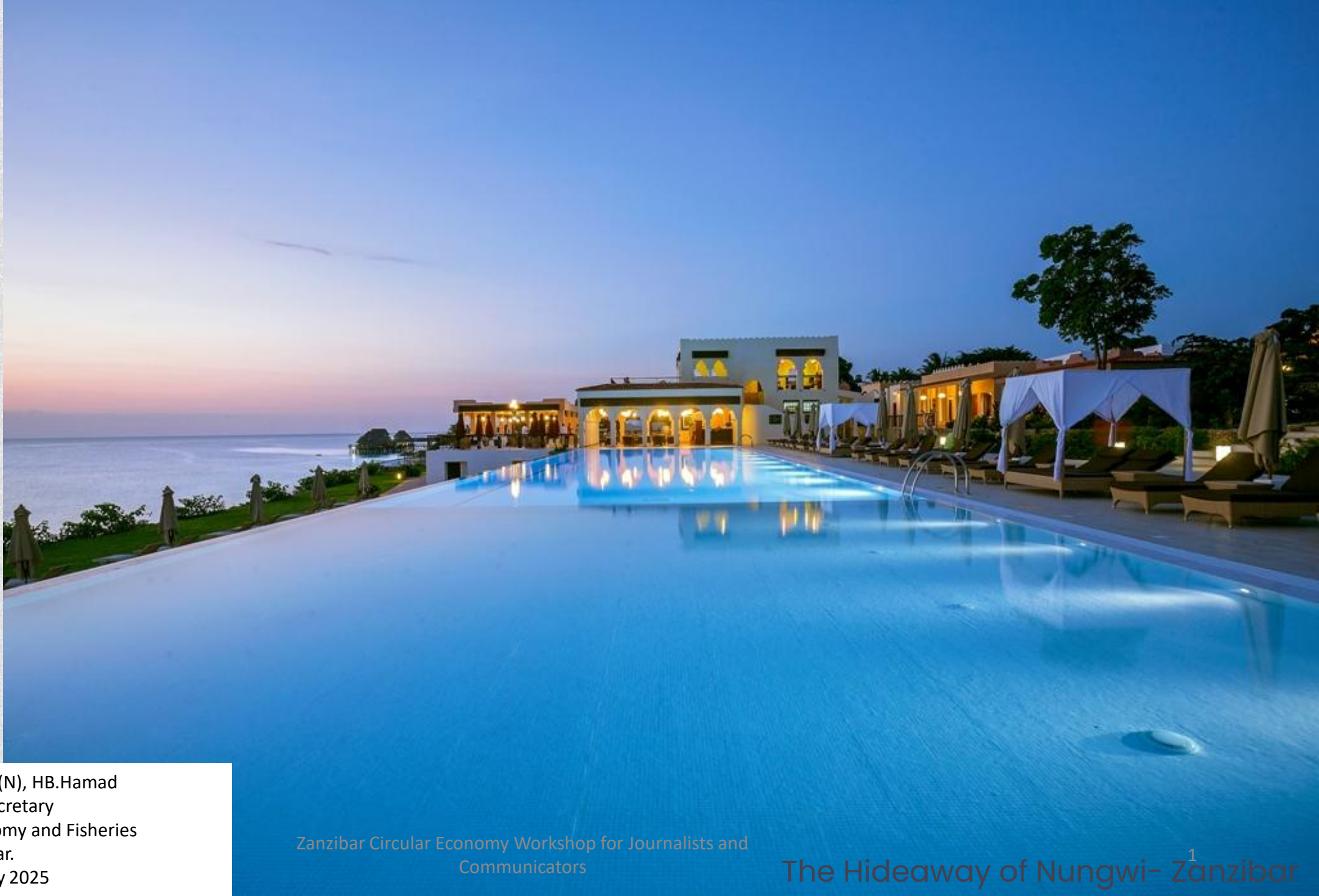


Zanzibar's Blue Economy Agenda



Presented: Captain (N), HB.Hamad
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries
Zanzibar.
10 February 2025

Zanzibar Circular Economy Workshop for Journalists and
Communicators

The Hideaway of Nungwi- Zanzibar¹

Zanzibar - Challenges and Issues in Development and Climate Change

An Analysis of Zanzibar's Development and Climate Challenges

By: Hamad Bakar Hamad

- Zanzibar is an archipelagic nation of two main Islands and 53 Islets
- Population is about 1.9 million of whom 51% are women.
- Tourism and Fisheries are the main socio-economic sectors:
 - Support livelihoods of about 2/3 of population
 - Fisheries' share to GDP is 4-8% and tourism is over 29%
 - 99% of Zanzibar International trade is seaborne



The House of Wonder Zanzibar

Did You Know that..

