

Industrial Statistical Abstract

2025



*Office of the Chief Government
Statistician*

INVESTMENTS, INDUSTRIAL AND ENERGY STATISTICS

JUNE, 2026

Introduction

The Industrial sector plays a significant role in the economic development of a country through production, employment creation, income generation, technological advancement, and expansion of trade activities. The sector comprises activities related to mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management, and construction as recommended by International Recommendations on Industrial Statistics 2008 (IRIS 2008).

In Zanzibar, the Industrial sector continues to expand due to increased investment, improvement of infrastructure, and implementation of policies aimed at promoting industrialization and private sector development. Manufacturing industries, particularly small and medium-scale enterprises, remain important sources of employment and value addition to locally available raw materials. Furthermore, the sector contributes to export earnings and import substitution through production of goods for domestic and external markets.

Therefore, Industrial Statistics offers data on economic activity, focusing on mining and quarrying, manufacturing, utilities, and construction as categorized in ISIC Rev.4. This data encompasses indicators detailing the status and expansion of industrial production, along with descriptions of physical production outputs.

Industrial Statistics primarily concentrates on collection and distribution of data regarding the production of key industrial commodities within the economy. This information aids policymakers, businesses, academics, and others in assessing the overall levels of production for various commodities in the country, as well as discerning long and short-term trends.

Importance of Industrial Statistics

Industrial statistics are important for measuring the performance, structure, and contribution of the industrial sector to the economy. They provide reliable information on production, employment, investment, sales, value added, and capacity utilization within industrial establishments. Such information is essential for monitoring economic growth and evaluating the progress of industrial development policies and programs.

According to Zanzibar economic Survey 2025, Industrial sector contributes about 20.8 percent of value added in Zanzibar GDP. Manufacturing is generally one of the most dynamic sectors in the global economy, both in terms of economic weight and its links with all other sectors. The positive relationship between industrialization and overall economic development originates in the sector's role as an important driver of technological advancement, which in turn promotes aggregate productivity growth, know-how and innovation benefiting the entire economy.

Furthermore, economies of scale are more easily achieved in industry than in other sectors. Through its substantial cross-sectorial linkages, progress in the industrial sector frequently entails growth in the rest of the economy. Structural change towards higher value-added manufacturing activities has therefore traditionally been considered the main path economies can take to achieve higher income levels and provide sustainable livelihoods for their population.

This report discusses different Industrial Statistics collected by the Office of Chief Government Statistician from different sources. The report is divided into three chapters whereas chapter one discusses on manufacturing statistics, chapter two discusses on construction and investment statistics and the last chapter is on energy statistics.

CHAPTER ONE

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS

1.1 Introduction

This section provides details on manufacturing statistics in Zanzibar. Manufacturing involves transforming raw materials into finished or intermediate products. In Zanzibar, manufacturing activities primarily focus on small and medium industries, which mainly engage in processing domestic goods such as food, beverages, agricultural products, and materials from mining and quarrying. Data on manufacturing statistics are collected quarterly to measure changes in production prices (Producer Price Index, PPI) and production levels (Quarterly Survey of Industrial Production). During these surveys, only a few industries and commodities are selected for inclusion.

The information in this part includes only the commodities selected to represent industrial production in Zanzibar, specifically those with the highest output during the last census (Census of Industrial Production, CIP 2012).

Production in Selected Commodities

In 2025, The total values of production of selected commodities increased by 6.7 from 153,152 million TZS recorded in 2024. The increase was attributed by the increase in production of garments (Dash Dash) by 84.4 percent, rising from 975 pieces in 2024 to 6,262 pieces in 2025. Bread production increased from 261,426 thousand breads in 2024 to 273,894 thousand in 2025, marking a 4.5 percent rise. However, the production of wheat flour dropped by 21.5 percent from 57,139 tones recorded in 2024. The value of production in public industries decreased by 10.1 percent, from 198,125 million TZS in 2024 to 179,856 million TZS in 2025. This decrease was primarily attributed to reduced production of sugar, wheat flour, and bread (Table 1.1).

The production of sugar decreased to 5,106 tons in 2025 from 8,534 tons produced in 2024. The production of beverages was 23,937,000 liters in 2025, a slight increase from 23,935,000 liters produced in 2024. The value of production for public industries was TZS 171,763 million in 2025, a decrease from TZS 198,125 million in 2024 (Table 1.3).

The overall Producer Price Index (PPI) for Mining & quarrying and Manufacturing which excludes the Value Added Tax (VAT) and transport costs of finished products, remain constant from 2024 and 2025. This indicates that, on average, producer prices showed no variation between the third and fourth quarter of 2025 (Table 1.4).

Table 1.1: Production for Selected Products from Private Industries, 2021-2025

Production	Units	Value (TZS Millions)				
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Beverages*	Liters (000)	23,937	23,935	23,014	22,616	22,269
	Value	6,009	5,782	8,470	8,324	8,130
Bread	Number (000)	273,894	261,426	247,750	240,814	239,242
	Value	68,473	55,485	42,188	38,530	35,886
Sugar	Tons	5,106	8,534	27,000	4,760	7,262
	Value	10,991	23,965	67,063	11,823	12,684
Wheat Flour	Tons	47,028	57,139	50,565	45,704	36,843
	Value	69,759	59,058	62,204	66,322	37,980
Wheat Grain	Tons	18,045	17,686	15,817	10,920	10,045
	Value	7,579	7,428	6,642	5,500	3,035
Noodles (Tambi)	Kgs	212,871	287,980	288,847	282,353	380,182
	Value	532	719	721	705	760
Garments Dash Dash	Pcs	6,262	975	5,122	5,913	4,125
	Value	188	30	169	167.91	126
Textile (Matenge)	Meter	-	-	14,780,009	19,645,325	0
	Value	-	-	14,215	19,704	0
Jewellery (gold/Silver)	Gm	9,248	21,259	26,966	20,037	20,369
	Value	80	119	105	91	90
Essential Oil Product	Kg	13,809	16,649	9,669	1,540	289.9
	Value	573	566	401	100	10

Note: * Including mineral water and juice

- No data available

Table 1.2: Value of Goods/Service Produced/Provided by Public Industries, 2021-2025**(TZS Millions)**

Commodity	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	179,856	198,125	141,389	143,500	126,286
Printing	2,707	2,608	1,686	1,665	1,287
Electricity Distribution (KWh)	177,149	195,517	139,703	141,835	124,999

Note: - Industry have been privatized

Table 1.3: Value of Goods Produced by Public and Private Industries 2021-2025**(TZS Millions)**

Industry	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	344,040	351,277	329,352	275,063	224,987
Public	179,856	198,125	141,389	143,500	126,286
Private	164,184	153,152	187,963	131,563	98,701

Note: *decrease on sugar production

Table 1.4: Producer Price Index; 2021- 2025**Base (Quarter 2012)**

Description	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total PPI	161.8	161.8	161.7	157.3	142.9
Mining and Quarrying	159.9	150.2	147.9	149.4	147.8
Other Mining and quarrying	159.9	150.2	147.9	149.4	147.8
Manufacturing	161.9	162.2	162.2	157.6	142.7
Manufacture of food products	173.1	174.8	178.6	170.4	137.8
Manufacture of beverages	117.6	117.6	96.7	96.7	97.2
Manufacture of wearing apparel	123.5	111.4	113.8	113.9	111.6
Manufacture of leather and related products	288.9	288.9	288.9	269.6	250.4
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	109.4	109.4	109.4	109.4	109.4
Manufacture of chemical and chemical products	160.1	154.2	154.2	152.5	153.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	113.9	113.9	113.9	115.1	114.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	164	165.3	165.7	165.6	176.5
Manufacture of furniture	178.8	178.6	182.5	179.5	177.3

