

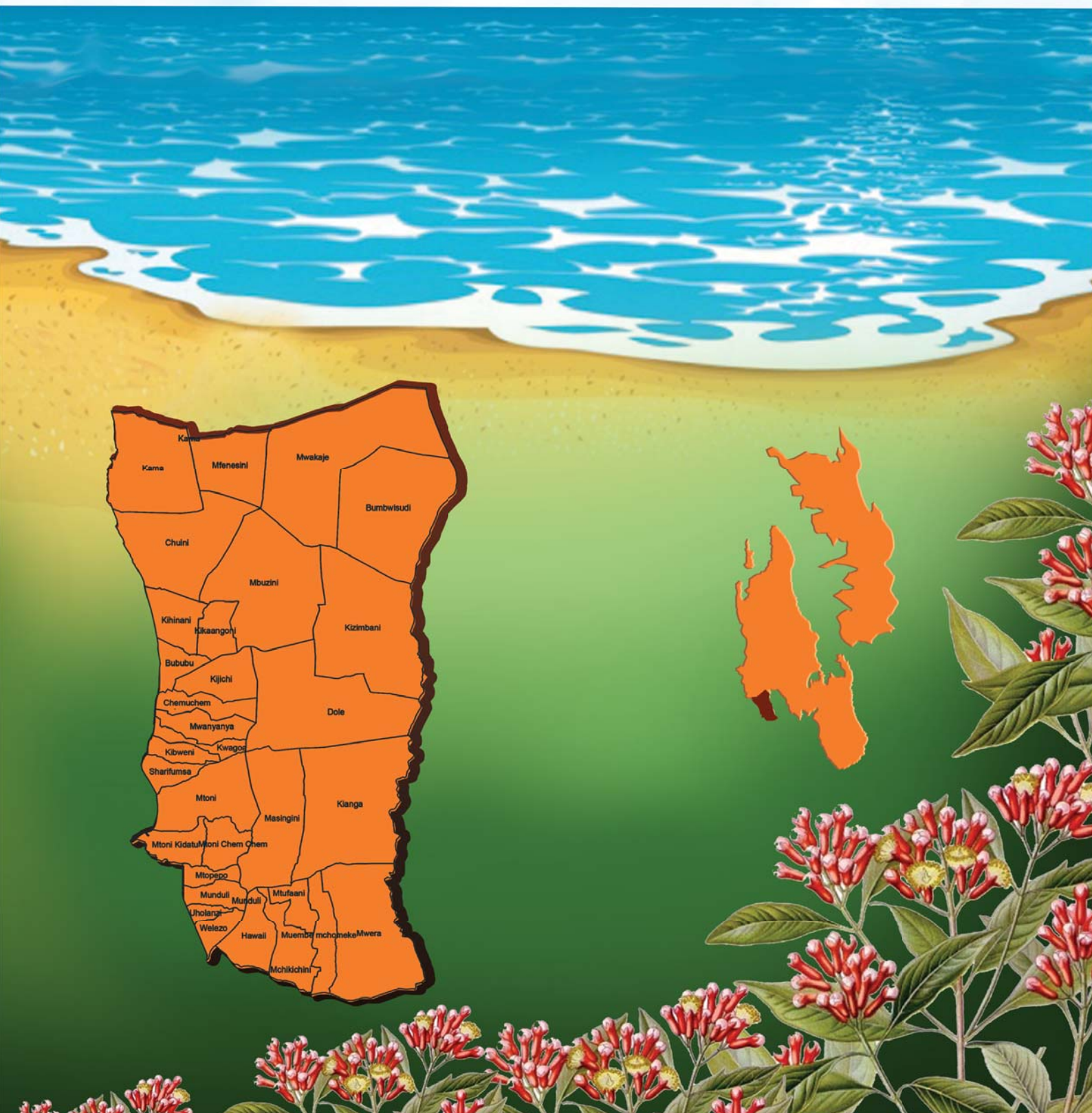
MAGHARIBI A

DISTRICT PROFILE

JUNE 2017



THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR



Magharibi **A**

District Profile



The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar

June 2017

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Preface

This is the first profile ever since the Magharibi A district was established. The development of this 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 execute the assignment. The members of the consulting team worked closely with the PORALGSD. 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 level 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 consulting team members would like to express their 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. Given that this is a newly established district after the splitting of the former Magharibi district, availability of data specific for Magharibi A and B is still a major challenge. Thus, concerted efforts should be made to establish a monitoring system that will pick up data for each particular aspect of the district. It is our sincere hope that existing gaps within this profile will be addressed during the next review.

List of abbreviations

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AMO	assistant medical officer
ASDPL	Agriculture Sector Development Programme for Livestock
ASSP	Agriculture Sector Support Programme
BRAC	Building Resources Across Communities
CAHWS	community animal health workers
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
CHW	community health worker
CO	clinical officer
DAS	district administrative secretary
DC	district commissioner
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
GER	gross enrolment ratio
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IFM	Institute of Finance Management
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMCI	integrated management of childhood illness
MIVARF	Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance
MKUZA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza
MSM	men who have sex with men
MT	metric tons
NER	net enrolment ratio
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
PCR	pupil–classroom ratio
PHCU	primary health care unit
PLR	pupil–latrine ratio
PORALGSD	President’s Office – Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments
PSSN	productive social safety net
PWID	people who inject drugs
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization

SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWOC	strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, challenges
TAHA	Tanzania Horticultural Association
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women's Association
TAPP	Tanzania Agriculture Productivity Program
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TBA	traditional birth attendant
TSh	Tanzanian Shilling
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URTI	upper respiratory tract infection
VIP	ventilated improved pit
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
ZPC	Zanzibar Planning Commission
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
ZUPS	Universal Pension Scheme

Chapter 1

Introduction

1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the administrative set-up of Magharibi A district. There are two government tiers at the district level –the extension arm of the central government and the municipal council, which is formed by ward representatives. It also shows how the structure cascades down to the lowest rung, known as the shehia.

1.1 Background information

Magharibi A district is one of two new districts that were established in 2015 from Magharibi district, which is in the Mjini Magharibi region. The district is bordered in the north by the Kaskazini Unguja Region; to the east by the Central/South Region; in the south by Kiwani Bay; and in the west by the Urban District. The district has a tropical climate, with temperatures ranging between 20° and 40° Centigrade. It also experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern, with a long rainy season (known as Masikain Swahili) and a short rainy season (known as Vuli in Swahili). The long rainy season lasts from 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 1200 mm of rainfall during the long rainy season and 400 mm to 500 mm of rainfall during the short rainy season. Such an annual rainfall pattern makes the district suitable for the production of various crops and rearing of livestock.

1.2 Administration

Magharibi A comprises the district commissioner's office and the municipal council. The municipal council is headed by the district director. The district commissioner (DC) is assisted by the district administrative secretary (DAS). The DC's office has 12 departments –agriculture, health, education, planning and administration, forestry, sports and culture, livestock, fishery, social welfare, water, finance, and nutrition. Magharibi A district is divided into 6 constituencies consisting of 12 wards and 31 shehias. Table 1 shows constituencies, wards and shehias in the district.

Table 1: Constituencies, wards and shehias

Constituency	Ward	Shehia
Mtoni	Mwanyanya	Kibweni
		Kwagoa
		Mwanyanya
	Mtoni	Mtoni
		Sharifu Msa

Continued

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Constituency	Ward	Shehia
Bububu	Bububu	Kijichi
		Mbuzini
		Bububu
	Dole	Chemchem
		Dole
		Kizimbani
Mfenesini	Kihinani	Chuini
		Kihinani
		Kikaangoni
	Kama	Kama
		Mfenesini
		Mwakaje
		Bubwisudi
Mto Pepo	Munduli	Mto Pepo
		Munduli
	Kidatu	Mtoni Kidatu
		Mtoni Chemchem
Mwera	Kianga	Kianga
		Masingini
	Mwera	Mwera
		Muwembemchomeke
Welezo	Mtofaani	Mtofaani
		Mchikichini
		Hawaii
	Welezo	Welezo
		Uholanzi
6	12	31

Source: Magharibi A 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 politically elected leader is a member of parliament (MP), who represents the constituency in the National Assembly of the Union (Mainland and Zanzibar). A third political leader is the ward councillor, who is elected to represent citizens in the municipal council. The total number of elected representatives in the district is six, while elected members of parliament MPs are four. There are 18 ward councillors, including 6 appointed councillors.

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

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, together with other data related to the former undivided Magharibi district.

Chapter 2

Population characteristics

2 Population characteristics

This chapter provides information on the population dynamics within Magharibi A.

Magharibi A district has a total population of 163,740, according to the 2012 Population and Housing Census. This is among the few districts with a relatively high population in Zanzibar. The district's population distribution by sex and average household size is provided in Table 2. There is no available population data for shehias established after the 2012 Census. Population characteristics given in Appendix 1 are data pertaining to the original undivided district of Magharibi.

Table 2: Population of Magharibi A district, by sex, average household size and sex ratio

S. No.	Shehia	Total	Male	Female	Number of households	Average household size	Sex ratio
1	Bububu ^a	15,666	7,273	8,393	2,921	5.4	87
2	Kijichi						
3	Chemchem						
4	Bubwisudi	2,269	1,124	1,145	492	4.6	98
5	Chuini	6,158	2,868	3,290	1,284	4.8	87
6	Dole	3,933	2,079	1,854	822	4.8	112
7	Kama	2,921	1,450	1,471	544	5.4	99
8	Kianga ^b	9,908	4,759	5,149	2,003	4.9	92
9	Masingini						
10	Kibweni	7,115	3,321	3,794	1,309	5.4	88
11	Kihinani ^c	14,139	6,688	7,451	2,755	5.1	90
12	Kikaangoni						
13	Kizimbani	3,304	1,683	1,621	693	4.8	104
14	Mbuzini	5,856	2,810	3,046	1,237	4.7	92
15	Mfenesini	2,803	1,316	1,487	565	5	89
16	Mto Pepo ^d	16,440	7,968	8,472	2,873	5.7	94
17	Munduli						
18	Mtofaani ^e	9,123	4,424	4,699	1,914	4.8	94
19	Mchikichini						
20	Hawaii						

Continued

Continued

S. No.	Shehia	Total	Male	Female	Number of households	Average household size	Sex ratio
21	Mtoni	6,571	3,160	3,411	1,211	5.4	93
22	Mtoni Chemchem ^{†f}	16,612	8,029	8,583	3,007	5.5	94
23	Mtoni Kidatu						
24	Mwera ^g	10,238	4,914	5,324	2,009	5.1	92
25	Muwembemchomeke						
26	Mwakaje	2,907	1,490	1,417	633	4.6	105
27	Mwanyanya ^h	9,683	4,548	5,135	1,748	5.5	89
28	Kwagoa						
29	Sharifu Msa	4,975	2,395	2,580	906	5.5	93
30	Uholanzi ⁱ	13,119	6,360	6,759	2,318	5.7	94
31	Welezo						

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012.

^a - Bububu data include data pertaining to Bububu, Kijichi and Chemchem

^b - Kianga data include data pertaining to Kianga and Masingini

^c - Kihinani data include data pertaining to Kihinani and Kikaangoni

^d - Mto Pepo data include data pertaining to Mto Pepo and Munduli

^e - Mtofaani data include data pertaining to Mtofaani, Mchikichini and Hawaii

^f - Mtoni Kidatu data include data pertaining to Mtoni Kidatu and Mtoni Chemchem

^g - Mwera data include data pertaining to Mwera and Muwembemchomeke

^h - Mwanyanya data include data pertaining to Manyanya and Kwagoa

ⁱ - Welezo data include data pertaining to Welezo and Uholanzi

Chapter 3

Economic sectors

3 Economic activities

This chapter presents the main economic activities in the district. The main economic activities in the district include: merchandise trade, agriculture, forestry, fishing, livestock, mining and quarrying, construction, manufacturing, and services such as hospitality. These activities contribute in different ways to the district's economy.

3.1 Hospitality

The district has several hotels and guest houses situated in various locations, as indicated in Table 3. The data on the number of hotels/guest houses has been taken from six zones of Magharibi A.

Table 3: Hotels and guest houses

S. No.	Shehia	Zone	Zone	No. of guest houses/hotels
1	Mfenesini, Kama, Mwakaje, Bubwisudi, Kihinani & Kikaangoni	Mfenesini	A	6
2	Kijichi, Bububu, Dole & Kizimbani	Bububu	B	0
3	Kibweni, Kwagoa, Mwanyanya, Sharifu Msa & Mtoni	Mtoni	C	13
4	Mto Pepo, Munduli, Mtoni Kidatu & Mtoni Chemchem	Mto Pepo	D	6
5	Welezo & Uholanzi	Welezo	E	1
6	Kianga, Masingini, Mwera, Muwembemchomeke, Mtofaani, Mchikichini & Hawaii	Mwera	F	2
		Total		28

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

3.2 Registered businesses

A large portion of the district has an urban-based economy. Thus, merchandise trading is one of the main activities within the district. This is reflected by the number of registered shops within the district, as indicated in Table 4. Zone B, which comprises Kijichi, Bububu, Dole and Kizimbani shehias, has 854 (27 per cent) registered shops, which is the most shops in any zone in the district. Zone E, made up of Welezo and Uholanzi shehias, has the fewest registered shops – only 6 per cent of the total registered number.

