Children of ZANZIBAR 2021

1,717,608 — Projection of total population in 2021[1]
- Males 837,034
- Females 880,574

826,848 — Children under 18 years of age (48% of Zanzibar's population)[1]

374,242 — Adolescents aged 10–19 years (22% of Zanzibar's population)[1]

334,363 — Young people aged 15–24 years (19% of Zanzibar's population)[1]

Child Poverty

Among boys and girls under 18 years of age:[2]

1 in 3 children experiences basic needs poverty

Basic needs child poverty has declined by 25% in the last decade

Rural children are more likely to experience basic needs poverty

- 38.7% Rural
- 17.3% Urban

1 in 10 children experiences food poverty

Health

Under-5 mortality rate* has dropped by nearly 50%[3]

1995-2004: 101*

2006-2015: 56*

But 80% of under-5 deaths occur during the first year and 50% during the first month[3]

*deaths per 1,000 live births

- 81% of children aged 12–23 months have received all basic vaccinations[3]
- But only 55.9% have received all age-appropriate vaccinations[3]

In 2019, 23 out of 1000 live births in health facilities had no sign of life (stillbirth)[16]

11 out of 1000 live births in health facilities passed away between 0 and the first 7 days of life (early neonatal mortality)[16]

91.6%

of pregnant women access ante-natal care (ANC) at least once[4]

ANC coverage

98% Unguja

80% Pemba

Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in health facilities declined between 2017 and 2019 by 13%[4]

2019

162/100,000 live births Pemba

175/100,000 live births Unguja

Only 39.7% of newborns received a postnatal checkup within the first 2 days after birth[3]

40.3% of women had a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth[3]

Nutrition

Among children under 5:

2014 → 2018

24.4% — Stunting reduced by 12%[5] → 21.5%

2014 → 2018

7.2% — Severe acute malnutrition declined by 15%[5] → 6.1%

Highest prevalence in Kaskazini Unguja at 7.7%[5]

39% of all households used adequately iodized salt[5]

Only 12.8% of women aged 15-49 years consumed an iron-folic acid supplementation for 90 days or more during pregnancy, with great variation between regions[5]

32.4% Kaskazini Unguja

3.4% Kaskazini Pemba

Only 30% of children are exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months[5]

43.2% of non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years have anaemia[5]

Education

School enrolment rates by gender:[7]

	Pre-primary level		Primary level		Secondary level	
	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021
Boys	79.5% →	84.0%	118.7% →	123.1%	77.4% →	69.8%
Girls	83.3% →	86.2%	117.4% →	122.0%	97.9% →	84.3%

Overall, gender parity in terms of enrolment have been reached at pre-primary and primary level while in secondary level girls outnumber boys

Transition rate from primary to secondary level[8]

2018	2019
97.2% →	95.2%

Transition rate from ordinary secondary to advanced secondary education[8]

2018	2019
16.4% →	17.2%

Percentage of primary school entrants enrolled in pre-primary school[8]

2018	2019

Government schools

59% → 63% (38,370)

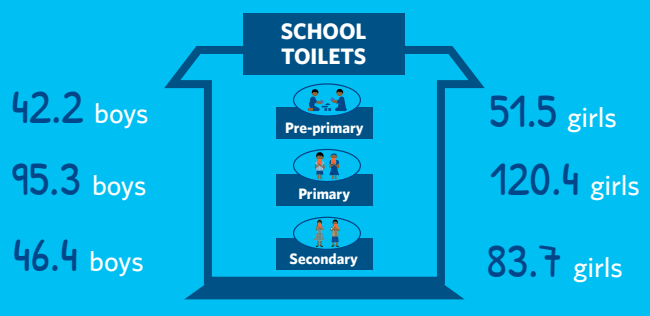
Private schools

95.5% → 97% (47,604)

Children enrolled in school at the right age:[6]

	2018	2019
Pre-primary level (4–5 years)	48.8% →	50.1%
Primary level (6–11 years)	89.3% →	86.3%
Secondary level (12–15 years)	51.9% →	53.8%

