

# MAGHARIBI B

## DISTRICT PROFILE JUNE 2017



THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR





# Magharibi **B**

*District Profile*



The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar

June 2017



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# Preface

This is a first profile for Magharibi B district following the splitting of the Magharibi district into A & B. The development of the district profile was solicited by the President's Office – Regional Administration and Special Department (PORALGSD) and was commissioned to the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) as consultant. Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The team would like to express deep gratitude for the support provided by all individuals who were involved in this assignment, from the district offices, PORALGSD, OCGS and UNICEF. In particular, we are indebted to Ms. Edith Mbatia, Ms. Mona Korsgard, Mr. Engelbert Nyangali, Ms. Francesca Morandini and Mr. Ahmed Rashid from UNICEF for their constructive comments. The contribution of Mr. Ali Maulid from PORALGSD in ensuring availability of data is highly appreciated.

In developing this profile, the consultants collaborated with the district staff in data collection from the various departments of the district, sectoral ministries and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS). A participatory approach was used with a purpose of creating a relevant capacity among the district officials which can be applied to review or update the profile in the future.

The team intended to use time series data which could permit the performance of a trend analysis up to the shehia level on various aspects of the district. Unfortunately, this was not possible due to insufficient data. Therefore, to a great extent, this profile provides a glance of the district for just one year and, in some cases, it was not possible to disaggregate data up to the shehia level. Besides that, it was also not possible to get information for some indicators given that this is a newly established district and data has not been collected yet. Notwithstanding, it is our sincere hope that these gaps will be filled during the next review.



# List of abbreviations

<b>AIDS</b>	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
<b>ASDPL</b>	Agriculture Sector Development Programme for Livestock
<b>ASSP</b>	Agriculture Sector Support Programme
<b>BEO</b>	block extension officer
<b>BRAC</b>	Building Resources Across Communities
<b>CAHWS</b>	community animal health workers
<b>CHV</b>	community health volunteer
<b>CHW</b>	community health worker
<b>DAS</b>	district administrative secretary
<b>DC</b>	district commissioner
<b>DHMT</b>	District Health Management Team
<b>DSW</b>	Department of Social Welfare
<b>FBO</b>	faith-based organization
<b>GER</b>	gross enrolment ratio
<b>GoZ</b>	Government of Zanzibar
<b>HBS</b>	Household Budget Survey
<b>HIV</b>	human immunodeficiency virus
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IMCI</b>	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
<b>LGA</b>	local government authority
<b>MIVARF</b>	Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance
<b>MKUZA</b>	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza
<b>NER</b>	net enrolment ratio
<b>OCGS</b>	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
<b>PCR</b>	pupil–classroom ratio
<b>PHCU</b>	primary health care unit
<b>PLR</b>	pupil–latrine ratio
<b>PORALGSD</b>	President’s Office – Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments
<b>PSSN</b>	productive social safety net
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SWOC</b>	strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, challenges

<b>TAHA</b>	Tanzania Horticultural Association
<b>TMWA</b>	Tanzania Media Women's Association
<b>TAPP</b>	Tanzania Agriculture Productivity Program
<b>TASAF</b>	Tanzania Social Action Fund
<b>TBA</b>	traditional birth attendant
<b>TSh</b>	Tanzanian Shilling
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>VIP</b>	ventilated improved pit
<b>ZAWA</b>	Zanzibar Water Authority
<b>ZECO</b>	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
<b>ZSGRP</b>	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
<b>ZUPS</b>	Zanzibar Universal Pension Scheme

# Chapter 1

# Introduction

## 1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the administrative setup of the Magharibi B district. There are two government tiers at the district level – the extension arm of the central Government and the local government authority (LGA), 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 B district is one of the two new districts established in 2015 from the larger Magharibi district. The other district is Magharibi A. Magharibi B is bordered by the Kaskazini Region in the north, the Kati/Kusini Region in the east, the Indian Ocean in the south and by the Zanzibar Mjini district in the west. 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 Masika in Swahili), lasting from March or April to May, and a short rainy season (known as Vuli in Swahili), which lasts from September or October to December each year. The district receives between 900 mm and 1,200 mm during the long rainy season, and 400 mm to 500 mm during from the short rainy season. Such an annual rainfall pattern makes the district suitable for the production of various crops and livestock rearing.

The district has seven small islands, as indicated in Table 1. The table also explains how these islands are being used.

**Table 1:** Islands in Magharibi B district

S. No.	Shehia	Names	Use
1	Chukwani	Chumbe	Tourism & ocean conservation
2	Nyamanzi		Fishery
3	Fumba	Nguruwe	Fishery
4	Kumba	Kwale	Fishery & tourism
5	Bweleo	Sume	Fishery
6	Bweleo	Miwi	Fishery
7	Dimani & Kombeni	Ukanga	Fishery

Source: Magharibi B district, 2015

## 1.2 Administration

Magharibi B comprises the district commissioner's office and the municipal council. The first is headed by the district commissioner (DC), who is assisted by the district administrative secretary (DAS), while the latter is headed by the Municipal Director. This district has 12 departments: agriculture, health, education, planning, forestry, sports and culture, livestock, fishery, social welfare, water, construction, and nutrition.

Magharibi B is divided into 7 constituencies, consisting of 14 wards and 34 shehias, as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2:** Constituencies, wards and shehias

Constituency	Ward	Shehia
Dimani	Maungani	Fumba
		Bweleo
		Dimani
		Nyamanzi
		Kombeni
		Maungani
	Kibondeni	Uwandani
		Kibondeni
Fuoni	Kipungani	Fuoni Kipungani
		Fuoni Migombani
	Mambosasa	Mambosasa
		Chunga
Kiembesamaki	Mbweni	Kiembesamaki
		Mbweni
	Mombasa	Mombasa
		Michungwani
		Kwamchina
Chukwani	Chukwani	Chukwani
		Shakani
	Kisauni	Kisauni
Mwanakwerekwe	Jitimai	Magogoni
		Jitimai
		Sokoni
	Mwanakwerekwe	Mikarafuuni
		Mwanakwerekwe
Pangawe	Muembe Majogoo	Muembe Majogoo
		Mnarani
	Pangawe	Kinuni
		Pangawe

*Continued*



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Constituency	Ward	Shehia
Kijitoupele	Melinne	Melinne
		Taveta
	Kijitoupele	Uzi
		Kijitoupele
7	14	34

Source: Magharibi B district, 2015.

**Elected** political leaders in the district include a citizens' representative in the House of Representatives (Baraza la Uwakilishi), which deals with issues related only to Zanzibar. The second political elected leader is a member of Parliament, who represents the district in the National Assembly of the Union (Mainland and Zanzibar). The third political leader is the ward councilor, who is elected to represent citizens in the municipal council. There are 21 ward councillors, including 7 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 the Ministry of Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Department. A sheha is responsible for facilitation of registrations of births and deaths as well as coordination of other activities as may be assigned by the DC from time to time.

### 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. A SWOC analysis is included in Appendix 1, together with other data related to the formerly united Magharibi district.



## Chapter 2

# Population characteristics

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Population characteristics

Magharibi B district has a total population of 203,000, as per the 2012 Population and Housing Census. This is among the few districts in Zanzibar with a relatively high population. The distribution of population by sex and average household size in the district is provided in Table 3. Population data is not available for those shehias that were established after the 2012 Census. Other population characteristics are available in Appendix 1, based on the data for the original united district of Magharibi.

**Table 3:** Population of Magharibi B district, by sex, average household size and sex ratio

S. No.	Shehia	Population			Number of households	Average household size	Sex ratio
		Total	Male	Female			
1	Fumba	981	492	489	232	4.2	101
2	Bweleo	971	488	483	228	4.3	101
3	Dimani	2,052	1,019	1,033	476	4.3	99
4	Nyamanzi	1,287	670	617	273	4.7	109
5	Kombeni	3,162	1,580	1,582	688	4.6	100
6	Maungani	4,048	1,984	2,064	837	4.8	96
7	Uwandani						
8	Kibonden <sup>*a</sup>	15,400	7,468	7,932	3,108	5	94
9	Chunga						
10	Fuoni Kipungani	19,374	8,944	10,430	3,940	4.9	86
11	Fuoni Migombani						
12	Kijitoupele <sup>*b</sup>						
13	Mambosasa	26,275	12,164	14,111	5,233	5	86
14	Pangawe <sup>*c</sup>						
15	Mnarani						
16	Kiembesamaki <sup>*d</sup>	11,760	5,548	6,212	2,412	4.8	89
17	Mbweni						
18	Mombasa <sup>*e</sup>	14,492	6,806	7,686	2,635	5.5	89
19	Michungwani						

*Continued*

Continued

S. No.	Shehia	Population			Number of households	Average household size	Sex ratio
		Total	Male	Female			
20	Kwamchina	23,254	11,019	12,235	4,224	5.5	90
21	Tomondo* <sup>f</sup>						
22	Uzi						
23	Chukwani	8,298	4,042	4,256	1,679	4.9	95
24	Shakani	2,760	1,351	1,409	622	4.4	96
25	Magogoni* <sup>g</sup>	11,023	5,310	5,713	1,934	5.7	93
26	Mikarafuuni						
27	Jitimai	20,215	9,530	10,685	3,742	5.4	89
28	Mwanakwerekwe* <sup>h</sup>						
29	Sokoni	16,984	8,032	8,952	3,178	5.3	90
30	Melinne* <sup>i</sup>						
31	Taveta						
32	Muembe Majogoo	11,333	5,527	5,806	2,096	5.4	95
33	Kinuni* <sup>j</sup>						
34	Kisauni	9,331	4,441	4,890	1,889	4.9	91
	Total	203,000	96,415	106,585	39,426	5.15	90.45

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012.

\*a - Kibondeni data include data pertaining to Kibondeni, Uwanda and Chunga

\*b - Kijitoupele data include data pertaining to Kijitoupele, Fuoni Kipungani and Fuoni Migombani

\*c - Pangawe data include data pertaining to Pangawe, Mambosasa and Mnarani

\*d - Kiembesamaki data include data pertaining to Kiembesamaki and Mbweni

\*e - Mombasa data include data pertaining to Mombasa and Michungwani

\*f - Tomondo data include data pertaining to Tomondo, Kwamchina and Uzi

\*g - Magogoni include data pertaining to Magogoni and Mikarafuuni

\*h - Mwanakwerekwe data include data pertaining to Mwanakwerekwe and Jitimai

\*i - Melinne data include data pertaining to Melinne, Sokoni and Taveta

\*j - Kinuni data include data pertaining to Kinuni and Muembe Majogoo

## Chapter 3

# Economic sectors

### 3 Economic activities

This chapter provides a snapshot of the main economic activities in the district. However, important details related to some of the economic sectors are not provided due to the lack of relevant data. The district's main economic activities are agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, livestock, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, hospitality, construction and merchandise trade. These activities contribute in various ways to the district's economy.

#### 3.1 Hospitality

Since a large part of the district is a township, hotels and guest houses are well developed, with most being located in Kiembesamaki and Chukwani shehias. Table 4 shows the distribution of hotels and guest houses in the district by shehia.

**Table 4:** Hotels and guest houses

S. No.	Shehia	Hotels	Guest houses
1	Chukwani	3	2
2	Kibondeni	0	3
3	Kiembesamaki	3	3
4	Kisauni	1	3
5	Mbweni	3	1
6	Mwanakwerekwe	0	1
7	Shakani	0	1
	Total	10	14

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016

#### 3.2 Registered businesses

Table 5 shows the number of registered businesses by shehia. Fuoni Migombani has 817 registered businesses, which is the highest in the district, while Mnarani has the fewest registered businesses.

**Table 5:** Registered businesses

S. No.	Shehia	Constituency	Ward	No. of registered traders
1	Fumba	Dimani	Maungani	52
2	Bweleo			48
3	Dimani			94
4	Nyamanzi			66
5	Kombeni			85
6	Maungani			147
7	Uwandani		Kibondeni	57
8	Kibondeni			130
9	Fuoni Kipungani	Fuoni	Kipungani	93
10	Fuoni Migombani			817
11	Mambosasa		Mambosasa	496
12	Chunga			443
13	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki	Mbweni	70
14	Mbweni			13
15	Mombasa		Mombasa	61
16	Michungwani			3
17	Kwamchina			18
18	Chukwani	Chukwani	Chukwani	36
19	Shakani			10
20	Kisauni		Kisauni	52
21	Tomondo			71
22	Magogoni	Mwanakwerekwe	Jitimai	593
23	Jitimai			557
25	Mikarafuuni		Mwanakwerekwe	399
26	Mwanakwerekwe			681
27	Muembe Majogoo	Pangawe	Muembe Majogoo	4
28	Mnarani			2
29	Kinuni		Pangawe	30
30	Pangawe			49
31	Melinne	Kijitoupele	Melinne	37
32	Taveta			8
33	Uzi		Kijitoupele	3
34	Kijitoupele			73
	Total			5,298

Source: Magharibi B district, 2017.

The district has 140 CD and audio shops located in 20 shehias. Details for 13 of these are as shown in Table 6.

**Table 6:** CD and audio shops

S. No.	Shehia	Number of shops
1	Chukwani	1
2	Kibondeni	6
3	Kiembesamaki	5

Continued

Continued

S. No.	Shehia	Number of shops
4	Kijitoupele	30
5	Kisauni	4
6	Kombeni	2
7	Magogoni	4
8	Maungani	5
9	Melinne	10
10	Mombasa	7
11	Mwanakwerekwe	26
12	Pangawe	12
13	Tomondo	28
	Total	140

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016

### 3.3 Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the major economic activities of households in the district. Major crops produced include paddy, sweet potato, cassava, yam, millet and banana, different varieties of fruit and vegetables. The district is also endowed with valleys extremely suitable for paddy cultivation. As shown in Table 7, there were 408 acres in the district located in valleys where paddy is grown in 2015 and the area for this production increased to 418 acres in 2016.

