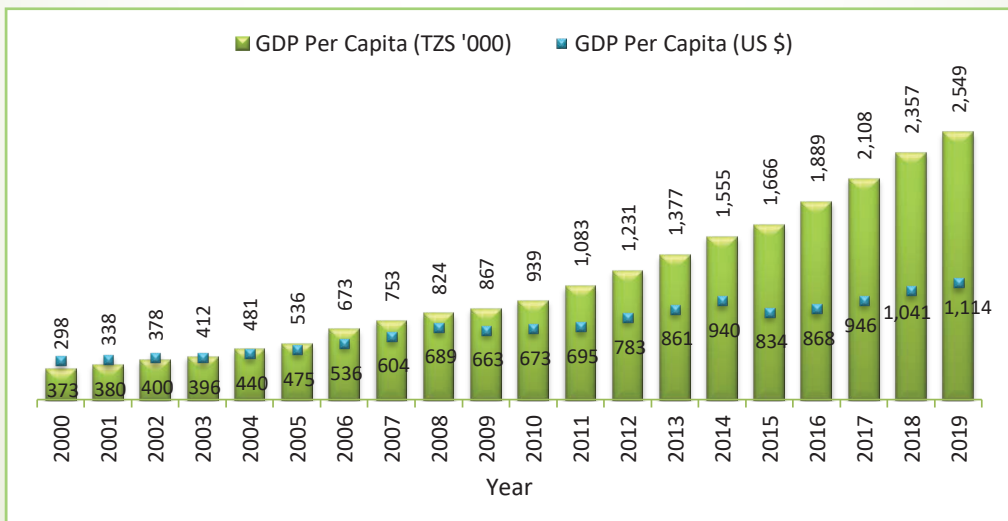




ZANZIBAR PLANNING COMMISSION

EVALUATION OF ZANZIBAR VISION 2020



September, 2020

FIRST PUBLISHED IN MARCH 2020

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
CCM	Chama cha Mapinduzi
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CUF	Civil United Front
CPS	Corporate Property Solution Limited
EPZ	Export Processing Zones
FEZ	Free Economic Zones
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IATA	International Air Transport Association
JICA	Japan International Corporation Agency
KMKM	Kikosi Maalum cha Kuzuia Magendo
LMIC	Lower Middle-Income Country
MKUZA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Zanzibar
PHCUs	Primary Health Care Units
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Cooperation Societies
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOS	Societas Socialis
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Funds
TB	Tuberculosis
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
US\$	United States Dollar
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WHO	World Health Organization
ZAFICO	Zanzibar Fishing Company
ZDV 2050	Zanzibar Development Vision 2050
ZPC	Zanzibar Planning Commission
ZPRA	Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority
ZSSF	Zanzibar Social Security Fund
ZURA	Zanzibar Utility Regulatory Authority
ZUSP	Zanzibar Urban Services Project
ZV 2020	Zanzibar Vision 2020

PREFACE

Zanzibar Vision 2020 was settled in 2000 as a long-term national development plan to guide Zanzibar's overall development agenda from 2000-2020. The Vision provides a comprehensive picture of what the Islands could look like in 2020. Its main aspiration was to lift Zanzibar economically and socially to reach Middle-Income Country Status by the end of 2020.

The core objective of the vision 2020 was to influence changes, coordinate and direct people and the nation's strategic thinking and direct resources towards strategic interventions that will enable Zanzibar to attain its development goals, and be able to compete in the growing and competitive world economy.

More specifically, the Zanzibar Vision 2020 envisaged that by 2020 Zanzibar should have a society that is 'developing strong, diversified, resilient and competitive agriculture, industry, tourism and other productive socio-economic sectors to cope with the challenges of a changing global market place and technological developments in the world economy; modernizing production and delivery systems of goods and services to meet the basic needs in the society and attain international competitiveness in leading sectors; and attaining a higher degree of foreign direct investments that will inject sound capital, create full employment and attain a positive balance of trade in the export market.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is currently in the process of developing a new Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 after the completion of implementation period for the Vision 2020. Thus, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar conducted evaluation of the implementation of Zanzibar Vision 2020 to address the key lessons learned, best practices observed, identify areas that lagged and emerging issues that will inform the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050.

The publication of Zanzibar Vision 2020 Evaluation Report is an important milestone for the Zanzibar Planning Commission and for the RGoZ in general. On behalf of the Zanzibar Planning Commission therefore, I urge all stakeholders who implemented Vision 2020 and other supporting documents, as well as our Development Partners to support and ensure that, this evaluation report becomes a useful guiding tool in providing inputs for the development of the new Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 and other coming planning and development strategies.



Hon. Ambassador Mohamed Ramia Abdiwawa,
Minister of Finance and Planning,
Zanzibar.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Zanzibar Planning Commission is acknowledging the fact that, this Evaluation Report is a result of an intensive desk work and consultations with several stakeholders. They include, the Directors for Planning, Policy, and Research from different ministries, Officers' in Charge in Pemba, Senior Officers from local government authorities, Regional Administrative Secretaries, Senior Officials from Government Corporations, Agencies and Authorities both from RGoZ and URT and other selected public and private institutions.

Special thanks should go to the Vision 2020 Evaluation Committee Members who guided the evaluation process from the beginning to end. The Committee comprised of Chairman, Mr Mwita Mgeni Mwita, Executive Secretary to the Zanzibar Planning Commission; other members include: Mr Juma Hassan Reli, Principal Secretary Ministry of Trade and Industry; Mr. Omar Hassan Omar, Principal Secretary Ministry of Youth, Culture, Arts and Sports; Mr Ali Halil Mirza, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Land, Housing, Water and Energy; Ms Maryam Juma Abdallah, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fishing; Dr. Zakia Mohamed Abubakar, Vice Chancellor, State University of Zanzibar, Mr Mohamed Hafidh Rajab, Former Chief Government Statistician and Dr. Muhajir Ali Haji, Former Director of Survey and Mapping.

Zanzibar Planning Commission wishes to express its sincere gratitude to the Management of the Monitoring and Evaluation Department at Zanzibar Planning Commission for all the support. Specifically, ZPC expresses its sincere appreciation to: Ms. Mashavu Khamis Omar, the Commissioner of the Department of Monitoring and Evaluation of the Zanzibar Planning Commission for the decisive role she played since the conception of this assignment to the end. The Executive Secretary at ZPC feels privileged for the confidence, patience and perseverance in this assignment. The ZPC further extends its sincere appreciation to other members who participated in undertaking this assignment including, Dr Said Seif Mzee, Managing Director of the Zanzibar State Trading Corporation - Chairman of the Technical Committee of Evaluation of Vision 2020; Dr Masoud Rashid Mohamed, Senior lecturer at Zanzibar University – Consultant; Mr. Salhina Mwita Ameir, Deputy Principal Secretary at the Ministry of Land, Housing, Energy and Water – Member; Mr. Sheha Idrissa Hamdan, Director of Planning, Policy and Research at the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fishing – Member; Ms. Mhaza Gharib Juma, Director of Planning, Policy and Research at the Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children – Member; Mr. Kimwaga Muhiddin Ali, SDGs Coordination Specialist and M&E Advisor from UNDP – Member; Ms. Jamila

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With much respect, Zanzibar Planning Commission would also wish to express its heartfelt appreciation for the contribution and cooperation received particularly from all members of Technical Committee and chair persons of all working groups created during the work sessions for their cooperation, support and information they collected that without them this report could not be produced. Furthermore, Zanzibar Planning Commission is deeply acknowledging the UN Agencies specifically the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their technical and financial assistance during the evaluation process.



(Mwita Mgeni Mwita)
Executive Secretary,
Zanzibar Planning Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction:

The Zanzibar Vision 2020 outlines broad long-term goals, perspectives and aspirations for Zanzibar. It describes the kind of Zanzibar that it was envisaged to be by the year 2020. The core objective of the vision is to influence changes, coordinate and direct people and the nation's strategic thinking and direct resources towards those strategic interventions that will enable Zanzibar to attain its development goals and be able to compete in the growing and competitive world economy. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is currently in the process of preparing a new Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 after the completion of implementation period for the Vision 2020. Evaluation of the implementation of Vision 2020 is needed to address achievements and challenges observed during the 20 years of Vision's implementation. Also, the evaluation is aimed at identifying emerged issues during the implementation of Vision 2020 as well as overlooked issues so that they can be well captured and addressed in the forthcoming Vision. This report presents the findings of the said evaluation thereby providing the inputs for the development of the new development vision for Zanzibar.

Methodology:

Methodology used in undertaking the evaluation of the Zanzibar Vision 2020 is a descriptive type in which both qualitative and quantitative approaches applied. It employed extensive desk review as well as putting focus on stakeholders' knowledge about the vision; interventions done during the implementation of the vision; and other efforts made by the Government in the implement the vision and whether Zanzibar has been able to achieve its aspirations. It also focused on the contribution of key sectors to the achievement of the vision and identification of new issues emerged during the 20 years of implementation of the Vision 2020.

Findings and Discussion:

It has been found that despite of some shortcomings related to the way the document of the Vision was prepared, the Vision contained valid and relevant statements of direction and key issues for development of Zanzibar.

Zanzibar has made significant improvement in reducing poverty and improving the livelihood of its people, however, poverty in some districts is still a major problem that requires relentless efforts and needs to be addressed more seriously in the forthcoming Zanzibar Development Vision 2050. Based on 2019/20 Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, Zanzibar has managed to reduce

the proportion of people living below food poverty to 9.3 per cent in 2019/20 from 13.2 per cent in 2004/05, while poverty in rural areas decreased to 12.7 percent from 16.0 percent in 2004/05.

Over the past twenty years, the economy has been growing at the annual rate of not less than four per cent (the minimum growth was 4.3 per cent recorded in 2008 and 2010). However, Zanzibar has been recorded growth rate of 7.0 in 2019, which is still lower than the targeted rate of 9 per cent to 10 per cent as deemed necessary to eradicate abject poverty. Per capita GDP is a major indicator to measure Vision's target of reaching Low Middle-Income Country (LMIC) status. Based on a 2019 Zanzibar Statistical Abstract Report, encouraging developments have been noted during implementation of Vision 2020 with per capita income rose to USD 1,114 in 2019 from USD 298 in 2000, Zanzibar crossed the LMIC threshold of per capita income of USD 1,036.

Tourism sector was found to be major contributor of Zanzibar economic growth, the correlation between GDP and number of tourist arrival was 0.9, this shows that there is a high relationship between economic growth and tourism growth in Zanzibar.

The number of fish catches has been increasing over years from 20,343 tons in 2002 to 36,728 tons in 2019, and the value of fish catches has grown up from TZS 616 per kilogramme in 2002 to TZS 5,354 per kilogramme in 2019 as well. However, contribution of fish sector to the GDP is still low ranging between 5.0 to 6.6 per cent.

With regard to social services, Zanzibar managed to achieve many of the education and health targets. The Vision's target was to eradicate illiteracy by raising the primary school enrolment from 84.2 per cent in 1997 to 100 per cent by the year 2005. In fact, Zanzibar has surpassed the performance of the many LMICs in terms of achieving Universal Primary education gross enrolment. The primary gross enrolment for Zanzibar was 118.1 per cent in 2019. The sustainability of achievement and quality of education and health services are calling for special attention in the forthcoming vision.

The 2019/20 HBS report indicates that 91.5 per cent of the households used protected water source for drinking. Much success had been realized in urban areas whereby 95.9 per cent of urban households used protected water sources as compared to 88.3 per cent of rural households. Relatively small improvement has been made in sanitation in urban areas and rather insignificant progress in the rural areas. The main challenge is on sanitation in both urban and rural areas.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

Zanzibar implemented its development vision known as vision 2020 for the past 20 years. The vision aimed at improving the standard of livings of its people by building competitive economy, healthy society and establishing and implementing peace, stability and unity among its citizens.

The evaluation report is prepared based on the availability of data from various sectors and where data was difficult to obtain due to various reasons; the evaluation team used proxy information to capture the progress made in that area and identified challenges that need to be addressed in order to have proper tracking of the targets or indicators concerned.

The findings on this evaluation show that Zanzibar managed to reach the lower middle-income country as envisaged by the Zanzibar Vision 2020 main target. This achievement contributed by progress made in various economic sectors such agriculture, services, industry to mention a few. Nonetheless, in some areas the Vision has not performed well as shown in this report. The results are useful for the Government in preparation of the new Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 as they inform areas that need special attention for further improvement of the country's economy to realize the next step of development.

The Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 objectives, targets and interventions should be well designed and clearly stated. The monitoring and evaluation framework for Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 should also be put in place before its implementation in order to track the implementation of the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050.

EVALUATION OF VISION 2020 AT A GLANCE

Vision's Target	Indicator Status	Progress at Glance	Remarks
1. Eradicate abject poverty: Eradicate abject poverty (food poverty) or at least reduce it to 10 per cent.	The proportion of people living below food poverty was 9.3 per cent in 2019/20 ¹ .	Achieved	
2. Low and Middle-Income Country (LMIC) status: Reaching the LMIC status, with a threshold of per capita income of USD 1,036 by the year 2020.	The per capita income was USD 1,114 in 2019 ² .	Achieved	Zanzibar is of crossing the low middle-income country threshold of per capita income of USD 1,036.
3. Attain a high and sustainable economic growth averaging 9-10 percent per annum over the period. from the current level of 4.5 percent.	The GDP growth rate at nominal price was 7.0 in 2019 ³ .	Not achieved	The economic growth over the past twenty years was recorded at the annual rate of not less than four per cent (the minimum growth was 4.3 per cent recorded in 2008, 2010 and 2010).
4. Zanzibar should have high level of employment in the modern sector of which 50 percent to be employed in tourism and free zones, 20 percent in agriculture and 30 percent in all other sectors.	The employment in wholesale and retail trade and accommodation and food services activities (sectors which have direct relationship with tourism) in 2014 was 24.3 per cent; ⁴	Not achieved	Need update from Integrated Labour Force Survey for current status
	Agriculture (including forestry, livestock and fishing) in 2014 was 40.6 per cent;		
	Other sectors contributed 35.1 per cent in 2014.		

1. Source: 2019/20 Zanzibar Household Budget Survey

2. Source: 2019 Zanzibar Economic Survey Report

3. Source: Ibid

4. Source: 2014 ILFS

Vision's Target	Indicator Status	Progress at Glance	Remarks
5. Life expectancy should have risen from 48 to 65 years.	Life expectancy for Zanzibar in 2012 was 65 years (67 years for female and 63 years for male) ⁵ .	Achieved	Projection for 2020 is 68 years (65 years for male and 70 years for female).
6. Realize political, social justice, desirable cultural values and enhance Zanzibari's traditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free and fair elections conducted in every 5 years. • Government of National Unit established in the Constitution. • Enhancement of rule of law. • Establishment of Ministry responsible for Arts and Culture promotes the Zanzibar's cultural value and traditions. • The Zanzibar International Film Festival (ZIFF). • <i>Sauti za Busra</i>. • <i>Wiki ya Utamaduni wa Mzanzibari</i>. • <i>Mwaka Kogwa</i> festival. 	Achieved	
7. Improve and maintain high education standards and promoting skills development cost effectively.	Mwanakwerekwe, Mkokotoni and Vitongoji Vocational Training Centres established with number of enrolled at the centres in 2019 was 1,319.	Achieved	Makunduchi and Daya, Mtambwe Vocational training centres are under construction.
	Number of Universities was 3 in 2019 with enrolment 7,067 students of whom 4,040 (57%) were female.		
8. The target is to attain basic universal education by raising the primary school enrolment from 84.2	The gross enrolment ratio for primary school was 118.1 in 2019.	Achieved	

5. Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census

Vision's Target	Indicator Status	Progress at Glance	Remarks
percent [1997] to 100 percent by the year 2005.			
9. The transition rate to the second cycle of secondary education should reach 100 percent by the last year of the Vision and thus eradicate illiteracy.	The pass rate for Form II examination in 2019 was 76.8	Not achieved	
10. Create equal opportunity of access to basic and essential quality health care by increasing the focus on strengthening management and financing the overall health care system.	The budget for Ministry of Health to reached TZS 104 billion with TZS 15.8 billion for medicine only in 2019/20.	Achieved	This enabled Ministry of health to procure medicines, lab reagents, equipment including X-ray machines, CT Scan and MRI machines among others.
11. Provide reliable, high quality, affordable and sustainable health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RGoZ continue to provide free health services for all citizens. Proportion of household within 5 kilometres to health facility reached 99.1 per cent in 2019/20⁶. 	Achieved	The health services have increased from basic services to include neurology, dialysis, and other services which were provided out of country.
12. The morbidity and mortality resulting from human exposure to environmental hazards should be reduced to the world average and infant mortality rates should have fallen from 101 to 20 per thousand live birth.	The infant mortality rate was 45 death per 1,000 live births in 2014/15 ⁷ .	Not achieved	Need update from TDHS for current status
13. Access to clean and safe water should have reached 100 percent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households using protected water source for drinking in dry 	Nearly Achieved	

6. Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey,

7. Source: 2014/15 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey

Vision's Target	Indicator Status	Progress at Glance	Remarks
	<p>seasons was 91.5 per cent (88.3 per cent in rural and 95.9 per cent in urban) in 2019/20⁸.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households within one kilometres of water source in dry season was 98.8 per cent (rural 98.0 per cent and urban 99.8 per cent) in 2019/20⁹. 		
<p>14. Provide opportunities for disadvantaged groups to realize their full development potential and increase their access to basic social services.</p>	<p>Number of elders cared at Sebleni, Welezo and Limbani was 126 elders (71 males and 55 females) in December 2019.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>The RGoZ continue to provide settlement for elders and vulnerable children.</p>
	<p>Number of children cared in Mazizini and SOS was 221 (140 males and 81 females) in 2019.</p>		
	<p>27,907 elders who are 70 years and above benefited with TZS 20,000 on monthly basis.</p>		
	<p>The TASAF programme facilitated 33,532 households (18,844 Unguja and 14,688 Pemba) under TASAF III.</p>		<p>TASAF phase IV was launched in 2020.</p>
	<p>Establishment of Department for People with Disability.</p>		<p>Continue to safeguard the rights of people with disability</p>
	<p>Inclusive Education Programme initiated to ensure that children with disability have access to education.</p>		

8. Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey,
9. Ibid

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) settled the Zanzibar Vision 2020 in 2000 as a long-term national development plan to guide Zanzibar's overall development in the period 2000-2020. The vision provides a comprehensive picture of the country for the 20 years of its implementation. Its main aspiration was to lift Zanzibar economically and socially to reach LMIC status before the end of 2020.

The mid-term review for the Vision 2020 was done in 2011 for the purpose of tracking the progress made since the inauguration of the Vision; and updating the Vision's objectives, targets and descriptions to reflect the new global, regional and local realities that occurred over the course of 10 years. As the end of Vision 2020's term is approaching the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar need to understand the outcome of implementation of Vision 2020 as well to draft a new Vision that will guide Zanzibar's development agenda for the next 30 years. Hence the new vision will be known as Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 (ZDV 2050).

The Zanzibar Vision 2020 designated Zanzibar to be a nation instilled with five main attributes. These are: high quality livelihood; building the competitive economy, peace stability and unity; building a healthy society; and good governance and capacity building. By 2020 Zanzibar was designed to be transformed from a least developed country to middle income country with a low level of poverty rate. The economy would have been transformed from a low productivity agricultural economy to modernized and high productivity agricultural economy, which is well integrated into supportive industrial and services sectors.