Table 1.5: Producer Price Index by Quarter; 2025

Description	Base (Quarter -2012)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total PPI	162.5	161.2	161.8	161.8
Mining and Quarrying	151.5	154.9	154.9	178.2
Other Mining and quarrying	151.5	154.9	154.9	178.2
Manufacturing	162.9	161.4	162.1	161.2
Manufacture of food products	174.5	172.6	172.9	172.6
Manufacture of beverages	117.6	117.6	117.6	117.6
Manufacture of wearing apparel	124.1	124.1	123.8	122.2
Manufacture of leather and related products	288.9	288.9	288.9	288.9
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	109.4	109.4	109.4	109.4
Manufacture of chemical and chemical products	154.8	154.8	154.8	176.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	113.9	113.9	113.9	113.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	167.5	164.6	167.8	156.0
Manufacture of furniture	178.6	178.6	178.4	179.6

Zanzibar Industrial Position According to Tanzania CIP, 2023

According to CIP, 2023 the total number of industrial establishments were 3,600, the distribution of these establishments shows that manufacturing activities are highly concentrated in a few key subsectors. The manufacture of wearing apparel dominates with 833 establishments, accounting for 23.1 percent of the total establishments. This is followed by the manufacture of furniture with 752 establishments equivalent to 20.9 percent and the manufacture of fabricated metal products with 668 establishments making 18.6 percent. Other notable contributors include the manufacture of wood and wood products (11.8%) and the manufacture of food products (11.1 %). Together, these five subsectors make up the majority of all establishments, indicating that the industrial structure is largely driven by small- to medium-scale, labor-intensive activities (Table 1.6).

Table 1.7 shows that manufacturing is the dominant sub-sector across all establishment size categories. It accounts for 99.3 percent of establishments engaging 1–4 persons, 94.4 percent of those engaging 5–9 persons, and 89.4 percent of establishments with 10 or more persons. Overall, manufacturing contributes 94.3 percent of all establishments, indicating that it is the backbone of economic activity regardless of enterprise size. This suggests that most industrial activities, particularly small and medium-sized ones, are concentrated in manufacturing related activities.

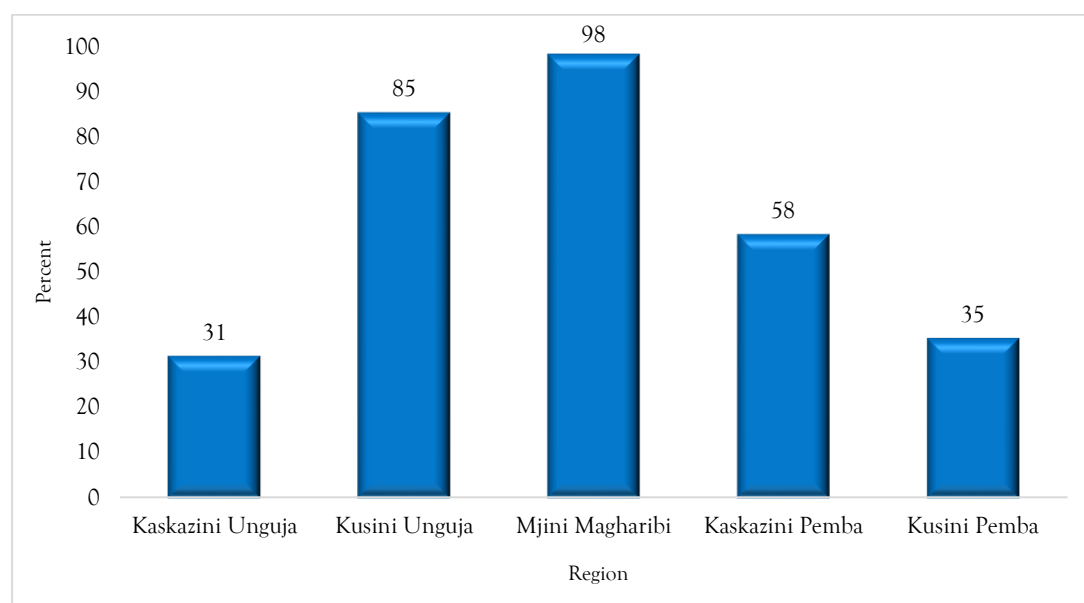
The total value added for industrial production in 2023 were TZS 312,874.6 million, Establishments with 1-4 employment size has the high share of value added (TZS 121,680.4 million), followed by establishments with employment size 10+ (TZS 116,060.0 million), establishments with 5-9 employment size recorded the least with TZS 75,134.3 million. According to CIP 2023, the total gross output for industrial production were TZS 437,758.8 of which TZS 109,775.0 million were Intermediate consumption and 327,983.8 were value added of which total compensation of employee amounted TZS 33,368.7 million.

Table 2.1: Number of Establishments by Industrial Activity, CIP 2023

Industrial Activity	Number of Establishments	Percent
Total	3,600	100
Other mining and quarrying	93	2.6
Manufacture of food products	401	11.1
Manufacture of beverages	6	0.2
Manufacture of textiles	44	1.2
Manufacture of wearing apparel	833	23.1
Manufacture of leather and related products	22	0.6
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting mat	426	11.8
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2	0.1
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	3	0.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	11	0.3
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	2	0.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	1	0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	309	8.6
Manufacture of basic metals	1	0
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	668	18.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1	0
Manufacture of other transport equipment	8	0.2
Manufacture of furniture	752	20.9
Other manufacturing	13	0.4
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2	0.1
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	2	0.1

Source: Tanzania CIP, 2023

Figure 2.4: Number of Establishments Engaging Ten or More Persons by Region, CIP 2023



Source: Tanzania CIP, 2023

Table 3.1: Number of Persons Engaged by Industrial Activities and Employment Size Zanzibar, CIP 2023

Sub-Sector	Establishments Engaging 1-4 Persons		Establishments Engaging 5-9 Persons		Establishments Engaging 10+ Persons		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,658	100.0	5,322	100.0	5,956	100.0	16,936	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	38	0.7	300	5.6	598	10	936	5.5
Manufacturing	5,619	99.3	5,022	94.4	5,324	89.4	15,965	94.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	0	0	0	34	0.6	35	0.2

Source: Tanzania CIP, 2023

**Table 1: Manufacturing Value Added by Employment Size and Industrial Activities,
Zanzibar, CIP 2023**
(Million TZS)

ISIC Rev 4	Industrial Activities	Employment Size			
		1-4	5-9	10+	Total
	Total	121,680.4	75,134.3	116,060.0	312,874.6
10	Manufacture of food products	9,028.9	9,604.6	32,739.0	51,372.5
11	Manufacture of beverages	-	-	15,485.4	15,485.4
13	Manufacture of textiles	1,198.9	57.8	9,635.2	10,891.9
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	16,405.0	2,498.6	877.5	19,781.0
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	409.5	20.8	-	430.3
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	9,802.8	10,972.5	2,867.9	23,643.3
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	-	-	1,035.0	1,035.0
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	3.4	-	691.6	695.0
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	-	86.9	274.9	361.8
21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	-	448.1	-	448.1
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	-	-	452.2	452.2
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	1,010.9	28,200.1	45,957.9	75,168.9
24	Manufacture of basic metals	22,036.5	-	-	22,036.5
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	15,776.8	16,440.9	1,102.6	33,320.2
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2.1	-	-	2.1
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	71.7	-	48.9	120.6
31	Manufacture of furniture	45,360.2	6,781.0	4,891.8	57,033.0
32	Other manufacturing	564.9	23.0	-	588.0
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	9.0	-	-	9.0