Table 7: Agricultural areas

S. No.	Shehia	No. of valleys for paddy production		Area in acres	
		2015	2016	2015	2016
1	Kibondeni	3	3	305	305
2	Tomondo	1	1	22	22
3	Kisauni	1	1	32	32
4	Kijitoupele	1	1	25	25
5	Kinuni	1	1	6	6
6	Pangawe	1	1	18	18
7	Maungani		1		10
	Total	8	9	408	418

Source: Agricultural sector, Magharibi B district, 2016.

#### 3.3.1 Crop production

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

Crop production is practised mostly in a rain-fed environment, although efforts to develop efficient irrigation methods still continue. Most households practise a mixed farming system. The number of households that own livestock, especially cattle, has been increasing over the years. Despite

such an increase, there is no indication as to whether farmers have managed to improve soil fertility through the use of animal manure. The use of such manure could help to increase soil fertility and, therefore, farm productivity.

Land preparation is primarily practised using the hand hoe, draught animal and tractor. The use of tractors for land preparation is a common practice, especially because the Government is providing subsidies for paddy production, which covers this provision as well. Table 8 gives details on production of different crops by shehia in the district.

**Table 8:** Crop production

S. No.	Shehia	Production (in metric tons)											
		Casava	Paddy	Banana	Yam	Maize	V/vidogo	V/vikuu	Pineapple	N/nyasa	Peas	Kunde	Chooko
1	Fumba	12	0	30	0	1	14	11	0	0	5	0	0
2	Bweleo	19	0	46	0	0	7	21	0	0	1	0	0
3	Dimani	19	0	14	0	1	32	16	0	1	0	0	0
4	Nyamanzi	12	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
5	Kombeni	32	0	20	12	2	27	13	0	1	0	0	0
6	Maungani	43	7	16	30	2	44	11	6	3	0	0	0
7	Uwandani												
8	Kibondenani	99	60	3	17	0	21	9	0	0	0	0	0
9	Chunga												
10	Fuoni Kipungani												
11	Fuoni Migombani	20	15	26	6	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kijitoupele												
13	Mambosasa												
14	Pangawe	3	10	20	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	Mnarani												
16	Kiembesamaki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mbweni												
18	Mombasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Michungwani												
20	Kwamchina												
21	Tomondo	5	14	2	0	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	0
22	Uzi												
23	Chukwani	17	0	19	0	1	0	36	0	3	0	0	0
24	Shakani	42	0	44	12	2	19	21	0	2	1	0	0
25	Magogoni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Mikarafuuni												
27	Jitimai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Mwanakwerekwe												
29	Sokoni												
30	Melinne	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Taveta												

*Continued*



Continued

S. No.	Shehia	Production (in metric tons)											
		Casava	Paddy	Banana	Yam	Maize	V/vidogo	V/vikuu	Pineapple	N/nyasa	Peas	Kunde	Choko
32	Muembe Majogoo	10	3	11	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Kinuni												
34	Kisauni	15	18	24	12	1	11	0	6	1	2	0	0
	Total	346	126	293	90	13	198	142	18	13	9	0	0

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016

### 3.3.2 Farmers' groups

The district has formed various farmers' groups in order to promote the development of agriculture. Fourteen out of 34 shehias in the district have farmers' groups. Table 9 shows the number of farmers' groups and the type of crop(s) that are in focus in each of the shehias.

**Table 9:** Farmers' groups and crops grown

S. No.	Shehia	No. of groups	Crop type
1	Fumba	1	Banana
2	Bweleo	1	Banana
3	Dimani	7	Vegetables, yam and banana
4	Nyamanzi	2	Vegetables and banana
5	Kombeni	8	Vegetables, banana and yam
6	Maungani	8	Vegetables and cassava
7	Uwandani	2	Vegetables
8	Kibondeni	3	Vegetables
9	Chunga	5	Paddy, cassava and vegetables
10	Kijitoupele	2	Banana and vegetables
11	Tomondo	1	Vegetables
12	Chukwani	9	Vegetables, banana and cassava
13	Shakani	8	Vegetables
14	Kisauni	10	Paddy, banana, vegetables, cassava and yam
	Total	67	

Source: Agricultural sector, Magharibi B district, 2016.

### 3.3.3 Extension services

The district provides extension services to support agricultural activities through staff allocated to different shehias. There are five zonal extension officers in the district, of whom two hold a diploma in agriculture while the remaining three hold a certificate in agriculture. Table 10 shows the deployment of extension officers within the district and their corresponding education levels.

**Table 10:** Distribution and academic qualification of zonal extension staff

S. No.	Shehia	Zone	No. of staff	Education level
1	Fumba	Zone 1	1	Diploma in Agriculture
2	Bweleo			
3	Dimani			

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S. No.	Shehia	Zone	No. of staff	Education level
4	Maungani	Zone 2	1	Certificate in Agriculture
5	Kisauni			
6	Chukwani			
7	Nyamanzi	Zone 3	1	Diploma in Agriculture
8	Kombeni			
9	Shakani			
10	Tomondo	Zone 4	1	Certificate in Agriculture
11	Pangawe			
12	Kijitoupele			
13	Fuoni Migombani			
14	Kinuni			
15	Chunga			
16	Mambosasa	Zone 5	1	Certificate in Agriculture
17	Uwandani			
18	Kibondeni			
19	Fuoni Kipungani			
	Total		5	

Source: Agricultural sector, Magharibi B

The district has also 11 block extension officers, as shown in the Table 11.

**Table 11:** Distribution and academic qualification of block extension officers

S. No.	Shehia	No. of staff	Education level
1	Fumba	1	Secondary
2	Bweleo	1	Secondary
3	Dimani	1	Secondary
4	Nyamanzi	1	Certificate in Agriculture
5	Kombeni		
6	Maungani	1	Secondary
7	Uwandani	1	Certificate in Agriculture
8	Kibondeni		
9	Fuoni Kipungani		
10	Fuoni Migombani	1	Secondary
11	Kijitoupele		
12	Pangawe		
13	Tomondo		
14	Kinuni	1	Secondary
15	Mambosasa		
16	Chunga		
17	Shakani	1	Diploma in Agriculture
18	Kisauni	1	Certificate in Agriculture
19	Chukwani	1	Certificate in Agriculture
	Total	11	

Source: Agricultural sector, Magharibi B district, 2016.

### 3.3.4 Agriculture development projects

Various projects have been implemented in the district that aim to develop agriculture and improve households' food security, income and nutrition. The projects are either implemented by the Government or development partner(s) or collaboratively. As shown in Table 12, some of the projects have already concluded while others are on-going.

**Table 12:** Agricultural projects

S. No.	Name of the project	Objective	Shehia	Period
1	Agriculture Sector Support Programme (ASSP)/Agriculture Sector Development Programme for Livestock (ASDPL)	To increase levels of agricultural productivity and profitability	Dimani, Kombeni, Nyamanzi, Maungani, Shakani, Kisauni, Chukwani, Melinne, Kijitoupele, Kibondeni Chunga, Diamni, Fumba, Kombeni, Shakani, Kibondeni, Chukwani, Melinne, Kisauni, Maungani, Bweleo, Kijitoupele, Nyamanzi, Uwandani, Kiembesamaki	2008–2014 2016–2017
2	Tanzania Agriculture Productivity Program (TAPP)	To increase small holder incomes and improve nutrition, and expand markets	Kisauni na Fuoni Kibondeni	2013–2015
3	Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA)	To promote horticulture and address the needs of its members;. This includes providing a platform to address issues affecting the sector and promoting the members' business in and outside the country	Nyamanzi, Kombeni, Shakani na Fuoni Kibondeni	2014–2015
4	Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC)	Livelihood enhancement through agricultural development (lead) project	Kisauni, Shakani, Chukwani, Fuoni	2014–2016
5	Marketing Infrastructure, Value Additional and Rural Finance (MIVARF)		Kibondeni, Kombeni, Dimani, Kisauni, na Chukwani	2014–2016

Source: Agricultural sector, Magharibi B district, 2016

### 3.3.5 Provision of subsidy

The Government has been offering subsidies to paddy growers in order to improve productivity, nutritional content and the income of the farming households. Table 13 shows the list of input subsidies provided to different shehias in the district. The list includes seeds, fertilizers and herbicides. The table indicates great variations in the quantity of inputs distributed to various shehias, which is due to differences in the size of the valleys where paddy is grown. Subsidies are only provided to a shehia that has paddy valleys.

**Table 13:** Distribution of seeds, fertilizers and herbicides

S. No.	Shehia	Seeds (kg)	Fertilizers (kg)	Herbicides
1	Fumba	0	0	0
2	Bweleo	0	0	0
3	Dimani	0	0	0
4	Nyamanzi	0	0	0
5	Kombeni	0	0	0
6	Maungani	110	11	11
7	Uwandani	0	0	0
8	Kibondeni	425	358	33
9	Chunga	445	365	37
10	Fuoni Kipungani			
11	Fuoni Migombani	422	223	20
12	Kijitoupele			
13	Mambosasa	0	0	0
14	Pangawe	165	137	14
15	Mnarani	0	0	0
16	Kiembesamaki	0	0	0
17	Mbweni	0	0	0
18	Mombasa	0	0	0
19	Michungwani	0	0	0
20	Kwamchina			
21	Tomondo	115	180	17
22	Uzi			
23	Chukwani	0	0	0
24	Shakani	0	0	0
25	Magogoni	0	0	0
26	Mikarafuuni	0	0	0
27	Jitimai	0	0	0
28	Mwanakwerekwe	0	0	0
29	Sokoni	0	0	0
30	Melinne	0	0	0
31	Taveta	0	0	0
32	Muembe Majogoo	0	0	0

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S. No.	Shehia	Seeds (kg)	Fertilizers (kg)	Herbicides
33	Kinuni	55	46	6
34	Kisauni	400	400	38
	Total	2,137	1,720	176

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

## 3.4 Livestock

### 3.4.1 Livestock development projects

There is just one project in Magharibi B district that aspires to improve the livelihoods of the poorest agro-pastoralists and to strengthen the capacity of livestock-rearing communities. The project also aims to improve the marketing infrastructure and marketing system for livestock products and to strengthen national and local government capacities in providing services to the livestock subsector.

**Table 14:** Livestock development projects

S. No.	Name of the project	Objective	Shehia	Period
1	Agriculture Sector Development Programme for Livestock (ASDPL)	<p>To improve the livelihoods of the poorest agro-pastoralists</p> <p>To strengthen the capacity of livestock communities, both institutionally and technically</p> <p>To enhance the delivery of livestock development services to small holders.</p> <p>To improve the marketing infrastructure and marketing system for livestock products.</p> <p>Strengthen national and local government institutions to provide services to the livestock subsector</p>	Chunga, Diamni, Fumba, Kombeni, Shakani, Kibondeni, Chukwani, Melinne, Kisauni, Maungani, Bweleo, Kijitoupele, Nyamanzi, Uwandani, Kiembesamaki	2007–2015 2015–2017
2	HEIFER Project	<p>To strengthen farmers' organization to contribute to the increase of dairy farm production and productivity</p> <p>To improve access to markets, thereby contributing to increase in household incomes</p>	Dimani, Kisauni, Kombeni, Kiembesamaki, Chunga, Shakani, Kibondeni, Nyamanzi, Maungani, Uwandani	2016–2019

Source: : Magharibi B district, 2016.

### 3.5 Fishery

Fishery is another sector that provides employment to the district's residents. Table 15 gives details about designated landing sites and the corresponding number of vessels and fishermen in each area. Only 7 out of 34 shehias in the district have fishing sites. The lone fish farm in shehia Nyamanzi is privately owned.

**Table 15:** Land site (madiko), fishing vessels and fishermen

S. No.	Shehia	Land site	No. of fishing vessels					No. of fishermen	No. of sea cucumber farming sites	
			Outrigger	Boat	Dhow	Canoe	Vihori			Total
1	Fumba	Fumba	10	17	10	6	3	46	184	0
2	Bweleo	Bweleo	7	8	9	5	3	32	110	0
3	Dimani	Dimani	40	2	0	0	2	44	134	0
4	Nyamanzi	Kiovya	20	15	5	4	2	46	140	2
5	Kombeni	Kisakasaka	3	5	5	15	2	30	68	1
6	Chukwani	Buyu	5	17	15	5	3	45	182	0
		Chukwani	15	12	6	20	4	57	176	0
7	K/samaki	Mazizini	30	15	60	50	5	160	198	0
8	Kibondeni	Kibondeni	5	12	4	5	0	26	64	0
Total			135	103	114	110	24	486	1,256	3

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

Six out of 34 shehias have seaweed farmers in the district. There are 810 seaweed farmers, producing an average of 95,100 kilograms of seaweed per month.

**Table 16:** Seaweed farmers and average production per month

S. No.	Shehia	No. of seaweed farmers			Average production per month (kg)
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Bweleo	15	100	115	15,600
2	Dimani	0	150	150	28,800
3	Nyamanzi	0	200	200	24,200
4	Kombeni	0	85	85	4,000
5	Kibondeni	25	35	60	2,500
6	Chukwani	50	150	200	20,000
Total		90	720	810	95,100

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

### 3.6 Road networks

Magharibi B has a wide road network, which facilitates the mobility of both people and goods.

