three most common perpetrators of sexual violence experienced by females before age 18 were strangers, neighbours, and dating partners.¹⁴⁸ Two-thirds of the females reported that at least one incident of sexual violence involved a perpetrator who was ten years older or more. About half of males 13 to 24 years of age reported that at least someone older perpetrated one of their incidents of childhood sexual violence.¹⁴⁹ The most common locations where sexual violence occurred at least once for females and males were someone's house, at school, or while traveling to or from school.¹⁵⁰

Seeking services after abuse is not popular: 1 in 5 females and 1 in 10 males who experienced sexual violence before age 18 sought services for at least one experience. For both females and males who experienced sexual violence before age 18, 6 out of the 11 people who sought services received services.

Physical violence: About 6 in 10 females and 7 in 10 males reported experiencing physical violence before age 18.¹⁵¹ Almost 1 out of 2 females and more than 4 in 10 males 13 to 17 years old reported that they experienced physical violence in the past 12 months by either a relative, authority figure (such as teachers) or an intimate partner.¹⁵² Among females and males who experienced physical violence before age 18, approximately 4 in 10 reported physical violence by their mother. Almost 3 in 10 females and 6 in 10 males reported physical violence by their father.¹⁵³ More than 1 out of 10 females and about 3 out of 10 males reported physical violence by their mother and father. Over 7 in 10 females and 6 in 10 males 13 to 24 years of age who experienced physical violence before age 18 reported physical violence by teachers.¹⁵⁴ Approximately 1 in 10 males who experienced physical violence reported physical violence by a religious leader.¹⁵⁵

A close relative or neighbour perpetrates emotional violence in childhood: about 1 in 7 females 13 to 24 years of age and 1 in 5 males reported experiences of emotional violence prior to turning age 18.¹⁵⁶ Among 13- to 24-year-olds who experienced emotional violence before the age 18, around one half reported that a relative perpetrated the emotional violence and about one-half reported that a neighbour perpetrated emotional violence.¹⁵⁷

The rates of GBV in Zanzibar are high: 17 percent of women aged 15–49 in Zanzibar experience physical violence and 4 percent have experienced sexual violence. 12.5 percent have experienced both physical and sexual violence (Table 16). However, both men and women accept use of physical violence by husbands against their wives. Approximately 4 in 10 females and 1 in 2 males 13 to 24 years of age believed that it was appropriate for a husband to beat his wife under certain circumstances if she either; goes out without telling him, neglects the children, argues with him, refuses to have sex with him, or burns the food.¹⁵⁸

148 VAC Report (2009)

149 VAC Report (2009)

150 VAC Report (2009)

151 VAC Report (2009)

152 VAC Report (2009)

153 VAC Report (2009)

154 VAC Report (2009)

155 VAC Report (2009)

156 VAC Report (2009)

157 VAC Report (2009)

158 TDHS 2015/16

TABLE 16:

Experience of different forms of violence: Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19	16.1	5.4	5.8	27.3	1,911
15-17	15.2	3.8	4.3	23.3	1,111
18-19	17.4	7.6	7.8	32.9	800
20-24	26.5	4.3	11.5	42.3	1,753
25-29	31.8	3.5	14.2	49.5	1,511
30-39	28.7	4.1	15.9	48.7	2,428
40-49	32.7	2.7	15.0	50.4	1,719
Total	27.0	4.0	12.5	43.6	9,322

Source: TDHS 2015/16

3.10.3 Infrastructure to respond to VAWG

417 Gender and Children's Desks have been established in 11 police stations in Zanzibar, together with 7 One Stop Centres to respond to VAWG. In 2018, 942 GBV/VAWG cases were reported to the Police Gender and Children's Desks in Zanzibar, a slight decrease from the 1,041 cases reported in 2017.¹⁵⁹ Five, 236 Children's Courts exist in Zanzibar.¹⁶⁰ Rape of girls under 18 years was the most reported crime in 2019 (594 incidents), while sodomy was the fourth (157 incidents). In 2017, the Government of Zanzibar established a special operation to fast-track investigation of violence against women and children to expedite prosecution of VAWG Cases. There is an enhanced collaboration between the police and the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP)'s Office.¹⁶¹

Every month, the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP)'s office and police investigators have joint training to improve criminal justice and one of the topics addressed is GBV/VAC. Because of this capacity-building initiative, cases have been prosecuted successfully and sometimes it takes less than one month to finalise a case.¹⁶² In 2019, the government procured DNA equipment to support the efficient collection of evidence for cases of violence against women and children in Zanzibar, since many of the cases (particularly rape) ended in acquittals due to the lack of evidence.

¹⁵⁹ <https://tanzania.unfpa.org/en/news/strengthening-responses-address-gender-based-violence-zanzibar>.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid., pg. 60 -64

¹⁶¹ 2019 SIGI Background Report for Zanzibar and Tanzania

¹⁶² Zanzibar 9th CEDAW Report (2015-2019) work in progress

3.11 Gender, Education, Training and Human Capital

Education in Zanzibar is structured around two years of pre-primary education, six years of primary education, and four years of secondary education at the ordinary level, two years of secondary education at the advanced level, and a minimum of three years of higher education.¹⁶³ Basic education up to the secondary level is compulsory and free for all children in Zanzibar. While basic education is intended to be universal,¹⁶⁴ post-basic education is restrictive.¹⁶⁵ The Zanzibar Gender Policy identifies equal access to education among girls and boys at all levels as a national priority due to the impact of education on health and nutrition, economic development, and civic responsibilities.

3.11.1 More girls than boys are enrolled in primary and secondary school

According to HBS 2019/20, the number of female-to-male pupils in school ratio is 1.05.¹⁶⁶ This ratio improves from pre-primary to primary level and worsens from primary to secondary level. The primary net enrolment rate is higher for females (83.7 percent) than males (80.5 percent), while the primary gross enrolment ratio is marginally higher for males (116.4 percent) than females (111.5 percent)¹⁶⁷ (Table 17). A similar pattern is observed for males and females in rural and urban areas. The fact that the gross ratio exceeds 100 percent is due to the enrolment of children above and below the regular school age.