Source: Tanzania CIP, 2023

Table 2: Production account by Industrial Activity, Zanzibar, CIP 2023

(Million TZS)

ISIC Rev 4	Industrial Activities	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added	Compensation of employees
	Total	437,758.8	109,775.0	327,983.8	33,368.7
8	Other mining and quarrying	18,703.50	3,727.30	14,976.30	1,370.70
B:	Mining and quarrying	18,703.50	3,727.30	14,976.30	1,370.70
10	Manufacture of food products	71,750.90	20,378.40	51,372.50	4,591.90
11	Manufacture of beverages	26,378.30	10,892.90	15,485.40	1,122.90
13	Manufacture of textiles	19,853.90	8,962.00	10,891.90	2,399.40
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	23,035.50	3,254.50	19,781.00	1,961.40
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	498.9	68.7	430.3	49.3
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	30,339.30	6,696.10	23,643.30	2,499.70
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,728.10	693.1	1,035.00	294.4
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	3,956.90	3,262.00	695	2,201.90
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	623	261.1	361.8	280.3
21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	556.9	108.8	448.1	41.4
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	500	47.8	452.2	30.6
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	105,313.60	30,144.60	75,168.90	7,953.00
24	Manufacture of basic metals	22,061.30	24.9	22,036.50	8.6
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	42,279.30	8,959.10	33,320.20	3,800.20
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2.4	0.4	2.1	-
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	146.1	25.6	120.6	38.3
31	Manufacture of furniture	68,945.2	11,912.2	57,033.0	4,673.4
32	Other manufacturing	888	300.1	588	20.3
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	10.1	1.1	9	0.3
C:	Manufacturing	418,867.8	105,993.2	312,874.6	31,967.3
38	Waste collection treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	187.5	54.6	132.9	30.6
E:	Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	187.5	54.6	132.9	30.6

Source: Tanzania CIP, 2023

CHAPTER TWO

INVESTMENTS STATISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Investment Statistics provide important information on the level, structure, and trends of capital formation within an economy. These statistics measure expenditures made on fixed assets such as buildings, machinery, equipment, infrastructure, and other productive assets that contribute to economic growth and development. Investment data are essential for assessing the performance of various economic sectors and understanding the capacity of an economy to expand production, create employment opportunities, and improve productivity.

Investment Statistics are generally compiled from Private capital flow surveys (PCF) and administrative records (ZIPA) covering sectors such as manufacturing, construction, mining, transport services etc. The statistics may include information on acquisition and disposal of fixed assets, type of investment, source of financing, and investment by institutional sector or region.

2.2 Domestic Investments

In 2025, the investment sector continued its upward trajectory with a total of 136 new projects registered. This represents a growth of 3.8 percent compared to the 131 projects recorded in 2024. Despite the increase in the number of projects, the total investment value for 2025 reached TZS 1,894,098 million from TZS 1,877,760 recorded in 2024 maintaining a strong capital inflow into the economy. The distribution of these investments showed a significant sectorial shift. While the Accommodation and Food Service sector historically dominated with 55 new projects in 2025 saw a pivot towards information and Communications, which accounted for a substantial portion of the new high value registrations of 47 projects registered (Table 2.1).

In terms of employment, a total of 6,494 employees were approved for all registered projects in 2025 compared 4,109 employees approved in 2024. The Accommodation and Food Service Activities sector remained the leading employer, accounting for 59.9 percent (3,888 employees) of the total approved employees. This was followed by the Financial and Insurance Activities sector with 23.5 percent equivalent to 1,527 employees. Conversely, the Wholesale and Retail.

Trade sector recorded the lowest where by only 8 employees were approved (less than one percent) (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Number of New Registered Investments, Approved Employments and Value of Capital by Industry, 2021-2025.

Capital by Industry, 2021-2025		Approved (in TZS Million)			
Industry	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	136	131	114	93	97
	6,494	4,109	6,146	3,970	7,791
	1,894,078	1,877,760	4,646,050	4,550,069	2,613,646
Agriculture, forestry and Fishing	4	7	3	7	8
	55	454	65	446	496
	4,208	44,945	139,512	44,021	42,575
Mining and Quarrying	1	0	0	0	0
	50	0	0	0	0
	2,882	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	16	8	7	8	19
	589	176	100	206	2,779
	305,843	194,144	1,030,080	34,907	115,474
Electricity and gas	0	1	5	3	1
	0	0	120	100	0
	0	747	1,495,920	1,827,227	237,121
Waste management and remediation activities	1	0	0	0	1
	140	0	0	0	30
	1,275	0	0	0	165,985
Construction	1	0	1	7	2
	25	0	70	383	520
	1,275	0	24,480	91,644	88,920
Wholesale and retail trade, vehicles and motorcycles	1	5	4	3	2
	8	201	39	127	40
	255	103,887	13,968	8,774	3,912
Transportation and storage	3	3	1	1	2
	60	318	15	400	266
	37,485	44,322	9,600	17,087	27,269
Accommodation and food services activities	55	56	44	27	40
	3,888	1,834	4,442	1,240	2,043
	726,674	553,165	1,248,666	525,482	1,704,153
Information and communications	1	0	0	1	2
	10	0	0	0	19
	1,275	0	0	46,180	1,423
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	1	3	0
	0	0	20	30	0
	0	0	4,800	1,738,677	0
Real estate activities	47	37	33	25	7
	1,527	933	1,019	903	234
	803,216	902,686	286,909	193,363	77,064
Administrative and support service activities	0	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	20
	0	0	0	0	4,742
Education	1	1	0	1	3
	15	10	0	20	215
	2,550	249	0	693	12,662
Human health and social work activities	1	5	2	2	3
	15	130	25	20	900
	1,785	11,579	6,840	12,700	121,083
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	6	11	3	5
	97	38	204	95	190
	4,080	7,844	380,475	5,195	9,722
Other services activities	1	2	2	2	1
	15	15	27	0	39
	1,275	14,193	4,800	4,119	1,541

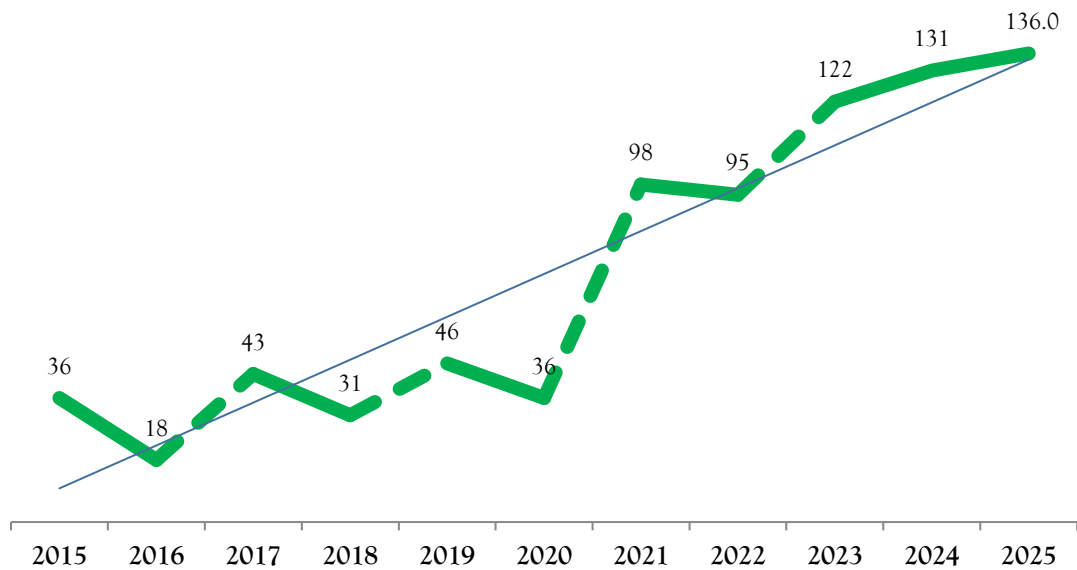
Table 2.2: Number of New Registered Investment by Type of Investors, 2021-2025