Table 4: Registered shops

S. No.	Shehia	Zone	Zone	No. of traders	%
1	Mfenesini, Kama, Mwakaje, Bubwisudi, Kihinani & Kikaangoni	Mfenesini	A	446	14
2	Kijichi, Bububu, Dole & Kizimbani	Bububu	B	854	27
3	Kibweni, Kwagoa, Mwanyanya, Sharifu Msa & Mtoni	Mtoni	C	567	18
4	Mto Pepo, Munduli, Mtonikidatu & Mtoni Chemchem	Mto Pepo	D	433	14
5	Welezo & Uholanzi	Welezo	E	200	6
6	Kianga, Masingini, Mwera, Muwembemchomeke, Mtofaani, Mchikichini & Hawaii	Mwera	F	700	22
		Total		3,200	100.00

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

The district has a total of 41 compact disk (CD) and audio shops in 20 shehias, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: CD and audio shops

S. No.	Shehia	Number of shops
1	Bububu	6
2	Kijichi	4
3	Kianga	3
4	Mwera	4
5	Mtoni	2
6	Mfenesini	1
7	Bubwisudi	0
8	Mwakaje	0
9	Mbuzini	0
10	Kama	0
11	Kizimbani	0
12	Dole	2
13	Mtofaani	4
14	Chuini	0
15	Kihinani	3
16	Kibweni	3
17	Mwanyanya	2
18	Mtoni Kidatu	4
19	Sharifu Msa	0
20	Mto Pepo	5
	Total	41

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

3.3 Agriculture

Major crops produced within the district include paddy, sweet potato, cassava, yam, millet, banana and different varieties of fruit and vegetables. Table 6 provides information on the type of crops produced and the corresponding production levels in metric tons (MT) by shehia. In 2016, some shehias were broken down to form either one or two new shehias. Since production data for such new independent shehias is not available, the reported production is for the original undivided shehia. For example, Kihinani was formed from Kikaangoni and, therefore, the reported production includes that of the newly established shehia – namely, Kihinani.

Table 6: Crop production

S. No.	Shehia	Production in metric ton									
		Cassava	Paddy	Banana	Cocoyam	Maize	Sweet potato	Yams	Pineapple	Pigeon peas	Green gram
1	Kizimbani	346	149	167	42	10	111	19	52	0	0
2	Mbuzini	270	77	104	4	6	77	14	1	0	0
3	Bubwisudi	264	118	47	2	10	58	19	3	2	0
4	Mwakaje	211	101	98	17	6	42	19	1	0	0
5	Mfenesini	205	9	131	29	5	55	19	1	1	0
6	Dole	105	29	33	6	3	36	15	0	0	0
7	Kihinani	24	13	51	jj	0	7	0	0	0	0
8	Kikaangoni										
9	Kama	16	33	94	3	1	22	0	10	0	0
10	Mtoni	12	0	31	0	1	13	0	0	0	0
11	Kianga	18	47	10	0	1	30	6	3	0	0
12	Masingini										
13	Mwera	14	40	12	0	2	58	3	2	0	0
14	Muwembemchomeke										
15	Mtofaani	12	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mchikichini										
17	Hawaii										
18	Kama										
19	Mtoni Kidatu	12	0	31	0	1	13	0	0	0	0
20	Mtoni Chemchem										
21	Kijichi										
22	Bububu	4	3	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
23	Chemchem										
24	Mto Pepo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Munduli										
26	Sharifu Msa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Kibweni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Continued

Continued

28	Kwagoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Mwanyanya										
30	Welezo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Uholanzi										
	Total	1,264	540	884	104	37	487	95	81	1	2

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

3.3.1 Provision of extension services

The agricultural sector is supported by the government through the provision of extension officers, who are deployed among the different shehias. Table 7 indicates the number of staff posted in various shehias and zones, and their corresponding education level. Three out of eight staff members have a certificate of agriculture while the rest have either completed Form IV or dropped out at Form III. As indicated in Table 7, there are four zone staff, and all of them have at least a certificate of agriculture. Only 20 shehias have a dedicated staff member; the remaining 11 shehias do not have any extension officer because they do not have any notable agricultural activities.

Table 7: Distribution of extension staff

S. No.	Shehia	No. of staff	Education level	Zone	No. of staff (zone)	Education level of zone staff
1	Kama	1	Certificate of Agriculture	1	1	Certificate of Agriculture
2	Mfenesini					
3	Mwakaje					
4	Bubwisudi					
5	Mbuzini	1	Form III	2	1	Diploma in Crop Production
6	Chuini					
7	Mtoni					
8	Kihinani					
9	Kikaangoni					
10	Kijichi	1	Form III	3	1	Diploma in Horticulture
11	Bububu					
12	Kizimbani					
13	Chemchem					
14	Dole					
15	Kianga					
16	Masingini					
17	Mwera	1	Form III	4	1	Certificate of Agriculture
18	Muwembemchomeke					
19	Mtofaani					
20	Mchikichini					
21	Hawaii					
	Total	8			4	

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

3.3.2 Provision of subsidy

The government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery and Forestry, provides an agricultural subsidy to farmers who grow paddy in this district and other parts of Zanzibar. This subsidy includes seeds, fertilizers and herbicides. Table 8 shows the distribution of seeds, fertilizers and herbicides in the district by shehia. Within the list, there are 11 shehias that did not receive any subsidy. This is attributed by the fact that the subsidy is exclusively targeted at paddy production. Kizimbani shehia received the highest amount of seeds, fertilizers and herbicides, followed by Bubwisudi. On the other hand, Kijichi, Bububu and Chemchem shehias received the least amount of inputs.

Table 8: Distribution of seeds, fertilizers and herbicides

S. No.	Shehia	Seeds (kg)	Fertilizers (kg)	Herbicide
1	Kizimbani	2,123	252	154
2	Bubwisudi	1,953	164	129
3	Mwakaje	1,667	135	110
4	Mbuzini	1,000	45	78
5	Mwera	640	55	52
6	Muwembemchomeke	-	-	-
7	Kianga	627	68	52
8	Masingini	-	-	-
9	Kama	485	45	35
10	Dole	472	41	33
11	Chuini	423	52	41
12	Kihinani	212	19	15
13	Kikaangoni	-	-	-
14	Mfenesini	157	14	12
15	Mtofaani	125	9	8
16	Mchikichini	-	-	-
17	Hawaii	-	-	-
18	Kijichi	52	5	6
19	Bububu	-	-	-
20	Chemchem	-	-	-
21	Mto Pepo	0	0	0
22	Munduli	-	-	-
23	Mtoni Kidatu	0	0	0
24	Mtoni Chemchem	-	-	-
25	Welezo	0	0	0
26	Uholanzi	-	-	-
27	Kibweni	0	0	0

Continued

Continued

S. No.	Shehia	Seeds (kg)	Fertilizers (kg)	Herbicide
28	Kwagoa	0	0	0
29	Mwanyanya	-	-	-
30	Mtoni	0	0	0
31	Sharifu Msa	0	0	0

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

3.3.3 Cooperative societies

The district has a total of 182 cooperatives and savings and credit cooperative organizations (SACCOs). Of these, 166 are cooperatives and 16 are SACCOs. Mbuzini shehia has the most cooperatives, which is 17. Table 9 provides information on the number of cooperatives and SACCOs in each of the district's shehias.

Table 9: Cooperatives and SACCOs

S. No.	Shehia	No. of cooperatives	No. of SACCOs	Total
1	Kibweni	5	1	6
2	Kwagoa	6	0	6
3	Mwanyanya	-	-	-
4	Mtoni	13	0	13
5	Sharifu Msa	3	1	4
6	Kijichi	6	1	7
7	Bububu	-	-	-
8	Chemchem	-	-	-
9	Mbuzini	17	1	18
10	Dole	9	0	9
12	Chuini	8	2	10
13	Kihinani	9	1	10
14	Kikaangoni	-	-	-
15	Kama	8	0	8
16	Mfenesini	4	0	4
17	Mwakaje	8	1	9
18	Bubwisudi	9	2	11
19	Mto Pepo	3	1	4
20	Munduli	-	-	-
21	Mtoni Kidatu	6	2	8
22	Mtoni Chemchem	-	-	-
23	Kianga	10	0	10
24	Masingini	-	-	-
25	Mwera	14	1	15
26	Muwembemchomeke	-	-	-
27	Mtofaani	7	0	7

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S. No.	Shehia	No. of cooperatives	No. of SACCOs	Total
28	Mchikichini	-	-	-
29	Hawaii	-	-	-
30	Welezo	7	1	8
31	Uholanzi	-	-	-
	Total	166	16	182

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

3.4 Livestock

Although this is a predominantly urban district, residents do rear different types of livestock. The government's efforts to improve the sector include the provision of veterinary services. A total of six staff members provide veterinary services within the district. Two among them have completed secondary schools. There is only one veterinary officer who serve the entire district. Although the veterinary office is located in Kama shehia, the personnel provide veterinary services across the entire district.

The district has also employed officers responsible for livestock disease surveillance and the enforcement of quarantine whenever there is an out break in the district. These officers are based at Kizimbani shehia, but they serve the entire district. There are totally 20 staff members, of whom 2 have a diploma and 18 have some sort of secondary education. In addition, the district has infrastructure for dip washing and a slaughter house located at Mfenesini.

3.4.1 Community animal health workers

As shown in Table 10, the district has a total of 16 trained community animal health workers (CAHWs) deployed across different shehias. The shehias of Mbuzini, Mtfaani, Dole, Kizimbani, Kianga and Mwera are served by two CAHWs each, while the other four shehias are served by only one animal health worker. The remaining shehias have no CAHWs at all.

Table 10: Community animal health workers (CAHWs)

S. No.	Shehia	No. of CAHWs
1	Kibweni	0
2	Kwagoa	0
3	Mwanyanya	0
4	Mtoni	0
5	Sharifu Msa	0
6	Kijichi	0
7	Bububu	0
8	Chemchem	0
9	Mbuzini	2
10	Dole	2
11	Kizimbani	2
12	Chuini	0

Continued

Continued

S. No.	Shehia	No. of CAHWs
13	Kihinani	0
14	Kikaangoni	0
15	Kama	1
16	Mfenesini	1
17	Mwakaje	1
18	Bubwisudi	1
19	Mto Pepo	0
20	Munduli	0
21	Mtoni Kidatu	0
22	Mtoni Chemchem	0
23	Kianga	2
24	Masingini	0
25	Mwera	2
26	Muwembemchomeke	0
27	Mtofaani	2
28	Mchikichini	0
29	Hawaii	0
30	Welezo	0
31	Uholanzi	0
	Total	16

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

3.4.2 Livestock development projects

The district had one livestock development project, Agricultural Sector Development Programme –Livestock (ASPDL), implemented in 12 out of 31 shehias during 2016/17.

Table 11: ASPDL project implementation for different types of livestock

S. No.	Shehia	Cattle	Goat	Chicken	Duck
1	Bububu	0	0	1	0
2	Bubwisudi	0	2	2	0
3	Chuini	0	0	5	0
4	Dole	2	1	4	1
5	Kama	0	0	4	0
6	Kianga	1	2	6	0
7	Kihinani	1	0	1	0
8	Kizimbani	1	0	4	0
9	Mbuzini	0	0	1	1
10	Mtfaani	0	0	3	0
11	Mwakaje	1	1	1	0
12	Mwera	0	0	1	0
	Total				

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

3.5 Fishery

Fishery is another sector that provides employment to the district's inhabitants. Table 12 provides details on designated landing sites and the corresponding number of vessels and fishermen in each area. Out of 31 shehias, only 6 shehias have dedicated fishing sites.

Table 12: Landing sites (madiko), fishing vessels and number of fishermen

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

3.6 Road network

Magharibi A has a wide road network, which criss-crosses the entire district. This network facilitates the mobility of both people and goods. Table 13 indicates the name, type and condition of roads in the district.