Table 17 indicates the name, type and condition of roads within the district.

**Table 17:** Road networks

S. No.	Shehia	Name of the road	Type of road	Condition of road	
				Km-paved	Km-unpaved
1	Jitimai Sokoni	M/kwerekwe R/ABT-Nyumbambili	Trunk 003	0.1	0.0
2	Mwanakwerekwe Melinne Taveta	Nyumbambili – Kijitoupele JCT	Trunk 003	1.4	0.0
3	Kijitoupele	Kijitoupele JCT – Fuoni Melitano	Trunk 003	0.6	0.0
4	Kijitoupele Mambosasa Uwandani	Fuoni Melitano – Fuoni Kiembeni	Trunk 003	0.9	0.0
5	Uwandani	Fuoni Kiembeni – Fuoni Miembemiwili	Trunk 003	1.5	0.0
6	Uwandani Kibondeni	Fuoni Miembemiwili – Jumbi Mpakani	Trunk 003	2.5	0.0
7	Fumba Bweleo Dimani	Fumba Polisi – Dimani Dambani	Rural Road	1.9	4.7
8	Dimani Kombeni Nyamanzi	Dimani Dambani – Nyamanzi Mkwajuni	Rural Road	0.0	0.9
9	Nyamanzi Kombeni	Nyamanzi Mkwajuni – Kombeni Maeneo Huru	Rural Road	0.0	3.4
10	Kiembesamaki Michungwani Mombasa	Mazizini JCT – Mombasa R/ABT	Rural Road	0.6	0.0
11	Mombasa Michungwani	Mombasa R/ABT – Mbuyu Mnene	Rural Road	0.6	0.0
12	Mombasa Michungwani Kisauni Maungani Kombeni	Mbuyu Mnene – Kombeni Langoni	Rural Road	4.0	0.0
13	Kombeni	Kombeni Langoni – Kombeni Maeneo Huru	Rural Road	2.4	0.0
14	Kombeni	Kombeni Maeneo Huru-Kombeni Kisakasaka	Rural Road	1.2	0.0
15	Kombeni	Kombeni Kisakasaka-Kombeni JCT	Rural Road	0.9	0.0
16	Kombeni Dimani	Kombeni JCT-Dimani Sokoni	Rural Road	1.1	0.0

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S. No.	Shehia	Name of the road	Type of road	Condition of road	
				Km-paved	Km-unpaved
17	Dimani Bweleo Fumba	Dimani Sokoni-Fumba Polisi	Rural Road	7.5	0.0
18	Fumba	Fumba Polisi-Fumba Beach	Rural Road	0.2	0.0
19	Magogoni	Amani R/ABT-Kwamabata	Urban Road	0.5	0.0
20	Magogoni Jitimai	Kwamabata-M/kwerekwe R/ABT	Urban Road	0.9	0.0
21	Sokoni Kwamchina	M/kwerekwe /ABT-Kwamchina Manzo	Urban Road	0.6	0.0
22	Kwamchina Mombasa	Kwamchina Manzo -Soko la Mchina	Urban Road	1.1	0.0
23	Mombasa	Soko la Mchina –Mombasa R/ABT	Urban Road	0.8	0.0
24	Mombasa Kiembesamaki	Mombasa R/ABT-Kiembesamaki	Urban Road	0.7	0.0
25	Kiembesamaki Chukwani	Airport JCT-BLW	Urban Road 202	0.9	0.0
26	Kiembesamaki Mbweni	Mazizini JCT-Mbweni Matrekta	Urban Road	0.8	0.0
27	Mbweni Chukwani	Mbweni Matrekta-BLW	Urban Road	1.6	0.0
28	Chukwani	BLW-Chukwani	Urban Road	1.0	0.0
29	Chukwani	Chukwani-Chukwani TRG Centre	Urban Road	1.7	0.0
30	Kiembesamaki	Mazizini JCT-Kiembesamaki	Urban Road	0.5	0.0
31	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki-Airport JCT	Urban Road	1.7	0.0
32	Kiembesamaki	Airpot JCT-Airport near Cargo	Urban Road	0.1	0.0
33	Mbweni	Mazizini Kibaha-Mazizini Kwa W/Kiongozi	Urban Road	0.5	0.0
34	Mbweni	Mazizini Kwa w/Kiongozi-ZNZ Beach resort	Urban Road	0.5	0.0
35	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki Ali Yusuf JCT-Airport gate old road	Urban Road	1.8	0.0
36	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki Bwigabwiga hotel-Kiembesamaki Barabara ya Kwanza	Urban Road	0.2	0.0
37	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki Barbara ya Pili-Kiembesamaki Kwa Omar Sheha	Urban Road	0.2	0.0

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S. No.	Shehia	Name of the road	Type of road	Condition of road	
				Km-paved	Km-unpaved
38	Magogoni	Msumbiji-M/kwerekwe Kivulini	Urban Road	0.0	1.4
39	Mbweni	Mbweni Matrikta –Mbweni Kanisani	Urban Road	0.6	0.1
40	Sokoni, Melinne	M/kwerekwe C-F/Melinne	Feeder Road	0.0	0.7
41	Melinne	F/melinne-Kibondeni	Feeder Road	0.0	3.1
42	Kombeni Uwandani	Kombeni JCT-F/miembe Miwili	Feeder Road	0.0	8.8
43	Kijitoupele Kisauni Maungani Kombeni	F/Meli tano-Kombeni Langoni	Feeder Road	0.0	0.2
44	Dimani	Dimani Sokoni-Dimani Ndambani	Feeder Road	0.0	1.4
45	Dimani	Dimani Ndambani-Kiovya Ndambani Beach	Feeder Road	0.0	0.5
46	Dimani Nyamanzi	Kiovya Ndambani beach-Nyamanzi Mkwajuni	Feeder Road	0.0	1.1
47	Nyamanzi Kombeni	Nyamanzi Mkwajuni-Kombeni JCT	Feeder Road	0.0	1.2
48	Pangawe	Kijitoupele JCT-Pangawe Kijitoupele	Feeder Road	0.0	0.5
49	Pangawe Mnarani Kinuni	Pangawe Kijitoupele-Makondeko Kinuni	Feeder Road	0.0	1.3
50	Pangawe	Pangawe Kijitoupele-Pangawe	Feeder Road	0.0	0.2
51	Pangawe Kimara	Pangawe-F/Kimara	Feeder Road	0.0	2.4
52	Magogoni Kinuni	Kwamabata-Makondeko Kinuni	Feeder Road	0.0	1.9
53	Kinuni	Makondeko Kinuni-Kinuni Skuli	Feeder Road	0.0	0.8
54	Pangawe	Pangawe –F/melitano	Feeder Road	0.0	0.7
55	Kijitoupele	F/kiembeni-Ljtimai JCT	Feeder Road	1.0	0.0
56	Fuoni Kipungani	Ijtimai JCT-F/Kipungani	Feeder Road	0.1	0.4
57	Fuoni Kipungani	Ijtimai JCT-F/ijtimai	Feeder Road	0.1	0.2
58	Mombasa	Soko la Mchina – Mbuyumnene	Feeder Road	1.3	0.0

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S. No.	Shehia	Name of the road	Type of road	Condition of road	
				Km-paved	Km-unpaved
59	Kwamchina Tomondo	Kwamchinamwanzo-Viwanja vya Magereza	Feeder Road	0.7	0.0
60	Tomondo Melinne	Viwanja vya Magereza-Nyumba Mbili	Feeder Road	0.8	0.0
61	Tomondo	V/magereza-Mshelishelini Tomondo	Feeder Road	0.0	1.0
62	Uzi Fuoni Kipungani	Mshelishelini Tomondo/Kwarara Njia Nne	Feeder Road	0.0	1.8
63	Chukwani	Chukwani-Buyu CCM	Feeder Road	0.7	2.5
	Total			48.5	41.3

Source: Department of Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation, 2015.

## Chapter 4

# Social services

## 4 Introduction

This chapter provides details on the status of social services in the district. It covers education, health, water, sanitation, child protection and social protection services.

### 4.1 Education

This subsection provides details on learning institutions, teachers, school facilities and performance in schools in the district.

#### 4.1.1 Education facilities

The district has 21 pre-primary schools, 23 primary schools and 13 secondary schools. While all primary and secondary schools are owned by the Government, a few pre-primary schools are owned by private investors.

**Table 18:** 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	Chukwani	Chukwani	Pre-primary	Primary		454	444	9	23
		Chukwani			Secondary	245	277	11	19
2	Dimani	Kitongani	Pre-primary	Primary		229	194	3	12
		Dimani	Pre-primary	Primary		774	788	4	9
3	Kibondeni	Fuoni A	Pre-primary	Primary		672	734	3	48
		Fuoni B	Pre-primary	Primary		828	725	4	42
		Fuoni			Secondary	704	886	9	51
4	Fumba	Bwefum	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	537	583	14	14
5	Chunga	Chunga		Primary		311	356	4	12
6	Kiembe-samaki	Kiembesamaki A	Pre-primary	Primary		545	683	4	29

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S. No.	Shehia	School	Type of school			No. of students		No. of teachers	
			Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Male	Female	Male	Female
		Kiembesamaki B	Pre-primary	Primary		508	495	3	27
		Kiembasamaki			Secondary	1,297	1,270	48	38
7	Kibondeni	Kibondeni	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	698	800	20	7
8	Kinuni	Kinuni	Pre-primary	Primary		2,431	2,296	5	61
		Kinuni			Secondary	705	940	8	31
9	Kisauni	Kisauni	Pre-primary	Primary		611	685	2	28
		Kisauni			Secondary	252	289	8	15
10	Kombeni	Kombeni	Pre-primary	Primary		600	560	5	12
		Kombeni			Secondary	254	243	14	23
11	M/Kwerekwe	Urafiki	Pre-primary	Primary		851	875	5	13
		M/Kwerekwe D	Pre-primary	Primary		713	716	1	53
		M/Kwe F	Pre-primary	Primary		823	803	2	41
		M/Kwe G	Pre-primary	Primary		606	614	1	51
		M/Kwe H	Pre-primary	Primary		655	645	5	40
		M/Kwerekwe E		Primary		443	531	1	58
		Mwanakwerekwe B			Secondary	705	751	10	59
		Mwanakwerekwe C			Secondary	1,466	1,800	27	51
		Mwanakwerekwe A			Secondary	956	1,122	23	73
12	Magogoni	Magogoni	Pre-primary	Primary		1,530	1,550	2	65
13	Maungani	Maungani	Pre-primary	Primary		249	233	8	48
		Maungani			Secondary	173	183	8	23
14	Pangawe	Kijitoupele A	Pre-primary	Primary		1,148	1,287	2	22
		Kijitoupele B	Pre-primary	Primary		1,234	1,290	2	49
15	Tomondo	Biashara			Secondary	316	220	21	58
						24,523	25,868	296	1205

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2016.

The district has six higher learning institutions. Table 19 lists the higher learning institutions in the district.

**Table 19:** Distribution of higher learning institutions

S. No.	Shehia location	Institution	Ownership
1	Mbweni	College of Health Science	Government
2	Kiembesamaki	Mazizini Islamic College	Government
3	Chukwani	Abdul Rahman al Sumait Memorial University	Private
4	Chukwani	Karume Institute of Science and Technology	Government
5	Sokoni	Mwanakwerekwe Vocational training	Government
6	Chukwani	Institute of Continuing and Professional Studies	Private

Source: Magharibi B district, 2015.

#### 4.1.2 Teachers

The qualification of teachers and school facilities is very important in determining the level and quality of education services offered. At the pre-primary level, all district schools had qualified teachers in 2016. In terms of pupil–teacher ratio (PTR), only 3 out of 21 pre-primary schools in the district were within the recommended level of 25 to 1. Table 20 shows the percentage of unqualified teachers, together with the PTR in the district’s pre-primary schools.

**Table 20:** Selected indicators for teachers in pre-primary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Pre-primary school	% of unqualified teachers	PTR
1	Fumba	Bwefum	0	43
2	Chukwani	Chukwani	-	-
3	Kibondeni	Fuoni A	0	28
4	Kibondeni	Fuoni B	0	48
5	Kibondeni	Kibondeni	0	26
6	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki A	0	45
7	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki B	0	29
8	Kijitoupele	Kijitoupele A	0	47
9	Kijitoupele	Kijitoupele B	0	42
10	Kinuni	Kinuni	0	44
11	Kisauni	Kisauni	0	54
12	Kitongani	Kitongani	0	57
13	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe D	0	23
14	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe F	0	24

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S. No.	Shehia	Pre-primary school	% of unqualified teachers	PTR
15	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe G	0	32
16	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe H	0	10
17	Kombeni	Kombeni	0	29
18	Mwanakwerekwe	Urafiki	0	35
19	Dimani	Dimani	0	67
20	Magogoni	Magogoni A	0	56
21	Maungani	Maungani	0	44

Source: Magharibi B district, 2, 2016.

Forty-six per cent of the district's primary schools have between 1 per cent to 5 per cent of unqualified teachers. These schools are Kijitoupele B and Urafiki. Similarly, the PTR in primary schools in the district ranges from 19 per cent to 75 per cent, and about 34 per cent of the schools have ratios exceeding the recommended levels. Table 21 shows the percentage of unqualified teachers and the pupil–teacher ratio in primary schools in the district.