Type of Investors	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	136	131	114	93	97
Domestic	31	26	28	35	28
Foreign	105	105	86	58	69

Table 2.3: Number of New Registered Investment by Continent, 2021-2025

Continent	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	136	131	114	93	97
Africa	49	36	38	37	38
Asia	29	6	25	17	13
Australia	0	0	0	2	1
Europe	51	42	44	33	36
America	9	47	7	4	9

Figure 1. 1: Trend of Approved Projects from 2015 – 2025



Ownership	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	1,894,078	1,877,760	4,646,050	4,550,069	2,613,648
Domestic	447,219	520,201	226,075	216,512	200,584
Foreign	1,446,859	1,357,559	4,419,975	4,333,557	2,413,064

2.3 Foreign Investments

The Foreign Private Investment (FPI) flows in 2024, grew by 53 percent to USD 159.7 million from USD 104.4 million registered in the year 2023. Of the total FPI flows, FDI inflows accounts for 88.5 percent represent the largest share, which rose more than double compared to previous year. Where the stock of Foreign Private Investment (FPI) declined to USD 1,629.9 million in 2024, from USD 1,779.1 million recorded in 2023 (Table 2.5).

This comprises equity investments made by non-resident investors owning at least 10 percent of a company's total share capital, together with reinvested profits and borrowing from affiliated entities. In 2024, FDI inflows grew by more than doubled to USD 141.4 million from USD 68.5 million recorded in 2023. The increase was mainly driven by a significant increase in retained earnings, which grew to USD 94.5 million from USD 30.4 million, and a rebound in debt instruments to USD 28.0 million from a negative USD 6.0 million in 2023 (Figure 2.2).

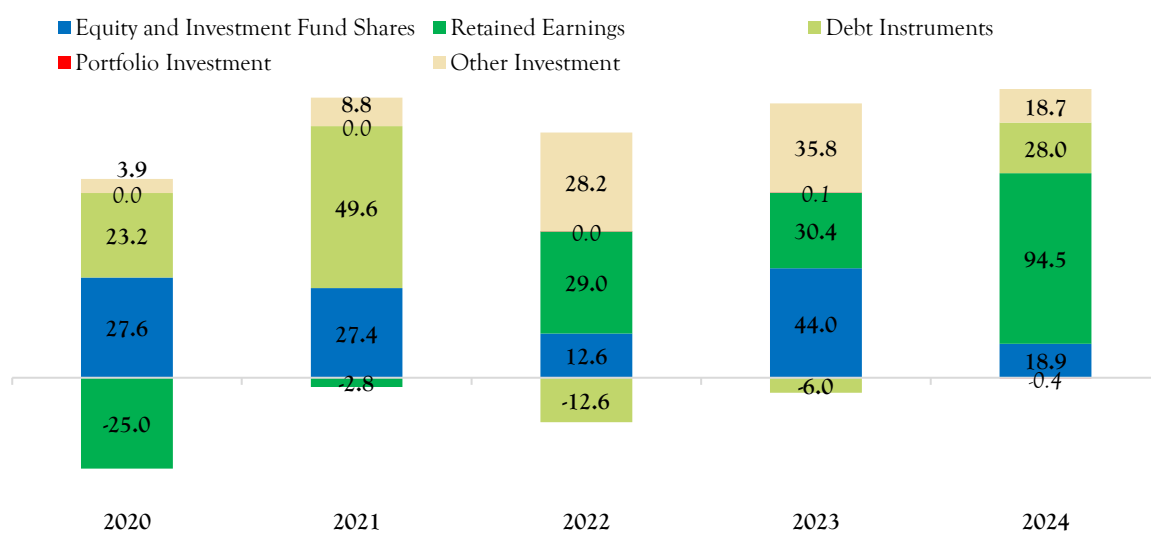
Additionally, equity and investment fund share inflows declined to USD 18.9 million from USD 44.0 million, partially offsetting overall gains (Figure 4.1). Despite higher inflows, FDI stock fell by 7.6 percent to USD 1,531.5 million, mainly due to valuation effects and global uncertainties, including geopolitical tensions and slower global growth.

Table 2.5: Foreign Private Investment (USD Million): 2020 – 2024

Components	Flows					Stock				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	25.8	74.1	29	68.5	141.4	1,042.9	841.1	1,694.3	1,656.6	1,531.5
Equity and Investment Fund Shares	27.6	27.4	12.6	44	18.9	612.1	493.9	860.6	865.8	942.5
Retained Earnings	-25	-2.8	29	30.4	94.5	-142.2	-134.7	156.2	170.7	-49.9
Debt Instruments	23.2	49.6	-12.6	-6	28	572.9	481.9	677.5	620.1	638.8
Portfolio Investment	0	0	0	0.1	-0.4	0	1	2	1.8	12.5
Other Investment	3.9	8.8	28.2	35.8	18.7	44.5	39.3	91	120.7	85.9
Long Term loans	1.8	2.6	27.4	22.7	15.4	29.1	35.1	66.8	83.4	54.8
Short Term loans	1	0	0	12.5	0	0	0	0.5	12.9	0
Trade Credits and Advances	1	0	0.4	0.5	2.4	0.4	1.9	12	11.6	12.7
Other non-equity	0.1	6.1	0.4	0.1	1	15	2.3	11.8	12.8	18.3
Foreign Private Investment	29.7	82.9	57.2	104.4	159.7	1,087.4	881.4	1,787.3	1,779.1	1,629.9

Source: PCF Survey 2024

Figure 2. 2: Flows of Foreign Direct Investment (USD Million)



Source: PCF Survey 2024

2.4 Construction Statistics

In 2025, the total number of new architects registered in 2025 was seven (7). This registration comprised six (6) local architects (Professional and Graduates) and one (1) foreign architect. While individual registrations saw a decline compared to the 20 registered in 2024, there was a significant surge in the registration of Consulting Architect Firms, which rose to 12 firms in 2025 from 7 firms in the previous year Table 2.8

The total number of new engineers registered was 69, consisting of 64 local individual engineers and five (5) foreign engineers. Although the number of individual engineers registered is lower than the 85 engineers registered in 2024, the number of registered Engineering Companies doubled from 8 in 2024 to 16 in 2025 (Table 2.9).

The construction sector recorded a total of 170 registered contractors, with highlighting that building contractors constitute the largest share of this group, totaling 101 registrations (90 local and 11 foreign). This is followed by civil contractors with 36 registrations (31 local and 5 foreign), specialist contractors with 20 registrations (19 local and 1 foreign), and electrical contractors with 12 registrations, all of whom are local. Mechanical contractors recorded the lowest representation with only 1 local registration. Furthermore, a detailed analysis of the registration hierarchy in Table F.3.3 reveals that the majority of local contractors are concentrated in the mid-to-lower tiers, specifically within Class VI, which hosts 40 contractors, and Class V, which accounts for 31 contractors (Table 2.10).

The year 2025 witnessed a substantial increase in Commercial Houses, with 2,007 units recorded compared to 78 units in 2024. Cumulative data from 2021 to 2025 shows a total of 2,108 commercial houses and 13 plots registered (Table 2.11).