Table 13: Roads in the district by type and condition

S. No.	Shehia	Name of the road	Type of road	Condition of road	
				Km- Paved	Km- Unpaved
1	Mtoni Sharifu Msa	Mtoni JCT-Kwakisasi JCT	Trunk Road 001	1.02	0
2	Sharifu Msa Kibweni	Kwakisasi JCT-Kibweni bus stop	Trunk Road 001	1.55	0
3	Kibweni Mwanyanya	Kibweni bus stop-Bubu skuli	Trunk Road 001	0.7	0
4	Bububu	Bubu skuli-Bububu Polisi	Trunk Road 001	1	0
5	Bububu Kihinani	Bububu Polisi JCT-Hakuna Matata JCT	Trunk Road 001	2.07	0
6	Kihinani	Hakuna Matata JCT-Chuini Kwa Nyanya	Trunk Road 001	0.65	0
7	Kihinani Chuini	Chuini Kwa Nyanya-Chuini JCT	Trunk Road 001	2.25	0
8	Chuini Kama	Chuini JCT-Maili Kumi	Trunk Road 001	0.35	0
9	Kama Mfenesini	Mailikumi-Mfenesini JCT	Trunk Road 001	1.26	0
10	Mfenesini	Mfenesini JCT-Mfenesini Sokoni	Trunk Road 001	0.26	0
11	Welezo Mtofaani Kianga Masingini	Amani R/ABT-Melisita JCT	Trunk Road 002	4.4	0
12	Mwera	Melisita JCT-Mwera	Trunk Road 002	1.71	0
13	Kama	Maili kumi-Malboro	Rural Road 101	1.77	0
14	Kianga Dole	Melisita -Langoni Skuli	Rural Road 102	5.74	0
15	Dole Kizimbani	Langoni Skuli T-Mdo Kizimbani	Rural Road 102	0.97	0
16	Mbuzini Mwakaje	Mdo-Mkanyageni	Rural Road 102	2.35	0
17	Mbuzini Mwakaje	Mkanyageni-Kitundu	Rural Road 102	1	0
18	Mwakaje Mfenesini	Kitundu-Mfenesini JCT	Rural Road 102	4.15	0

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S. No.	Shehia	Name of the road	Type of road	Condition of road	
				Km- Paved	Km- Unpaved
19	Bububu Kijichi	Bububu JCT-Mdo JCT	Rural Road 119	3.9	0
20	Mbuzini Kizimbani	Mdo JCT-KizimbaniMigombani	Rural Road 119	0	0.8
21	Kizimbani	Kizimbani Migombani/K/Sakafuni	Rural Road 119	0	0.8
22	Kizimbani	K/sakafuni-Kiboje Polisin Post	Rural Road 119	0	5.7
23	Welezo, Mto Pepo Mtoni Kidatu	Mtoni JCT-Amani R/ABT	Urban Road 201	4	0
24	Bububu	Bububu JCT-Bububu Military Hospt	Urban Road 231	0.4	0
25	Kihinani Mbuzini	Chuini Kwa Nynya-Mkanyageni	Feeder Road 401	3.1	0
26	Mbuzini	Kitundu-Kwarambuli Mpakani	Feeder Road 402	3.9	0
27	Kama	Michungwa Miwili –Sea cliff	Feeder Road 405	0	1.7
28	Chuini Kama	Chuini JCT-Kama KMKM	Feeder Road 412	0	2.5
29	Sharifu Msa Mwanyanya Kibweni	Kwakisasi JCT-Mwanyanya Msikitini	Feeder Road 413	0	1.8
30	Mwanyanya	Mwanyanya Msikitini-Bububuskuli	Feeder Road 413	0	1.8
31	Masingini	Masingini-Masingini Minara Ya Radio	Feeder Road 414	0	1.9
32	Kizimbani	Langoni Skuli-Kizimbani Sakafuni	Feeder Road 432	0	2.4
33	Kizimbani	Kizimbani Migombani-PEDOCK	Feeder Road 433	0	0.8
34	Dole Kijichi	Kijichi-Kiwambangoma	Feeder Road 442	0	2.2
35	Kibweni Mwanyanya	Kibweni Bus stop-Mwanyanya Msktn	Feeder Road 443	0	1.1
36	Kilimani	Hakuna Matata JCT-Hakuna Matata Beach lodge	Feeder Road 444	0	1.8
		Total		97.1	49.0

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

Chapter 4

Social services

4 Introduction

This chapter presents the situation of social services in the district, relating to education, water, sanitation, child protection, social protection and health services. It is important to note that some of the information presented here uses data for the undivided Magharibi district due to the absence of data for the new districts.

4.1 Education

4.1.1 Education facilities

The district has a total of 19 registered pre-primary schools, 21 primary schools, and 14 secondary schools. The distribution of schools in 15 shehias in the district is as shown in Table 14. Information on schools in other shehias could not be established. In some cases, more than two shehias share a school. Table 14 also shows the number of students and teachers by school. There are 41,254 students in total – 21,392 female and 20,132 male students. There are 1,162 teachers in the district.

Table 14: Distribution of schools, students and teachers

S. No.	Shehia	School	Type of school			No. of students		No. of teachers	
			Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bububu	Bububu A	Pre-primary	Primary		457	523	4	56
		Bububu B	Pre-primary	Primary		1,199	1,137	3	66
		Kidichi	Pre-primary	Primary		1,473	1,459	4	29
		Bububu Mpya			Secondary	275	353	4	18
		Bububu			Secondary	1,019	1,329	15	55
2	Chuini	Chuini	Pre-primary	Primary		637	725	3	50
		Chuini			Secondary	478	559	13	32
3	Dole	Dole	Pre-primary	Primary		144	145	2	12
		Langoni	Pre-primary	Primary		179	166	5	10
		Langoni			Secondary	266	279	12	10
		Mikindani Dole			Secondary	103	132	12	10
4	Kama	Kama	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	358	336	8	31

Continued

Continued

S. No.	Shehia	School	Type of school			No. of students		No. of teachers	
			Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Male	Female	Male	Female
5	Kianga	Kianga		Primary		626	683	4	24
		Kianga			Secondary	216	257	6	8
6	Kibweni	Kibweni	Pre-primary	Primary		843	953	1	26
7	Kihinani	Kihinani		Primary		462	466	2	14
8	Kizimbani	Kizimbani	Pre-primary	Primary		911	943	5	10
9	Mbuzini	Mbuzini	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	1,231	1,334	6	42
10	Mfenesini	Mfenesini	Pre-primary			97	83	1	6
		Mfenesini	Pre-primary	Primary		224	214	5	39
		Mfenesini			Secondary	363	443	16	15
11	Mtoni	Mtoni Kidatu	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	304	275	9	50
		Mtoni Primary	Pre-primary	Primary		1,122	1,208	4	33
		Mtoni Kigomeni			Secondary	470	524	7	27
12	Mto Pepo	Mto Pepo A	Pre-primary	Primary		112	100	6	54
		Mto Pepo B	Pre-primary	Primary		1,550	1,510	4	55
		Mto Pepo			Secondary	986	1,148	17	40
13	Mwakaje	Mwenge	Pre-primary	Primary		498	465	9	11
		Mwachealale	Pre-primary	Primary		942	911	10	3
		Mwenge			Secondary	212	223	13	3
14	Mwera	Regezam-wendo		Primary		972	958	4	39
		Regezam-wendo			Secondary	540	599	11	15
15	Welezo	Welezo	Pre-primary	Primary		863	952	3	41
	Total					20,132	21,392	228	934

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2016.

4.1.2 Higher learning institutions

Magharibi A district has higher learning institutions, as listed in Table 15. Two of the higher learning institutions in the district are owned by the Government of Zanzibar. One of the remaining institutions is privately owned, while the other is a branch of an institution owned by the United Republic of Tanzania.

Table 15: Higher learning institutions

S. No.	Shehia	Name	Status	Ownership
1	Sharifu Msa	Suza University	University	Government
2	Kizimbani	Kizimbani Institute College of Agriculture	College	Government
3	Bububu	Mwalimu Nyerere Institute of Education	College	Government – Mainland
4	Dole	Dole Wazazi Vocational Training	Vocational Training	Private

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

4.1.3 Teachers

This section covers the status of teacher qualifications in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in the district. All pre-primary schools in the district have qualified teachers except Regezamwendo and Welezo schools, which had 5 per cent and 4 per cent of unqualified teachers in 2016, respectively. Only 3 out of 21 pre-primary schools in the district have a pupil–teacher ratio within the recommended level of 25 to 1. Table 16 provides a summary of the situation in pre-primary schools in terms of teacher qualifications.

Table 16: Selected indicators for teachers in pre-primary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Pre-primary school	% of unqualified teachers	Pupil- teacher ratio
1	Mwanyanya	Bububu A	3	37
2	Mwanyanya	Bububu B	2	53
3	Chuini	Chuini	3	58
4	Chunga	Chunga	2	34
5	Dole	Dole	1	81
6	Bububu	Kidichi	3	64
7	Kianga	Kianga	2	23
8	Kibweni	Kibweni	2	38
9	Kihinani	Kihinani	2	54
10	Kizimbani	Kizimbani	2	50
11	Dole	Langoni	1	49
12	Mfenesini	Mfenesini	1	50
13	Mtoni	Mtoni	2	35
14	Mto Pepo	Mto Pepo A	2	63
15	Mto Pepo	Mto Pepo B	3	17
16	Bubwisudi	Mwenge	2	46
17	Mwakaje	M/alale	1	34
18	Mwera	R/mwendo	5	26
19	Welezo	Welezo	4	58
20	Kama	Kama	3	28
21	Mbuzini	Mbuzini	3	16

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

Six of the primary schools (27 per cent) in the district have between 3 per cent and 5 per cent of unqualified teachers, as shown in Table 17. These schools are Kizimbani, Mfenesini, Mto Pepo A, Mto Pepo B, Welezo and Mwenge.

Table 17: Selected indicators for teachers in primary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Primary school	% of unqualified teachers	Pupil–teacher ratio
1	Mwanyanya	Bububu A	0	49
2	Mwanyanya	Bububu B	0	43
3	Chunga	Chunga	0	29
4	Chuini	Chuini	0	40

Continued

Continued

S. No.	Shehia	Primary school	% of unqualified teachers	Pupil–teacher ratio
5	Dole	Dole	0	26
6	Dole	Langoni	0	28
7	Kidichi	Kidichi	0	22
8	Kibweni	Kibweni	0	41
9	Kihinani	Kihinani	0	33
10	Kama	Kama	0	27
11	Kizimbani	Kizimbani	2	38
12	Kianga	Kianga	-	-
13	Mbuzini	Mbuzini	0	31
14	Mfenesini	Mfenesini	2	44
15	Mtoni	Mtoni	0	35
16	Mtoni Kidatu	Mtoni Kidatu	0	49
17	Mto Pepo	Mto Pepo A	1	50
18	Mto Pepo	Mto Pepo B	1	52
19	Mwakaje	Mwachealale	0	15
20	Bubwisudi	Mwenge	5	47
21	Mwera	Regezamwendo	0	52
22	Welezo	Welezo	0	42
		Total	4	37

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

Table 18 shows that five of the secondary schools (38 per cent) in the district have between 1 per cent and 4 per cent of unqualified teachers. Regezamwendo secondary school has the highest percentage of unqualified teachers in the district. The other schools that had unqualified teachers are Chuini (3 per cent), Langoni (1 per cent), Mbuzini (1 per cent), Mto Pepo (2 per cent) and Regezamwendo (4 per cent).

Table 18: Selected indicators for teachers in secondary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Secondary school	% of unqualified teachers	Pupil–teacher ratio
1	Bububu	Bububu	0	28
2	Chuini	Chuini	3	18
3	Kama	Kama	0	8
4	Kianga	Kianga	0	29
5	Dole	Langoni	1	13
6	Mbuzini	Mbuzini	1	26
7	Mfenesini	Mfenesini	0	21
8	Dole	Mikindani Dole	0	17
9	Mtoni	Mtoni Kigomeni	0	26
10	Mtoni	Mtoni Kidatu	0	30
11	Mto Pepo	Mto Pepo	2	27
12	Bubwisudi	Mwenge	0	16
13	Mwera	Regezamwendo	4	25
		Total	2	20

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

4.1.4 School facilities

Table 19 provides a summary of the situation in pre-primary schools in terms of the pupil–classroom ratio (PCR) and the pupil–latrine ratio (PLR).

The PCR indicates the average number of pupils in a classroom. The PCRs in pre-primary schools in the district vary from 31 to 50 pupils per classroom. Table 19 shows that all pre-primary schools providing information on PCR have more than the recommended number of children for each classroom (i.e., 25 children per classroom). The PLR shows the number of latrines available for use by the pupils in a school. The recommended number is one latrine for 16 girls and 20 boys. The PLR in pre-primary schools in the district varies from 4 to 73 for boys and 4 to 75 for girls. Four and five of the pre-primary schools in the district have less than the recommended number of latrines for boys and girls, respectively.

Table 19: Selected indicators for facilities in pre-primary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Pre-primary school	Pupil–classroom ratio	Pupil–desk ratio	Pupil–latrine ratio	
					Male	Female
1	Dole	Dole	32	2	12	9
		Langoni				
2	Mbuzini	Mbuzini	31	-	30	32
3	Mfenesini	Mfenesini	45	9	66	68
4	Mtoni Kidatu	Mtoni Kidatu	50	-	22	11
5	Bubwisudi	Mwenge	40	-	6	7
6	Welezo	Welezo	41	7	13	11
7	Manyanya	Bububu A	-			
8	Manyanya	Bububu B	-			
9	Chuini	Chuini	-			
10	Chunga	Chunga	-			
11	Kama	Kama	-			
12	Kianga	Kianga	-			
13	Bububu	Kidichi	-			
14	Kibweni	Kibweni	-			
15	Kihinani	Kihinani	-			
16	Kizimbani	Kizimbani	-			
17	Mto Pepo	Mto Pepo A	-			
18	Mto Pepo	Mto Pepo B	-			
19	Mwakaje	M/alala	-			
20	Mwera	Regezamwendo	-			
21	Mtoni	Mtoni	-			

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

As shown in Table 20, the pupil–teacher ratio (PTR) in primary schools in the district ranges from 16 to 59 pupils per teacher, and about 34 percent of the schools have ratios which are above the recommended ratio of 40:1. PCRs in the district’s primary schools are between 43 and 179 pupils per classroom. This means that all primary schools in the district have more than the recommended number of children in classrooms.