TABLE 17:

Primary Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex and Area

Sex	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20 ⁵		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male									
Net Enrolment Ratio	78.5	83.5	80.5	78.1	88.4	83.2	75.0	85.9	80.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio	103.7	105.3	104.4	96.9	106.7	101.8	114.4	118.4	116.4
Female									
Net Enrolment Ratio	77.7	88.1	82.2	81.1	89.2	85.1	80.3	87.1	83.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio	97.9	104.1	100.6	100.9	104.5	102.7	106.4	116.6	111.5
Total									
Net Enrolment Ratio	70.1	85.8	81.4	79.6	88.8	84.2	78.0	86.8	81.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio	100.9	104.7	102.5	98.9	105.6	102.2	110.9	118.0	113.7

Source: HBS (2009/2010, 2014/2015 and 2019/20)

Secondary education enrolment is higher in urban areas than rural areas. Interestingly, female secondary school enrolments have exceeded male enrolments since the 2009/10 surveys in both the rural and urban areas.¹⁶⁸ In 2019/2020, the net enrolment for males was 46.8 percent, while for females it was 55.9 percent (Table 18).

163 RGoZ 2006 Zanzibar Education policy; HBS 2019/20

164 Zanzibar Education Policy (2006) provides that basic education shall be free for those aged 7-13.

165 RGoZ 2006 Education Policy

166 HBS 2019/20

167 HBS 2019/20

168 HBS 2019/20

TABLE 18:**Secondary Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex and area, 2019/20 HBS**

Sex	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male									
Net Enrolment Ratio	36.7	53.4	43.3	30.2	47.5	38.8	34.7	58.9	46.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio	44.1	64.2	52.1	37.3	60.6	47.9	45.7	76.5	61.1
Female									
Net Enrolment Ratio	42.8	58.7	48.8	39.4	45.0	42.2	50.1	61.7	55.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio	47.3	69.4	55.4	46.3	58.2	52.3	61.3	77.1	69.2
Total									
Net Enrolment Ratio	39.8	55.6	46.1	34.8	60.3	40.5	44.3	61.6	52.1
Gross Enrolment Ratio	45.7	67.0	53.8	41.8	76.8	50.6	55.6	78.1	65.7

Source: HBS 2019/20

3.11.2 Boys and girls drop out of school for different reasons

Table 19 indicates that in 2019/2020, more girls than boys dropped out in standards 2, 3, and 4. Importantly, boys and girls drop out for different reasons. For instance, 79.1 percent of male dropouts and 51.6 percent of female dropouts, alluding to this reason, indicated that they were not interested in school or thought school was useless.¹⁶⁹ At the primary level, girls drop out because they are expected to carry a greater burden of household work or the expectation that girls will soon marry, while at the secondary level, boys are more likely to participate in income-generating activities that affect their school attendance.¹⁷⁰ Although girls drop out at a much lower rate at the secondary level, they do so because of household work, sickness, marriage or pregnancy.¹⁷¹ In 2019/2020 HBS, no girl dropped out of school due to pregnancy (0.0 percent), compared to 0.8 percent in 2014/15 HBS. No females dropped out of school for work reasons in Zanzibar.¹⁷²

169 HBS2019/20

170 HBS2019/20

171 HBS2019/20

172 HBS2019/20

TABLE 19:**Percentage Distribution of Dropout 6-13 Years and Class by Sex**

Class	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Standard 1	8.7	6.1	7.7	6.7	2.4	4.7	31.8	0.0	21.8
Standard 2	13.0	8.1	11.2	10.7	7.8	9.3	20.4	23.7	21.5
Standard 3	18.1	14.3	16.7	15.1	8.1	11.8	14.6	41.2	22.9
Standard 4	20.8	12.9	17.8	14.5	11.8	13.2	8.7	18.0	11.7
Standard 5	14.8	9.0	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.0	18.7	17.1	18.2
Standard 6	7.1	11.8	8.8	9.4	12.9	11.0	5.8	0.0	3.9
Standard 7	7.8	15.7	10.8	12.4	16.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Form 1	4.2	8.9	6.0	3.7	3.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Form 2	5.5	13.3	8.5	14.7	23.7	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Individual	11,175	6,857	18,032	11,452	10,288	21,740	2,700	1,242	3,942

Source: HBS (2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20)

3.11.3 Re-entry policy allows pregnant girls to complete school

Although pregnancy did not feature as a reason for girls dropping out of school in the 2019/20 HBS, cases of early marriages and pregnancies have been reported as the cause of dropouts among girls, especially at the primary school level.¹⁷³ The Zanzibar Education Policy of 2006 has enabled girls to return to school after childbirth, and law permits reintegration in school of pupils who have given birth.¹⁷⁴ Furthermore, the Zanzibar Marriage law allows girls aged 18 years and above to marry while in school. However, there is no law or policy prohibiting child marriage, and pregnant and married girls rarely complete their education due to the fear of stigma and discrimination. Cultural administrators often believe more students will become pregnant because of the influences of peers who have given birth, leading to current expulsions.¹⁷⁵ The RGoZ¹⁷⁶ urges members of the public to stop discriminating against pregnant school girls, and stakeholders to raise awareness about the needs of returning pregnant girls.

3.11.4 Illiteracy rates are declining

Table 20 shows that in 2019/2020, female illiteracy (16 percent) was higher than male illiteracy (8.6 percent). In the same period, female illiteracy was higher in rural (23.7 percent) versus urban areas (7.7 percent). As a comparison, 13.9 percent of men in rural areas and 2.6 percent of those in urban areas were illiterate. There is thus a notable gender illiteracy gap in Zanzibar.¹⁷⁷

173 RGoZ 2006 Zanzibar Education Policy 2006

174 Protection of Spinster and Single Parent Act, 2005

175 April 2015; Sik, I; Early Motherhood in Tanzania: Exploring the Education, Health and Employment Challenges of Dar es Salaam's Adolescent Mothers: Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Honours BA International Development Studies (Co-op) Specialist Presented to University of Toronto Scarborough

176 The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in Zanzibar, Mr Ali Khamis Ali Speaking at a meeting on 21 April 2021 to receive an evaluation report about a re-entry policy which allows female students to continue with studies after delivery see: <https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/news/zanzibar-pushes-for-girls-school-re-entry-after-giving-birth-3348796> accessed on 5th May 2021

177 HBS 2019/20

TABLE 20:**Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and above and Literate in any language**

