

Assessing Socio-Economic Empowerment Strategies Adopted by Women for Development in West 'B' District Zanzibar Tanzania

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Corresponding Author George Julius Babune Tanzania Institute of Accountancy, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. Article History Received: 07 / 10 / 2024 Accepted: 18 / 10 / 2024 Published: 20 / 10 / 2024	Abstract: The study assessed the socio-economic empowerment strategies adopted by women in West 'B' District Zanzibar. The main objective of this study was to assess economic empowerment strategies adopted by women in the study area. Specific objectives were to examine economic empowerment activities done by the government actors, explore the adopted economic activities among women, and evaluate the benefits of the adopted women's economic activities in the study area. The study intended to obtain primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through a questionnaire survey method, and secondary data were obtained through a documentary review from various government sources. The study employed a descriptive research design to collect information about the existing conditions concerning the problem within the study area. The study employed a semi-quantitative approach whereby descriptive statistics were used in order to obtain a complete picture, information or data that assisted the researchers in evaluating and examining the extent to which Women within the area of the study had been socio-economically empowered by noting trends and generalisation through knowledge of the participant's perspective within the study area. The data were analysed through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The adopted sample size was 100 women respondents who participated in the study selected by simple random sampling method. The study revealed that of 100.0% of women who owned a business, 77 (77%) of women's source of funds was loans, 12(12%) used business as their source of funds, and 11 (11.0%) used family contributions as their source of funds. The study also revealed a number of actors involved in supporting women engaging in various economic activities, such as about 39 (39.0%) involved government officials, 49 (49.0%) self-initiative, and 12 (12.0%) involved political leaders. The study concluded that the government had supported women engaging in economic empowerment activities through various strategies, including the provision of education and training, financial and physical support that resulted in ownership of properties including land, houses, cars and other essential properties that enabled women to achieve economic benefits. Efforts should be made to support sustainable livelihood activities among women. Keywords: Empowerment, Tanzania, Women Strategies, & Women Development.
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1. Introduction

Most world governments have decided to ensure women's equal access to and control over economic resources and that they can use them to exert increased control over other areas of their lives (Taylor & Perezniето, 2016). The achievement is now a global policy priority in light of its potential contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG). At the heart of the Global sustainable effort toward women's empowerment lies the Sustainable Development Goals, which calls for collective actions from developed and developing countries in a global partnership to ensure gender equality and women empowerment (UNDP, 2015).

Among other issues, the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 aim is to grant women and girls equal rights to economic opportunities, including the right to work, the use and ownership of property and participation in economic activities while achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls. The three "means of reaching the target include fostering equal rights to economic resources, property ownership and financial services for women, promoting empowerment for women through technology and adopting, strengthening policies and enforcing legislation for gender equality on women (UNDP, 2017). The benefits for society

and families are well established. Women's economic advancement has increased investment in children's education and health and reduced household poverty (World Bank, 2016). In Africa, Women's economic empowerment is also introduced in the Africa Agenda 63 Document, which includes ensuring Gender Equality in all spheres of life with the priority of women's empowerment. This document intends to achieve equal economic rights for women, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, save, register and manage a business, and own and operate a bank account by 2026 (URT, 2017). The Africa Agenda 63 also prioritise the Elimination of violence and discrimination against women and girls and intends to reduce the level of violence against women and girls to at least 20% by 2013, as well as reduce all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls and those that promote violence and discrimination against women and girls by 50%. It also advocates eliminating all barriers to quality education, health and social services for women and girls by 2020 (URT, 2017). In some parts of Southern Africa, women's ability to organise with others to enhance economic activity and rights is a key to women's economic empowerment (Domingo, 2015). Integrated economic development initiatives focused on collective actions can have multiple benefits; for example, research in South Africa found significant financial gains for female Agricultural sector workers who joined collective action groups focused on enhancing members' economic outcomes through supporting their use of empowered technology (Mehra, 2016). Also, women's active participation in informal groups can provide an important opportunity to develop confidence, self-belief, and effective leadership skills. This is experienced in most parts of East Africa, including Kenya, where women involved in small and medium enterprises' economic growth is expected to increase to about 7%, including small and medium women enterprises, reaching in 2016. This proves that women can hone their skills toward economic empowerment (Baden, 2016).

