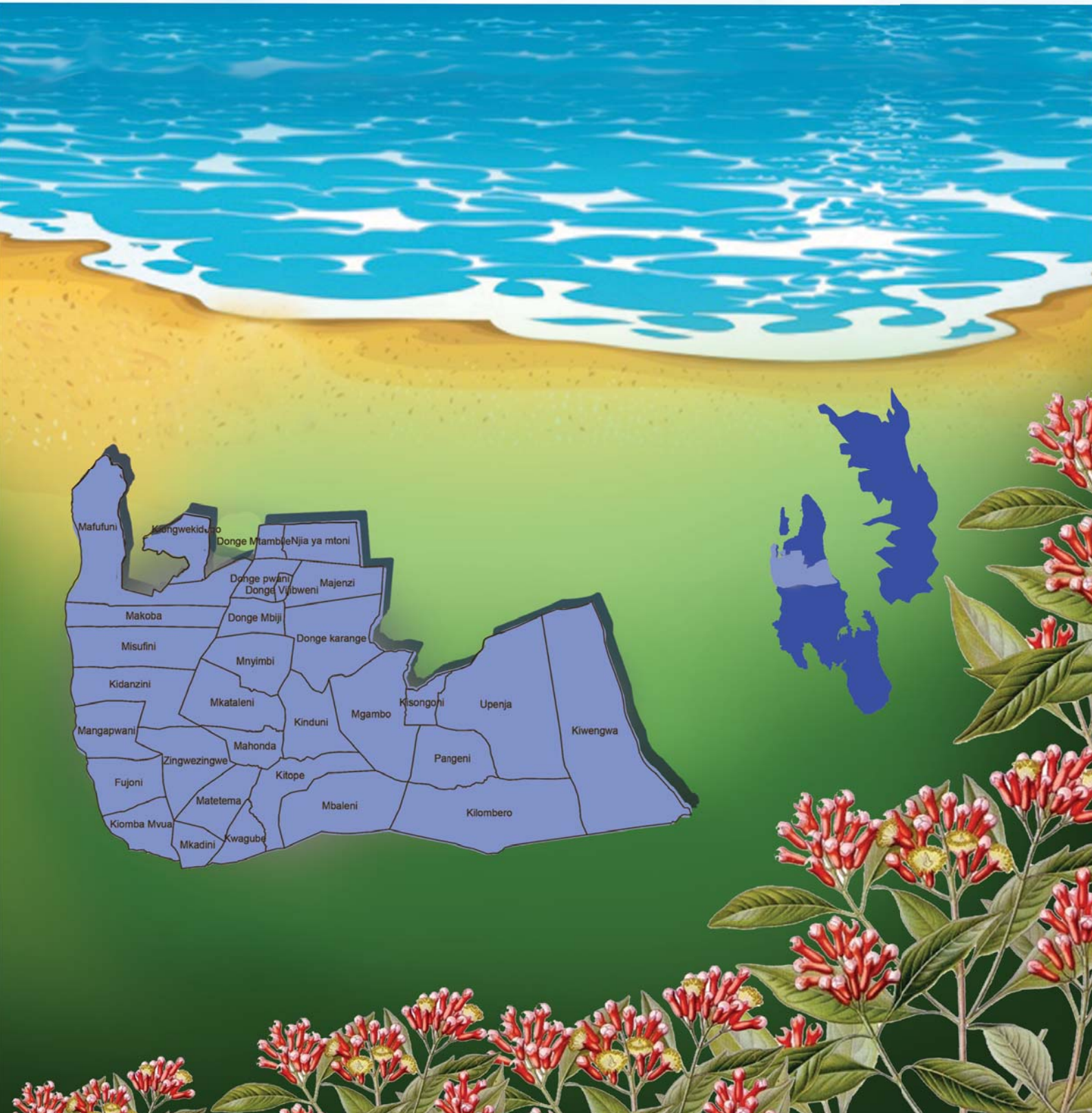
KASKAZINI B

DISTRICT PROFILE

JUNE 2017

THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR



Kaskazini B

District Profile

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar

June 2017

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Preface

This revised district profile is an update of the previous profile produced in 2007. The development of the report was solicited by the President's Office – Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments (PORALGSD) with financial support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Institute of Finance Management (IFM) was appointed to prepare the profile. The consultants worked closely with the PORALGSD. Members of the district teams were also involved throughout the entire exercise of data collection and validation of the report. Heads of department from the district and regional levels were trained on how to review and update a profile. The idea was to ensure that there is a necessary capacity to carry out a review of the profile in the next round.

The consultants would like to express deep gratitude for the support and cooperation provided by all individuals who were involved in this assignment, particularly staff from the regions, district offices, PORALGSD, OCGS and UNICEF. It was envisioned that the current profile should contain a time series data which is disaggregated up to the shehia level. The objective was not attained for most indicators mainly due to unavailability of data collected over a period of time and disaggregated up to the shehia level. It is our sincere hope that these gaps will be filled during the next review.

List of abbreviations

ADO	assistant dental officer
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AMO	assistant medical officer
ASDPL	Agriculture Sector Development Programme for Livestock
ASSP	Agriculture Sector Support Programme
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccine
CARI	Central Agricultural Research Institute
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
DAS	district administrative secretary
DC	district commissioner
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
ENT	ear, nose, throat
FMD	foot and mouth disease
GER	gross enrolment ratio
GPI	gender parity index
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
LGA	local government authority
MIVARF	Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance
MKUZA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza
MSM	men who have sex with men
NER	net enrolment ratio
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
PCR	pupil-classroom ratio
PHCU	primary health care unit
PHCU	primary health care unit
PHNB	public health nursing branch
PLR	pupil-latrine ratio
PORALGSD	President's Office – Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments
PSSN	productive social safety net
PTR	pupil-teacher ratio
PWID	people who inject drugs

RGOZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWOC	strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges
TAHA	Tanzania Horticultural Association
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women's Association
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TSh	Tanzanian Shilling
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UWAMWIMA	Umoja wa wakulima wa matunda na mboga mboga Zanzibar
VIP	ventilated improved pit
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
ZIHTLP	Zanzibar Integrated HIV, TB and Leprosy Programme
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
ZUPS	Zanzibar Universal Pension Scheme

Chapter 1

Introduction

1 Introduction

1.1 Background information

Kaskazini B district is one of two districts of Kaskazini Unguja Region. It is located south of Kaskazini A district, about 11 miles from Mjini Magharibi, and also shares boundaries with the Kati district on the south-east, Magharibi district on the south-west and the Indian Ocean on the west and east.

The landscape of Kaskazini B is divided into two parts – the lowland area, which is about 95 per cent of the land, and the other part, covered by coral features. The coral land is mostly found along the coastal area, especially in the west and east of the district, while the lowland covers the remaining part of the district. The district has a tropical climate, with temperatures ranging between 20° and 40° centigrade. It also experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern – a long rainy season (or masika in Swahili) and a short rainy season (known as vuli in Swahili). The long rainy season is experienced during the months of March or April to May, while the short rainy season occurs during the months of September or October to December each year. The district receives between 900 mm and 1,200 mm of rainfall during the long rainy season and approximately 400 mm to 500 mm during the short rainy season. Such a rainfall pattern makes the district suitable for the production of various crops and rearing of livestock.

1.2 Administration

Kaskazini B is composed of a two-tier system of government – the local government authority (LGA) and the central government. The district director is the leader of the LGA while the central government is headed by a district commissioner (DC), who is assisted by the district administrative secretary (DAS). Within the office of the DC, there are 18 departments – agriculture, health, education, national identity, communication, human resources, youth, cooperatives, planning, forestry, sports and culture, livestock, fishery, children and women, legal, water, sports and coordination.

Table 1: Constituencies, wards and shehias

Constituency	Ward	Shehia
Bumbwini	Misufini	Misufini
		Kidazini
	Mafufuni	Makoba
		Mafufuni
		Kiongwe Kidogo
Donge	Vijibweni	Majenzi
		Donge Mtambile
		Njia ya Mtoni
		Donge Vijibweni
		Donge Karange
	Mkataleni	Donge Pwani
		Donge Mbiji
		Mnyimbi
		Mkataleni
Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa
		Upenja
		Pangeni
		Kisongoni
		Mgambo
	Mbaleni	Kwagube
		Kitope
		Mbaleni
		Kilombero
Mahonda	Fujoni	Mangapwani
		Fujoni
		Kiombamvua
		Mkadini
		Zingwezingwe
	Mahonda	Kinduni
		Mahonda
4	8	31

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2016.

Political elected leaders in the district include a citizens' representative in the House of Representatives (Baraza la Uwakilishi), which deals with issues related to Zanzibar only. A second political elected leader is a member of Parliament, who represents the constituency in the National Assembly of the Union (Mainland and Zanzibar). A third political leader is a ward councillor, elected to represent citizens in the municipal council. Kaskazini B district has 4 constituencies, 8 wards and 31 shehias. Table 1 presents a list of constituencies, wards and shehias in the district.

The shehia is at the lowest level of the central government, led by a sheha, who is appointed by the minister responsible for regional administration. A sheha is responsible for facilitation of the registration of births and deaths as well as the coordination of other activities that may be assigned from time to time by the DC.

There is a clear demarcation between the responsibilities of the two government tiers. The LGA is responsible for issues related to the environment and the collection of levies within the district boundaries, whereas the DC's office oversees the provision of all public social services within the designated area, including security.

1.3. Structure of the report

This profile is structured in six chapters. Chapter 1 is the introductory section, which provides background information about the district. Chapter 2 describes the district's population characteristics. Chapter 3 elaborates on the main economic activities, while Chapter 4 provides crucial information on the status of social services within the district. Chapter 5 presents cross-cutting issues, such as the environment. Chapter 6 covers priority areas and recommendations. Finally, the SWOC analysis is included in the appendix.

Chapter 2

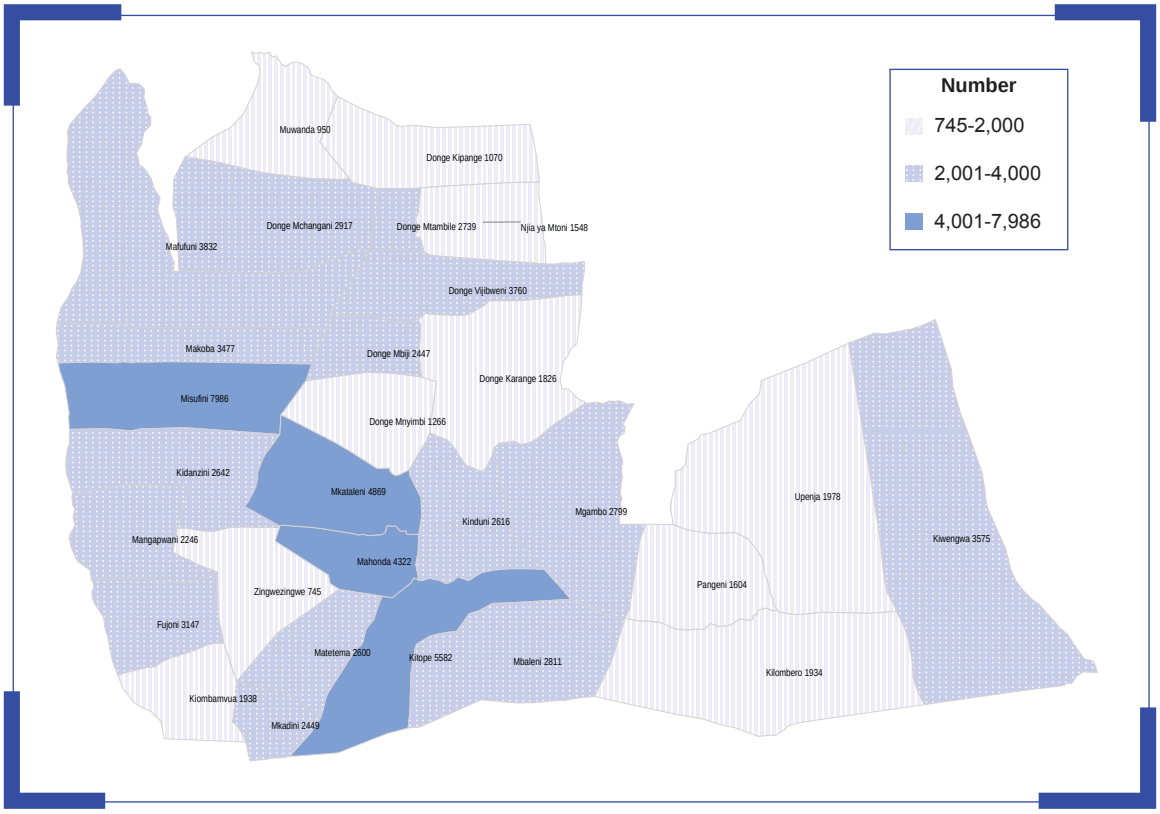
Population characteristics

2 Population characteristics

According to the Population Census of 2012, Kaskazini B district has a total population of 81,675, which is equivalent to 6.2 per cent of Zanzibar's population. Other demographic indicators are presented below.

