



Zanzibar Minimum Set of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Indicators

February 2020



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Vision

The Vision of the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) is *“To become a centre of excellence for statistical production and for promoting a culture of evidence-based policy and decision- making”*.

Mission

The Mission of OCGS is *“to coordinate production of official statistics, provide high quality statistical data and information and promote their use in planning, decision making, administration, governance, monitoring and evaluation”*.

Theme: *Better data towards Gender Equality in Zanzibar*

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PREFACE

The Zanzibar Minimum Set of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWEIs) has been developed by the Office of the Chief Government Statistician in collaboration with Zanzibar Planning Commission under the support of UN Women for the programme "***Making Every Woman and Girl Count***".

The purpose of the developing the Z-GEWEIs is the mainstreaming of gender statistics in Zanzibar and facilitates reporting on the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP or MKUZA), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other international commitments such as CEDAW and BPfA also to identify how SDGs gender indicators related to MKUZA III. The Minimum Set of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Indicators likewise explained detailed about metadata.

The steps of localization of SDGs indicators has been made by OCGS and ZPC however the localized gender

related monitoring framework will be helpful for planners, policy makers and decision maker to develop their strategies of improving gender equality and empower all women and girls to ensure no one left behind.

The Office of the Chief Government Statistician thankful the UN Women and UNDP for their technical support particularly Dr. Mitra Sanadanda and Mr. Kimwaga Muhiddin Ali to develop the minimum set gender indicator and metadata.

Last but not least, OCGS expresses many thanks to the ZPC staffs especially for those who were involved in this initiative for partnering with us to accomplish this document.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Office of the Chief Government Statistician has noted that there are some challenges that hinder the implementation of gender indicators while these indicators are aligned to SDGs and MKUZA III. The purpose of developing these indicators is ensuring all institutions should implement, since it is very useful for policy and decision making to achieve gender equality.

The technical team greatly appreciates the contributions of various stakeholders involved in the various stages of developing this minimum set of the GEWE indicators for Zanzibar. A word of thanks is extended to all them. We are sincerely thankful to Zanzibar Planning Commission for mapping and localized set of gender indicators that have been able to prepared this report.

Indeed, it's not easy to mention everyone but few deserve special acknowledgment. Gratitude extended to all staff from different institutions who participated in conducting mapping of gender responsive indicators, checking indicator consistencies and writing reports.

These comprise Khadija Khamis Hamad, Mwanajuma A. Suleiman, Ramla H. Pandu, Asha M. Mahfoudh, Bakar Kondo and Moza Ramadhan Omar from OCGS and Mashavu Khamis Omar, Kimwaga Muhiddin Ali, Jamila Abass Seif, Fatma Mcha Khamis, Idrissa Hamza Kuwa, and other team members from Zanzibar Planning Commission, as well as Mhaza Gharib Juma and Halima Abdulrahman Omar from the Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children.

Lastly, our special gratitude and thanks to Ms Hodan Addou, Representative from UN Women for her continuous support to Zanzibar for improving the enabling good environment of gender statistics and Dr. Mitra Sanadanda who is gender specialist from UN Women for his technical assistance through implementing of the OCGS project of MEWGC.



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ACRONYMS

BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CED	Chief Executive Officers
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discriminations Against Women
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
DOSH	Department of Occupational and Safety Health
EAs	Enumeration Areas
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation /Cutting
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
HoR	House of Representative
IAEG	Inter- Agency and Expert Group
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
KRA	Key Result Area
LFPR	Labor Force Participation Rates
MDAs	Ministry, Department and Agencies
MKUZA	<i>Mpango wa Kupunguza Umasikini Zanzibar</i>
MKUZA III	<i>Mpango wa Kupunguza Umasikini Zanzibar III</i>
MLEEWC	Ministry of Labour, Empowement, Elders, Women and Children
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
NEET	Neither in employment nor in Training

NGO's	Non-Government Organizations
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
OSH	Occupational and Safety Health
PHC	Population Housing Census
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Funds
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic Survey
TDHS-MIS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey
THIS	Tanzania HIV Impact Survey
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United National Development Programme
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UN WOMEN	The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
ZEC	Zanzibar Election Commission
Z-GEWEIs	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators
ZHELB	Zanzibar Higher Education Loan Board
ZPC	Zanzibar Planning Commission

INTRODUCTION



1.1. Background

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The 17 SDGs are integrated and recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, development must balance in social, economic and environmental sustainability in order to eradicating poverty and ensuring that no one is left behind.

The United Republic of Tanzania (Mainland and Zanzibar) holds the achievement of high quality and sustainable human development for her citizens. This is engraved in the country's Constitution and in her long-term development visions, there is a strong nation-wide partnership and commitment to implementation,

monitoring, tracking and reporting SDGs 2030 through MKUZA III which ended at 2020, Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and the Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) so as to achieve gender equality and empowering all women and girls.

The agenda has 17 Sustainable Goals (SDGs) ,169 global targets and 232 indicators. Among of them includes 11goals and 54 indicators related to gender. Whereby, the first goal explains how Zanzibar has been made significant progress on among basic need poverty reduction which reduced 30.4 percent in 2014/15 from 34.9 in 2009/10. For the side of food poverty declined from 11.7 percent in 2009/10 to 10.8 percent in 2014/15.

The government is implementing free education policy which brings Tanzania in line with the target of Sustainable

development goal 4 which to ensure that everyone “completes free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education also to reduce number of youth aged 15-24 not in education, employment or training from 14.5 in 2014 to 7.2 percent by 2020

The government developed legal frameworks that promote, implement and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination against women and children like Criminal Procedure Act 7/2018 section 151 (1) includes provisions that do not allow for provision of bail for any person accused of GBV related offences, as well as increase the sentences the courts may pass. For instance, at Regional Courts on Penal Act 6/2018 has increased punishment to moral related offences such as rape, sodomy and indecent assault GBV cases from 7 years to 14 years and for High Court from 30 years to life imprisonment upon conviction and Penal Act 6/2018 has increased punishment to moral related offences such as rape, sodomy and indecent assault which belong to SDG 5.

The Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) with technical support from UN Women, has been implementing the gender statistics project, entitled “**Making Every Woman and Girl Count**” (*Women Count*) which aims to fill in producing the quality gender data in Zanzibar by creating the enabling environment. The development of localized set of gender indicators will strengthen the enabling environment for gender statistics for producing priority gender indicators to inform the policies and programs for affirmative actions.

1.2. Development of Zanzibar GEWE Indicators

The development of the local level gender equality indicators is a timely initiative as this gender framework has critical importance and is an entry point to monitor the status of the gender equality at Zanzibar. It will tap the areas with significant gaps where policy interventions will be needed and to track where considerable progresses are made. Building integrated information systems that address gender equality in all its dimensions will provide a credible evidence base that can inform such policies, support advocacy and promote accountability. These indicators are also critical for putting the spotlight on inequality and underscoring the need to realize the rights of poor and marginalized women and girls who are left behind and whose rights are not always prioritized in policy-making processes.

To achieve the overall goal of gender equality, Zanzibar Planning Commission, the Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children, Office of the Chief Government Statistician and all other relevant institutions finalized a set of 79 gender equality and women’s empowerment indicators in seven categories. The list was validated in the Gender Statistics Technical Working Group.

The Zanzibar minimum set of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Indicators consists of 79 indicators and categorized in seven thematic areas;

Thematic Area	Tier I	Tier II	Tier III	Total
Economic	4	21	2	27
Health	8	3	0	11
Education	2	9	1	12
Human Rights	4	14	0	18
Political Participation	2	1	1	4
ICT	0	2	1	3
Others	0	3	1	4
	20	53	6	79

1.3. Localisation Process

A participatory based comprehensive localization process of SDGs was followed to develop and adopt this minimum set of indicators in Zanzibar. This set of localized indicators was adopted from the three sets of indicators, such as

- Set 1:** Global Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Indicators (54 SDG indicators)
- Set 2:** Results framework of the MKUZA III, Zanzibar
- Set 3:** Sectoral Indicators, Zanzibar

There were several sessions led by Zanzibar Planning Commission and Office of the Chief Government Statistician where all relevant stakeholders were present to identify the localized set of GEWE indicators. The participants were gender focal persons from all relevant ministries/departments/agencies, including the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry responsible for gender (Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children). The representative from the academia, development partners,

and Civil Society Organizations were also present in the consultative meetings.