In Tanzania, the government started formulating the Development vision in 1995. The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 aims to achieve a high-quality livelihood for its people, attain good governance through the rule of law, and develop a strong and competitive economy to guide economic and social development efforts up to 2025. The development Vision 2025 articulated the conducive environment necessary for the enabling the country to flourish in all areas of life (URT, 2019). Among others is the Women Development Fund (WDF) in Tanzania is part of making the environment for women conducive for their development as implemented through the local councils. The fund enables the access to credit among women in all local councils of mainland Tanzania. Also, other government strategies have been to mobilise communities to form the Savings and Credit Cooperative Associations (SACCOs) and communities. Women have been supported in participating in international and local trade fairs and exhibitions, through which they have made their own products and gained and learned from each other on marketing and product development. The exchange of experience during trade fairs has contributed to confidence building among women in facing the economic challenges of competition at the national and global levels (URT, 2019). Best practices regarding sales growth, income generation and ability to care for family needs have been registered.

In Tanzania, women play a substantial role in the country's economy and are more active in agriculture. They account for 82% of the labour force of 17.8 million economically active people. Of these, 16.9% are employed, and women constitute 50.6%. The distribution of men and women across the sectors is uneven: women are slightly in the majority in agriculture (52% versus 48%), whereas men dominate manufacturing, construction, transport, and finance. In Tanzania, numerous strategies are introduced to ensure women's economic empowerment, including ratifying various conventions and declarations related to gender equality and women's empowerment. These include the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979, the Beijing Platform for Action 1995, the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) gender and development declaration 1997, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2000, and Africa Charter for People's Rights (URT, 2019).

Women have been seen taking up the challenges brought about by customs and traditions prohibiting women's participation in economic endeavours. As individuals or in groups and associations, more women have been involved in investment opportunities, especially in the informal sector (UNESCO, 2015). The remained challenge centres how to enable women's graduation from the informal sector to the formal sector, particularly in the more producing aspects of development. Another challenge how to enhance their capacity to be producers of products that are market driven (Taylor & Pereznieta, 2016). Women have managed to participate in trade fairs and secure orders but have failed to meet large orders due to limited production capacities. The challenge is facilitating access to information and technology for most women, especially those in rural areas (Chen, 2010).

Apart from numerous challenges limiting the effective implementation of various policies, programs and strategies, the government of Tanzania decided to take several initiatives in order to handle the existing challenges. These initiatives included the provision of financial and physical support to various small and medium women enterprises, involvement of numerous state and non-state actors in the formulation and implementation of economic policies, programs and strategies including Mass media, Private sectors while engaging in various Regional and international forums including the Southern African Developing Countries, Economic Community of West African States, the East African Community and the African Union in order to negotiate in attaining financial support toward sustainable women economic growth (URT, 2019). Numerous studies were conducted on adopted women's economic empowerment efforts. Some of the studies include the study undertaken by Rana (2019), who investigated various strategies adopted by women toward economic development. Rana (2019) observed that, despite various economic strategies adopted by women, women are highly involved in small and medium enterprises as a mechanism to achieve sustainable growth and well-being among women.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tanzania is a key beneficiary of various policies, programs and strategies formulated and executed to ensure women's economic empowerment due to active and meaningful participation of