Contemporary issues

Gender equality

- 32% of familiy in Zanzibar are female headed:
 - working in agriculature and fisheries sectors
 - Support about 53% of poors families
- 75% of women in zanzibar donot have access to land compared to 23 % of men
- Women spend about 87% of their time annually for unpaid domestic and care works compared to 13% done by men
- Zanzibar's average unemployment rate is 14.3% (2014)
 - 15-24 age= 27%
 - 15-35 age= 20.3%
 - Women >25%
 - **Five year budget=US\$15M**



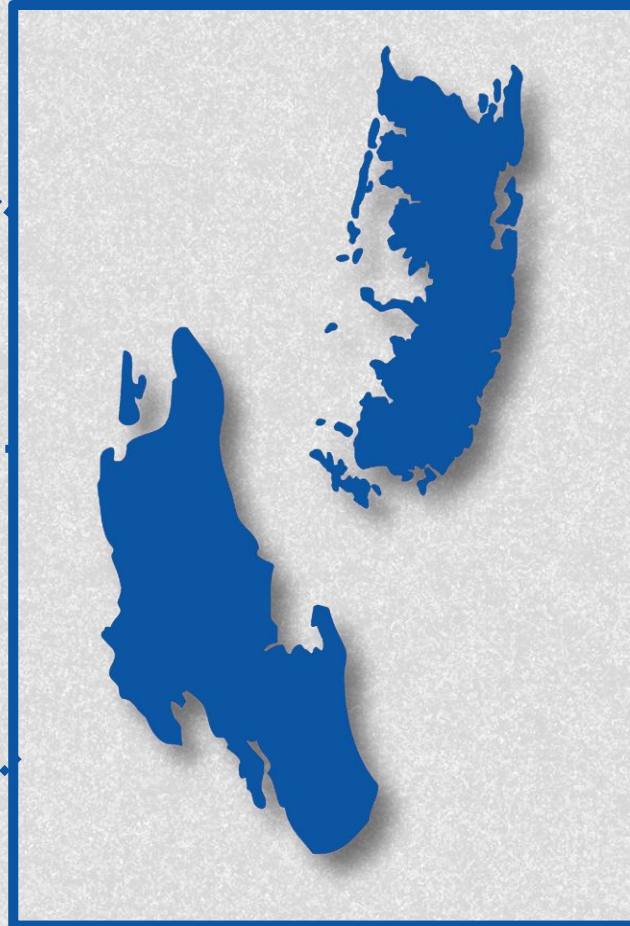
	Female/ girls	Male/boys
Working force (15-64 years) 57% of which	55	45
Primary school enrolment %	49	51
Higher learning enrolment %	60	40
Average employment	45	55