The actors involved included senior government officials in the categories of policy analysts, planners, gender experts, statisticians, academicians, and civil society.

1.4. Mapping of the Indicators

This is the phase one of this assignment where the Zanzibar Planning Commission and the Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children as well as other stakeholders including OCGS adopted minimum set of Z-GEWE Indicators were also mapped with other international gender frameworks, such as CEDAW, BPfA. For CEDAW, articles are considered for the mapping items instead of indicators¹. Likewise, for BPfA, key thematic areas were considered to map with the minimum set. For MKUZA III, results matrix was used to map with the minimum set of GEWE indicators.

¹ CEDAW does not have approved results matrix (indicators)

1.5. Baseline and Targets of the Indicators

This is the second phase of this assignment where OCGS was critically involved. Baseline information was set where data was available with year. However, in cases where data was unavailable in the base year 2016, the latest available data from year 2014 was considered as the baseline. Targets were set either from the MKUZA III or from the SDGs, as follows;

- i) If the Z-GEWEs were similar to MKUZA III, Indicators was maintained.
- ii) If SDGs indicators was found to be similar with MKUZA III, the target was maintained
- iii) Where the SDGs indicators were not consistent with MKUZA III, Z-GEWEs was set based on proxy indicators of SDGs.
- iv) Gender equality indicators found in MKUZA III but not found in SDGs were maintained.

1.6. Tiers of Indicators

Monitoring progress of the SDGs and MKUZA III will be guided by the three tier criteria defined by the Inter Agency and Experts Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) created on 6th March 2015 under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC). The criterion categorizes the tiers based on the availability of data and methodology as follows;

Tier I	Indicators for which an established methodology exists and data are already widely available
Tier II	Indicators for which a methodology has been established but for which data are not easily available
Tier III	Indicators for which an internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed

The Z-GEWE consists of 20 indicators in Tier I as well as 53 in Tier II and 6 in Tier III. However, where indicators in Tier 1 are regularly available but without disaggregated data as required in the SDG categories the following steps should be taken;

Tier I: Mining or further analysis of the existing data from Surveys and Censuses, and administrative sources to obtain the various levels of disaggregation should be undertaken.

Tier II: Negotiation among the key producers and users to provide data based on recent evidence for reporting. Methodology of data collection should be developed and revising forms of data collection or standardized to reduce challenges of comparability.

Tier III: Liaison with international statistical bodies and national stakeholders to develop methodology and production of the relevant data.

1.7. Conclusion

The Zanzibar Minimum Set of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Indicators is a local level gender related monitoring framework for delivering gender related Sustainable Development Goals and the related frameworks, policy and planning to achieve gender equality in Zanzibar. It will also guide or focus what gender data is needed produce for monitoring gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The implementation of the Z-GEWEs will result into considerable benefits for production, availability and accessibility of quality gender statistics. Hence, the proper utilization of gender related evidences in policies and program would lead to achieved Zanzibar Vision 2020 and as well Agenda 2030 towards a more inclusive sustainable development.

ZANZIBAR MINIMUM SET OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT INDICATORS (Z-GEWEIS)

2

2.1. Economic Indicators

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BpFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
1	It is an indicator under the main theme of Economic Growth and Social Well Being of All	<p>SDG 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line by sex,</p> <p>BPFA: A1: at risk of poverty rate by age, and sex</p> <p>BPFA: A2: at risk of poverty by type of household, sex</p> <p>BPFA: A4 at risk of poverty rate by migrant status (18+ age)</p> <p>UDHR Art.25(1), ICESCR.Art.1, 2(a&b)</p>	<p>1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line (\$ 1.9 per day) by sex. Proportion of population below the international poverty line by sex, residence and district</p>	World Bank	\$Minimum \$1.90 a day		I
2	KRA: 6C. Proportion of population below food poverty line.	<p>SDG 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex</p> <p>BPFA: A1: at risk of poverty rate by age, and sex</p> <p>BPFA: A2: at risk of poverty by type of household, sex and marital status.</p> <p>BPFA: A3a: Inactivity by age and sex, share of women and men who are inactive by age.</p> <p>BPFA: A3b: Inactivity by age and sex, share of inactive women and men who are not looking for a job for family care reasons.</p>	<p>1.2 a. Proportion of population below Basic need poverty line by sex, residence and district</p> <p>1.2 b. Proportion of population below food poverty line by sex, residence and district</p>	2014-15 HBS	Total = 30.4% Women = 29.5% Men = 31.4%		I
				2014-15 HBS	Total = 10.8% Women = 10.2% Men = 11.3%		I