Tanzania in regional and international integration. Tanzanian women's economic growth was expected to increase to about 7%, including medium and small business entrepreneurs (IMF, 2018). In Tanzania, numerous strategies were introduced to ensure women's economic empowerment, including adopting policies and methods related to women. In 2000, Tanzania decided to adopt the Women and Gender Development Policy (WGDP) in order to ensure gender mainstreaming in all government policies, programs and strategies through the National Development Vision 2025, which aims to attain "gender equality on women in all socio-economic, political relations and culture (URT,2019). Legal Reforms: The United Republic of Tanzania, through its parliament, has enacted several laws in support of women's economic empowerment, including the Sexual Offence (special provision) Act of 1998 and the two Acts of 1999 which established that women should be treated equally with men in terms of rights to acquire, hold, use and deal with land and the Employment and Labor Relations Act of 2004, prohibited discrimination in the workplace and the right of being employed and perform decent jobs.

Ratification of International Instruments: The United Republic of Tanzania has ratified most major international human rights instruments including the Convention of Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (ICRC), and has also signed the African Political and the 1997 SADC Heads of states Declaration on Gender (URT, 2019). **Gender-responsive budgeting:** Gender budgeting processes are being institutionalised in all ministries and regional and local authorities (URT, 2019).

Despite numerous efforts by the Government of Tanzania to promote women's economic empowerment, numerous challenges limit the effectiveness of the government's efforts. Such challenges include poor involvement of private sectors in the formulation and execution of financial policies, programs and strategies in order to empower women, lack of clear means of coordination for policy implementation, lack of sufficient means of Infrastructure and network systems and insufficient growth of informal trade that hinder competition in regional, district as well as the national level. Women have been seen taking up the challenges brought about by customs and traditions, prohibiting women's participation in economic endeavours. As individuals or in groups and associations, more women have been engaged in investment ventures, particularly in the informal sector (UNESCO, 2015). The challenge is how to facilitate women's graduation from the informal sector to the formal sector, particularly in the more productive sectors of the economy.

Another challenge is the need to enhance the capacity to produce the quality products required by the markets (Taylor & Pereznieto,2016). Women have managed to participate in trade fairs and secure orders but failed to meet large orders due to limited production capacities. The challenge is facilitating access to information and technology for most women, especially those in rural areas (Chen, 2010). Despite the numerous strategies taken by the Government of Tanzania to support Women's economic empowerment and meet the target objectives, little is known about

women's economic empowerment strategies. Therefore, this study intends to assess economic empowerment strategies adopted by women in West "B" District Zanzibar.

1.3 General objective

The general aim of the study was to assess the empowerment strategies adopted by women for development in the study area.

1.3.1 Specific objectives

- i) To examine the socio-economic empowerment activities done by the government actors for facilitate women in the study area.
- ii) To examine the adopted socio-economic activities among women in the study area.
- iii) To evaluate the benefits of the adopted women's socio-economic activities in the study area.

1.4 Significance of the study

The article is going to provide a clear picture concerning women's adopted economic strategies and the benefits of those strategies. It is helpful to other researchers interested in reading or even guiding other researchers conducting the same research. The results obtained from this paper will be helpful to policymakers or researchers in formulating and executing economic policies, programs, and strategies that will encourage Zanzibar women's economic empowerment. Also, the study will guide various theories and even assist in generating new theories concerning the problem.

2 Theoretical Framework

The researchers applied classical modernisation theory to the development of the theory, which was developed in the 17th century and is widely known as economic modernisation. The most prominent scholar in this theory is Adam Smith (1974). The central assumption in this theory is that Economic Development is a crucial aspect of Women's Empowerment. The theory considers the increases in democracy and human choices as a direct factor that results in women's empowerment (Lipset, 1959). Other scholars, including Deutsch and Reynolds (2016), note that higher levels of economic development bring more social services to societies, and increases in these services free up time for social pursuits in women's lives and, hence, economic development. Various scholars criticise the theory as it ignores other important social, political and cultural aspects that are directly connected to women's empowerment, including social services and the political environment (Kahn, 2016). Also, the theory ignores the crucial roles of actors, such as non-state actors, in order to ensure and influence women's empowerment toward economic development.