Government student-toilet ratio in 2019[8]

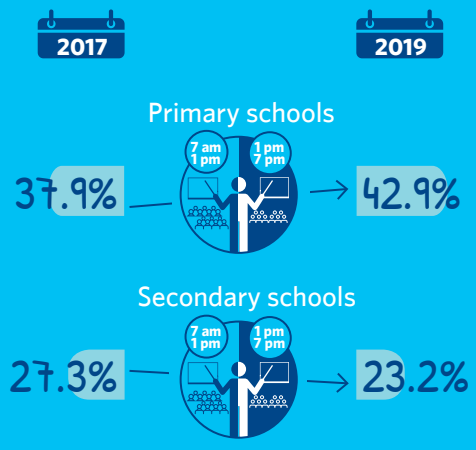


Government targets 45 girls and 50 boys at all levels, while WHO targets 25 boys per pit latrine and 20 girls per pit latrine

Government schools offering school-feeding:[8]

	2018	2019
Pre-primary schools	51.4% →	77.7%
Primary schools	3.2% →	19.1%

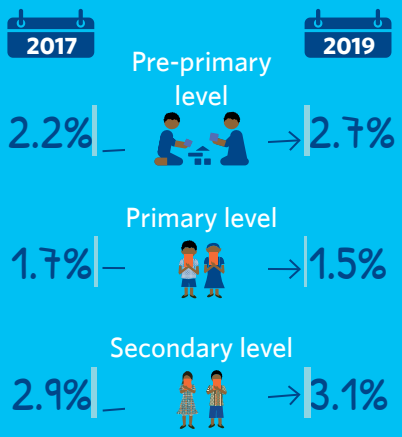
Schools operating double shift in government schools:[8]



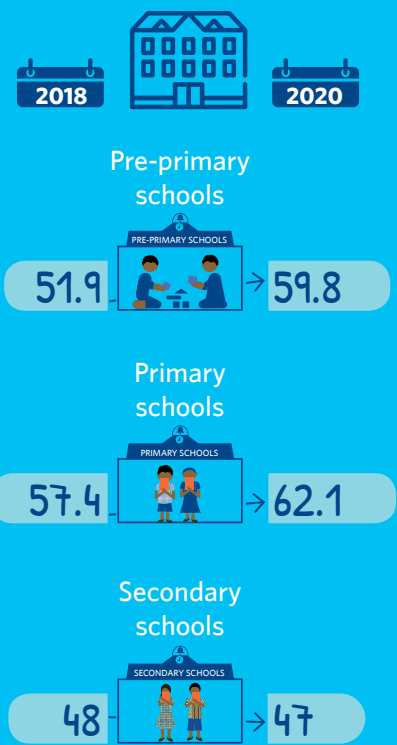
Schools in Mjini and Chake Chake are **more likely** to have students attending **double shift**[8]

Mjini and Kaskazini B are the districts that **most employ double shifts**[8]

Children with disabilities enrolled:[8]



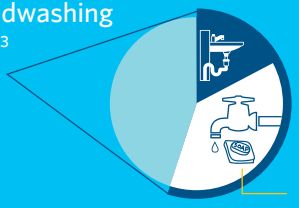
Student-classroom ratio in government schools:[6]



WASH

97.5% of households whose main source of drinking water is an improved source[9]

55% of households have a handwashing place[3]



Of these, **67.2%** have soap and water[3]

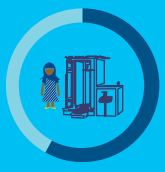
72.1% of schools were observed to have handwashing facilities[10]

59.3% of children whose stools are disposed of safely[3]

21.3% of schools provide menstrual hygiene management services[10]

33.9% of households use unimproved toilet facilities[3]

49.8%	Pemba
24.5%	Unguja



58.3% of schools have basic sanitation services[10]

82.9% of schools have basic water services[10]

Child Protection

91.7% of children under five were registered at birth. However, only 63.6% of them have a birth certificate[3]