ABOUT ZANZIBAR

Size: 2654 sq. km

EEZ: 240,000 square km

Pop: 1.9 million at a growth rate of 3.7%



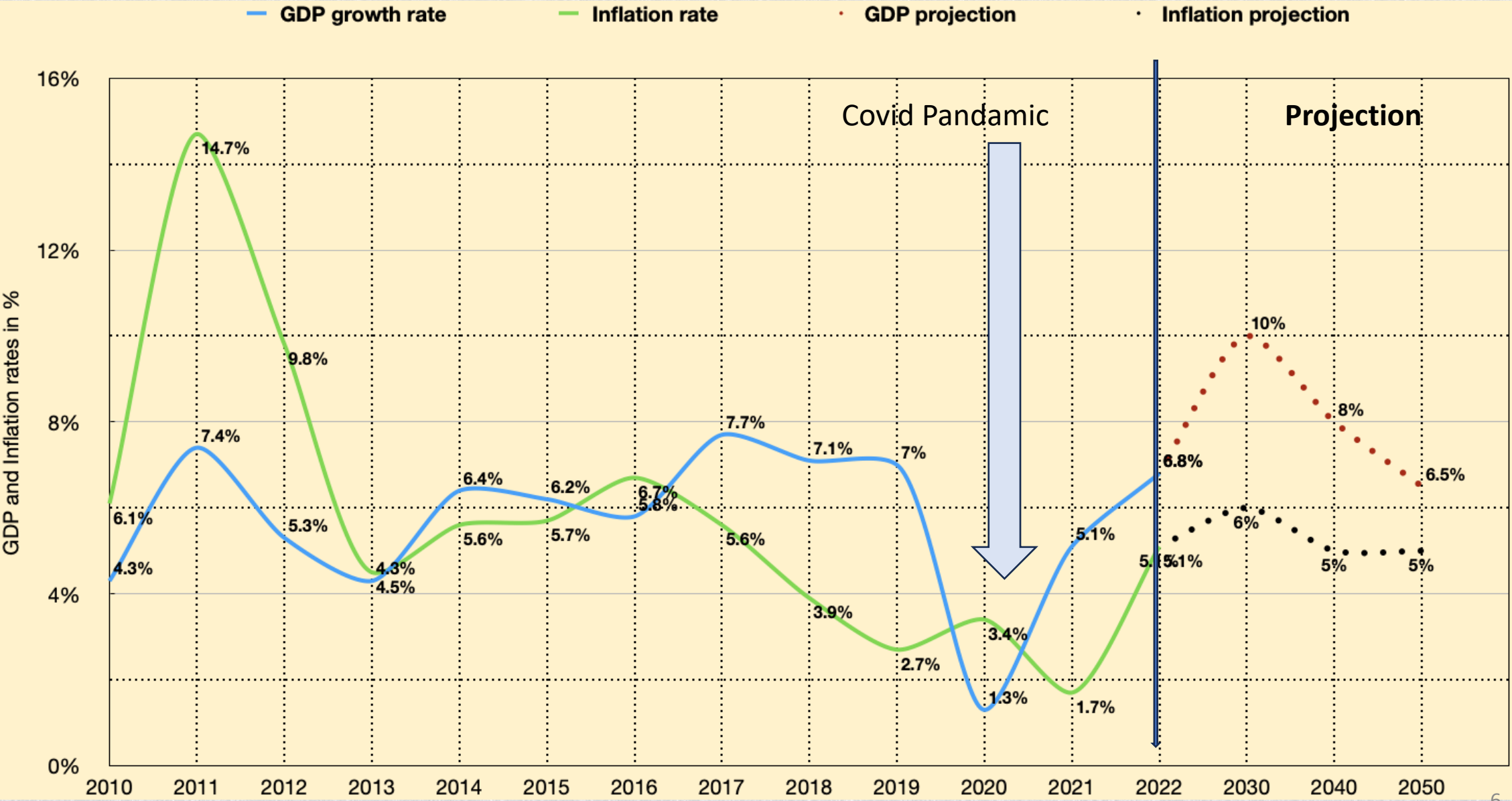
GDP growth: 7.4% (2023)

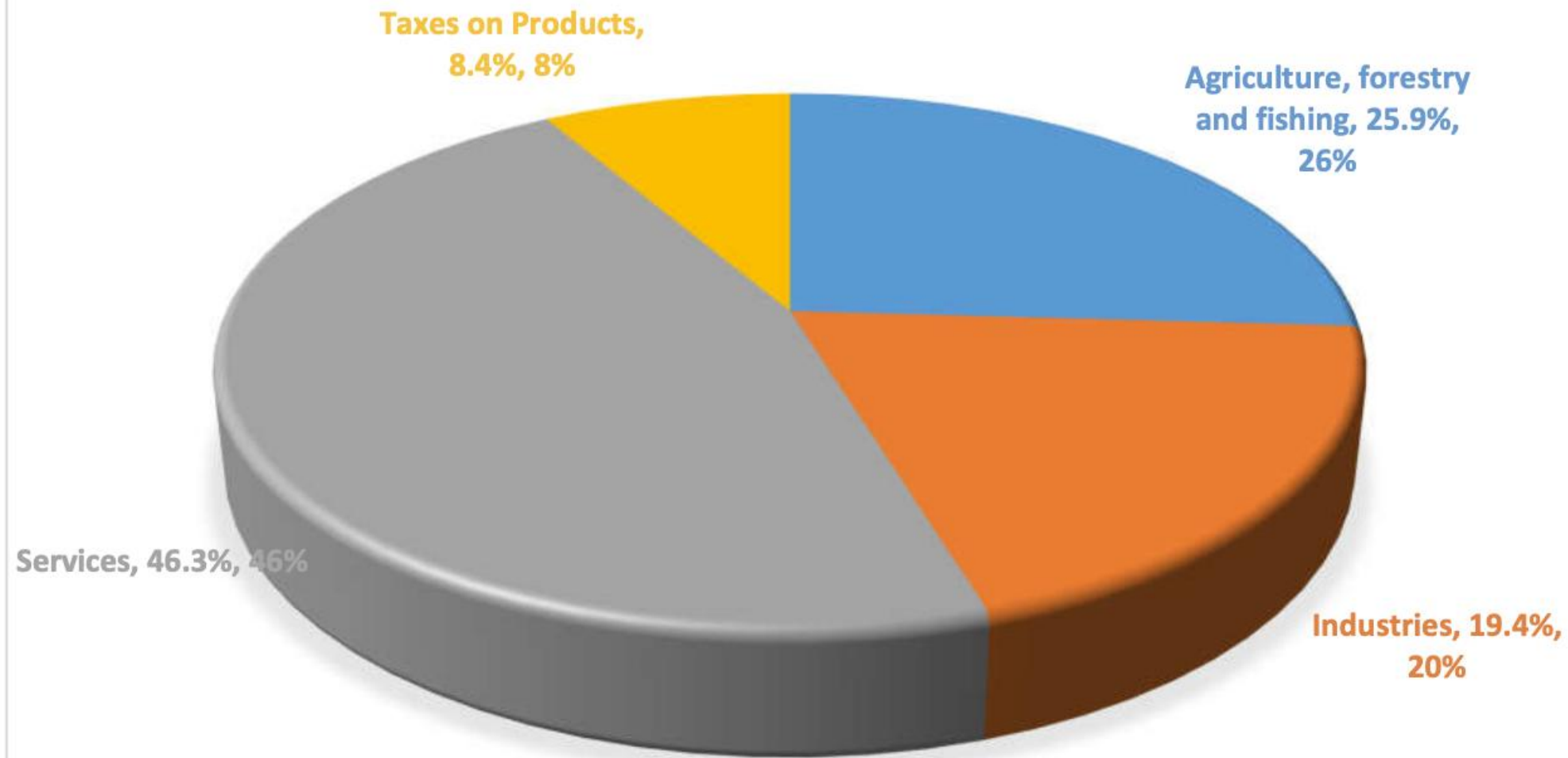
GDP per capita: 1,241 USD (2023)