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
3	Its an indicator under the main theme of Economic Growth and Social well Being of All	<p>BPFA: A4 At risk of poverty rate by sex and migrant status (18+ age)</p> <p>BPFA: A5: Share of women and men who are inactivity by age and migrant status.</p> <p>SDG 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</p>	<p>1.3 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty by sex, residence and district</p>	2014-15 HBS	Not yet calculated But will be calculated		II
4	KRA: A7 Proportion of vulnerable (poor) households served by social protection schemes, disaggregated by location	<p>SDG 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 14. Take into account problems faced by women in rural areas and eliminate discrimination against them. Provide women in rural areas the right to: Right to benefit directly from social security programmes schemes</p>	<p>1.4 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, residence and district</p>	MLEEWC, ZSSF, TASAF	41.7% (2014/15)	44.2%	II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
5	KRA:E2 Proportion of women who possess land, houses and other key assets (written differently)	<p>BPFA (c) Governments are obliged to create social security schemes</p> <p>BPFA (g) Governments urged to provide adequate safety nets and strengthen government based and community based support system</p> <p>SDG 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their right to land is secure</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 14. Take into account problems faced by women in rural areas and eliminate discrimination against them. Right to equal treatment in land, agrarian reform and land resettlement schemes.</p> <p>BPFA strategic Objective A.2 Review laws and administrative practices to ensure women's equal rights and access to economic resources</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 13. Take measure to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life.</p>	1.5 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land by sex, residence and district	2014-15 HBS	<p>Women=24.8%</p> <p>Men =50.6%</p> <p>Both sex =24.5%</p> <p>27.2%</p> <p>MKUZA III</p> <p>50%</p>		II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
6	Indicator to address this issue in the next MKUZA	<p>SDG 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, poor and vulnerable groups by sex</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 13. Take measure to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life.</p> <p>Para 297 of the BPFA considers that, effective implementation of the Platform as requiring among other things: Implementation strategies to be implemented have to be time bound targets and benchmarks for monitoring, and include proposal for allocating or re-allocating resources for implementation</p>	<p>1.6 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, poor and vulnerable groups</p>	Ministry of Finance			III
7	Indicator to address this issue in the next MKUZA	<p>SDG 2.3.2 Average income of small scale food –producers, by sex and indigenous status</p> <p>BPFA Objective A. 2 focuses on women's equal rights and access to economic resources</p>	<p>1.7 Average income of small-scale food –producers, by sex, residence and district</p>				II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BpFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
8		<p>SDG 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic care work, by sex, age and location</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 11. Take measure to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment and uphold their economic rights.</p>	<p>1.8 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic care work, by sex, age and location</p>	ILFS 2014 And HBS 2019/20			II
9		<p>SDG 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (b) Share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land and/or control</p> <p>CEDAW-Article 16 (1h) On a basis of equality of men and women state parties shall insure the same right for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property whether free of charge or for valuable consideration. Article 6 of the UN Declaration on Peasant women</p> <p>Article 14 of CEDAW on non-discrimination against adequate health facility and access to agricultural credit</p>	<p>1.9 Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (b) Share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land and/or control</p>	HBS 2014/15	Secure rights over agricultural land Women=24.8% Men=50.6% Both=24.5%		II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
10		<p>SDG 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p> <p>CEDAW Article 14: Access to resources and skills</p> <p>Stresses policies to ensure land ownership rights of women in rural sector</p> <p>% of rural women own land</p> <p>% of rural women own houses</p>	<p>1.10 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p>				II
11		<p>SDG 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 11. Take measure to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment and uphold their economic rights. These rights include: Rights to equal remuneration and equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p>BPFA: F20. Self-employment as percentage of total employment for women and men by age group (15-64, 20-64, 15-24, 25-54,55-64)</p>	<p>1.11 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex</p>	2014 ILFS	Women 76.5% Men 62.1% Total 68.0%		II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
12	To be included in the next MKUZA	<p>SDG 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>BPfA</p> <p>F19A: Share of women part-time workers out of total part-time workers by age groups (15-64, 20-64, 15-24, 25-54, 55-64)</p> <p>F19B. Main reason for part-time employment for women and men (15-64)</p> <p>F19C1: Usual weekly working hours in part-time jobs for women and men (15+)</p> <p>F19C2. Part-time workers working fewer than 10 hours per week by sex (15+)</p> <p>F19D. Low pay share in part-time employment for women and men (15-64)</p> <p>BPFA: F8a. Gender pay gap based on gross hourly male and female wages, full-time and part-time employees of all sectors</p> <p>BPFA: F8c. Gender pay gap based on gross hourly male and female wages, full-time and part time employees of all sectors and separate for the private and public sectors.</p>	<p>1.12 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</p>	2014 ILFS	Total =40 hrs Female = 31 hrs Male = 47 hrs per week		II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
13	KRA B2: Employment rate disaggregated by age, educational level, occupation, type, sex, sector, disability and area)	<p>SDG 8.5.2 unemployment rate, by sex and persons with disability</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 11 Take measure to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment and uphold their economic rights. Provide social services that enable parents to combine family obligations and work responsibilities.</p>	<p>1.13 Unemployment rate, by sex and persons with disability</p>	2014 ILFS	<p>Unemployment rate =14.3% Women =22.9% Men =6.0%</p> <p>Unemployment rate for the person with disability Women= 11.5% Men =6.7% Total=9.1%</p>		I
14		<p>SDG 8.7.1 proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child employment by sex.</p> <p>BPFA: All 22 ILO child labour indicators disaggregated by sex, location, nature of work, level of risk, and time</p> <p>Article 32 of Convention on the Rights of a child (CRC) Protecting Children from abusive labour practices</p>	<p>1.14 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child employment by sex</p>	ILFS, 2014	<p>Girls= 0.04% Boys=0.07% Total =0.06%</p>		II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BpFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
15		<p>Art.15 of the African Charter on the Rights and welfare of the Child in Africa (covers both formal and informal sectors)</p> <p>SDG 8.8.1 frequency rate of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and persons with disabilities</p> <p>ILO Guidelines on Occupational Health (OSH) provides guidelines for gender mainstreaming in OSH) calls for sex disaggregated data for OSH)</p>	<p>1.15 Frequency rate of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and persons with disabilities</p>	Ministry of Labour, employment and Elders, Women and Children			II
16		<p>SDG 8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on international labour organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation by sex and migrant status.</p>	<p>1.16 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining)</p>	Ministry of Labour, employment and Elders, Women and Children			II
17	KRA: A3 Proportion of Zanzibar is engaged in various tourism activities.	<p>SDG 8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex.</p>	<p>1.17 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex</p>	ILFS 2014 MKUZA III	4.2% (2014)	5.1%	III

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
18		<p>SDG 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of medium income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>BPFA: Call upon governments to implement anti-poverty schemes that improve access to food for women living in poverty through the use of appropriate pricing and distribution schemes</p>	<p>1.18 Proportion of people living below 50% of medium income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities</p>	2014-15HBS	Women = 40.6% Men = 39.2%		II
19	Key Results Area B: Promoting Human Capital Development		<p>1.19 Proportion of self-employed who have entrepreneur capacity (men, women and people with disability)</p>	Informal Sector Survey, Ministry responsible for trade			II
20			<p>1.20 Proportion of people rescued from all types of emergencies (can be disaggregated by sex)</p>				II
21	Key Results Area A: Enabling Sustainable and Inclusive Growth to economic shocks		<p>1.21 Proportion of vulnerable (poor) households served by social protection schemes, disaggregated by location</p>	TASAF, 2014/2015	41.7%	44.2%	II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BpFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
22	Key Results Area B: Promoting Human Capital Development	SDG 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	1.22 Percentage of youth 15-24 not in education, neither in employment, nor in training (NEET) by sex	ILFS (2014) MKUZA	14.6% 14.5%	7.3% 7.2%	I
23			1.23 Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) by sex	ILFS 2014	Total LFPR=79.4% Women LFPR=75.6% Men LFPR=83.4%		II
24			1.24 Gender differences in the monthly employment income (low pay range) Proportion of male and female employees receiving less than Tzhs 150,000 per month				II
25			1.25 Proportion of men and women who applied for loan and obtained from the National Economic Empowerment	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training			II
26	Key Results Area A: Enabling Sustainable and Inclusive Growth		1.26 Proportion of rural and urban population who live within 2 km of all season roads by sex	Ministry responsible for infrastructure	80% (2015/16)	100%	II
27			1.27 Child poverty rate (basic need and food poverty) by sex				II

2.2. Health Indicators

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
28	KRA C1 Mortality rate (neonatal, infant, child, maternal)	SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	2.1 Maternal mortality ratio by residence and district	2015-16 TDHS-MIS	348/100,000 Live births		I
29		SDG 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional BPFA Strategic Objective C2 Access to health care throughout life cycle	2.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional, by residence and district	2015-16 TDHS-MIS	68.8%		I
30		SDG 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected populations by sex, age and key populations BPFA Strategic Indicator C 3 focuses on initiatives that address sexually transmitted diseases including HIV&AIDS	2.3a Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age and district 2.3.b HIV prevalence by sex	2016-17 THIS	Total = 4.9% Women= 6.3% Men= 3.4%		I
31		SDG 3.7.1 proportion of women of reproductive aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods CEDAW Article 16 guarantees women's rights to make free choice on reproductive choices	2.4 Proportion of women of reproductive aged 15-19 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods by residence and district	2015-16 TDHS-MIS	Total= Rural = Urban =		I

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
32		<p>CEDAW Art. 10 focuses on women's rights to education including family planning education</p> <p>CEDAW Committee General Recommendation 24 obliges state parties to take measures to prevent unwanted pregnancies</p> <p>SDG 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10 -14 years, aged 15 - 19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</p>	<p>2.5 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10 -14 years, aged 15 - 19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</p>	2015-16 TDHS-MIS	Total = 47/1,000 Rural =50/1,000 Urban= 32/1.000	I	I
33	KRACI mortality rate (neonatal, infant, child and maternal (indicator 3.8.1 in the next MKUZA)	<p>SDG 3.8.1 Coverage of essential services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer intervention that include reproductive, maternal and service capacity and access, among general and most disadvantaged population)</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 12. Take measures to provide adequate services during pregnancy and childbirth, and nutrition during pregnancy and breastfeeding</p> <p>BPFA Strategic Objective C2 Access to health care throughout life cycle</p>	<p>2.6 Coverage of essential services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer intervention that include reproductive , maternal and service capacity and access, among general and most disadvantaged population)</p>	2015-16 TDHS-MIS			I