More specifically, the Zanzibar Vision 2020 envisaged that the Zanzibar of 2020 should be a society that reflects, among others, the following three important things:

- i. Developing strong, diversified, resilient and competitive agriculture, industry, tourism and other productive socio-economic sectors to cope with the challenges of a changing global marketplace and technological developments in the world economy;

- ii. Modernizing production and delivery systems of goods and services to meet the basic needs in the society and attain international competitiveness in leading sectors and
- iii. Attaining a higher degree of foreign direct investment that will inject sound capital, create full employment and attain a positive balance of trade in the export market.

The government has been using medium term national strategies as the instrument of guiding the implementation of the necessary actions for attaining the Vision as well as the Millennium Development Goals and subsequently the SDGs.

When the Vision was revisited and updated in 2011, the basic framework, principles and objectives of the original version of the ZV 2020 have remained intact as the revision was mainly based on achievements, remaining gaps and new challenges that Zanzibar have to be addressed in the remaining ten-year lifespan of the Vision. The midterm evaluation included the following: -

- i. Comparison of Zanzibar's economic status in 2009/10 with a Lower Middle-Income Country (LMIC) benchmark to see the extent of Zanzibar to reach the characteristics of a LMIC, with focus on the structure of the economy and main sources of growth;
- ii. Identification of the main emerging issues to be addressed before 2020, providing a focus framework for further policy making and programme implementation;
- iii. Formulation of quantified targets derived from the overall development objective selected in 2000; as well as
- iv. Provision of strategic directions for Zanzibar's economy and society.

1.2 Objectives of Evaluation of the Implementation of Vision 2020

The objective of this evaluation is to evaluate qualitatively and quantitatively implementation of Vision 2020 over the two decades, since its initiation in 2000. The lessons learned, best practices observed, and areas in which Vision 2020 lag on its target outcomes can feed into the new Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 for Zanzibar. The evaluation is also aimed at identifying areas that worked well, areas that did not work well, as well as the lessons learned for improvement. The evaluation is intended to critically look at the objectives, design and performance of Vision 2020. It is also aimed to be used in verifying the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of Vision 2020, and provide useful information to develop the next Zanzibar long term development plan.

1.3 Scope of the Work

The evaluation covered the achievements of the Vision's targets, explanations for the current status of the target indicators, challenges observed during the implementation of the vision, and identification of emerging issues to be addressed in the forthcoming Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 as well as overlooked issues by the Vision 2020. The evaluation covered the period from 2000 to 2020. This evaluation provides inputs that will facilitate the development of new Zanzibar Development Vision 2050.

1.4 Methodology

The evaluation task is based on both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Quantitative part is based on data collected from the secondary sources while the qualitative part is based on data collected from both secondary and primary sources. The desk review was the main method used to gather secondary data. Based on the nature of the available information, descriptive statistical analysis has been used to analyse the quantitative data while the qualitative data were analysed using the content analysis to evaluate the achievements and challenges of the Zanzibar Vision 2020. Moreover, the consultation with different actors has been conducted to seek opinions to enrich report.

1.5 Desk Review

In the first phase of data collection, the evaluation focused on reviewing relevant literature with the main objective of establishing the extent to which the goals, targets and indicators of the Vision 2020 have been reflected in the national policies, strategies, programmes and plans and what outputs/outcomes have been recorded. The following is list of reviewed documents: -

- (i) Zanzibar Vision 2020;
- (ii) Revisited Vision 2020;
- (iii) Medium Term Plan for Growth and Poverty Reduction of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper;
- (iv) Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA I, II, and III);
- (v) MKUZA Annual Implementation Reports, various years of MKUZA Status Reports;
- (vi) Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks;
- (vii) Economic Surveys (various years);
- (viii) Sectoral Policies and Strategies of various Ministries;
- (ix) Latest Progress reports for Ministries, Departments and Agencies;
- (x) Household Surveys (Labour Force Surveys, Household Budget Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys, etc.);

- (xi) Zanzibar Voluntary National Review for the Implementation of SGDs;
- (xii) Zanzibar Statistical Abstracts etc.

Desk review was deemed as best approaches to formulate development visions and their related strategies and institutional framework for implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation because it facilitates the identification of key sectors for the analysis, activities and interventions conducted by various sectors have contributed to the achievement of the goals of the Vision. More weight was given to the MKUZA Annual Implementation Reports as they are the most keenly monitored by all stakeholders. Although there are specific sector targets, the institutional framework is articulated in a manner that, a multi-sectoral coordinated approach is used to monitor the pace of implementation and attaining the targets. It was also meant to assess the impact of various interventions on Vision goals and targets; major sources of such information are Household Budget Surveys, the Integrated Labour Force Survey, Demographic and Health Surveys and as reported in several monitoring and evaluation reports.

1.6 Limitation of the Report

The Vision 2020 proposed the development of monitoring and evaluation framework to track the progress of the implementation of the Vision 2020 from the national to the grassroots level. However, the M&E framework was not developed resulted to have inadequate indicators, baseline and targets. This caused difficulties in tracking the outcomes and impact of the implementation of the Vision 2020 in some strategic objectives.

The report tried as much as possible to find data based on identified indicators from 2000 to 2019, but for some indicators, it was not possible to get trend data for all 20 years. Hence, the Evaluation Technical Team used the available time series data for different indicators.

1.7 Organization of the report

This report is organized in four chapters. Chapter 1 makes an introduction of the evaluation report by way of providing the background, scope and the objectives of evaluation assignment, and methodology. The achievements and challenges of Vision 2020 are presented in Chapter 2, while Chapter 3 presents the lessons learned and conclusions during the implementation of Vision 2020. Lastly, Chapter 4 covers the issues that need to be addressed in the new Zanzibar Development Vision 2050.

CHAPTER TWO: IMPLEMENTATION OF VISION 2020 (ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES)

2.1 Overall Development Goal

The overall socio-economic development goal of the Vision 2020 was to eradicate abject poverty and attain sustainable human development. It was inspired that Zanzibar of 2020 should be society that reflects the following six attributes.

- (i) Eradicate abject poverty.
- (ii) Developing a strong, diversified, resilient and competitive agriculture, industry, tourism and other productive socioeconomic sectors to cope up with the challenges of the changing market and technological conditions in the world economy.
- (iii) Attaining a nation whose way of life reflects the highest level of ingenuity, self-confidence and self-esteem, culture, resource base and aspirations.
- (iv) Achieving peace, political stability, good governance, integrity, national unity and social cohesion.
- (v) Modernized production and delivery systems of goods and services to meet the basic needs in the society and attain international competitiveness in the leading sectors.
- (vi) Attain higher degree of foreign direct investment that will inject sound capital, create full employment [by 2020] and attain positive balance of trade in the export market.

2.2.1 Achievements

Poverty: The Vision's target with regard to poverty was to eradicate abject poverty (food poverty) or at least reduce it to 10 per cent. Based on 2019/20 Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, Zanzibar has managed to reduce the proportion of people living below food poverty to 9.3¹⁰ per cent in that survey year. Despite the fact that Zanzibar has made significant improvement in reducing poverty and improving the livelihood of its people, from 13.2 per cent in 2004/05 to this value, poverty in rural areas is still a major problem that requires relentless efforts and needs to be addressed more seriously in the forthcoming Zanzibar Development Vision 2050.

10. Source: OCGS, 2019/20 Household Budget Survey, 2020.

Table 2.1: Poverty indicators in Zanzibar

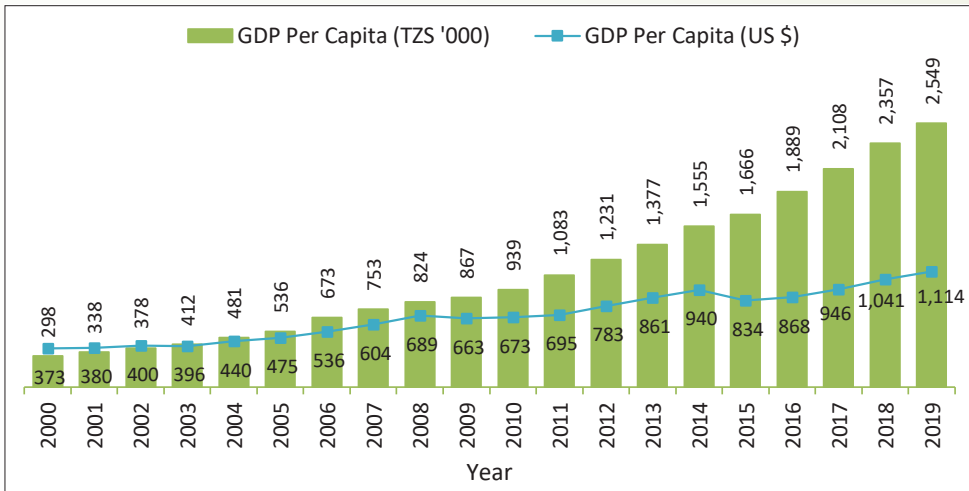
Poverty indicators	Data	Source
Proportion of population living below the national basic need poverty line	25.7% [2019/20]	Zanzibar HBS, 2019/20
Proportion of population living below the national basic need poverty line, urban	15.5% [2019/20]	Zanzibar HBS, 2019/20
Proportion of population living below the national basic need poverty line, rural	33.7% [2019/20]	Zanzibar HBS, 2019/20
Proportion of population living below the national food poverty line	9.3% [2019/20]	Zanzibar HBS, 2019/20
Poverty headcount ratio as measured by MPI	26.3% 2015	Tanzania Human Development Report 2017, ESRF
Extreme poverty as measured by MPI	8.5% 2015	Tanzania Human Development Report 2017, ESRF

Food Security: According to 2019/20 HBS report, proportion of households which were food secured in Zanzibar was 48.5 per cent in 2019/20 decreased from 51.4 per cent in 2014/15. The proportion of households with food security for the rural areas was 41.0 per cent while for urban areas was about 58.9 per cent (HBS, 2019/20).

In summary, Zanzibar has yet to attain food security in terms of food self-sufficiency, food accessibility and nutrition. The islands still depend on food imports as domestic production is based on subsistence farming that heavily relies on rainfall. This area also needs special attention in the formulation of the forthcoming ZDV 2050. The table with area planted in acre and production for major food crops for reference of the food production situation in Zanzibar is shown table A5 in the Annex.

Low and Middle-Income Country (LMIC) Status: It has been found that, per capital GDP has been used as a major indicator to measure Vision's achievement with regard to target of reaching LMIC status. As noted previously, Zanzibar Vision 2020 outlines Zanzibar's major economic aspiration of reaching the LMIC status, with a threshold of per capita income of US\$ 1,036 by the year 2020. Based on a 2020 Zanzibar Statistical Abstract Report, encouraging developments have been noted during implementation of Vision 2020 with per capita income rose from US\$ 373 in 2000 to US\$ 1,114 in 2019 implying that Zanzibar is of crossing the low middle-income country threshold of per capita income of US\$ 1,036. Figure 2.1 below shows the trend of income per capita for the period of last twenty years.

Figure 2.1: The GDP per Capita in TZS and US \$, 2000 -2019

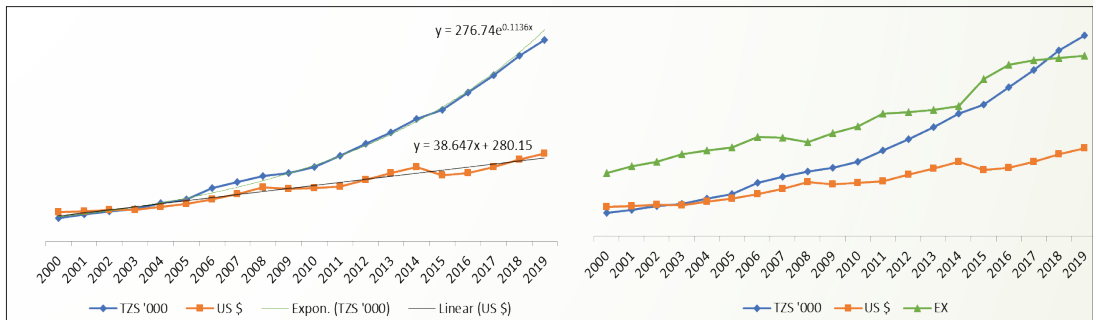


Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2020, OCGS

The figure 2.2 shows that the GDP per capita in terms of TZS exponentially increased while that of US\$ lineally increased. This shows the effect of the TZS exchange rate to US\$ fluctuation as illustrated in the figure 2.3. The GDP per Capita in US\$ is the mirror image of the TZS exchange rate to US\$, when rates go up, the US\$ per capita goes down and vice versa.

Figure 2.2: Line GDP per Capita in TZS and US\$, 2000=2019

Figure 2.3: Exchange Rates, GDP per Capita in TZS and US\$, 2000=2019

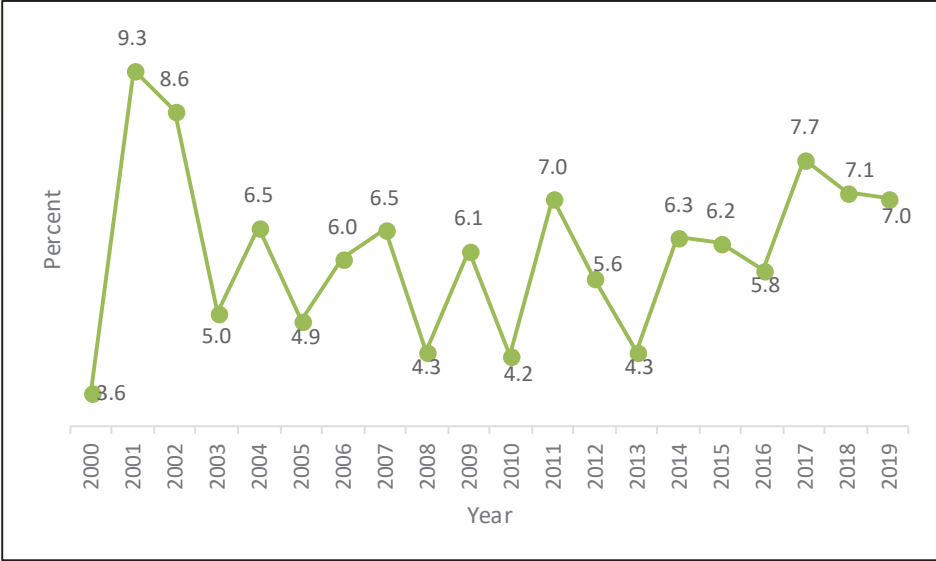


Source: Authors' Creation.

Economic Growth: Zanzibar economy recorded positive results since the inception of the Zanzibar Vision 2020. Over the past twenty years, the economy has been growing at the annual rate of not less than four per cent (the minimum growth was 4.3 per cent recorded in 2008, 2010 and 2010) with the election years showing slow rate of growth compared to years before and after as shown in figure 2.4 below. The Vision's target was to record the economic growth rate of 9 to 10 per cent by the year 2020. Even though Zanzibar has been

performing well in terms of economic growth rate compared with many other developing countries, the recorded growth rate of 7.0 in 2019 is still lower than the targeted rate of 9 per cent to 10 per cent as deemed necessary to eradicate abject poverty. Reasons for missing the Vision’s target include slow development of private sector, and poor linkages between tourism sectors and other domestic sectors such as agriculture and industry. These are elaborated under respective sections.

Figure 2.4: The GDP Growth Rates at Constant Price, 2000 -2019



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2020, OCGS

2.2.2 Challenges

Despite the fact that Zanzibar has reached the LMIC status, still there are challenges that need to be addressed. These challenges are:

- (i) Balancing economic growth and protecting socio-cultural values of the people of Zanzibar;
- (ii) Low linkages between important sectors of the economy. E.g. linkage between tourism sector and other sectors such as agricultural sector that provide many job opportunities to the poor people;
- (iii) Achieving sustainable utilization of natural resources for socio-economic development;
- (iv) Building a strong domestic private sector capable of transforming the productive sectors of Zanzibar;
- (v) Establishing a prosperous society with an economy that is fully competitive, dynamic, robust and resilient;

- (vi) Sustainable utilization of natural resources for socio-economic development;
- (vii) Ensuring an economically just society, in which there is a fair and equitable distribution of the wealth of the nation;
- (viii) Low quality of education to interpret and organise a learning society including building confidence, creativity, innovativeness and emulating performance.
- (ix) Mobilization and rationalization of resource allocation.

2.3 Broad Policy Objective and Strategies

To realize the Zanzibar 2020 Vision's objectives, the RGoZ recognized the importance of improvement of five major areas of the economy. These are (i) enhancement of social and macro-economic management; (ii) promotion of diversification and transformation of the economy to competitive one; (iii) promotion of sustainable tourism, fishing and industrial sector, strengthen trade sector, promote human resources development, (iv) encouragement of information and information technology, and (v) promotion of environmental protection and good governance, capacity building and peace and stability.

2.3.1 Achievements

Macroeconomic management

Zanzibar has made significant achievements in macroeconomic management as manifested by a low inflation rate and basic macro-economic balances as shown in the table 2.2 below;

Table 2.2: Macro-economic Indicators 2000-2019

	GDP growth rates (%)	Total Inflation (%)	Exchange rate (TZS vs US \$)	Balance of Trade (TZS Billion)
2000	3.6	5.6	800	-68
2001	9.3	3.4	889	-42
2002	8.6	5.3	946	-49
2003	5.9	9.1	1,040	-54
2004	6.5	8.1	1,091	-65
2005	4.9	9.7	1,128	-108
2006	6.0	11.4	1,255	-72
2007	6.5	13.1	1,247	-87
2008	4.3	20.6	1,197	-64
2009	6.1	9.2	1,307	-91
2010	4.2	6.1	1,396	-110
2011	7.0	14.7	1,557	-102
2012	5.6	9.4	1,572	-204
2013	4.3	5.0	1,599	-120
2014	6.3	5.6	1,653	-146
2015	6.2	5.7	1,997	-115
2016	5.8	6.7	2,177	-71
2017	7.7	5.6	2,229	-66
2018	7.1	3.9	2,264	-278
2019	7.0	2.7	2,289	-215

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2020

2.3.2 Challenges

The main message obtained from the progress made in achieving the goals and targets of ZV 2020 on this area, there are some challenges that need to be addressed. These include:

- Raising the level of GDP growth.
- Transforming and modernizing agriculture and developing supporting industries and services activities which led to the negative balance of trade.
- Low involvement of private sector in the economic development.
- Unstable exchange rate of US\$ against TZS.

2.4 Diversification and Transformation of the economy to create a robust, resilient and competitive economy

Through ZV 2020, the Government planned to diversify the economy in order to generate employment, income and to meet the basic needs of Zanzibaris. The diversification entails rapid transformation of the economy from a predominantly rural based subsistence agricultural economy to a modern and semi-industrialized economy and raising the level of productivity in all economic sectors. The creation of a robust and competitive economy requires efficiency in

mobilization and utilization of domestic resources (natural, human and capital); and the promotion of participation of indigenous Zanzibaris in the process of economic reform and private enterprise development.

The process of diversification of the economy was aimed at the modernization of eight sectors. These are agriculture, tourism, fishing and the strengthening of industry, internal and international trade sectors.