The PLR in the district's primary schools varies from 57 to 442 for boys, and 29 to 1,079 for girls. Thus, primary schools in the district do not have sufficient latrines for both boys and girls – which is 50 and 45, respectively.

Table 20: Selected indicators for facilities in primary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Primary school	Pupil–classroom ratio	Pupil–latrine ratio		Pupil–desk ratio
				Male	Female	
1	Mwanyanya	Bububu A	91	127	322	13
2	Mwanyanya	Bububu B	95	417	471	5
3	Chunga	Chunga	96	201	200	2
4		Chuini	131	338	1079	2
5	Dole	Dole	44	30	29	1
6	Kama	Kama	67	126	144	2
7	Kianga	Kianga	92	190	179	2
8	Kibweni	Kibweni	164	126	220	6
9	Kidichi	Kidichi	151	85	96	3
10	Kihinani	Kihinani				
11		Kizimbani	87	91	83	2
12	Dole	Langoni	47	57	49	3
13	Mbuzini	Mbuzini	106	238	242	3
14	Mfenesini	Mfenesini	96	273	407	5
15	Mtoni	Mtoni Msingi	101	-	158	5
16	Mtoni Kidatu	Mtoni Kidatu	178	279	314	7
17	Mto Pepo	Mto Pepo A	100	242	244	14
18	Mto Pepo	Mto Pepo B	96	230	350	34
19	Mwakaje	Mwachealale	50	106	93	1
20	Bubwisudi	Mwenge	69	139	160	1
21	Mwera	R/Mwendo	116	321	333	12
22	Welezo	Welezo	179	233	184	6
		Total	99	212	230	5

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

Table 21 shows selected indicators for facilities in secondary schools in the district. The PCR in secondary schools ranges from 19 to 179. Twenty secondary schools (69 per cent) have more than the recommended 40 pupils per classroom. The PLR in secondary schools in the district varies from 14 to 495 for boys, and 13 to 577 for girls. Only one secondary school in the district has the acceptable number of latrines for both boys and girls of 50 and 45, respectively. The rest of the secondary schools do not have sufficient latrines.

Table 21: Selected indicators for facilities in secondary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Secondary school	Pupil–classroom ratio	Pupil–latrine ratio		Pupil–desk ratio
				Male	Female	
1	Bububu	Bububu	109	145	204	2
2	Chuini	Chuini	51	89	400	1
3	Kama	Kama	20	15	24	1
4	Kianga	Kianga	44	24	34	1
5	Dole	Langoni	42	26	37	1
6	Mbuzini	Mbuzini	66	28	38	2
7	Mfenesini	Mfenesini	89	136	132	3
8	Dole	Mikindani Dole	39	45	32	1
9	Mtoni	Mtoni Kigomeni	61	130	95	2
10	Mtoni Kidatu	Mtoni Kidatu	60	65	58	1
11	Mto Pepo	Mto Pepo	135	-	-	3
12	Bubwisudi	Mwenge	19	60	63	0
13	Mwera	Regezamwendo	48	111	114	2
		Total	65	101	122	2

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

4.1.5 Performance in schools

This section provides information on the performance in primary and secondary school examinations in the district. The overall pass rates achieved by primary schools in Standard VII examinations ranged from 53 per cent to 92 per cent, whereby the pass rate in about 46 per cent of the primary schools was above the national average of 81 per cent, as shown in Table 22. The pass rate of girls in the Standard VII examinations in various schools was between 60 per cent and 93 per cent while the national average was 82 per cent. The pass rate of boys in the examinations ranged from 57 per cent to 95 per cent, while the national average was 81 per cent.

Table 22: Standard VII pass rate, by school and school ranking in terms of pass rate

S. No.	Primary school	Shehia	Ranking		Pass rate		
			District	Zanzibar	Male	Female	Total
1	Bububu A	Mwanyanya	15	67	88	82	84
2	Bububu B	Mwanyanya	18	81	77	89	84
3	Chunga	Chunga	17	22	12	29	55
	Chuini		9	56	92	84	87
5	Dole	Dole	-	-	-	-	-
6	Kama	Kama	23	115	80	78	79
7	Kianga	Kianga	33	172	64	81	71
8	Kihinani	Kihinani	-	-	-	-	-
	Kibweni	Kibweni	-	-	-	-	-
9	Kidichi	Bububu	2	26	94	91	92
10	Kizimbani	Kizimbani	35	187	68	66	67
11	Langoni	Dole	38	224	53	53	53

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S. No.	Primary school	Shehia	Ranking		Pass rate		
			District	Zanzibar	Male	Female	Total
12	Mbuzini	Mbuzini	29	144	63	90	75
13	Mfenesini	Mfenesini	11	60	87	86	86
14	Mtoni	Mtoni	27	132	74	80	77
15	Mtoni Kidatu	Mtoni Kidatu	7	46	85	89	88
16	Mto Pepo A	Mto Pepo	12	61	93	80	86
17	Mto Pepo B	Mto Pepo	22	106	80	81	81
18	Mwachealale	Mwakaje	3	29	100	86	91
19	Mwenge	Bubwisudi	5	42	95	85	89
20	R/Mwendo	Mwera	24	122	83	75	78
21	Welezo	Welezo	14	63	82	89	85
	Total		-	2	80	82	81

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

As shown in Table 23, the pass rate of pupils in secondary schools in Form II examinations in the district ranged from 32 per cent to 90 per cent. Also, about 48 percent of the secondary schools achieved a pass rate above the national average of 56 percent. The pass rate in the examinations was between 17 per cent and 100 per cent for girls, and between 19 per cent and 100 per cent for boys, while the national average was 56 per cent. Six out of 13 schools performed above the national average rate of 56 per cent.

Table 23: Form II pass rate, by school and school ranking in terms of average Form II score

S. No.	Secondary school	Shehia	Ranking		Pass rate		
			District	Zanzibar	Male	Female	Total
1	Mbuzini	Mbuzini	23	181	53	17	36
2	Mtoni Kidatu	Mtoni Kidatu	26	188	54	25	40
3	Kianga	Kianga	7	82	59	78	66
4	Kama	Kama	3	27	82	100	90
5	Mtoni	Mtoni	6	52	81	55	68
6	Mwenge	Bubwisudi	4	30	90	67	79
7	Chuini	Chuini	8	88	62	57	60
8	Langoni	Dole	20	162	47	59	52
9	Mfenesini	Mfenesini	17	144	64	38	50
10	Regezamwendo	Mwera	5	36	79	76	77
11	Bububu	Bububu	15	126	61	44	55
12	Mto Pepo	Mto Pepo	12	113	59	62	60
13	Mikindani Dole	Dole	27	189	25	38	32
	Total			10	61	51	56

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

4.2 People living in vulnerable circumstances

Issues relating to child victims and crimes committed against children are a matter of serious concern. Children are more vulnerable because of their inability to protect themselves from crime. They are also more likely to suffer abuse silently.

Zanzibar passed the Children's Act in 2011 and subsequently rolled out gender and children desks in police stations to curb the rising wave of sexual assaults against women and children. A study released by the Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA) shows that rapes, early pregnancies and child marriages are rising at an alarming rate in Zanzibar – with 996 cases reported between 2012/13 as compared to just 398 in 2011/12 (TAMWA, 2014). 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 specially trained police officers.

4.2.1 Violence against children

Table 24 shows child abuse cases by shehias within the district. Fifteen out of 31 shehias have child abuse incidents, while the rest of the shehias did not report any child abuse incident at all. Seventy-six child abuse cases were reported against children in 2014, 2015 and 2016. Twenty-four out of 76 cases reported (32 per cent) relate to sexual abuse, and 52 cases (68 per cent) relate to other types of child abuse, such as abandonment, and physical and emotional abuse.

Table 24: Reported cases of child abuse

S. No.	Shehia	Number of cases 2015							Number of cases 2016																		
		Sexual abuse		Abandonment		Kidnapping/abduction		Separation from family		Early pregnancy		Total	Sexual abuse		Physical abuse		Kidnapping/abduction		Separation from family		Early pregnancy		Early marriage		Psychological/emotional violence/abuse		Total
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
1	Kibweni	1									1															1	1
2	Mwanyanya	1									1																0
3	Bububu							2			2	1						1									2
4	Mbuzini						1	3			4	1															1
5	Dole	2				1					3																0
6	Kizimbani						1	1			2																0
7	Chuini						1				1																0
8	Kihinani										0	1															1
9	Bubwisudi					1					1																0
10	Mto Pepo			2	1						3	1			1									1			3
11	Mtoni Kidatu	1						3			4																0

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S. No.	Shehia	Number of cases 2015							Number of cases 2016														
		Sexual abuse	Abandonment	Kidnapping/abduction	Separation from family	Early pregnancy	Total	Sexual abuse	Physical abuse	Kidnapping/abduction	Separation from family	Early pregnancy	Early marriage	Psychological/emotional violence/abuse	Total								
12	Kianga	1		2			3				1	1	1		3								
13	Mwera		1	2	2	1	7	1	2						3								
14	Mtofaani	1		1			2								0								
15	Welezo	1					2		1						1								
	Total	8	1	2	5	5	0	9	4	2	36	5	0	3	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	15

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

In 2015, the number of child abuse cases increased almost three times within the district – from 16 cases to 43 new cases reported in various shehias. Shehia Masingini had the highest cases of child abuse (four) in the district, followed by Mbuzini.

4.2.3 Most vulnerable children

Table 25 shows that there were 4,521 most vulnerable children in 20 shehias in Magharibi A. Kibweni and Mfenesini have the most children living in vulnerable circumstances – with 470 (10.4 per cent) and 316 (7 per cent) children, respectively. Only 20 shehias out of 31 have data available on the most vulnerable children.

Table 25: Most vulnerable children

S. No.	Shehia	Boys	Girls	Total	%
1	Kibweni	221	249	470	10.4
2	Kwagoa	7	6	13	0.3
3	Mwanyanya	129	152	281	6.2
4	Mtoni	119	123	242	5.4
5	Sharifu Msa	39	45	84	1.9
6	Kijichi	94	91	185	4.1
7	Bububu				
8	Chemchem				
9	Mbuzini	156	152	308	6.8
10	Dole	62	65	127	2.8
11	Kizimbani	158	131	289	6.4
12	Chuini	120	103	223	4.9
13	Kihinani	83	19	102	2.3
14	Kikaangoni	35	50	85	1.9
15	Kama	127	114	241	5.3

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16	Mfenesini	115	201	316	7.0
17	Mwakaje	92	85	177	3.9
18	Bubwisudi	89	71	160	3.5
19	Mto Pepo	42	20	63	1.4
20	Munduli	37	56	93	2.1
21	Mtoni Kidatu	109	91	200	4.4
22	Mtoni Chemchem	12	8	20	0.4
23	Kianga	67	67	134	3.0
24	Masingini				
25	Mwera				
26	Muwembemchomeke				
27	Mtofaani	104	67	171	3.8
28	Mchikichini				
29	Hawaii				
30	Welezo	133	144	277	6.1
31	Uholanzi	20	22	42	0.9
	Total	2,292	2,229	4,521	100

Source: Department of Social Welfare, 2015.

4.2.4 Children in rehabilitation centres

Available data shows that the district has a total of three children at the Tayi Rehabilitation Centre. These children are from Kizimbani, Mwera and Mtofaani, as shown in Table 26.

Table 26: Registered children in Tayi Rehabilitation Centre

S. No.	Shehia	No. of children		
		Male	female	Total
1	Kizimbani	1	0	1
2	Mwera	1	0	1
3	Mtofaani	0	1	1

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

4.2.5 People with disabilities

Magharibi A district has 647 people with disabilities, of whom 307 are male and 340 are female. Kibweni has 58 people with disabilities, which is the highest in the district while Mfenesini has just 10 people with disabilities, the lowest in the district. Table 27 shows the number of people with disabilities in various shehias. Some shehias have been divided further to form two to three new shehias.

Table 27: People with disabilities

S. No.	Shehia	Number of disabled people		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Kibweni	31	27	58
2	Kwagoa	10	8	18
3	Mwanyanya			
4	Mtoni	27	24	51
5	Sharifu Msa	21	15	36
6	Kijichi	7	14	21
7	Bububu			
8	Chemchem			
9	Mbuzini	11	12	23
10	Dole	19	15	34
11	Kizimbani	9	17	26
12	Chuini	9	11	20
13	Kihinani	9	22	31
14	Kikaangoni			
15	Kama	3	10	13
16	Mfenesini	6	4	10
17	Mwakaje	10	8	18
18	Bubwisudi	17	22	39
19	Mto Pepo	24	23	47
20	Munduli			
21	Mtoni Kidatu	33	41	74
22	Mtoni Chemchem			
23	Kianga	10	12	22
24	Masingini			
25	Mwera	13	15	28
26	Muwembemchomeke			
27	Mtfaani	18	21	39
28	Mchikichini			
29	Hawaii			
30	Welezo	20	19	39
31	Uholanzi			
	Total	307	340	647

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

4.3 Social protection services

4.3.1 Small Cash Transfer Scheme

The government runs a Small Cash Transfer Scheme for people aged 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 identify potential beneficiaries. The cash is then delivered through the district social welfare officers. However, a TSh 5,000 cash transfer is not sufficient to meet even a third of the basic needs of food, let alone other needs. In addition, the scheme has a fixed budget such that those in need can only be added to the scheme if an existing beneficiary dies. Table 28 shows the number of old people aged 60 and above who are paid a monthly allowance of TSh 5000 in each of the shehias in Magharibi A.