Sex	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Both sexes									
Swahili	38.2	23.8	31.6	36.8	27.1	32.3	33.3	19.2	26.5
Swahili and English	37.3	66.4	50.6	39	65.1	51.1	47.6	75.4	60.9
Other language	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not able	24.4	9.7	17.7	23.9	7.7	16.3	18.9	5.3	12.4
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Individual	394,137	330,789	724,926	441,831	386,104	827,935	491,861	449,930	941,791
Male									
Swahili	41.1	23	32.8	40.6	27	34.4	35.7	18	27.4
Swahili and English	40.6	72.1	55.1	41.2	68.5	53.7	50.2	79.3	63.9
Other language	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not able	18.1	4.8	12	17.8	4.4	11.7	13.9	2.6	8.6
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Individual	185,878	157,185	343,063	214,545	181,726	396,271	239,714	213,030	452,744
Female									
Swahili	35.5	24.5	30.5	33.2	27.2	30.3	31.0	20.3	25.8
Swahili and English	34.2	61.3	46.5	36.9	62	48.8	45.2	71.9	58.1
Other language	0.2	0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not able	30.1	14.2	22.8	29.6	10.9	20.6	23.7	7.7	16
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Individual	185,878	157,185	343,063	227,286	204,378	431,664	252,147	236,900	489,047

Source: HBS (2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20)

3.11.5 Higher education attainment is low but increasing

Table 21 indicates that in 2019/2020, 2.8 percent of the population had a university education (2.6 percent of women and 3 percent of men). Although the figures are very low, they represent an increase from 2009/2010, when only 0.3 percent of men and 0.1 of women had a university education. Both men and women are equally likely to obtain other certificates (2.5 percent).

TABLE 21 :**Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Achieved by Sex**

Highest level of education achieved	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population 15+ years									
No Education	12.3	30.2	24.4	11.4	23.0	17.9	7.5	15.7	11.7
Pre-school	0.5	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Adult education only	1.4	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Primary 1 – 4	7.4	6.4	7.3	7.1	5.5	6.4	9.2	6.5	7.8
Primary 5 – 8	24.9	23.3	24.8	20.8	19.9	22.2	21.0	17.0	18.9
Form 1-4	48.0	36.8	38.8	52.5	47.0	47.8	52.7	52.2	52.5
Form 5 – 6	2.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
Training after primary	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Training after secondary	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
Training after form 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4
Diploma	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Other certificates	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Alternative education	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
University	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	3.0	2.6	2.8
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: HBS (2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20)

Note: There is a data gap of women/girls in STEM and ICT

3.11.6 Marital Status: Less educated women marry earlier

Marriage remains the cultural norm and there have not been any major changes in marital status distribution over the last ten years, as indicated in the 2014/2015 and 2019/20 HBS. In 2019/20, 55.6 percent of the population above 15 years were married (60.1 percent in rural areas versus 50.7 percent in urban areas). For women, the median age at marriage is lower for less educated women: for women aged 25-49, the median age at first marriage is 17.8 years for women with no education versus 23.6 years for women with at least secondary education. For men aged 30-49, the difference in the median age at first marriage between men with no education and men with at least secondary education is 4.6 years.¹⁷⁸ Both women and men in rural areas are more likely to marry earlier than their urban counterparts.¹⁷⁹ Figure 2 indicates that the proportion of the married male population is slightly higher (56.1 percent) compared to the female population (55.2 percent).¹⁸⁰

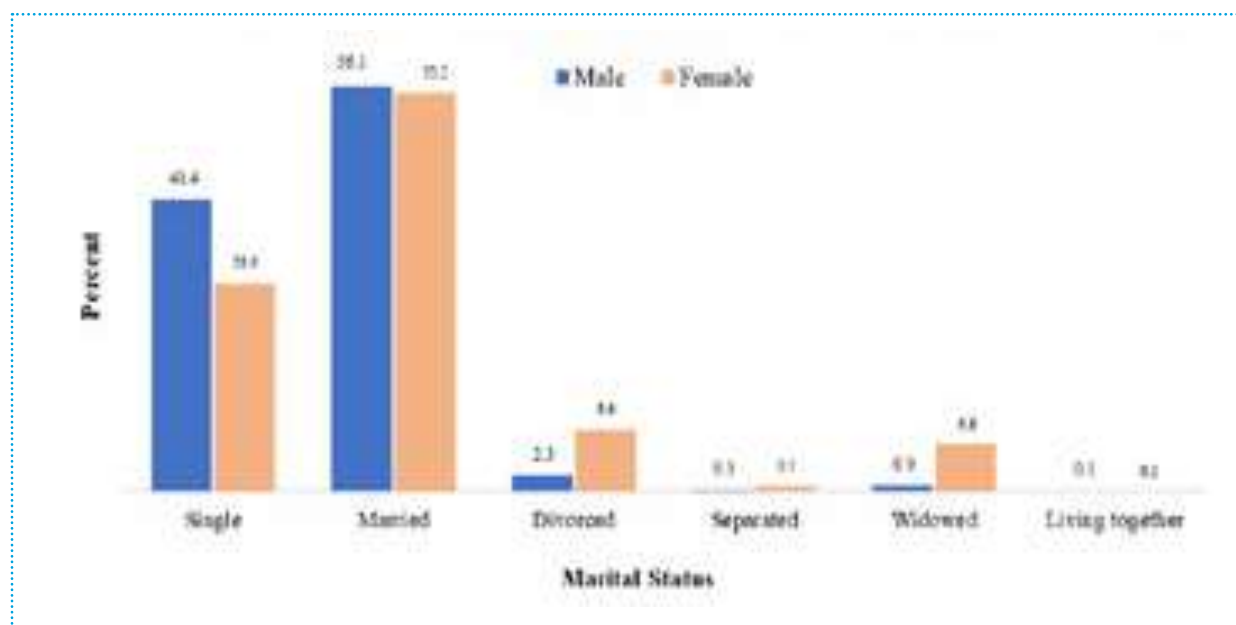
178 TDHS 2015/16

179 TDHS 2015/16

180 HBS 2019/20

FIGURE 2:

Percentage of population 15 years and above by marital status and sex



Source: HBS 2019/20

The average marriage life span among the rural population is between 10-15 years, while in urban areas, it is less than 10 years. Various studies have indicated an increasing rate of unilateral divorce and family abandonment in Zanzibar.¹⁸¹ Between 2012 and the first three months of 2016, 2,841 divorce cases were brought to the *Kadhis* Court at Mwanakwerekwe, while maintenance cases during the same period were 268.¹⁸² Women file most divorce cases.¹⁸³ Over 90 percent of cases filed involved matrimonial disputes ranging from divorce suits and claims for maintenance.