2.4.1 Achievements

(i) Modernization of Agriculture

Agricultural transformation is very important for poverty reduction, food security and nutrition. In this area, Zanzibar has made significant achievements in food crops, livestock and fisheries production. This achievement is highly influenced by the modernization of agriculture which ensured that the sector can satisfy 50 per cent or more of local food production as planned by the ZV 2020, and promotion of alternative cash crop production for export.

The application of modern technology in paddy irrigation has increased rice production over the last twenty years. The rising trend of rice production from 15,935 tons in 2005 to 46,472 tons in 2019 is an encouraging achievement that needs to be enhanced. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in collaboration with World Bank and the EXIM Bank of Korea invest about US\$ 70 million in order to increase annual paddy production from 46,472 tons in 2019 to 80,000 tons in 2024. The investment will increase over 200 per cent of irrigation infrastructure in Zanzibar from current 810 hectare to 2,457 hectares at different areas in Unguja and Pemba.

The Government Agency for Tractors and Farm Machineries Services has been established to enhance the efficiency of the tractors and other extension services. Since its establishment, tractors repair and maintenance of the agricultural machinery and equipment have been done timely. Indeed, over the years, major achievement was attained whereby ten harvesting machines procured and number of tractors have been gradually increased from 20 to 47. Similarly, to meet the capacity required and satisfy farmers demand, number of tractors expected to increase from 47 to 100 very soon.

Another attribute to promoting sustainable agriculture is livestock keeping as well as forest and woody resources reserves. According to 2016/17 Annual Agriculture Sample Survey, Zanzibar had 175,314 cattle, 107,993 goats, 517 sheep, 2,068,910 chicken and 102,066 ducks as of 1st October 2017 compared

to 162,643 cattle, 52,424 goats, 300 sheep and 1,063,791 chicken as of 1st October 2003¹¹ . To enhance research and development, the RGoZ established the Zanzibar Livestock Research Institute and established eleven (11) animal health centres, one for each district. This has contributed to the improvement of animal health care services across the country. The main challenge that needs to be addressed in the new ZDV 2050 is the lack of modern slaughterhouses and abattoirs.

The forest and woody resources play an important role in the daily livelihood of the people of Zanzibar, they are source of energy for cooking, building timber, eco-tourism, fodder, water catchments, and shelters for wildlife and estuaries for fish breeding areas. Data has shown that, the native forest area in Zanzibar is 86,182 ha of which 71,068 ha¹² in Unguja and 15,114 ha in Pemba. Intermediate coral rag vegetation is the biggest land use and land cover class in Zanzibar, in Unguja there are 35,057 ha with 22.1 per cent share of the land area while in Pemba they contribute 22.2 per cent of the land area with 22,482 ha . The same study looked at the sustainable domestic wood usage in the isles whereby the results showed that the total domestic demand for wood products was 1,340,069m³/annum and the domestic wood supply was 485,532m³/annum with the difference of 854,537m³/annum. For sustainable management of wood, the availability of imported wood products, efficiency in wood utilization and use of alternative energy need to be addressed.

Production of honey as by-product of forests was another area for economic growth at national level as well as at the household level and for the human wellbeing. The volume of honey have increased over the last nine (9) years by 61 per cent from 3,549 litres in 2011 to 9,117 litres in 2019 while the average price per litre increased from 20,000 in 2011 to 25,000 in 2019.

(ii) Promotion of Sustainable Fishing

The Zanzibar Vision 2020 recognized the importance of fishing sector in diversifying the Zanzibar economy. The goal was to promote sustainable fish production for domestic consumption and export thereby increasing Zanzibaris welfare and the fisheries' contribution to the GDP. The Vision 2020 also stipulated the importance of environment, the socio-economic structures and the needs of the people in the exploitation of marine resources.

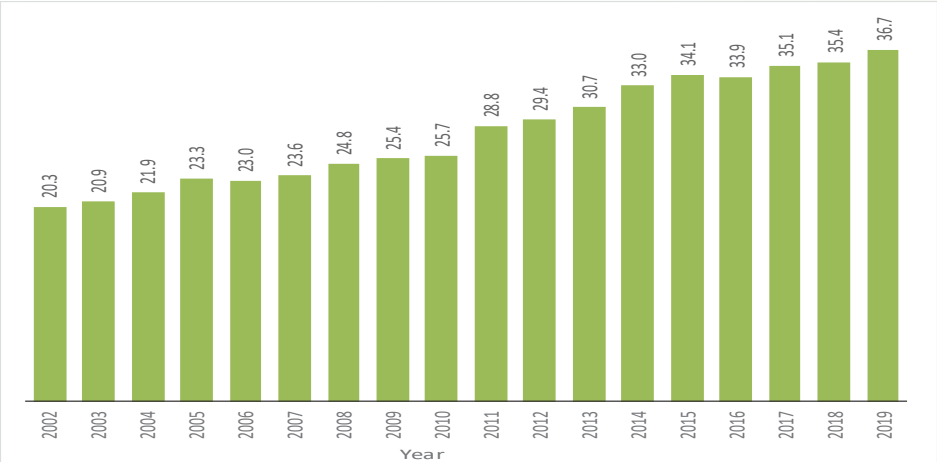
11. NBS & OCGS, National Sample Census of Agriculture 2002/03, 2006

12. RGoZ, Zanzibar Woody Biomass Survey, 2013

To realize the Vision’s goal on fishing sector, the RGoZ prioritized activities such as promotion shallow water and deep-sea fishing, fish farming and aquaculture. Interventions for acceleration of the fishing sector included, among others, establishment of Zanzibar Fishing Corporation (ZAFICO), improvement of research and training activities in fisheries sector by establishing Zanzibar Fisheries Research Institute and modern Marine Hatchery Centre of its kind in Zanzibar with a potential capacity of producing 10 million fingerlings of milk fish, crabs and white sea cucumbers to promote employment, improve food security and further encourage export of sea food. ZAFICO procured a new fishing vessels SEHEWA II with capacity of storing 35 tons, four new vessels planned to be procured. Likewise, the Company is underway to procure refrigerated truck and cold storage facilities, construction of new fish landing site, a dry dock. The RGoZ with support from JICA started the construction of new and modern fish market facilities and the fish port at Malindi.

The number of fish catches has been increasing over years from 20,343 in 2002 tons to 36,728 tons in 2019 as shown in figure 2.5 below, and the value of fish catches has been grown up from TZS 616 per kilogramme in 2002 to TZS 5,354 per kilogramme in 2019. However, contribution of fish sector to the GDP is still low ranging between 5.0 to 6.6 per cent as illustrated in figure 2.6.

Figure 2.5: Estimated Fish Catches ('000 Tons), 2002 - 2019



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2020, OCGS

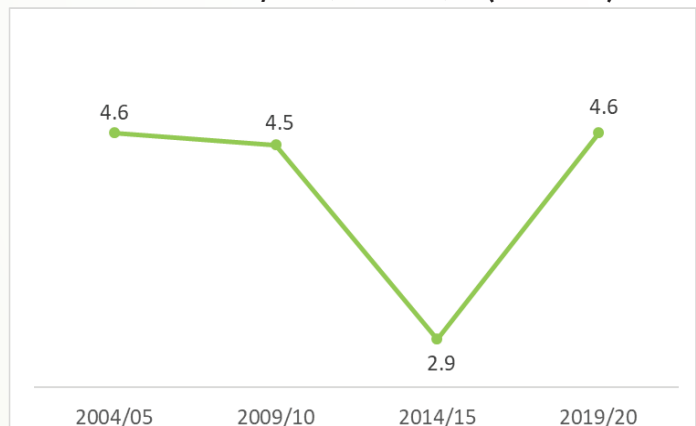
Figure 2.6: Percentage Contribution of Fish Industry to GDP at Current Prices, 2000 – 2019



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2020, OCGS

The Vision 2020 target was to increase fish production for domestic consumption and export. The consumption of fish in the hotels and restaurants sector which is promoted by the tourism is fulfilled by the domestic fish catches. There is no imported fish from abroad consumed in the tourism industry. The average number of days for fish consumption per household was 4.6 days per week in 2019/20¹³ unchanged compared to 2004/05 though it decreased to 2.9 in 2014/15 as illustrated in the figure 2.7.

Figure 2.7 Average Number of Days for Fish Consumption for Households, 2004/05 - 2019/20 (HBS Years)



Source: OCGS, Zanzibar Household Budget Surveys, 2020

About 7,708 tons of anchovy have been exported to Democratic Republic of Congo in 2019. Others included lobsters, crabs and other species amounted to about 20,845 tons exported to different parts of the world¹⁴. But the need for improvement on processing, packaging and export of other types of fish.

13. Source, 2019/20 Household Budget Survey, OCGS

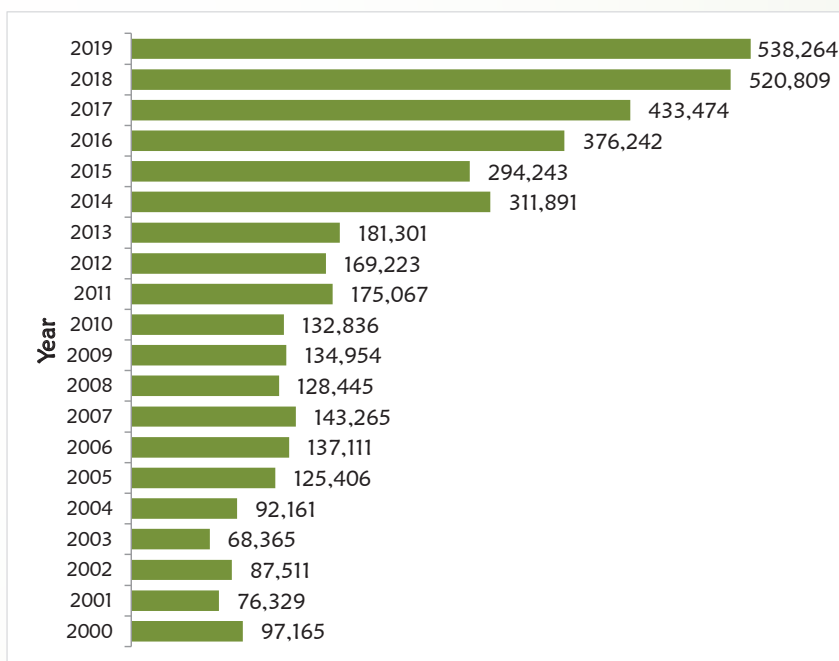
14. Source: OCGS, 2019 Economic Survey, 2020

(iii) Promotion of Sustainable Tourism

Since mid-1990s, tourism has been the leading sector in terms of foreign exchange earnings and the largest recipient of Foreign Direct Investments in Zanzibar. Given its endowment and having exceptionally rich natural tourism assets of world heritage status, Zanzibar's tourism sector has been considered as an ideal vehicle for propelling economic growth and poverty reduction. The Vision's policy on promotion of sustainable tourism was to develop tourism industry, which is culturally and socially responsible, ecologically friendly, environmentally sustainable and economically viable; and to promote Zanzibar as the best destination for tourists.

Generally, the statistics show that the Zanzibar tourism sector has grown dramatically over the past twenty years with tourists' arrivals from 97,165 in 2000 to 538,264 in 2019 as shown in figure 2.8 below. The growth in tourist arrivals in Zanzibar is very promising even in the face of global economic turbulences. This has been witnessed during the 2009 global financial crisis where tourists' arrivals declined by 7 per cent in Tanzania Mainland¹⁵, 32 per cent in Kenya however in Zanzibar remained almost intact with an increase of five per cent.

Figure 2.8: International Visitors Arrival, 2000 - 2019¹⁶



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2020, OCGS

15. NBS, International Visitors' Exit Survey Report, 2009

16. In 2014, there was a change of methodology on data collection.

The tourism sector has a potential to generate high employment growth through a mix of activities of hotels, transport, shopping, food, entertainment and other areas. It is the hospitality sector, which binds together a lot of other employment generating sectors through backward and forward linkages. Tourism is a highly labour-intensive business; it creates direct and indirect employment opportunities. In Zanzibar, about 35,884 persons are directly and 53,826¹⁷ persons are indirectly engaged in this sector in 2019. The ratio of direct to indirect jobs is approximately 2:3 in Zanzibar.

Zanzibar has several sources and triggers for attracting tourists. There are sites that abound in natural beauty with white sands beaches; forestry (Jozani, Ngezi and other reserve areas such as Chumbe and Mnemba to mention a few) and historical sites which the Seventh Regime of the Revolutionary Government decided to make major renovation to retain their original form. Recently, Bikhole ruins, Mwinyi Mkuu residence Dunga, Portuguese residence in Mvuleni and Fukuchani fort in Unguja and Mkamandume in Pemba have been fully renovated and are all in use.

It may be observed that in absolute terms, the number of tourists from abroad has been increasing. Majority of tourists came from Europe, about 63.5 per cent in 2019. Italy is the major tourist generating market from overseas over the past 20 years though there are new emerging markets including East Europe, Asia and Russia.

There is a need for the RGoZ to increase its efforts on the local tourism by encouraging the locals to visit the tourist attraction points to ensure sustainability and the *“Utalii kwa wote”* slogan materialised.

The International Visitors’ Exit Survey of 2018 showed that the average duration and spending of a tourist is seven days and US\$ 263 per day respectively. In the same year, 2018 the number of visitors was 520,809 hence the estimated inflow of money to Zanzibar from tourism in the same year was US\$ 958 million¹⁸.

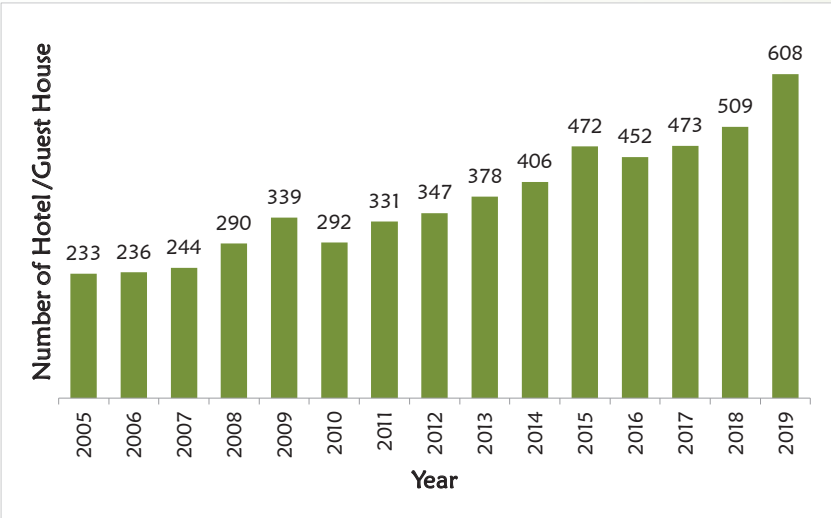
The Hotel and Restaurant Industry sub-sector has been growing consistently since 2000. Its value in the GDP grows by 243 per cent from TZS 164 billion in 2000 to TZS 562.7 billion in 2019 in real term at 2015 prices.

17. Based on theoretical calculation that 1 employee for 15 tourists.

18. The amount includes payment for all goods and services such as transport, tour guide, accommodation, food, excursion, etc. done in Zanzibar by tourists.

Tourism has direct impact in the economic growth, the correlation between GDP and number of tourist arrival is 0.9 which shows the high relation between economic growth and tourism growth. Development of the hotel industry is essential for the growth of tourism. Figure 2.9 below shows number of hotels in Zanzibar from 2005 to 2019. Over the last 14 years, the number of hotels has grown by 161 per cent.

Figure 2.9: Number of Hotels and Guest Houses 2005 - 2019



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2020, OCGS

Of late, high priority has been given to the development and promotion of tourism as well as the hotel industry sector. The “*Utalii kwa Wote*” has been implemented to ensure the citizens inclusion in the sector.

Several festivals including Zanzibar International Film Festival, *Sauti za Busara*, *Utamaduni wa Mzanzibari*, have been recognised as national level festivals and are geared towards attracting more tourists. Similarly, there are district-level festivals like *Utamaduni wa Watu wa Makunduchi* and *Maonesho ya Vyakula vya Mangapwani*.

There are, however, two main features that constrain utilization of the full potential of tourism sector. Firstly, weak impact on poverty reduction caused mainly by weak linkages with small local businesses; inadequate quality of skilled local labour (in customer care, marketing, safety and hygiene standards); and concentration of Zanzibar in low paying unskilled tasks. Linkages and leakages are also among the biggest challenges of that undermine the utilization of full potential of tourism sector. This is a serious concern that needs to be well addressed in the next Zanzibar Development Vision 2050.

(iv) Promotion of Sustainable Industrialization

Trade and industrialization are basically two sides of the same coin. Industrialization facilitates trade, and trade also facilitates industrialization. Industrializing through trade emphasizes the role and place of trade in fostering industrial development and upgrading along all types of value chains. The Zanzibar Vision's policy on industrial sector and industrialization process was to create specialized, economically efficient, financially strong and profitable industrial enterprises that produce high quality goods for domestic use and export.

To boost the industrialization process, the RGoZ introduced a list of related policy instruments in the last two decades. The key policies with relevance for industrial development are: The Zanzibar Investment Policy (2005); The Zanzibar Trade Policy, (2006); The Zanzibar SME Policy (2006); The Zanzibar Export Development Strategy (2009). MKUZA III also placed a strong emphasize and support of trade and light manufacturing to support agriculture and tourism for a pro-poor growth process. It furthermore included a wide range of institutional and policy reforms to support the private sector.

Similarly, during the implementation of Vision 2020, the RGoZ highly invested in the infrastructure projects to promote industrialization. The Wawi Essential Oil Distillery was innovated and installation of new machines which make two lines of production. The exclusive areas for industrial production (Special Economic Zones) have been allocated for each region; these include Nungwi for Kaskazini Unguja Region, Dunga for Kusini Unguja Region, Nyamanzi for Mjini Magharibi and Chamanangwe for Kaskazini Pemba.

(v) Strengthening the Free Economic and Export Processing Zones

Zanzibar Vision's policy on the Free Economic and Export Processing Zones (EPZ) was to manufacture top quality commodities that can globally compete in the export markets and therefore generate employment and export earnings and attract foreign direct investment. Back to 1992 Zanzibar established the Export Processing Zones with the goal of, among others, the promotion of investment for export-led industrialization, an increase in foreign exchange earnings, and the increase in employment.

Currently, EPZ have identified Amani Industrial Park (35 hectares) for developing EPZ. As of early 2020, there were nine (9) entities at the area. The aim was that to export 80 percent of production and remaining 20 per cent to be consumed within Zanzibar, but all production (100 per cent) from these industries are consumed locally.

There are two identified Free Economic Zones, Fumba and Micheweni. As for the Fumba area (3000 hectares), has been demarcated into four (4) zones which are industrial park, real estate, logistic zones and villages. There is also a plan for the development of infrastructure for water, electricity and road network (Kisauni - Fumba ring road). There is a signed agreement for the PPP between Government and Fumba Up Town Living (Bakhresa Group of Company) to develop the Special Purpose Vehicle which is a company called the Fumba Bay Development Co. Ltd to develop the Fumba Commercial City.