Inflation rate: 6.9% (2023)

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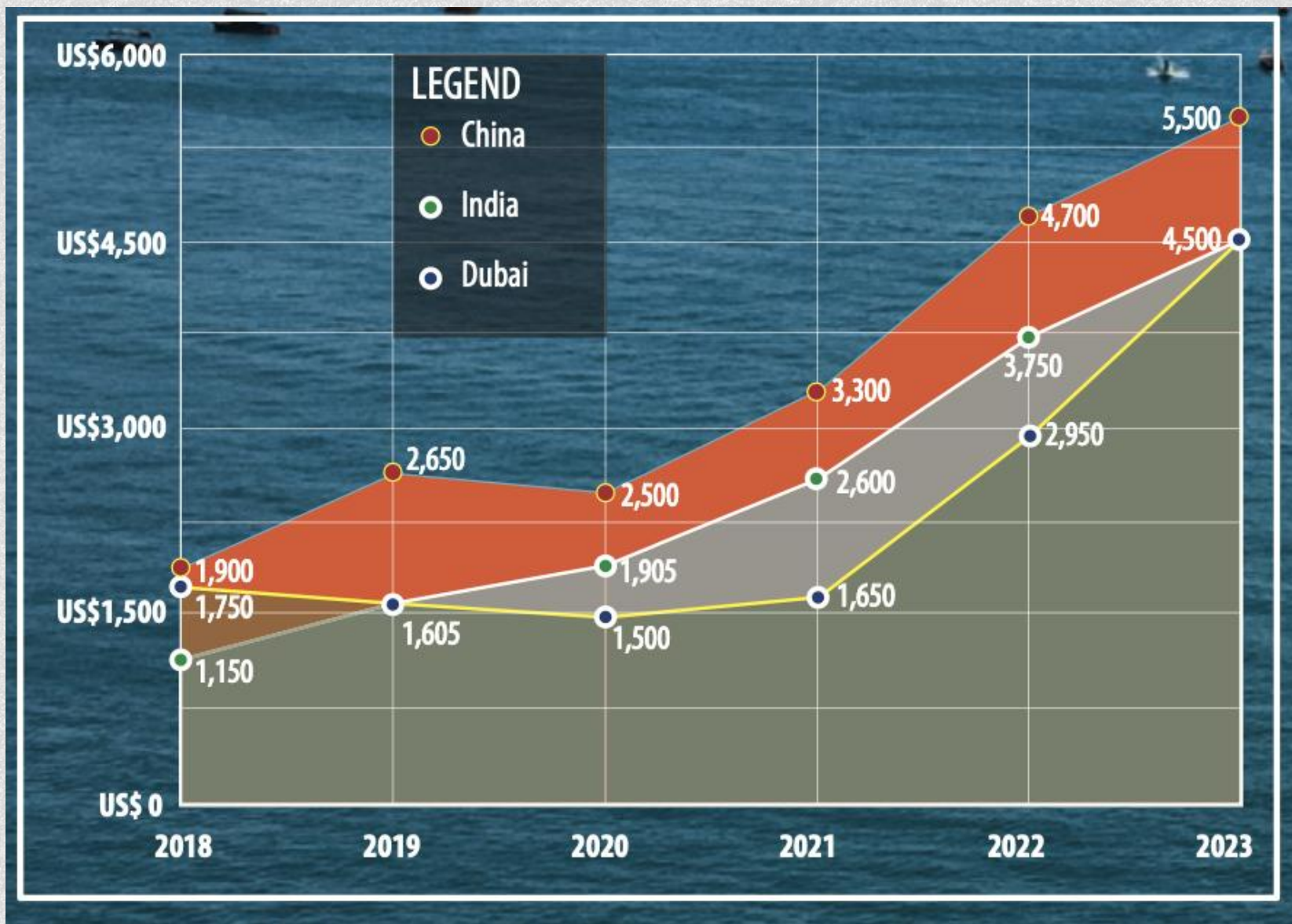
A BIRD EYE VIEW OF ZANZIBAR'S ECONOMIC AND INFLATION TRENDS