TVET training

The Zanzibar Vocational Education Training Policy of 2005 aspires to develop specific programmes that will be introduced from the early stages to counteract and eliminate the negative aspects of sex stereotyping. The Policy also aims to provide access to diverse learners, including out-of-school youths, women and under-skilled or under-prepared adults.¹⁸⁴

3.11.7 Education Infrastructure

Toilet facilities: All schools in Zanzibar have some toilet facility. Average pupil latrine ratios are low at the primary level, with 168 boys and 161 girls per toilet in 2015.¹⁸⁵ At the secondary level, on average, there were 62 boys and 72 girls per toilet.¹⁸⁶

181 2018 TAMWA, Report on the Analysis of Section 5 of the Kadhi's Court Act (No. 9, 2017) on prescriptions related to actual contribution to matrimonial assets

182 2018 TAMWA

183 Majamba p.11 and Stiles 2009

184 Programme 4: Technical & Vocational Education of the Zanzibar Education Plan 2018-2022

185 Zanzibar Education Plan 2018-2022

186 2020 UNICEF Report on the 2018 National School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assessment

The use of improved sanitation facilities was higher in urban schools (96.0 percent) than in rural areas (86.6 percent). On the other hand, 12.8 percent of schools in rural areas used unimproved toilet facilities compared to 3.9 percent of schools in urban areas.¹⁸⁷

Single-sex sanitation facilities: 58.3 percent of schools had usable toilets separated for boys and girls. 49.0 percent of schools had at least one usable toilet accessible to pupils with a physical disability or impaired vision.¹⁸⁸

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Facilities: School access to running water increased between 2004–2005 (85.8 percent) and 2014–2015 (90.5 percent), while access to improved sanitation increased from 37.7 percent in 2002 to 68.3 percent in 2012.¹⁸⁹ Given the multiple challenges that adolescent girls face concerning inadequate menstrual hygiene management services in schools, MHM is an important step toward safeguarding the dignity and bodily integrity of women and girls.

Accessibility of drinking water sources: All schools in Zanzibar (96.0 percent) obtained their drinking water from an improved source. Furthermore, 2.4 percent of schools in Zanzibar used unimproved sources of drinking water.¹⁹⁰ Although the water supply in schools is good, the flow is intermittent, compounded by poor quality and lack of chlorination.¹⁹¹

Inadequate WASH services in schools result in obstacles that mostly affect adolescent girls through puberty. For adolescent girls, the absence of privacy and dignity due to the lack of improved sanitation facilities negatively impacts health and safety, self-esteem, education and well-being.

3.12 GENDER AND HEALTH

3.12.1 General Health

Life expectancy is slightly higher for women: The life expectancy in Zanzibar is estimated at 65.2 years.¹⁹² Women and those in rural areas live longer (by 3.8 years and 1.9 years, respectively). There are also regional differences with the lowest life expectancy being 62.3 in Kusini Unguja and the highest in Kaskazini Unguja at 66.6 years.¹⁹³

Morbidity: In 2019/2020, 54.32 of the population aged 15–64 reported illness or injury in the past four weeks. Women are more likely to report illness or injury in the age group 15–64 but less likely in the other age groups (Figure 6).

187 2020 UNICEF National School WASH report

188 2020 UNICEF Report on the 2018 National School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assessment

189 National Census, 2012).

190 2020 UNICEF Report on the 2018 National School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assessment

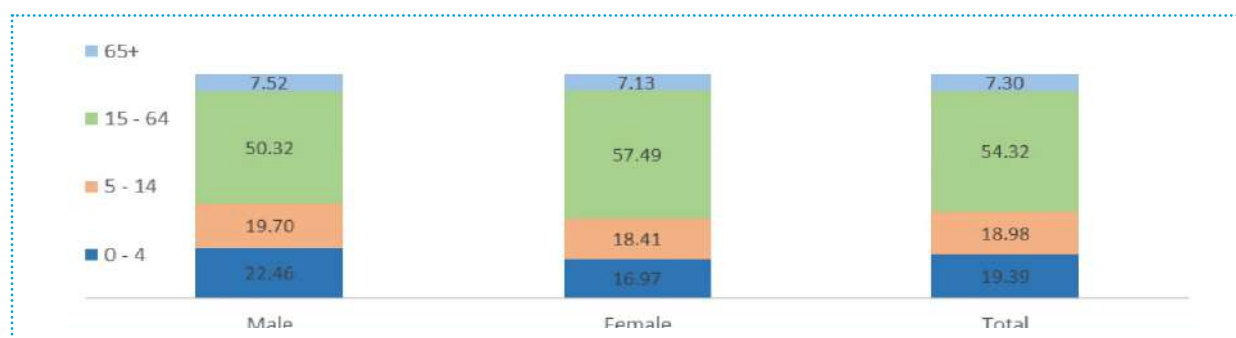
191 2020 UNICEF Report on the 2018 National School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assessment

192 TDHS 2015/16

193 2017 Mid Term Review of the Zanzibar Health sector Strategic Plan-III 2013/14–2018/19

FIGURE 6

Percentage of Individuals Reporting Illness or Injury in the Past Four weeks by sex



Source: 2019/2020 HBS

Over the years, the disease pattern has changed from communicable to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Zanzibar.¹⁹⁴ For instance, women are more likely to suffer from anaemia than men.¹⁹⁵ Furthermore, Table 22 shows that women are two times more likely to suffer from hypertension than men (16.7 percent versus 8.2 percent). In addition, women are slightly more likely than men to suffer from diabetes (1.5 percent versus 1.2 percent).