Another 150 hectares were leased to Azam Group of Company to develop the Fumba Satellite City by constructing about 600 units of settlement and other facilities, and 60 hectares was leased to CPS for construction of 1,500 units of settlements and other facilities in the first phase. The ZIPA was in the process with the Weihai Group of Company to sign another SPV in a way of PPP for the development of the Industrial Park zone of 100 hectares. As for the Micheweni Free Economic zone (800 hectares), the master plan was developed with the assistance from ADB. Area was demarcated into six (6) zones, residential areas, industrial park, green parks, social services (health, education, mosques etc.), administrative zone and fishing ports. The area aimed at integrating the local community activities with the Economic zone's projects. The main challenge for the Micheweni Free Economic Zone is the road infrastructure (to facilitate transportation of goods that will be produced by industries) and the seaport. The new ZDV 2050 must emphasize on the construction of the new roads with capacity of carrying heavy vehicles and expansion of Wete seaport to facilitate import and export of products from the Micheweni Free Economic Zone.

(vi) Promotion of transit trade and free port facilities

Among the Vision's basic policy was to make Zanzibar an important transit trade centre. It was also part of that policy to turn the Zanzibar port into a free port zone. To facilitate this, two free port zones was identified, Maruhubi free port to facilitate transit goods for re-export via seaport and AAKIA logistic zone (45 hectares) to facilitate transit air cargo. This aim is not fully realised as the re-exportation through these areas is not taking place at the required level. Most of the imported goods are sold within Zanzibar market.

(vii) Strengthening the Domestic and International Trade Sectors in Response to Globalization and Regional Integration:

Trade is important and essential ingredients in economic development and poverty reduction. The sectors encompass large part of private sector that contributes much to the economic and social development through employment creation as well as government revenue contribution. During 20 years of vision

implementation trade in term of import and export has been increased though there were fluctuations in some years. The import figures show that the import value increased from TZS 58,964 million in 2001 to TZS 755.3 billion in 2019. There is also improvement in export where the value of goods exported increased to reach TZS 48.6 billion in 2019 from TZS 14.1 billion in 2001.

Figure 2.10: Import and Export Value, 2000-2019



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2020, OCGS

Despite the RGoZ effort and well sophisticated policy designs, the outcomes of these Government initiatives are not satisfactory. The reasons for that can be summarized as follows:

- (i) Unsatisfactory alignment and coordination of the individual policy documents despite their overlapping nature;
- (ii) Insufficient financial and human resources as well as insufficient key industrial policy management capabilities in the government;
- (iii) Limited cooperation between public and private stakeholders as far as concrete industrial development initiatives are concerned;
- (iv) Lack of a clear coordination framework for industrial policy initiatives on the three different levels of policymaking (Zanzibar, URT, EAC).

These challenges necessitate a new approach to industrial policymaking in Zanzibar which is more evidence-based, more strategic/focused and based on a more thorough dialogue between all government and private sector actors. This needs to be well captured in the forthcoming new Zanzibar Development Vision 2050.

(viii) Development of Social Security Systems

The Vision's policy on the development of social security systems was to guarantee access to basic social services, safety in the workplaces, life and

properties. Since the inception of Vision 2020, the RGoZ has made intensive efforts in developing a strong social system in the country. More interventions were put by the Government in the second ten years of Vision's implementation whereby from the year 2014, the RGoZ successfully managed to develop a comprehensive life-cycle-based Social protection system, which covers social assistance and social insurance interventions. Social assistance coverage and spending expanded significantly following the inception of the conditional cash transfer programme, and Productive Social Safety Net, in 2014, through the TASAF programme. The TASAF programme started in 2000 through the loan from World Bank and the United Republic of Tanzania, operating both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. There were three phases since its inception in 2000. The first phase implemented from 2000 – 2005 by construction of infrastructure for social services including water, road, education and health in Zanzibar. There were 73 projects (40 Unguja and 33 Pemba) valued at TZS 2.85 billion. The second phase of TASAF operated from 2005 – 2013 continued with phase I projects along with new projects in the area of environment, fishing, agriculture and economic projects through social groups. About 656 projects (Unguja 427 and Pemba 229) implemented amounted to TZS 9.96 billion.

TASAF III came up with new look of cash transfer to very poor households with vulnerable children. The programme aimed at helping the households living in vulnerable condition to enable them to get the basic needs including food, clothing and other social services including education for children and health services. The programme started in August 2013 whereby 204 Shehias (126 Unguja and 78 Pemba) covered by the programme. About 33,532 households (18,844 Unguja and 14,688 Pemba) met the criteria set to benefit the cash transfer and TZS 27.84 billion (TZS 15.17 billion Unguja and TZS 12.68 billion Pemba) paid. There was a programme for temporary employment and creation of community assets. About 471 projects on irrigation, water, fishing, environment, roads and forestry implemented and TZS 8.14 billion (TZS 4.28 billion Unguja and TZS 3.86 billion Pemba) was paid from 2014/2015 and 2017/18 between December and March.

Another aspect of TASAF III was to establish SACCOS for the benefited Shehias. The beneficiaries were given training on entrepreneurship and made SACCOS groups and create economic activities for either at the household level or for the group for sustainability of household income. About 2,052 groups (1,147 Unguja and 904 Pemba) were formed in 204 Shehias with different activities including livestock keeping, agriculture (fruits and vegetable), small households' businesses and hand works.

The RGoZ established the Zanzibar Universal Pension Scheme in 2016. More than 27,907 citizens aged 70 years and above paid TZS 20,000 every month. Table A10 & A11 in the Annex shows the amount and number of elders paid from 2016 to 2019. Government spending on social protection has increased dramatically thereafter by which currently, more than 1.62 per cent of GDP is spent on social protection in Zanzibar, of which 1.07 per cent is spent on social insurance, 0.54 per cent on social assistance, and the rest is split between labour market programmes and social welfare services.

The Retired Civil Servant Pension Scheme, which has a retirement age of 60 years, or voluntary retirement at 55 years, are given allocation in the Government Budget. The minimum monthly pension rose from TZS 25,000 in 2017 to TZS 90,000 in 2019. Number of annual retirees has increased from 122,106 to 152,422 from 2012 to 2019 respectively which is an increase of 25 per cent. The amount of pension paid increased by three times, from TZS 8.4 billion in 2012 to TZS 26.9 billion in 2019 with average pension amount paid per retiree increased from TZS 68,558 to 176,683 as shown in table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3: Number of Retiree and Amount of Pension Paid (TZS), 2012 - 2019¹⁹

	Number of Retiree	Pension (Million)	Average
2012	122,106	8,371	68,558
2013	118,219	8,932	75,557
2014	128,567	9,969	77,539
2015	142,779	11,303	79,167
2016	148,999	12,693	85,191
2017	140,060	17,425	124,408
2018	145,842	23,463	160,883
2019	152,422	26,930	176,683

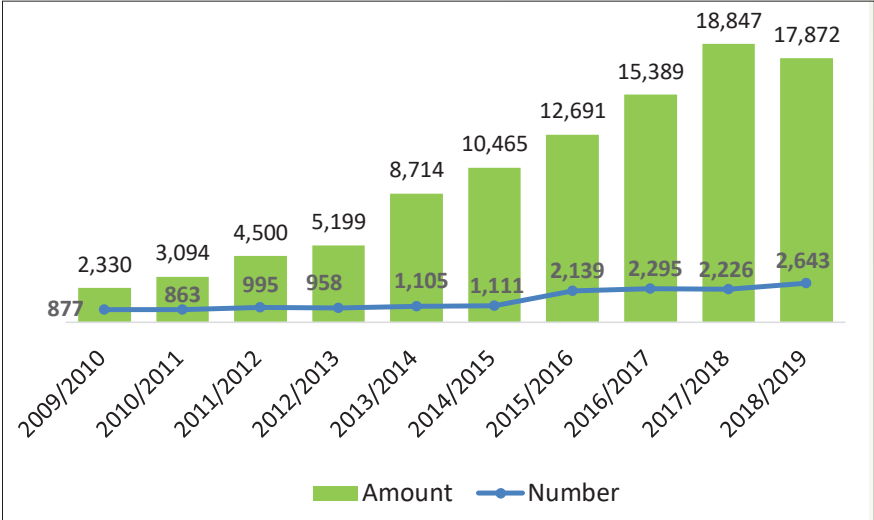
Source: MoFP, 2020

The ZSSF has been paying the retirees as well as other benefits to their members including those who completed officially term of services (aged 60 years or 55 years); survivors (retirees due to illnesses); invalidity (retirees due to disability); and refund those who have finished their contracts before the official retirement age. From 2014/15 the ZSSF started maternity pension for its members. From 2009/10 to 2018/19 about 15,212 retirees were paid about TZS 99.1 billion to

19. Data are from January to December.

five different types of retirement including retirement by end of working age, survivors, invalidity, refund and maternity as illustrated in the figure 2.11 below and details as shown in the table A12 in the Annex.

Figure 2.11: Beneficiaries of ZSSF and Amount Paid (TZS Million), 2009/10 – 2018/19



Source: Zanzibar Social Security Fund, 2020

2.5 Development’s Enabling Environment

Under this strategic objective, the Vision 2020 recognized the role and function of market forces and the private sector in the course of implementing the Vision. The consolidation of the functions of market mechanism, improved socio-economic infrastructure and other complementary sectors entailed putting in place a stable and predictable environment for sustainable private enterprise development by ensuring the consistent application of laws and regulations. Such an enabling environment included the following areas:

- (i) To ensure that overall sectoral initiatives are complementary and fare.
- (ii) To ensure compatibility of sectoral implementation strategies and availability of a close follow up system.
- (iii) To have frequent monitoring to pinpoint and remove bottlenecks.
- (iv) To establish appropriate institutional framework for sections dealing with the collection and analysis of economic development data so that follow up and monitoring is done accordingly.

To achieve the above aspirations, the Vision targeted improvements in the three major areas. These are improving socioeconomic infrastructure; creation

of a micro-finance banking system to serve the general public; and promotion of human resource development.

2.5.1 Achievements

a. Improving Socioeconomic Infrastructure

Education: To improve the education infrastructure, construction of new classrooms and schools was developed. Number of schools increased from 333 in 2001 (121 pre- primary, 183 primary and middle schools and 29 secondary schools) to 1,050 in 2019, (382 pre-primary, 469 primary and middle schools, and 199²⁰ secondary schools). About 18 new schools constructed during the Vision implementation period are one or two storeys schools. There were three Vocational Training Centres, Mwanakwerekwe, Mkokotoni, and Vitongoji, while Makunduchi



and Daya are still under construction. When completed they will suffice the government aim of having vocational centres in each region. In early 2020, the RGoZ signed a contract with Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) a loan of US\$ 13.5 million for construction of three (3) secondary schools in three regions

which were Mjini Magharibi, Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba.

Construction of 24 education hubs for Unguja and Pemba which will have libraries, science laboratories, language laboratories as well as ICT rooms is almost completed. They will suffice about 3 – 4 secondary schools in the neighbourhood of those hubs. There are three Universities, one public owned and two are private owned, while the number of tertiary institutions increased from 1 in 2009 to 5 in 2019.



20. This include science, business, Islamic, language biased schools.

Health: Hospitals were upgraded including Mnazi-Mmoja which became referral hospital and officially recognised as among the teaching hospitals in East African Community. The upgrading included the construction of new buildings, establishment of new health department/section like neurology, cancer etc.



Mnazi Mmoja Hospital

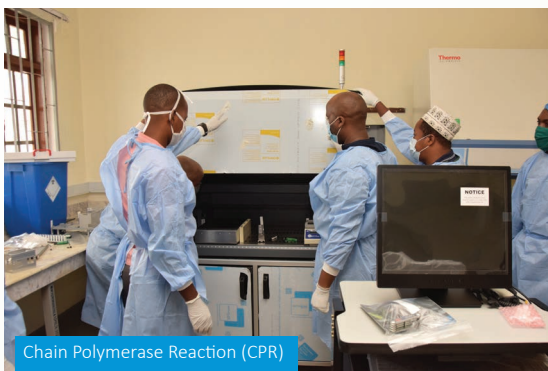
and procurement of health equipment including CT scan machines, MRI machine, DNA tests etc. Abdullah Mzee upgraded to regional hospital after major renovation with support from the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China. Kivunge, Makunduchi and Micheweni upgraded from cottage to district hospitals, while 15

PHCUs became PHC+ with additional services including working 24 hours and provide more services including delivery services. The RGoZ funded construction of the KMKM Hospital at Kibweni, while the private hospitals have increased from one hospital (Al-Rahma) to four hospitals including Takashtah Global Hospital, Mina Hospital, and Tawakkal Hospital. In 2019, the RGoZ with assistance from UNFPA procured a boat ambulance which will provide services for the people living in islets in Pemba (Fundo, Kisiwa Panza, and others).



Abdalla Mzee Hospital

Other health supporting infrastructure including construction of Chief Government Chemist Laboratory Agency with the state-of-the-art equipment including the DNA machine. Construction of medical stores with large capacities completed in Unguja and Pemba.



Chain Polymerase Reaction (CPR)



CT Scan Machine in Mnazi Mmoja Hospital

Water: To improve water and sanitation services, the RGoZ established the Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) in 2006. ZAWA constructed 35 rainwater harvesting reservoirs facilities for schools and dispensaries in Unguja and Pemba and currently in the process to use this potential in large scale for irrigation purposes started with Donge Kipange Dam. As of December 2019, ZAWA



Launching of Water Project in Urban/West Region

has 303 production boreholes (173 Unguja and 130 Pemba) along with 90 clear water reservoirs (65 Unguja and 23 Pemba). ZAWA completed construction of two reservoirs with capacity of three million litres (two million litres at Saateni and one million litres at Mnara wa mbao) for the supply of water to areas Mjini Magharibi region. The length of water pipe network for dimension of 100 mm diameter and above is about 1,928 kms, of which 1,318 kms in Unguja, and 610 kms in Pemba.



Energy: Electricity distribution in Unguja has increased due to the installation of new submarine cable from Ras Kiromoni in Mainland Tanzania to Fumba with the capacity of 100 MW while the submarine cable from Tanga to Ras Mkumbuu with capacity 20 MW improved the availability in Pemba. The old submarine cable of 45 MW in Unguja was set as reserve. With collaboration with JICA, the RGoZ strengthened the infrastructure for electricity distribution and construction of new distribution centres at Mtoni, (2*25 MVA 22/11 kV), Mwanyanya (2*5 MVA, 22/11kV) and Welezo (2*5 MVA, 22/11kV). About 84 per cent of villages have been connected to electricity as well as eight (8) out of ten (10) islets already connected with electricity. With the increasing demand of electricity and clean and alternative energy, the RGoZ in collaboration with European Union conducted a study to see the potential of solar and wind power as alternative source of energy. The study showed the strength of wind is good with speed of 6.35m/s which is good for investment.

Transport: The transport sector plays a big role in the movements of people and distribution of goods and services, which has an impact in promoting sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all. The transport infrastructure in Zanzibar has been divided into interregional transport between Islands (Unguja and Pemba), Mainland and the coastal area of Eastern Africa, as well as local internal transport within each island, and the rest of the world.

Airport: During the period of twenty years, the RGoZ upgraded and maintain the good conducive environment for the airport facilities. Expansion of runway to 3,022 metres with 45 metres width, apron and taxi way at the Abeid Aman Karume International Airport have increased the capacity of the airport that enable increasing number of passengers. This went in hand with the upgrading of Terminal II and construction of new passenger building Terminal III. Pemba airport was also renovated whereby expansion of runway from 1,500 metres to 2,300 metres and extension of apron, installation of runway light, intensive renovation of terminal building including passengers waiting room which make the airport to function for 24 hours. The RGoZ with support from the African Development Bank finalised the feasibility study and the entire design for the construction of new modern airport in Pemba.

Number of passengers (transit, embarked and disembarked) increased from 994,171 in 2014 to 1,600,919 in 2019, while number of aircraft movements (domestic and international; scheduled and non-scheduled) increased from 119,832 in 2014 to 130,115 in 2019. The average time spent for departing passengers at the AAKIA during the peak tourist season was 37 minutes whereby the standard time set by IATA is 40 minutes while the average time taken for arrival passengers was 44 minutes, slightly above the standard time set by IATA of 40 minutes²¹.



21. Source: ZPC, Ripoti ya Tathmini ya Huduma za Uwanja wa AAKIA, 2019

Seaport: during the implementation of Zanzibar Vision 2020, expansion of passenger and cargo ports at Malindi, Wete and Mkoani Ports has been done. Preparation for the construction of new ports at Mpiga Duri and oil and gas port at Mangapwani is in progress. This went in hand with the procurement of new passengers' ship MV Mapinduzi II and oil tanker ship, MT Ukombozi II with capacity of carrying 3,500 tons of oil. The five (5) land crafts for passengers' transportation from Tumbatu, Kisiwa Panza, Fundo, Kojani and Makoongwe islets to main islands of Unguja and Pemba have been procured.

Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2019 showed that, the number of trips (enter/exit of marine vessel) in 2019 increased by 61.9 per cent to reach 9,712 compared with 5,998 trips recorded in 2000. Furthermore, the number of passengers handled at seaports also increased by 117.9 per cent to reach 2,505,808 in 2019 from 1,149,751 recorded in 2001. The number of containers (teus) handled at port also increased to 82,637 teus in 2019 compared with 32,680 teus recorded in 2009.

Road: It has been found that there were 1,265.6km of road network in Zanzibar by the year 2019, whereby 794.4km (about 63 per cent) were paved while the remaining 471.1 km were at unpaved level²² as shown in table 2.4 below. The data shows that about 81 per cent of the feeder roads are unpaved. During 2013 there were only 668 km of paved roads. The renovation and construction of roads has increased the movement of

people from remote areas. Number of public transport routes (daladala and rural passengers transport) had increased from 14 in 2001 to 106 in 2019, this facilitates easy movement of people and goods from one place to another.



were 1,265.6km of road network in Zanzibar by the year 2019, whereby 794.4km (about 63 per cent) were paved while the remaining 471.1 km were at unpaved level²² as shown in table 2.4 below. The data shows that about 81 per cent of the feeder roads are unpaved. During 2013 there were only 668 km of paved roads. The renovation and construction of roads has increased the movement of



22. Source: OCGS, 2018 Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2019

Table 2.4: The Length of Roads (Kilometres) as at December 2019

Road Class	Total	Paved	Unpaved
Trunk Roads	352.7	323.1	29.6
Rural Roads	549.7	359.1	190.6
Urban Roads	67.5	55.5	12.0
Feeder Roads	295.8	56.8	239.0
Total	1265.6	794.4	471.1

Source: OCGS, Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2020,

b. Promotion of Human Resource Development

The human resource issues are handled by the Public Services Commission and Service Commissions for managing human resource according to Public Service Act No 2 of 2011. The Services Commissions are Civil Service Commission, Judiciary Services Commission, Special Department Commission and House of Representative Service Commission.

The number of new public employees from September 2011 to June 2019 from different sectors in the Government reached 11,823²³. In collaboration with the private sector, the RGoZ secured decent jobs outside Tanzania whereby 18,826 employment opportunity within and outside the country (Oman, Qatar, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain) from 2011 to 2019. The table 2.5 below shows the number of employees in the private sector as recorded by the Employment Department Zanzibar. The RGoZ introduced comprehensive reform in civil services system in Zanzibar after the enactment of Civil Services Act No 2 of 2011 and its Civil Service Regulation of 2014.