2.1 Population distribution, by shehia

Figure 1: Map of Kaskazini B – Population distribution



Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012.

Figure 1 shows population distribution in Kaskazini B district by shehia. The distribution of people in shehias within the district is not uniform. For instance, Misufini shehia has 7,986 people, which is the highest population size in the district. This is followed by Kitope, with 5,582 people. Kiongwe Kidogo shehia has 391 people, which is the lowest number in any shehia in the district.

2.2 Population distribution, by sex, number of households and average household size

Household size refers to the number of people living in the same house who share meals and/or accommodation space. Table 2 shows population distribution by sex, number of households and average household size in different shehias in the district and Figure 2 shows the distribution of households in the district by shehia.

Table 2: Population of Kaskazini B district, by sex, average household size and sex ratio

S/N	Shehia	Both sexes	Male	Female	Number of households	Average household size	Sex ratio
1	Donge Karange	1,826	928	898	352	5.2	103
2	Donge Kipange	1,070	545	525	203	5.3	104
3	Donge Mbiji	2,447	1,245	1,202	470	5.2	104
4	Donge Mchangani	2,917	1,503	1,414	551	5.3	106
5	Donge Mtambile	2,739	1,321	1,418	534	5.1	93
6	Donge Vijibweni	3,760	1,860	1,900	705	5.3	98
7	Fujoni	3,147	1,531	1,616	595	5.3	95
8	Kidazini	2,642	1,299	1,343	550	4.8	97
9	Kilombero	1,934	934	1,000	405	4.8	93
10	Kinduni	2,616	1,222	1,394	530	4.9	88
11	Kiombamvua	1,938	963	975	418	4.6	99
12	Kitope	5,582	2,759	2,823	1,112	5	98
13	Kiwengwa	3,575	1,836	1,739	644	5.6	106
14	Mafufuni	3,832	1,951	1,881	759	5	104
15	Mahonda	4,322	2,129	2,193	855	5.1	97
16	Makoba	3,477	1,725	1,752	738	4.7	98
17	Mangapwani	2,246	1,145	1,101	441	5.1	104
18	Matetema	2,600	1,272	1,328	508	5.1	96
19	Mbaleni	2,811	1,415	1,396	561	5	101
20	Mgambo	2,799	1,375	1,424	562	5	97
21	Misufini	7,986	3,920	4,066	1,669	4.8	96
22	Mkadini	2,449	1,219	1,230	517	4.7	99
23	Mkataleni	4,869	2,370	2,499	967	5	95
24	Mnyimbi	1,266	620	646	259	4.9	96
25	Muwanda	950	485	465	194	4.9	104
26	Njia ya Mtoni	1,548	764	784	292	5.3	97
27	Pangeni	1,604	815	789	345	4.6	103
28	Upenja	1,978	1,009	969	407	4.9	104
29	Zingwezingwe	745	388	357	153	4.9	109
30	Donge Pwani	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Majenzi	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012.

Figure 2: Map of Kaskazini B – Number of households

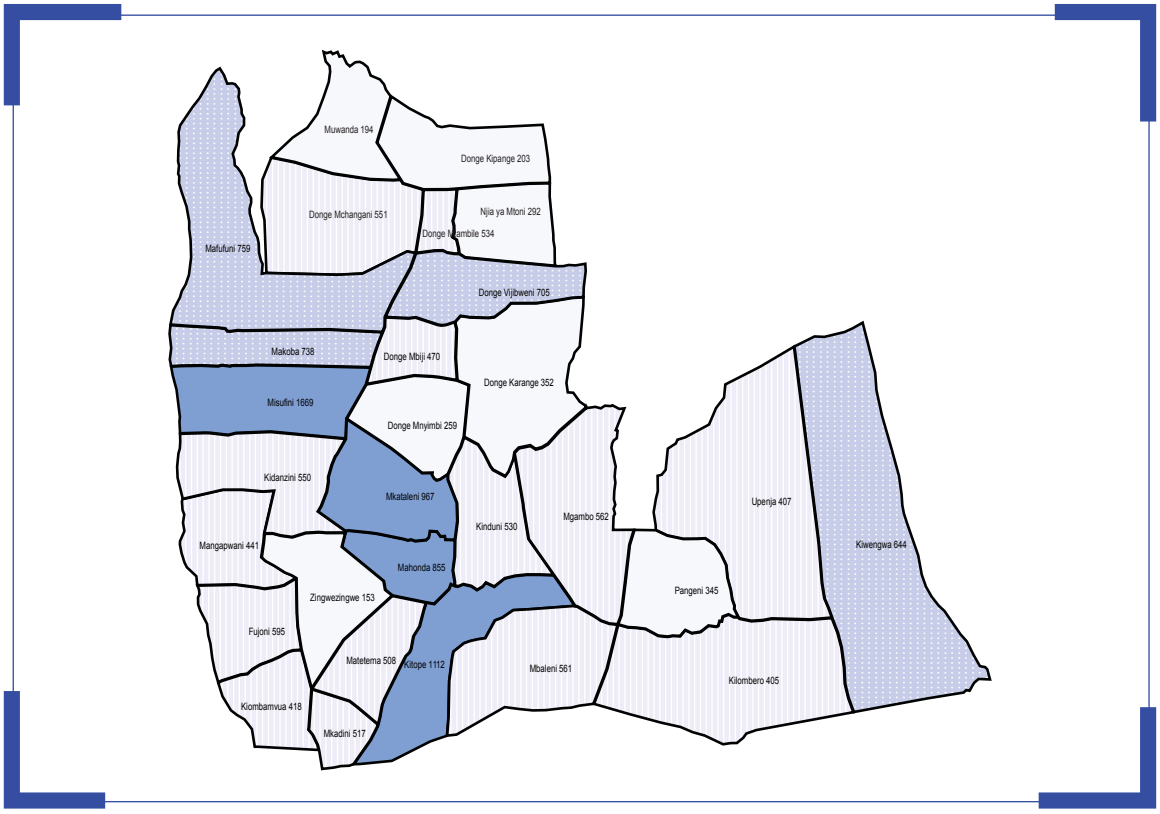


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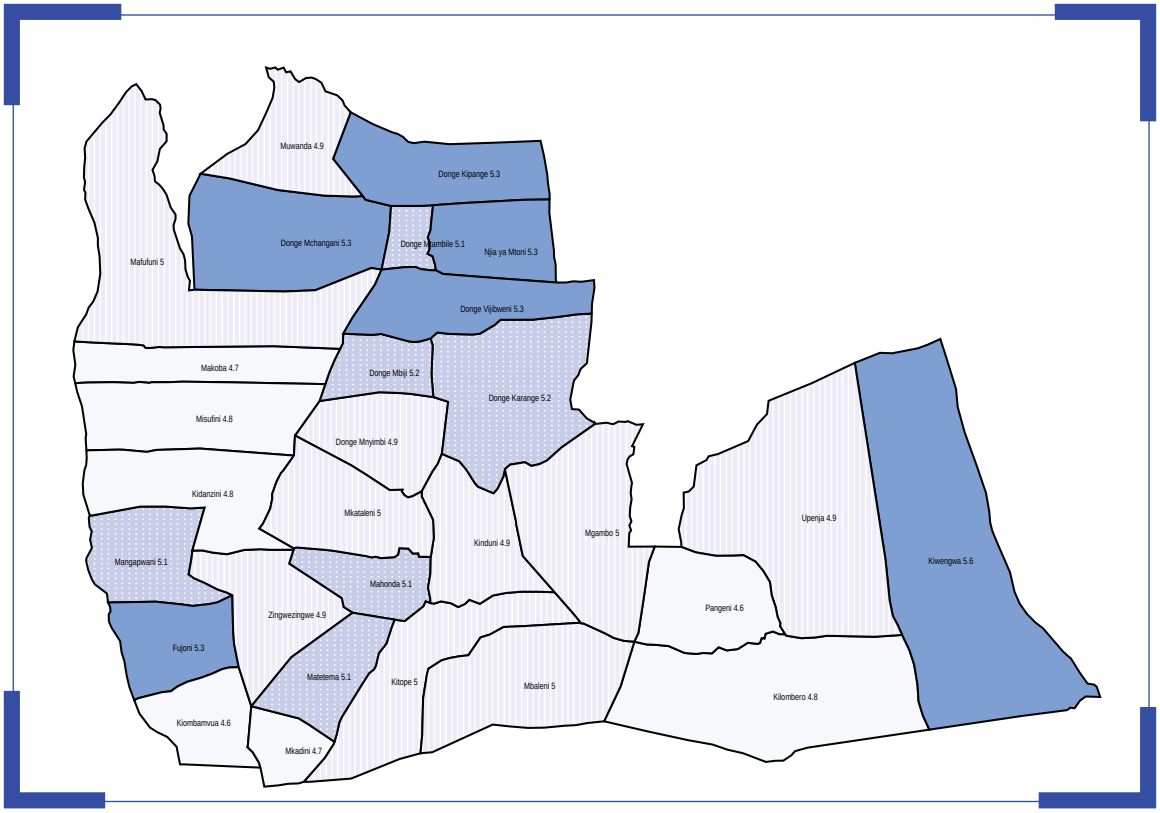
Figure 3: Map of Kaskazini B – Average household size



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2.3 Other population indicators

Table 3 provides a summary of statistics on population growth, population density, sex ratio and age dependency ratio. As indicated in the table, the population density of the district is 380 persons per square kilometre; the sex ratio is 99; and the age dependence ratio is 86.

Table 3: Population indicators

Indicator	Value
Population growth rate	3.2
Population density	380/km
Average household size	5
Age dependency ratio	86
Sex ratio	99
Proportion of population below 15 years	42.1

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15; Population and Household Census, 2012.

Chapter 3

Economic sectors

3 Economic activities

The main economic activities of the district include: agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, livestock, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, services, construction, merchandise trade, hotels and lodges, and provision of other services such as financial and insurance. These sectors contribute in different ways to the district's economy.

3.1 Hospitality

Kaskazini B district is endowed with a large beach area. This has become a great attraction, leading to the establishment of many hotels. Table 4 provides a list of these hotels. The class of each hotel is also given. Hotels and guest houses are available in 3 out of 31 shehias, as of 2015.

Table 4: Hotels located in the district

Shehia	Hotel name
Kiombamvua	Sea Clif *****
Mangapwani	Mangapwani
Kiwengwa	Melia *****
	Sultan Sand*****
	Blue Bay*****
	Kiwengwa Strend***
	Vera Club
	Zan View
	Zanzibar Fishing Club**
	Bay Bush
	Kiwengwa Apartment
	Chnamon Zanzibar Communal
	Bahati Villa*
	Pesce Birichind Restorant
	Kirest Two Bar Hug for Soul (Serena)

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.
Note: The stars/asterisks indicate the categories/ratings of hotels and guest houses.