Table 28: Small Cash Transfer Scheme (TSh 5,000)

S. No.	Shehia	Number of old people (60 years and above)		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Kibweni	14	3	17
2	Kwagoa	9	6	15
3	Mwanyanya			
4	Mtoni	9	4	13
5	Sharifu Msa	10	6	16
6	Kijichi	10	3	13
7	Bububu			
8	Chemchem			
9	Mbuzini	9	6	15
10	Dole	16	6	22
11	Kizimbani	13	8	21
12	Chuini	7	6	13
13	Kihinani	9	2	11
14	Kikaangoni			
15	Kama	7	3	10
16	Mfenesini	13	2	15
17	Mwakaje	12	10	22
18	Bubwisudi	16	3	19
19	Mto Pepo	16	3	19
20	Munduli			
21	Mtoni Kidatu	2	6	8
22	Mtoni Chemchem			
23	Kianga	12	8	20
24	Masingini			
25	Mwera	15	6	21
26	Muwembemchomeke			
27	Mtofaani	6	4	10
28	Mchikichini			
29	Hawaii			
30	Welezo	11	4	15
31	Uholanzi			
	Total	216	99	315

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

4.3.2 Universal Pension Scheme

Following a recommendation from the ILO Social Protection Expenditure Review of 2010, the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) implemented the Zanzibar Universal Pension Scheme (ZUPS) targeted at providing income security to the aged. The scheme covers all Zanzibar residents aged 70 and above and its first payment to 21,263 beneficiaries was effected in April 2016, with each beneficiary receiving a monthly pension of TSh 20,000. Table 29 shows the number of residents aged 70 years and above covered under the ZUPS in each of the shehias in Magharibi A.

Table 29: Universal Pension Scheme

S. No.	Shehia	Number of people aged 70 years and above		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Kibweni	27	10	37
2	Kwagoa	29	20	49
3	Mwanyanya			
4	Mtoni	36	29	65
5	Sharifu Msa	26	23	49
6	Kijichi	42	39	81
7	Bububu			
8	Chemchem			
9	Mbuzini	35	17	52
10	Dole	24	19	43
11	Kizimbani	37	29	66
12	Chuini	49	42	91
13	Kihinani	62	29	91
14	Kikaangoni			
15	Kama	26	22	48
16	Mfenesini	25	10	35
17	Mwakaje	38	31	69
18	Bubwisudi	38	18	56
19	Mto Pepo	63	27	90
20	Munduli			
21	Mtoni Kidatu	13	13	26
22	Mtoni Chemchem			
23	Kianga	51	44	95
24	Masingini			
25	Mwera	46	39	85
26	Muwembemchomeke			
27	Mtofaani	21	12	33
28	Mchikichini			
29	Hawaii			

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S. No.	Shehia	Number of people aged 70 years and above		
		Male	Female	Total
30	Welezo	40	40	80
31	Uholanzi			
	Total	728	513	1,241

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

4.3.3 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 programme is aimed at protecting them 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 key conditions related to their use of available education and health services. Twenty-four shehias covering a total of 1,117 households are involved in the PSSN programme in Magharibi A district, as shown in Table 30.

Table 30: Monthly pension, July 2016

S. No.	Shehia	Targeted households	Reached households	Percentage of reached households
1	Mtofaani	35	22	63
2	Mwera	69	61	88
3	Kianga	95	72	76
4	Welezo	78	78	100
5	Mto Pepo	48	31	65
6	Dole	31	31	100
7	Kizimbani	53	52	98
8	Bubwisudi	57	49	86
9	Mwakaje	62	52	84
10	Mbuzini	50	38	76
11	Mtoni Kidatu	25	19	76
12	Chuini	93	74	80
13	Mfenesini	33	23	70
14	Kama	44	29	66
15	Kihinani	83	52	63
16	Mtoni	61	49	80
17	Bububu	77	59	77

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S. No.	Shehia	Targeted households	Reached households	Percentage of reached households
18	Mwanyanya	41	29	71
19	Kibweni	35	14	40
20	Sharifu Msa	47	41	87
21	Hawaii	-	-	-
22	Kijichi	-	-	-
23	Kikaangoni	-	-	-
24	Kwagoa	-	-	-
25	Masingini	-	-	-
26	Mchikichini	-	-	-
27	Mtoni Chemchem	-	-	-
28	Muwembemchomeke	-	-	-
29	Munduli	-	-	-
30	Uholanzi	-	-	-
31	Chemchem	-	-	-
	Total	1,117	875	15%

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

4.4 Health indicators

This section shows the status of the health sector in the district, based on various indicators. Such indicators include the number of health facilities, immunization coverage, number of health personnel, top causes of morbidity, the number of traditional healers and family planning acceptance rate.

4.4.1 Private and public health facilities

The district has 21 health facilities located in 17 shehias, as indicated in Table 31. Of these, 3 (14.3 per cent) belong to parastatals, 7 (33.3 per cent) to the government, and 11 (52.4 per cent), or a little more than half, are owned by the private sector.

Table 31 Health facilities

S. No.	Shehia	List of facilities	Ownership
1	Bububu	Bububu Military Hospital	Parastatal
		Bububu Clinic	Private
		Zamzam Dispensary	Private
2	Chuini	Chuini PHCU	Public
3	Kibweni	Kibweni KMKM	Parastatal
4	Kijichi	Ramsa Dispensary	Private
5	Kizimbani	Kizimbani	Public
6	M/Kidatu	Kidatu Dispensary	Private
7	Kiangi	Furaha Dispensary	Private

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8	Mbuzini	Mbuzini Dispensary	Private
9	Mfenesini	Selem PHCU	Public
10	Mtoni	Anajid Dispensary	Private
11	Mto Pepo	Minna Dispensary	Private
		Neema Dispensary	Private
12	Mwera	Zanzibar Clinic	Private
13	Sharifu Msa	Beit-raas PHCU	Public
14	Welezo	Welezo Camp	Parastatal
		Welezo Ustawi	Public
15	Bubwisudi	Bubwisudi PHCU+	Public
16	Mtofaani	Mtofaani PHCU+	Public
17	Kihinani	ZPA Dispensary	Private

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

As shown in Table 32, the district has 7 supervisors and 140 community health workers (CHWs) distributed across 31 shehias.

Table 32: Community health workers

S. No.	Shehia	No. of supervisors	Volunteers
1	Kibweni	1	20
2	Kwagoa		
3	Sharifu Msa	1	20
4	Mwanyanya		
5	Mtoni		
6	Kijichi		
7	Bububu		
8	Chemchem		
9	Mbuzini		
10	Dole	1	20
11	Bubwisudi		
12	Chuini		
13	Kama	1	20
14	Kihinani		
15	Kikaangoni		
16	Mfenesini		
17	Mwakaje		
18	Mto Pepo		
19	Mtoni Kidatu	1	20
20	Munduli		
21	Mtoni Chemchem		
22	Kizimbani		

Continued

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S. No.	Shehia	No. of supervisors	Volunteers
23	Kianga	1	20
24	Masingini		
25	Mwera		
26	Muwembemchomeke		
27	Mchikichini		
28	Hawaii		
29	Welezo		
30	Mtofaani	1	20
31	Uholanzi		
	Total	7	140

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

4.4.2 Health workers within the district

Table 33 shows the type of profession among health workers in each PHCU and shehia in the district. The district has only two assistant medical officers (AMO) and four clinical officers (CO) to manage the available 21 health facilities.

Table 33: Type of profession among health workers

S. No.	Shehia	Name of facility	AMO*	CO	CHN**	SNMW	N/Gen. Psy.***	PHN-B****	Nurse gen	Nurse asst.	MCHA	Lab. tech.	Pharm.	Dental	CHO*****	H/Assist.	Clerk	Orderly	Watchman	Driver	Total
1	District Office		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	3	1	12
2	Sharifu Msa	Beit-raas PHCU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
3	Chuini	Chuini PHCU	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
4	Kizimbani	Kizimbani PHCU	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
5	Bubwisudi	Bubwisudi PHCU+	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	9
6	Mtofaani	Mtofaani PHCU+	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8
7	Mfanadini	Selem PHCU+	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	9
8	Welezo	Welezo Camp	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Welezo Ustawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	2	4	0	3	1	12	0	0	1	4	2	1	6	0	1	7	6	1	53

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

* AMO = assistant medical officer

** CHN = community health nurse

*** N/Gen. Psy. = nurse general psychiatry

**** PHN-B = public health nurse - B

***** CHO = community health officer

4.4.3 Family planning

Family planning coverage in different health facilities within the district is presented in Table 34. The table suggests that Selem Primary health facility has the most new family planning clients within the district, followed by Kibweni KMKM.

Table 34: Family planning coverage

S. No.	Shehia	Family planning (FP) new client coverage	
		Facility	2015
1	Chuini	Chuini PHCU	5.7
2	Kibweni	Kibweni KMKM	9.4
3	Kizimbani	Kizimbani PHCU	1.4
4	Mfenesini	Selem PHCU+	11.4
5	Welezo	Welezo Camp PHCU	0.7
6	Bububu	Zanzibar Military Hospital (JWTZ)	1.3
7	Bubwisudi	Bubwisudi PHCU+	New facility
8	Mtofaani	Mtofaani PHCU+	New facility

Source: Magharibi A district, 2015.

4.4.4 Home-based births

The status on home-based births in the district is indicated in Table 35. According to the table, the Kibweni KMKM health facility has the highest record (36 per cent) of home deliveries, followed by Welezo (23.4 per cent), Zanzibar Military Hospital (JWTZ) (18.2 per cent) and Selem (13.8 per cent). Kizimbani (2.6 per cent) has the fewest record of home deliveries in the district. This information was collected from health facilities.

Table 35: Home deliveries

S. No.	Shehia	Facility	Number of cases	%
1	Chuini	Chuini PHCU	52	5.9
2	Kibweni	Kibweni KMKM	321	36.2
3	Kizimbani	Kizimbani PHCU	23	2.6
4	Mfenesini	Selem PHCU+	122	13.8
5	Welezo	Welezo Camp PHCU	208	23.4
6	Bububu	Zanzibar Military Hospital (JWTZ)	161	18.2
7	Bubwisudi	Bubwisudi PHCU+	New facility	
8	Mtofaani	Mtofaani PHCU+	New facility	
		Total	887	100.0

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

4.4.5 Traditional birth attendants

Table 36 presents the number of traditional birth attendants (TBAs). The table shows that four shehias – Kwagoa, Kijichi, Dole and Mwera – have only one TBA while Bububu has the most attendants (29) in the district.

Table 36: Traditional birth attendants

S. No.	Shehia	No. of TBA
1	Kibweni	2
2	Kwagoa	1
3	Mwanyanya	0
4	Mtoni	8
5	Sharifu Msa	2
6	Kijichi	1
7	Bububu	29
8	Chemchem	0
9	Mbuzini	0
10	Dole	1
11	Kizimbani	3
12	Chuini	-
13	Kihinani	-
14	Kikaangoni	-
15	Kama	-
16	Mfenesini	-
17	Mwakaje	-
18	Bubwisudi	4
19	Mto Pepo	-
20	Munduli	-
21	Mtoni Kidatu	-
22	Mtoni Chemchem	-
23	Kianga	-
24	Masingini	-
25	Mwera	1
26	Muwembemchomeke	-
27	Mtofaani	-
28	Mchikichini	-
29	Hawaii	-
30	Welezo	-
31	Uholanzi	-
	Total	52

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

4.4.6 Traditional healers

Table 37 shows that Mtoni Chemchem shehia has 16 traditional healers, which is the highest in the district, followed by Uholanzi, with 13 traditional healers.

Table 37: Traditional healers

S. No.	Shehia	No. of traditional healers
1	Kibweni	0
2	Kwagoa	0
3	Mwanyanya	0
4	Mtoni	4
5	Sharifu Msa	0
6	Kijichi	4
7	Bububu	0
8	Chemchem	0
9	Mbuzini	2
10	Dole	5
11	Kizimbani	2
12	Chuini	0
13	Kihinani	0
14	Kikaangoni	1
15	Kama	0
16	Mfenesini	2
17	Mwakaje	3
18	Bubwisudi	3
19	Mto Pepo	0
20	Munduli	5
21	Mtoni Kidatu	0
22	Mtoni Chemchem	16
23	Kianga	0
24	Masingini	5
25	Mwera	0
26	Muwembemchomeke	3
27	Mtofaani	0
28	Mchikichini	0
29	Hawaii	4
30	Welezo	0
31	Uholanzi	13
	Total	72

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

4.4.7 Integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI)

Table 38 indicates the percentage of children in the district affected by anaemia, malaria, malnutrition, diarrhoea, pneumonia, upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) and dysentery during 2015 and 2016. Generally, children in the district are largely affected by diarrhoea, pneumonia and URTI.