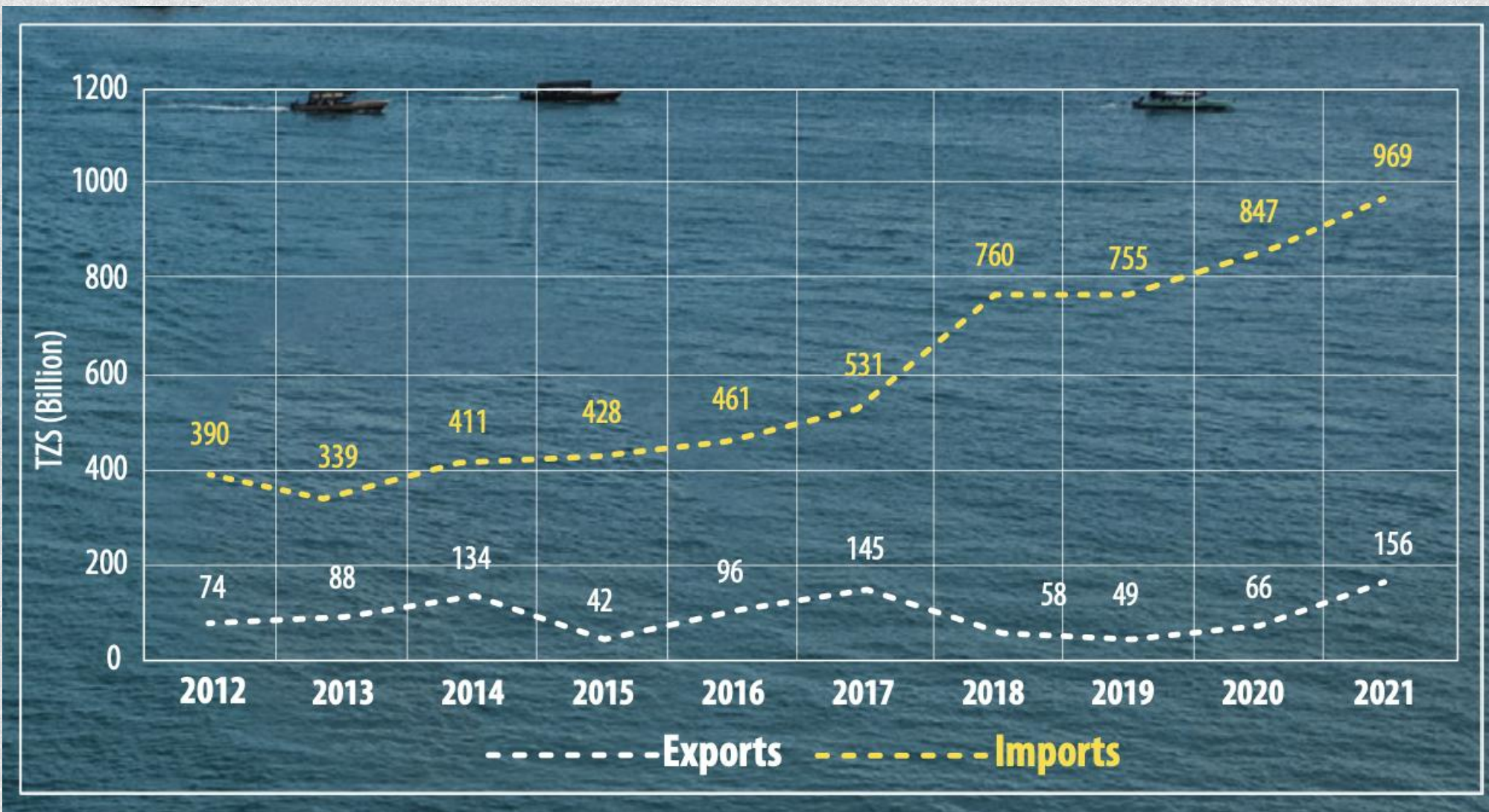


Limited Industrial
Economy:
volitily economy

GDP % share by sector 2022



Remote Island:
Container Freight rates



Trend of Import and Export Trade- overwhelmingly imporation of food staff and energy

Blue Economy Agenda of Zanzibar

Vision

“Zanzibar is the leading hub for Blue Economy in the Western Indian Ocean Region”

Blue Economy Priorities

- Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Tourism
- Maritime Trade and Infrastructure
- Energy (renewable and oil & gas)
- Blue economy governance





How MoBEF works



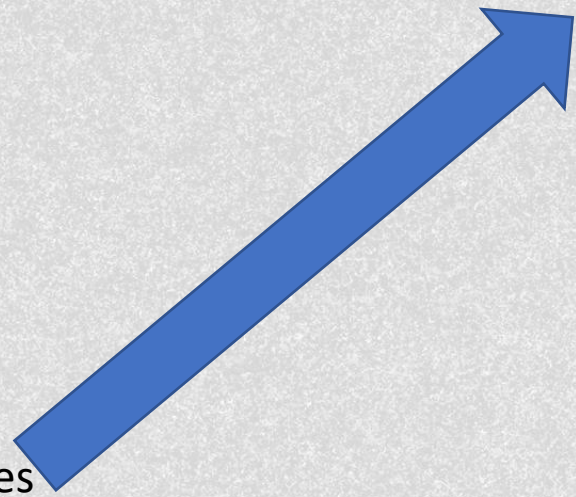
Fisheries and Aquaculture



Oil & Gas development



Coordination of all BE activities



- Zanzibar Development Vision 2050
- Full Fledged Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries
- Blue Economy policy 2022
- Blue Economy Strategy 2022-2026
- Intervention plan for Fisheries Sector 2021



Women empowerment

Picture credit: Anna Boyiazis

How far are we?

Zanzibar Circular Economy Workshop for Journalists and Communicators

Zanzibar as an island nation

- Is highly dependent on marine resources, fisheries tourism, and agriculture.
- It faces significant development and climate-related challenges that threaten economic growth, environmental sustainability, and livelihoods.
- Population: Growing rapidly, increasing pressure on resources-786 people per square kilometer
- Vulnerability: High exposure to climate change and external economic shocks

Climate Change Issues Affecting Zanzibar

- Rising sea levels causing coastal erosion and loss of land
- Increased frequency of cyclones and extreme weather events
- Coral reef degradation affecting fisheries and tourism
- Saltwater intrusion impacting agriculture and drinking water sources
- Changing rainfall patterns leading to unpredictable crop yields
- Loss of coastal settlements and displacement of communities
- Declining fish stocks affecting livelihoods and food security

Climate Change and Rising Sea Levels

- Rising sea levels
 - leads to erosion, loss of land, and the displacement of communities. (affects the livelihoods of thousands who rely on coastal resources such as fishing, mangrove forests, tourism, and aquaculture).
- Rising sea surface temperatures
 - Projections of significant increases in average temperature for Zanzibar, with increases in maximum monthly temperature of 1.5 to 2°C by the 2050s (2045-2065)
 - affects coral reefs ecosystems and intertidal aquaculture (seaweed farming)
- Extreme unpredictable weather events
 - changing weather patterns, unpredictable rains and cyclones (Hidaya –destroyed over 500 fishing boats and seaweed farms)



Marine Pollution and Ocean Degradation

- Plastic and chemical pollution

Zanzibar, like many coastal regions, faces the challenge of marine pollution

- threatens marine biodiversity
- damages the economy (loss of fisheries, reduction in tourism)
- degradation of ecosystems that provide critical services such as coastal protection and carbon sequestration.