Regional distribution for 2025 shows that Mjini Magharibi remains the primary hub for development, accounting for 2,086 commercial houses and 22 plots. In Pemba, the Kaskazini Pemba region recorded 22 commercial houses and 3 plots during the same period (Table 2.12).

In terms of project oversight and execution, the year 2025 recorded the highest number of building plans approved over the last five years, with six (6) approvals. Despite this increase in planning activity, only one (1) building plan was officially recorded as completed during the same period. Cumulatively, from 2021 to 2025, a total of 13 building plans were approved, while eight (8) projects reached completion, indicating a steady but regulated pace in the formal building approval process (Table 2.13)

Table 2.8: Number of New Architects and Architect Firms Registered, 2021-2025

Type of Architects	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Architects	7	20	11	10	7
Local (Professional and Graduates)	6	20	11	10	7
Foreigners	1	0	0	0	0
Firm					
Consulting Architects Firm	12	7	5	1	4

Table 2.9: Number of New Engineers and Engineering Companies Registered, 2021-2025

Type of Engineers	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total Engineers	69	85	74	44	74
Individual Local	64	81	65	42	67
Individual Foreigners	5	4	9	2	7
Engineers Companies					
Companies	16	8	8	2	4

Table 2.10: Number of Contractors Registered by Type and Class, 2025

Type/Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Total
Total Local	21	16	12	15	31	40	18	153
Total Foreign	15	1	0	0	1	0	0	17
Total	36	17	12	15	32	40	18	170
Building Local	9	7	2	9	19	32	12	90
Building Foreign	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	11
Building Total	18	8	2	9	20	32	12	101
Civil Local	7	1	0	5	6	6	6	31
Civil Foreign	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Civil Total	12	1	0	5	6	6	6	36
Electrical Local	1	2	1	1	5	2	0	12
Electrical Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Total	1	2	1	1	5	2	0	12
Mechanics Local	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mechanics Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mechanics Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Specialist Local	4	6	9	0	0	0	0	19
Specialist Foreign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Specialist Total	5	6	9	0	0	0	0	20

Table 2.11: Number of Public Houses by Type and Region

Region	Public Servants Houses	Commercial Houses	Leader Houses	Rest Houses	State Lodges	Workshop	Plot
Kaskazini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini Unguja	0	2,086	0	0	0	0	22
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini Pemba	0	22	0	0	0	0	3
Kaskazini Pemba							

Table 2.12: Number of Public Houses by Type, 2021 - 2025

Year	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Public Servants Houses	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Houses	2,007	78	21	1	1
Leader Houses	0	0	0	0	0
Rest Houses	0	0	0	0	0
State Lodges	0	0	0	0	0
Workshop	0	0	0	0	0
Plot	6	2	3	1	1

CHAPTER THREE

UTILITY AND ENERGY STATISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Utility and energy statistics provide important information on the production, distribution, and consumption of utilities and energy resources within the economy. These statistics mainly cover electricity, gas, water supply, renewable energy, and other related utility services that support economic and social activities. The availability of reliable utility and energy statistics is essential for monitoring sector performance, planning infrastructure development, and ensuring sustainable use of resources.

The statistics provide data on energy generation, electricity distribution and consumption, fuel usage, water production and supply, customer connections, and investment in utility infrastructure. Such information assists government institutions, policy makers, and development partners in evaluating energy policies, improving service delivery, and planning future energy and utility requirements to meet growing population and industrial demands.

3.2 Water Supply

The amount of water produced in 2025 was 280.2 million cubic meters, whereas the estimated demand was 340 million cubic meters, with a total deficit of 17.6 percent. The highest water supply was recorded in Mjini Magharibi region whereby 127.1 million cubic meters was supplied, and the region with the lowest water supply was Kaskazini Unguja with only 20.4 million cubic meters supplied (Table 3.1 and 3.2). The total revenue collected for water supply in 2025 was TZS 3,323.7 million, with the highest revenue collected from Mjini Magharibi region amounting to TZS 1,840.7 million, and the region with the lowest revenue collected was Kusini Unguja region with a total amount of TZS 124.1 million (Table 3.1).

In 2025, the deficit in demand decreased from 17.6 percent to 18.9 percent recorded in 2024. Despite this widening gap between production and demand, total revenue collection saw a slight increase to TZS 3,323.7 million compared to TZS 3,316.8 million in the previous year. Mjini Magharibi remained the dominant region in terms of both production and fiscal contribution, accounting for over 55 percent of the total revenue collected across all regions (Table 3.2).

Table 3.1: Quantity of Water Supply and Revenue Collection, 2021-2025

Year	2025p	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total Water Production (Millions m3)	280.2	223.7	192.0	108.5	131.8
Estimated Water Demand (Millions m3)	340	276.0	276.0	188.6	240.5
Deficit in Demand (%)	17.6	18.9	30.0	42.4	45.2
Revenue Collection (TZS Million)	3,324	3,317	2,127	2,271	2,613

Table 3.2: Quantity Water Supply and Revenue Collection by Region, 2021-2025

Region	Description	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	Total Water Production (million m ³)	280.2	223.7	191.8	108.5	131.7
	Estimated Water Demand (million m ³)	340	276	275.9	188.6	240.5
	Deficit in Demand (%)	17.6	81.1	30.4	42.4	45.2
	Revenue Collection (TZS Million)	3,323.7	3,316.8	2,127.7	2,271.2	2,614.0
Kaskazini Unguja	Total Water Production (million m ³)	20.4	21.4	24.3	23.1	21.7
	Estimated Water Demand (million m ³)	39.5	36.0	36.0	33.3	33.3
	Deficit in Demand (%)	48.3	40.6	32.5	30.6	34.7
	Revenue Collection (TZS Million)	811.9	1115.2	190.8	413.8	475.4
Kusini Unguja	Total Water Production (million m ³)	28.5	30.3	17.3	15.3	14.2
	Estimated Water Demand (million m ³)	35.7	27.4	27.4	19.7	19.7
	Deficit in Demand (%)	20.1	-10.6	36.9	22.1	27.6
	Revenue Collection (TZS Million)	124.1	194.6	239.6	343.3	518.1
Mjini Magharibi	Total Water Production (million m ³)	127.1	101.8	94.0	51.4	47.8
	Estimated Water Demand (million m ³)	159.3	125.0	125.0	105.0	105.0
	Deficit in Demand (%)	20.2	18.6	24.8	51.0	54.5
	Revenue Collection (TZS Million)	1840.7	1245.9	1126.6	748.6	932.0
Kaskazini Pemba	Total Water Production (million m ³)	40.6	31.7	25.4	8.0	22.2
	Estimated Water Demand (million m ³)	48.3	43.7	43.8	14.3	42.9
	Deficit in Demand (%)	15.9	27.6	42.0	44.3	48.2
	Revenue Collection (TZS Million)	341.5	407.8	255.4	413.4	320.1
Kusini Pemba	Total Water Production (million m ³)	63.6	38.5	30.8	10.7	25.8
	Estimated Water Demand (million m ³)	57.4	43.7	43.7	16.3	39.6
	Deficit in Demand (%)	-11.0	11.9	29.4	34.4	34.9
	Revenue Collection (TZS Million)	205.5	353.3	315.3	352.2	368.2

Table 3.3: Number of New Boreholes Drilled, Boreholes in Operation and New Water Permits by Region, 2021-2025