TABLE 22:

Percentage Distribution of Population Suffering from Hypertension and Diabetes

Area	Hypertension Population			Diabetes all Population		
	Sick	Not Sick	Population	Sick	Not Sick	Population
Rural	9.3	90.7	329,432	1.0	99	907,234
Urban	16.4	83.6	297,970	1.8	98.2	718,355
Sex						
Male	8.2	91.8	296,594	1.2	98.8	790,600
Female	16.7	83.3	330,808	1.5	98.5	834,989
Age groups						
00 - 04				0.4	99.6	246,060
05 - 09				0.2	99.8	234,087
10 - 14				0.1	99.9	203,652
15 - 19				0.2	99.8	176,366
20 - 24				0.0	100	138,023
25 - 29	4.1	95.9	114,134	0.6	99.4	114,134
30 - 34	6.4	93.6	95,535	0.8	99.2	95,535
35 - 39	5.3	94.7	79,110	1.1	98.9	79,110
40 - 44	10.7	89.3	74,358	1.6	98.4	74,358
45 - 49	13.8	86.2	66,721	2.2	97.8	66,721
50 - 54	14.1	85.9	55,781	4.6	95.4	55,781
55 - 59	20.7	79.3	53,962	9.3	90.7	53,962
60 - 64	27.9	72.1	33,521	8.1	91.9	33,521
65 - 69	29.5	70.5	17,689	8.7	91.3	17,689
70 - 74	35.0	65	19,001	11.0	89	19,001
75 - 79	44.9	55.1	7,804	5.1	94.9	7,804
80 - 84	41.3	58.7	6,132	7.5	92.5	6,132
85+	30.3	69.7	3,655	3.5	96.5	3,655
District						
Kaskazini A	7.4	92.6	53,128	0.7	99.3	127,131
Kaskazini B	5.0	95	40,062	1.0	99	100,186
Kati	8.2	91.8	36,209	1.2	98.8	89,322
Kusini	15.9	84.1	20,324	1.8	98.2	46,913
Mjini	16.7	83.3	120,932	2.5	97.5	272,363
Magharibi A	14.7	85.3	74,905	1.1	98.9	194,678
Magharibi B	13.8	86.2	101,600	1.3	98.7	250,427
Wete	14.4	85.6	50,032	1.4	98.6	143,584
Micheweni	7.9	92.1	44,151	1.0	99	139,132
Chake Chake	18.4	81.6	44,672	1.1	98.9	131,000
Mkoani	7.9	92.1	41,387	0.6	99.4	130,853
Zanzibar	12.7	87.3	627,402	1.3	98.7	1,625,589

Source: 2019/20 HBS

194 HBS2019/20
195 TDHS 2015/16

Cervical cancer awareness and testing

Awareness of cervical cancer was higher in the urban areas than the rural areas, and among women aged 25-29 years (17.1 percent),¹⁹⁶ followed by those aged 20-24 years (16.5 percent) and those aged 30-34 years (15.3 percent). Testing for cervical cancer was higher among women in urban areas (11 percent) than those in rural areas (5.9 percent), and overall testing increases with age.¹⁹⁷ At the district level, Mkoani had the highest proportion of women being tested for cervical cancer (19.1 percent), followed by Mjini, Kusini, Magharibi A, and Magharibi B districts with about 11 percent each.¹⁹⁸

Malnutrition and obesity: In 2015/2016, 13.8 percent of children under five were underweight.¹⁹⁹ According to the TDHS 2015/16, 38.9 percent of women of reproductive age were overweight and obese, which is as high as 47 percent in the highest wealth quintile. Rural areas are more affected by undernutrition, while urban areas are more affected by obesity.²⁰⁰

3.12.2 Maternal and Child Health:

Child mortality: There has been a decline in under-five mortality from 73 per 1000 live births in 2010 to 56 per 1000 live births in 2015/16.²⁰¹ Similarly, the infant mortality rate decreased from 54 per 1,000 live births in 2010 to 45 per 1,000 live births in 2015/16. The neonatal mortality rate remained almost constant and high at 28 per 1000 live births in 2015/16.²⁰²

Child health: The proportion of fully immunized children increased slightly from 77 percent in 2010 to 81 percent in 2015/16. Remarkable zonal inequalities have been observed with the proportion of fully immunized children increasing from 84 percent in 2013 to 88 percent in 2015 in Unguja zone and declining from 84 percent in 2013 to 75 percent in 2015 in Pemba zone.²⁰³

Maternal mortality²⁰⁴: Both the 2012 Population Census and the TDHS surveys suggest a high maternal mortality ratio in Zanzibar.²⁰⁵ Institutional maternal mortality has decreased from 310 per 100,000 live births in 2013 to 237 per 100,000 live births in 2015/16.²⁰⁶ There were marked differences in maternal mortality ratio across regions in Zanzibar, ranging from the highest of 475 deaths per 100,000 live births in Kaskazini Unguja region to the lowest of 241 deaths per 100,000 live births in Kusini Unguja region.²⁰⁷

The majority of maternal deaths in Zanzibar occur during childbirth and the immediate postpartum period. The major direct causes of maternal mortality include haemorrhage, pregnancy-induced

196 HBS 2019/20

197 HBS 2019/20

198 HBS 2019/20

199 TDHS 2015/16

200 MTR Review 2017

201 2017 MTR Report

202 2017 Mid Term Review of the Health Sector in Zanzibar

203 2017 Mid Term Review of the Health Sector in Zanzibar

204 Population level data on maternal mortality in Zanzibar is available only from the 2012 housing and population census; at 307/100,000 live births. TDHS data; combined for both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar for United Republic of Tanzania suggests a high ratio (454 in 2010 TDHS and 556 in 2015/16 TDHS) in the region.