3.5% of girls aged 20–24 years married before the age of 15[17]

and 18% married before the age of 18[17]

2.2% of girls aged 15–19 years gave birth before the age of 15[17]

17% gave birth before the age of 18[17]

6.8% of boys

4.3% of girls

aged 5–17 years are engaged in child labour[13]

Among those who are engaged in child labour,[13]

52.8% were engaged in hazardous work

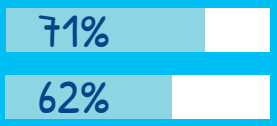
Most of these children (87.2%) live in rural areas

14% of women aged 15–49 years experienced physical violence since the age of 15[3]

and 9% of women aged 15–49 years experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months[3]

Over 7 in 10 girls and 6 in 10 boys aged 13–24 years who experienced physical violence prior to the age of 18 reported physical violence by teachers[14]

Adolescents and young people aged 13–24 years reported experiencing physical abuse before reaching the age of 18[14]



Among adolescents and young people aged 13–24 years:[14]

9.3% of boys

6.2% of girls

reported experiencing sexual violence before the age of 18

Less than half of girls and boys who experienced sexual violence in childhood told someone about it

5.5% of boys

12.7% of girls

who experienced childhood sexual violence received services

1 in 7 girls and 1 in 5 boys reported experiences of emotional violence before the age of 18

HIV

5.4% of people who tested positive for HIV in 2019 were aged 0–19 years[16]

Of these, **68%** were aged 10–19 years

Among new people living with HIV started on ART in 2019, **10%** (n=116) were pregnant women[16]

Of the **1,179** HIV-positive people started on ART in 2019:

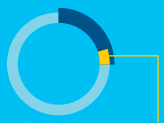
33 (2.8%) were aged 0–9 years[16]

46 (3.9%) were aged 0–14 years[4]

207 (17.6%) were aged 10–24 years[16]

Percentage of people aged 15 years and above having sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the past 12 months[15]

25.3% of men.

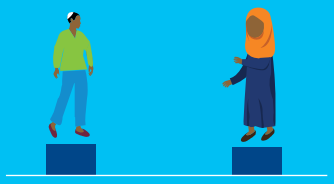


Out of these, **19.7%** reported using a condom

11.2% of women.

Out of these, **8.1%** reported using a condom

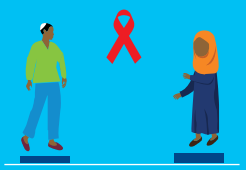
Young people aged 15–24 years who had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years:[15]



3.1% young men

2.1% young women

0.7%
HIV prevalence in 2019[4]



0.6% young men

0.8% young women

Only a quarter of young men aged 15–24 were able to correctly answer all 5 questions related to knowledge about HIV prevention[15]

27.7% Unguja

14.6% Pemba

29.2% of young women aged 15–24 years were able to correctly answer all 5 questions related to knowledge about HIV prevention[15]

30.8% Unguja

24.5% Pemba

Data Sources:

1 National Population Projections: 2013-2035, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Dar es Salaam and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Zanzibar
2 OCGS, Household Budget Survey 2019/20
3 Tanzania Demographic and Health and Malaria Indicator Survey 2015/2016
4 Health Management Information Systems 2019
5 Tanzania National Nutrition Survey 2014 & 2018
6 MoEVT Education Sector Performance Report
7 MoEVT Budget speech 2021/2022
8 Zanzibar Education Statistical Abstract 2017-2019
9 Tanzania Malaria Indicator Survey 2017
10 School Water Sanitation and Hygiene Assessment 2018
11 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2011-12
12 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010
13 Zanzibar Integrated Labour Force Survey 2014
14 Violence Against Children in Zanzibar, Excerpt from a National Survey on Violence Against Children in Tanzania 2009, 2011
15 Tanzania HIV Impact Survey 2016/17
16 Annual Health Bulletin 2019
17 The Adolescent Experience In-Depth: Using Data to Identify and Reach the Most Vulnerable Young People, Tanzania 2009-2012, 2015

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