**Table 21:** Selected indicators for teachers in primary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Primary school	% of unqualified teachers	Pupil–teacher ratio
1	Fumba	Bwefum	0	24
2	Chukwani	Chukwani	0	30
3	Dimani	Dimani	0	33
4	Kibondeni	Fuoni A	0	34
5	Kibondeni	Fuoni B	0	37
6	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki A	0	36
7	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki B	0	34
8	Kibondeni	Kibondeni	0	31
9	Kijitoupele	Kijitoupele A	-	-
10	Kijitoupele	Kijitoupele B	1	41
11	Mwanakwerekwe	Urafiki	5	30
12	Kinuni	Kinuni	0	75
13	Kisauni	Kisauni	0	38
14	Kitongani	Kitongani	0	25
15	Kombeni	Kombeni	0	40
16	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe D	0	32
17	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe E	0	24
18	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe F	0	19
19	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe G	0	33
20	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe H	0	19
21	Magogoni	Magogoni	0	60

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S. No.	Shehia	Primary school	% of unqualified teachers	Pupil–teacher ratio
22	Maungani	Maungani	0	37
23	Chunga	Chunga	-	-

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

As presented in Table 22, six per cent of the teachers in Biashara, a secondary schools in the district, are unqualified. Other secondary schools in the district have no unqualified teachers. Meanwhile, the PTR in the district ranges from 10 to 47, which suggests that only one secondary school in the district – Kiembesamaki, with a ratio of 47:1 – has less than the required number of teachers.

**Table 22:** Selected indicators for teachers in secondary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Secondary school	% of unqualified teachers	PTR
1	Tomondo	Biashara	6	22
2	Fumba	Bwefum	0	12
3	Chukwani	Chukwani	0	14
4	Fuoni	Fuoni	0	20
12	Kibondeni	Kibondeni	0	10
5	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki	0	47
6	Kinuni	Kinuni	0	29
7	Kisauni	Kisauni	0	18
8	Kombeni	Kombeni	0	14
9	Maungani	Maungani	0	11
10	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe A	0	31
11	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe B	0	27
13	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe C	0	22

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

### 4.1.3 School facilities

The pupil–classroom ratio (PCR) in the district ranges from 4 to 74 pupils in pre-primary schools. This ratio indicates the average number of pupils per classroom, and based on this indicator, the district had 11 pre-primary schools with more than the recommended 25 children per classroom, These schools are Bwefum, Chukwani, Dimani, Fuoni A, Fuoni B, Kibondeni, Kiembesamaki B, Kitoupele A, Kisauni, Kombeni and Mwanakwerekwe D.

Latrines are important facilities in schools. The pupil–latrine ratio (PLR) is used to show the number of latrines available for use by pupils. The recommended number is 1 latrine for 45 girls and 50 boys. The PLR in pre-primary schools in the district varies from 7 to 150 for boys, and 3 to 160 for girls. The district has less than the recommended number of latrines in nine pre-primary schools for boys and in eight pre-primary schools for girls. Table 23 presents the situation in pre-primary schools in terms of the qualification of teachers, PCR and PLR.

**Table 23:** Selected indicators for facilities in pre-primary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Pre-primary school	-PCR	Pupil-desk ratio (PDR)	P-PLR	
					Male	Female
1	Fumba	Bwefum	59	2	7	3
2	Chukwani	Chukwani	32	2	46	39
3	Dimani	Dimani	37	2	27	40
4	Kibondeni	Fuoni A	74	2	86	107
5	Kibondeni	Fuoni B	40	2	68	75
6	Kibondeni	Kibondeni	40	2	70	62
7	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki A	4	2	41	48
8	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki B	36	2	46	41
9	Kijitoupele	Kijitoupele A	31	2	76	66
10	Kijitoupele	Kijitoupele B	-	-		
11	Kinuni	Kinuni	10	2	150	160
12	Kisauni	Kisauni	45	2	76	87
13	Kitongani	Kitongani	-	2	30	27
14	Kombeni	Kombeni	40	2	24	34
15	Magogoni	Magogoni A	10	2	72	90
16	Maungani	Maungani	12	2	66	71
17	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe D	41	2	23	22
18	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe F	21	2	25	23
19	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe G	10	2	31	32
20	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe H	19	2	10	28
21	Mwanakwerekwe	Urafiki	13	2	58	47

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

The PCR in primary schools is between 13 and 192, which means that all primary schools in the district, except Urafiki, have more than the recommended number of children per classroom. In terms of PLR, primary schools in the district have values varying from 186 to 2,207 for boys, and 201 to 2,300 for girls. These figures suggest that no district primary school has sufficient latrines for either boys or girls. Table 24 gives the status of primary schools in terms of the PCR, PLR and the pupil-desk ratio.

**Table 24:** Selected indicators for facilities in primary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Primary school	PCR	PDR	PLR	
					Male	Female
1	Fumba	Bwefum	95	3	186	201
2	Chukwani	Chukwani	91	3	432	461
3	Chunga	Chunga				
4	Dimani	Dimani	56	3	231	204
5	Kibondeni	Fuoni A	56	3	653	644

Continued



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S. No.	Shehia	Primary school	PCR	PDR	PLR	
					Male	Female
6	Kibondeni	Fuoni B	192	3	806	766
7	Kibondeni	Kibondeni	49	3	231	217
8	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki A	59	3	519	647
9	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki B	67	3	440	455
10	Kijitoupele	Kijitoupele A	149	3	1,231	1,212
11	Kijitoupele	Kijitoupele B	148	4	1,150	1,244
12	Kinuni	Kinuni	136	3	2,207	2,300
13	Kisauni	Kisauni	80	3	548	586
14	Kitongani	Kitongani	52	3	192	202
15	Kombeni	Kombeni	94	3	449	437
16	Magogoni	Magogoni	176	3	777	773
17	Maungani	Maungani	73	3	494	511
18	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe D	57	3	567	574
19	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe E	113	3	506	770
20	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe F	43	3	537	545
21	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe G	82	3	589	594
22	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe H	50	3	574	549
23	Mwanakwerekwe	Urafiki	13	3	746	808

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

Secondary schools in the district have PCRs ranging from 34 to 120. Eleven such schools (85 per cent) have ratios beyond the recommended level. Only two secondary schools – Chukwani and Kombeni – have the appropriate PCR. In terms of the PLR, the district's secondary schools have values varying from 14 to 341 for boys, and 13 to 417 for girls. Only three secondary schools – Bwefum, Kibondeni and Maungani – have sufficient latrines for both boys and girls. Table 25 presents the status of secondary schools in terms of the PCR, PLR and PDR.

**Table 25:** Selected indicators for facilities in secondary schools

S. No.	Shehia	Secondary school	PCR	PLR		PDR
				Male	Female	
1	Tomondo	Biashara	68	77	59	4
2	Fumba	Bwefum	40	25	15	1
3	Chukwani	Chukwani	34	75	73	1
4	Fuoni	Fuoni	48	132	154	1
6	Kibondeni	Kibondeni	41	14	13	-
5	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki	109	292	360	3
7	Kinuni	Kinuni	44	177	259	2
8	Kisauni	Kisauni	45	81	78	2
9	Kombeni	Kombeni	28	105	115	1
10	Maungani	Maungani	36	28	33	0
11	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe A	120	341	417	2
12	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe B	68	83	97	5
13	Mwanakwerekwe	Mwanakwerekwe C	59	58	79	1

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

## 4.2 Source of drinking water

Water sources can be classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved'. Sources considered as improved are piped water into homes, public stand pipes, boreholes, protected wells, protected springs and rain water harvesting. Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells and springs, rivers and streams and vendors and tanker trucks. The status of water supply in the district is provided below.

### 4.2.1 Households connected to water supply

Table 26 indicates the number of households connected to the municipal water supply within the district by shehia. In general, the level of connection to water supply in the district is still very low. Thirty-three out of the 34 shehias have water pipe connections, which is equivalent to 97 per cent of shehias. However, only 23 per cent of houses in the district are connected to water pipes. However, these statistics do not provide complete information on accessibility to water supply within the district. This is due to the fact that the data do not include households with their own ground water source (water borehole within the household).

**Table 26:** Households connected to water supply

S. No.	Shehia	No. of houses	No. of houses connected to water (2016)
1	Fumba	414	82
2	Bweleo	259	21
3	Dimani	633	144
4	Nyamanzi	330	

Continued

Continued

S. No.	Shehia	No. of houses	No. of houses connected to water (2016)
5	Kombeni	662	78
6	Maungani		111
7	Uwandani		
8	Kibondeni	3,849	680
9	Chunga		
10	Fuoni Kipungani		
11	Fuoni Migombani	6,530	1,069
12	Kijitoupele		
13	Mambosasa	1,317	57
14	Pangawe		
15	Mnarani	3,199	3,421
16	Kiembesamaki		
17	Mbweni	7,850	
18	Mombasa		
19	Michungwani	2,746	
20	Kwamchina		
21	Tomndo	3,961	404
22	Uzi		
23	Chukwani	1,942	218
24	Shakani	853	17
25	Magogoni		
26	Mikarafuuni	1,060	1,274
27	Jitimai		
28	Mwanakwerekwe	12,414	1,897
29	Sokoni		
30	Melinne	2,870	1,272
31	Taveta		
32	Muembe Majogoo		
33	Kinuni	3,498	
34	Kisauni	1,937	57
	Total	56,324	10,802

Source: Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA), 2016.

#### 4.2.2 Water sources

As indicated in Table 27, the district has 18 main water sources. The table shows the location of these water sources and their output.

**Table 27:** Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) water sources

S. No.	B/H No.	Location	Date drilled	Yield (m <sup>3</sup> /h)
1	U0008	Chunga	1974	160
2	U0009	Chunga	1974	120

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S. No.	B/H No.	Location	Date drilled	Yield (m <sup>3</sup> /h)
3	U0012	Mbweni Tractor W/Shop		17
4	U0026	Chunga	1995	140
5	U0034	Maungani	2000	61
6	U0041	Mbweni	2001	60
7	U0044	Dimani	1960s	60
8	U0073	Mombasa (Kwamchina)	2004	17
9	U0076	Kiembesamaki (Ali Yussuf)	2004	30
10	U0077	Mombasa (Office)	2004	30
11	U0078	Mbweni ( BLW)	2004	25
12	U0084	Magogoni	2004	30
13	U0088	Masumbani	2005	20
14	U0089	Fuoni	2005	30
15	U0098	Kwarara	2006	30
16	U0171	Kiembesamaki (Masum)		50
17	U0172	Chukwani (Hali ya Hewa)		50
18	U-558	Dimani cave		100

Source: Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA), 2016.

The district has three main water projects that deal with the rehabilitation and improvement of water supply facilities. These are supported by the Indian and Japanese governments as well as Ras El Kheima and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.

**Table 28:** New water projects

S. No.	Project name	Financers	Main works	Beneficiary area	Completion date
1	Rehabilitation & improvement of water supply system in Zanzibar	Indian Government & RGoZ	Construction of pipeline, tanks and boreholes	West A & B	2020
2	Improvement of water supply facilities	Japanese Government & RGoZ	Construction of pipeline, tanks and boreholes	West A & B	2020
	Improvement of water supply facilities	Ras El Kheima & RGoZ	Construction of pipeline, tanks and boreholes	West A & B	2020

Source: Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA), 2016.

## 4.3 Health indicators

This section describes 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.

### 4.3.1 Number of private and public health facilities

As shown in Table 29, there are 26 health facilities that provide medical services in the district of which 10 are owned by the Government, and hence identified as public, 14 are private facilities and 2 are under faith-based organizations (FBOs). The table also shows the distribution of these health facilities by shehia.

**Table 29:** Health facilities

S. No.	Shehia	Facility	Ownership
1	Tomondo	St. Camillus	FBO
2	M/Kwerekwe	KKT Dispensary	FBO
3	Fumba	Bwefum	Public
4	Chukwani	Chukwani	Public
5	Pangawe	Fuoni	Public
6	Kibondeni	Fuoni Kibondeni	Public
7	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki	Public
8	Kisauni	Kisauni	Public
9	Kombeni	Kombeni	Public
10	Magogoni	Magogoni	Public
11	Mbweni	Mbweni Matrekta	Public
12	Shakani	Shakani	Public
13	Chukwani	Minat Hospital	Private hospital
14	Kijitoupele	Afaa Dispensary	Private
15	Chukwani	Alhajry Dispensary	Private
16	Kiembesamaki	Care Clinic	Private
17	Magogoni	Huruma Dispensary	Private
18	Kiembesamaki	Mediwell Dispensary	Private
19	Kibondeni	New Founi Dispensary	Private
20	Mombasa	S.O.S	Private
21	Melinne	Sanasa Dispensary	Private
22	Tomondo	Tomondo Royal Clinic	Private
23	Melinne	Safi Medical	Private
24	Pangawe	Farham Maternity	Private
25	Kijitoupele	Maida Charitable	Private
26	Magogogni	Kidatu Dispensary	Private

Source: Magharibi B district, 2015.

### 4.3.2 Status of health facilities

There are different indicators that can be used to describe the status of the health facilities. These indicators reflect the capacity of the facility to offer medical services to residents of the district. Table 30 provides a summary of some indicators, whereby water supply still seems to be a problem in three government-owned health facilities. All health facilities in the district are connected to the electricity grid, and there are three emergency ambulance vehicles located in Chukwani, Magogoni and SOS health facilities.