205 2015/16 TDHS

206 2017 Mid Term Review of the Health Sector in Zanzibar

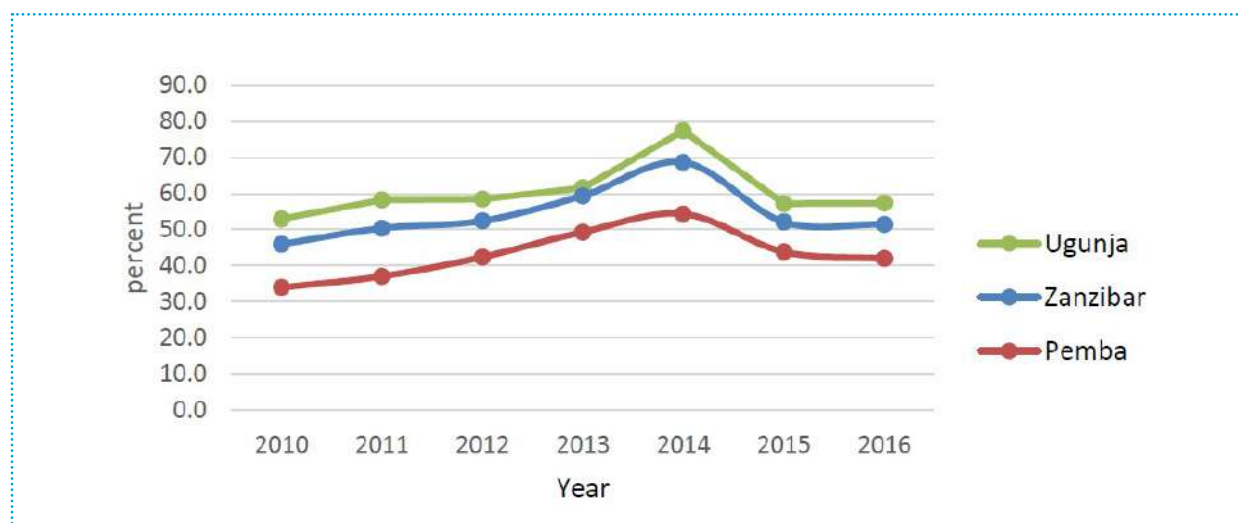
207 2017 Mid Term Review of the Health Sector in Zanzibar

hypertension, obstructed labour, infection, and unsafe abortion.²⁰⁸ Maternal mortality, preventable, is due to the shortcomings of maternal healthcare systems in many low- and middle-income countries.²⁰⁹

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has tackled preventable maternal mortality as articulated in its National Vision and regional and global development agendas, including the Five-Year Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA III). Yet, progress still falls short of a world where every childbirth is safe.²¹⁰

The share of women delivering in health facilities increased from 49 percent in 2010 to 64 percent in 2015/2016, and skilled deliveries increased from 54 percent in 2010 to 69 percent in 2015/2016. However, these figures are still relatively low and may explain Zanzibar’s high maternal mortality rates.²¹¹ Similarly, Figure 7 indicates that the proportion of pregnant women delivered in health facilities declined from 59.4 percent in 2013 to 51.5 percent in 2016.²¹² There were also wide inequalities in institutional deliveries and skilled birth attendance by regions, urban-rural location, education level, and wealth status.²¹³ For instance, in the 2015/16 TDHS survey, the absolute urban-rural difference was up to 32 percent for skilled birth attendance and 30 percent for institutional deliveries. In the 2010 and 2015/2016 TDHS surveys, the rates of institutional deliveries and skilled birth attendance were higher for women who were more educated and wealthier.²¹⁴

FIGURE 7:
Trends in rates of institutional deliveries by zone.



Source: 2017 Mid-Term Review of the Health Sector in Zanzibar

All pregnant women in Zanzibar make at least one antenatal visit during pregnancy: 99.4 percent in 2010 and 99.7 percent in 2015/2016, but only half (49 percent in 2010 and 53 percent in 2015/2016) make

208 2017 Mid Term Review of the Health Sector in Zanzibar

209 Herklots T, van Acht L, Meguid T, Franx A, Jacod B (2017) Severe maternal morbidity in Zanzibar’s referral hospital: Measuring the impact of in-hospital care. PLoS ONE 12(8): e0181470. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0181470> Accessed on 3rd May 2021

210 2017 Mid Term Review of the Health Sector in Zanzibar

211 2017 Mid Term Review of the Health Sector in Zanzibar

212 Ibid

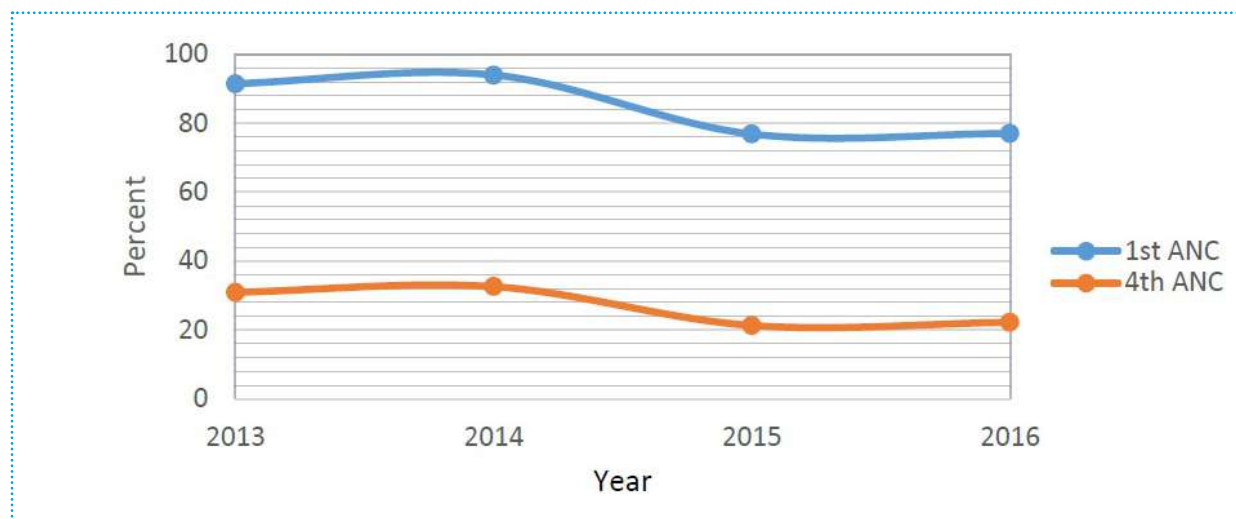
213 Ibid

214 2017 Mid Term Review of the Health Sector in Zanzibar

at least four ANC visits.²¹⁵ The proportion of pregnant women attending their first ANC visit declined from 91.5 percent in 2013 to 77 percent in 2016, as indicated in Figure 8. Inadequate human resources to provide services, the poor quality of care, the frequent lack of supplies, and informal financial requirements have been identified as reasons behind this decline.²¹⁶

FIGURE 8:

Trends in the proportion of pregnant women that made one and four ANC visits



Source MTR 2017

3.12.3 Reproductive health

Zanzibar's high fertility rate (a total fertility rate of 5.1 children per woman has also likely contributed to a persistently high maternal mortality ratio.²¹⁷ Similarly, 50 percent of the female population is in their reproductive years (15-49 years old), and 22 percent of these women are adolescents (Table 23). Only 14 percent of married women are inclined to use modern contraceptives, with the highest percentage in Unguja (16 percent), and the lowest in Pemba (9 percent).²¹⁸

215 2017 Mid Term Review of the Health Sector in Zanzibar

216 2017 Mid Term Review of the Health Sector in Zanzibar

217 The Zanzibar Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2018 – 2022 pg. 2

218 2015-16 TDHS pg. 132-133

TABLE 23**Distribution of the female population by age group and residence**

Age Group	Total	Rural	Urban
Total female population, 0-80+	672,892	356,245	316,647
10 – 14 years	83,269	44,678	38,591
15 – 19 years	74,541	38,158	36,383
20 – 24 years	67,737	32,510	35,227
25 – 29 years	54,707	26,325	28,382
30 – 34 years	44,238	21,218	23,020
35 – 39 years	38,619	19,462	19,157
40 – 44 years	30,765	16,198	14,567
45 – 49 years	28,400	15,136	13,264
Total, 15-49 years	339,007	169,007	170,000
Percent of total females, WRA	50%	47%	54%
Percent of WRA, Adolescent 15-19 years	22%	23%	21%
Percent of WRA, Youth 15-24 years	42%	42%	42%
Percent of WRA, Young 10-24 years	47%	49%	44%

The Zanzibar Gender Policy 2016 provides a mandate on involving women in peace-keeping endeavors at all levels.

Source: The Zanzibar Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2018 – 2022

HIV/AIDS and TB: In 2016–2017, HIV prevalence in the general population of Zanzibar was less than 1 percent. However, there is a high prevalence among key populations (KPs),²¹⁹ namely sex workers (SWs), people who inject drugs (PWID), and men who have sex with men (MSM). It is estimated that 6,393 residents of Zanzibar currently are living with HIV. Amongst them, 5,146 (80 percent) are people in the age group 15–49 years and 551 (8.8 percent) are children below age 15.²²⁰

3.13 Gender, Peace and Security

The Zanzibar Gender Policy 2016 provides a mandate on involving women in peace-keeping endeavors at all levels. The importance of enhancing the capacity of women and men, boys and girls in conflict prevention and management, including peace support operations, has been underscored in the policy. To implement this policy, a Zanzibar Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit has been developed containing the following actions:²²¹

- Commissioning a study to document the involvement of women in various peacekeeping and conflict resolution activities in the community and workplaces.
- Identifying appropriate strategies that promote the involvement of women in disputed resolutions.
- Advocating for engendering dispute resolution committees at various levels.
- Promoting socio-cultural changes aimed at transforming unequal power and gender relations between women, men, girls, and boys in communities.
- Sensitizing communities at all levels on the importance of keeping peace in communities.
- Developing capacity-building programs for women and men, boys and girls on conflict prevention and management.
- Promoting effective socialization programs for cultural transformation towards gender equity and equality.

219 Zanzibar Health Sector HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan, 2017–2022 (ZHSHP III)

220 Ibid

221 RGoZ Beijing +25 Implementation Report 2019



4. LINKAGE BETWEEN GEWE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

GEWE is essential for human development. Apart from the normative considerations of excluding more than 50 percent of Zanzibar's population from its development, existing studies show that gender inequality has a huge economic cost. The lack of opportunities for girls and women entails high economic costs for them, their households, and countries. Achieving gender equality would dramatically benefit women and girls' welfare and agency. This, in turn, would benefit their households and communities and help countries reach their full development potential. It would reduce fertility in countries with high population growth and under-five mortality and stunting, thereby ushering the demographic transition and the associated benefits from the demographic dividend. Gender equality also has a spill over effect on child health and well-being. Research on developing countries shows that compared to income or assets in the hands of men, income or assets in the hands of women are associated with larger improvements in child health and larger expenditure shares of household nutrients, health, and housing.²²² In turn, children who are better nourished and more educated are likely to be adults that are more productive.

The World Bank estimates that, on a per capita basis, gender inequality in earnings could lead to losses in wealth of \$23,620 per person globally. Globally, among 141 countries, the loss in human capital wealth due to gender inequality is estimated at \$160.2 trillion if we assume that women would earn as much as men. This is about twice the value of GDP globally. Said differently, human capital wealth could increase by 21.7 percent globally and total wealth by 14.0 percent with gender equality in earnings.²²³

Similarly, educational attainment for girls is associated with positive outcomes in six domains of interest: (1) earnings and standards of living; (2) child marriage and early childbearing; (3) fertility and population growth; (4) health, nutrition, and well-being; (5) agency and decision-making; and (6) social

222 Duflo (2012).

223 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/gender/publication/unrealized-potential-the-high-cost-of-gender-inequality-in-earnings>.

capital and institutions. Lower earnings for women in adulthood due to low educational attainment lead to losses in human capital wealth, defined as the present value of the future earnings of the labour force. The loss in human capital wealth incurred today because many adult women did not benefit in their youth from universal secondary education (defined as 12 years of schooling) is estimated to range between US\$ 15 trillion to US\$ 30 trillion globally. The gains in human capital per capita that could result from lower population growth with universal secondary education could be initially smaller than those estimated for women's earnings, at more than US\$ 3 trillion in the first year after achieving universal secondary education. These gains could, however, cumulate over time, rivalling within a decade the losses from women's lower earnings due to low levels of educational attainment.²²⁴

224 <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29956/HighCostOfNotEducatingGirls.pdf?sequence=6&isAllowed=y>.



5. CLOSING THE GENDER GAPS

There are several policies that can be adopted to close the gender gaps identified in this gender profile.