Table 38: IMCI indicators

S. No.	Shehia	Facility	Anaemia		Malaria incidence		Malnutrition		Diarrhoea		Pneumonia		Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) incidence		Dysentery incidence	
			2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
1	Chuini	Chuini PHCU	0.1	0.05	0.01	0	0	0.58	7.2	10.9	6.7	16.7	24.7	28.6	0.2	0.19
2	Kibweni	Kibweni KMKM	0.56	0.69	0.03	0.05	0	0	10.8	11	5.1	8.1	18.5	14.3	0.34	0.74
3	Mfenesini	Selem PHCU+	0	0.13	0.1	0.02	0.21	0.6	22.9	13.2	48.9	20.1	43.6	59.2	1.2	0.13
4	Kizimbani	Kizimbani PHCU	0	0.05	0.04	0.05	0	0.09	2.8	2.9	8.4	7.3	11.2	9.1	0.31	0.24
5	Welezo	Welezo Camp PHCU	0.01	0.01	0	0	0.01	0	2.1	1.5	0.24	1	5	6.4	0	0.03

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

4.4.8 Immunization

The overall status of child immunization in 2014, 2015 and 2016 is provided in Table 39. This service has been provided in six health facilities within the district. The table shows that Welezo and Kizimbani health facilities in the district could not meet the target of 90 per cent coverage with respect to BCG, full immunization, Penta 3 and measles in the three years under consideration. Generally, the coverage in these health facilities is far below 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 facilities.

Table 39: Child immunization

S. No.	Shehia	Facility	BCG under 1 yr coverage (%)			Fully immunized < 1yr coverage			Penta 3 < 1 yr coverage			Measles coverage (MCV) < 1yr		
			2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
1	Chuini	Chuini PHCU	143.4	129.4	193.2	91.2	136.1	134.1	60.7	86.8	147.7	123.1	136.1	134.1
2	Kibweni	Kibweni KMKM	319.6	300.1	389.1	200.6	256.6	218.9	167.7	176.8	210.6	208.8	261.1	218.9
3	Kizimbani	Kizimbani PHCU	47.4	55.7	65.9	49.8	46.4	30.2	34.2	31.5	27.3	47.1	46.4	39
4	Mfenesini	Selem PHCU+	176.2	174.7	179.3	134.7	132.5	156.5	136.5	147.8	143.5	136.1	132.5	132.4
5	Welezo	Welezo Camp PHCU	73.8	73.2	43.5	47.8	81.3	46.5	40.6	53	30.9	52.9	81.3	39.5
6	Bububu	Zanzibar Military Hospital (JW TZ)	104.9	116.2	10.1	86.3	121	4.5	81	105.5	13.5	83.7	121	4.5

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

4.4.9 Child malnutrition

The district provided Vitamin A to children aged between 6 and 11 months and 12 and 59 months, as well as mebendazole (de-worming medicine) to children aged between 12 and 59 months. The target was to cover 90 percent of all eligible children. As indicated in Table 40, the coverage of the district's health facilities was between 45.1 per cent and 99 percent for children aged between 6 and 11 months, and between 49 per cent and 97 percent for children aged between 12 and 59 months. The Kibweni KMKM health facility is the only facility in the district that has achieved the target for both Vitamin A and de-worming. The coverage for de-worming ranges from 45.1 per cent to 99 per cent, with the Selem health facility having the lowest coverage for both Vitamin A and de-worming results.

Table 40: Vitamin A and de-worming camp, December 2016 coverage

S. No.	Shehia	Facility	U5 pop 2012	Vitamin A results									De-worming results		
				Target 6–11 months	Received 6–11 months	Coverage 6–11 months	Target 12–59 months	Received 12–59 months	Coverage 12–59 months	Target population 6–59 months	Received population 6–59 months	% of coverage	Target 12–59 months	Received 12–59 months	% Coverage
1	Kibweni	Kibweni KMKM	4,879	488	401	82	3903	3,865	99.0	4,361	4,266	97	3,903	3,865	99.0
2	Sharifu Msa														
3	Mtoni														
4	Mwanyanya														
5	Mbuzini	Chuini	2,068	207	203	98	1654	807	48.8	1,861	1,010	54	1,654	791	47.8
6	Chuini														
7	Kama	Selem	1,485	149	114	77	1188	536	45.1	1,337	650	49	1,188	536	45.1
8	Mfenesini														
9	Mwakaje														
10	Kianga	Kizimbani	2,951	295	148	50	2361	1,852	78.4	2,656	2,000	75	2,361	1,852	78.4
11	Dole														
12	Kizimbani														
13	Kihinani	Bububu Military Hospital	5,130	513	509	99	4104	2,285	55.7	4,617	2,794	61	4104	2,285	55.7
14	Bububu														
15	B/Sudi	Bubwisudi	391	39	35	90	312	263	84.2	351	298	85	312	263	84.2
16	Mwera	Welezo Camp	7,947	795	650	82	6358	4,188	65.9	7,152	4,838	68	6,358	4,188	65.9
17	Mto Pepo														
18	Welezo														
19	Mtoni Kidatu														
20	Mtufaani														
	Total		24,851	2,485	2,060	83	19,880	13,796	69.4	22,365	15,856	71	19,880	13,780	69.3

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

4.4.10 HIV and AIDS

Zanzibar has a concentrated HIV/AIDS epidemic, with 1 per cent of the general population affected (THMIS 2012) and more than 2 per cent among key populations –people who inject drugs (PWID) (11.3 per cent), female sex workers (FSWs) (19 per cent) and men who have sex with men (MSM) (2.6 per cent) (IBBSS 2012). HIV prevalence in West Region Unguja, which also include Magharibi A and B districts, is 1.4 per cent (THMIS 2012). In Zanzibar, about 314 new infections have been estimated to occur annually; the highest proportions of these are contributed by stable heterosexual relationships (35.0 per cent), followed by clients of sex workers (28.6 per cent), PWID (10.8per cent) and partners of PWID (6.7per cent). The other sub-populations 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 by key populations (Zanzibar HIV transmission model – ZIHTLP 2012).

Table 41 shows the number of females and males tested for HIV in four health facilities in the district, along with the number of those who were HIV positive. Out of 1,802 females tested in 2015 in district facilities, 40 (2 per cent) were HIV positive, while in 2016, only 1.6 per cent of females were infected. The HIV infection rate for males was approximately 1.4 per cent in 2015 and 2016.

Table 41: HIV status

S. No.	Facility	Female tested HIV		Male tested HIV		Female HIV+		Male HIV+	
		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
1	Kibweni KMKM	597	783	461	533	14	9	4	5
2	Selem PHCU+	52	103	49	99	1	5	2	3
3	Kizimbani PHCU	103	113	99	106	4	0	0	1
4	Zanzibar Military Hospital (JWTZ)	1,050	1,128	1,140	961	21	20	18	14
	Total	1,802	2,127	1,749	1,699	40	34	24	23

Chapter 5

Cross-cutting issues

5 Cross-cutting issues

This chapter describes cross-cutting issues relating to the district, which include the environment, youth empowerment and energy sources. However, data on households in the district with electricity connection by shehia could not be obtained.

5.1 Environment

Environmental concerns in the district include destructive fishing, beach erosion due to sand mining, salt water inundation, construction 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 sea water. Eighteen out of 31 shehias in the district are affected by various environmental problems, details of which are shown in Table 42.

Table 42: Shehias affected by environmental problems

S. No.	Shehia	Area affected	Salt water inundation	Beach erosion due to sand mining	Erosion due to construction close to the beach	Deforestation due to construction/ firewood	Land degradation with uncontrolled quarrying	Illegal sand mining
1	Welezo	Baghdad				x		
2	Mto Pepo	Kwa Juma Wanja				x	x	
3	Mtoni Kidatu	Basra					x	
4	Mtoni	Back of CCM branch		x				
		Bakhresa			x			
5	Sharifu Msa	Alba Hotel			x			
		Nkrumah College			x			
6	Kibweni	Raza Hotel			x			
7	Mwanyanya	Kwa Sande				x		
		H ₂ O Catchment				x		
8	Bububu	Fuji			x			
		Magengeni						x

Continued

Continued

S. No.	Shehia	Area affected	Salt water inundation	Beach erosion due to sand mining	Erosion due to construction close to the beach	Deforestation due to construction/ firewood	Land degradation with uncontrolled quarrying	Illegal sand mining
9	Kihinani	Ngalawa Hotel		x				
10	Chuini	Mawimbini			x			
		Kwa Nyanya						x
		Kiamboni						x
		Vigaeni						x
11	Mwakaje	Muembe Wanga				x		
		Uganda						x
		Mgombewa						x
12	Dole	Ndunduke H ₂ O Catchment				x		
13	Kianga	Kaburi Moja				x		
		Chemani					x	
14	Mwera	Mtendeni				x		
		Msikiti Mzuri						x
		Mto Barafu						x
15	Nyamanzi	Pembezoni mwa bahari ya eneo la mkadini	x					
16	Kombeni	Kisakasaka Kinyasini	x					
17	Chukwani	Baraza la Wawakilishi	x					
18	Mambosasa							X

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

5.2 Youth empowerment

In order to empower young people, the district has formed youth empowerment councils in each shehia. As indicated in Table 43, Mtoni –with 50 members– has the most youths in the council. Kwagoa, Mwanyanya, Kijichi and Bububu – with 12 members each –have the fewest youths who have joined the council. Only 10 out of 31 shehias have formed economic activity groups in the district. The district plans to provide training and loans to the groups to enable them to undertake various economic activities.

Table 43: Youth empowerment councils

S. No.	Shehia	Number of members in the council	Number of economic groups
1	Kibweni	34	2
2	Kwagoa	12	5
3	Mwanyanya	12	3
4	Mtoni	50	0

Continued

Continued

S. No.	Shehia	Number of members in the council	Number of economic groups
5	Sharifu Msa	29	1
6	Kijichi	12	0
7	Bububu	12	0
8	Chemchem	14	0
9	Mbuzini	35	1
10	Dole	49	0
11	Chuini	27	4
12	Kihinani	27	0
13	Kikaangoni	22	0
14	Kama	22	0
15	Mfenesini	33	0
16	Mwakaje	24	0
17	Bubwisudi	32	0
18	Mto Pepo	47	3
19	Munduli	38	2
20	Kizimbani	22	0
21	Mtoni Kidatu	28	0
22	Mtoni Chemchem	20	0
23	Kianga	20	0
24	Masingini	18	0
25	Mwera	20	2
26	Muwembemchomeke	20	0
27	Mtofaani	21	0
28	Mchikichini	21	0
29	Hawaii	29	1
30	Welezo	20	0
31	Uholanzi	22	0
	Total	792	24

Source: Magharibi A district, 2016.

Priority areas and recommendations

6 Introduction

This chapter identifies areas that the district needs to focus on, based on the SWOC analysis of the status of indicators in the 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 stated in the 2015 election manifesto of the ruling party - Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM). This 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 district's main social and economic sectors. The priority issues and respective recommendations are organized sector-wise as follows:

6.1.1 Education

Enrolment of children, both boys and girls at pre-primary, primary and secondary schools has been improving in Magharibi A. However, the main challenges facing the district, particularly at primary and secondary levels, include insufficient facilities, such as classrooms, toilets, desks, laboratory space and equipment, availability of safe drinking water and shortage of learning materials. Some schools in the district also lack sufficient qualified teachers, particularly for science and mathematics. Thus, necessary interventions in the education sector in the district include the provision of qualified teachers for science and mathematics and improvement of the learning environment as well as of teaching and learning materials.

6.1.2 Health

The critical health issues in the district include a high proportion of births without skilled personnel, a high level of malnutrition among under-five children, shortage of health professionals, delayed attendance at ANC services, 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 and reduce the level of malnutrition among under-five children as well as mortality rates for children and women.

6.1.3 Agriculture

The key issues in relation to agriculture are modernization of agriculture and the protection of land for agriculture against encroachment by the expanding construction industry that is fueled by rampant urbanization. Modernization of agriculture should mainly seek to improve productivity and achieve self-sufficiency in food. The modernization of agriculture in the district requires the promotion of irrigation, provision of agricultural inputs at reduced/subsidized prices, provision of credit facilities to farmers to improve their ability to obtain agricultural inputs and improvement of rural road networks to enhance marketing of agricultural products.

6.1.4 Fishery

The main concerns regarding 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 sensitization of fishermen to the adverse effects of illegal fishing techniques, such as spear fishing, drag netting and dynamiting. Inspections patrols also have to be sensitized 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 the inadequate provision of animal health services such as the availability of quality and affordable animal feed, a lack of veterinary officers and poor knowledge of people on modern livestock rearing. The district has to improve livestock productivity by enhancing livestock services and training given to livestock rearers.

6.1.6 Gender and social protection

The main gender and social protection issues of importance in the district are the enhancement of protection against violence and abuse for vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, and 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. Drainage and solid waste management facilities are also poor. For instance, some shehias in the district use contaminated water sources. Safe and clean water supply has to be improved through rehabilitation and 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 settlement due to uncontrolled urbanization.

6.1.8 Environment

The critical issues related to the environment in the district include the invasion of water sources and degradation of ground water reserves, destructive fishing, land degradation associated with uncontrolled quarrying and sand mining, deforestation due to construction and fuel wood, and land encroachment by sea water.