3.2 Major occupations

Basically, household occupations in this region can fall into two categories – agriculture or business. Despite fishing being one of the main activities in the district, it is very rare for a person to engage solely in fishing without being active in either agriculture or business. Table 5 indicates

the number of households engaged in either agriculture or business. Thirty out of 31 shehias are witness to agricultural activities.

Table 5: Major occupations

S/N	Shehia	Agriculture	Business
1	Donge Karange	304	14
2	Kisongoni	-	14
3	Donge Mbiji	535	20
4	Kiongwe Kidogo	94	01
5	Donge Mtambile	163	28
6	Donge Vijibweni	341	05
7	Donge Pwani	229	29
8	Fujoni	302	16
9	Kidazini	274	28
10	Kilombero	647	13
11	Kinduni	201	20
12	Kiombamvua	206	16
13	Kitope	947	33
14	Kiwengwa	193	65
15	Mafufuni	339	25
16	Mahonda	267	44
17	Makoba	210	14
18	Mangapwani	144	31
19	Matetema	402	23
20	Mbaleni	1,133	19
21	Mgambo	370	18
22	Misufini	307	44
23	Mkadini	189	19
24	Mkataleni	382	57
25	Mnyimbi	375	11
26	Kwagube	88	24
27	Majenzi	355	06
28	Njia ya Mtoni	349	08
29	Pangeni	900	24
30	Upenja	228	26
31	Zingwezingwe	167	02

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

3.3 Agriculture

Major crops produced within the district are paddy, sweet potato, cassava, yam, millet, banana, and different varieties of fruit and vegetables. Available statistics depict a relatively low level of productivity, especially when the district is benchmarked against other crop-producing areas. A very good example here is paddy. Given the nature of consumption in the island, paddy (rice) is considered a priority crop by the government.

However, the land area under crop production has been declining over the years due to various factors, such as increasing encroachment on farmland caused by high population, coupled with a growth in demand for better housing. Rising seawater is yet another factor. This is among the major determinants of the future of agriculture.

Crop production is practised mostly under a rain-fed irrigation system, although efforts to develop other methods of irrigation still continue. Most households practise a mixed farming system. As will be shown later in this profile, the number of households that own livestock, especially cattle, has been increasing over the years. Despite such an increase, there is no indication as to whether farmers have managed to improve soil fertility through the use of animal manure, which is easily available and could help increase soil fertility, and therefore, farm productivity.

Land preparation is primarily practised using hand hoes, draught animals and tractors. Use of tractors for land preparation is a common practice, especially because the government provides subsidy for paddy production, which covers this provision as well.

Table 6: Crop production

S. No.	Shehia	Crop production (in MT)					
		Cassava	Banana	Pineapple	Vegetables	Sweet potato	Maize
1	Donge Pwani	222	-	-	-	-	-
2	Mangapwani	254	-	-	-	-	-
3	Donge Mbiji	805	-	-	-	-	-
4	Mnyimbi	692	-	-	-	-	-
5	Donge Mtambile	1,260	-	-	-	-	-
6	Fujoni	247	-	-	-	-	-
7	Kidazini	529	-	-	-	-	-
8	Kilombero	26	-	-	-	-	-
9	Kinduni	294	-	-	-	-	-
10	Kiombamvua	178	-	-	-	-	-
11	Kiwengwa	68	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mafufuni	287	-	-	-	-	-
13	Matetema	2,275	-	-	-	-	-
14	Mbaleni	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
15	Mgambo	2,155	-	-	-	-	-
16	Misufini	597	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mkadini	178	-	-	-	-	-
18	Kwagube	186	-	-	-	-	-
19	Njia ya Mtoni	17,719	-	-	-	-	-
20	Upenja	347	-	-	-	-	-
21	Zingwezingwe	4,583	-	-	-	-	-
22	Kitope	-	1,100	-	-	-	-
23	Makoba	-	65	-	-	-	-
24	Pangeni	-	38	-	-	-	-
25	Majenzi	-	-	816	-	-	-
26	Donge Vijibweni	-	-	552	-	-	-

Continued

Continued

S. No.	Shehia	Crop production (in MT)					
		Cassava	Banana	Pineapple	Vegetables	Sweet potato	Maize
27	Mahonda	-	-	-	2,284	-	-
28	Mkataleni	-	-	-	892	-	-
29	Kiongwe Kidogo	-	-	-	-	45,675	-
30	Donge Karange	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Kisongoni	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**34,150**	**1,202**	**1,368**	**-**	**45,676**	**-**

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

3.3.1 Provision of extension services

The government provides extension services through staff deployed across different shehias within the district. The district has a total of 20 staff; of whom one has a diploma, seven have certificates in agricultural production and nine have a certificate of secondary education (Form IV). Table 7 provides the deployment of these staff members in different shehias. Extension staff are shared among shehias.

Table 7: Distribution of staff and their education level

S. No.	Shehia	No. of staff	Education level
1	Donge Karange	1	Form IV
2	Kiongwe Kidogo	1	
3	Donge Mbiji	1	Certificate
4	Majenzi	1	Certificate
5	Donge Mtambile	0	
6	Donge Vijibweni	0	
7	Fujoni	1	Form IV
8	Kidazini	1	Form IV
9	Kilombero	1	Form IV
10	Kinduni	1	Form IV
11	Kiombamvua	0	
12	Kitope	1	Form III
13	Kiwengwa	1	Certificate
14	Mafufuni	1	Form IV
15	Mahonda	1	Certificate
16	Makoba	0	
17	Mangapwani	0	
18	Matetema	1	Certificate
19	Mbaleni	0	
20	Mgambo	1	Diploma
21	Misufini	0	
22	Mkadini	0	
23	Mkataleni	0	

Continued

Continued

S. No.	Shehia	No. of staff	Education level
24	Mnyimbi	1	Form III
25	Kisongoni	0	
26	Njia ya Mtoni	1	Form IV
27	Pangeni	1	Form IV
28	Upenja	1	Certificate
29	Zingwezingwe	1	Form III
30	Kwagube	1	Certificate
31	Donge Pwani	0	

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2016.

3.3.2 Agricultural development projects

Various projects have been implemented within the district to develop agriculture and improve household food security, income and nutrition levels. These projects are either implemented by the government, or through a development partner, or collaboratively. A list of such projects is provided in Table 8 with their corresponding geographical area.

Table 8: Agricultural projects in the districts

S. No.	Name of the project	Objective	Shehia	Period
1	Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance (MIVARF)	Developing and strengthening agricultural marketing systems	Donge	2014–2017
2	Cassava Statistics	Developing a data system for cassava	All shehias	2014–2015
3	Farm Concerning International	Strengthening the agricultural marketing system		2014–2017
4	Agricultural Sector Support Programme (ASSP)P)	Promoting good agricultural practice	All shehias	2008–2016
5	ACAI	Promoting mixed cropping of cassava and sweet potato	Donge Vijibweni, Kilombero, Misufini, Mbaleni, Kitope, Mahonda, Matetema and Donge Pwani	2016–2019
6	Umoja wa wakulima wa matunda na mboga mboga Zanzibar (UWAMWIMA)	Promoting good agricultural practices for banana, cassava and sweet potato crops	Kitope	
7	Fast racking	Seedling propagation of sweet potatoes	In all shehias except Kitope and Donge Mtambile	2014–2017

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S. No.	Name of the project	Objective	Shehia	Period
8	ZANRICE	Producing quality-declared seed rice	Pangeni, Kilombero, Upenja and Kisongoni	2014–15
9	Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI)	Promoting good agricultural production practice for paddy	Pangeni, Kilombero and Upenja	2016–2020

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

Available information shows that residents within this district rear animals such as cattle, goats, pigs, chicken, ducks, turkeys, rabbits and donkeys. Statistics show that the number of households that own livestock has been fluctuating yearly; the highest was in 2009/10 and the lowest was in 2004/5, as seen in Table 9. In 2009/10, an average of 10.5 households owned livestock. Livestock such as cow and donkey are commonly used to provide draught power. Table 9 shows the distribution of households by ownership of livestock within the district.

Table 9: Distribution of households by livestock ownership

Large livestock		Medium livestock			
District	2004/05	2009/10	2004/05	2009/10	2009/10
Kaskazini B	7.8	8.4	8	14.5	10.5
Zanzibar	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2009/10.

Livestock rearers are supported by the government through the provision of public goods such as extension services as well as vaccinations. Veterinary drugs against various diseases are supplied by the private sector within the district. The district has two suppliers. Besides these, the district has two animal health centres and provides primary animal health care through trained community animal health workers. This constitutes an attempt to reduce the effects of insufficient livestock extension officers within the district. Popular animal diseases threatening the district are diseases such as anthrax, black quarter, East Coast fever, pneumonia, mastitis, otitis, worms as well as foot and mouth disease (FMD), mostly affecting cattle. Meanwhile, birds are often affected by fowl pox, Newcastle diseases, worms and coccidiosis. The availability of drugs to combat some of these diseases is still a challenge within the district.

3.4 Livestock

3.4.1 Livestock development projects

Livestock development projects implemented within the district are shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Development projects

S. No.	Name of the project	Focus
1	WSPA	Eradication of rabies
2	Agricultural Sector Development Programme Livestock	Livestock production and marketing

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

3.5 Fishery

As mentioned earlier in this report, Kaskazini B has coral land, which is mostly found along the coastal area, especially in the west and east. The coral land provides a good habitat for fish, making fishery an important sector within the district. The fishery sector offers employment to many people throughout the value chain. In addition to that, fish is another major source of protein for residents within and beyond the district. The district has three centres for tracking and recording fishing catches. These centres are located in Kidazini, Kiwengwa and Mangapwani shehias. Table 11 shows the estimated amount of fish caught in different shehias in a year.

Table 11: Fish catches

S. No.	Shehia	Number of fishery centres	Amount of fish caught in MT
1	Donge Karange	0	0
2	Kisongoni	0	0
3	Donge Mbiji	0	0
4	Kiongwe Kidogo	0	0
5	Donge Mtambile	0	0
6	Donge Vijibweni	0	0
7	Donge Pwani	0	0
8	Fujoni	0	0
9	Kidazini	1	113,860
10	Kilombero	0	0
11	Kinduni	0	0
12	Kiombamvua	0	0
13	Kitope	0	0
14	Kiwengwa	1	64,317
15	Mafufuni	0	0
16	Mahonda	0	0
17	Makoba	0	0
18	Matetema	0	0
19	Mbaleni	0	0
20	Mgambo	0	0
21	Misufini	0	0
22	Mkadini	0	0
23	Mkataleni	0	0
24	Mnyimbi	0	0
25	Kwagube	0	0
26	Njia ya Mtoni	0	0
27	Pangeni	0	0
28	Upenja	0	0
29	Zingwezingwe	0	0

Source: Social Economic Survey, 2014.

3.5.1 Fishery centres

There are 10 fishery centres where data related to the amount and types of fish caught is collected within the district. However, as in other districts, there is the challenge of unofficial landing sites. Unofficial landing sites create a problem in data collection.

Table 12: Fishery centres

S. No.	Shehia	No. of centres
1	Kiwengwa	1
2	Kidazini	1
3	Mangapwani	2
4	Kuwanda	1
5	Makoba	1
6	Mafufuni	1
7	Misufini	1
8	Fujoni	1
9	Nyanjale	1
	Total	**10**

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

Table 13: Fish catches and value by district, 2010–2014 (value '000 TSh)

	Kaskazini B		Zanzibar	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
2010	345	805,787.80	25,693	61,784,310
2011	669	1,990,750	28,759	85,667,819
2012	967	3,368,812	29,411	103,180,992
2013	820	2,908,878	30,712	111,872,940
2014	721	2,778,764	32,974	127,214,227

Source: Zanzibar Social Economic Survey, 2014.