23. RGoZ, HE President Speech at Commemoration of 56 years of Revolution.

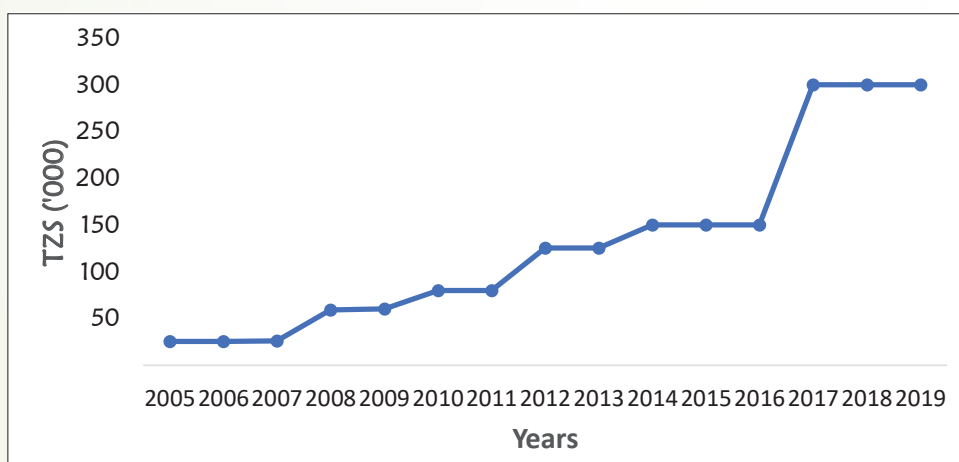
**Table 2.5: Number of Registered Private Employees
(Within and Outside Zanzibar), 2011/12 – 2018/19**

Year	Within Zanzibar			Outside Tanzania			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2011/2012	141	254	395	299	478	777	440	732	1,172
2012/2013	1,292	366	1,658	470	227	697	1,762	593	2,355
2013/2014	354	103	457	181	364	545	535	467	1,002
2014/2015	1,246	939	2,185	150	334	484	1,396	1,273	2,669
2015/2016	1,787	723	2,510	255	307	562	2,042	1,030	3,072
2016/2017	979	570	1,549	328	710	1,038	1,307	1,280	2,587
2017/2018	1,001	1,279	2,280	409	692	1,101	1,410	1,971	3,381
2018/2019	987	568	1,555	230	803	1,033	1,217	1,371	2,588
Total	7,787	4,802	12,589	2,322	3,915	6,237	10,109	8,717	18,826

Source: Department of Employment, MLEEWC, 2020

The RGoZ introduced comprehensive reform in civil service system in Zanzibar after the enactment of Civil Services Act No 2 of 2011 and its Civil Service Regulation of 2014. The Government made the adjustment in Staffs' Scheme of Services and their personnel emolument in 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017. Figure 2.12 below shows the increase of the minimum salary from 2005 to 2019.

Figure 2.12: Minimum Salary for the Civil Servants, 2005 - 2019



Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, 2020

2.6 Social Environment Conducive for Peace Harmony, Protection and Development for all

The Vision's policy on the social environment conducive for peace harmony, protection and development for all was to promote quality of education, building a healthy society, enhance sanitation and urban cleanliness, encourage information and information technology, and provision of adequate and sustainable habitat.

2.6.1 Achievements

(i) Promote quality of education:

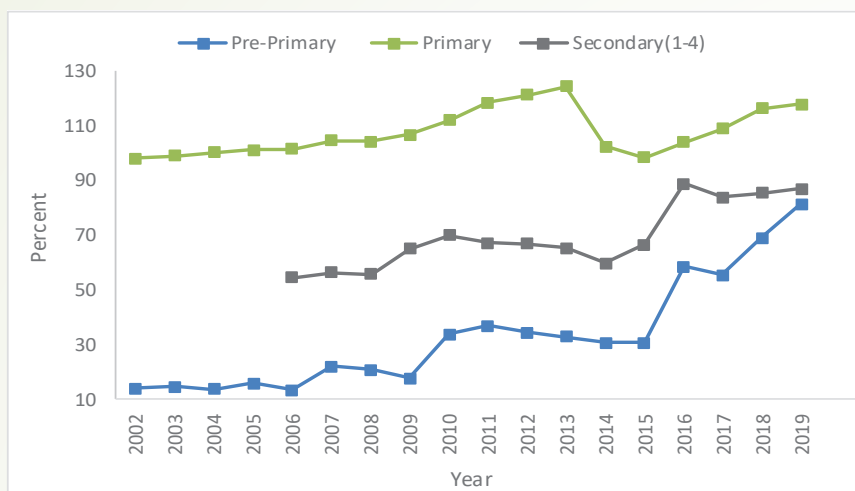
The Vision's target was to eradicate illiteracy by raising the primary school enrolment from 84.2 per cent in 1997 to 100 per cent by the year 2005. While this target has been achieved as planned, the government established the Zanzibar Education Policy (2006) and embarked on construction of new schools and classes to facilitate the provision of free education for all. In fact, Zanzibar has surpassed the performance of the many LMICs in terms of achieving Universal Primary Education gross enrolment; the primary gross enrolment for Zanzibar was 118.1 per cent in 2019. Successes have also been realized in the provision of secondary as well as tertiary education.

The Vision's education policy was to set broad goals that guide educational development for promoting academics and intellectual excellence by nurturing sound cognitive development as well as providing education that promotes self-reliance of the recipients. The target was to eradicate illiteracy, attain basic universal education by the year 2005 and the transition rate to the second cycle of secondary education should reach 100 per cent by the final year of the Vision. Vocational training should be established in all districts to provide training skills to out of school youths.

The literacy rates for the population aged 5 years and above have reached 87.4 per cent with male 91.3 per cent and female 83.9 per cent in 2019/20²⁴ from 75.8 per cent total (82.5 per cent male and 69.8 per cent female) recorded in 2004/05 from the household Budget Survey. The RGoZ through Ministry of Education and Vocational Trainings has made tremendous efforts to reduce the illiteracy level. This includes making sure that every child must be enrolled in school, and make sure that the early childhood education free and compulsory. Figure 2.13 shows the trend of gross enrolment rate of different levels of education for the period 2002 to 2019. Other indicators are shown in the figures 2.14 and 2.15 below.

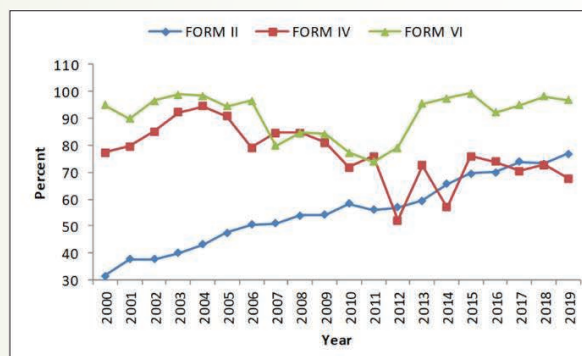
24. 2019/20 Household Budget Survey, OCGS

Figure 2.13: Gross Enrolment Rates, 2000 – 2019



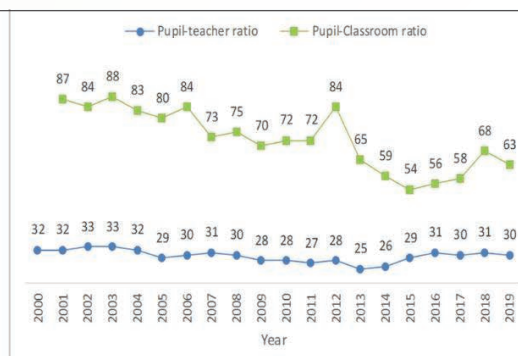
Source: MOEVT Budget Speech, 2018/2019

Figure 2.14: Form II, IV and VI Pass Rate 2000-2019



Source: OCGS, Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2020

Figure 2.15: Pupil-teacher Ratio and Pupil-Classroom Ratio



Source: MEVT, Budget Speeches, 2000-2019

(ii) Building a healthy society

Health is an aspect with many dimensions including reduced deaths, increased longevity, etc. Providing quality health care services ensure that people are fit to participate in productive economic activities. During the implementation of ZV 2020, the RGoZ has made several key interventions to realize the Vision's goals related to health sector. These include the strengthening of health systems (primary and referral); equipping districts, regional and referral hospitals with modern equipment; training health staff (short and long courses); construction of new hospitals and expansion of existing buildings; management of communicable and non-communicable diseases; improving working environment for health personnel (commensurate remuneration, housing in close proximity to work premise); focusing on proactive preventive medicine and timely and effective control of epidemic diseases.

As a result of the above intervention, Zanzibar has made significant progress in reducing child mortality, combating malaria, HIV and AIDS and addressing non-communicable diseases, among others. These progresses must be consolidated and sustained. However, in some areas, progress has been slow, more efforts are required. These areas attract serious attention in the forthcoming Zanzibar Development Vision 2050. Similarly, emphasis should be on strengthening the health service delivery system with service delivery geared towards improving the quality of health of mothers and children; addressing commonly prevalent illnesses such as Non-communicable diseases and others which are major causes of deaths as well as addressing the issue of quality of human resource in health sector as it is believed to be a an important constrain in the provision of quality health care.

The RGoZ has made headway in a number of areas related to building a healthy society in Zanzibar. The Vision's healthy focus emphasized on the provision of basic health services for all the people without discrimination. The Vision's priority was on health sector governance; health services delivery; integration of social services; human resources for health; health infrastructure; essential medicines, medical and non-medical supplies; health legislation and regulations; health information; innovation and research and; health financing that is adequate, shared and equitable. The main purpose was to promote preventive services, combating epidemics, special maternal and childcare services and the dissemination of health education for all.

The key Government inventions in this area included strengthening health systems (primary and referral); establishing and equipping district and cottage hospitals including encouraging the private sector engagement in the sector. Number of public health facilities increased from 140 in 2006 to 167 in 2019 while the private facilities decreased from 118 in 2006 to 96 in 2019. About 63 per cent of households lived within one (1) kilometre to the health facilities and almost all households (99.1 per cent) live within five (5) kilometres²⁵ in 2019/20.

Improving working environment for health personnel (commensurate remuneration, housing near work premise); focusing on proactive preventive medicines and timely and effective control of epidemic diseases has been a priority in Zanzibar. RGoZ expenditure in 2019/20 increased to TZS 104 billion with TZS 15.8 billion for medicine only. This enables the Government to provide free health services for all citizens including CT scan and MRI and other services.

25. OCGS, 2014/15 HBS, 2016

The results of these government interventions show that the trend of childhood mortality has been decreased from the year 2010 to 2014/15 as shown in the following table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Childhood Mortality (Death per 1,000 Live Births), Zanzibar

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

Source: ZPC, Zanzibar VNR Report, 2019

Similarly, contraceptive prevalence rate has also increased significantly. For instance, TDHS-MIS 2015/16 showed that the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one modern method of contraception is 14 per cent, and in fact there is a small change of 12.4 per cent (TDHS 2010). Also, the reports indicate that Anti Natal Care 4th visit coverage and it counts only 31.3 per cent with little difference from those (28.7 per cent) reported in 2016.

During the period of 20 years of Vision's implementation, the RGoZ has managed to reduce the incidence of malaria cases significantly. According to HMIS (2017), the number of confirmed malaria cases reported was 2.7 per 1,000 persons per year, while the incidence of malaria is less than one per cent according to the TDHS and Malaria Indicators Survey 2015/16. The same survey revealed that proportion of households with at least one insecticide-treated net in Zanzibar was 73.8 per cent increased from 28 per cent in 2005, and 76 per cent in 2010. Due to highly reduced malaria cases (<1 per cent), the modality of mosquito nets distribution changed to focus on pregnant women and children who get measles vaccination first dose. Other health indicators are summarized in the table 2.7 below:-

Table 2.7: Status of Selected Health SDGs Indicators by Regions, Zanzibar, 2016

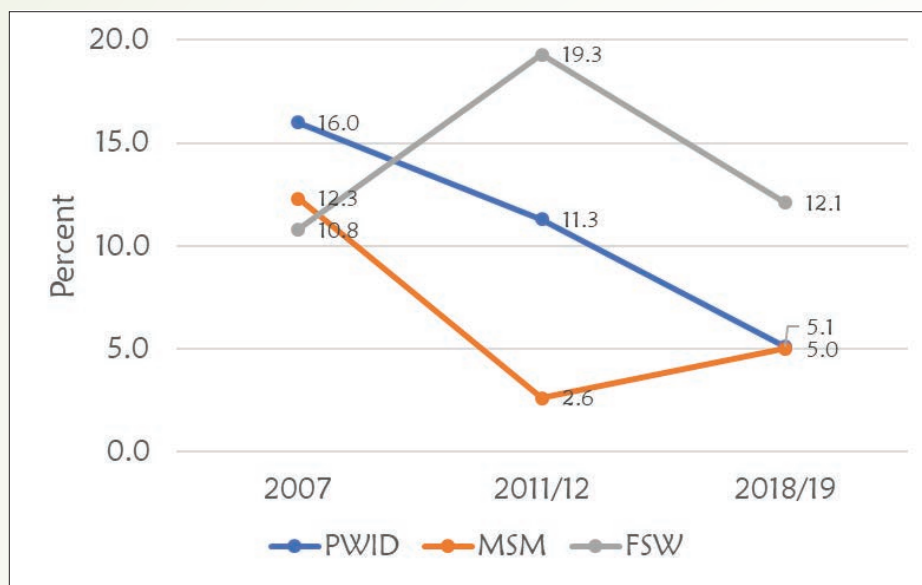
Indicator	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Zanzibar
Percentage of women (age 15-49) who had a live birth and received antenatal care from a skilled provider	100	100	100	99.6	98.8	99.7
Percentage of women (age 15-49) whose last live birth was protected against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

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

HIV remains to be a public health problem in Zanzibar though Zanzibar has managed to maintain HIV prevalence among the general population to below 1% for the last two decades. However, higher HIV prevalence among Key Populations (People who inject drugs, men having sex with men and women sexual workers) than the general population was reported as shown in the figure 2.16 below:-

25. OCGS, 2014/15 HBS, 2016

Figure 2.16: Prevalence of HIV Infection among Key Populations, 2007 – 2018/19

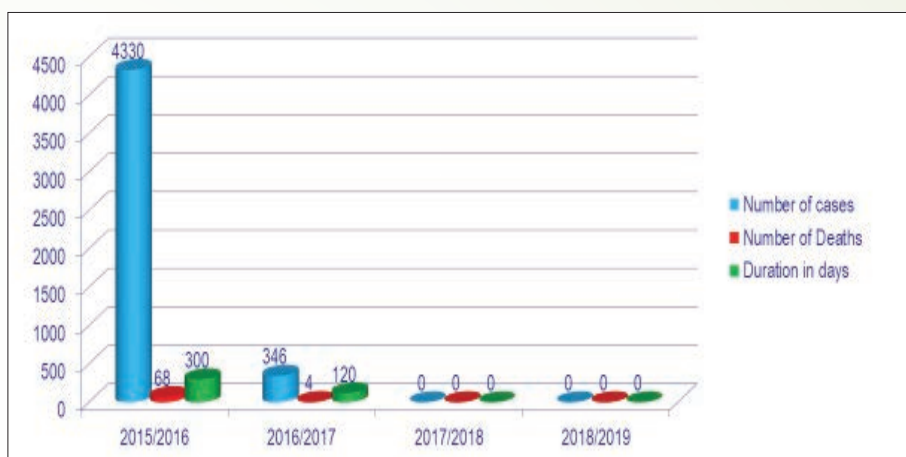


Source: The IBBS studies with Key Populations, 2019

The RGoZ has adopted 2015 WHO guidelines on Test and Treat, which enhance HIV prevention in Zanzibar. Zanzibar National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan III (ZNSP III) was developed to ensure linkages between HIV testing services and care and treatment centres are in place, and they are aimed at improving retention in both HIV care and treatment services. HIV Testing Services have been given special attention since it is the entry point of all HIV prevention and care services in Unguja and Pemba. By the end of the implementation of ZNSP III, 2020 the UNAIDS target of 90-90-90 is expected to be realized in Zanzibar.

During the inception of Vision 2020, cholera was among the top health problems in Zanzibar. However, in the recent years, the RGoZ has managed to control the transmission of cholera significantly whereby the last case was in July 2017. The reason for this among others includes a multi-sectoral response to the control of cholera and increased community awareness and participation in the fight against cholera. Recently, The Government launched the Zanzibar Cholera Elimination Program for the period 2019 – 2029. The number of cholera cases is shown in the figure 2.17 below.

Figure 2.17: Comparison of Cholera Cases, Zanzibar 2015/16 - 2018/19

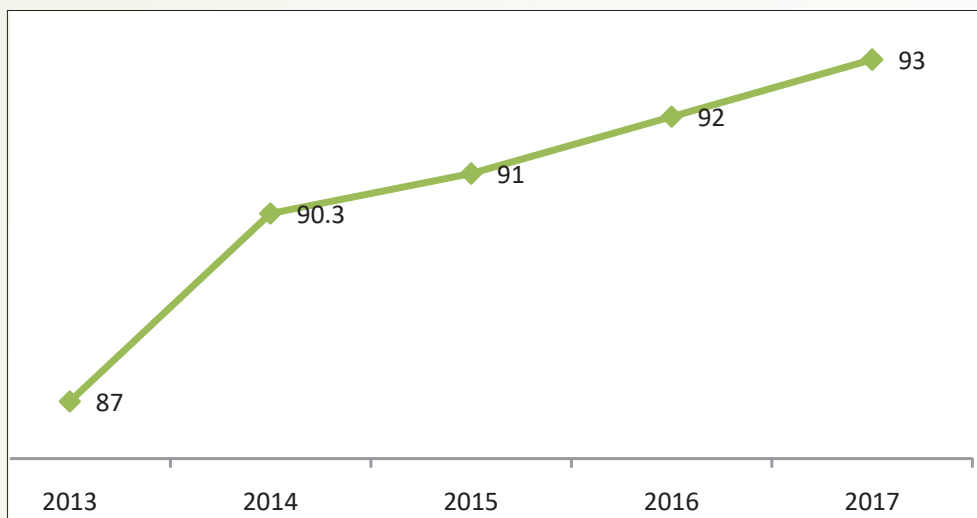


Source: Zanzibar VNR Report, 2019

The Tanzania TB Prevalence Survey conducted in 2012, the prevalence rate of 124 per 100,000 populations in Zanzibar. In 2018, a TB prevalence study was conducted among two risk groups namely, Diabetic patients and Students in Correctional Facilities. The result revealed that the prevalence in these groups was higher than the prevalence in general population. Prevalence among students in Correctional Facilities was 1,643 per 100,000 populations and 675 per 100,000 populations among Diabetic patients.

It has also found that, the coverage of HIV testing of TB patients in all years was almost above 95 per cent. The proportion of HIV positive is decreasing with time from 24 per cent in 2009 to 13 per cent in 2018. This might be contributed by decreasing in HIV prevalence in general population which was one (1) per cent in 2012 to 0.4 per cent 2018 and program effort in preventing HIV transmission. It is the matter of fact that, TB treatment success rate has been increasing over the years. Therefore TB treatment cure rate increased from 2015 to 2017 as summarized in the figure 2.18 below:-

Figure 2.18: TB Treatment Cure Rate, Zanzibar, 2013 – 2017



Source: HMIS, 2017

Like communicable diseases, Zanzibar has realized that, non-communicable diseases are also public health problems. Non-Communicable Diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and diabetes have become major public health problems globally, and they are emerging problems in developing countries.