The second theory employed in understanding this topic is the human development theory. The theory was developed in the late 18th century and involved prominent scholars such as Inglehart (2005). The theory assumes and emphasises the conversion of economic development into a cultural process as an aspect of women's empowerment as it gives rise to an emancipative worldview, reflected in self-expression values that emphasise

human choices and autonomy, including the choices and independence of women (Inglehart, 2005). The theory is relevant to this study since it emphasises Cultural modernity toward women's empowerment in order to ensure and achieve positive economic consequences for women. The theory is criticised for ignoring other important aspects, including economic, political, and social aspects, in relation to Women's Empowerment (Klingemann, 2004).

3. Knowledge Gap

Only some of the studies discussed above have been conducted on the economic empowerment strategies adopted by women in most parts of the world. The findings in most of these studies conclude that several methods have been introduced and adopted for women to ensure their economic empowerment through government actors. The findings also conclude that women have been economically empowered, but more is needed regarding economic empowerment strategies adopted by women in most parts of the world; therefore, this study.

4 Research Methodology

This paper is based on the West "B" District study. The main reason for selecting this study area was that the area had a mix of work cadres of women, including government officials, the private sector and normal citizens working in not-for-profit and private spheres. These could provide diverse insight into policies, programs, and strategies to empower women within the area. It was easy to assist the researchers in meeting the objectives of this study. This research study involved collecting and analysing semi-quantitative data. The reason for choosing this approach was the need to explore the extent of empowerment strategies women receive. The semi-quantitative approach provided a complete picture, information or data in order to assist the researchers in evaluating and examining the extent to which women within the area of the study had been socio-economically empowered by noting trends and generalisations through an in-depth knowledge of the participants' perspective within the study area. A descriptive research design was used during the study. The main reason for choosing this research design was to emphasise this research design to collect information about the present existing conditions, emphasising describing rather than judging a situation or a problem. Also, descriptive research design was appropriate research design used by the researchers in order to obtain enough information with minimum expenditure of effort, time and finance and hence assist the researchers in addressing the central research questions in regard to the study timely. Therefore, based on the nature of this study, the explanatory research design was considered appropriate in order to enable the researcher to meet the objectives of this study.

In order to meet the objectives of this study, the target population involved were the women in the West "B" District. The target mentioned above population was helpful in this study due to the fact that they had enough experience, knowledge, and relevant information/data required to quickly assist the researcher in meeting the objectives of this study. This study applied simple random sampling as a technique to obtain data or information within the area of the study. This method was employed by the respondents, including citizens (mainly women), employees, and management, to answer the questionnaires. The reason for using this method was that this method was simple and not biased to any member of the population. Thus, in this method, there is an equal chance of one being selected. Yamane (1967) provides a

simplified formula to calculate sample sizes. This formula was used to calculate the sample size.

By formula:

$$n = N / (1 + N(e)^2)$$

Whereby n is the sample size, N is the population size, and e is the level of precision,

therefore;

$$n = 24611 / (1 + 24611(0.1)^2)$$

$$n = 24611 / (1 + 24611 \times 0.01)$$

$$n = 24611 / 247.11$$

$$n = 99.595$$

$$n = 100$$

Therefore, the number of women respondents (N) = 100.

The study comprised the primary and secondary data used to search and collect via interview and questionnaire methods. This study used interviews, questionnaire survey, and observations to collect data from the field area. In this study, closed and open-ended questions were provided to the respondents, both employees at the Zanzibar West 'B' District and the citizens, particularly women within the study area, in order to allow them to answer the required questions, which were then returned to the researcher for processing, coding and finally analysis. The interview was conducted with the respondents, including women within the study area and the Zanzibar West 'B' District employees, using open-ended questions. This enabled respondents to express themselves and share their views, perceptions, or opinions. Interview guides were given to the respondents to allow them to remain focused and, hence, gather enough information regarding the study. Secondary data were collected from literature and government documents related to the study. During the study, secondary data were collected from various sources, including relevant journals, publications, documentary reviews and reports from the Zanzibar West 'B' Municipal Council and other Government and Non-government institutions. Other secondary data to be collected include relevant reports prepared by Academic and research institutions, including Universities, researchers and economists, to obtain information or data that was not collected as primary data relevant to the study.