3.6 Housing conditions

The condition of houses in the district is indicated by the roofing materials used. Some houses use iron sheets, which are considered to make better quality houses, while others use locally available palm leaves. Misufini shehia has the highest percentage of houses roofed by iron sheets in the district. Only five shehias in the district have less than 70 per cent of houses roofed by iron sheets. These shehias are Kiongwe Kidogo (33 per cent), Kisongoni (36 per cent), Kilombero (22 per cent), Mbaleni (69 per cent) and Kwagube (57 per cent).

Table 14: Housing condition based on building material

S. No.	Shehia	Number of houses roofed with iron sheets	Number of houses thatched with palm leaves.	Percentage of households with iron sheets
1	Donge Karange	277	37	88
2	Kisongoni	162	283	36
3	Donge Mbiji	392	86	82
4	Kiongwe Kidogo	72	56	56
5	Donge Mtambile	450	160	74
6	Donge Vijibweni	323	74	81
7	Donge Pwani	300	52	85
8	Fujoni	609	75	89
9	Kidazini	498	78	86
10	Kilombero	105	368	22
11	Kinduni	575	103	85
12	Kiombamvua	267	97	73
13	Kitope	619	94	87
14	Kiwengwa	489	54	90
15	Mafufuni	843	280	75
16	Mahonda	534	105	84
17	Makoba	528	142	79
18	Mangapwani	420	35	92
19	Matetema	590	110	84
20	Mbaleni	1,375	625	69
21	Mgambo	355	145	71
22	Misufini	1,334	96	93
23	Mkadini	535	85	86
24	Mkataleni	617	120	84
25	Mnyimbi	147	27	84
26	Kwagube	259	196	57
27	Majenzi	149	16	90
28	Njia ya Mtoni	236	27	90
29	Pangeni	234	101	70
30	Upenja	394	63	86
31	Zingwezingwe	110	44	71

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2016.

Chapter 4

Social services

4 Social services

This chapter covers social services, which include education, water and sanitation, and social protection.

4.1 Education

4.1.1 Schools within the district

Kaskazini B has a total of 12 secondary schools, 20 primary schools and 19 pre-primary schools. The type and number of schools by shehia is presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Students and teachers by school type

S. No.	Shehia	School	School			No. of students		No. of teachers	
			Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Donge Pwani	Munadhamati	Pre-primary			51	62	0	7
2	Donge Mchangani	Muanda	Pre-primary	Primary		283	226	7	22
3	Kidazini	Pangatupu	Pre-primary	Primary		89	77	5	1
4	Donge Karange	Karange	Pre-primary	Primary		292	238	7	28
5	Kipange	Kipange	Pre-primary	Primary		60	90	2	11
6	Kitope	Kitope	Pre-primary	Primary		522	523	5	27
7	Makoba	Makoba	Pre-primary	Primary		635	593	9	26
8	Misufini	Bumbwini	Pre-primary	Primary		690	630	7	29
9	Mahonda	Mahonda	Pre-primary	Primary		705	690	3	31
10	Kinduni	Kinduni	Pre-primary	Primary		253	300	2	19
11	Mangapwani	Mangapwani	Pre-primary	Primary		173	158	2	16

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S. No.	Shehia	School	School			No. of students		No. of teachers	
			Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Male	Female	Male	Female
12	Zingwezingwe	Zingwezingwe	Pre-primary	Primary		51	30	2	0
13	Matetema	Matetema	Pre-primary	Primary		198	177	2	14
14	Fujoni	Fujoni	Pre-primary	Primary		415	409	9	26
15	Mgambo	Mgambo Skuli	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	368	345	6	20
16	Kilombero	Kilombero	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	332	356	14	8
17	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa Skuli	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	302	310	16	9
18	Upenja	Upenja	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	263	263	9	12
19	Mafufuni	Kiyongwe	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	394	346	18	3
20	Donge Pwani	Donge		Primary		390	378	16	25
21	Donge Mtambile	Donge Mtambile		Primary		296	263	4	21
22	Fujoni	Fujoni			Secondary	216	267	18	4
23	Kitope	Kitope			Secondary	251	305	12	14
24	Makoba	Makoba			Secondary	216	337	13	4
25	Misufini	Bumbwini			Secondary	306	348	15	3
26	Mahonda	Mahonda			Secondary	328	452	16	20
27	Donge Pwani	Donge			Secondary	298	415	15	16
28	Muanda	Muanda			Secondary	213	210	12	12
		Total				**8,590**	**8,798**	**246**	**428**

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2016.

4.1.2 Enrolment in basic, primary and secondary schools

Enrolment percentages show the proportion of children enrolled in schools at different levels. Net enrolment ratio (NER) indicates the percentage of the specific ages of the enrolled children and that of the school ages considered. Gross enrolment ratio (GER) shows the level of enrolment in schools, regardless of the ages of the enrolled children. Net enrolment in the district has improved in 2004/5 as compared to 2014/15 – from 79.2, 77.8 and 26.6 to 83.1, 82.5 and 34.2 at the basic, primary and secondary education levels, respectively. The NERs at basic, primary and secondary education in the district are above the national averages in 2004/5, 2009/10 and 2014/15. GERs indicate a decline of the enrolment ratio in 2014/15 as compared to 2004/5 at basic and primary education levels from 99.8 and 115.1 to 95.7 and 100.7, respectively. However, GER at the secondary education level in the district has improved from 36.7 in 2004/5 to 42.5 in

2014/15. In 2014/15, GERs at basic, primary and secondary education were below the national averages by 1.4, 0.8 and 7.4, respectively. Table 16 presents the GER and NER in schools at different levels in the district.

Table 16: Primary school enrolment

		Net enrolment ratio			Gross enrolment ratio		
		2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Basic education	Kaskazini B	79	83	83	100	93	96
Basic education	Zanzibar	78	80	83	100	90	97
Primary education	Kaskazini B	78	85	83	115	111	101
Primary education	Zanzibar	77	81	83	112	103	102
Secondary education	Kaskazini B	27	35	34	37	41	43
Secondary education	Zanzibar	33	46	40	42	54	50

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures the relative access to education of males and females. In its simplest form, it is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given stage of education. The gross enrolment GPI indicates that in 2012, the enrolment of girls and boys in primary school in the district was equal and similar to the national average. On the other hand, slightly fewer girls were enrolled in pre-primary with a GPI of 0.98 as compared to that of the national of 1.05. In secondary school, more girls were enrolled, with a GPI of 1.57 against the national level of 1.05.

Table 17: GER, GPI for the GER and percentage share of private enrolment, by district and level

	Pre-primary			Primary			Ordinary (Form 1–4)		Secondary
District	GER	GER GPI	Private enrolment	GER	GER GPI	Private enrolment	GER	GER GPI	Private enrolment
Kaskazini B	9.5	0.98	42.3	76.4	1.00	0.0	46.2	1.57	0.0
Zanzibar	26.5	1.05	75.9	98.9	1.00	6.3	68.4	1.09	7.6

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2014.

4.1.3 Accessibility to schools

In accordance with the Household Budget Survey 2014/15, 95.7 per cent and 87 per cent of the children walk to primary and secondary schools, respectively. The other means of transport used by children to go to schools include bikes, private cars and public cars.

Table 18: Mode of transport to school

	Walking	Bike	Private vehicle	Public vehicle	Total
Primary (%)	95.7	0.3	2.5	1.5	100
Zanzibar (%)	92.6	2.1	2.1	3.3	100
Total children	255,392	5,684	5,848	8,968	275,892
Secondary (%)	87	2.4	2.8	7.7	100
Zanzibar (%)	77.4	5.5	3.4	13.7	100
Total children	72,164	5,119	3,155	12,789	93,227

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

Other indicators that show accessibility to primary and secondary schools in the district are mean distance to the nearest school and distribution of households by distance to the nearest school. Table 19 shows the average distance to the nearest school in the district. The average distance to the nearest primary and secondary school has improved in 2009/10 – from 1 km and 1.9 km to 0.4 km and 0.8 km, respectively. This means that children walked shorter distances to schools in 2009/10 as compared to distances reported in the 2004/05 Household Budget Survey. The mean distance to the nearest primary school in the district is better than the national average. Children in the district had to walk a longer distance to secondary school in 2004/05 as compared to the national average. However, the average distance to secondary school in 2009/10 was equal to the national average.

Table 19: Mean distance to nearest school

	Primary school (km)		Secondary school (km)	
	2004/05	2009/10	2004/05	2009/10
Kaskazini B	1	0.4	1.9	0.8
Zanzibar	1	0.5	1.8	0.8

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2009/10.

The distribution of household by distance to the nearest primary school indicates that in 2009/10, about 80 per cent of the households in the district were within a kilometre as compared to the national average of 65.7 per cent. Only 0.4 per cent of households in the district are more than 3.9 kms from the nearest primary school.

Table 20: Distribution of households by distance to the nearest primary school

Distance / location	Less than 1	1.0–1.9	2.0–2.9	3.0–3.9	5.0–5.9	6+	Number of households
Kaskazini B	79.8	7.3	7.8	4.6	0	0.4	15,736
ZNZ	65.7	24.2	7.2	2.1	0.1	0.2	232,511

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2009/10.

4.1.4 Teachers

Table 21 shows the number of unqualified teachers in secondary schools in the district. Two of the secondary schools in the district – namely, Upenja and Karume – have no unqualified teachers. The pupil-teacher ratio varies widely across secondary schools in the district, from 7:1 to 37:1. However, the ratio in all the schools except Kiyongwe is within the recommended level of 35:1.

Table 21: Selected indicators for teachers in secondary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Secondary school	% of unqualified teachers	Pupil–teacher ratio
1	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa	2	10
2	Kilombero	Kilombero	7	12
3	Upenja	Upenja	0	15
4	Mgambo	Mgambo	7	7
5	Mafufuni	Kiyongwe	4	37
6	Fujoni	Fujoni	2	16
7	Kitope	Kitope	6	16
8	Makoba	Makoba	8	21
9	Misufini	Bumbwini	6	26
10	Mahonda	Mahonda	5	24
11	Donge Pwani	Donge	8	14
12	Mwanda	Karume	0	8
	Overall	Zanzibar	4	17

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2014.

Table 22 shows that nine primary schools – Kilombero, Upenja, Kiyongwe, Kitope, Makoba, Bumbwini, Mahonda, Fujoni, Donge Kipande and Mangapwani – had unqualified teachers ranging from 3 to 26 in number. The pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) varies widely across primary schools in the district from 8:1 to 38:1, which are within the recommended level of 40:1.

Table 22: Selected indicators for teachers in primary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Pre-primary school	% of unqualified teachers	Pupil–teacher ratio
1	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa	0	27
2	Kilombero	Kilombero	8	34
3	Upenja	Upenja	20	22
4	Mgambo	Mgambo	0	19
5	Mafufuni	Kiyongwe	13	25
6	Fujoni	Fujoni	10	20
7	Kitope	Kitope	3	28
8	Makoba	Makoba	13	38
9	Misufini	Bumbwini	26	35
10	Mahonda	Mahonda	4	23
11	Donge Pwani	Donge	0	15

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S. No.	Shehia	Pre-primary school	% of unqualified teachers	Pupil–teacher ratio
12	Donge Mtambile	Donge Mtambile	0	23
13	Muwanda	Muwanda	0	19
14	Kinduni	Kinduni	0	25
15	Mangapwani	Mangapwani	6	18
16	Donge Karange	Karange	0	14
17	Matetema	Matetema	0	18
18	Donge Kipange	Donge Kipange	10	8
	Zanzibar		5	23

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2014.

As indicated in Table 23, all pre-primary schools in the district had qualified teachers according to the 2013 statistics. The PTR in pre-primary schools in the district varies from 11:1 to 38:1, and three of the schools – Kiwengwa, Kilombero and Bumbwini – have a ratio beyond the recommended level of 25 pupils to one teacher.