Region	Description	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	Boreholes Drilled	3	3	38	88	22
	Boreholes in operation	277	389	309	301	293
	New Permits	18,484	6,691	3,816	16,333	4,222
Kaskazini Unguja	Boreholes Drilled	2	1	4	14	0
	Boreholes in operation	52	51	47	46	46
	New Permits	406	165	186	1,504	326
Kusini Unguja	Boreholes Drilled	0	1	6	15	0
	Boreholes in operation	59	59	44	44	48
	New Permits	8,017	169	325	3,838	845
Mjini Magharibi	Boreholes Drilled	0	0	1	36	22
	Boreholes in operation	72	132	82	81	81
	New Permits	7,871	4,533	1,624	9,894	1,930
Kaskazini Pemba	Boreholes Drilled	0	0	11	9	0
	Boreholes in operation	40	53	53	49	48
	New Permits	1,343	1,058	929	561	496
Kusini Pemba	Boreholes Drilled	1	1	16	14	0
	Boreholes in operation	54	94	83	81	70
	New Permits	847	766	752	536	625

Table 3.4: Number of Conflicts for Water Users, 2021-2025

Type of Conflict	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	1,596	398	122	7	9
Conflict Unresolved	1,268	298	120	5	3
Conflict Resolved	328	100	2	2	6

Table 3.5 Water Development Projects by Types of Donors, 2021-2025

Type of Donors	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	3	8	5	2	2
Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar	0	7	3	1	1
Development Partners	3	1	2	1	1

Table 3.6: Number of Rural Water Supply Projects, 2021-2025

Project	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	0	0	2	29	9
Development of water infrastructure	0	0	2	1	9
Water Drilling	0	0	0	28	0

3.3 Electricity

The number of new customers connected to National Power Grid (ZECO) in 2025 was 41,225 customers compared with 32,547 customers connected in 2024. The total quantity of electricity distributed to different customers in 2025 was 949,957 thousand KWh. The value of electricity distributed in 2025 worth TZS 224,486 million where high value was recorded to customers connected to TUKUZA category (Table 3.8).

Table 3.7: Number of New Customers Connected to National Power Grid, 2021-2025

Area	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Zanzibar	41,225	32,547	35,838	28,020	33,049
Unguja	34,702	27,796	31,053	23,046	25,346
Pemba	6,523	4,751	4,785	4,974	7,703

Table 3.8: Quantity and Value of Electricity Distributed by Category, 2021-2025

Category	Unit	2025p	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	KWh “000”	949,957	671,732	560,702	501,275	439,711
	TZS Million	224,486	195,517	158,448	141,835	124,999
Domestics (Z0)	KWh “000”	-	37	27	25	13
	TZS Million	-	10	7.9	7.7	2.9
Domestics and Commercial (Z1)	KWh “000”	227,193	1,513	1,853	1,710	2,494
	TZS Million	4,380	903	520	479	698
Small Industry (Z2)	KWh “000”	32,273	21,307	21,516	13,070	8,914
	TZS Million	6,031	4,230	4,306	2,773	2,038
Large and Medium Industry (Z3)	KWh “000”	194,833	206,380	182,799	162,707	142,154
	TZS Million	37,801	38,291	31,571	28,284	24,263
TUKUZA	KWh “000”	495,658	442,495	354,507	323,763	286,136
	TZS Million	176,274	152,083	122,043	110,291	97,997

3.4 Fuel and Gas

The volume of petrol consumed in 2025 was 127,577,080 litres which shows an increase compared with 113,284,726 litres consumed in 2024. The highest amount of petrol consumption was recorded in December with 12,947,065 litres, while July recorded the least consumption of 9,130,176 litres. The volume of diesel consumed in 2025 was 88,601,631 litres, compared with 75,197,228 litres consumed in 2024. The highest volume of diesel consumption was recorded in December with 9,954,886 litres.

The volume of kerosene consumed in 2025 was 1,170,900 litres, a decrease from 1,958,918 litres consumed in 2024. The monthly highest volume of kerosene consumption in 2025 was 123,600 litres recorded in January, while May recorded the least consumption of 78,000 litres. The total volume of Jet A1 consumed in 2025 increased to 59,100,294 litres, compared with 50,623,079 litres consumed in 2024. The highest volume of Jet A1 consumption was recorded in October in 2025 with 8,005,704 litres of Jet A1 consumed.

Additionally, the average monthly price of Petrol shows a fluctuating pattern, reporting the average price of 2,902 and with the maximum price experienced in July which was TZS 2,996 per litre. The average price of diesel was TZS 3,032 per litre and highest mean price was experienced in April (TZS 3,194 per litre), while the average price for Kerosine was TZS 3,096 per litre. Unlike other types of fuels, the price of kerosine remained the same for the first five months of the month and changed in the later months of the year.

The total consumption of gas in 2025 reached to 14,345,956kg from 11,698,002 kg recorded in 2024, the highest consumption of gas was recorded in June with 1,730,707 kg while the least consumption was recorded in February with 973,662 kg.

Table 3.9: Monthly Consumption of Petrol – PMS, 2021-2025

Month	Litres				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	127,577,080	113,284,726	106,431,175	97,274,509	90,433,822
January	10,717,388	9,576,314	8,902,830	8,215,069	7,490,593
February	9,478,752	9,593,443	8,306,361	7,804,088	6,592,400
March	10,736,486	9,335,092	8,960,483	8,495,410	7,832,600
April	9,702,700	7,649,898	7,750,200	7,490,197	6,731,654
May	9,285,615	8,168,908	7,919,701	7,446,796	7,454,215
June	9,967,860	9,213,798	8,502,287	7,457,739	6,403,446
July	9,130,176	10,035,643	9,378,780	5,969,250	7,907,701
August	11,695,852	9,852,855	9,485,375	9,131,300	8,134,333
September	11,668,479	9,269,358	9,335,322	8,514,107	7,561,400
October	11,478,483	9,924,927	9,475,528	8,624,445	7,777,380
November	10,768,224	9,980,750	8,534,100	8,423,447	8,076,600
December	12,947,065	10,683,740	9,880,208	9,702,661	8,471,500

Table 3.10: Monthly Consumption of Diesel – GO, 2021-2025**Litres**

Month	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	88,601,631	75,197,228	67,764,771	60,937,061	46,729,805
January	7,806,950	5,968,146	5,670,219	4,178,335	3,556,566
February	6,556,284	6,502,359	5,276,027	4,288,702	3,844,759
March	5,787,255	5,638,418	6,507,460	5,043,228	3,564,426
April	5,791,423	5,225,592	4,594,533	4,305,251	3,592,182
May	5,963,061	5,877,672	5,376,640	4,889,284	3,576,633
June	6,012,157	6,218,982	4,914,384	5,319,539	3,554,460
July	6,261,585	6,810,729	5,611,590	4,125,810	4,098,831
August	8,672,821	6,480,576	5,989,025	5,842,724	4,097,792
September	8,579,205	6,075,667	6,014,030	5,547,116	4,053,222
October	8,392,927	7,385,858	6,309,005	5,658,110	4,109,450
November	8,823,077	6,295,422	5,915,909	5,584,514	4,377,946
December	9,954,886	6,717,807	5,585,949	6,154,448	4,303,538
Total	88,601,631	75,197,228	67,764,771	60,937,061	46,729,805

Table 3.11: Monthly Consumption of Kerosene – IK, 2021-2025**Litres**

Month	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	1,170,900	1,958,918	2,477,339	3,918,701	5,752,183
January	123,600	212,847	225,218	394,700	441,005
February	105,100	375,976	154,528	407,204	424,900
March	92,000	145,824	205,327	454,507	464,100
April	79,200	168,300	225,798	472,700	535,702
May	78,000	155,700	240,721	467,800	506,400
June	80,700	98,063	196,573	241,600	492,800
July	122,500	151,100	196,117	251,500	459,290
August	85,300	141,602	270,301	306,104	588,200
September	106,500	95,700	162,800	244,100	401,500
October	87,500	200,800	192,300	238,643	412,736
November	119,500	79,316	224,400	225,995	538,350
December	91,000	133,690	183,256	213,848	487,200