- **Health:** Reducing maternal mortality can be done by improving access to basic prenatal and postnatal care and emergency obstetric services by skilled birth attendants throughout Zanzibar and undertaking audits analysing the reasons for each maternal mortality case. In addition, encouraging contraceptive use can help prevent unwanted pregnancies and reduce the high birth rate. For instance, introducing sexual education in schools and cooperating with NGOs could be implemented. To reduce infant mortality (for both boys and girls), it is important to improve neonatal care and monitor children under 5. Pre-conception care by qualified medical personnel should also be encouraged. Gender-disaggregated data on COVID-19 should be collected.
- **Education:** Increasing women's literacy (particularly in rural areas) and tackling gender segregation in fields of study should feature high on the policy agenda, and action should be taken early in the educational cycle. There is evidence that the falling gender gap in educational attainment does not appear to reduce employment segregation. Instead, employment segregation is related to educational choices and streaming, especially in secondary schools, when adolescent girls sort into lower-paying fields.²²⁵ Effective policies include working with teachers and parents to shatter gender biases, mentoring programs, female role models, and interventions that provide information about average wages in different jobs and industries. Specific attention should be paid to the strong gender gaps in TVET by providing female role models and encouraging networking, mentorship, and apprenticeships targeted specifically at women.
- **Labour markets and entrepreneurship:** Policies that encourage a work-life balance and the sharing of unpaid and care work between men and women can increase the participation of women in the labour market. Similarly, providing free or subsidized childcare (either at the government or private sector levels) can reduce the hurdles of women entering and staying in the labour market. In addition,

shared parental leave can change pre-conceptions about the gender division of labor in caregiving and increase marital stability. Reforming human resource practices is also important, particularly in the private sector. For example, there are online tools to check for gender biased language in job ads (<http://gender-decoder.katmatfield.com/>) that employersemployers can use can use. Similarly, offering more flexible working hours and enhanced maternity and paternity leave can also be helpful. More data should be collected to understand whether Zanzibar’s female entrepreneurs are driven by opportunity or necessity and why. Providing training and mentoring programs for would-be and existing female entrepreneurs could encourage women to cater to previously unexplored markets dominated by women and children. Financing targeted specifically at female entrepreneurs should also be explored, particularly given the existing gender gaps in access to finance.

- **Access to productive assets:** Policies that lower the existing gender gaps in access to finance, borrowing, and access to the internet should be implemented. For instance, credit and debit cards targeted specifically at women can be introduced by commercial banks. Similarly, financing and borrowing products designed for women can be developed. For example, the African Development Bank’s (AfDB) We-Fi program Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA) seeks to improve the access of women SMEs (WSMEs) to finance across the African continent and overcome institutional challenges constraining women’s access to finance. In particular, the program offers innovative and tailored financial products, including a credit enhancement instrument, specialized capacity building training for financial institutions and WSMEs, and targeted initiatives to transform the business-enabling environment for WSMEs.
- **GBV:** Better application of national, regional and international protocols addressing GBV should be sought. In addition, better support for victims should be implemented, and campaigns shattering pro-violence attitudes should be conducted. Appropriate policies should include the provision of high-quality psychological support for victims, quicker resolution of court cases, better cooperation with NGOs, and the building appropriate shelters. More attention should also be paid to discussing GBV in the media and by politicians. Training journalists and law enforcement officers on the different aspects and nuances of GBV can also be beneficial, and the Violence against Women and Girls Resource Guide (<http://www.vawgresourceguide.org/>), which has specific sector briefs is one resource that can be used and adapted for the Zanzibar context. Engaging faith-based organizations and religious authorities is also important.
- **Women’s representation in politics and decision-making:** Establishing gender quotas for ministers, carrying out periodic gender assessments of government policies and research on salient gender issues, and facilitating networking with organizations and institutions in Zanzibar are promising policy options in this area.
- **Tackling patriarchal gender norms:** In Uganda, the Gender Roles, Equality, and Transformations (GREAT) program (implemented between 2010 and 2019) included a radio drama discussing gender equality issues, resulting in increased gender equitable values among participants. Such educational entertainment (“edutainment”) programs and emphasize that they can be particularly effective at changing gender norms when combined with classroom discussions at the school level.
- **Addressing the gender data gap:** Effective policies cannot be designed without relying on robust gender-disaggregated data. This profile identifies several areas where gender-disaggregated data in Zanzibar is scarce - including gender and climate change, gender and infrastructure, and gender and COVID-19.



6. OTHER PRINCIPLE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN ZANZIBAR

DPG: Belgium (Embassy and BTC), Canada (CIDA), Denmark, European Delegation, Finland, France, Germany (GIZ, Embassy and KfW), Ireland (DCI), Italy, Japan (Embassy and JICA), Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden (SIDA), Switzerland (SDC), UK (DFID/FCO), US (USAID), UN (UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, ILO, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNAIDS, UNCDF, WFP, UNHCR, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UN-Habitat, IFAD, AfDB, IMF, and World Bank.

INGOs - Oxfam, Save the Children, PACT, Pathfinder, FHI, Action Aid; local NGOs



7. POTENTIAL FOR ACTION AND PRIORITY AREAS

The detailed analysis of this gender profile for Zanzibar identifies the following priority action areas for addressing existing gender disparities:

1. Inadequate or inconsistent application of national, regional, and international treaties on GEWE in Zanzibar;
2. Inadequate capacity and resources for promoting GEWE through Zanzibar's National Women Machinery;
3. Lack of gender-disaggregated data in key GEWE areas, such as COVID-19, women and climate change, women, and infrastructure, and GBV;
4. High fertility rates and limited uptake of family planning;
5. Conservative gender attitudes;
6. Underrepresentation of women in political and leadership positions;
7. Underrepresentation of women in the labor market, in the formal sector, in certain industries, and in high-paying jobs;
8. Low access to financial resources (e.g., bank accounts) among women;
9. High maternal and neonatal mortality, along with limited antenatal care and higher rates of anemia, diabetes, and hypertension among women
10. High rates of GBV (particularly in childhood), bolstered by gender norms in favor of violence and few victims seeking assistance.
11. Lack of gender-friendly infrastructure (such as toilets and menstrual hygiene utilities) in schools



8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This gender profile has analysed the state of gender equality in Zanzibar, focusing on areas ranging from gender and poverty, to gender, peace and security. It has also elaborated on how GEWE underpins human development in Zanzibar, and why gender inequality is essential for its economic, social and political development, both in the short and long term. The profile has also identified a range of policies for closing the gender gaps in Zanzibar and priority areas on which policies and programs designed by AfDB, UN Women, other development partners and Zanzibar's government can be focused. The information presented in this gender profile will be used to guide and support the efforts of the African Development Bank, UN Women, and Zanzibar's government to promote gender equality and inclusive and sustainable development in Zanzibar.

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