Data analysis involves three stages: coding, editing, and classification. Coding is the process of putting the data into numerical or symbolic form to be arranged into limited numbers. Editing of data aims to examine the collected data to detect errors that occurred and correct them. At the same time, classification reduces the volume of data into homogeneous groups with meaningful relationships. In this study, the researchers processed data using the above three operations to reduce errors in the process. During data analysis, the researchers applied quantitative data analysis methods. Descriptive statistics was used to analyse numerical data, and the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was employed to compute the available data.

5. Results and Discussion

5.1 Demographic characteristics

This section presents the results based on the characteristics of the respondents, as presented in Table 1. These include sex, age, marital status, occupation, and education levels.

Table 1: Characteristics of Respondents (N=100)

Variable Category		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	Youth	40	40.0
	Adults	48	48.0
	Elders	12	12.0
Education level	Standard 6	2	2.0
	Standard 7	9	9.0
	Form 4	11	11.0
	Form 6	8	8.0
	Certificate	19	19.0
	Diploma	19	19.0
	Bachelor Degree	23	23.0
	Master's Degree	0	0
	PhD	0	0
	Not educated in Schools	9	9.0
Occupation: Employed in public	Employed in public	24	24.0
	Employed in private	32	32.0
	Employed in NGOs	2	2.0
	Self-employed	27	27.0
	Not employed	15	15.0
Marital status	married	59	59.0
	Divorced	13	13.0
	Single	21	21.0
	Separated	7	7.0

5.1.1 Age

Table 1 presents the results based on the age of the respondents. The researchers looked at the age of the respondents in order to understand exactly what women's age group or age category engages in economic empowerment activities within the study area. Table 1 presents the result in which the age of the respondents is grouped into groups of youth 18-29, which is equivalent to 40.0%; adults, who are 30-49, which is also comparable to 48.0%; and elders, who are 50- above, which is equivalent to 12.0%. The result implied that most women respondents aged 30-49 engaged in economic empowerment activities.

5.1.2 Education

Table 1 presents the results based on the education of respondents. The findings of this study revealed that respondents with standard 6 were 2 (2.0%), standard seven were 9 (9.0%), form 4 were 11(11.0%), form 6 was 8(8.0%), certificate 19 (19.0%), diploma were 19 (19%.0), degree were 23 (23.0%), maters were 0 (0.0%), PhD were 0 (0.0%) and not educated were 9 (9%.0). This result revealed that majority of respondents with a degree level of education was highly engaged in economic empowerment activities within the study area. This demographic characteristic enables the researcher to deeply understand the educational level of the respondents and determine their awareness of the research problem.

5.1.3 Occupation

Table 1 presents the results based on the occupation of respondents. The findings of this study depicted that about 24 respondents (24.0%) were employed in public, 32 (32.0%) were employed in the private sector, 2 (2.0%) were employed in NGOs, 27 (27.0%) were self-employed and 15 (15.0%) were not employed. This finding implied that about 32% of women engaged in economic empowerment activities were employed in the private sector.

5.1.4 Marital status

Table 1 presents the results based on the marital status of respondents. The findings of this study revealed that about 59 (59.0%) of the respondents were married, 13 (13.0%) were divorced, single comprised 21 (21.0%), and those who were separated consisted of 67(67.0%). These findings implied that the majority of married women were engaging in economic

empowerment activities within the study area, which comprised about 459.0% of the research population.

5.2 Empowerment Activities by Government

This section presents and discusses the results. The results have been categories based on the adopted objectives. The results include the types of social and economic services received from the government. The section presents the types of sources of funds by women and the reasons for engaging in business. It also presents and discusses the economic activities done by women in the study area. The section ends with the presentation and discussion of the benefits accrued among women from socio-economic activities.