Table 23: Selected indicators for teachers in pre-primary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Pre-primary school	% of unqualified teachers	Pupil–teacher ratio
1	Muwanda	Mwanda	0	11
2	Misufini/Kidazini	Bumbwini	0	39
3	Mgambo	Mgambo Skuli	0	19
4	Kilombero	Kilombero	0	34
5	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa Skuli	0	38
6	Donge Karange	Karange	0	11
7	Donge Pwani	Donge	0	14
	Overall*		0	19

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2014.
* overall status of Zanzibar

4.1.5 School facilities

The pupil–classroom ratio (PCR) indicates the average number of pupils in a classroom and establishes whether there are sufficient classrooms to accommodate pupils. Table 24 shows the PCR ratios in pre-primary schools in the district range from 5 to 67 pupils. Only three out of the eight pre-primary schools in the district have pupils within the recommended number. The pupil–latrine ratio (PLR) shows the number of latrines available for use by the pupils in a school. The recommended number is one latrine for 45 girls and 50 boys. The PLR in pre-primary schools in the district varies from 9 to 39 for boys, and 8 to 56 for girls. All pre-primary schools except Donge have sufficient latrines for both boys and girls.

Table 24: Selected indicators for facilities in pre-primary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Pre-primary school	Pupil–latrine ratio		Pupil–classroom ratio
			Male	Female	
1	Muwanda	Mwanda	9	13	22
2	Misufini/Kidazini	Bumbwini	-	-	39
3	Mgambo	Mgambo Skuli	17	8	56
4	Kilombero	Kilombero	24	43	67
5	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa Skuli	14	11	5
6	Donge Karange	Karange	-	-	21
7	Donge Pwani	Donge	39	56	32
8	Donge Kipange	Donge Kipange	-	-	38
	Overall status for Zanzibar		27	25	18

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2014.

The PCR ratios in primary schools in the district range from 27:1 to 105:1 while the national average is 58:1. Only 4 out of the 18 primary schools in the district have pupils within the recommended level of 40:1. As shown in Table 25, the PLR in primary schools in the district varies from 28 to 313 for boys, and 27 to 358 for girls. All primary schools except Matetema and Dongwe Kipande have insufficient latrines for both boys and girls.

Table 25: Selected indicators for facilities in primary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Primary school	Pupil–classroom ratio	Pupil–latrine ratio	
				Male	Female
1	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa	27	64	63
2	Kilombero	Kilombero	44	105	114
3	Upenja	Upenja	47	50	46
4	Mgambo	Mgambo	59	133	69
5	Mafufuni	Kiyongwe	51	101	104
6	Fujoni	Fujoni	49	129	133
7	Kitope	Kitope	105	262	176
8	Makoba	Makoba	102	-	-
9	Misufini	Bumbwini	95	-	-
10	Mahonda	Mahonda	79	313	358
11	Donge Pwani	Donge	41	139	133
12	Donge Mtambile	Donge Mtambile	-	117	106
13	Muwanda	Muwanda	40	63	47
14	Kinduni	Kinduni	63	116	137
15	Mangapwani	Mangapwani	37	89	77
16	Donge Karange	Karange	65	88	84
17	Matetema	Matetema	41	28	27
18	Donge Kipange	Donge Kipange	28	34	51
	Overall status for Zanzibar		58	138	126

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2014.

Table 26 shows that the average number of pupils in a classroom in secondary schools in the district is between 5 and 94. Only two secondary schools in the district – Bumbwini and Mahonda – have pupils beyond the recommended number. The PLR in secondary schools in the district varies from 6 to 100 for boys, and 12 to 148 for girls. Thus, all secondary schools in the district have insufficient latrines for both boys and girls, except three – Kiwengwa, Upenja and Mgambo.

Table 26: Selected indicators for facilities in secondary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Secondary school	Pupil–classroom ratio	Pupil–latrine ratio	
				Male	Female
1	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa	5	12	12
2	Kilombero	Kilombero	30	-	-
3	Upenja	Upenja	31	6	17
4	Mgambo	Mgambo	37	13	16
5	Mafufuni	Kiyongwe	37	35	38
6	Fujoni	Fujoni	39	49	69
7	Kitope	Kitope	32	76	56
8	Makoba	Makoba	40	50	84
9	Misufini	Bumbwini	41	100	148
10	Mahonda	Mahonda	94	69	88
11	Donge Pwani	Donge	28	59	73
12	Mwanda	Karume	25	28	32
	Overall for Zanzibar		33	42	60

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2014.

4.1.6 Rehabilitation of classrooms

In most schools, the classrooms are in a poor condition and immediate rehabilitation is required. Table 27 provides details on the name of the school, number of classrooms constructed, those which are currently being constructed and those which are in poor condition.

Table 27: Classrooms needing rehabilitation

S. No.	School name	Number of classrooms	Under construction	Poor condition	Required
1	Kitope Secondary	8	1	0	4
2	Mahonda Secondary	9	0	0	9
3	Bumbwini Primary	13	0	0	13
4	Matetema	8	3	0	2
5	Karange Primary	11	2	0	6
6	Mahonda Primary	22	0	4	5
7	Mgambo Primary	12	6	0	5
8	Mtambile Primary	15	0	0	0
9	Donge Primary	20	0	4	4
10	Makoba Secondary	13	3	6	6

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S. No.	School name	Number of classrooms	Under construction	Poor condition	Required
11	Bumbwini Secondary	11	0	0	6
12	Donge Secondary	16	26	6	0
13	Makoba Primary	10	2	4	15
14	Kipange Primary	5	0	2	3
15	Upenja	13	0	0	2
16	Kilombero	14	4	2	6
17	Donge Pre-primary	4	0	0	6
18	Mangapwani	8	5	0	0
19	Fujoni Secondary	22	2	4	10
20	Kiwengwa Secondary	16	3	3	0
21	Kinduni Secondary	8	3	0	8
22	Kiongwe Secondary	10	0	0	6
23	Kitope Primary	10	2	2	8
24	Pangatupu	5	5	0	0
25	Fujoni Primary	21	1	6	21
26	Zingwezingwe	4	3	0	0
	Total	**308**	**71**	**43**	**145**

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2016.

4.1.7 Performance in schools

This subsection provides information on performance in examinations in primary and secondary schools in the district. The overall pass rates achieved by primary schools in the district in Standard VII examinations ranged from 63 per cent to 100 per cent, whereby all the primary schools attained pass rates above the national average. In such examinations, the girls' pass rate in different schools in the district was between 74 per cent and 100 per cent while the national rate was 83 per cent. In contrast, the boys' pass rate ranged from 40 per cent to 100 per cent while the national rate was 79 per cent.

Table 28: Standard VII pass rate, by school and school ranking in terms of pass rate

S. No.	School	Ranking		Pass rate		
		District	Zanzibar	Male	Female	Total
1	Kiwengwa	2	14	100	90	94
2	Kilombero	15	176	64	74	71
3	Upenja	1	1	100	100	100
4	Mgambo	2	14	93	96	94
5	Kiyongwe	4	31	88	93	91
6	Fujoni	6	59	89	84	86
7	Kitope	13	160	77	70	73
8	Makoba	8	79	93	78	84
9	Bumbwini	10	99	80	82	81

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S. No.	School	Ranking		Pass rate		
		District	Zanzibar	Male	Female	Total
10	Mahonda	9	91	81	84	83
11	Donge	16	202	40	81	63
12	Donge Mtambile	7	75	71	91	84
13	Mwanda	14	162	71	74	73
14	Kinduni	5	55	100	82	87
15	Mangapwani	12	134	76	78	77
16	Karange	11	131	44	94	77
	Overall for Zanzibar		3	79	83	81

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2014.

In secondary schools, the performance of the pupils in Form II examinations in the district ranged from 42 per cent to 100 per cent. As shown in Table 29, about 48 per cent of the secondary schools achieved pass rates above the national average (56 per cent). The pass rates for girls and boys were between 17 per cent and 100 per cent for girls, and between 19 per cent and 100 per cent for boys

Table 29: Form II pass rate, by school and school ranking in terms of average Form II score

S. No.	Shehia	School	Ranking		Pass rate		
			District	Zanzibar	Male	Female	Total
1	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa	3	23	94	91	93
2	Kilombero	Kilombero	8	103	70	17	58
3	Upenja	Upenja	1	2	100	100	100
4	Mgambo	Mgambo	5	54	73	69	72
5	Mafufuni	Kiyongwe	2	20	95	100	97
6	Fujoni	Fujoni	4	38	94	66	83
7	Kitope	Kitope	7	72	61	71	65
8	Makoba	Makoba	10	122	55	48	53
9	Misufini	Bumbwini	11	136	63	25	47
10	Mahonda	Mahonda	13	172	48	33	44
11	Donge Pwani	Donge	6	71	79	59	71
12	Mwanda	Karume	12	157	38	44	42
	Overall for Zanzibar		1	65	54	61	

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2014.

4.2 Sources of drinking water

Water sources can be classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved'. Sources considered as improved are piped water into homes, public stand pipes, boreholes, protected wells, protected springs and

rainwater harvesting. Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells and springs, rivers and streams, and vendors and tanker trucks. The analysis focuses on availability and accessibility to water by households within the district.

4.2.1 Distribution of the main water sources

Table 30 shows the distribution of households by the main sources of drinking water in the district. The main sources of drinking water for most households in the district are piped water, tube well/ boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, accounting for 86 per cent of households. Eight out of every 10 district households use piped water as the main source of drinking water.

Table 30 further shows that less than a quarter (14 per cent) of district households use unimproved water for drinking, compared to 86 per cent of those using improved water. Unprotected wells and river/stream are the main sources of water for 10.9 per cent and 2.5 per cent of households in the district, respectively.

Table 30: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water

		Kaskazini Unguja	Kaskazini B
	Total	36,736	16,214
Improved drinking water sources (%)	Piped water into dwelling	22.1	23.9
	Piped water to yard/plot	15.8	15.6
	Public tap/ standpipe	40.2	43.8
	Tube well/ borehole	0.7	1
	Protected dug well	1.8	1.5
	Protected spring	0.1	0.1
	Total improved	**80.7**	**85.9**
Unimproved drinking water sources (%)	Unprotected dug well	16.1	10.9
	Unprotected spring	0.2	0.3
	Rainwater collection	1.4	0.2
	Bottled water	0	0
	Cart with small tank/drum	0.1	0.1
	Tanker truck	0.1	0
	Surface water (river, dam, lake etc.)	1.3	2.5
	Total unimproved	**19.2**	**14**

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

Furthermore, Table 31 indicates the number and percentage of households connected to water pipes in each of the shehias in the district. Two shehias – Mgambo and Kiwengwe – have no single household connected to piped water supply. The shehia of Mnyimbi has the highest percentage of households with piped water supply in the district, which is 93.2 per cent. Kiwengwa and Mgambo are the two shehias that are not connected to piped water supply at all.

Table 31: Households connected to piped water supply

S. No.	Shehia	No. of households	No. of households connected	% of households with piped water
1	Misufini	1,213	100	8
2	Makoba	356	196	55
3	Mangapwani	374	100	27
4	Fujoni	612	400	65
5	Kiombamvua	395	100	25
6	Kiongwe Kidogo	128	5	4
7	Mkadini	489	250	51
8	Zingwezingwe	140	50	36
9	Kitope	779	360	46
10	Mahonda	700	350	50
11	Mnyimbi	200	185	93
12	Donge Mtambile	461	190	41
13	Kinduni	727	200	28
14	Donge Karange	307	74	24
15	Donge Mbiji	385	180	47
16	Majenzi	165	50	30
17	Donge Vijibweni	380	190	50
18	Donge Pwani	295	108	37
19	Upenja	352	200	57
20	Kiwengwa	802	0	0
21	Pangeni	336	100	30
22	Kilombero	352	150	43
23	Mgambo	395	0	0
24	Muwanda	174	9	5
25	Matetema	800	40	5
26	Kidazini	554	33	6
27	Mbaleni	622	49	8
28	Mafufuni	928	64	7
29	Mkataleni	584	64	11
30	Njia ya Mtoni	262	47	18
31	Kisongoni	445	31	2
	Total	**14,886**	**3875**	**26**

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2016.