**Table 30:** Status of health facilities

S. No.	Name of PHCU	Ownership of the building	Condition of the building	Water supply	Electricity in all parts of the building	Separate toilet with running water	Labour room /aseptic labour room	Staff quarter	Laboratory	Waste disposal/ incinerator	Telephone	Generator
1	Magogoni	Govt.	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Burn	No	No
2	Chukwani	Govt.	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not working	No	No
3	Fuoni	Govt.	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Burn	No	No
4	Shakani	Govt.	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Burn	No	No
5	F/ Kibondeni	Govt.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Burn	No	No
6	K/samaki	Govt.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Burn	No	No
7	Kombeni	Govt.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Burn	No	No
8	Mbwani	Govt.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Burn	No	No
9	Bwefum	Govt.	Bad	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Burn	No	No
10	Sanasa	Private	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Burn	Yes	No
11	Saint Camilus	Private	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Incinerator	Yes	Yes
12	SOS	Private	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Incinerator	Yes	Yes
13	Kisauni	Govt.	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Burn	No	No

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

As shown in Table 31, the district has 9 trained supervisors and 180 community health volunteers (CHVs). Kisauni, Chukwani and Shakani shehias have one supervisor each, while in other shehias, one supervisor usually serves two or three shehias.

**Table 31:** Community health workers

S. No.	Shehia	No. of supervisors	Volunteers
1	Pangawe	1	20
2	Kijitoupele		

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S. No.	Shehia	No. of supervisors	Volunteers
3	Mwanakwerekwe	1	20
4	Magogoni		
5	Melinne	1	20
6	Magogoni		
7	Kibondeni	1	20
8	Chunga		
9	Uwandani		
10	Kisauni	1	20
11	Chukwani	1	20
12	Shakani	1	20
13	Fumba	1	20
14	Bweleo		
15	Tomondo	1	20
16	Uzi		
	Total	9	180

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

### 4.3.3 Education level of health workers

As presented in Table 32, the district has 124 health personnel, who are deployed across 11 health facilities. However, there is a wide variation between these centres with respect to the existing number of personnel. Fuoni PHCU+ has the most personnel (33), while Mbweni Mtrekta PHCU and St. Camilus have three personnel each, which is the fewest.

Table 32: Personnel per health facility

S. No.	Facility	AMO	C/O	CHN	SNMW	PSY/N	PHNB	Nurse gen	Nurse asst	MCHA	Lab. tech.	Pharm	Dental	EHO	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	0	11
2	Fuoni PHCU+	1	3	1	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	34
3	Magogoni PHCU+	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	14
4	Fuoni Kibondeni PHCU	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
5	Kisauni PHCU	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
6	Kiembe samaki PHCU	0	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
7	Kombeni PHCU	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8

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S. No.	Facility	AMO	C/O	CHN	SNMW	PSY/N	PHNB	Nurse gen	Nurse asst	MCHA	Lab. tech.	Pharm	Dental	EHO	H/ASSIST	Clerk	Orderly	Watchman	Driver	Total
8	Mbweni Matrekta PHCU	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
9	Shakani PHCU+	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
10	Bwefumu PHCU	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	5
11	Chukwani Maternity Home+	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	13
12	St. Camilus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
13	Airport PHCU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	11
14	Municipal West B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132</b>

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

#### 4.3.4 Family planning

Family planning service is very essential in establishing a manageable family size. Table 33 provides the percentage of new individuals who received family planning services from different health facilities in the district and the type of family planning method offered.

**Table 33** Family planning

S. No.	Shehia	Health facilities	Condoms		IUCD insertion		Implanon insertion		Injection		ML/LA (BTL)		Microgynon		Microval/microlut	
			2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016		
1	Shakani	Shakani PHCU+	25	17	0	0	0	0	566	448	0	0	109	87	3	0
2	Mombasa	SOS Medical Clinic	81	119	0	0	792	1,046	2,484	3,320	0	0	760	1,000	200	236
3	Chukwani	Chukwani Maternity Home PHCU+	1,340	1,329	17	82	1,228	1,983	7,975	7,077	0	23	996	1,170	287	20
4	Mambosasa	Fuoni PHCU+	43	56	0	44	549	613	3,933	3,855	0	0	864	670	4	1

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S. No.	Shehia	Health facilities	Condoms		IUCD insertion		Implanon insertion		Injection		ML/LA (BTL)		Microgynon		Microval/microlut	
5	Kiembe-samaki	Kiembe-samaki PHCU	30	162	0	0	135	150	1,307	919	2	18	223	237	0	0
6	Bweleo	Bwefumu PHCU	0	0	0	0	0	0	968	924	0	0	172	194	22	0
7	Kibondeni	Fuoni Kibondeni PHCU	20	10	0	2	0	2	211	282	0	0	49	43	0	0
8	Kisauni	Kisauni PHCU	0	8	0	0	34	45	473	581	0	0	122	151	0	0
9	Kombeni	Kombeni PHCU	32	43	0	0	479	960	1,791	1,531	0	0	486	592	128	66
10	Jitimai	Magogoni PHCU+	72	107	2	8	1,152	3,655	6,518	28,465	0	1	1,880	4,969	10	106
11	Taveta	Sanasa Dispensary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Tomondo	St Camilas Dispensary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

#### 4.3.5 Traditional birth attendants

Table 34 presents the number of traditional birth attendants (TBAs) in the district. The table shows that only 6 out of 34 shehias have TBAs, with Chukwani having the most TBAs (6).

**Table 34:** Traditional birth attendants

S. No.	Shehia	No. of TBAs
1	Fumba	5
2	Bweleo	2
3	Dimani	0
4	Nyamanzi	0
5	Kombeni	0
6	Maungani	0
7	Uwandani	0
8	Kibondeni	
9	Chunga	
10	Fuoni Kipungani	0
11	Fuoni Migombani	
12	Kijitoupele	
13	Mambosasa	4
14	Pangawe	
15	Mnarani	

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S. No.	Shehia	No. of TBAs
16	Kiembesamaki	2
17	Mbweni	
18	Mombasa	0
19	Michungwani	
20	Kwamchina	
21	Tomndo	0
22	Uzi	
23	Chukwani	6
24	Shakani	0
25	Magogoni	3
26	Mikarafuuni	
27	Jitimai	0
28	Mwanakwerekwe	
29	Sokoni	0
30	Melinne	
31	Taveta	
32	Muembe Majogoo	0
33	Kinuni	
34	Kisauni	0
	Total	22

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

#### 4.3.6 Top 10 causes of morbidity

Table 35 shows the top 10 causes of morbidity within the district. As presented in the table, the number one cause of morbidity in different shehias relates to the upper respiratory tract. Surprisingly, malaria was reported as a morbidity cause in only five patients at two centres and there was no reported typhoid case in the district.

**Table 35:** Top 10 causes of morbidity

S. No.	PHCU	Upper respiratory tract	Other skin diseases	ENT head and neck	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Urinary tract infection	Intestinal worms	Trauma/injuries	Dental disease	Eye disease	Malaria (confirmed)	Hypertension	Anaemia	Typhoid fever confirmed	Other diagnosis
1	Bwefum	11	4	17	12	31	3	5	6	0	8	3	0	0	0	0
2	Chukwani	14	21	0	10	9	8	15	0	4	0	0	3	2	0	14
3	F/Kibonden	31	16	3	9	8	22	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
4	Fuoni PHCU+	24	8	7	13	14	14	0	0	12	4	0	4	0	0	2
5	Kiembesamaki	45	12	12	113	6	3	0	2	1	4	0	2	0	0	0
6	Kisauni PHCU	21	14	14	9	7	22	2	3	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
7	Kombeni PHCU+	20	7	17	6	8	21	0	9	2	8	0	2	0	0	0

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S. No.	PHCU	Upper respiratory tract	Other skin diseases	ENT head and neck	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Urinary tract infection	Intestinal worms	Trauma/injuries	Dental disease	Eye disease	Malaria (confirmed)	Hypertension	Anaemia	Typhoid fever confirmed	Other diagnosis
8	Magogoni PHCU+	29	11	11	15	14	7	3	4	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
9	Mbweni Matrekta	38	6	14	12	3	0	3	12	3	5	0	4	0	0	0
10	Shakani PHCU+	33	9	20	9	4	11	2	6	0	4	2	0	0	0	0

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

### 4.3.7 Traditional healers

The district has a total of 27 traditional healers who operate in different shehias. They provide alternative medical treatment to that offered in health facilities. Table 36 shows their distribution by shehia, whereby Muembe Majogoo and Kinuni shehias have 10 traditional healers in total, which is the highest number, followed by Mambosasa, Pangawe and Mnarani shehias, which have 4 traditional healers each.

**Table 36:** Traditional healers

S. No.	Shehia	No. of traditional healers
1	Fumba	1
2	Bweleo	1
3	Dimani	0
4	Nyamanzi	1
5	Kombeni	0
6	Maungani	2
7	Uwandani	
8	Kibondeni	1
9	Chunga	
10	Fuoni Kipungani	
11	Fuoni Migombani	1
12	Kijitoupele	
13	Mambosasa	
14	Pangawe	4
15	Mnarani	
16	Kiembesamaki	3
17	Mbweni	
18	Mombasa	0
19	Michungwani	
20	Kwamchina	
21	Tomndo	1
22	Uzi	
23	Chukwani	0
24	Shakani	0

Continued

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S. No.	Shehia	No. of traditional healers
25	Magogoni	1
26	Mikarafuuni	
27	Jitimai	1
28	Mwanakwerekwe	
29	Sokoni	0
30	Melinne	
31	Taveta	
32	Muembe Majogoo	10
33	Kinuni	
34	Kisauni	0
	Total	27

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

### 4.3.8 Immunization

The overall status of child immunization in 2015 and 2016 is provided in Table 37. Immunization is provided in 12 health facilities in the district. The table shows that Kibondeni, Kisauni, Magogoni and St. Camilas health facilities in the district could not meet the target of 90 per cent coverage with respect to Penta1, Penta3 and measles in both years. In general, the coverage in these health facilities is far below target. However, the coverage in other health facilities is above 100 per cent, which might imply that there were errors in the estimation of the targeted population for the facilities.

Table 37: Immunization coverage

S. No.	Shehia	Facility	Penta1 coverage		Penta3 coverage		Measles (MCV) < 1 year	
			2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
1	Bweleo	Bwefumu PHCU	129	143.4	179	148	229	123.1
2	Chukwani	Chukwani Maternity Home PHCU+	124	132.1	115	120.8	161	120.8
3	Kibondeni	Fuoni Kibondeni PHCU	22	23.4	24	25.7	41	33.4
4	Mambosasa	Fuoni PHCU+	119	108.8	99	80.9	122	124.6
5	Kiembesamaki	Kiembesamaki PHCU	115	80.2	131	75.3	164	98.4
6	Kisauni	Kisauni PHCU	70	72.9	66	72.9	93	74.5
7	Kombeni	Kombeni PHCU+	111	92.7	84	99.7	113	115.6
8	Jitimai	Magogoni PHCU	73	51	59	37.7	68	50.68
9	Mombasa	SOS Medical Clinic	95	99.3	98	95.6	94	89.5
10	Taveta	Sanasa Dispensary	122	89.4	130	97.1	164	110.6
11	Shakani	Shakani PHCU+	123	63.4	103	83.8	112	19.3
12	Tomondo	St. Camilas Dispensary	80	57.9	80	52.8	113	70.6
		Total Coverage		85.5		75		94.6

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

### 4.3.9 HIV and AIDS

Table 38 shows the number of people tested for HIV in four health facilities in the district, together with the number of those found to be HIV positive. Of the 1,264 individuals tested in 2015 in the district's facilities, 18 (1 per cent) were HIV positive. In 2016, 2 per cent of residents were infected with HIV. The HIV infection increased at a rate of approximately 1 per cent in 2016.

**Table 38:** HIV status

S. No.	Facility	HIV tested		HIV positive	
		2015	2016	2015	2016
1	Shakani PHCU+	0	18	0	1
2	SOS Medical Clinic	89	123	0	2
3	Chukwani Maternity Home PHCU+	564	470	11	11
4	Fuoni PHCU+	152	552	1	5
5	Kiembesamaki PHCU	459	372	6	7
	Total	1264	1535	18	26

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

## 4.4 People living in vulnerable circumstances

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

### 4.4.1 Violence against children

As shown in Table 39, there were 23 child abuse cases reported in the district in 2016. Of these, 11 (48 per cent) were related to sexual abuse, while 12 (52 per cent) involved other types of child abuse, such as abandonment, neglect and physical abuse. The table shows that the number of sexual abuse cases has increased from 6 in 2014 to 11 in 2016.

**Table 39:** Child abuse cases

S. No.	Shehia	2014					2015					2016				
		Sexual abuse	Physical abuse	Neglect	Other abuse	Total	Sexual abuse	Physical abuse	Neglect	Other abuse	Total	Sexual abuse	Physical abuse	Neglect	Other abuse	Total
1	Fumba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bweleo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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S. No.	Shehia	2014					2015					2016				
		Sexual abuse	Physical abuse	Neglect	Other abuse	Total	Sexual abuse	Physical abuse	Neglect	Other abuse	Total	Sexual abuse	Physical abuse	Neglect	Other abuse	Total
3	Dimani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Nyamanzi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kombeni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
6	Maungani	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Uwandani															
8	Kibondeni															
9	Chunga	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	4	3	0	0	1	4
10	Fuoni Kipungani															
11	Fuoni Migombani															
12	Kijitoupele	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	1
13	Mambosasa															
14	Pangawe															
15	Mnarani	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	5	0	9
16	Kiembesamaki															
17	Mbweni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mombasa															
19	Michungwani	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Kwamchina															
21	Tomondo															
22	Uzi	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
23	Chukwani	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	Shakani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
25	Magogoni															
26	Mikarafuuni	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2
27	Jitimai															
28	Mwanakwerekwe	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	1	3
29	Sokoni															
30	Melinne															
31	Taveta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
32	Muembe Majogoo															
33	Kinuni	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
34	Kisauni	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6	2	4	0	12	5	0	6	12	23	11	2	7	3	23

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

#### 4.4.2 Most vulnerable children

There are 3,130 most vulnerable children in the district. As shown in Table 40, Kinuni and Kibonden shehias have the most children living in such circumstances – 368 and 340, respectively. The table also shows the number of children living in vulnerable circumstances in other shehias of the district by gender.