(iii) Enhance sanitation and urban cleanliness

The Vision's policy on enhancement of sanitation and urban cleanliness was to alleviate problems created by all kinds of sanitary issues and enhance urban cleanliness, health and well-being of the people of Zanzibar by increasing their access to adequate sanitary facilities and uphold the culture of maintaining urban cleanliness.

To achieve this goal the Government made several interventions. These include legislation and regulatory enforcement mechanisms that encourage the culture of cleanliness and penalize polluters accordingly. During the Vision 2020 implementation, the Government developed the Zanzibar Urban Services Programme (ZUSP). The ZUSP has several projects including sanitation projects, construction of the rainwater drainage system projects that comprised of six systems namely C, D, E, F, G and I, totalling 21,036 metres of which five completed, remaining system c was on completion stage. The programme procured the sanitation equipment for the Zanzibar Municipal Councils including motor vehicles to help transportation of solid waste from the city centres to Kibele. Construction of Kibele Modern Dump with the state-of-the-art infrastructure including solid waste and liquid waste management system

and recycling is in progress. These projects will help the residents of the city of Zanzibar to live free from nuisance caused by rotten waste, floods and reduction of water-borne diseases like cholera.

(iv) Access to clean and safe water and sanitation:

In this area, the ZV 2020 inspired that 100 per cent of Zanzibar population should have access to clean and safe water. The HBS 2019/20 report indicates that significant progress made in the supply of safe and clean water with about 91.5 per cent of the households used improved sources of water. Much success has been realized in urban areas whereby 95.9 per cent of households as compared to 88.3 per cent of rural households which used improved sources of water in the dry season. The changes from 2004/05 HBS years is illustrated in the table A14 in the Annex.

Table 2.8: Some indicators for Water and Sanitation in Zanzibar, 2019/20

Indicator	Rural	Urban	Zanzibar
Proportion of households using protected water source for drinking in dry seasons	88.3	95.9	91.5
Proportion of households within 1 kilometre of drinking water source in dry season	98.0	99.8	98.8
Proportion of population using latrine	78.9	99.3	87.6

Source: 2019/20 Household Budget Survey, OCGS

(v) Encourage information and information technology

The Vision’s policy on information and information technology was to ensure that information technology services are provided in a liberalized and competitive manner to all economic and social sectors such that the collection, organization, retrieval and dissemination of information and data meets timely requirements and utilization.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in 2011 merged the Radio Zanzibar with Television Zanzibar to form the Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation to enhance the capacities of these two institutions and the quality of the information provided by them. This went in hand with maintenance and construction of new studios at Karume House in Unguja and Mkanjuni in Pemba with the new and modern equipment enabled them to air live sessions. The transmission system was changed from analogy to digital system to keep pace with the global changes in the information technology. The Government allowed private studios to provide news and broadcasting services whereby the number of radio stations increased from 18 in 2012 to 30 in 2019 while television increased from

8 in 2012 to 17 in 2019. According to 2014/15 HBS, proportion of households which owned telephones increased from 14.8 per cent to 2004/05 to 70.3 per cent in 2014/15²⁶. Also, number of internet users increased from 135,340 in 2012 to 556,477 in 2016²⁷.

(vi) Provision of adequate and sustainable habitat

The Vision's policy was to remove all habitat problems and improve the management of urban and rural population growth. The RGoZ has been implementing several development programs and project to provide adequate and sustainable habitat as well as making sure that cities and urban areas are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable with the view to improving condition of human settlement. These include the Zanzibar Urban Services Project and Mji Salama (CCTV) Project, which provide support for durable solutions for urban safety and sanitation, with the installation of CCTVs and streetlights, urban upgrading, cultural heritage preservation, and corresponding institutional strengthening.

In Pemba, a total of nine (9) urban – related projects have been implemented. The planned office building renovation, and sixteen footpaths totalling 2,216m have been completed and in usage at Mkoani Town Council, while at Chake Chake town councils all three small investments including vertical extension of their two – story office building, renovation of abattoir building, and the construction of eight community footpaths with length 1,119 metres, are all in use. In Wete, the bus stop, office building and the market building (accommodating over 100 small businesses) have all been completed and in use.

Furthermore, in-order to improve safety and keep the City of Unguja out of accidents, crimes and other disasters, several projects including installation of Street lighting with a total length of 7.2 km has been done in Unguja, where the prioritized areas covered in this scope of construction works were Stone Town, Shangani, Kiponda, Africa House Garden, Jamhuri Garden and Victoria garden. It also covered areas outside Stone that included Kaunda Road, Amani – Magomeni, Mwembeladu – Amani, Mapinduzi Road as well as Mwanakwerekwe Round About – Kariakoo. The implementation of second phase of street lighting II that involves Unguja and Pemba has begun since April 2019 and expected to be completed by February 2020. A total of 15.47 km of roads will be installed with street lighting, where in Unguja; the roads covered will be Airport – Mnazimmoja Road, Mazizini – Mombasa roundabout, Mwanakwerekwe – Kiembe Samaki,

26. OCGS, 2014/15 HBS, 2016

27. OCGS, 2018 Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2019

Kilimani – Kariakoo – Kinazini and Mikunguni – Mwembenjugu; while in Pemba a total of 14.7 km will be covered at Chakechake, Wete and Mkoani roads. The completion of street lighting project has huge impact to local communities like increased business hours and reduced crime and road accidents.

The Mizingani sea wall with a length of 312 metres completed and opened to the public. The renovation of a small park (Banyan Square), adjacent to Malindi parking area and an extension of the promenade/walkway to the passenger ferry entrance, were satisfactorily completed for use. The work done has created an inclusive public space that has made



a substantial and positive impact on the historic seafront and promotes socio-economic activities including hotels, tour guides, small businesses and recreational facilities for local community members at Forodhani and Stone town in general. These will provide cleaner environment among the residents, enhance tourism activities, and enable the Stone Town

to retain the status of UNESCO heritage site.

The new strategic and spatial development plan for Zanzibar (ZanPlan) has been developed and it contains recommendations on expanding and improving urban services beyond the congested areas concentrated in Stone Town. About 14 cities and towns planned to include land allocation for residential, commercial and social use in Unguja and Pemba. This includes Michenzani Green Corridors Project, as well as Stone Town Safe and Sustainable Mobility Management Program, Construction of the Michenzani and Thabit Kombo Malls through the ZSSF. The plan is to improve public and commercial services to the lower-income communities outside of Stone Town and transform



underutilized public spaces with low-cost interventions to create a vibrant urban area. The scale-up activities will upgrade basic services including lighting, pedestrian improvements, bus shelters, etc.), improve public green space, and develop new market spaces, to spread economic activities beyond Stone Town and help protect historic assets.



According to Zanzibar Household Budget Survey of 2019/20, proportion of households with modern floors was 91.3 per cent, proportion of households with modern walls was 82.3 per cent and proportion of households with a modern roof 91.3 per cent increased from 56.2, 37.5 and 65.2 respectively in 2004/05.

The RGoZ established the Zanzibar Housing Corporation to enhance the capacity of the then Department for Housing. As of December 2019, the Corporation manages 1,983 houses (1,581 Unguja and 402 Pemba). The RGoZ passed the Condominium Act No. 10 of 2010 which established Condominium Board, which was re-enforced in 2018.

The Government in collaboration with ZSSF and private sector continued construction of new modern houses in different areas. During the Vision 2020 implementation period, the Michenzani block 10 and one block in Mpapa completed as well as the second phase of China houses at Mombasa. The ZSSF constructed 9 blocks with 14 houses each, total 126 houses at Mbweni Housing Estates. and in collaboration with Ministry of Finance and Planning, construction of three blocks with 76 houses is in progress at Kwahani Mji Mpya. Bakhresa Group of Company through Fumba Uptown Living Project constructed 600 units at Fumba while CPS Company constructed 1,500 units at Nyamanzi.



The GDP at current prices for the real estate rose from TZS 14.3 billion in 2000 to 320.1 TZS billion in 2019, while its share has been fluctuating between 3.6 per cent to 8.5 per cent as shown in the figure 2.19 below.

Figure 2.19: Contribution of Real Estate to GDP, 2000 to 2019



Source: 2019, Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2020

2.6.2 Challenges

Though the rural and urban plan is in place, construction of houses at the unplanned areas continues in many areas including in the flood prone areas which causes the problem of flooding in every high rainfall season, as well as construction of residential houses in water source and agricultural areas. Another challenge is there are limited public toilets especially in densely populated area.

2.7 Cross Cutting Issues

2.7.1 Achievements

(i) Special groups

The Vision's policy on the development of special groups was to enhance opportunities for, and protection of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups as orphans, the physically, mentally and psychologically disabled and old people who are destitute.

The RGoZ continue to provide accommodation and all essential services for elders at Sebleni and Welezo houses and established one house in Pemba at Limbani area. There are about 126 elders (71 males and 55 females) cared in all houses in 2019 compared to 148 (82 males and 66 females) in 2014. Additionally, the RGoZ introduced the Zanzibar Universal Pension Scheme whereby older people who reached 70 years and above received TZS 20,000 each month, regardless they were employed or not. In 2019 about TZS 6,698 million were paid to 27,907 elders. The amount and number of elders paid from 2016 (beginning of the scheme) to 2019 by district and sex are shown in table A10 and A11 in the Annex.

The Department for People with Disability was established in 2008 to be responsible for their affairs. In 2012 the RGoZ established the People with Disability Fund with initial capital of TZS 167 million with the aim of streamlining the efforts to empower them economically. Various facilities for different types of disabilities including deaf, blinds, albinos, mental disorder and physical disabilities amounted to 2,226 were given to them in Unguja and Pemba.

(ii) Women

The Vision's long-term policy on the development of women was to ensure them equal access to the opportunities that improve their socio-economic status or that engender full participation in the development process. Zanzibar has made commendable progress towards woman development and gender balance. These progresses are in access to primary and ordinary level secondary education; proportion of women in decision-making level; and in the House of Representatives. The proportion of women in senior positions at different levels of decision-making increased in different types of decision-making positions as mentioned in the table 2.9 below.

Table 2.9: Selected Gender Indicators, 2019

Indicator	Per cent
Proportion of seats held by women in the House of Representatives (HoRs)	36
Proportion of women ministers	29
Proportion of women deputy ministers	36
Proportion of women Councillors	31
Proportion of women Shehas	13
Proportion of women judges	38
Proportion of women court magistrates	25
Proportion of women regional magistrates	33
Proportion of women district magistrates	39
Proportion of women primary court magistrates	56

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2020, OCGS

Furthermore, women have benefited from the process of economic transformation in Zanzibar through increased access to new employment opportunities in various sectors such as manufacturing, trade, hotels and food services. Also, expansion of public services made possible by the period of growth has increased the education of women and hence their participation in the labour force.

In 2013, the Government has established Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Fund to provide soft loans to small entrepreneurs mostly women. From 2010 to December 2019 a total of 3,458 loans has been disbursed to 42,207 (women 24,058 and men 18,149) amounting to TZS 4.5 billion. Another initiative was the establishment of Barefoot College in Kibokwa in 2015, which equip solar mama engineers to manufacture solar panel and install solar electricity in the households. Number of solar mama engineers trained reached 45 in 2019 with solar electricity connected households 1,058 in 2019 from 600 in 2015 in 14 villages (8 Unguja and 6 Pemba). The centre also provides livelihood skills like bee keeping and manufacturing of sanitary pads which benefited about 1,000 schoolgirls.

(iii) Youth

The ZV 2020 recognized the importance of youth in promoting development in Zanzibar. The Vision's goal on development of the youth was to address specific youth employment problems and design a workable framework for generating

decent and productive employment for them: the framework focused on four pillars, namely; Employment creation, Employability, Entrepreneurship, and Equal opportunity for young men and women and those young persons with disabilities.

A total of 796 young entrepreneurial groups were empowered by offering them interest free loans through the Empowerment Fund in the last nine years to entice them to engage themselves in self-employment and employ other youths in different sectors including agriculture, livestock and embroidery. About 660 young people were provided six-month vocational training courses and offering them agricultural inputs, livestock and fishing gears, and tools and material for embroidery after training. Likewise, a total of 220 youth received special job training through a special programme to equip them with employability skills needed in the tourism and hospitality sector. The entrepreneurial incubator established in Mbweni, Unguja and started to build another in Pemba at Mbuzini. In Unguja about 1,069 (253 male and 816 female) entrepreneurs benefited from its inception in 2015 to June 2019. These graduates managed to establish their own businesses and companies.

The Government established the Youth Councils Programme starting from Shehia to the National Level. They are meant to be the instrument for the Governmental efforts to broaden opportunities for youths and promote their participation and involvement in the national plans. Until December 2019, 16,340 youths (8,537 females and 7,803 males) were registered to 388 youth councils.

(iv) Children

The Vision's goal on the development of children was to enable all children to have full access to quality education, quality health and water services and nutritious food, all of which are crucial for their future healthy and productive lives.

The Government throughout Vision 2020 implementation period continued with the efforts made from the First Phase of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to provide better housing for orphans and vulnerable children. The children's house at Forodhani which was constructed since the first phase of the RGoZ in 1966 was shifted to Mazizini for better conducive environment and enhances services at the SOS children houses. Number of children cared in those houses were 221 (140 males and 81 females) in 2018 compared to 198 (118 males and 80 females) in 2014.

Child Protection services extended to district level with the aim of providing protection services to children at their respective localities. The Rehabilitation Centre for Children in Conflict with the law established in 2015 with the purpose to rehabilitate children who are in conflict with the law and who are in danger of being in conflict with the law. Up to September 2019, a total of 199 (26 girls and 173 boys) children have been rehabilitated.

(v) Climate Change and Sustainable Environment Management

Abject poverty and rapid population growth put pressure on the environment resulting in the increase in energy use and scarce resources. This has contributed to several adverse consequences that include accelerated soil erosion, fuel wood scarcity, and climatic change, all of which have affected productivity in agriculture and related activities. The Vision's long-term policy on environment was the conservation and protection of the environment, rational and sustainable utilization of natural resources. It was envisioned that sustainable economic development should be accompanied by proper environmental management so that Zanzibar's natural resources and natural heritage are passed on to future generations.

In recognising the devastating impacts of climate change and enable effectively adaptation of climate change and participating in the global efforts to mitigate climate change with a view to achieving sustainable development, the RGoZ made several initiatives. Among them are the development of Zanzibar Environmental Management Act in 2013; review and incorporate climate change issues in the Zanzibar Environmental Policy 2013; and development of Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy 2014.

Other initiatives to address the impact of climate change and strengthen resilience in community were the plantation of mangroves to areas affected by the climate change. It has been reported that, a total of 237 hectares of mangroves planted in 6 sites which were Kilimani, and Kisakasaka for Unguja; Kisiwa Panza, Tovuni, Tumbe and Ukele –for Pemba. In addition to the above-mentioned achievements, two (2) sites out of six (6) have been constructed seawalls whereby two (2) seawalls each with a length of 25m constructed in Kisiwa Panza and five (5) sea walls with total length of 420m at Kilimani constructed to ensure the resilience and continued protection of coastal assets, settlements, and community livelihoods. Furthermore, several dykes have been constructed in some areas to minimize the impact of saltwater intrusion to farmlands including Tumbe West (250m), Ukele (700m), Sizini (200m), Mziwanda (400m) Gando Nduuni (150m), Chokaani (20m) and Kengeja (120m). Six sites (2 in Unguja and 4 in Pemba) which have been affected by saltwater intrusion/beach erosion have been protected.

(vi) Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Post Disaster Rehabilitation Capability

The Vision's long-term policy on disaster prevention, preparedness and post disaster rehabilitation capability was to put into place the most efficient and effective disaster preparedness systems and capabilities for post-disaster response in all relevant places and also involve entities such as insurance, social security institutions, non-governmental organizations, community based organizations, and scientific communities in disaster prevention and response activities.

The RGoZ established the Commission for Disaster in 2016 in order to cater for preparedness and response for the increasing disasters whether manmade disasters or natural disasters. The early warning system has been established and about 387 Shehias have been trained on the issues of disaster preparedness and prevention. The communication system with modern equipment has been developed. Two speed boats with a speed of 60 nautical miles per hour, under the custodian of KMKM have been procured specifically for the disasters that will happen in the sea. Three rescue centres with modern facilities at Kibweni, Nungwi, and Mkoani constructed to provide emergence services to people affected by sea disaster. Construction of hyperbaric chambers for the sea patients is in progress. The Fire Brigade Unit was capacitated by trainings and procurement of modern facilities including fire motor vehicles and rescue equipment to facilitate land disasters.

The Government with the assistance of the Red Crescent of UAE constructed 30 houses each at Nungwi, Unguja and Tumbe, Pemba from the 2017 flood affected houses. Construction includes health facility, a mosque, a school and shops for both areas.

(vii) Creation of Employment

The Visions' long-term policy on the creation of employment is to generate high and sustainable levels of employment in the modern and informal sectors. It is envisaged that by the year 2020, the economy should ensure that there is work for every Zanzibari who will be seeking productive work, including people with disabilities.

According to the 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey, employment in those sectors did not reach the vision target. The employment in wholesale and retail trade and accommodation and food services activities (sectors which have direct relationship with tourism) 24.3 per cent; agriculture (including forestry, livestock and fishing) 40.6 per cent and other sectors contribute 35.1 per cent.

To generate high employment opportunities in the urban and rural areas, it is important to institute macro-economic policy and framework that can promote and extend investment projects and economic infrastructures in the areas of high potentials with emphasis on sustainable tourism, restructuring agricultural production techniques, modernizing fishing industry and strengthening domestic and international trade sectors.

According to the 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey, the labour force participation rate was 79.4 per cent (83.4 per cent male and 75.6 per cent females) and unemployment rate was 14.3 per cent (6.0 per cent male and 22.9 per cent females). Youth (15 – 24 years)²⁸ unemployment rate was 27.0 per cent (rural 15.7 per cent and urban 45.8 per cent) while youth (15 – 35 years)²⁹ unemployment rate was 21.3 per cent (11.9 per cent rural and 33.6 per cent urban) and the proportion of youth (15 – 24) not in education, employment or training was 14.5 per cent (male 9.0 per cent and female 19.7 per cent). Other labour force indicators are as shown in the table 2.10 below.

Table 2.10: Labour Force Indicators, Zanzibar, 2014

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

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014, OCGS

The RGoZ developed the Zanzibar Cooperative Development Policy in 2014 and reviewed the Zanzibar Cooperative Development Act No 15 of 2018. A total of 3,676 Cooperative Societies and 227 SACCOS with 120,237 members have been established by October 2019 compared with 1,651 with 53,000 beneficiaries in 2012. The capital increased by 308 per cent from TZS 3.5 billion

28. International definition

29. National definition

in 2013 to TZS 14.3 billion in 2019. The Government established FARAJA Union Ltd which will serve as a Major Financial Institution to provide loans for investment.

2.7.2 Challenges

The same survey (Integrated Labour Force Survey of 2014) indicated that about 92.3 per cent of the unemployed person aged 15 years and above has education level of secondary and lower as shown in the table 11 below. This shows that the main factor contributing to unemployment is lack or low level of education which made people to be unemployable. This implies that the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 should have a proper plan to ensure all children are enrolled and maintained in school to complete their study.