5.2.1 Services Received from the Government

Table 2 shows the services provided by the government to the respondents. This service includes education and training, financial support, agricultural inputs and loans. The researchers intended to know what kind of government service is provided to the respondents.

Table 2: Services Received from the Government (N=100)

Type of service	Frequency	Percentage
Education and Training	33	33
Financial Assistance	49	49
Loans	18	18
Sources of Fund		
Loan	77	77
Business	12	12
Family contributions	11	11
Reasons for Engagement in Business		
Government Officials	39	39
Self Initiatives	49	49
Political Leaders	12	12

The findings of this study revealed that women engaging in economic activities have been assisted by the government, such that about 33 (33.0%) acquired training and education, 49 (49.0%) received financial assistance, and 18 (18.0%) received loans. This finding indicated that the government is taking the initiative to assist women in achieving economic empowerment through various established strategies. The neo-liberal school of thought that emerged in the late 19th Century emphasised social market economy, and its principal economic theorists include Walter Eucken, Wilhelm Popke, Alexander Rustow and Alfred Muller, who advocated the role of government in the provision of goods and services and the need for government to create conducive environment for business to operate within the society at all levels, such that the government has essential role of providing goods and services to the public in order to encourage individual growth and development within the society.

5.2.2 Sources of Funds for the Activities

Table 2 shows the sources of funds for the respondents' economic activities. The researcher intended to know precisely where these sources of funds are located. The findings of this study revealed that the significant source of funds for 77 (77.0%) of women was from the local government authority, 12 (12.0%) of women used business as their source of funds, and 11 (11.0%) used family contribution as the source of fund, such that majority of women received and used loan as a source of fund for their business. According to Androniceau (2017), one should have an independent resource that will be used to generate a specific business as a source of funds for the activities performed.

5.2.3 Reasons for Engagement in the Activities

Table 2 intended to show what influenced the respondents to engage in activities performed. The researchers intended to know what exactly motivated the respondents to engage in such empowerment activities; the factors proposed include government officials, self-initiative, and political leaders. The information assisted the researcher to clearly understand the role of various actors in influencing respondents' participation in economic activities. The researchers intended to look at various actors who pushed women to engage in economic activities within the study area. The findings revealed that about 39 (39.0%) were the result of government officials, a self-initiative comprised 49 (49.0%), and the remaining 12 (12.0%) were political leaders' initiatives. This finding indicated that most women were highly motivated the respondents to engage in such empowerment activities; the

proposed factors encouraged them to engage in economic activities due to their initiatives. According to Horwitz and Boettke (2015), there is an essential role of public-private partnerships in economic development, particularly business, trade and agriculture in most parts of developing countries in order to foster sustainable development, such that several essential actors need to be taken into considerations including, NGO's, Private companies and individual citizen's efforts toward growth.

5.3 Economic Activities of Women

5.3.1 Ownership of any Business

Table 3 shows the ownership of businesses for women engaging in economic activities within the study area. The researchers intended to understand respondents who own businesses.

Table 3: Ownership of Business

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	100	100
No	0	0
Total	100	100

This study's findings revealed that about 100 (100.0%) women respondents agreed to own businesses, whereas men comprised 0 (0.0%). The majority of women respondents owned businesses. According to Haller (2012), for society to be economically transformed, engagement in activities that would be considered employment toward sustainable development is necessary.

5.3.2 Annual Earning Income from the Activities

Table 4. shows the information from the respondents, which entails presenting the amount earned by the respondents annually. The researchers intended to know the amount received by the respondents annually as a result of the activities performed.