4.2.2 Distance to clean drinking water

Distance to a clean water source is one of the most important aspects of water supply and impacts consumption and hygiene practices. According to the Household Budget Survey 2014/15, the percentage of households within less than 1 km from a drinking water source during the dry season has improved from 85.1 per cent in 2004/5 to 96.3 per cent in 2014/15, as shown in Table 32.

Table 32: Distribution of households by distance to drinking water in dry season

Distance in km	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Less than 1	85.1	71.9	96.3
1.0-1.9	8.3	19.7	2.9
2.0-2.9	5	4.9	0.8
3+	1.6	3.5	-
Number of households	10,958	15,736	-

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

4.3 Sanitation

4.3.1 Toilet facilities

Table 33 shows the number and percentage of households having toilets in each of the shehias in the district. Six shehias (Mafufuni, Kiongwe Kidogo, Kilombero, Mahonda, Kiombamvua, and Mangapwani) in the district have less than 50 per cent of households with toilets.

Table 33: Households with toilet

S. No.	Shehia	No. of households with toilet	No. of all households	% of households with toilets
1	Misufini	1,314	1,430	92
2	Makoba	319	356	90
3	Mangapwani	149	374	40
4	Fujoni	621	684	91
5	Kbamvua	112	395	28
6	Kwagube	400	455	88
7	Mkadini	580	620	94
8	Zingwezingwe	146	154	95
9	Kitope	629	713	88
10	Mahonda	235	539	44
11	Mnyimbi	165	177	93
12	Donge Mtambile	605	610	99
13	Kinduni	700	727	96
14	Donge Karange	246	314	78
15	Donge Mbiji	385	478	81
16	Majenzi	158	165	96
17	Donge Vijibweni	133	182	73
18	Donge Pwani	300	352	85
19	Upenja	376	457	82
20	Kiwengwa	704	802	88
21	Pangeni	280	336	83
22	Kilombero	67	473	19
23	Mgambo	460	500	92

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S. No.	Shehia	No. of households with toilet	No. of all households	% of households with toilets
24	Kisongoni	293	445	66
25	Matetema	300	500	60
26	Kidazini	361	576	63
27	Mbaleni	602	622	97
28	Mafufuni	413	1123	37
29	Mkataleni	565	584	97
30	Njia ya Mtoni	252	263	95
31	Kiongwe Kidogo	40	128	31
	Total	**11,960**	**14,886**	**80**

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2014.

According to the Household Budget Survey 2014/15, the most common form of toilet facility used in the district is the pit latrine. The percentage of households using flush toilets has increased from 6.6 per cent in 2004/05 to 26 per cent in 2014/15. This increase corresponds to a decrease in the percentage of households without toilets that use the seashore instead. The second most common toilet facility used in the district is the flush toilet, accounting for 26 per cent of households. The ventilated improved pit (VIP) is the third most used toilet facility in the district. One in 20 (5.3%) households use a VIP.

4.4 People living in vulnerable circumstances

4.4.1 Violence against children

Children are vulnerable to crime as victims and are more likely to suffer abuse silently because of their inability to protect themselves. A study undertaken on gender-based violence by the Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA, 2014) shows that rape, early pregnancies and child marriages are rising at an alarming rate in Zanzibar – there were 996 cases reported in 2012/13 as compared to 398 in 2011. As part of the government's effort, Zanzibar enacted the Children's Act in 2011 and has rolled out gender and children desks in police stations to curb the increasing incidence of sexual assaults against women and children. These gender desks are special units in each police station, consisting of a reception, interview and counselling room, rest area and an office where victims can report cases of physical and sexual abuse to trained police officers.

Table 34 shows a decrease in reported crimes against children. It is, however, not clear whether the decrease is due to fewer crimes, or lower reporting, or both. The table shows that although there has been higher reporting in child violence and abuse cases, the level of conviction is very low. In 2011, 31 cases of child abuse were reported at the child desk; however, only half of them were taken to court with only one successful conviction. In subsequent years, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, there were no convictions.

Table 34: Child police desk cases, 2011–2015

Period	Total	In court	Under investigation	Cases determined by the court	Dropped cases by police/court
Jan–Dec 2011					
Sexual abuse	31	16	4	1	9
Physical/emotional abuse	11	7	1	0	3
Early pregnancy/	18	5	4	1	9
Abandonment	1	1	0	0	0
	61	29	9	2	21
Jan–Dec 2012					
Sexual abuse	20	4	11	0	5
Physical/emotional abuse	13	6	2	0	5
Early pregnancy/	35	7	13	0	15
Abandonment	0	0	0	0	0
	68	17	26	0	25
Jan–Dec 2013					
Sexual abuse	16	9	5	0	2
Physical/emotional abuse	13	10	0	2	1
Early pregnancy/	5	1	2	0	2
Abandonment	0	0	0	0	0
	34	20	7	2	5
Jan–Jul 2014					
Sexual abuse	14	8	5	0	1
Physical/emotional abuse	1	0	1	0	0
Early pregnancy/	2	0	2	0	0
Abandonment	0	0	0	0	0
	17	8	8	0	1
Nov–Dec 2015					
Sexual abuse	9	2	7	0	0
Physical/emotional abuse	3	0	3	0	0
Early pregnancy/	2	0	2	0	0
Abandonment	0	0	0	0	0
	14	2	12	0	0

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

4.4.2 Children living in vulnerable circumstances

Table 35 shows the number of children living in vulnerable circumstances in eight shehias – Donge Mbiji, Kiongwe Kidogo, Donge Vijibweni, Kilombero, Kinduni, Mafufuni, Makoba and Misufini. According to a survey conducted by the district in 2014, 1,455 children are living in vulnerable circumstances in the district.

Table 35: Most vulnerable children

S. No.	Shehia	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Donge Karange	-	-	-
2	Majenzi	-	-	-
3	Donge Mbiji	54	45	99
4	Kiongwe Kidogo	70	55	125
5	Donge Mtambile	-	-	-
6	Donge Vijibweni	127	165	292
7	Fujoni	-	-	-
8	Kidazini	-	-	-
9	Kilombero	76	72	148
10	Kinduni	89	94	183
11	Kiombamvua	-	-	-
12	Kitope	-	-	-
13	Kiwengwa	-	-	-
14	Mafufuni	98	111	209
15	Mahonda	-	-	-
16	Makoba	75	75	150
17	Mangapwani	-	-	-
18	Matetema	-	-	-
19	Mbaleni	-	-	-
20	Mgambo	-	-	-
21	Misufini	130	119	249
22	Mkadini	-	-	-
23	Mkataleni	-	-	-
24	Mnyimbi	-	-	-
25	Kisongoni	-	-	-
26	Njia ya Mtoni	-	-	-
27	Pangeni	-	-	-
28	Upenja	-	-	-
29	Zingwezingwe	-	-	-
30	Kwagube	-	-	-
31	Donge Pwani	-	-	-
	Total	**719**	**736**	**1,455**

Source: Department of Social Welfare, 2015.

4.5 Poverty

4.5.1 Basic needs poverty

According to the 2014/15 Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, incidence of poverty declined only marginally from 26.2 per cent in 2009/10 to 23.3 per cent in 2014/15. This means that poverty declined by 3 per cent only.

Table 36: Basic needs poverty

	Poverty headcount rate			Distribution of the poor		
	2009/10	2014/15	Change	2009/10	2014/15	Change
Kaskazini B	26.3	23.3	-3	4.3	4.1	-0.2
Zanzibar	34.9	30.4	-4.4	100	100	0

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

4.5.2 Food poverty

Food poverty refers to the inability to obtain adequate and nutritious food. Table 37 shows that the level of food poverty in respect to the head count rate was 7 in 2014/15, compared to 6.9 reported in the 2009/10. This means that food poverty did not change from what was reported in the previous Household Budget Survey (2009/10). The level of food poverty declined from 11.7 to 10.8, suggesting an improvement in welfare.

Table 37: Food poverty

	Poverty headcount rate			Distribution of the poor		
	2009/10	2014/15	Change	2009/10	2014/15	Change
Kaskazini B	6.9	7	0.1	3.3	3.5	0.1
Zanzibar	11.7	10.8	-0.9	100	100	0

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

4.6 Social protection services

According to the 2012 Census, there were 4,055 people aged 60 years and above in the district. This is equivalent to 5 per cent of the total population in the district. About 96 per cent of these older people in Kaskazini B are located in rural areas. Table 38 presents the old age population in the district by gender and age group.

Table 38: Old age population

Age group	Total		
	Male	Female	Total
60–64	752	659	1,411
65–69	445	357	802
70–74	414	423	837
75–79	229	173	402
80–84	276	327	603
Total	**2,116**	**1,939**	**4,055**

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012.

The following subsections provide details of social protection services offered in the district, which include the small cash transfer scheme, universal pension scheme and productive social security net.

4.6.1 Small Cash Transfer Scheme

The government runs a Small Cash Transfer Scheme for people of 60 years and above, which is administered at the community level. Recipients receive a monthly payment of TSh 5,000. The scheme is managed through local shehas, who select potential beneficiaries. The cash is then delivered via social welfare officers. However, a TSh 5,000 cash transfer is not sufficient to meet even one-third of the basic needs. In addition, the scheme has a fixed budget and those in need can only be added to the scheme if an existing beneficiary passes away.

4.6.2 Universal Pension Scheme

Following a recommendation from the ILO Social Protection Expenditure Review of 2010, the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) of Zanzibar implemented a Universal Pension Scheme (ZUPS) targeted at providing income security to old persons. The scheme covers all Zanzibar residents aged 70 years and above. The first payment of the scheme for 21,263 old persons was made in April 2016, with each person receiving a monthly pension of TSh 20,000.

4.6.3 Productive Social Safety Net

In 2013, the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) introduced the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) programme, which involves conditional cash transfers targeting people who are extremely poor or most vulnerable. The PSSN is aimed at protecting such people from the severest consequences of poverty by enabling them to purchase food, pay for medical care (including paying contributions to the Community Health Fund) and support school-going children. Targeted households with children or pregnant women are also eligible for such conditional transfers if they comply with conditions focused on the use of educational and health services. Eight shehias in Kaskazini B district are involved in the PSSN programme covering a total of 2,628 households, as shown in Table 39. Thus, the PSSN programme covers only approximately 35 per cent of shehias in the district.

Table 39: Households covered by the PSSN programme

S. No.	Shehia	Number of households targeted	Households	% of targeted households
1	Donge Mbiji	123	478	26
2	Upenja	127	457	28
3	Kiwengwa	78	802	10
4	Kinduni	205	727	28
5	Kilombero	195	473	41
6	Mafufuni	513	1,123	46
7	Pangeni	147	336	44
8	Donge Vijibweni	227	352	64
9	Kidazini	257	576	45
10	Zingwezingwe	50	154	32
11	Mnyimbi	97	177	55

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S. No.	Shehia	Number of households targeted	Households	% of targeted households
12	Mkataleni	217	584	37
13	Makoba	233	356	65
14	Mgambo	131	500	26
15	Mbaleni	138	622	22
16	Njia ya Mtoni	88	263	33
	Total	**2,826**	**7,980**	**35**

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

4.7 Basic health indicators

In this subsection, various indicators are used to describe the status of health services within the district.

4.7.1 Number of health centres, private and public health facilities

Kaskazini B district has a total of 15 primary health care units (PHCUs). The list includes Donge Mchangani, Donge Vijibweni, Fujoni, Kiombamvua, Kiongwe, Kitope, Kiwengwa, Mahonda. Makoba, Misufini, Upenja, Zingwezingwe, Kitope Dispensary RC (Private) and Mahonda Medical Clinic (Private). Two of these PHCUs are owned by the private sector and the rest are owned by the government. Available data shows that mean distance to a health facility is 2.5 km, which is generally considered not very far.

