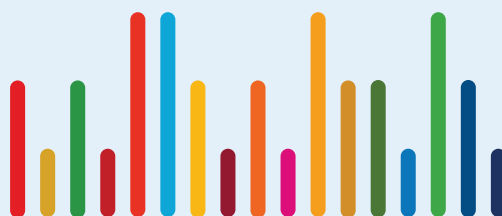
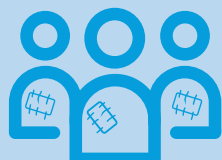


1 POVERTY & HUNGER



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



30.4%
The national basic needs poverty level



10.8%
The national incidence of food poverty in 2014/2015.



Women living in rural areas are **twice more likely to be basic needs poor** than their urban counterparts



The proportion of food poverty in rural areas was found to be **triple** that in urban areas



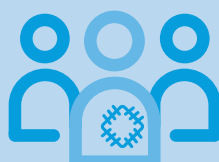
15.7%



4.5%



Women between **30-49** years old are likely to be **basic needs poor**



About **1** in every **3** women was poor at the age of 50



Women younger than **30** years of age

and those **above 50**

are more likely to be **basic need poor**



80,000 women experienced hunger in Zanzibar

in relation to food poverty in 2014/15 with general poverty among both sexes varying greatly between districts

Wete, Micheweni, Chake Chake and Mkoani were found to have exceptionally high poverty levels and Magharibi District had the lowest poverty levels (below 15 percent).

It was also observed that **women stand a higher chance of suffering from hunger during their reproductive ages** (30-49 years) than men while children of either sex are most likely to be food poor than other age groups.



2 HEALTH

The status of gender priority indicators namely maternal mortality, reproductive and child health, HIV, and adolescent fertility.



1/500

women died due to childbirth in 2017



2/3

women delivered with skilled health professionals



45%
decrease

in maternal mortality rate (MMR) from 2016 to 2017



9.7%
increase

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

The study also found regional disparities in the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled personnel.

68.8%
of births in Zanzibar attended by skilled health personnel

77.5%
Unguja

54.1%
Pemba

51.5%
Kaskazini Pemba

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

it is expected that with some additional effort and commitment, Zanzibar may reach the global target on reducing MMR to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030

The findings suggest a low level of satisfaction with modern methods of family planning with remarkable variations among regions.



Levels of satisfaction

47.2%
Kusini Unguja

15.5%
Kusini Pemba



National HIV prevalence rate is relatively low

HIV infection rate

0.8%
Women



0.0%
Men

Adolescent birth rates displayed a similar pattern of regional disparities

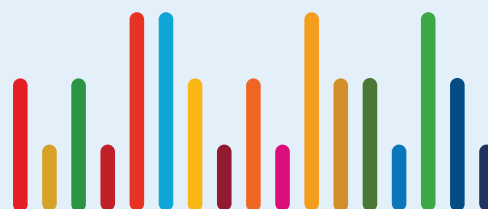


Adolescent birth rates in Kaskazini Unguja region

33.3% higher than the national average.

3 DECENT WORK

High levels of unemployment are a problem in Africa. Zanzibar, part of the United Tanzania, is no exception. The study examined this theme from the perspective of employment, child labor, unemployment, and labor rights.



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



22.9%
unemployment
rate for women

14.3%

Overall
unemployment
rate in 2014



7.5%

Unemployment rate
in rural areas



23.3%

Unemployment rate
in urban areas



83.6%

unemployment rate increase
for men aged 20-24 years

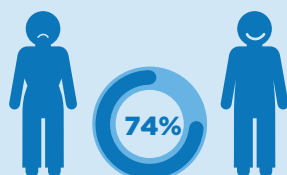
8%
2006



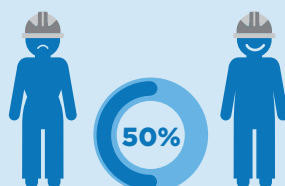
14.7%
2014



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



Women earn **74%** of the
wages earned by men



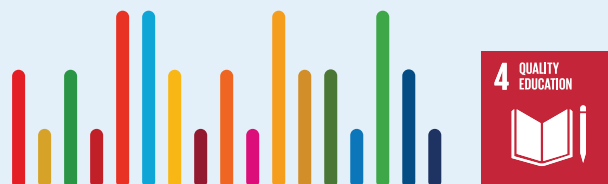
The highest wage gap between
men and women was found in
plant and machine operators,



while the lowest (9%) was
found in the defense forces



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



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

The study found that in 2018, only **half of girls aged less than six years** were enrolled in **pre-primary education**. **Half of women aged 18-35 years** were enrolled in **formal education**.