Table 3.12: Monthly Consumption of Jet A1, 2021-2025

					Litres
Month	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	59,100,294	50,623,079	46,672,000	30,088,200	21,218,447
January	4,515,000	6,292,000	5,444,000	2,552,000	1,540,000
February	4,480,000	4,438,000	4,180,000	2,332,000	1,980,000
March	4,389,000	4,092,000	3,520,000	1,584,000	4,488,000
April	1,571,000	1,892,000	1,540,000	616,000	1,936,000
May	1,370,000	2,772,000	1,672,000	1,276,000	494,447
June	4,174,465	3,331,000	2,464,000	1,364,000	1,188,000
July	7,370,273	1,232,000	4,400,000	4,354,200	1,452,000
August	6,396,500	6,776,000	5,368,000	3,828,000	1,716,000
September	6,055,500	4,882,000	4,004,000	1,804,000	1,144,000
October	8,005,704	4,566,450	4,092,000	3,124,000	1,232,000
November	4,605,000	4,622,256	4,796,000	4,004,000	1,716,000
December	6,167,852	5,727,373	5,192,000	3,250,000	2,332,000

Table 3.13: Monthly Price of Petrol Per Litre–PMS, 2021-2025

					Price in TZS
Month	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
January	2,775	2,893	2,893	2,303	1,767
February	2,819	2,933	2,765	2,183	1,819
March	2,939	3,118	2,765	2,344	1,911
April	2,949	3,133	2,665	2,527	2,050
May	2,969	3,182	2,665	2,527	2,080
June	2,968	3,132	2,615	2,685	2,157
July	2,996	2,969	2,585	3,149	2,212
August	2,978	3,062	2,855	3,245	2,264
September	2,943	3,164	2,835	2,865	2,185
October	2,809	3,008	2,886	2,865	2,185
November	2,868	2,882	3,187	2,865	2,185
December	2,815	2,775	2,910	2,865	2,305

Month	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
January	2,892	3,101	3,101	2,300	2,075
February	2,945	3,102	2,875	2,230	1,845
March	3,135	3,114	2,865	2,384	1,926
April	3,194	3,165	2,785	2,529	2,009
May	3,191	3,146	2,785	2,529	2,033
June	3,162	3,068	2,685	2,705	2,067
July	2,907	2,958	2,631	3,357	2,107
August	3,076	3,259	2,728	3,253	2,172
September	2,993	3,247	2,897	2,875	2,130
October	2,944	3,111	3,167	2,875	2,130
November	3,004	3,033	3,323	2,875	2,147
December	2,944	2,892	3,168	2,875	2,291

Month	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
January	3,200	3,200	3,200	1,821	1,146
February	3,200	3,200	2,806	1,775	1,261
March	3,200	3,200	2,806	1,656	1,356
April	3,200	3,200	2,806	2,058	1,356
May	3,200	3,200	2,806	2,058	1,431
June	3,150	3,200	2,806	2,667	1,431
July	3,000	2,716	2,806	2,806	1,493
August	3,000	3,200	2,806	3,124	1,596
September	3,000	3,200	2,806	2,806	1,606
October	3,000	3,200	2,806	2,806	1,606
November	3,000	3,200	3,300	2,806	1,571
December	3,000	3,200	3,300	2,806	1,624

Table 3.16: Price of Petrol, Diesel and Kerosene, 2021-2025**Price in TZS**

Type of Fuel	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Petrol	2,902	3,021	2,802	2,702	2,093
Diesel	3,032	3,100	2,918	2,732	2,078
Kerosene	3,096	3,160	2,921	2,432	1,456

Table 3.17: Monthly Consumption of Gas in Kilograms, 2021-2025

Month	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total	14,345,956	11,698,002	9,673,170	7,200,126	4,539,094
January	1,095,738	1,048,389	639,246	525,690	133,857
February	973,662	903,077	601,672	472,179	140,965
March	1,129,572	927,867	772,114	511,305	450,677
April	1,032,979	898,573	628,535	613,610	488,711
May	1,040,575	938,916	722,202	502,230	446,079
June	1,730,707	919,242	701,496	517,360	99,417
July	1,218,871	1,010,568	854,233	570,642	556,374
August	1,255,945	1,046,332	959,832	708,184	570,405
September	1,160,936	1,046,840	892,214	641,932	473,279
October	1,171,047	1,059,230	1,003,943	737,416	402,789
November	1,241,764	945,711	978,029	674,172	358,435
December	1,294,160	953,257	919,654	725,406	418,106

4.5 Energy Supply and Consumption

Energy Supply and Consumption

The total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) refers to the total amount of energy available to a country from various sources, including fossil fuels, nuclear, and renewable energy. According to the 2024 Energy Balance Report, the TPES in Zanzibar amounted to 842.6 kilotons of oil equivalent (ktoe). Biofuels, encompassing primarily fuelwood and charcoal, played a significant role in Zanzibar's energy mix accounting for 69.2% of the total energy mix followed by oil products at 21.6%, and extremely marginal amounts of coal and renewable electricity sources coal at 0.005% (Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2).

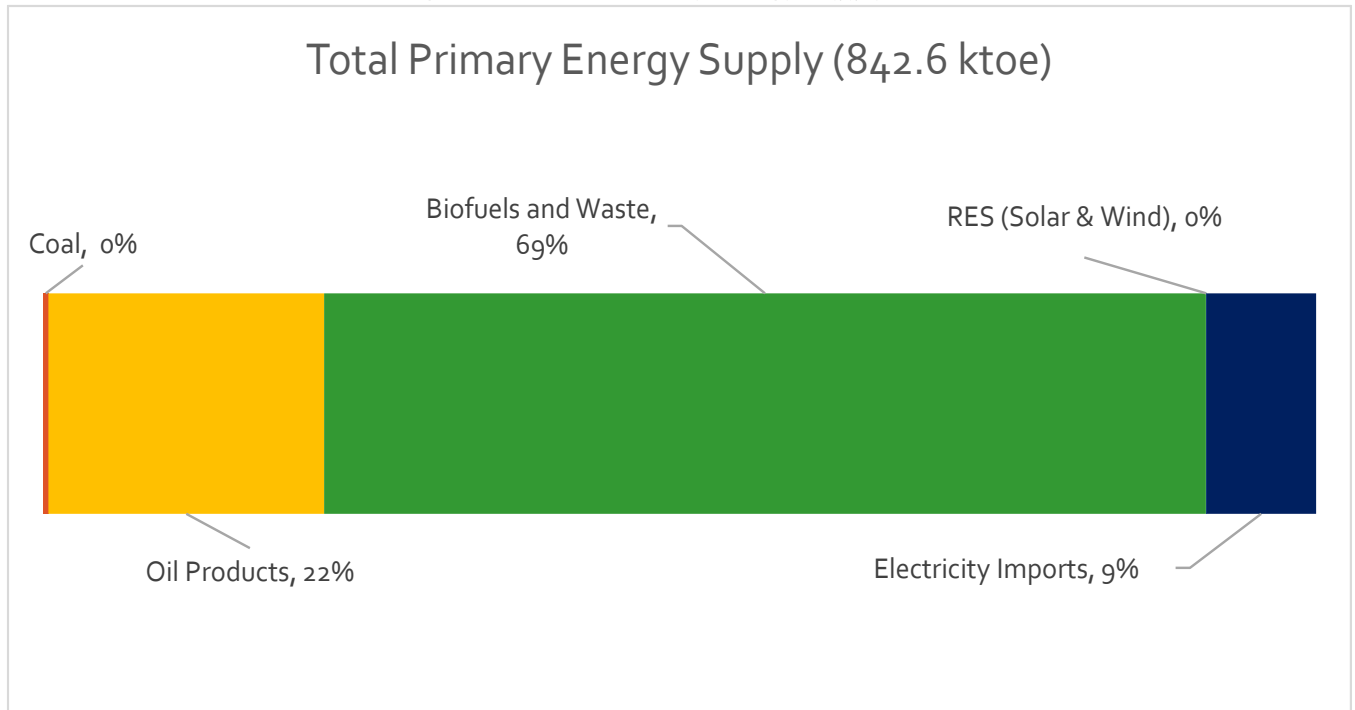
Additionally, according to ZHECS the total final energy consumption in Zanzibar for 2024 was 532.3 ktoe, of which 66 percent are from biofuels and waste, 31 percent are from oil products, 11 percent from electricity and only one percent from coal consumption (Figure 3.2).