Table 2.11: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Education Level, Area and Sex; 2014

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	6.2	13.6	12.1	1.3	5.3	4.4	2.7	7.8	6.7
Adult Education	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
Primary Education	29.9	25.4	26.3	18.6	22.0	21.3	21.8	23.0	22.8
Training After primary Education	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Lower Secondary Education	39.4	34.5	35.5	38.1	36.8	37.1	38.5	36.1	36.6
Secondary Education (O Level)	19.7	21.3	21.0	28.5	25.1	25.9	26.1	24.0	24.4
Total Secondary and Lower Education level	96.9	95.8	96.1	88.3	91.3	90.7	90.9	92.6	92.3
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.4
Secondary Education (A level)	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.8	0.9	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.0
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Tertiary non-University	0.8	1.7	1.6	4.9	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.7
Tertiary University	0.0	1.0	0.8	2.9	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.4

Source: OCGS, Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014,

Another challenge is that the Zanzibari youth are more selective for the jobs, they prefer to be unemployed rather than doing laborious jobs like being labourer at construction sites and digging drainage systems.

2.8 Good Governance and Capacity Building

In the areas of good governance and capacity building, the RGoZ through Vision 2020 planned to promote good governance and capacity building so as to improve and strengthen the systems of governance by creating the capacity for the government to effectively play its planning and regulatory role

in influencing the allocation of resources in the public and private sectors, in a liberalized market environment and a truly democratic and pluralistic society. Accountability and transparency are imperative in order to prevent corruption and ensure that available resources are used for the benefit of the people.

2.8.1 Achievements

In this area, the RGoZ has extensively invested huge amount money in creating institutions and system aimed at strengthening the good governance and rule of law. The government has also invested a lot in capacity building in this area. In achieving good governance and rule of law the Government has undergone the legal reform processes by which several legislations have been passed supported by establishment of several institutions. A Law School is in pipeline and will soon start as part of the improvements of quality of graduate lawyers. There is still a challenge in providing legal education to ordinary citizens so that they appreciate their rights and obligations. Most of the services in that area are provided by foreign funded Non-Government Organisations, who tend to be selective of the issues to be covered, sometimes not reflective of the priority knowledge gaps of the target population.

Establishment of the Ministry responsible for the Constitution and Good Governance, the Directorate of Public Prosecutor, as well the Zanzibar Anti - Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority is among the Government efforts to enhance good governance. Other interventions include reforms in public financial management and procurement procedure.

Over the last 20 years, the RGoZ engaged herself in the construction and renovation of offices to create conducive environment for her employees. These

include, the construction of Offices building at Gombani area in Pemba which accommodate 6 Ministries; Zanzibar Revenue Board; Ministry of Good Governance; Attorney Generals Chambers; Office of the Chief Government Statistician; Jodari house and Nyangumi house for Ministry of Agriculture in Unguja and Pemba respectively. Others are IPA, Ministry of



Labour, Empowerment, Elderly, Women and Youths; House of Representatives; Zanzibar Civil Status Registration Agency offices in all districts as well head office at Mazizini; Chief Government Chemist Laboratory Agency; Kusini Unguja Regional Commissioners Office; Peoples' Bank of Zanzibar Wete Branch and twin towers for ZURA and Ministry of Land, Housing, Water and Energy to mention a few. Other constructions were still in progress during the evaluation time. These include Second Vice Presidents' House in Pemba, renovation and construction of State Houses in different areas; Zanzibar Bureau of Standards, and High Court at Tunguu, to mention a few. The URT as well constructed her offices including Bank of Tanzania, Office of the Vice Presidents, Immigration Offices (head Office Unguja and Kusini Regional Office).

2.9 Peace and Stability

The Vision's policy on promotion of peace and stability was to enhance peace and stability as a necessary tool to achieve social, economic and political development. This entails striking a balance between conflicting and complementary needs for change on the one hand and peace and stability on the other. Zanzibar has made significant achievements in promoting peace and harmony in the country.

Since 2000 Zanzibar undertook four elections in 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2016. In 2000, a total of 446,482 voters registered and 379,760 voted, which was 85 per cent. Total number of parties participated was 11 with 2 male contestants at the Presidential level, 160 (148 males and 12 females) at the House of Representative level and 305 (283 males and 22 females) at the Councils level. Dr Aman Abeid Aman Karume from CCM won the Presidential level while CCM had 34 seats and CUF won 16 seats in the House of Representatives. In 2005, a total of 507,225 voters registered and 460,581 voted which was 90.8 per cent. Total number of parties participated was 17 with 6 (5 males and 1 female) contestants at the Presidential level, 219 (195 males and 24 females) at the House of Representative level and 340 (314 males and 26 females) at the Councils level. Dr. Aman Abeid Aman Karume won again the Presidential level while CCM had 31 seats and CUF won 19 seats in the House of Representatives.

In 2010, the Constitution of Zanzibar was amended to allow for the opposition parties to participate in the Government. The winning provides the Second Vice President and second winner³⁰ provides the First Vice President. During the election, a total of 407,658 voters registered and 364,924 voted which was

30. The Party must win at least 10% of the Presidential votes

89.5 per cent. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein from CCM won the Presidential level, while Maalim Seif Sharif Hamad was appointed the First Vice President and Ambassador Seif Ali Idd was appointed to be the Second Vice President. The Revolutionary Council had 20 members of whom 12 were from the ruling party CCM and 8 members came from the Civic United Front. The First and Second Vice Presidents were also members of the Revolutionary Council.

Table 2.12: Election Indicators, 2000 - 2016 Election Years

Contestants	2000		2005		2010		2016	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Presidential Level	2	0	5	1	7	0	14	0
House of Representatives	148	12	195	24	125	12	180	29
Councils and Municipals	283	22	314	26	303	65	263	82
	2000		2005		2010		2016	
Registered Voters	446,482		507,225		407,658		503,580	
Actual Voted	379,760		460,581		364,924		341,865	
Percentage Voters	85.0		90.8		89.5		67.9	
Parties Participated	11		17		17		20	

Source: Zanzibar Electoral Commission, 2019

In 2016, a total of 503,580 voters registered and 341,865 voted which was 67.9 per cent. Total number of parties participated was 20 with 14 male contestants at the Presidential level; 209 (180 males and 29 females) at the House of Representative level and 345 (263 males and 82 females) at the Councils level. Dr Ali Mohamed Shein won again the Presidential level and 54 seats won by the ruling party CCM. Since there were no other party which won at least ten per cent of presidential valid votes, there was no First Vice President.

2.10 Issues Overlooked by the Vision 2020

a. Culture, Arts and Sports

In the efforts to promote culture, arts and sports the RGoZ made several interventions. In 2016 the RGoZ launched new and modern studio at Rahaleo for film artists and musicians. To value and promote Kiswahili, Zanzibar was selected as the centre for Kiswahili in the East African Community whereby the Commission for Kiswahili for EAC is located at EACROTANAL area. Three Kiswahili International Symposiums have been held in Zanzibar for three consecutive years; 2017, 2018 and 2019 which brought together professionals and from different parts of the globe.

Renovation of the Amani Stadium and Gombani Stadium by installation of artificial turf and installation of roof at the VIP area among other things was done. Construction of Mao Tse Tong stadium at Kikwajuni, which contains two football playgrounds, basketball and netball ground, as well as indoors games like table tennis and volleyball grounds. Construction of district sport



grounds whereby Kitogani for Kusini, Kishindeni for Micheweni and Kangani for Mkoani districts have completed, and construction processes started for Mkokotoni (Kaskazini A district) and Kama (Magharibi A districts) started. Up to December 2019, 1,940 clubs (1,229 Unguja and 709 Pemba) for different types of sports have been registered by the Sports Council as illustrated in table

A9 at Annex. The table shows that football clubs carry about 76 per cent of all registered clubs in the same year.

b. Violence against Women and Children

To end violence against women and children, the RGoZ developed and operationalized the Zanzibar's National Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (VAWC), 2017-2022. It has three thematic areas which are prevention, enabling environment and strengthening supportive services. Coordination structure to handle VAWC incidences has been strengthened from national to grassroots level. The strengthening of awareness to the public that led the reduction of VAWC incidences by 55 per cent from 2,447 cases in 2016/2017 to 1,097 cases in 2017/2018.

Various laws related to ending violence against women and children have been repealed. These Laws include: The Evidence Act 6/2016 which among other things allows child evidence as well as admissibly electronic evidence; The Kadhi Court Act 9/2017 contain provision on the division matrimonial assets and allow advocates to appear before the court; The Criminal Procedure Act 7/2018 section 151 (1) has provisions that do not allow for provision of bail for any person accused of GBV related cases as well as increase of sentences that the courts may pass and increase imprisonment time, at Regional Courts

from 7 to 14 years and for High Court from 30 years to life imprisonment; The Penal Act 6/2018 increased punishment to moral related offences such as rape, sodomy and indecent assault. The new law, Legal Aid Act 13/2018 was enacted which contain specific provision of legal aid to indigent/ rural people who cannot afford to pay. Also, Children Act No 6 of 2011 was enacted with a view to safeguard children rights and wellbeing in Zanzibar.

Several One Stop Centres have been established at Micheweni, Chake Chake, Wete, Mkoani, Mnazi Mmoja, Makunduchi, and Kivunge to provide comprehensive services to victims. Services include health, psychosocial support and legal aid.

2.11. Emerging issues

i. Oil and gas

Zanzibar enacted ZURA Act in 2013 to regulate the energy and water sectors. The new legal entity, the Zanzibar Utilities Regulatory Authority (ZURA) its mandate is to regulate water and energy utility services in the interest of customers and providers of utility services in Zanzibar. Operationalisation of ZURA made Zanzibar to take a considerable step forward in terms of pursuing effective, efficient and transparent regulation that will underpin efficient pricing, quality supply utility services and appropriate investment in the sector.

Among other things, the Act establish two institutions to manage the upstream operations, these two institutions are: Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority (ZPRA) and the Zanzibar Petroleum Development Company (ZPDC). ZPRA is mandated to monitor and regulate the exploration, development and production of Oil and Gas in Zanzibar while ZPDC is a Government commercial entity in Oil and Gas sector mandated to enter into agreement with a contractor or with any person relating to petroleum activities.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has signed the Production Sharing Agreement with the RAK GAS Company of Ras Al Khaimah for Zanzibar – Pemba Block and permitted to conduct exploration activities of oil and gas. The process started with full tensor gravity survey gradiometers conducted by UK Company Bell Geo space. Then, 2D seismic survey for both onshore and offshore conducted by BGP Company from China. Data have been collected regarding the aerial survey, offshore, on shore for Unguja and Pemba, and the data are now being technically analysed.

CHAPTER THREE: LESSONS LEARNED AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Lesson Learned

- i. Improvement in reducing poverty and improving the livelihood, the proportion of people living below food poverty reduced from 13.4 per cent in 2004/05 to 10.8 per cent in 2014/15. Rural households are more prone to the poverty compared to urban households.
- ii. The economy has been growing at the annual rate of not less than four per cent (the minimum growth was 4.3 per cent recorded in 2008 and 2010). However, have not reached the targeted rate of 9 per cent to 10 per cent as deemed necessary to eradicate abject poverty.
- iii. Per capital GDP has been used as a major indicator to measure Vision's achievement with regards to target of reaching low middle-income country status. Zanzibar per capita income was USD 1,114 in 2019 implying that Zanzibar has reached the low middle-income country threshold of per capita income of USD 1,026.
- iv. Tourism sector was found to be a major contributor of Zanzibar economic growth. The correlation between GDP and number of tourist arrival was 0.9 which shows that there is a high relationship between economic growth and tourism growth in Zanzibar.
- v. The number of fish catches has been increasing over years from 20,343 in 2002 tons to 36,728 tons in 2019, and the value of fish catches increased from TZS 616 per kilogramme in 2002 to TZS 5,354 per kilogramme in 2019 as well. However, contribution of fish sector to the GDP is still low ranging between 5.0 to 6.6 per cent.
- vi. The social services have improved, with increasing number of health facilities and number of services as well as number of schools and other services. Zanzibar managed to provide free health and education services, as envisage by the 1964 Revolution.
- vii. The Zanzibar Vision 2020 did not have M&E framework and therefore it was hard to conduct evaluation of the implementation of vision 2020, as there were few indicators that did not have neither baseline data nor targets.

3.2 Conclusions

Zanzibar implemented its development vision known as vision 2020 for the past 20 years. The vision aimed at improving the standard of livings of its people by building competitive economy, healthy society and establishing and implementing peace, stability and unity among its citizens. By using its medium-

term national strategies, it managed to guide and track the implementation of the vision and identified the gaps that needs to be addressed. As the vision reached its end by June 2020, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is in the process of completing the development of new vision which will be known as Zanzibar Development Vision 2050. For the new vision to be meaningful, the evaluation of the previous vision is necessary and need not be emphasized.

The evaluation report is prepared based on the availability of data from various sectors and where data was difficulty to obtain due to various reasons. The evaluation team used proxy information to capture the progress made in that area and identified challenges that needs to be addressed in order to have proper tracking of the targets or indicators concerned.

The findings on this evaluation show that Zanzibar managed to reach the lower middle-income country as envisaged by the Vision 2020 main target. This achievement contributed by progress made in various economic sectors such agriculture, services, industry to mention a few. The results are useful for the government in preparation of the new Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 as they inform areas that needs special attention for the further improvement of the country's economy to realize the next step of development. The findings and recommendations presented in this evaluation are data based and supported by rigorous practical economic, social, cultural and political considerations.

Being a middle-income country is the achievement that most of the least developing countries want to accomplish. However, most of the low-income countries that rapidly graduate to middle income economy find it difficult to sustain rapid growth after they reach middle-income status. Only a handful of middle-income countries, located mainly in East Asia, have successfully made the transition to high income status. Therefore, while we celebrate being reach the middle-income economy, we need to prepare for the big task ahead of us of continuing improve our economy to go to the next level.

There are also consequences of being middle income including that of assistance from development partners (bilateral and multilateral). There will be lesser grants and taking the business (market) loans instead of concessional loans. Therefore, the new ZDV 2050 should address this phenomenon very well to ensure sustainability of the status and the wellbeing of the people. Also, to ensure Zanzibar will reach the next level of upper middle-income country of per capita GDP of between US\$ 3,956 and US\$ 12,235 taking into consideration the Projected Tanzanian Shillings exchange rates to the US \$ and population size as shown in the table A15 at the Annex.

CHAPTER FOUR:

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED BY NEW ZANZIBAR DEVELOPMENT VISION 2050

The preparation of the new ZDV 2050 document should consider new approach to policy design and implementation strategies for the areas where the implementation was not satisfactory and address the shortcomings identified in the Vision 2020. The following areas must be taken into consideration as well:

- i. Inculcating innovative approach to poverty reduction and boosting socio-economic development. This should include the shift from livelihood approach to transformative / empowerment approach.
- ii. Urban regeneration including mobility and accessibility, cultural heritage and revitalization.
- iii. Implementation of the National Spatial Development Strategy (NSDS) and the satellite cities to reduce congestion on the road.
- iv. Management and capacity building of emerging Oil and gas industry including major contract negotiations, dispute mechanisms to handle oil and gas related disputes, management of oil and gas revenues, effect of migration due to oil and gas, as well as involvement of private sectors.
- v. Transformation into service-based economy, including the linkage between innovative tourism with innovative agriculture, fishing, entrepreneurship, digitization and SMEs; structured tourism ecosystem, Destination planning/management, revitalization of cultural tourism assets, higher value addition and extractive industry.
- vi. Good governance and accountability including integrated public services and legal reforms, Decentralisation by Devolution, fighting against corruption and promoting human rights.
- vii. Renewable energy including financing the solar energy.
- viii. Human capital development, as well as sustainable, innovative and equitable social services delivery.
- ix. Resource mobilization and monitoring for traditional and non-traditional donors.
- x. Issues to deal with environment and climate change adaptation especially intrusion of sea water to the land by construction of dykes.
- xi. Deep sea fishing and blue economy projects and coordination.
- xii. Connecting islets with bridges from the main islands, Unguja and Pemba.

- xiii. Construction on new modern stadium large carrying capacity of participants and construction of new playgrounds for other types of sports like table tennis, squash and the like.
- xiv. Issues to deal with nutrition and food security. Promotion of public private partnership to leverage private investments, innovative agriculture and agri-business.
- xv. Harmonize ZDV 2050 with agenda 2030 for SDGs and Agenda 2063: "Africa We Want"
- xvi. Basic infrastructure and investments including digital education, transport, health, culture, entrepreneurship and digital technology.
- xvii. Operational Research as well as electronic M&E System at all levels. This includes M&E framework for the developed Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 before its implementation in order to track its implementation.

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Table A1: GDP Summary Statistics, 2000 - 2019

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GDP at market prices																				
At current prices (TZS Billion)	275	321	370	414	498	571	737	849	956	1,034	1,156	1,367	1,603	1,843	2,147	2,357	2,749	3,234	3,716	4,132
At constant 2015 prices (TZS Billion)	967	1,057	1,148	1,215	1,295	1,358	1,439	1,532	1,598	1,696	1,768	1,899	1,999	2,084	2,218	2,356	2,491	2,684	2,876	3,078
Quantity index (2015=100)	41	45	49	52	55	58	61	65	68	72	75	81	85	88	94	100	106	114	122	131
Constant price growth rates (%)	3.6	9.3	8.6	5.9	6.5	4.9	6	6.5	4.3	6.1	4.3	7.4	5.3	4.3	6.4	6.2	5.8	7.7	7.1	7
Implicit price deflators (2015=100)	28.5	30.4	32.2	34.1	38.4	42	51.2	55	60	61	65	72	80	88	97	100	110	120	129	134
GDP per capita at current prices																				
GDP per capita (TZS '000)	298	338	378	412	481	536	673	753	824	867	942	1,083	1,234	1,379	1,557	1,666	1,889	2,108	2,357	2,549
GDP per capita (US \$)	373	380	400	396	440	475	536	604	689	663	675	695	785	863	942	835	867	946	1,041	1,114
GDP per capita at constant 2015 prices																				
GDP per capita (TZS '000)	1,048	1,112	1,173	1,208	1,250	1,274	1,313	1,359	1,378	1,421	1,441	1,504	1,539	1,560	1,609	1,666	1,712	1,750	1,823	1,898
GDP per capita (US \$)	525	557	587	605	626	638	657	680	690	712	721	753	771	781	806	834	857	876	913	951
Memorandum items																				
Population ('000)	923	951	978	1,006	1,035	1,065	1,096	1,127	1,160	1,193	1,227	1,263	1,299	1,336	1,379	1,414	1,455	1,534	1,577	1,621
Exchange rate TZS per US \$	800	889	946	1,040	1,091	1,128	1,255	1,247	1,197	1,307	1,396	1,557	1,572	1,599	1,653	1,997	2,177	2,229	2,264	2,289

Table A2: Zanzibar Consumer Price Index and Annual Inflation, 2000 – 2019

Year	Consumer Price Index			Annual Inflation		
	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total
2000	310.1	452.6	344.3	-0.4	23.8	5.6
2001	320.6	468.5	356.2	3.4	3.5	3.4
2002	343	471.6	375	7.0	0.6	5.3
2003	374	517.1	409	9.0	9.6	9.1
2004	412	534.8	442	10.2	3.4	8.1
2005	461	561.6	485	11.9	5.0	9.7
2006	107	105.9	106.5	11.6	11.3	11.4
2007	43.1	47.3	44.8	16.1	9.5	13.1
2008	53.5	55.2	54.1	24.1	16.7	20.6
2009	58.8	58.6	58.9	9.8	6.1	8.9
2010	62.4	62.2	62.4	6.2	6.2	6.1
2011	74.2	68.4	71.6	18.9	10.0	14.7
2012	79.4	77.7	78.7	6.9	13.6	9.8
2013	80.7	84.0	82.2	1.6	8.1	4.5
2014	84.2	89.7	86.8	4.4	6.8	5.6
2015	90.4	93.3	91.8	7.4	4.0	5.7
2016	98.0	97.7	97.8	8.4	4.7	6.6
2017	103.6	103.1	103.4	5.8	5.5	5.6
2018	105.1	109.0	107.3	1.4	5.7	3.9
2019	108.1	111.9	110.3	2.8	2.6	2.7