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPfA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
34	Key Results Area C: Providing Quality Services for All		2.7 Infant mortality rate by sex	2015-16 TDHS-MIS	46.4/1000 live births	23.2/1000 livebirths	I
35	Key Results Area C: Providing Quality Services for All		2.8 Under-5 mortality rate by sex	2015-16 TDHS-MIS	67.1/1000 live Births	33.9/1000 live births	I
36	Key Results Area C: Providing Quality Services for All		2.9 Percentage of women (age 15-49) who had a live birth and received antenatal care from a skilled provider				II
37	Key Results Area C: Providing Quality Services for All		2.10 Percentage of live births delivered in a health facility				II
38			2.11 Percentage of de facto children age 6-59 months' age 15-49 classified as having anemia by sex				II

2.3. Education Indicators

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
39	KRA: C2 Pass rate per level by sex	SDG 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grade 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex BPFA Strategic Objective B 6 advocate for life long education for girls and women Article 11 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	3.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grade 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex				II
40		SDG 4.2.1 Proportion of children under five years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychological wellbeing by sex CEDAW: CRC Art 27&28 and Art. 11 of African Charter on Rights and welfare of the child	3.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychological wellbeing by sex	Ministry of Education (2018)	Only on Learning Total =64.0% Girls =65.9% Boys =62.2%		III
41		SDG 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	3.3 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age by sex	Ministry of Education (2018)	Total =48.5% Girls =49.2% Boys =47.9%		I

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
		<p>BPfA Strategic Objective B 6 advocate for life long education for girls and women</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 10. Take measure to grant equal rights to women in the field of education.</p>					
42	KRA: C2 Net attendance rate, disaggregated by level of education and sex	<p>SDG 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex.</p> <p>BPfA: B1 Proportion of women and men graduates in tertiary education by level 5-6</p> <p>A number of human rights instruments promote inclusive education, to include: CDEAW, CRC, Salamanca statement (1994) on special needs education, the Dakar Framework of Action (education for all) and the UN Convention on the rights of Persons with Disability</p>	<p>3.4a. Participation rate of youth in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by sex</p> <p>3.4b. Participation rate of adult in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by sex</p>	<p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Youth in formal education (2016) Women=53.4% Men=46.6%</p> <p>Adult in non-formal education (2016) Women=85.3% Men=14.7%</p>		II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
43	KRA: C2 Net attendance rate, disaggregated by level of education and sex	SDG 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people and conflict affected, as data become available for all education indicators on this list can be disaggregated BPFA: B1 Proportion of women and men graduates in tertiary education by level 5-6	3.5 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people)				I
44	KRA: C2 Pass rate, by level and sex (included in the next MKUZA)	SDG 4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of (a) literacy (b) numeracy skills, by sex	3.6a. Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of literacy by sex 3.6b. Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of numeracy skills, by sex	2014-15 HBS	Literacy rate Total 83.7% Women= 79.4% Men=88.3%		II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPfA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
45		SDG 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all level in: (a) national education policies, (b) teacher education and (c) student assessment	3.7 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all level in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	Ministry of Education			II
46	KRA: C2 Proportion of schools with access to electricity, computer, basic drinking water, sanitation services and internet.	SDG 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity, (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes (c) computers for pedagogical purposes (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities (e) basic drinking water (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per WASH indicator definitions)	3.8 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity, (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes (c) computers for pedagogical purposes (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities (e) basic drinking water (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per WASH indicator definitions)	Ministry of Education	Electricity: (2015) Pre-primary = 67% Primary = 87.8% Secondary = 94.3% Computers: (2015) Pre-primary = 0% Primary = 5.2% Secondary = 3.7%	100% 50%	II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
					Basic drinking water: (2015) Pre-primary = 89% Primary = 85% Secondary = 87.6%	100%	
47			3.9 Percentage of secondary schools with life skills curriculum for girls and boys that includes modules on gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, personal and intimate relationships and effective conflict negotiation and violence prevention skills				II
48			3.10 Illiteracy rate (adult population aged 15 years+) by sex, rural/urban, district				II
49			3.11 Pass rate at all Form II, Form IV, Standard VII by sex, rural/urban, district	Ministry of Education and Vocational training	STD 6= 84.5% (2015) Form II=69.6% (2015) Form IV =75.9% (2015)	90% 70/5 85%	II
50			3.12 Proportion of students whose loan applications to the Zanzibar Higher Education Loan Board (ZHELBO) was successful	Ministry of Education and Vocational training			II

2.4. Human Rights Indicators

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
51	<p>KRA E3: Percentage of women, youth and people with disabilities in public decision-making position</p>	<p>SDG 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p> <p>CEDAW: Art 8, States parties agree to take all appropriate measures to overcome historical discrimination against women and obstacles to women's participation in decision-making processes Art 4 state parties to take measures, including legislation and temporary special measures (Article 4) to promote women participation in decision making.</p> <p>BPfA: The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action recognize women's unequal share of power and decision-making as one of the twelve critical areas of concern. The Platform for Action outlines concrete actions to ensure women's equal access to, and full participation in, power structures (Strategic Objective G.1), and to increase women's capacity to participate in decision-making and leadership (Strategic Objective G.2).</p>	<p>4.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p>	MLEEWC			II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
52	KRA C4: Proportion of violence against women and children cases reported and concluded, by age, sex and disability	<p>Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa Art. 2 recognizes women's right to participate in decision making processes</p> <p>SDG 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.</p> <p>BPFA: Ending Violence Against women is one of the 12 critical areas of concern of the BPFA, The 1993, UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against women provided a framework for action on the pandemic.</p> <p>BPFA: D3 Victim Support Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa Art. 3 and Art. 4: The Right to Life Integrity and Security of persons Art. 2 a, b, c, e and f. (focus on GBV)</p>	4.2 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	2015-16 TDHS			II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
53		<p>SDG 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p> <p>Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa Art. 3 and Art. 4: The Right to Life Integrity and Security of persons Art. 2 a, b, c, e and f. (focus on GBV)</p>	<p>4.3 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p>	2015-16 TDHS			II
54		<p>SDG 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</p> <p>Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa Art. 6; marriage, (6b) sets age of marriage to be 18</p>	<p>4.4 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</p>	2015-16 TDHS	At aged 15= 7.2% At aged 18 =31.7%		I
55		<p>SDG 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</p> <p>Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa Art. 5 (b)</p> <p>Eliminate harmful Practices (FGM)</p>	<p>4.5 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</p>	2015-16 TDHS	0.1%		I

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
56		<p>SDG 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptives use and reproductive healthcare, information and education</p> <p>BPFA11: Sex and relationship education: parameters of sexuality-related education in schooling (primary and secondary) 3</p> <p>BPFA:11c. Status of abortion, birth rate, legal abortion rate</p>	<p>4.6 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare, information and education</p>	2015-16 TDHS-MIS			II
57		<p>SDG 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15 - 49 years' access to sexual reproductive health care, information and education</p> <p>CEDAW: Article: 10. Take measures to grant equal rights to women in the field of education. These rights include: Access to information and advice on family planning</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 14. Take into account problems faced by women in rural areas and eliminate discrimination against them. Access to adequate health care facilities</p>	<p>4.7 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15 - 49 years access to sexual reproductive health care, information and education</p>				II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
58		<p>SDG5. c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocation for gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>BPFA: H2b. Personnel resources of the designated body or bodies for the promotion of equal treatment of women and men</p>	<p>4.8 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocation for gender equality and women's empowerment</p>				II
59	<p>KRA: C4 Proportional of violence against women and children cases reported and concluded, by age, sex and disability.</p>	<p>SDG 11.7.2 Proportion of person's victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</p> <p>BPfA: Total and age specific rate of women subjected to physical violence in the last 12 months by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency</p> <p>Total and age specific rate of women subjected to physical violence during lifetime by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency</p> <p>Total and age specific rate of women subjected to sexual violence during lifetime by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency</p>	<p>4.9 Proportion of person's victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</p>				II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
		<p>Total and age specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months by frequency</p> <p>Total and age specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by current or former intimate partner during lifetime by frequency</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 6 focused on GBV, Strategic Objective D1&2 of the BPFA focused on GBV; The Optional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, Article 4(The Right to Life, Integrity, and Security of persons)</p>					
60	Included in the next MKUZA	SDG 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, by sex and age	4.10 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, by sex and age				I
61	Included in the next MKUZA	SDG 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 populations, by sex, age and cause	4.11 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 populations, by sex, age and cause				II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
62	Included in the next MKUZA	SDG 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 populations, by sex, age and form of exploitation CEDAW: Article 6. Take measures to suppress trafficking in women and exploitation of women in prostitution.	4.12 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation				II
63	KRA: C4 Proportion of violence against women and children cases reported and concluded by age, sex and disability	SDG 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 Ending violence against women is one of the 12 critical areas of concern of the BPFA i. In 2009 the UN General assembly issued two resolution on violence against women: A/RES/137 of 18 th Dec/2009 and A/RES/64/139 Of 18 th Dec/2009	4.13 Proportion of young women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	2015-16 TDHS-MIS			II
64			4.14 Percentage of cases of violence against women and children reported to Police Stations prosecuted and perpetrators convicted				II