Table 4: Annual Net Income of Women

Level of Income (TZ Shillings)	Frequency	Percentage
500,000-1,000,000	27	27
1,000,000-1,500,000	35	35
1,500,000-2,000,000	38	38
Total	100	100

The researchers intended to look at the annual income received by women engaging in economic activities. The finding revealed that women who earned Tanzania shillings 500,000-1,000,000 were 27 (27.0%), those who earned 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 were 35 (35.0%), and 38 (38.0%) earned 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 shillings annually. This finding depicted that most women engaged in economic activities earned an amount from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 shillings as an annual income.

According to Boettke (2016), businesses intend to ensure that individual income is attained to foster economic development and meet human needs within society.

5.3.3 Extent to which the Activities are Helpful to Women

Table 5 presents the results from respondents on how helpful the activities performed by the respondents. The researchers intended to know the extent to which the activities performed are helpful to the respondents socio-economically.

Table 5: Level Usefulness of Women's Activities

Level of Helpfulness (Responses)	Frequency	Percentage
Highly helpful	44	44
Helpful	48	48
Moderate Helpful	5	5
Not Helpful	3	3
Total	100	100

The researchers also intended to look at how women's economic activities were helpful, particularly to women. The findings revealed that about 44 (44.0%) were highly beneficial, 48 (48.0%) were helpful, 5 (5.0%) were moderate, and not helpful were 3 (3.0%). This finding indicated that economic activities were useful to the majority of women, consisting of 48.0% within the study area. According to Rana (2019), any social-economic activities performed within the society should be able to ensure the availability of human needs and improve the standard of life by ensuring that human being meets their essential requirement by fostering growth and sustainable development among the members

of the societies. Such outcomes are considered as beneficiaries of the activities performed by a specific individual and national development in various sectors of development.

5.4 Benefits of Women's Economic Activities

5.4.1 Benefits of the Activities

Table 6 shows the benefits of the activities performed by the respondents. The benefits were grouped into social, financial, and health benefits. The researchers intended to understand whether benefits existed from the activities performed by the respondents.

Table 6: Women's Benefits Received from Engaging in Activities (N=100)

Type of Benefits	Response (%)	Response (%)
	Yes	No
Financial	46(46)	0(0)
Social	54(54)	0(0)
Health	0(0)	0(0)
Ownership of Properties	84 (84)	16 (16)
Ownership of Houses	50 (50)	50(50)
Land ownership	56 (56)	44 (44)
Car ownership	66 (66)	34(34)
Other Property Ownership:	Response (%)	Responses (%)
Shops ownership	58 (58)	42(42)
Motor vehicles ownership	42 (42)	58 (58)

The researchers also intended to understand how women have benefited as a result of the activities performed. The findings revealed that about 46 (46.0%) of women benefited financially, 54 (54.0%) benefited socially. These findings indicated that the majority of women engaging in economic activities were economically beneficial.

5.4.2 Ownership of Properties

Table 6 presents the information provided by the respondents' owned properties. The researchers intended to know what properties the respondents owned that resulted from the activities

to understand the benefits effectively. The findings revealed that about 84 (84.0%) of women-owned various properties, while 16 (16.0%) owned no property. This finding implied that the majority of women, 84 (84.0%), engaged in economic activities and owned properties due to their business. According to Feddler (2016), business entails buying and selling commodities or goods and, hence, owning properties as a result of exchanging such products.

5.4.3 Houses as Result of the Activities

Table 6 presents the information provided by the respondents who owned houses as a result of the activity performed. The researchers

intended to know if a house owned by the respondent results from the activity performed. The findings of this study depicted that 50 (50.0%) of women-owned a home as a result of their activity, and 50 (50.0%) did not own a house as a result of the activities performed.

5.4.4 Land as a Product of the Activities

Table 6 indicates the information provided by the respondents, representing a number of the respondents who owned land as a product of their activities. The researchers also intended to know if the land owned by the respondents is a product of the activity performed. The findings of this study revealed that 56 (56.0%) of women-owned land as a product of the activities performed, and 44 (44.0%) of women did not own land as a product of their activities, such that the majority of women benefited from their activities by owning land as a product of the activities they performed.