Overexploitation of Marine Resources

- Overfishing & Illegal unsustainable fishing
 - depletion of marine stocks.
 - direct economic consequences (fishery-based livelihoods)
 - Destruction of habitats



Potential Solutions and Opportunities for Zanzibar

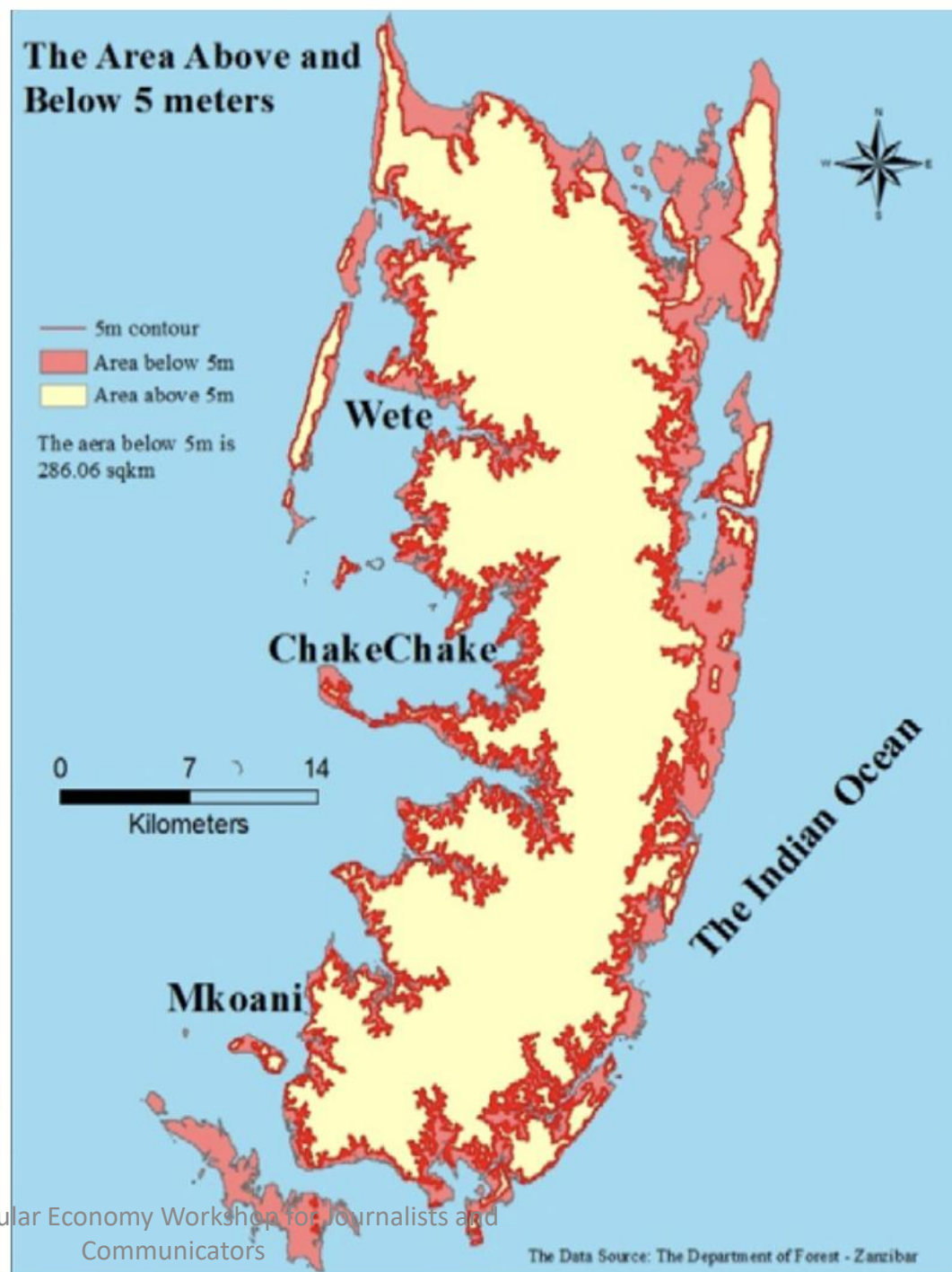
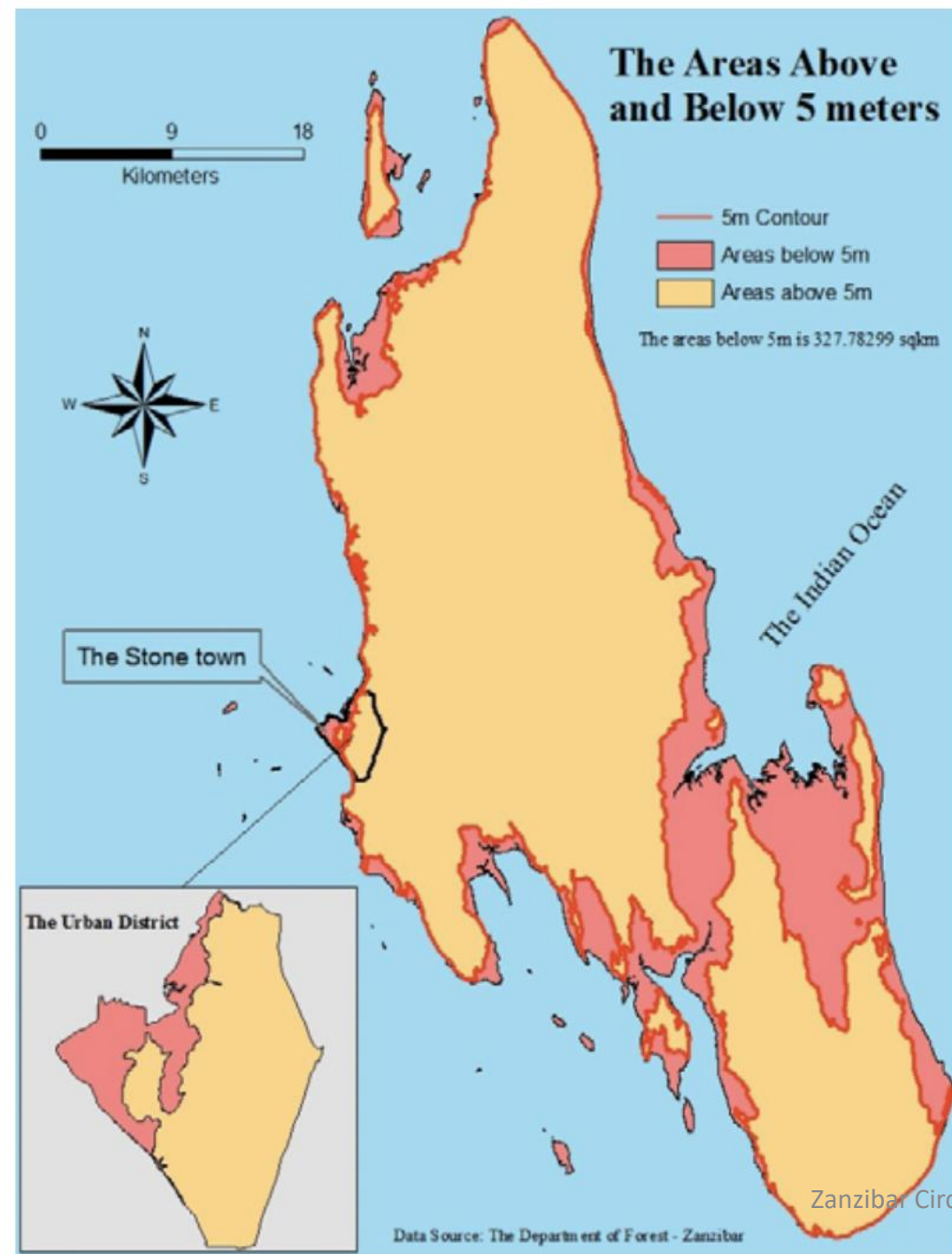
- Expansion of the blue economy (fisheries, seaweed farming, marine biotechnology)
- Promotion of renewable energy (solar, wind) to reduce dependence on fossil fuels
- Strengthening climate resilience through coastal protection projects
- Enhancing sustainable tourism and eco-friendly initiatives
- Capacity building and skills development for youth employment



A large proportion of Zanzibar's **GDP, employment and livelihoods** are associated with climate sensitive activities (in coastal, agriculture and tourism sectors).



More coastline is washed away by sea due Sea water rise



Submerged

- 19.7% of Unguja island and
- 28.9% of Pemba island

Population displacement

- Unguja 29%
- Pemba 54%

Economic loss

- Touristic assets
- Hotels and recreation centers
- Fishing grounds



Strong leadership and huge political will

Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi

The president of Zanzibar and the
chairman of the Revolutionary Council

Thank you