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
65			4.15 Number of women and children survivors of violence receiving services at Mkono na Mkono Centres				II
66			4.16 Percentage of criminal cases involving women and children survivors of violence disposed of within 6 months				II
67			4.17 Percentage of outstanding cases for two or more years by type and case (can be disaggregated by sex)				II
68			4.18 Crime rate (can be disaggregated by sex)	Crime and Civil Statistic Report	5.5% (2018)	5%	I

2.5. Political Participation Indicators

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
69	<p>KRA: E2 Percentage of women, youth and people with disabilities in public decision-making position. (this indicator includes all the marginalized</p> <p>groups whereas the gender indicator is specific for women)</p>	<p>SDG 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national and local parliaments</p> <p>BPFA: G18. The proportion and number of women and men among members of the highest decision-making body of the largest nationally registered companies listed on the national stock exchange</p>	<p>5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national and local parliaments</p>	MLEEWC	<p>Ministers: 20% (2016)</p> <p>Councillors: 14% (2016)</p> <p>Principal Secretaries: 27% (2016)</p> <p>Judges: 29% (2016)</p> <p>Shehas: 6% (2015)</p> <p>Directors/managers: 30% (2016)</p> <p>Magistrates: 21% (2016)</p> <p>Members of HoR: 36% (2016)</p>	50%	I
70	<p>KRA: E2 Percentage of women, youth and people with disabilities in public decision-making position. (this indicator includes all the marginalized groups whereas the gender indicator is specific for women)</p>	<p>Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa Art. 9 (1 a,b,c,) and 9 (2)</p> <p>SDG 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial position</p> <p>BPFA: G17. The proportion and number of women and men among presidents and chief executive officers (CEO) of the largest nationally registered companies listed on the national stock exchange</p> <p>Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa Art. 9 (2)</p>	<p>5.2 Proportion of women in managerial position by sex</p>				I

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/CEDAW/BPfa	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
71		<p>SDG 16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</p> <p>of the highest-ranking women and men civil servants in the different field of action (portfolio/ministries by BEIS type) in the member state</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 7: Take measure to eliminate discrimination against women in political and public life such measures include: Right to vote and hold public office; Participate in government policy making and implementation; Participate in NGO and associations concerned with the political and public life.</p>	<p>5.3 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</p>				II
72			<p>5.4 Percentage of candidates contested for election on the House of Representatives (HoRs) by sex and local council</p>				II

2.6. ICT Indicators

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/ CEDAW/BPpFA	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
73		SDG 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	6.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	2014-15HBS	Number Total = 1716 Women = 1315 Men = 401		II
74		SDG 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities. Agenda 21 Chapter 3 of the Rio Convention focuses on combating poverty, 3.6 focuses on crosscutting issues including basic education, maternal health and advancement of women (www.sustainable,-development. Chapter 24 focused on role of women in environment.	6.2 Amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized				III
75	Key Results Area A: Enabling Sustainable and Inclusive Growth		6.3 Proportion of establishments that used internet for different purposes (including buying, selling, communication etc.)	Central Register of Establishment of Survey (CRE)	2.9% (2016)	15%	II

2.7. Other Indicators

SN	MKUZA III Result Matrix	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/ CEDAW/BPfa	Zanzibar Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Indicators (Z-GEWE)	Source	Baseline	Target (2020)	Tier
76		SDG 11.2.1 Proportion that has convenient access to public by transport sex, age and persons with disabilities	7.1 Proportion that has convenient access to public by transport sex, age and persons with disabilities				II
77	To be Included in the next MKUZA	SDG 11.7.1 average of the built up cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and person with disabilities	7.2 Average of the built up cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and person with disabilities				II
78		SDG 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	7.3 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group				II
79		SDG 17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	7.4 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics				III

METADATA OF THE Z-GEWEIS

3

3.1. Economic Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line (\$ 1.9 per day)	The percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices	Percentage	District, Sex, Residence (urban/rural)	Consumption data are gathered from representative household surveys, which contain detailed responses to questions regarding spending habits and sources of Income. Consumption, including consumption from own production, is calculated for the entire household.	HBS	Measuring international poverty of a country, the international poverty line at Purchasing Power Parity is converted to local currencies in Base year price and then converted to the prices prevailing at the time of the relevant household survey using the best available Consumer Price Index (CPI).	World Bank	After every 5 years	
1.2a Proportion of population below Basic Needs Poverty Line	Measure the proportion of the population whose monthly consumption per adult equivalent is below the basic need poverty line	Percentage	District, Employment status, Residence (Urban and Rural), Sex,	Consumption data are gathered from nationally representative household surveys, which contain detailed responses to questions regarding spending habits and sources	HBS	Summation of all individual of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from poor population divided by total population	HBS Reports Website: www.ocgs.go.tz	After every 5 years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
1.2b Proportion of population below the food poverty line by sex.	Measure the proportion of the population living below the food poverty line Food poverty line is the monetary value of minimum food bundle or basket containing 2,200 kilocalories per adult per day for one month, based on the food consumed 10 to 50 percent of the population	Percentage	District, Sex, Employment status, Residence (Urban and Rural)	of Income. Consumption, including consumption from own production, is calculated for the entire household. Food consumption data are gathered from nationally representative household surveys, which contain detailed responses to questions regarding consumption habits and sources of consumption. Consumption, including consumption from own production, is calculated for the entire household.	HBS	Summation of all individual of the shortfall of their real private food consumption per adult equivalent from poor population divided by total population	HBS Reports Website: www.ocgs.go.tz	After every 5 years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
1.3 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty by sex, residence and district					HBS				Metadata is not yet available
1.4 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, residence and district									Metadata is not yet available
1.5 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land by sex, residence and district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of adults who have secure tenure rights over land with legally recognized documentation among the total adult population. Proportion of adults who perceive their rights to land as secure among the total adult population 	Percentage	District, Residence (Urban/Rural), Age, Sex and Type of tenure	Data is obtained from administrative Survey	HBS and Ministry of Land, Housing, Water and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults who have secure tenure rights over land with legally recognized documentation over total adult population Adults who perceive their rights to land as secure over total adult population 		After every 5 years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
1.6 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, poor and vulnerable groups	Proportion of government spending on final consumption, gross capital formation and transfers to payments to directly satisfy the individual or collective needs of the community in education, health and social protection sectors.			Data is obtained from administrative data	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Government spending on final consumption, gross capital formation and transfers per Total Government spending		Annually	Metadata is not yet available
1.7 Average income of small-scale food – producers, by sex, residence and district									Metadata is not yet available