Table 40 shows the total number of health personnel in each facility. As seen, there is a wide variation in the total number of health personnel per facility with Mahonda PHCU having the most personnel, followed by the Misufini and Donge Vijibweni facilities. This difference is not only noticeable in the total number of personnel, but also in the type of professionals. However, the comparison of the status of health personnel in health facilities has not taken the catchment population into account.

Table 40: Personnel per health centre

Distribution of health workers by qualification													
S. No.	Shehia	PHCU (primary health care unit)	Clinical officer	Child health nurse	Psychiatric nurse	Nurse midwife	Staff nurse	Dentist	Pharmacist	Lab technician	Public health nurse – B	Health officer	H/O RD	Total
1	Donge Mchangani	Donge Mchangani	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
2	Donge Vijibweni	Donge Vijibweni	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	5	1	5	16
3	Fujoni	Fujoni	0		0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	6
4	Kiombamvua	Kiombamvua	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	6
5		Kiongwe	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4

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Distribution of health workers by qualification														
S. No.	Shehia	PHCU (primary health care unit)	Clinical officer	Child health nurse	Psychiatric nurse	Nurse midwife	Staff nurse	Dentist	Pharmacist	Lab technician	Public health nurse – B	Health officer	H/O RD	Total
6	Kitope	Kitope	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	9
7	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
8	Mahonda	Mahonda	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	5	0	6	19
9	Makoba	Makoba	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	5
10	Misufini	Misufini	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	3	1	3	16
11	Upenja	Upenja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	8
12	Zingwezingwe	Zingwezingwe	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
	Total		4	0	2	7	2	3	4	9	32	6	22	92

Source: District Health Management Team, 2016

4.7.2 Educational level of health workers

The educational level of health workers may determine the quality of service delivery within an area. If health workers have a relatively high level of education, they may be able to render service more effectively and efficiently. Conversely, if the education level is relatively low, then the quality of service provided within their area may not be up to the required standards. In view of that, the education of health workers is a matter of policy concern. Table 41 shows the type of professionals and their level of education. As shown in the table, there is no medical practitioner or assistant medical officer available within the district.

Table 41: Education level of health staff

Education level	Male	Female	Total
Medical practitioner/ Local (MD)	0	0	0
Assistants medical officer (AMO)	0	0	0
Medical assistant/ Clinical officer	2	2	4
Pharmacist	1	1	2
Psychiatric nurse	3	0	3
Nurse midwife	0	4	4
Laboratory technician	1	3	4
Laboratory assistant	0	0	0
Dentist	0	0	0
Dental technician	1	1	2
Dental assistant	0	0	0
Assistant dental officer (ADO)	0	0	0
Foreign doctor	0	0	0
PHNB	0	0	0
N/S	0	1	0
Total	**8**	**12**	**19**

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2016.

4.7.3 Immunization

The overall status of child immunization in 2015 and 2016 is provided in Table 42. This service has been provided in 14 health facilities within the district. The table shows that health facilities in shehias of Fujoni, Kiombamvua, Kiwengwa and Mafufuni could not meet the target of 90 per cent coverage with respect to BCG, full immunization, Penta3 and measles in the two years. Generally, the coverage in these health facilities is far below the target levels. However, the coverage in the other health facilities was above 100 per cent, which may imply that there were errors in the estimation of the targeted population for the district's facilities.

Table 42: Immunization coverage of children under one year

S. No.	Shehia	Health facilities	BCG <5yrs		Penta 3		Measles		Fully immunized	
			2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
1	Donge Mchangani	D/Mchangani PHCU	104	92.1	107.1	92.8	88.1	83.3	70.8	80.6
2	Donge Mtambile									
3	Donge Vijibweni	D/Vijibweni PHCU+	117.8	90.5	84	64.9	90.7	69.3	63.1	74.2
4	Fujoni	Fujoni PHCU	55.3	52.2	77.2	67.5	80.4	73.6	63	81.7
5	Kiombamvua	Kiombamvua PHCU+	85.1	58	95.3	78.8	92	83.8	76.7	81.3
6	Kitope	Kitope RC	128.6	89.3	121.1	83.3	87.4	96.6	70	88.7
		Kitope PHCU	104.7	88.9	103.3	82.3	107.1	92.4	84.8	93.9
7	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa PHCU	74.6	46.4	100	39.2	58.2	63.2	48.4	62.7
8	Mafufuni									
9	Mahonda	Mahonda PHCU+	105	92.4	96	78.6	81.2	90.6	47.1	88.5
10	Makoba	B/ Makoba PHCU	163.2	124.5	142.4	117.3	158.2	138.6	115.2	125.9
11	Misufini	B/ Misufini PHCU+	116.6	101.7	109.4	75.3	96.1	94.6	87.6	86.6
12	Upenja	Upenja PHCU	112.7	98.4	123.7	108.2	91.9	113.8	62.2	105.9
13	Zingwezingwe	Zingwezingwe PHCU	138.5	75.9	156	81.5	104	129.6	92	148.1
14	Mafufuni	Kiongwe PHCU	89.6	68.9	80	64.3	101.5	90	75.4	91.4

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

4.7.4 Antenatal care

Antenatal services are provided to pregnant women in 14 health facilities in the district. Table 43 presents the percentage of pregnant women who have received antenatal services in different health facilities, which indicates that attendance is generally poor in the district.

Table 43: Antenatal services

S. No.	Shehia	Health facility	First visit Before 16 weeks		
			2013	2014	2015
1	Donge Mchangani	Donge Mchangani PHCU	10	11.4	9.8
2	Donge Vijibweni	Donge Vijibweni PHCU+	7.2	4.7	8
3	Fujoni	Fujoni PHCU	20	9.7	7.5
4	Kiombamvua	Kiombamvua PHCU+	7.4	14.3	6
5		Kiongwe PHCU		5.4	16.9
6	Kitope	Kitope Faith Dispensary RC	19.3	11.6	10.1
7		Kitope PHCU	19.2	11.6	10.8
8	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa PHCU	13.3	14	2.2
9	Mahonda	Mahonda Pembe Dispensary			
10		Mahonda PHCU+	15.3	10.4	11.3
11	Makoba	Makoba PHCU	15.3	8.5	1.5
12	Misufini	Misufini PHCU+	9.7	3.7	3
13	Upenja	Upenja PHCU	16.8	18.3	20.2
14	Zingwezingwe	Zingwezingwe PHCU	34.7	14	21.7

Source: District Health Management Team, 2016.

4.7.5 HIV and AIDS

Overall, Zanzibar has a concentrated epidemic with 1 per cent of the general population affected (THMIS 2012) and more than 2 per cent among key populations – namely, people who inject drugs (11.3 per cent), female sex workers (19 per cent) and men who have sex with men (MSM) (2.6 per cent) (IBBSS 2012). HIV prevalence in North Unguja, which also includes Kaskazini B district is 0.1 per cent (THMIS 2012). In Zanzibar, about 314 new infections have been estimated to occur yearly; the highest proportion is contributed by stable heterosexual relationships (35.0 per cent), followed by clients of sex workers (28.6 per cent), people who inject drugs (PWID) (10.8 per cent) and partners of PWID (6.7 per cent). The other subpopulations that contribute to a higher proportion of the new HIV infections are partners of those having casual heterosexual sex (6.5 per cent), MSM (3.7 per cent) and partners of sex workers' clients (2.3 per cent). None of the new HIV infections are from blood transfusions. This model also suggests that Zanzibar is characterized by a mixed epidemic, whereby new HIV infections are equally contributed by the general population and the key populations (Zanzibar HIV transmission model – ZIHTLP 2012).

Data from the Ministry of Health (2016) shows that a total of 3,588 individuals were tested for HIV, of which 46 were found to be HIV-positive (1.3 per cent).

4.7.6 Health facility utilization

Table 44 shows the level of health facility utilization in the district. The table indicates that there is high variation in the level of utilization of health facilities within the district. For example, utilization

rates by all ages are not comparable with the utilization rates for under-5-year-old children (all services) in almost all health facilities.

Table 44: Health facility utilization

S. No.	Shehia	Health facility	Out patients department (OPD)								
			Attendances			Utilization rates by all ages					
			2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	
1	Donge Mchangani	Donge Mchangani PHCU	4,469	5,173	4,331	0.88	0.98	0.8	4.4	5.4	4.8
2	Donge Vijibweni	Donge Vijibweni PHCU+	6,262	9,350	7,496	0.49	0.71	0.55	3	4	3.4
3	Fujoni	Fujoni PHCU	3,162	3,423	2,621	0.57	0.6	0.44	3.2	4.7	4.8
4	Kiombamvua	Kiombamvua PHCU+	2,644	3,069	2,271	0.37	0.66	0.47	3.5	5.8	4.7
5	Kiongwe	Kiongwe PHCU		2,420	1,829		1.2	0.87		8.8	8.3
6	Kitope	Kitope Faith Dispensary RC	6,176	4,890	5,332	1.1	0.82	0.87	8.9	5.8	5.5
7	Kitope	Kitope PHCU	6,071	6,239	5,947	2.1	1.1	1	3.5	3.4	3.4
8	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa PHCU	2,346	2,950	2,664	0.64	0.77	0.43	3	4.7	2.7
9	Mahonda	Mahonda Pembe Dispensary	2,711	7,837	6,363						
10	Mahonda	Mahonda PHCU+	8,275	8,900	9,482	0.61	0.64	0.66	2.9	3.7	3.5
11	Makoba	Makoba PHCU	9,731	8,066	7,126	1.3	1.4	1.2	7.2	8.7	8.8
12	Misufini	Misufini PHCU+	5,335	7,155	5,118	0.49	0.63	0.44	3.7	5.6	4.1
13	Upenja	Upenja PHCU	5,452	6,573	5,318	0.64	0.74	0.58	4	5.2	5.1
14	Zingwezingwe	Zingwezingwe PHCU	3,063	2,667	1,815	4	3.4	2.2	10.4	12.7	9.7
		District	65,697	78,712	67,713	0.77	0.9	0.75	4.9	5.3	4.8

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

4.7.7 Deliveries

Table 45 shows the distribution of facility deliveries and home deliveries by shehia. Unfortunately, some shehias have no data, and therefore, it is difficult to establish the trend between 2014 and 2015.

Table 45: Facility deliveries and home deliveries

S. No.	Shehia	Health facilities	Home deliveries		Facility deliveries	
			2014	2015	2014	2015
1	Donge Mchangani	D/Mchangani PHCU	20	22		
2	Donge Vijibweni	D/Vijibweni PHCU+	9	4	229	59
3	Fujoni	Fujoni PHCU	2	2		
4	Kiombamvua	Kiombamvua PHCU	0	2		
5	Kitope	Kitope C/Dispensary	0	5	31	25
		Kitope PHCU	2	4	67	47
6	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa PHCU	12	7		
7	Mahonda	Mahonda PHCU+	10	0	129	31
8	Makoba	B/ Makoba PHCU	26	41		
9	Misufini	B/ Misufini PHCU+	0	0	216	165
10	Upenja	Upenja PHCU	7	0		
11	Zingwezingwe	Zingwezingwe PHCU	2	0		
12	Mafufuni	Kiongwe PHCU	27	6	31	23

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

4.7.8 Family planning

Family planning is very essential for the establishment of a manageable family size. Table 46 provides the percentage of new family planning acceptance by shehia within the district.