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2018, OCCGS

Table A3: Number of Hotels by Grade, 2005-2018

Hotel/Guest	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Five Stars	10	13	14	13	16	22	25	25	26	26	17	17	19	25	
Four Stars	14	13	13	13	11	11	11	10	12	12	9	9	10	17	
Three Stars	9	12	11	15	16	23	27	29	26	26	43	43	43	54	
Two Stars	14	14	14	17	16	17	18	18	18	18	6	6	7	9	
One Star	10	13	13	14	15	47	51	54	61	65	0	47	55	98	
AA	10	9	11	8	8	28	34	35	41	42	121	86	87	62	
A	62	79	82	100	105	144	165	176	194	217	276	244	252	244	
No Grading	104	83	86	110	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	233	236	244	290	339	292	331	347	378	406	472	452	473	509	

Table A4: International Visitors Arrival, 2000 - 2019

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Growth rate
2000	7,324	8,364	7,946	5,008	3,288	4,853	9,822	13,773	9,708	9,637	7,911	9,531	97,165	11.8
2001	9,324	3,563	3,667	2,922	2,639	4,943	8,793	12,165	8,337	7,402	5,159	7,415	76,329	-21.4
2002	7,830	8,734	7,755	3,239	3,091	4,440	9,101	11,937	8,587	8,387	5,722	8,688	87,511	14.6
2003	6,019	3,503	2,829	2,480	1,961	3,131	8,305	9,932	7,408	7,619	6,056	9,122	68,365	-21.9
2004	8,206	8,727	6,829	3,837	2,411	4,155	10,033	12,149	9,249	8,913	7,611	10,041	92,161	34.8
2005	11,647	12,204	11,716	5,024	3,406	4,258	14,508	16,755	13,085	10,961	9,636	12,206	125,406	36.1
2006	12,945	12,584	11,694	6,234	3,546	6,281	14,074	17,572	12,198	13,295	11,602	15,086	137,111	9.3
2007	14,942	13,289	11,580	6,323	4,076	6,990	13,640	19,870	11,727	13,408	11,356	16,064	143,265	4.5
2008	16,228	14,323	12,045	4,542	4,275	6,429	13,283	13,907	10,398	7,795	9,385	15,835	128,445	-10.3
2009	13,226	14,884	10,577	5,804	3,657	6,514	14,135	16,592	12,322	11,653	10,513	15,077	134,954	5.1
2010	12,315	11,883	8,767	4,787	4,452	7,272	13,422	16,357	12,071	11,365	11,507	18,638	132,836	-1.6
2011	18,334	17,405	13,272	7,188	5,173	8,118	18,861	22,470	16,072	13,592	13,911	20,671	175,067	31.8
2012	18,988	18,354	13,680	7,612	5,859	10,483	14,752	19,380	13,439	15,590	12,889	18,197	169,223	-3.3
2013	20,905	18,017	15,354	6,880	6,509	11,172	14,514	18,118	14,510	16,510	15,614	23,198	181,301	7.1
2014	29,836	39,997	19,703	12,705	12,351	19,806	33,145	39,087	25,582	27,789	23,412	28,478	311,891	72.0
2015	23,052	28,918	20,265	13,942	11,501	17,397	28,163	32,726	27,014	25,422	25,914	39,929	294,243	-5.7
2016	31,717	34,175	29,058	14,701	13,654	20,546	37,553	42,484	32,765	44,169	31,557	43,863	376,242	27.9
2017	40,938	39,119	30,366	21,004	15,696	23,458	41,034	51,937	38,977	43,470	36,363	51,112	433,474	15.2
2018	52,417	46,935	39,592	21,139	18,655	37,235	53,087	56,861	52,551	49,796	39,713	52,828	520,809	20.1
2019	46,133	50,387	33,883	20,242	15,640	36,605	55,947	68,163	49,732	53,023	47,824	60,685	538,264	3.4

Table A5: Production of Major Food Crops (tons) and Area Planted (Acre), 2005 - 2019

Crop	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area
Maize	1,419	-	3,927	-	1,931	821	1,933	3,255	2,063	4,024	3,112	6,224	3,281	6,562	857	1,713
Sorghum	459	-	409	-	794	353	615	1,328	457	1,133	572	1,488	512	1,347	484	1,275
Paddy (Rain feed)	15,935	-	24,730	-	20,038	6,332	20,889	20,651	26,980	26,963	31,000	29,597	23,702	29,677	6,372	32,154
Paddy (Irrigation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cassava	102,886	-	190,266	-	187,213	21,529	153,103	25,424	195,674	33,213	229,284	39,072	273,342	46,566	192,073	32,721
Banana	22,984	-	88,438	-	93,641	23,878	103,145	8,406	100,873	9,161	102,258	14,608	110,250	13,781	97,935	12,242
Sweet Potatoes	13,211	-	63,949	-	45,620	3,629	55,301	10,054	53,596	10,172	58,958	8,422	92,715	13,245	31,768	4,538
Yams	2,394	-	5,100	-	8,192	922	3,516	909	11,373	2,843	7,488	1,497	4,212	842	3,564	713
Tania	7,542	-	8,408	-	4,191	69	8,459	1,689	5,883	1,540	5,812	39	4,940	97	4,092	1,071
Groundnuts	302	-	1,800	-	76	-	465	763	320	668	432	893	401	835	407	849
Pigeon peas	-	-	-	-	-	350	1,682	532	2,292	710	510	158	1,026	318	641	198
Cowpeas/ Green gram	947	-	960	-	771	-	1,719	4,006	1,394	3,484	1,103	2,226	1,177	2,418	317	793
Bulrush Millet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pumpkins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	168,079	0	387,987	0	362,467	57,883	350,827	77,017	400,905	93,911	440,529	104,224	515,558	115,688	338,510	88,267

Table A5 Continue: Production of Major Food Crops (tons) and Area Planted (Acre), 2005 - 2019

Crop	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area
Maize	1,419	2,838	1,599	3,197	2,826	5,652	892	1,783	1,586	3,171	1,480	2,960	1,600	3,200
Sorghum	226	594	231	609	542	1,426	174	458	290	763	127	334	151	398
Paddy (Rain feed)	33,655	34,721	29,564	30,535	29,083	24,970	3,589	30,030	35,791	26,891	44,458	29,639	41,062	27,375
Paddy (Irrigation)				2,377		2,520	755	1,274	3,891	2,126	3,049	1,548	5,410	2,601
Cassava	164,332	27,995	158,704	27,036	132,641	22,597	133,412	22,728	142,714	24,312	156,078	26,589	177,299	30,204
Banana	68,358	8,545	57,437	6,679	47,495	6,785	55,455	6,448	73,243	8,517	52,189	6,068	65,321	7,596
Sweet Potatoes	53,657	7,665	65,137	9,305	55,765	7,966	24,834	3,548	34,203	4,886	52,582	7,512	53,996	7,714
Yams	2,352	470	2,116	423	2,409	482	3,520	704	2,678	536	2,730	546	3,065	613
Tania	3,800	995	5,437	1,423	5,687	1,489	1,724	451	6,239	1,633	3,647	955	4,905	1,284
Groundnuts	643	1,339	635	1,322	787	1,639	440	917	414	863	635	1,322	433	902
Pigeon peas	663	205	717	222	593	184	1,414	438	1,272	394	2,675	828	3,175	983
Cowpeas/ Green gram	1,129	2,138	663	1,326	1,165	2,526	1,047	1,844	2,479	4,729	1,785	3,655	1,859	3,832
Bulrush Millet	-	-	35	174	10	51	56	282	48	240	39	195	54	268
Pumpkins	-	-	1,204	256	2,223	473	275	58	1,342	286	1,695	358	2,875	607
Total	330,234	87,505	323,478	84,884	281,226	78,760	227,587	70,963	306,190	79,347	323,169	82,507	361,205	87,575

Table A6: Number of Health Facilities by Type, Zanzibar, 2006- 2019

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public Medical Facility														
Primary level														
PHCU	105	133	142	127	98	100	100	105	109	110	115	119	119	125
PHCU+	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	35	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	32
PHCC	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2
Secondary level														
Regional Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
District Hospital	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4
Tertiary level														
Special	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Referral	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private Medical Facility														
Private Hospital	118	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	5	4	4	5	4
Dispensary		-	68	62	72	78	72	70	53	67	65	78	78	92

Table A7: Gross Enrolment Rate

Education level	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pre-Primary	13.0	12.7	14.0	14.6	13.8	15.9	13.5	22.2	20.9	17.8	33.9	37.1	34.4	33.0	30.9	30.7	58.6	55.4	69.2	81.4
Primary	92.2	94.6	98.1	99.1	100.3	101.3	101.6	104.6	104.4	106.8	112.1	118.5	121.5	124.4	102.5	98.4	104.2	109.0	116.5	118.1
Secondary (1-4)							54.7	56.3	55.9	65.1	70.0	67.2	67	65.4	59.9	66.6	89.0	83.9	85.6	87.2
Secondary (5-6)																	58.8	58.9	61.9	

Table A8: Total Honey and Wax Production by Year and Sex

Year	Honey Production			Wax Production			Number of Beekeepers			
	Quantity (Tons)	Volume (Litres)	Average Price/Litre	Quantity (Kg)	Average Price/Kg	Quantity (Kg)	Average Price/Kg	Female	Male	Total
2011	5.1	3,549	20,000	638	8,000	355	8,000	355	821	1,176
2012	5.6	3,897	20,000	700	15,000	479	15,000	479	1,408	1,887
2013	5.8	4,036	23,000	730	15,000	489	15,000	489	1,450	1,939
2014	4.5	3,131	23,000	563	18,000	474	18,000	474	1,425	1,899
2015	4.3	2,992	23,000	500	18,000	459	18,000	459	1,392	1,851
2016	4.2	2,923	23,500	525	18,000	494	18,000	494	1,428	1,922
2017	6.1	4,245	23,500	763	19,000	529	19,000	529	1,431	1,960
2018	12.5	8,698	27,000	1,563	20,000	545	20,000	545	1,515	2,060
2019	13.1	9,116	25,000	1,638	20,000	616	20,000	616	1,451	2,065

Table A9: Type of Sports Associations Registered by District in Unguja, 2018 – 2019

Type of Sports	2018			2019		
	Unguja	Pemba	Total	Unguja	Pemba	Total
Football	914	570	1,484	914	570	1,484
Netball	19	9	28	19	9	28
Athletics	11	2	13	11	2	13
Basketball	24	13	37	24	13	37
Handball	7	3	10	7	3	10
Hockey	3	0	3	3	0	3
Swimming	9	3	12	9	3	12
Judo	3	2	5	3	2	5
Cycling	12	6	18	12	6	18
Volleyball	14	6	20	14	6	20
Weightlifting	4	0	4	4	0	4
Squash	3	0	3	3	0	3
Wrestling	5	0	5	5	0	5
Karate Combat	24	36	60	24	36	60
Playing Cards	46	12	58	46	12	58
Table tennis	5	3	8	5	3	8
Chess	2	0	2	2	0	2
Bao	29	22	51	29	22	51
Motor cross	4	0	4	4	0	4
ZABESA	47	8	55	47	8	55
Shotokan Karate Association	11	9	20	11	9	20
Gojuruu Karate Association	4	4	8	4	4	8
Baseball and Softball	3	0	3	3	0	3
Body Building	4	0	4	4	0	4
Zanzibar Taekwondo	7	6	13	7	0	7
Zanzibar Aikido Association	0	10	10	10	0	10
Taekwondo ITF	0	0	0	4	0	4
Chama cha kamba	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total	1,214	724	1,938	1,229	708	1,940

Table A10: Number of Elders aged 70+ Yrs. who are Registered and Received Universal Pension by District and Sex, 2016-2019

District	2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Kaskazini A	1,781	1,234	3,014	2,488	1,749	4,236	2,524	1,742	4,265	2,489	1,686	4,176
Kaskazini B	846	568	1,412	1,182	791	1,973	1,189	771	1,961	1,164	761	1,926
Kati	749	628	1,377	1,092	928	2,019	1,128	941	2,070	1,106	901	2,006
Kusini	642	425	1,068	861	562	1,423	847	537	1,384	820	512	1,332
Magharibi A	554	355	909	879	591	1,471	891	595	1,486	922	615	1,537
Magharibi B	561	411	972	907	646	1,553	1,019	731	1,750	1,072	765	1,837
Mjini	1,764	1,100	2,863	2,563	2,010	4,573	2,641	2,050	4,691	2,643	2,067	4,709
Mkoani	1,049	825	1,873	1,533	1,191	2,724	1,524	1,163	2,687	1,534	1,130	2,664
Chake chake	1,037	791	1,828	1,510	1,124	2,634	1,515	1,113	2,628	1,545	1,128	2,674
Wete	1,077	832	1,908	1,639	1,206	2,844	1,685	1,217	2,901	1,798	1,274	3,071
Micheweni	641	524	1,165	1,000	805	1,806	1,055	834	1,889	1,120	830	1,975
Total	10,700	7,691	18,389	15,653	11,602	27,255	16,018	11,695	27,713	16,213	11,669	27,907

Table A11: Amount of Pension (TZS '000) for Elders Aged 70+ Yrs. who are Registered and Received by District and Sex, 2016-2019

District	2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Kaskazini A	427,420	296,040	723,460	597,000	419,680	1,016,680	605,660	417,960	1,023,620	597,460	404,660	1,002,120
Kaskazini B	202,940	136,340	338,880	283,640	189,860	473,500	285,400	185,140	470,540	279,420	182,720	462,140
Kati	179,660	150,740	330,400	261,980	222,620	484,600	270,800	225,880	496,680	265,400	216,120	481,520
Kusini	154,180	102,040	256,220	206,740	134,780	341,520	203,380	128,880	332,260	196,900	122,760	319,660
Magharibi A	133,000	85,100	218,100	211,060	141,880	352,940	213,800	142,900	356,700	221,280	147,540	368,820
Magharibi B	134,720	98,580	233,300	217,660	155,100	372,760	244,600	175,440	420,040	257,200	183,700	440,900
Mjini	423,320	263,880	687,200	615,040	482,400	1,097,440	633,900	492,020	1,125,920	634,200	496,060	1,130,260
Mkoani	251,660	197,900	449,560	368,020	285,760	653,780	365,740	279,220	644,960	368,140	271,300	639,440
Chake chake	248,980	189,780	438,760	362,280	269,800	632,080	363,560	267,180	630,740	370,840	270,800	641,640
Wete	258,400	199,580	457,980	393,240	289,340	682,580	404,300	291,980	696,280	431,400	305,640	737,040
Micheweni	153,760	125,740	279,500	240,080	193,280	433,360	253,220	200,180	453,400	268,760	199,260	474,020
Total	2,568,040	1,845,720	4,413,360	3,756,740	2,784,500	6,541,240	3,844,360	2,806,780	6,651,140	3,891,000	2,800,560	6,697,560

Table A12: Number and Amount of Retiree by Type Paid by ZSSF (TZS Million), 2009/10 – 2018/19

	Retirement		Survivors	Invalidity	Refund	Maternity	Total
2009/2010	Number	559	129	22	167	0	877
	Amount	1,639	339	62	290	0	2,330
2010/2011	Number	542	141	14	166	0	863
	Amount	2,290	483	32	289	0	3,094
2011/2012	Number	668	148	22	157	0	995
	Amount	3,190	617	77	617	0	4,501
2012/2013	Number	693	127	11	127	0	958
	Amount	4,188	664	51	297	0	5,200
2013/2014	Number	766	136	32	171	0	1,105
	Amount	7,097	778	200	640	0	8,715
2014/2015	Number	675	136	34	225	41	1,111
	Amount	8,036	1,028	261	1,137	3	10,465
2015/2016	Number	776	147	25	204	987	2,139
	Amount	10,197	1,378	154	879	83	12,691
2016/2017	Number	760	153	21	189	1,172	2,295
	Amount	11,140	1,801	986	1,363	99	15,389
2017/2018	Number	1,051	159	26	175	815	2,226
	Amount	14,574	2,349	222	1,587	114	18,846
2018/2019	Number	1,028	153	26	278	1,158	2,643
	Amount	11,489	3,117	259	2,793	214	17,872

Table A13: Proportion of Households with Distance to Health Facilities by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 & 2019/20

Distance (km)	Rural					Urban					Total					
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
	5															
Less than 1	34.0	41.3	47.3	49.5	76.8	82.3	69.9	81.5	49.7	58.3	57.1	63.0				
1 to 1.9	23.6	27.5	31.1	30.1	13.7	11.5	24.3	12.1	19.9	20.8	28.1	22.5				
2 to 2.9	17.6	16.5	16.1	12.8	5.0	4.3	4.1	3.6	13.0	11.4	10.9	8.9				
3 to 3.9	13.4	6.5	4.8	5.0	1.6	0.6	1.5	2.1	9.1	4	3.4	3.8				
4 to 4.9	4.9	4.8	0.7	1.4	2.3	0	0.2	0.1	3.8	2.8	0.5	0.9				
5+	6.6	3.2	0	1.2	0.7	1.4	0	0.5	4.4	2.4	0	0.9				
Total Households	120,626	136,059	148,754	169,461	70,053	96,452	113,541	123,335	190,679	232,511	262,295	292,796				

Source: OCGs, 2019/20 Household Budget Survey, 2020

Table A14: Indicators for Water and Sanitation in Zanzibar

Indicator	Rural					Urban					Total					
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Proportion of households using protected water source for drinking in dry seasons	80.5	85.9	86.3	88.3	95.9	94.4	96.3	95.9	86.2	89.5	90.5	91.5				
Proportion of households within 1 kilometre of drinking water source in dry season	73.2	81.9	95.3	98	85.5	90.4	99	99.8	77.7	85.4	96.9	98.8				
The proportion of household using improved toilet facility	50	66.9	72.7	78.9	95.7	98	98.2	99.3	66.8	79.7	83.7	87.6				

Table A15: Projected Exchange Rates and Population, 2020 - 2040

Year	Exchange rate	Population Projection
2020	2,314.46	1,671,598
2021	2,334.11	1,717,608
2022	2,351.24	1,762,989
2023	2,369.83	1,807,581
2024	2,403.00	1,852,170
2025	2,451.06	1,896,546
2026	2,485.03	1,940,839
2027	2,519.48	1,984,654
2028	2,554.40	2,028,103
2029	2,589.80	2,071,763
2030	2,625.70	2,115,386
2031	2,662.09	2,158,953
2032	2,698.98	2,202,364
2033	2,736.39	2,245,604
2034	2,774.32	2,289,311
2035	2,813.00	2,333,235
2036	2,851.76	2,377,445
2037	2,891.28	2,421,951
2038	2,931.35	2,466,535
2039	2,971.98	2,511,300
2040	3,013.17	2,556,168