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
1.8 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic care work , by sex, age and location	Proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work by men and women. Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities related to the provision of services for own final use by household members, or by family members living in other households	Average minutes	District, Residence (Urban and Rural) Age Sex Income status Marital status	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households are collected and analyses	Household Budget Survey (HBS) Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS)	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work is calculated by dividing the daily average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work by 24 hours.		After every 5 years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
1.9 Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (b) Share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land and/or control	<p>a. This is the percentage of agricultural population in the country who own land used for agriculture by sex of the land owner</p> <p>b. Focuses on the gender parity, measuring the extent to which women are disadvantaged in ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land</p>	Percentage	District, Residence (Urban and Rural) Age Sex	Data on the indicator is obtained through surveys	HBS	<p>- The agricultural population who own land used for agriculture in the country divided by the total agricultural population multiplied by 100</p> <p>- The number of women (18 years and above) with documented evidence of secure tenure rights to individually or communally held agricultural land divided by the total number of adult population (18 years and above) x100.</p>	HBS report Website www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
1.10 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	The indicator monitors reforms that give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land								Metadata is not yet available
1.11 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex	Share of non-agricultural employment which is classified as informal employment	Percentage	District, Residence (Urban/Rural), Sex, Age, Employment status	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information is collected and analyzed.	ILFS Informal Sector Survey	Informal employment in non-agricultural activities divided by total employment in non-agricultural activities multiply 100	ILFS Report www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years To Be Determined the frequency of informal sector survey implementation	
1.12 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and	Indicator provides information on the mean monthly earnings from paid employment of	TZS	District, Residence (Urban/Rural), Age, Sex, Employment status	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information	Labour Force Survey (ILFS) HBS Survey	Statistics on average hourly earnings by sex can be used to calculate the gender pay gap, as follows:	ILFS HBS Reports Website www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
persons with disabilities	employees by sex, occupation, age			from sampled households is collected and analyzed.		Gender pay gap = $\frac{[\text{Average hourly earnings}]_{\text{Men}} - [\text{Average hourly earnings}]_{\text{Men}}}{[\text{Average hourly earnings}]_{\text{Men}} \times 100}$			
1.13 Unemployment rate, by sex and persons with disability	The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.	Percentage	District, Residence (Urban/Rural), Age, Sex, Employment status, Disability	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and analyzed.	ILFS PHC	Total Unemployment divide by Total labour Force multiply by 100	ILFS PHC www.ocgs.go.tz	After every 5 years 10 years	
1.14 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child employment by sex	This refers to the distribution of children (5-17) employed. The term child labour reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated	Percentage	District, Age, Residence (Urban/Rural), Sex	Data is obtained from censuses and surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and analyzed.	National Population and Housing Census (PHC)	The number of children (5-17) employed in that sector divided by the total number of children (5-17) in the population multiply by 100.	ILFS reports PHC reports www.ocgs.go.tz		

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), their respective supplementing Recommendations (No. 146 and 190), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child				Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS)				
1.15 Frequency rate of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and persons with disabilities	The frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries provide information on the number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury per hours worked by the concerned	Percentage	District Categories (Fatal, non-Fatal) Sector Sex Age	Data is obtained by routine data, compiled to derive the indicator	DOSH Ministry of Labour, Employment, Elders, Women and Children	New cases of injury (fatal/non-fatal) during the reference year divide by the total number of hours worked by workers in the reference group during the reference year multiply by 1,000,000			

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
	population during the reference period. It is a measure of the risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury based on the duration of exposure to adverse work-related factors								
1.16 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining)									Metadata is not yet available
1.17 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex		Percentage	District, Sex, Age, Residence (Urban /Rural)		ILFS Formal Employment and Earning surveys			After every 5 years Annually	Metadata is not yet available

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
1.18 Proportion of people living below 50% of medium income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	The proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (or consumption) is the share (%) of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution	Percent	District, Residence (Urban/Rural), Employment status, Age Sex	Data is obtained from sample surveys whereby the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and analyzed.	HBS	The indicator is measured using the national distribution per capita measure of consumption or income, as derived from surveys. The indicator is calculated by estimating the share (in percent) of the population living on less than 50% of median of the national distribution of income or consumption. The median is estimate from the same distribution as the indicator is estimated from, thus the 50% of median threshold will vary over time. Per capita income or consumption is estimated using total household income or consumption divided by the total household size.	Website www.ocgs.go.tz	After every 5 years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
1.19 Proportion of self-employed who have entrepreneur capacity (men, women and people with disability)	Number of self-employed people who have entrepreneur capacity, divided by total number of self employed people		Sex, Location (Urban/Rural) Region District		ILFS			After every 5 years	Metadata is not yet available
1.21 Proportion of vulnerable (poor) households served by social protection schemes, disaggregated by location	Number of poor household served by social protection schemes, divided by total poor household	Percentage	Sex, Location (Urban/Rural) Region District		TASAF			After every 2 years	Metadata is not yet available
1.22 Percentage of youth 15-24 not in education, neither in employment, nor in training (NEET) by sex	Share of youth aged 15-25 who are neither in formal employment nor in full time education or training	Percentage	Sex, Location (Urban/Rural) Region District		ILFS HBS			After every 5 years	Metadata is not yet available

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
1.23 Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) by sex	The ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed as percentage	Percentage	Sex, Location (Urban/Rural) Region District Age		ILFS		Labour force divided by Working Age Population per 100	After every 5 years	Metadata is not yet available
1.24 Gender differences in the monthly employment income (low pay range) Note: Informal Proportion of male and female employees receiving less than TShs 150,000 per month									Metadata is not yet available
1.25 Proportion of men and women who applied for loan and obtained from the National Economic Empowerment									Metadata is not yet available

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
1.26 Proportion of rural and urban population who live within 2 km of all season roads by sex	Number of people who live within 2 km of all season road, divided by total population								Metadata is not yet available
1.27 Child poverty rate (basic need and food poverty) by sex									Metadata is not yet available

3.2. Health Indicators

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
2.1 Maternal mortality ratio by residence and district	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth.	Percentage /Number	District, Residence (Urban/Rural), Age	Data is obtained from Demographic Health Surveys. The population is stratified into EAs from which the information from sampled household is collected and analyzed.	TDHS reports, Ministry of Health	The maternal mortality ratio can be calculated by dividing recorded maternal deaths by total recorded live births in the same period and multiplying by 100 000. Measurement requires information on pregnancy status, timing of death (during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy), and cause of death. It can be calculated directly from data collected through vital registration systems, household surveys or other sources.	TDHS – Survey Reports Website: www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years Annually	

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
2.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional, by residence and district	Number of deliveries attended by skilled personnel (trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, and include doctors, nurses, or midwives) expressed as percentage of all births in a given reference period. Traditional birth attendants, even if they have received a short training course, are not included.	Percentage	District, Age Residence (Urban/Rural)	Data is obtained from Demographic Health Surveys. The population is stratified into Regions and EAs from which the information from sampled household is collected and analyzed.	TDHS – MIS Reports, Ministry of Health	Number of women who were attended for antenatal care for their last birth, distributed according to the type of provider with the highest level of qualification	Website: www.ocgs.go.tz		

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
2.3a Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age and district	This is the incidence rate being the number of new cases per population at risk in a given time period.	Percentage	District, Age, Residence (Urban/Rural)	Data is obtained from HIV Surveys. The population is stratified into Region and EAs from which the information from sampled household is collected and analyzed.	THIS,	Number of people living with HIV/AIDS (new cases) expressed as a percentage of the total number of People	THIS Reports. Website: www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years	
2.3b HIV prevalence rate (%) for the population of age 15 years and above by sex	The proportional of living persons in a population who are living with HIV at a specific point of time					Number of people living with HIV/AIDS (new and old cases) expressed as a percentage of the total number of People			
2.5 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10 -14 years, aged 15 - 19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group		District, Residence (Urban/Rural), Sex	Data is obtained from Demographic Health Surveys. The population is stratified into Regions and EAs from which the information from sampled household is collected and analyzed.	TDHS reports	The adolescent birth rate is computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women aged 15-19 years, and the denominator is the estimate of the exposure to childbearing by women aged 15-19 years. The computation is the same for the age group 10-14 years.	TDHS - Survey Reports Website: www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years	