Table 46: New family planning acceptance rate

S. No.	Shehia	Health facilities	New client (%)	
			2014	2015
1	Donge Mchangani	Donge Mchangani PHCU	5.9	4.9
2	Donge Vijibweni	Donge Vijibweni PHCU+	3.8	4.3
3	Fujoni	Fujoni PHCU	3.4	3.3
4	Kiombamvua	Kiombamvua PHCU+	3.8	2.1
5	Kitope	Kitope PHCU	12.6	9.1
6	Kiwengwa	Kiwengwa PHCU	9.9	3.9
7	Mahonda	Mahonda PHCU+	5.4	4.4
8	Makoba	Bumbwini Makoba PHCU	3.6	2.6
9	Misufini	Bumbwini Misufini PHCU+	2.8	2.1
10	Upenja	Upenja PHCU	4	3.7
11	Zingwezingwe	Zingwezingwe PHCU	9	4.5
		Kiongwe PHCU	1.8	3

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

4.7.9 Top 10 causes of morbidity

Table 47 shows statistics on the top 10 diseases that are prevalent in the district. These diseases include upper respiratory tract infections, other skin diseases, ENT, head and neck ailments, diarrhoea, pneumonia, urinary tract infections, intestinal worms, trauma or injuries, dental disease and eye diseases. One medical condition that shows a high rate of incidence within the list is the upper respiratory tract infection. This is followed by incidents of other skin diseases, followed by ENT, head and neck conditions. The contribution of other types of disease is less than 10 per cent. Unfortunately, it was not possible to link this information with specific health facilities or shehia.

Table 47: Top 10 causes of morbidity

S. No.	Type of disease	Number of patients	Proportion
1	Upper respiratory tract infections	16,149	0.36
2	Other skin diseases	5,193	0.12
3	ENT, head and neck conditions	4,815	0.11
4	Diarrhoea	3,793	0.09
5	Pneumonia	3,003	0.07
6	Urinary tract infections	2,583	0.06
7	Intestinal worms	2,574	0.06
8	Trauma/injuries	2,261	0.05
9	Dental diseases	2,250	0.05
10	Eye diseases	1,889	0.04
	Total	**44,510**	**1.00**

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

Chapter 5

Cross-cutting issues

5 Cross-cutting issues

This chapter provides details on cross-cutting issues, which include environment and energy sources.

5.1 Environment

Environmental concerns in the district include destructive fishing, beach erosion due to sand mining, pollution, and construction too close to the beach, deforestation for construction and fuel wood, land degradation associated with uncontrolled quarrying, and sand mining as well as land encroachment by seawater.

5.2 Sources of energy

Kaskazini B is among the districts of Zanzibar having the lowest proportion of households connected to electricity. The percentage of households with an electricity connection has increased from 7.9 per cent in 2004/5 to 18.3 per cent in 2014/15. This means that 82 per cent of the households in the district have been relying on other sources of energy for cooking and lighting, which include gas, paraffin, charcoal, firewood and candles. According to the 2014/15 Household Budget Survey, the two major sources of energy for cooking in Zanzibar are firewood (61.6 per cent) and charcoal (32.6 per cent). This dependence on firewood and charcoal leads to deforestation and allied problems in the district. Table 48 shows the number and percentage of households with an electricity connection in the district.

Table 48: Households connected with ZECO electricity

S. No.	Shehia	No. of households	Households with electricity	Households without electricity
1	Donge Mtambile	610	91	15
2	Njia ya Mtoni	263	37	14
3	Misufini	1,430	137	10
4	Mafufuni	1,123	45	4
	Total	**3,426**	**310**	**9**

Source: Kaskazini B district, 2015.

Chapter 6

Priority areas and recommendations

6 Introduction

This chapter identifies areas that the district needs to focus on, given the SWOC analysis of the status of indicators in different sectors. Identification of priority issues in different sectors has also taken into consideration MKUZA III, Zanzibar Vision 2020, sectoral policies, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and objectives of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar as stipulated in the 2015 election manifesto of the ruling party - Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM). The chapter also provides specific recommendations on the priority areas.

6.1 Priority areas and recommendations

This section presents the proposed priority issues, together with recommendations for each of the main social and economic sectors in the district. The priority issues and respective recommendations are organized sector-wise.

6.1.1 Education

Enrolment of children, both boys and girls, in basic, primary and secondary schools in the district has been improving. However, the main challenges facing the district, particularly at primary and secondary levels, include insufficient facilities such as classrooms, toilets, desks, learning materials, laboratory space and equipment. Also, some schools in the district lack adequate qualified teachers, particularly for science and mathematics. Thus, necessary interventions in the education sector Kaskazini B include the provision of qualified teachers for science and mathematics and the improvement of the learning environment as well as teaching and learning materials.

6.1.2 Health

Critical health issues in the district include a high proportion of births attended by unskilled personnel, shortage of health professionals, limited immunization coverage and relatively high child and maternal mortality rates. Therefore, the district has to increase the proportion of births attended by health professionals, improve immunization coverage, reduce the level of malnutrition among under-5 children, and improve child and women mortality rates.

6.1.3 Agriculture

The key issues in relation to agriculture in the district are modernization of agriculture and enhancement of marketing of agricultural products. The modernization of agriculture should mainly seek to improve productivity and achieve self-sufficiency in food. This requires the promotion of irrigation, provision of agricultural inputs at reduced/subsidized prices, and provision of credit facilities to farmers to enable them to buy agricultural inputs. Rural road networks also have to be developed in order to enhance the marketing of agricultural products.

6.1.4 Fishery

The main concerns related to fishery that the district needs to address include improving productivity and enhancing protection of the marine environment. Productivity can be improved through the extension of fishing to inshore waters and the use of modern fishing gear. Marine environment protection requires the enhancement of the understanding of fishermen about the adverse effects of illegal fishing techniques such as spear fishing, drag netting and dynamiting. Inspection patrols have to be enhanced in order to ensure sustainable fishing activities in the district.

6.1.5 Livestock

Livestock in the district is characterized by very low productivity, mainly due to inadequate provision of animal health services such as the availability of quality and affordable animal feed, lack of veterinary officers, and poor knowledge of people regarding modern livestock rearing. The district has to improve livestock productivity by enhancing livestock services and training given to livestock owners.

6.1.6 Gender and social protection

The main gender and social protection issues of importance in the district are enhancement of the protection of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, against violence and abuse, and the improvement of access to available social protection schemes for the elderly.

6.1.7 Water and sanitation

The district has inadequate safe and clean water, and drainage and solid waste management facilities are also poor. Safe and clean water supply has to be improved through rehabilitation and the development of new water sources. The treatment and disposal of solid and liquid waste requires further improvement in order to cope with the expansion in human settlements due to urbanization.

6.1.8 Environment

Critical issues related to the environment of the district include the destruction of water sources, destructive fishing, land degradation associated with uncontrolled quarrying and sand mining, deforestation for construction and fuel wood, and land encroachment by seawater.

6.1.9 HIV and AIDS

Residents have to be motivated to attend voluntary HIV and AIDS tests in order to enable the district to generate the best estimate of infected individuals. This will enable the district to promote behaviour change among the population groups that are most likely to be infected by HIV. Also, the district has to allocate more resources to ensure adequate treatment and support for those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS.

6.1.10 Youth empowerment

As the number of youth who are neither in employment nor in education is increasing, there is a need for the district to enhance entrepreneurial awareness and capacity of the youth in order to generate self-employment opportunities. The district has to facilitate accessibility of the youth to soft loans or financing required for investment in various economic activities.

6.1.11 District council

The District Council has to expand its revenue sources by exploring new potential sources and strengthen its revenue collection system in order to mobilize resources required to support improvement in the quality of services delivered to the community in the district.

Appendices

SWOC analysis

S.No.	Sector	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
1	Agricultural	• Presence of diversified crops • Possess some knowledge of good agricultural practice .	• Lack of adequate and sufficient data on the sector, relatively low level of education among workers, low agricultural productivity, relatively small farm size, low use of modern agricultural inputs, inadequate information system related to production, input availability and use and output market; transport is a problem, as is theft of crops	• Existing political will to change the sector, relatively favourable policy environment, growing population and increasing in household disposable income	• Lack of well-organized marketing systems for various crops • Emergence of new diseases such as Tuta absoluta • Fruit fly • Encroachment of agricultural land by seawater and settlements, climate change, unreliable market, overreliance of rain-fed farming and insufficient water for open surface irrigation. There is no primary agro-processing
2	Livestock	• Available knowledge on livestock keeping • Presence of wide range of livestock type, use of Community Animal Health Support system	• Inadequate data on the variety subsector • Low level of education among the staff, weak system of animal husbandry, hence low productivity	• Existing level of knowledge of livestock keeping • Presence of market, technologies that can support intensive livestock keeping, political will to	• Problem of grazing land • Lack of adequate education on modern livestock rearing • Spread of diseases such as Heartwater, East Coast Fever • Absence of designated

Continued

Continued

S.No.	Sector	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
			Information system for livestock keeping is rather weak. Absence of a slaughter house and dip, uncontrolled import of live animals, lack of clearly demarcated district borders	improve the subsector and increasing demand for livestock products and by-products	marketplace for livestock and products, inadequate supportive institutions, inadequate grassland, stealing of live animals, surging price of animal feed
3	Fishery	• Presence of fishing area, available fishing skill • Presence of staff who have the required knowledge	• Inadequate staff, weak information system related to market, inefficient fishing methods, poor technology, unavailability of market for sardines, absence of reliable water supply in most fishery centres, absence of rescue teams, unlicensed fishery operators, absence of toilet facilities in most fishery centres	• Readily available fish market, growing preference for fish consumption amid increasing disposable income • Presence of laws or by-laws guiding the sector, presence of officially registered fishing centres. Many institutions dealing with illegal fishing	• Multiplicity of unofficial landing sites, poor data collection system. Environmental conservation issues, presence of many illegal or unofficial fishing centres
4	Forestry	• Area which is demarcated for forestry, willingness to plant trees. Presence of tree nursery scattered	• Inadequate working tools such as computers, no means of transport	• Presence of laws and regulation governing forestry, established tree nurseries in different	• Encroachment of forestry by increasing settlement and seawater (climate change), increasing demand for timber and by-products

Continued

Continued

S.No.	Sector	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
		in different parts of the district.		places, presence of many organizations eager to invest in conservation efforts	amid increasing population and disposable income
5	Education	• Presence of well-distributed schools in almost each shehia, high awareness of the importance of education	• Student congestion due to lack of sufficient classrooms, no library, insufficient desks and toilets	• Presence of development partners who are willing to help resolve some of the existing hurdles. Presence of the vision 2020 and unveiled Strategic Development Goals	• Inadequate science teachers, inadequate funds
6	Social services health	• Well-distributed health centres, experienced staff and relatively low average distance to a primary health facility • Well-distributed schools within the district, relatively educated teaching staff, economies of scale in provision of services	• Weak data collection system and analysis, relatively low level of education among the staff, poor working tools • Relatively weak monitoring and information system, low level of utilization of available data	• Conducive political will, presence of development partners who are ready to complement government efforts • Existing political will to improve the education sector, increasing household disposable income, emergence of private schools will reduce pressure on public schools	• Inadequate staff; lack of sufficient funds • Inadequate budget allocation, perceived view that education should be ideally provided by the government as a public good
7	Youth	• Presence of youth council in all shehias within the district, youth who are willing	• Only one staff member responsible for dealing with all issues pertaining to youth within	• Amali college, a developing tourism sector which imparts skills to the youth in different	• Low income level of some households limits engagement of some members. Lack of technical skills, inadequate funds.

Continued

Continued

S.No.	Sector	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
		to engage in different activities related to their council	the district, low level of education, lack of working facilities	disciplines and can offer employment to youth within the district	
8	Children and social welfare	• Presence of elders' council, child protection committee, women coordination committee, committee dealing with vulnerable children in every shehia. Presence of motorcycles that facilitate transport	• Few elders' council, committees dealing with vulnerable children need to be increased, minimum efforts taken so far to educate the community on gender violence and child abuse	• Presence of development partners who willing to help in the fight against child abuse and gender violence. Presence of a robust legal framework	• Low level of education within the community on child abuse and gender violence, corruption, inadequate budgetary allocation, slow adjudication process, lack of a DNA machine

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