5.4.5 Car as a Product of the Activities

Table 6 presents the information provided by the respondents indicating ownership of a car as a product of the activities performed. The researchers intended to know if the vehicle is among the products owned by the respondents as a result of the activities performed. The findings revealed that 66 (66.0%) of women-owned a car as a product of the activities performed, while 34 (34.0%) did not own a car as a product of the activities performed; these findings implied that the majority of women benefited from their activities by owning product including car.

5.4.6 Other Properties Resulting from the Activity

Table 6 presents information from the respondents regarding property ownership, including a house, land, and a car. The researchers also intended to know other properties owned by the respondents as a result of the activities performed. The main reason is to understand other properties owned by the respondents from the activities as shown in order to determine the benefits of the activities performed.

The findings also revealed that other properties resulted from the activities performed by women engaged in economic activities. For example, 42 (42.0%) of women-owned shops and 58 (58.0%) owned motorcycles.

6. Conclusion

The study revealed that the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, through the Local Government Authority, introduced various strategies in order to assist women engaging in economic empowerment activities; such strategies proved to be beneficial to the majority of women in the study area. Women engaging in economic activities are provided with physical and financial support, including loans, training and education in order to effectively meet their desired objectives. Such activities performed by majority of women was entrepreneurship or business including small business which in turn allowed women to own properties such as land, house and motor cycle. The findings indicated that the major source of funds for majority of women was loan provided from the Local Government Authority in which majority of women earned annual income of around five hundred thousand

shilling to two million and hence women economic activities proved to be beneficial to majority of women within the study area.

About 100 (100.0%) of women respondents participated in the study, specifically women engaging in entrepreneurship, including small business. The findings revealed that from 100.0% of women who owned a business, 77 (77.0) of women's source of funds was loans, 12.0% used business as the source of funds, and 11 (11.0%) used family contributions as their source of funds. Also, the findings revealed that a number of actors involved in supporting women engaging in various economic activities, such that about 39 (39.0%) involved government officials, 49 (49.0%) self-initiative and 12 (12.0%) involved political leaders. The study concluded that women engaging in economic empowerment activities proved to be beneficial since economic empowerment activities enabled women to effectively promote their economic well-being within the society since 50 (50.0%) owned houses, 56 (56.0%) owned land and 66 (66.0%) respondents owned cars as a product of the activities performed. However, the benefits are not sustainably promoting the livelihoods of women. This is due to retarded growth of income and activities done by women that have limited socio-economic contribution on growth and development.

7. Contribution to Knowledge

The findings of this study revealed the necessity of actors both government and non-government organisations to effectively support women engaging in various socio-economic empowerment activities through provision of training and education, financial and physical support in order to meet the intended goals. In regard to this study, the role of the government has been considered vital in ensuring successful Women's Economic Empowerment. Women's participation in economic empowerment activities experienced numerous challenges, including constraints in receiving financial support such as loans from local government authorities and difficulties in relation to market availability for the products being produced by the majority of women engaging in economic empowerment activities. The study was also helpful in understanding various benefits achieved by majority of women engaging in Economic Empowerment Activities such benefits include ownership of land, house and car among majority of women within the study area.

8. Recommendations

In regard to the findings and conclusion of the study, recommendations have been made in the following areas: The study recommended to the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) through the Local Government Authority to:-

- i) Formulate and implement favourable economic policies that will ensure active participation and engagement of women in various economic activities.
- ii) Ensure that women are provided with relevant training and education in regard to respective business or entrepreneurship that will equip them with skills and knowledge to engage effectively in economic activities.

iii) Ensure that physical and financial support is highly provided to women engaging in economic activities in order to assist them in meeting their expectations.

iv) Ensure that emphasis is placed on Public-private partnerships such that the government should effectively cooperate with other actors, including NGOs, private companies, individual citizens and mass media in attaining information, provision of training, and physical and financial support, including loans.

9. References

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