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
2.6 Coverage of essential services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer intervention that include reproductive, maternal and service capacity and access, among general and most disadvantaged population)	This is the percentage of health facilities (Hospital, Health Centre, Dispensary and Clinics) offering basic client service Basic Client services is defined as outpatient curative care for sick children, child growth monitoring, facility-based child vaccination services, provision of any modern method of family planning, antenatal care, and services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs)	Percentage	District, Residence (Urban/Rural), Type of health facility	The Health facilities are stratified into types of Health facilities (Hospitals, Health Centre, Dispensaries and Clinics) from which the information from sampled Health facilities is collected and analyzed.	Ministry of Health	Total number of Health facilities offering basic client services divide by Total number of Health facilities multiply by 100	Health Bulletin, Ministry of Health	Annually	

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
2.7 Infant mortality rate by sex	The infant mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates	Per 1000 live birth	District, Age, Residence (Urban/Rural, Type of provider	Data can be obtained from Surveys like TDHS, PHC and Administrative report	TDHS, PHC, Ministry of Health	Number of deaths among children aged less than one year of age over total livebirths multiplied by 100	Health bulletin form Ministry of Health	Every 5 years (TDHS), Annually (Ministry of Health)	
2.8 Under-5 mortality rate by sex	This is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.	Per 1000 live birth	District, Age, Residence (Urban/Rural, Type of provider	Data can be obtained from Surveys like TDHS, PHC and Administrative report	TDHS, PHC, Ministry of Health	Number of deaths among children aged 0-59 months of age over total livebirths multiplied by 100	Health bulletin form Ministry of Health	Every 5 years (TDHS), Annually (Ministry of Health)	
2.9 Percentage of women (age 15-49) who had a live birth and received antenatal care	This the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care	Percentage	District, Age Residence(Urban/Rural)	Data can be obtained in surveys and Administrative data	TDHS Ministry of Health	The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel	Every 5 years (TDHS) Annually		

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
from a skilled provider	provided by a skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period.					(doctors, nurses or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period.			
2.10 Percentage of live births delivered in a health facility	A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life—such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement	Percentage	District, Age Residence (Urban/Rural)	Data can be obtained from the Administrative record	Ministry of Health	The total number of live births over the total number of births, is expressed as a percentage in the same period.	Annually		

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	of voluntary muscled— whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.								
2.11 Percentage of de facto children age 6-59 months age 15-49 classified as having anemia by sex									No metadata available

3.3. Education Indicators

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
3.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grade 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Percentage of children and young people in Grade 2 or 3 of primary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading (b) writing and (c) mathematics. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading, writing and mathematics scales currently in development	Percentage	Sex All reading, writing and Mathematics Reading only Writing only Mathematics only	The data obtained from Administrative records and surveys	HBS report and Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	The indicator is calculated as the percentage of children in grade 2/3 achieving or exceeding a pre-defined proficiency level in a given subject. Example Kiswahili, English and Mathematics		Every 5 year Annually	
3.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychological wellbeing by sex									Metadata is not yet available

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
3.3 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age by sex	School age pupils/students enrolled in preprimary education expressed as a percentage of corresponding school-age population	Percentage	District Sex Ownership: (Government and Private)	Administrative records and survey data	HBS Reports Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	Number of pupils enrolled who are of official age group for preprimary education divide by the population of the same age-group and multiply the result by 100.	Website www.ocgs.go.tz	Annually Every 5 years	
3.4a. Participation rate of youth in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by sex	The percentage of youths participating in formal or non-formal education or training in the last 12 months.	Percentage	Sex Type of Programme	Administrative Data and Surveys	HBS Reports Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	Number of youth (aged 15-35) participating in formal or non-formal education or training per total youth multiplied by 100	Website www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 year Annually	
3.4b. Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by sex	The percentage of adults participating in formal or non-formal education or training in the last 12 months.	Percentage	Sex Type of Programme	Administrative Data and Surveys	HBS Reports Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	Number of Adult (aged 15+) participating in formal or non-formal education or training per total Adult multiplied by 100	Website www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 year Annually	

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
3.5 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people)	This Percentage is a socioeconomic index designed to measure the relative access to education of female and male in preprimary, primary, secondary and tertiary education.	Number	District, Residence (Urban/Rural) Ownership (Government and Private)	Administrative records	Ministry of Education	Divide the number of females by the number of males enrolled in preprimary, primary, Secondary and tertiary education	Website: www.ocgs.go.tz	Annually	
3.6a. Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of literacy	This is the percentage of population with the ability to read and write in Swahili or English	Percentage	District Age Sex Residence (Urban/Rural) Level of education	Survey data	HBS Report	Divide the number of proficient population in literacy by total number of population by 100	Website www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years	
3.6b. Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of numeracy skills, by sex	This is the population who can use numbers, make additions, subtraction, simple multiplication, simple Division, simple weights and measures, money counting and telling time.	Percentage	District Age Sex Residence (Urban/Rural) Level of education	Survey data	HBS Report	Divide the number of proficient population in numeracy by total number of population tested and multiplies the result by 100	Website www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years	

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
3.7 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all level in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment									Metadata is not yet available
3.8 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity, (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes (c) computers for pedagogical purposes (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	Percentage of Schools connected/ access with electricity, internet, computers, infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, basic drinking water, single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and	Percentage	District, Sex, Ownership (Government/Private), Level of education:	Administrative records and survey data	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training SWASH Reports	Total number of schools by level of education (pe-primary, primary, O-level secondary and A-level secondary) with access to electricity, internet, computers, infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities ,basic drinking water,		Annually	

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and Limitations
(e) basic drinking water (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per WASH indicator definitions)	basic hand washing facilities					single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and basic hand washing facilities divided by the total schools by category multiplied by 100.			
3.9 Percentage of secondary schools with life skills curriculum for girls and boys that includes modules on gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, personal and intimate relationships and effective conflict negotiation and violence prevention									Metadata is not yet available
3.10 illiteracy rate (adult population aged 15 years+) by sex, rural/urban, district	This is the percentage of adult population aged 15+ with no ability to read and write in Swahili or English	Percentage	District Age Sex Residence (Urban/Rural) Level of education	Survey data	HBS Report	The number of adult population in illiteracy by total number of population by 100		Every 5 years	

National Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
3.11 Pass rate at all Form II, Form IV, Standard VII by sex, rural/urban, district	This is the percentage of students passed Form II, Form IV, Standard VII in examination result	Percentage	District Age Sex Residence (Urban/Rural) Level of education	Data can be obtained in administrative record	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	The number of students who passed examination per total number of students appeared in exam by 100	www.moez.go.tz	Annually	
3.12 Proportion of students whose loan applications to the Zanzibar Higher Education Loan Board (ZHELB) was successful	This is the percentage of students applied and received loan from the Zanzibar Higher Education Loan Board (ZHELB)	Percentage	Age, Sex	Data can be obtained in administrative record	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	The number of students received loans per total number of students applied for loans		Annually	

3.4. Human Rights Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
4.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex									Metadata is not yet available
4.2 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Physical violence refers to push, shake, or throw something; slap; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt; kick, drag, or beat up; try to choke or burn on purpose; threaten or attack you with a knife, gun or any other weapon	Percentage	District, Age, Income/wealth, Education, Disability status	TDHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households are collected and analyzed	TDHS	Proportion of violence = [Number of ever] partnered women and girls (aged 15- 49 years who experience the violence (type) by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months/ Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 - 49) x100	TDHS report Website www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
4.3 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Physically force to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to; physically force to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to; force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to	Percentage	District, Residence (Urban/Rural), Income/wealth, Education, Disability status	TDHS - The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households are collected and analyzed	TDHS	Proportion of violence= [Number of ever-partnered women and girls 15 -49 years who experience the violence (type) by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months/ Number of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 -49 years x100	TDHS report Website www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years	
4.4 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner before age 15	Percentage	District, Residence (Urban/Rural)	TDHS - The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households are collected and centrally captured and analyzed	TDHS	It is calculated by dividing the number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union by age 15 by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population.	TDHS report Website www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 Years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
4.5 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting, by age	This indicator provides the proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years and more who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C).	Percentage Number	District, Residence (Urban/Rural)	The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households are collected and analyzed	TDHS	It is calculated by dividing the number of girls and women who have undergone GM/C by the total number of girls and women in the population.	TDHS Reports www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years	.
4.6 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptives use and reproductive healthcare, information and education									Metadata is not yet available