64%

of children younger than five years were developmentally on track in learning



more girls **65.9%** likely to be on track than boys **62.2%**

The percentage of under-fives who were developmentally on track increased

57.7%
2016



64%
2018

The percentage of girls increased

54.5%
2017



65.9%
2018

The percentage of boys increased

52.6%
2017



62.2%
2018



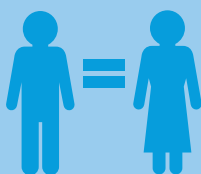
90%

primary schools have access to single sex sanitation facilities

1 in 4



secondary schools does not have separate sanitation facilities for girls, according to 2018 data.



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

The proportion of adult women in non-formal education was higher

>80%



than that of men

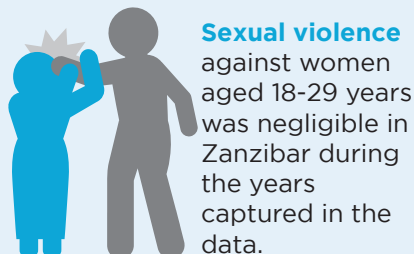
<20%

over the period 2016 -2018.



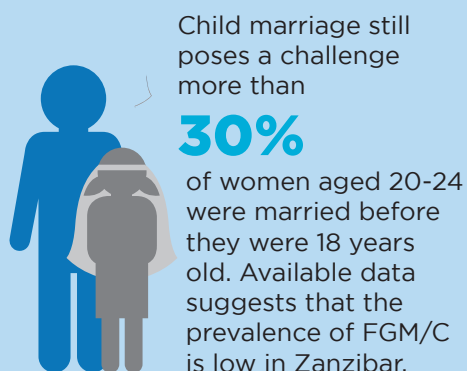
5 GENDER EQUALITY

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



3.8% Sexual violence more likely to be experienced in Kaskazini Unguja than in other regions.

Young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence were more likely to reside in rural areas, especially in the Kusini Region



The study found that in 2015/16



>25% increase

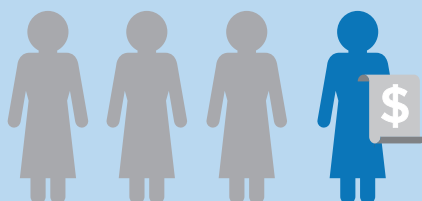
in the number of women representatives in political seats and managerial positions, which shows the commitment of RGoZ to implement the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA).



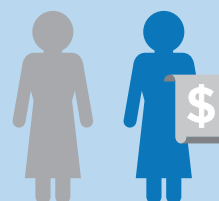
In 2018, women held 36 per cent of House of Representative seats.



One out of every four managerial positions in the public sector.



One in every four women held secured rights over property.

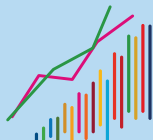


Two women held secured rights over agricultural land individually or



6 KEY MESSAGES AND THE COVID-19 CONTEXT

1



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

2



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

3

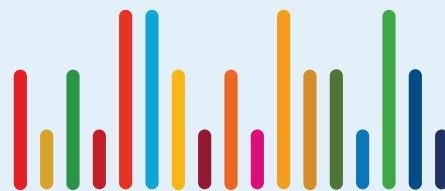


Deliberate steps need to be taken from a policy, planning and resource allocation perspective to bridge the the gender gap in identified areas, particularly in the current COVID-19 context.





RECOMMENDATIONS



1



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

2



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

3



More frequent production of quality gender statistics to assess poverty and hunger.

4



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