Table 3.19: Zanzibar Energy Balance Sheet, 2024

Thousand Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (ktoe)	Coal and Coal Products	Crude oil	Oil products	Natural Gas	Biofuels and waste	Nuclear	Hydro	Solar	Wind	Other sources	Electricity	Heat	TOTAL
Production	-	-	-	-	580.8	-	-	0.2	0	-	0.2	-	581.3
Imports (+)	3.8	-	222.5	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	72.4	-	301.4
Exports (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Marine Bunkers (-)	-	-	-7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7.4
International Aviation Bunkers (-)	-	-	-40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-40
Stock Changes (+ draw, - build)	-	-	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.3
TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY	3.8	-	182.4	-	583.5	-	-	0.2	0	-	72.6	-	842.6
Transfers: Origin (-) and Destination (+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statistical Difference	-0.1	-	16.2	-	-0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-0.9	-	14.7
TRANSFORMATION Inputs (-) and Outputs (+)	-	-	-	-	-234.3	-	-	-0.2	0	-	0.2	-	-234.3
Electricity plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.2	0	-	0.2	-	0
CHP Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

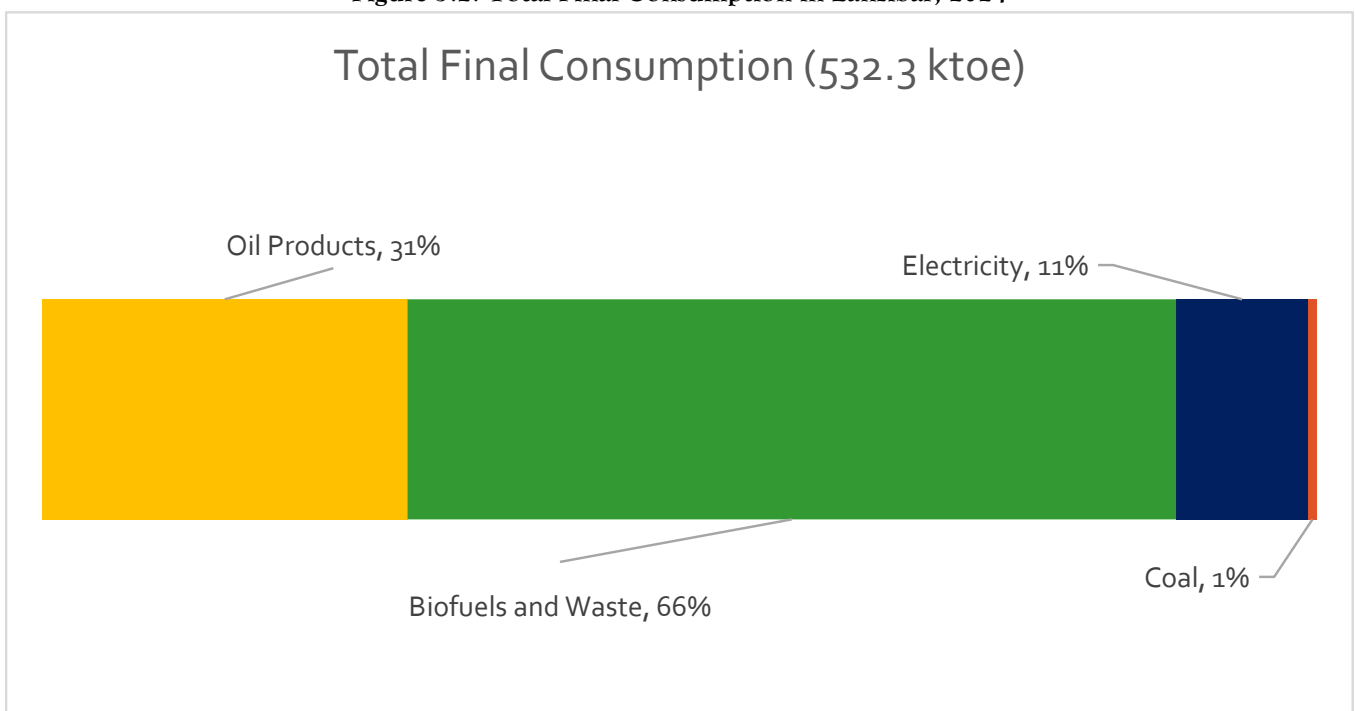
Thousand Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (ktoe)	Coal and Coal Products	Crude oil	Oil products	Natural Gas	Biofuels and waste	Nuclear	Hydro	Solar	Wind	Other sources	Electricity	Heat	TOTAL
Oil Refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal-to-liquids plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas-to-liquids plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal production plants	-	-	-	-	-234.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-234.3
Transformation not elsewhere specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Sector Own Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	-	13.7
FINAL CONSUMPTION	3.9	-	166.2	-	349.7	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	579.9
Industry	3.9	-	2.6	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	10
Transport	-	-	120.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120.7
Households	-	-	5.7	-	347.2	-	-	-	-	-	40.3	-	393.2
Commercial and public services	-	-	21.4	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	16.8	-	40.1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1
Non-specified (HH, Com. & PS., Agri.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Energy Use	-	-	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7

Figure 3.1: Total Primary Energy Supply, 2024



Source: Zanzibar Household Energy Consumption Survey

Figure 3.2: Total Final Consumption in Zanzibar, 2024



Source: Zanzibar Household Energy Consumption Survey

Table 3.20: Number of Households by Fuel Type Used for Cooking, Household Size and Residence, Zanzibar, 2024 ZHECS

Place of residence	Household Size	Total Households	Households using Fuelwood	Households using Charcoal	Households using LPG
Rural	1	4,477	2,906	966	982
	2-4	67,804	48,106	32,338	21,220
	5-7	77,530	63,335	33,725	14,213
	8-10	35,586	32,936	11,762	5,332
	11+	7,640	6,846	3,476	1,515
	Total	193,038	154,129	82,267	43,262
Urban	1	3,986	653	1,237	2,860
	2-4	62,507	11,740	43,798	38,535
	5-7	72,255	27,415	52,796	39,213
	8-10	26,351	14,091	19,075	11,538
	11+	8,179	5,093	4,948	3,372
	Total	173,278	58,993	121,854	95,518
Zanzibar	1	8,463	3,559	2,203	3,842
	2-4	130,312	59,847	76,136	59,755
	5-7	149,785	90,750	86,521	53,426
	8-10	61,937	47,027	30,837	16,869
	11+	15,819	11,939	8,424	4,887
	Total	366,316	213,122	204,121	138,780

Source: Zanzibar Household Energy Consumption Survey