6.1.9 HIV and AIDS

People 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 promotion of behaviour change among the population groups that are most likely to be infected by HIV. More resources also need to be allocated 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 education is increasing, there is a need for the district to enhance entrepreneurial awareness and youth capacity in order to generate self-employment opportunities. The district has to facilitate accessibility of the youth to soft loans or financing that they require for investment in various economic activities.

6.1.11 Municipal council

The municipal council has to expand its revenue 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. The other priority for the municipal council is to improve land use planning in order to ensure appropriate location of human settlements and areas for other uses such as agriculture.

Appendix-1

SWOC analysis

S. No.	Sector	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Challenges
1	Agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of diversified crops, available knowledge on Good Agricultural Practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of adequate and sufficient data on the sector, relatively low level of education among the agriculture extension worker, low agricultural productivity, relatively small farm size, low use of modern agricultural inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing supportive political environment Sound policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of well-organized marketing systems for various crops Lack of fruit fly traps Encroachment of agricultural land by seawater and settlement, climate change, unreliable market
2	Merchandise trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong business acumen, relatively ethical in business conduct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most businesses under sole proprietorship ownership, unable to graduate; relatively low level of business innovation, weak information system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high number of people in diaspora who are remitting income back home; therefore, capital may not be a major problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high level of migration, which means that the market is shrinking, stiff competition from other countries, especially for those commodities that are produced within the country
3	Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available knowledge on livestock rearing Presence of wide range of livestock type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate statistical data on the subsector Low level of education among the staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing level of knowledge on livestock rearing Presence of market, technologies that can support intensive livestock rearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of grazing land Lack of adequate education on modern livestock rearing Spread of diseases such as Heart water, East Coast Fever Absence of designated marketplace for livestock and products
4	Fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of fishing area, available fishing skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate staff, low level of education on the fishing industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Readily available fish market, growing preference for fish consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiplicity of unofficial landing sites, weak data collection system

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Continued

S. No.	Sector	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Challenges
5	Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area demarcated for forestry, willingness to plant trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate working tools such as computers, no means of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of laws and regulation governing forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encroachment of forests by increasing settlement and sea water (climate change) Lack of alternative source of energy for cooking
6	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-distributed schools, colleges, private sector complementing government efforts in provision of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory performance of information system for the education sector, focusing on primary and secondary education only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in poverty, people's eagerness to be more educated in the formal education system; changing roles of the women and men within households has made women recognize and pursue further high level of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited funds to sustainably finance education, especially at a tertiary level
7	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-distributed health centres, experienced staff and relatively low average distance to a primary health facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak data collection system, relatively low level of education among the staff, poor working tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducive political will, presence of development partners who are ready to complement government efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of health staff in all categories, lack of sufficient funds
8	Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing income of the people who can afford to construct a bore hole within their homestead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing water demand while sources of water are declining, encroaching of water sources by settlements, lack of monitoring of water usage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing political will to ensure that each household has access to clean and safe water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sufficient funds for construction of infrastructure, climate change
9	Child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively ethical society, level of awareness among the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family settlement of child abuse cases and failure to report for action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Act of 2011, presence of other overseeing institutions, established special court dealing with child abuse cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long time taken for conclusion of adjudication, lack of facilities due to insufficient budget
10	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high income of the people who can afford to pay for the services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households not connected to electricity despite the fact that they can afford. Availability of data for each shehia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong political will and determination to increase connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient budget, amount of electricity which is available against the existing and future demand

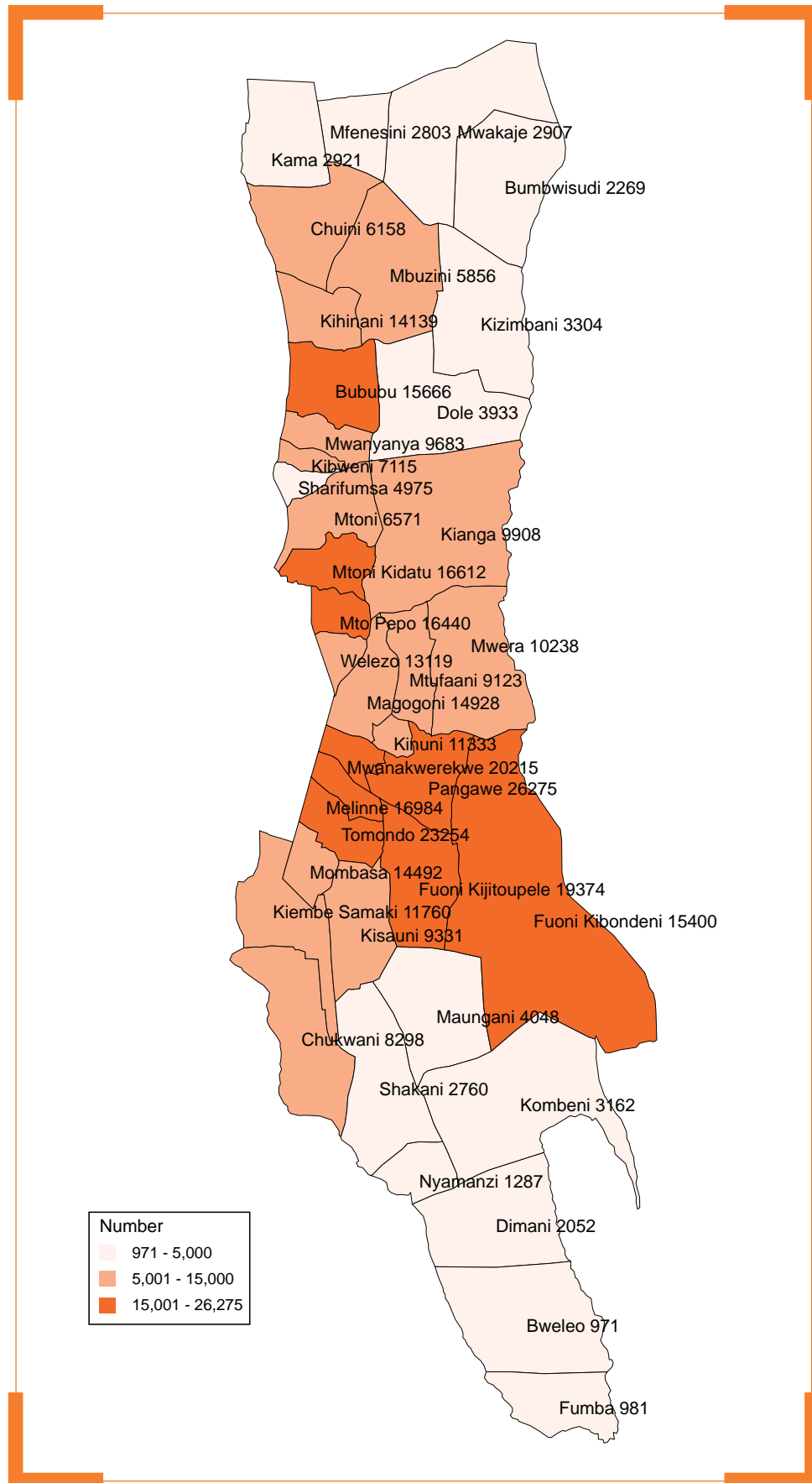
Information on various indicators

This appendix provides information on various indicators related to the Magharibi district before it was divided.

A. Distribution of the population by shehia

Figure 1 shows the population distribution in Magharibi district by shehia before it was split into two districts of Magharibi A & B. As shown in the figure, the distribution of the people in the district is not uniform as there are some shehias that are densely populated while others have few residents. For instance, Mtoni Kidatu, with 16,612 residents, has the highest population size in the district. Bubwisudi has only 2,269 residents, which is the lowest population size in a shehia in the district.

Figure 1: Map of Magharibi A & B - Population distribution

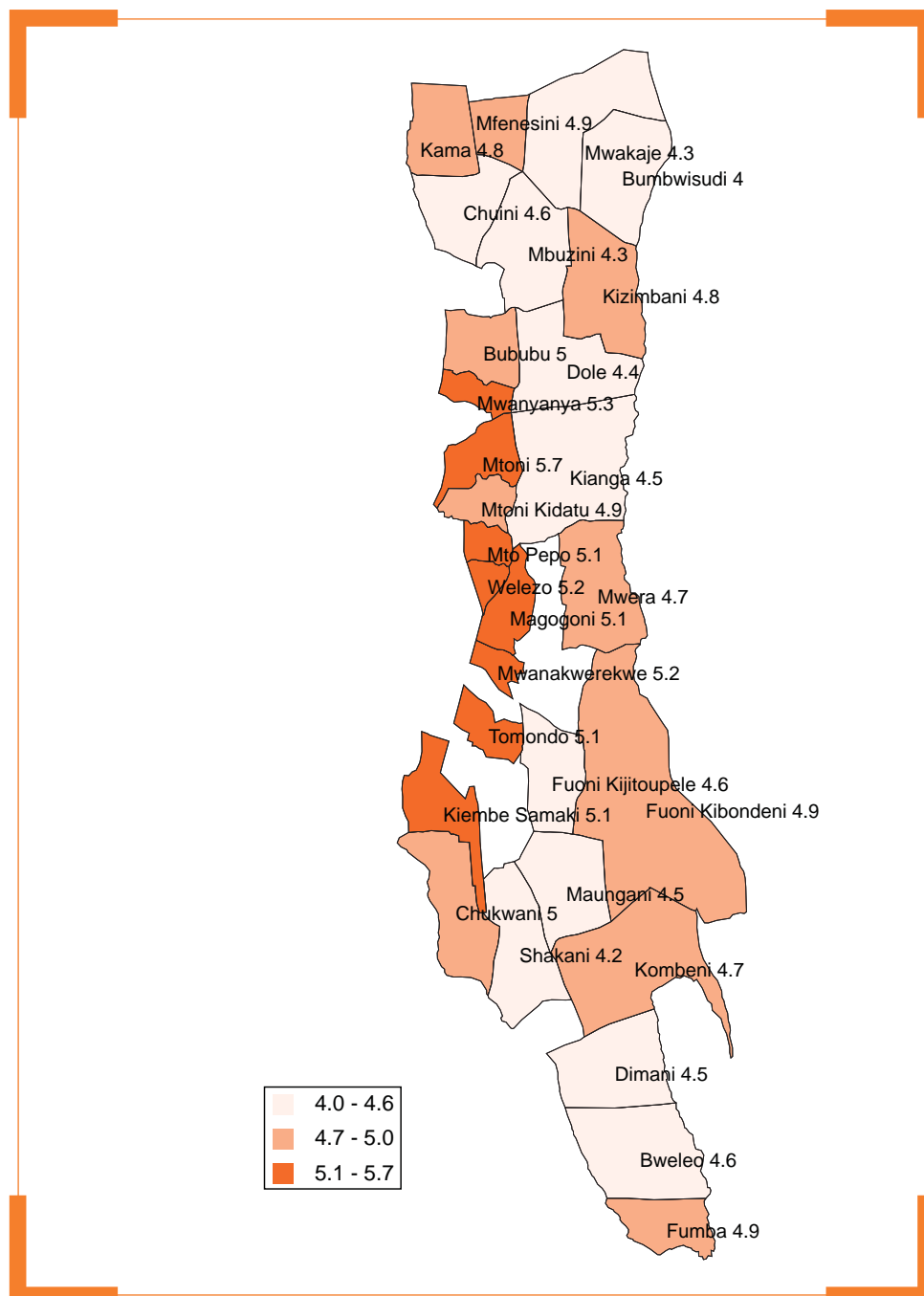


Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012.

Distribution of population by sex and average household size: Table 2 provides a summary of the distribution of population in shehias in Magharibi A district by sex and average household size.

Figure 2 shows the household size in different shehias in Magharibi (Magharibi A & B). Overall average household size for the district is 5.6.

Figure 2: Map of Magharibi A & B – Household size



Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012.

B. Social protection services: Old age, welfare and pension

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, there were 9,653 people aged 60 years and over in the Magharibi district before it was divided into A & B. The majority of them reside in urban areas; only 25 per cent are found in rural areas. This subsection provides details of social

protection services offered in the district, which include the small cash transfer scheme, universal pension scheme and productive social security net in the then Magharibi district. This information helps to provide an overall snapshot of the Magharibi A & B districts. This information is presented in Table 44.

Table 44: Old age population in Magharibi A & B

Age group	Census 2012 total		
	Male	Female	Total
60 - 64	2,124	1,859	3,983
65 - 69	976	931	1,907
70 - 74	831	994	1,825
75 - 79	303	397	700
80 - 84	477	761	1,238
Total	4,711	4,942	9,653

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012.

C. Education

i. Enrolment in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools

Enrolment in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools is described by enrolment percentages, which show the proportions of children enrolled in schools for the whole Magharibi district before the separation into Magharibi A & B. Gross enrolment ratio (GER) shows the enrolment level in schools, regardless of the ages of the enrolled children. As indicated in Table 45, the gross percentages of enrolment in pre-primary and secondary schools in the district in 2014/15 have increased to 101.4 and 58.1, respectively, from 96.1 and 43.9 in 2004/5. The GER in primary schools in the district has declined from 107.9 in 2004/5 to 102.4 in 2014/15.