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
4.7 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15 - 49 years access to sexual reproductive health care, information and education									Metadata is not yet available
4.8 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocation for gender equality and women's empowerment									Metadata is not yet available

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
4.9 Proportion of person's victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Number of girls and women aged 15+ who were subjected to physical or sexual harassment in the last 12 months, as percentage of all women aged 15+, disaggregated by perpetrator and place of occurrence	Number/ Percentage	District, Residence (Urban/Rural) Age, Sex		TDHS			Every 5 years	
4.10 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, by sex and age	Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury	Number	District Sex Context/ motivation (organized crime, intimate partner violence, etc.)	Reported cases	Zanzibar Police Force	The rate is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total resident population, expressed per 100,000 populations.		Annually	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
4.11 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 populations, by sex, age and cause	Conflict-related deaths refer to those deaths caused by warring parties directly related to combat, such as traditional battlefield fighting and bombardments. In a broader sense, conflict-related deaths also include killings that amount to war crimes, such as targeting of civilians or of military 'hors combat'.	Percentage	District, sex and age of victim and perpetrator, civilian versus military status of victim		Zanzibar Police Force	The rates are defined as the total count of intentional conflict-related deaths, respectively, divided by the total resident population, expressed per 100,000 population		Annually	
4.13 Proportion of young women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	This indicator provides the proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years and more who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Percentage Number	District, Residence (Urban/Rural)	TDHS - The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households are collected and analyzed by OCGS	TDHS Report	It is calculated by dividing the number of young women and men aged 18-29 who report have experienced sexual violence by age 18 by the total number of young women and men aged 18-29 in the population.	TDHS Reports Website: www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
4.14 Percentage of cases of violence against women and children reported to Police Stations and prosecuted and perpetrators convicted									Metadata is not yet available
4.15 Number of women and children survivors of violence receiving services at Mkono na Mkono Centres									Metadata is not yet available
4.16 Percentage of criminal cases involving women and children survivors of violence disposed of within 6 months									Metadata is not yet available

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
4.17 Percentage of outstanding cases for two or more years by type and case (can be disaggregated by sex)									Metadata is not yet available
4.18 Crime rate (can be disaggregated by sex	The number of crimes reported for law enforcement per a total population of 100,000	Number Percentage	Sex, Region		OCGS	This is obtained by dividing the number of reported crimes by the total population	Crime and Civil Statistic Reports Website: www.ocgs.go.tz	Annually	Metadata is not yet available

3.5. Political Participation Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national and local parliaments	This is the proportion of positions held by women in (political leadership positions) i.e. Members of Parliament who are elected and special seats	Percentage	Sex	Data is obtained from administrative	ZEC and House of Representatives	Number of women Members of Parliament (elected and special seats) divided by the total number of members of parliament 100		Every 5 years Annually	
5.2 Proportion of women in managerial position by sex	This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions.	Percentage	Sex, Position	Data is obtained from administrative reports, captured and analyzed to derive the indicator Also data on the indicator is obtained through surveys analyzed to derive the indicator	President Office and chairman of the Revolutionary Council	Proportion of women in management position is obtained by taking total; number of women employed in managerial position divide by person employed in managerial position multiply by 100		After 5 years Annually	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
5.3 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions									Metadata is not yet available
5.4 Percentage of candidates contested for election on the House of Representatives (HoRs) by sex and local council	This is the number of women and men contested during the general election for parliamentary posts	Percentage / Number	District, sex	Data is obtained from elections administrative records	ZEC	Count the contested women and men	ZEC	Every 5 years	

3.6. ICT Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
6.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	This is the 'percentage of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'. An individual owns a mobile cellular phone if he/she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) are included. Individuals who have only active SIM card(s) and not a mobile phone device is excluded. Individuals who have a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name are also included. An active SIM card is a SIM card that has been used in the last three months.	Percentage	District, Residence (Urban/Rural) Sex Age	The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households are collected and analyzed at OCGS	HBS TDHS	Number of people using mobile phones divided by the total population multiplied by 100	TDHS report Website www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
6.2 Amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized									Metadata is not yet available
6.3 Proportion of establishments that used internet for different purposes (including buy-ing, selling, communication etc.)	This is the 'percentage of individuals who use internet either by mobile phones or any other device	Percentage	Regional Residence (Urban/Rural) Sex Age	The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households are collected and analyzed at OCGS	HBS TDHS	Number of people with internet access to be divided by the total population multiplied by 100	TDHS reports Website www.ocgs.go.tz	Every 5 years	

3.7. Others Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
7.1 Proportion that has convenient access to public by transport sex, age and persons with disabilities	This indicator provides information about the amount of open public areas in a city. Cities that improve and sustain the use of public space, including streets, enhance community cohesion, civic identity, and quality of life	Percentage	District. Sex, Age, persons with disabilities		HBS				Metadata is not yet available
7.2 Average of the built up cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and person with disabilities	Public space is publicly owned land and available for public use. Public spaces encompass a range of environments including streets, sidewalks square, gardens, parks, conservation areas. Each public space has its own spatial, historic, environmental, social and economic features. They can be publically or privately managed.	Percentage	District. Sex, Age, Persons with disabilities			The indicator is calculated by addition of <i>total surface of open public space</i> and <i>total surface of land allocated to streets</i> , over <i>total surface of built-up area of the urban agglomeration</i>			

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
7.3 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group									Metadata is not yet available

Technical Committee Members

S/N	NAMES	POSITION	INSTITUTIONS
1.	Mayasa Mahfoudh Mwinyi	Chief Government Statistician	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
2.	Mashavu Khamis Omar	Commissioner for Monitoring and Evaluation	Zanzibar Planning Commission
3.	Mitra Sanadanda	Program Specialist- Gender Statistics	Un Women -Tanzania
4.	Khadija Khamis Hamad	Director of Social and Demographic Statistics	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
5.	Mwanajuma Ali Suleiman	Head of Gender and Crime Unit	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
6.	Ramla Hassan Pandu	Statistician	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
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9.	Mustafa I. Abeid	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Ministry of Finance and Planning
10.	Jamila Abbas Seif	Senior Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	Zanzibar Planning Commission
11.	Mussa Mshirazi Mbarouk	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	Zanzibar Planning Commission
12.	Fatma Mcha Khamis	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	Zanzibar Planning Commission
13.	Addi Juma Faki	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	Zanzibar Planning Commission
14.	Jamila Vuai Ame	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	Zanzibar Planning Commission
15.	Idrisa Hamza Kuwa	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	Zanzibar Planning Commission
16.	Mhaza Gharib Juma	Director of Planning, Policy and Research	Ministry of Labour, Elders, Empowerment, Women and Children
17.	Halima A. Omar	Gender Officer	Ministry of Labour, Elders , Empowerment, Women and Children
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19.	Moza Ramadhan Omar	Statistician	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
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21.	Khamis Silima Kombo	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
22.	Mboja Moh'd Uzia	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	Ministry of Land, Housing, Water and Energy
23.	Asha Iddi Aslan	Planning Officer	Ministry of Youth, Culture, Arts and Sports
24.	Nassir Tahir Ali	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	Department of Environment
25.	Ali Haji Ali	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	President's Office- Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments



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