**Table 40:** Most vulnerable children

S. No.	Shehia	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Bweleo	45	46	91
2	Chukwani	90	83	173
3	Chunga	-	-	-
4	Dimani	73	48	121
5	Fumba	44	28	72
6	Fuoni Kipungani	35	0	35
7	Fuoni Migombani	-	-	-
8	Jitimai	-	-	-
9	Kibonden	167	173	340
10	Kiembesamaki	54	77	131
11	Kijitoupele	58	61	119
12	Kinuni	176	192	368
13	Kisauni	110	105	215
14	Kombeni	48	49	97
15	Kwamchina	-	-	-
16	Magogoni	112	109	221
17	Mambosasa	70	71	141
18	Maungani	-	-	-
19	Mbweni	-	-	-
20	Melinne	94	90	184
21	Michungwani	-	-	-
22	Mikarafuuni	-	-	-
23	Mnarani	-	-	-
24	Mombasa	77	79	156
25	Muembe Majogoo	-	-	-
26	Mwanakwerekwe	86	82	168
27	Nyamanzi	22	18	40
28	Pangawe	119	123	242
29	Shakani	82	69	151
30	Sokoni	-	-	-
31	Taveta	-	-	-
32	Tomondo	47	53	100
33	Uwandani	-	-	-
34	Uzi	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>3,130</b>

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare, 2015.

### 4.4.3 People with disabilities

Magharibi B district has 930 people with disabilities, and among these, 470 are males and 460 are females. Kwamchina, Uzi and Tomondo shehias have an average of 65 people with disabilities, which is the highest in the district, while Nyamanzi and Maungani have 18 people with disabilities, the fewest in the district. Table 41 shows the number of people with disabilities in various shehias in the district. Some of the shehias were restructured to form two to three new shehias in 2016, and hence, there is no data for these newly created shehias.

**Table 41:** People with disabilities

S. No.	Shehia	Number of disabled people		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Fumba	7	12	19
2	Bweleo	11	8	19
3	Dimani	12	7	19
4	Nyamanzi	7	11	18
5	Kombeni	11	12	23
6	Maungani	10	8	18
7	Uwandani	21	23	44
8	Kibondeni			
9	Chunga			
10	Fuoni Kipungani	26	36	62
11	Fuoni Migombani			
12	Kijitoupele			
13	Mambosasa	24	15	39
14	Pangawe			
15	Mnarani			
16	Kiembesamaki	28	15	43
17	Mbweni			
18	Mombasa	23	49	72
19	Michungwani			
20	Kwamchina	102	92	194
21	Tomondo			
22	Uzi			
23	Chukwani	10	22	32
24	Shakani	14	10	24
25	Magogoni	8	16	24
26	Mikarafuuni			
27	Jitimai	27	28	55
28	Mwanakwerekwe			
29	Sokoni	54	23	77
30	Melinne			
31	Taveta			

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S. No.	Shehia	Number of disabled people		
		Male	Female	Total
32	Muembe Majogoo			
33	Kinuni	66	51	117
34	Kisauni	9	22	31
	Total	470	460	930

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

## 4.5 Social protection services: Old age, welfare and pension

Social protection services are very important in mitigating situations that adversely affect the wellbeing of people in any society. According to the 2012 Census, the district had 9,653 individuals aged 60 years and above who required welfare attention. This is equivalent to 2.6 per cent of the district's population. The majority of them are found in urban areas; only 24.9 per cent are found in rural areas. Considering this, the next subsection provides the details of social protection services offered in the district, which include the Small Cash Transfer Scheme, Universal Pension Scheme and Productive Social Security Net.

**Table 42:** Old age population in Magharibi

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.

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

### 4.5.1 Small Cash Transfer Scheme

In supporting the wellbeing of older citizens, who are 60 years and above, the Government runs a Small Cash Transfer Scheme administered at the community level. The sheha manages the scheme by identifying potential beneficiaries. Beneficiaries of the scheme receive monthly payments of TSh 5,000. However, this amount is insufficient to cover even a third of the basic needs as per the food poverty line of 2004/05. Also, the scheme has a fixed budget, and this hinders the addition of new beneficiaries until the death of an existing beneficiary. Table 43 shows the number of beneficiaries of the scheme in the district by shehia.

**Table 43: Small Cash Transfer Scheme (TSh 5,000)**

S. No.	Shehia	Number of old people (60 years and above)		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Fumba	3	8	11
2	Bweleo	4	12	16
3	Dimani	6	19	25
4	Nyamanzi	4	14	18
5	Kombeni	2	15	17
6	Maungani	4	9	13
7	Uwandani			
8	Kibondenani	3	14	17
9	Chunga			
10	Fuoni Kipungani			
11	Fuoni Migombani	3	12	15
12	Kijitoupele			
13	Mambosasa			
14	Pangawe	5	12	17
15	Mnarani			
16	Kiembesamaki	3	14	17
17	Mbweni			
18	Mombasa	4	10	14
19	Michungwani			
20	Kwamchina			
21	Tomondo	6	10	16
22	Uzi			
23	Chukwani	3	13	16
24	Shakani	5	12	17
25	Magogoni			
26	Mikarafuuni	11	6	17
27	Jitimai			
28	Mwanakwerekwe	3	14	17
29	Sokoni			
30	Melinne			
31	Taveta	6	12	18
32	Muembe Majogoo			
33	Kinuni	8	9	17
34	Kisauni	12	8	20
	Total	95	223	318

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

## 4.5.2 Universal Pension Scheme

Following a recommendation from the ILO Social Protection Expenditure Review of 2010, the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) of the RGOZ runs a Zanzibar Universal Pension Scheme (ZUPS), which aims to provide income security to the aged. This scheme covers all Zanzibaris aged 70 years and above. The first payment from this scheme was made in April 2016 and covered 21,263 senior citizens. Each beneficiary received a monthly pension of TSh 20,000. However, as shown in Table 44, the district had only 1,547 beneficiaries, comprising 649 males and 898 females.

**Table 44:** Universal Pension Scheme (TSh 20,000)

S. No.	Shehia	Number of older people (70 years and above)		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Fumba	5	10	15
2	Bweleo	10	28	38
3	Dimani	42	37	79
4	Nyamanzi	13	18	31
5	Kombeni	41	39	80
6	Maungani	21	36	57
7	Uwandani	76	87	163
8	Kibondeni			
9	Chunga			
10	Fuoni Kipungani	44	58	102
11	Fuoni Migombani			
12	Kijitoupele			
13	Mambosasa	40	75	115
14	Pangawe			
15	Mnarani			
16	Kiembesamaki	45	60	105
17	Mbweni			
18	Mombasa	39	61	100
19	Michungwani			
20	Kwamchina			
21	Tomondo	56	69	125
22	Uzi			
23	Chukwani	27	23	50
24	Shakani	13	30	43
25	Magogoni	28	34	62
26	Mikarafuuni			
27	Jitimai	44	77	121
28	Mwanakwerekwe			

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S. No.	Shehia	Number of older people (70 years and above)		
		Male	Female	Total
29	Sokoni	41	66	107
30	Melinne			
31	Taveta			
32	Muembe Majogoo	23	35	58
33	Kinuni			
34	Kisauni	41	55	96
	Total	649	898	1547

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

## Chapter 5

# Cross-cutting issues

## 5 Cross-cutting issues

This chapter provides a detailed description of cross-cutting issues within the district, including the environment, sources of energy and youth empowerment.

### 5.1 Environment

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

The problem of land encroachment by seawater is prevalent throughout the district. As shown in Table 45, areas affected by seawater encroachments are noticeable in four shehias – Chukwani, Nyamanzi, Kombeni and Fumba.

**Table 45:** Shehias affected by different types of environmental problems

S. No.	Shehia	Area affected	Erosion due to construction close to the beach	Deforestation due for construction/ firewood	Land degradation with uncontrolled quarrying	Illegal sand mining	Soil erosion	Encroachment by seawater
1	Bweleo	Msikitini					x	
2	Chukwani	Buvu					x	
		Mazambarau						x
		Fanyafanya						x
		Jeshini						x
		Baraza la Wawakilishi						x
3	Chunga	Machine ya Maji		x		x		
4	Dimani	Muhimbili			x			
5	Fumba	Fumba Beach Lodge					x	x
6	Fuoni Kipungani			x				
7	Fuoni Migombani			x				

*Continued*

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S. No.	Shehia	Area affected	Erosion due to construction close to the beach	Deforestation due for construction/ firewood	Land degradation with uncontrolled quarrying	Illegal sand mining	Soil erosion	Encroachment by seawater
8	Jitimai					x		
9	Kibondeni	Ng'ambu						x
		Bondeni						x
10	Kiembesamaki	Seaview Hotel	x					
11	Kijitoupele	Kwarara Madali				x		
12	Kinuni	Skuli				x	x	
		Wakfu		x		x		
13	Kisauni	Kogifa			x			
		Ziwa Maboga				x	x	
14	Kombeni	Kwa Shibu			x			
		Kisakasaka						x
15	Magogoni	Kwa Njenje				x		
16	Maungani	Kwa Handari		x				
		Njia ya Umeme				x		
17	Mbweni	Fisherman Hotel	x					
18	Melinne	Kwa Kipunga				x		
19	Mikarafuuni					x		
20	Mnarani	KImara				x		
21	Muembe Majogoo					x		
22	Mwanakwerekwe	Makubirini Kwa Wahindi				x		
23	Nyamanzi	Pwani Mtoni						x
		Mkadini						x
24	Pangawe	Kimara				x		
		Jangamizi				x		
25	Shakani	Hodi		x	x			
26	Sokoni					x		
27	Tomondo	Ziwa Maboga				x		
28	Uwandani	Uwandani		x				

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.

Illegal quarrying (kifusi) and illegal sand mining have also affected the district. Areas affected by illegal quarrying are found in three shehias – Dimani, Kikombeni and Kisauni (see Table 45) – while those affected by illegal sand mining are found in five shehias – Maungani, Kijitoupele, Tomondo, Kwamchina and Melinne.

There are two ocean/sea conservation sites at Chumbe and Menai, located in Chukwani and Manai shehias, respectively. Chumbe is earmarked for fish conservation and tourism, and fishing is not allowed. Menai is open for fishing using only legally acceptable traps.

## 5.2 Source of energy

Magharibi B is among the districts in Zanzibar that have the highest proportion of residents with an electricity connection. The percentage of households with an electricity connection in the district is 86. This means that around 14 per cent of the households in the district have been relying on other sources of energy for cooking and lighting, which include gas, paraffin, charcoal, firewood and candles. In shehias such as Kiembesamaki, Mbweni, Magogoni, Mikarafuuni, Jitimai, Mwanakwerekwe, Muembe Majogoo and Kinuni, the percentage of customer connections is higher than the number of households because the number of customers includes households and businesses.

**Table 46:** Households and customers connected to electricity

S. No.	Shehia	Number of households	No. of customers connected to electricity	% of customers connected to electricity
1	Fumba	232	137	59
2	Bweleo	228	196	86
3	Dimani	476	215	45
4	Nyamanzi	273	181	66
5	Kombeni	688	453	66
6	Maungani	837	608	73
7	Uwandani	3,108	2,643	85
8	Kibondeni			
9	Chunga			
10	Fuoni Kipungani	3,940	3,481	88
11	Fuoni Migombani			
12	Kijitoupele			
13	Mambosasa	5,233	3,095	59
14	Pangawe			
15	Mnarani			
16	Kiembesamaki	2,412	2,078	140
17	Mbweni		1,294	
18	Mombasa	2,635	2,517	96
19	Michungwani			
20	Kwamchina	4,224	2,569	61
21	Tomndo			
22	Uzi			
23	Chukwani	1,679	1,570	94
24	Shakani	622	365	59

*Continued*

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S. No.	Shehia	Number of households	No. of customers connected to electricity	% of customers connected to electricity
25	Magogoni	1,934	2,212	114
26	Mikarafuuni			
27	Jitimai	3,742	123	115
28	Mwanakwerekwe		4,195	
29	Sokoni	3,178	510	57
30	Melinne		680	
31	Taveta		633	
32	Muembe Majogoo	2,096	2,537	121
33	Kinuni			
34	Kisauni	1,889	1,435	76
	Total	39,426	33,727	86

Source: Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO), 2016.

### 5.3 Youth empowerment

To empower young people, the district has formed youth empowerment councils in each shehia. Bweleo and Pangawe shehias, with 60 members each, have the most youths joining the council. Chunga and Shakani, with 12 members each, have the fewest young people in the council. The youth are required to form groups to start economic activity groups. All 34 shehias have formed economic activity groups in the district. The Government is planning to give them training and loans to conduct economic activities.