Table 45: Education net and gross enrolment ratio

	Location	Net enrolment ratio			Gross enrolment ratio		
		2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Basic education	Magharibi*	83.9	82.6	87.5	96.1	90.3	101.4
	Zanzibar	78.4	80.3	83	100.2	89.8	97.1
Primary education	Magharibi*	83.6	87.8	88.2	107.9	102.6	102.4
	Zanzibar	76.6	81.4	83.2	111.7	102.5	101.5
Secondary education	Magharibi*	35.2	47.9	43.9	43.9	61.2	58.1
	Zanzibar	33.2	46.1	40.1	41.7	53.8	49.9

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

* This data is before the division into Magharibi A & B

Net enrolment ratio (NER) indicates the percentage of the specific ages of the enrolled children and that of the school ages considered. As shown in Table 45, the NER at pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in the district in the 2014/15 Household Budget Survey (HBS) have increased to 87.5 per cent, 88.2 per cent and 43.9 per cent from those of 2004/5 – which were 83.9 per cent, 83.6 per cent and 35.2 per cent, respectively. The NER in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in the district in the 2014/15 HBS were above the national averages, which were 83 per cent, 83.2 per cent and 40.1 per cent.

ii. Accessibility to schools

According to the 2014/15 HBS, 87 per cent and 62.4 per cent of the district's children go to primary and secondary schools on foot, respectively. These figures are below the national averages of 92.6 per cent for primary schools and 77.4 per cent for secondary schools. Other means of transport used by children to go to schools include bikes, private and public cars.

Table 46: Mode of transport to school

		On foot	By bike	Private vehicle	Public vehicle	Total
To primary	Magharibi*	87	2.4	4.3	6.3	100
	Zanzibar	92.6	2.1	2.1	3.3	100
To secondary	Magharibi*	62.4	5.6	7.6	24.4	100
	Zanzibar	77.4	5.5	3.4	13.7	100

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

* This data is before the division into Magharibi A & B

Other indicators that show accessibility to primary and secondary schools in the district are mean distance to the nearest school and the distribution of households by distance to the nearest school. The mean distance to the nearest school 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 0.8 kilometre and 1.4 kilometre to 0.3 kilometre and 0.4 kilometre, respectively, compared to figures in the 2004/5 HBS.

This means that children walked shorter distances to schools in 2009/10 as compared to distances reported in 2004/05 HBS. As shown in Table 47, the mean distances to the nearest primary and secondary school in the district are lower than the national averages.

Table 47: Mean distance to nearest school

District	Primary school (km)		Secondary school (km)	
	2004/05	2009/10	2004/05	2009/10
Magharibi*	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.4
ZNZ	1	0.5	1.8	0.8

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2009/10.

* This data is before the division into Magharibi A & B

On the other hand, HBS 2009/10 shows that 99.8 per cent of the households in the district were within less than 2 kilometres from the nearest primary school as compared to the national average of 89.9 per cent.

Table 48: Distribution of households by distance to the nearest primary school

	Less than 1	1–1.9	2–2.9	3–3.9	5–5.9	6+	Number of households
Magharibi*	71.9	27.9	0	0	0	0.1	35,064
ZNZ	65.7	24.2	7.2	2.1	0.1	0.2	232,511

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2009/10.

* This data is before the division into Magharibi A & B

D. Water and sanitation

i. Source of drinking water and sanitation facilities

This subsection elaborates on the availability and accessibility of water to the households within the district as well as sanitation facilities. Drinking water is an important aspect in the health of household members. Similarly, efficient and hygienic methods of human waste disposal in a dwelling unit are very crucial to the health and sanitary living conditions of household members. Thus, the sub-section covers the distribution of the main water sources in the district, the distance from household dwelling unit to the water sources and sanitation facilities.

ii. Distribution of the main sources of water

Water sources are classified as either 'improved' or 'unimproved'. Improved water sources include piped water into homes, public stand pipes, boreholes, protected wells, protected springs, and rain water harvesting, while unimproved water sources include unprotected wells and springs, rivers and streams, and vendors and tanker trucks.

As presented in Table 49, the main drinking water sources in the district for most households (92.1 per cent) are piped water, tube well/boreholes, protected dug wells and springs. In contrast, less than a quarter (8 per cent) of district households use unimproved drinking water sources. 71.6 per cent of all households in the district use pipe-borne water (both inside and outside dwelling units and public stand pipes). This implies that 7 out of every 10 district households use piped water as the main source of drinking water.

Table 49: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water

Region	Total	Magharibi*
		112,716
	Main source of drinking water	
Improved drinking water sources	Piped water into dwelling	32.1
	Piped water to yard/plot	16.3
	Public tap/ standpipe	23.2
	Tube well/ borehole	4.9
	Protected dug well	15.4
	Protected spring	0.2
	Total improved	92.1
Non-improved drinking water sources	Unprotected dug well	6.8
	Unprotected spring	0.1
	Rain water collection	0
	Bottled water	0.2
	Cart with small tank/drum	0.5
	Tanker truck	0.3
	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	0.1
Total non-improved	8	

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012.

* This data is before the division into Magharibi A & B

iii. Distance to clean drinking water

Distance from the water source to the household dwelling is an important aspect, which impacts consumption and hygiene practices. According to the HBS 2014/15, the percentage of households within less than 1 kilometre from the drinking water source in the dry season has improved from 82.9 percent in 2004/5 to 99 percent in 2014/15, as shown in Table 50.

Table 50: Distribution of households by distance to drinking water in dry season

Distance in km*	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Less than 1	82.9	97.5	99
1–1.9	12	0.6	0.6
2–2.9	2.7	0	0.4
3+	2.4	1.2	-
Number of households	41,064	35,064	-

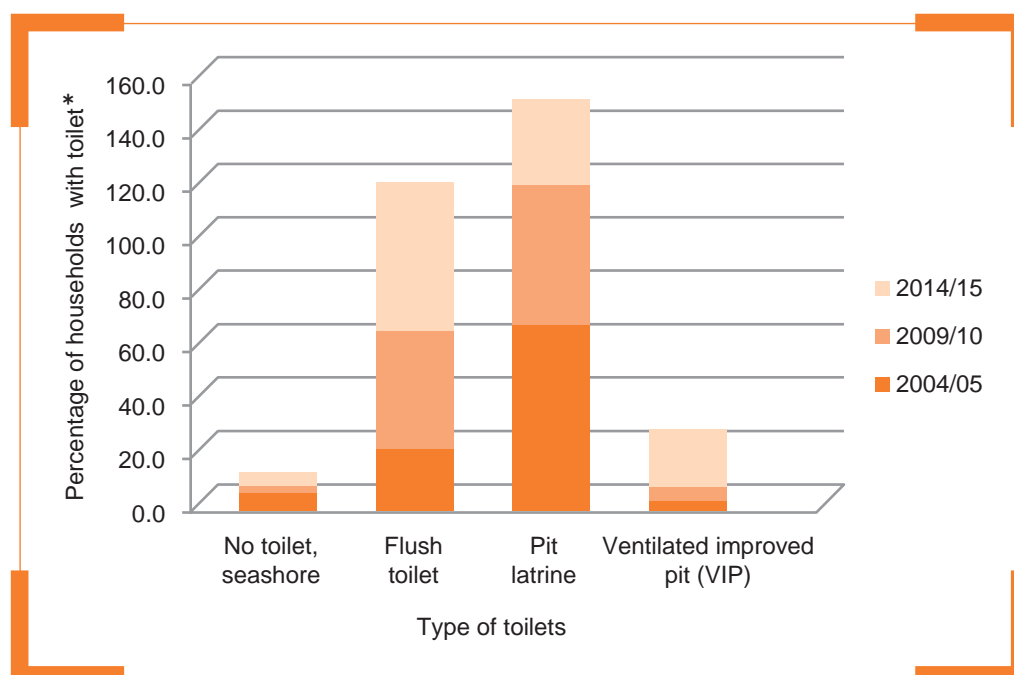
Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

* This data is before the division into Magharibi A & B

iv. Toilet facilities

According to the 2014/15 HBS data, the pit latrine is one of the three most common forms of toilet facilities used in the district. It accounts for about 30.6 per cent of the households. On the other hand, as Figure 3 shows, the use of flush toilets in the district has increased from 22.4 per cent in 2004/05 to 51 per cent in 2014/15. However, this corresponds with the decline in the percentage of those who do not have toilet facilities. The third most used toilet facility in the district is the ventilated improved pit (VIP), which accounts for 16.9 per cent (3 out of 20) households.

Figure 3: Households by type of toilet



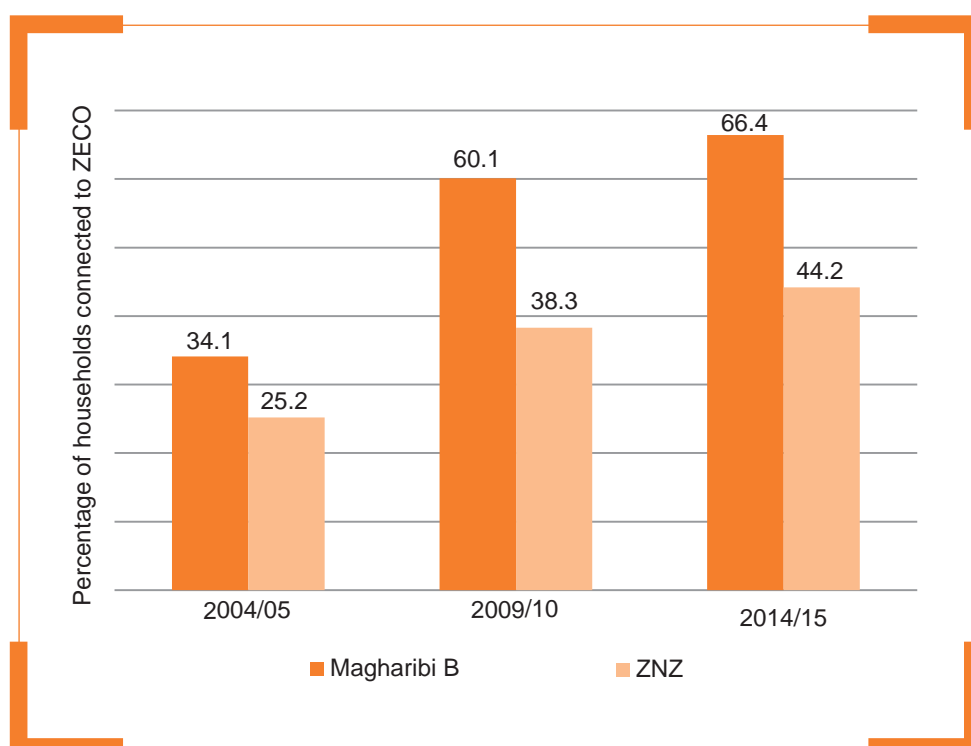
Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

* This data is before the division into Magharibi A & B

v. Number of households connected to electricity

Households with access to electricity can use it for various purposes, such as cooking, lighting and so on. Magharibi A district has the highest proportion of households connected to electricity in Zanzibar. The percentage of households with electricity connection has increased from 34.1 per cent in 2004/5 to 66.4 per cent in 2014/15. This means that only 33.6 per cent of the households in the district have been relying on other sources of energy, such as gas, paraffin, charcoal, firewood and candles for cooking and lighting. However, according to the HBS of 2014/15, firewood has remained a major source of energy for cooking for 61.6 per cent households in Zanzibar. This is followed by charcoal, which accounts for 32.6 per cent of the households in Zanzibar. The danger from this dependence on firewood and charcoal as a source of cooking energy is the rapid deforestation problem in the district.

Figure 4: Households with connection to ZECO electricity



Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

E. Household welfare

i. Basic needs poverty

According to Household Budget Survey (2015), the district had an increase in the basic needs poverty figures by a magnitude of 1.3 between 2009/10 and 2014/15. This means that the level of poverty increased between the two period. In 2009/10, the incidence of poverty was 12.9, while in 2014/15, it was 14.2.

Table 51: Basic needs poverty

	Poverty headcount rate			Distribution of the poor		
	2009/10	2014/15	Change	2009/10	2014/15	Change
Magharibi*	27.5	14.6	-12.9	12.9	14.2	1.3
Zanzibar	34.9	30.4	-4.4	100	100	0

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

* This data is before the division into Magharibi A & B

ii. Food poverty

As presented in Table 52, food poverty has declined by a tune of 3.4 between 2009/10 and 2014/15. The level of food poverty in respect to head count rate was 3.5 in 2014/15 compared to 6.9 reported in the 2009/10. Overall, as shown in the table, the district has a relatively low head count rate in both 2009/10 and 2014/15 compared to the food poverty status of Zanzibar as a whole.

Table 52: Food poverty

	Poverty headcount rate			Distribution of the poor		
	2009/10	2014/15	Change	2009/10	2014/15	Change
Magharibi*	6.9	3.5	-3.4	9.6	9.7	0.1
Zanzibar	11.7	10.8	-0.9	100	100	0

Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

* This data is before the division into Magharibi A & B



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