**Table 47: Youth councils**

S. No.	Shehia	Number of youth councillors		
		Female	Male	Total
1	Fumba	13	12	25
2	Bweleo	15	45	60
3	Dimani	5	15	20
4	Nyamanzi	9	6	15
5	Kombeni	8	6	14
6	Maungani	14	18	32
7	Uwandani	10	11	21
8	Kibondeni	21	9	30
9	Chunga	8	4	12
10	Fuoni Kipungani	13	24	37
11	Fuoni Migombani	9	16	25
12	Kijitoupele	16	7	23
13	Mambosasa	20	19	39
14	Pangawe	36	24	60

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Continued

S. No.	Shehia	Number of youth councillors		
		Female	Male	Total
15	Mnarani	6	24	30
16	Kiembesamaki	29	14	43
17	Mbweni	9	8	17
18	Mombasa	19	15	34
19	Michungwani	25	14	39
20	Kwamchina	28	15	43
21	Tomondo	24	12	36
22	Uzi	12	11	23
23	Chukwani	17	33	50
24	Shakani	10	2	12
25	Magogoni	15	4	19
26	Mikarafuuni	16	10	26
27	Jitimai	17	14	31
28	Mwanakwerekwe	19	13	32
29	Sokoni	10	17	27
30	Melinne	23	17	40
31	Taveta	12	14	26
32	Muembe Majogoo	19	6	25
33	Kinuni	21	17	38
34	Kisauni	20	28	48
	Total	519	490	1,009

### 5.3.1 Economic activity groups

Only 8 out of 34 shehias have formed economic activity groups. There are 18 economic activity groups in the district. Bweleo has the most economic groups in the district.

**Table 48:** Youth economic activity groups

S. No.	Shehia	No. of groups	Type of activity
1	Bweleo	4	Tailoring
2	Dimani	3	Poultry
3	Maungani	1	Education facility
4	Mombasa	1	Environmental conservation
5	Tomondo	1	Art and Drama
6	Kibondenii	3	Small-scale farming
7	Mambosasa	3	Soap manufacturing
8	Taveta	2	Small business
	Total	18	

Source: Magharibi B district, 2016.



## Chapter 6

# Priority areas and recommendations

## 6 Introduction

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

### 6.1 Priority areas and recommendations

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

#### 6.1.1 Education

The enrolment of children, both boys and girls, in basic, primary and secondary schools in the district has been improving. However, the main challenges being faced, particularly at primary and secondary levels, include insufficient facilities such as classrooms, toilets, desks, laboratory space and equipment, availability of safe drinking water, and lack of learning materials. Some schools 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 teaching and learning materials.

#### 6.1.2 Health

The critical health issues include a high proportion of births attended by unskilled personnel, 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 child and women mortality rates.

### **6.1.3 Agriculture**

The key issues in this sector are modernization of agriculture and protection of land for agriculture against encroachment by the expanding construction industry due to 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 the marketing of agricultural products.

### **6.1.4 Fishery**

The main concerns about 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 enhancement of the understanding of fishermen about the adverse effects of illegal fishing techniques, such as spear fishing, dragnetting and dynamiting. Inspection patrols need enhancement to ensure sustainable fishing activities are carried out in the district.

### **6.1.5 Livestock**

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

### **6.1.6 Gender and social protection**

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

### **6.1.7 Water and sanitation**

The district has inadequate safe and clean drinking water, and 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 the 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 settlements due to rampant urbanization.

### **6.1.8 Environment**

The critical environmental issues include the encroachment 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 seawater.

### **6.1.9 HIV and AIDS**

Citizens 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 behavioural changes among the population groups that are most likely to be infected by HIV. Also, the district has to allocate more resources to ensure adequate treatment and support for those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS.

### **6.1.10 Youth empowerment**

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

### **6.1.11 Municipal council**

The municipal council has to expand its revenue sources by exploring new potential sources and strengthen its revenue collection system in order to mobilize resources required to support improvement in the quality of services delivered to the district's 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	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
1	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of diversified crops</li> <li>• Knowledge of good agricultural practice among some farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of adequate and sufficient data on the sector</li> <li>• Relatively low level of education among staff in the sector</li> <li>• Low agricultural productivity</li> <li>• Limited use of modern agricultural inputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing supportive political environment</li> <li>• Existence of sound policies on the sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of well-organized marketing systems for various crops</li> <li>• Emergence of new diseases</li> <li>• Encroachment of agricultural land by sea water and settlement</li> <li>• Adverse effect of climate change</li> <li>• Unreliable market for crops</li> </ul>
2	Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available knowledge on livestock rearing</li> <li>• Presence of wide range of livestock types</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate statistical data on number of livestock and productivity at the shehia level</li> <li>• Low level of education among the staff and inadequate staff</li> <li>• Low productivity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing level of knowledge on livestock rearing</li> <li>• Presence of market and technologies which can support intensive livestock rearing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problem of grazing land</li> <li>• Lack of adequate education on modern livestock rearing</li> <li>• Spread of diseases such as Heart water, East Coast Fever</li> <li>• Absence of designated market place for livestock and products</li> </ul>
3	Fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of fishing area and available fishing skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate staff</li> <li>• Inefficient fishing gears</li> <li>• Lack of sufficient data for the subsector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Readily available fish market and growing preference for fish consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiplicity of unofficial landing sites</li> <li>• Low level of private sector engagement</li> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> <li>• Use of destructive fishing techniques</li> </ul>

Continued

Continued

S. No.	Sector	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
4	Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area which is demarcated for forestry; and willingness to plant trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate working tools such as computer; and no means of transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of laws and regulation governing forestry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment of forestry by increasing settlement and seawater (climate change)</li> </ul>
5	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well-distributed health centers</li> <li>• Experienced health staff and relatively low average distance to primary health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak health data collection system</li> <li>• Relatively low level of education among the health staff</li> <li>• Insufficient equipment and facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducive political will</li> <li>• Presence of development partners who are ready to complement government efforts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate health staff and lack of sufficient funds</li> <li>• Low level of immunization</li> <li>• Relatively high child and maternal mortality rates.</li> </ul>
6	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modest monitoring and data collection system, engagement of private sector</li> <li>• Existence of schools within accessible distances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problem in aggregation of this data, with very little information collected from the private schools</li> <li>• Lack of facilities such as books, toilets and safe water supply</li> <li>• Lack of adequate qualified teachers, particularly for science subjects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of a monitoring system for public schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding required to improve facilities</li> </ul>



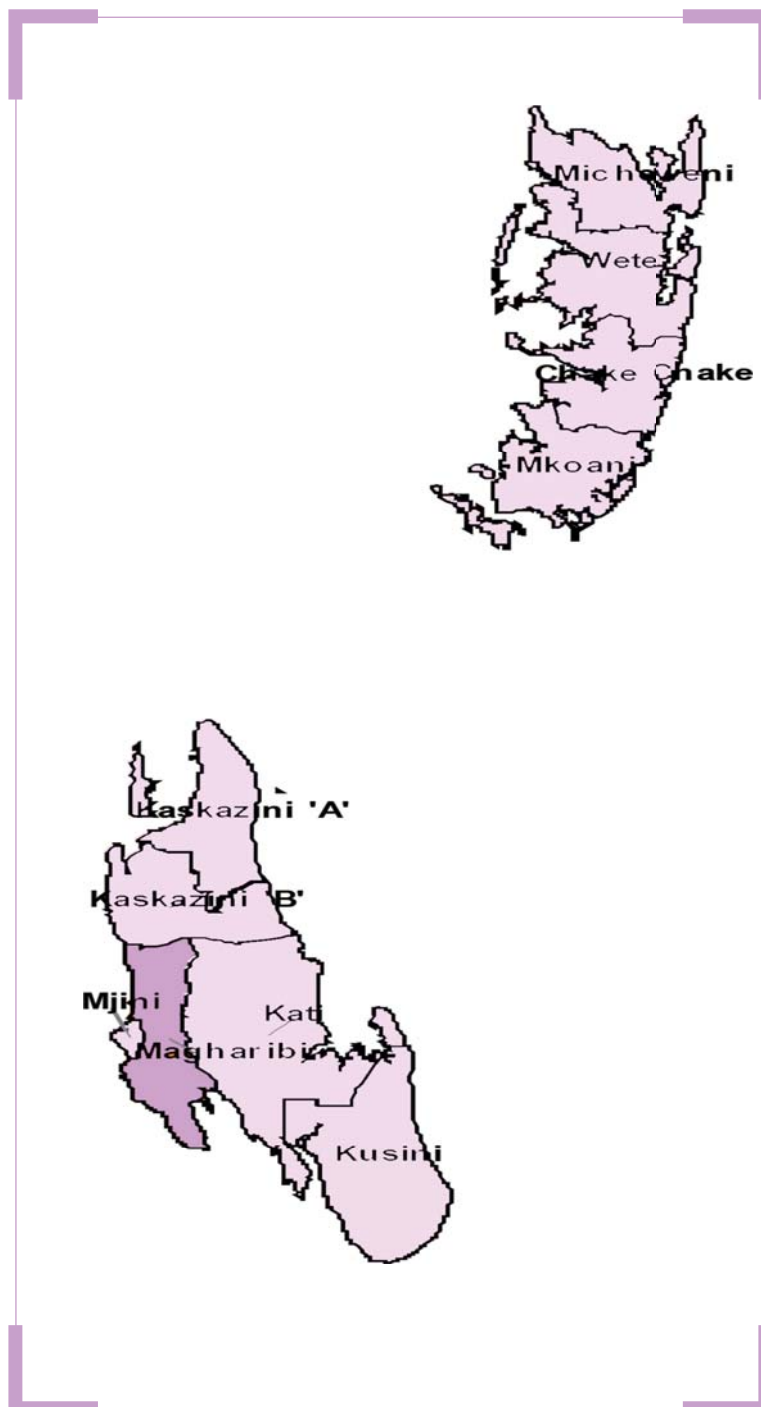
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S. No.	Sector	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
7	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased awareness on water and sanitation issues, and improved access to water and changing quality of toilets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak monitoring and data collection system, low level of education among staff</li> <li>Unreliable water supply and insufficient and old infrastructure</li> <li>Inadequate protection of water sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing household income</li> <li>Need for water for irrigation purposes</li> <li>Availability of donor support for water development projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of a monitoring system and encouragement of households to construct good toilets without using coercive means</li> <li>Destruction of water sources through construction and other activities</li> </ul>
8	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing monitoring system which can capture data; actors in this sector are relatively well educated; some information is collected</li> <li>Existence of guest register which can help to monitor and collect information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large data not being captured; weak monitoring system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing untapped potentials for the sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fast growth of sector, with investors' motivation to invest in the country; insufficient information regarding the sector</li> </ul>
9	Cross-cutting Issues (Environment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness of the need to protect environment; some information is collected and used</li> <li>Existence of community environmental protection groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of sufficient and detailed information</li> <li>Lack of a mechanism that can monitor and make prediction on the future of the district after 15 to 20 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relatively high possibility of getting various stakeholders to cooperate</li> <li>Existence of sound regulations and policies</li> <li>Presence of favorable political will</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination of the environmental issues</li> <li>Increased need for energy and limited availability of electricity</li> <li>Expansion of uncontrolled construction</li> <li>Uncontrolled sand mining and quarrying</li> </ul>

## Appendix-2

### Information on various indicators

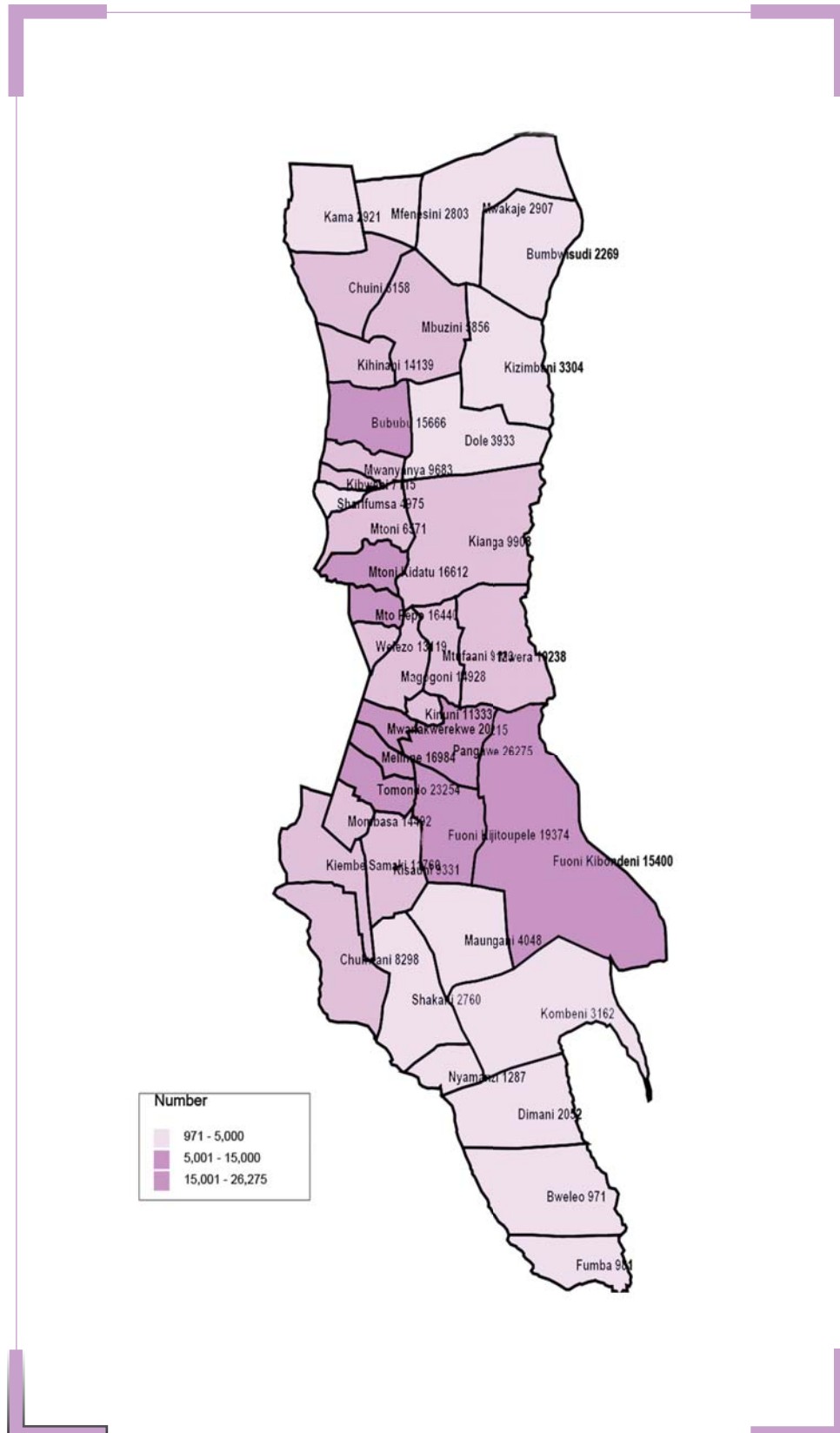
Figure 1: Map of Zanzibar



## Population characteristics

The distribution of population by shehia within the district is indicated in Figure 2.

**Figure 2:** Magharibi population distribution



Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012.

Table 49 shows population distribution by gender, average household size and gender ratio by shehia as per the 2012 Population and Housing Census.

**Table 49:** Population of Magharibi district, by sex, average household size and sex ratio

S. No.	Shehia	Both sexes	Male	Female	Number of household	Average household size	Sex ratio
1	Bweleo	971	488	483	228	4.3	101
2	Chukwani	8,298	4,042	4,256	1,679	4.9	95
3	Chunga						
4	Dimani	2,052	1,019	1,033	476	4.3	99
5	Fumba	981	492	489	232	4.2	101
6	Fuoni Kipungani						
7	Fuoni Migombani						
8	Jitimai						
9	Kibondeni	15,400	7,468	7,932	3,108	5	94
10	Kiembesamaki	11,760	5,548	6,212	2,412	4.9	89
11	Kijitoupele	19,374	8,944	10,430	3,940	4.9	86
12	Kinuni	11,333	5,527	5,806	2,096	5.4	95
13	Kisauni	9,331	4,441	4,890	1,889	4.9	91
14	Kombeni	3,162	1,580	1,582	688	4.6	100
15	Kwamchina						
16	Magogoni	14,928	7,215	7,713	2,631	5.7	94
17	Mambosasa	14,492	6,806	7,686	2,654	5.5	89
18	Maungani	4,048	1,984	2,064	837	4.8	96
19	Mbweni						
20	Melinne	16,984	8,032	8,952	3,178	5.3	90
21	Michungwani						
22	Mikarafuuni						
23	Mnarani						
24	Mombasa						
25	Muembe Majogoo						
26	Mwanakwerekwe	20,215	9,530	10,685	3,742	5.4	89
27	Nyamanzi	1,287	670	617	273	4.7	109
28	Pangawe	26,275	12,164	14,111	5,233	5	86
29	Shakani	2,760	1,351	1,409	622	4.4	96
30	Sokoni						
31	Taveta						
32	Tomondo	23,254	11,019	12,235	4,224	5.5	90
33	Uwandani						
34	Uzi						

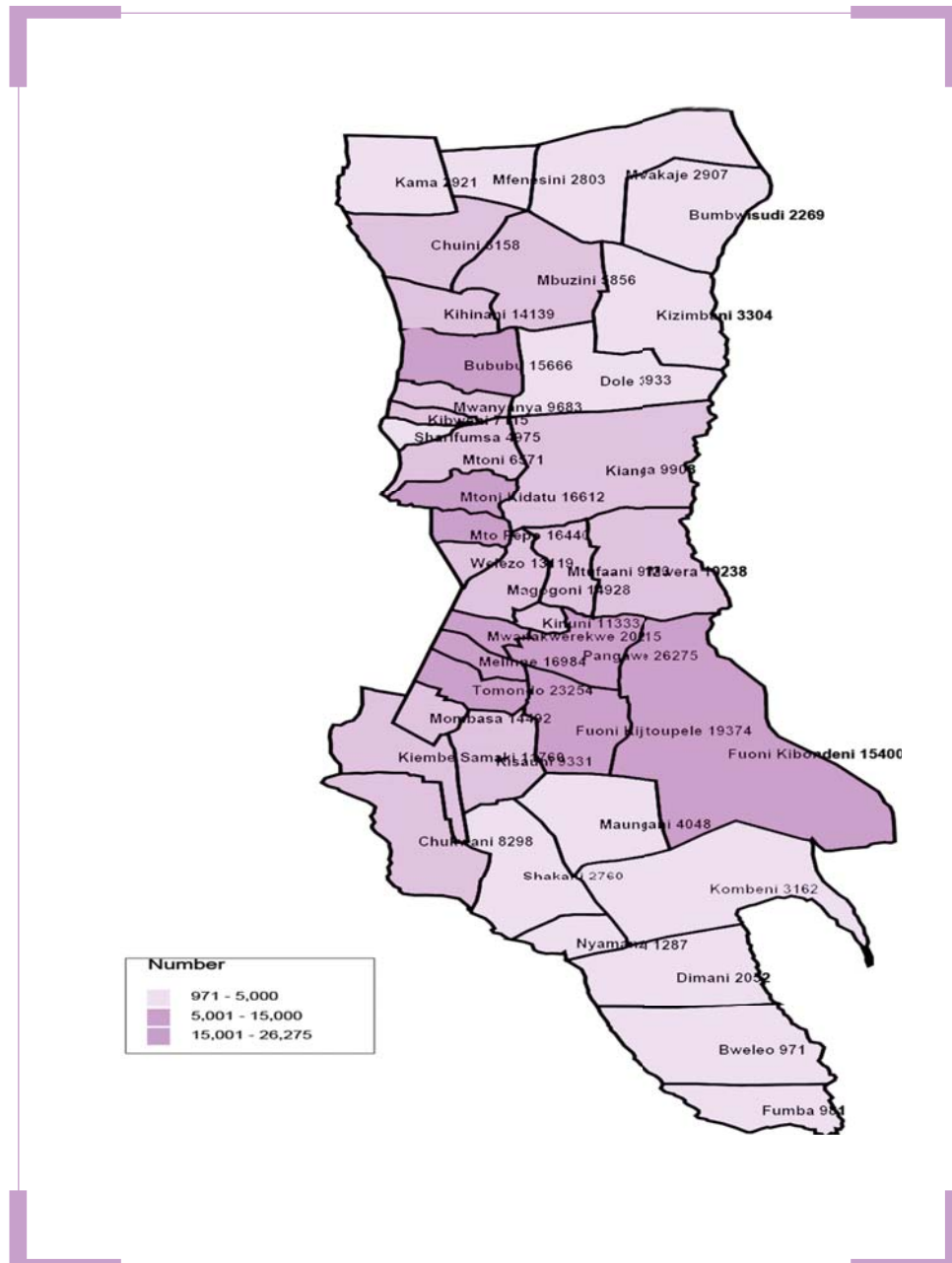
Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012.

Pangawe shehia has the highest population of 26,275, while Bweleo shehia has the lowest level of population with just 971 residents.

## B. Household size

Household size refers to the number of people living in the same house who share meals and/or accommodation space. Figure 3 shows the number of households in different shehias in the district. The average household size in the district is 5.6.

**Figure 3:** Magharibi number of households



Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012.

## C. Education

### 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 undivided Magharibi district before the division into Magharibi A & B. Gross enrolment ratio (GER) shows the level of enrolment in schools, regardless of the ages of the enrolled children. As indicated in Table 50, 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 50:** Education net and gross enrolment ratio

Education level	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 50, the NERs 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 NERs 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, respectively.

### Accessibility to schools

According to the 2014/15 HBS, 87 per cent and 62.4 per cent of the children in the district go walking to primary and secondary schools, 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 cars and public cars.

**Table 51:** Mode of transport to school

School type		Walking	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 household 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 km and 1.4 km to 0.3 km and 0.4 km, respectively, compared to 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 52, the mean distances to the nearest primary and secondary school in the district are lower than the national averages.

**Table 52:** Mean distance to nearest school

Location	Primary school (km)		Secondary school (km)	
	2004/05	2009/10	2004/05	2009/10
District				
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 km from the nearest primary school as compared to the national average of 89.9 per cent.

**Table 53:** Households by distance to the nearest primary school

Location	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

## Water and sanitation

### Source of drinking water and sanitation facilities

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

### Distribution of the main sources of water

As presented in Table 54, the main drinking water sources in the district to most of the 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 seven out of every ten district households use piped water as the main source of drinking water.

**Table 54:** Households by main source of drinking water

Region	Types of drinking water source	% of households*
	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
	Magharibi (total)	112,716

**Source:** Population and Housing Census, 2012.

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

### Distance to clean drinking water

Distance from the water source to household dwellings is an important aspect that impacts consumption and hygiene practices. According to the HBS 2014/15, the percentage of households within less than 1 km from the drinking water source in dry season has improved from 82.9 per cent in 2004/5 to 99 per cent in 2014/15, as shown in Table 55.



**Table 55:** 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	No data
Number of households	41,064	35,064	No data

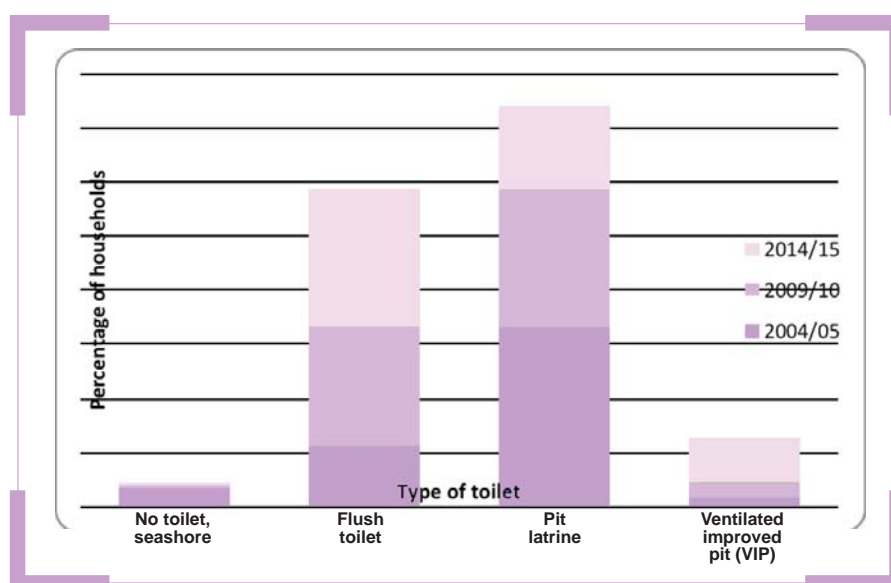
Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

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

## Toilet facilities

According to the 2014/15 HBS data, the pit latrine is one of the most three common forms of toilet facilities used in the district. It accounts for about 30.6 per cent of households. On the other hand, as Figure 4 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 4:** Households by type of toilet



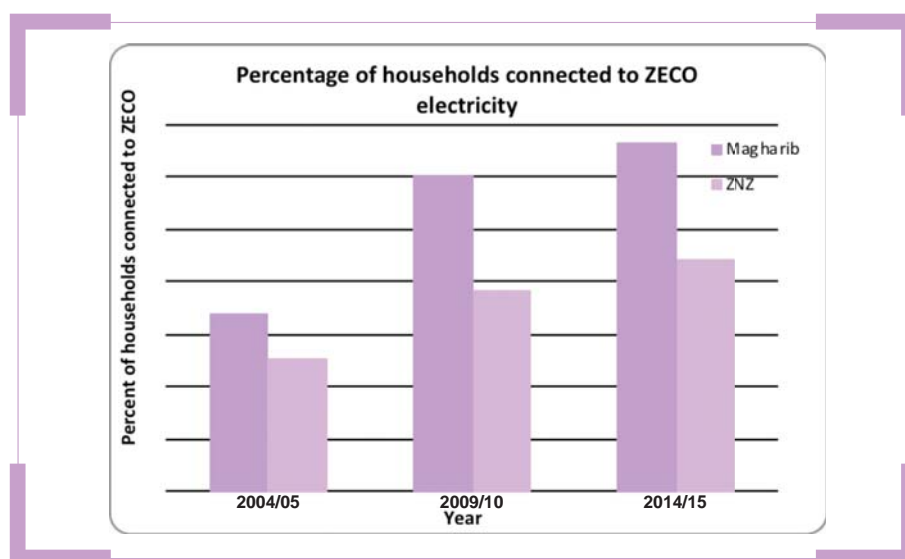
Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

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

## Number of households connected with electricity

Households with access to electricity can use it for cooking, lighting and other purposes. Magharibi B district has the highest proportion of households connected with electricity in Zanzibar. The percentage of households with electricity connection has increased from 34.1 in 2004/5 to 66.4 in 2014/15. This means that only 33.6 per cent of 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 in 61.6 per cent of 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 directly impacts the deforestation problem in the district.

**Figure 5:** Households with connection to ZECO electricity



Source: Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, 2014/15.

## Household welfare

### Basic needs poverty

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

**Table 56:** 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

### Food poverty

As presented in Table 57, the 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 is 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 57:** 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





THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR