

**THE ZANZIBAR FOOD SECURITY
AND NUTRITION ACT**

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ACT NO. 5 OF 2011

I ASSENT

{ DR. ALI MOHAMED SHEIN }
PRESIDENT OF ZANZIBAR

AND

CHAIRMAN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

6th July, 2011

**AN ACT TO REPEAL THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR
FOOD SELF SUFFICIENCY ACT NO. 3 OF 1988 AND TO
ENACT THE ZANZIBAR FOOD SECURITY AND
NUTRITION ACT AND OTHER MATTERS
CONNECTED THEREWITH AND
INCIDENTAL THERETO**

ENACTED by the House of Representatives of Zanzibar

PART I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

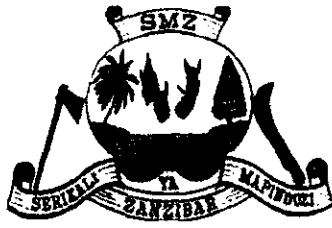
Short title and
Commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as the Zanzibar Food Security and Nutrition Act, 2011 and shall come into operation immediately upon being assented to by the President

Responsible
Ministries.

2.(1) The Act shall, where not specified otherwise be implemented by all key Ministries prescribed in the first Schedule to this Act, and the Ministry responsible for Agriculture shall have the leading role in the administration of Food Security and Nutrition.

(2) The Minister may, by notice published in the Official Gazette, add to or alter from the list a name of any Ministry mentioned in the first Schedule of this Act.



Applications.

3.(1) This Act shall apply to all Zanzibar residents, relevant government and non government institutions.

(2) This Act shall govern all issues related to food availability, food accessibility, food utilisation and food stability and the realisation of the right to adequate food.

Interpretation.

4. In this Act unless the context requires otherwise:-

“Civil Societies” means any society as defined in the Societies Act No. 6 of 1995;

“Council” means the National Food Security and Nutrition Council established under section 5(1) of this Act;

“Director” means the Director appointed under the provisions of section 15 (1) of this Act.

“District” means the District as may be established by the President under the provisions of section 2A of the Constitution of Zanzibar of 1984;

“Department” means the Food Security and Nutrition Department established under section 13(1) of this Act;

“Focal person” means a person appointed for such purpose under section 13(3) of this Act;

“Food” means culturally accepted solid, liquid and semi liquid nourishment and drinking water and everything that originates from biological sources and water, whether processed or not, which is designated as an edible or beverage for human consumption, including food additive material, food raw material and other materials used in the process of preparation, processing and or the making of an edible or beverage;

“Food accessibility” means physical and economic access by individuals or households to food through production or purchase;

“Food aid” means food provided in the form of assistance to person identified as vulnerable under this Act;

“Food availability” means the availability of food supplied by means of domestic production, net food imports, food assistance and from food reserves;



- “Food insecurity” means the lack of physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet dietary needs and cultural food preferences for an active and healthy life;
- “Food security” means a situation when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and cultural food preferences for an active and healthy life;
- “Food stability” means that both food availability and accessibility at all times are in stable manner;
- “Food utilisation” means utilisation by the body of ingested foods which is partly determined by the individual’s health conditions and cultural food preferences;
- “Government” means the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar;
- “Key Ministry” means the Ministry responsible for the implementation and monitoring of food security and nutrition related activities as provided under the first Schedule to this Act;
- “Malnutrition” means a condition that marks a food intake that consistently lacks the necessary dietary energy, protein or micronutrients, or a health status that negatively affects the absorption by the body of energy, protein and micronutrients;
- “Minimum amount of food” means the amount of food required to meet the minimum nutritional needs of an individual, according to age, sex and health status based on the recommendations by the World Health Organisation of the United Nations;
- “Ministry” means the Ministry responsible for administration of Food Security and Nutrition, other than key Ministries provided under the First Schedule to this Act;
- “Minister” means the Minister responsible for administration of Food Security and Nutrition, other than Ministers of key Ministries provided under the First Schedule to this Act;
- “Nutrition” means the process of food utilisation by the body for growth, development and health;



- “Nutrition security” means a situation where a person enjoys at all times an optimal nutrition condition relative to age, sex and physiological characteristics, which covers dietary energy, protein, mineral and vitamin requirements;
- “Officer” means qualified officer with technical expertise or skills necessary to be able to make decision and technical recommendation on food security and nutrition issues relative to his ministry responsibilities;
- “Person” means any individual whether acting in a public or private capacity, a group of individuals, a community, a legal person, a government institution or government corporate body;
- “Policy” means the Zanzibar Food Security and Nutrition Policy;
- “President” means the President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council;
- “Principal Secretary” means Principal Secretary for the Ministry responsible for administration of Food Security and Nutrition;
- “Programme” means the Zanzibar Food Security and Nutrition Programme;
- “Public authority” means a Ministry, department, parastatal, agency, local government or public officer in which or in whom any law in force in Zanzibar vests functions of control or management of matters related to food security and nutrition;
- “Right to food” means the human right of every child, woman and man to have access to adequate food, and includes having regular access at all times to sufficient, safe, nutritious, and culturally acceptable food, either through own production, by means of market purchases or by means of food aid in situation where people are unable to feed themselves as a result of consequences beyond their capacity;
- “Second Vice President” means Second Vice President of Zanzibar appointed under section 39(2) of the Constitution of Zanzibar, 1984;
- “Sectoral Ministers” means the Ministers responsible for key Ministries listed in the first schedule to this Act;
- “Steering Committee” means the Inter-Sectoral Steering Committee established under section 10 of this Act;



“Vulnerable” means a person or groups of people with limited or no capacity to safeguard their access to food when confronted with minimal risks:

“Vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity” means the presence of factors that place people at risk of becoming food insecure and/or malnourished, including factors that affect people’s capacity to deal with, or resist the negative impact of risk factors on their access to adequate food and on their nutritional status.

PART II ADMINISTRATION AND INTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

Establishment
and composition
of the Council.

5.(1) There is hereby established the National Food Security and Nutrition Council which shall be the highest decision making body.

(2) The Council shall consist of the following members:-

- (a) Second Vice President, who shall be the Chairperson;
- (b) Minister responsible for Food Security;
- (c) Sectoral Ministers as prescribed in the first schedule of this Act;
- (d) Regional Commissioners; and
- (e) two representatives of the Steering Committee as proposed by the Committee;

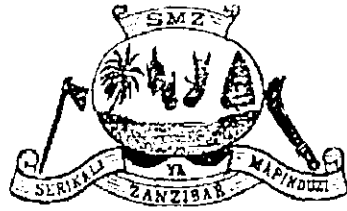
(3) The Principal Secretary shall be the Secretary to the Council.

Powers and
functions of
the Council.

6.(1) The Council shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation of Food Security and Nutrition Policy and Programme to achieve the stated goals.

(2) In the implementation of its responsibilities, the Council shall perform the following functions:

- (a) ensure availability and equitable distribution of resources for effective implementation of food security and nutrition policy and programme;
- (b) monitor progressive realisation of right to food as specified in this Act;
- (c) guide the Steering Committee on the best ways of attaining the object of this Act;



(d) ensure accountability of key Ministries in implementation of this Act; and

(e) decide on behalf of the Government a crisis situation warranting Zanzibar Food Reserve release, and to what level thereof.

Meeting and
quorum of the
Council.

7.(1) The Council shall meet at least twice a year at such times and places as the Chairperson may determine.

(2) The Chairperson may convene an extraordinary meeting of the Council when deemed necessary.

(3) Half of the members of the Council shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Council.

Secretariat of
the Council.

8. The Food Security and Nutrition Department shall serve as the Secretariat of the Council and shall be headed by the Principal Secretary.

Functions of
the Secretariat.

9. The Secretariat shall:-

- (a) oversee and coordinate the implementation of the decisions of the Council;
- (b) recommend and offer advice on the actions need to be taken by the Council;
- (c) make arrangements for periodical evaluation of the Policy and programmes implementation in relation to the functions of the Council;
- (d) on behalf of the Council, establish and maintain relationships with international, national and local institutions that have the responsibility for addressing food security and nutrition matters; and
- (e) do such other things as may be necessary for the carrying out of the functions of the Council.

Establishment
and composition
of the Steering
Committee.

10. There is hereby established a Steering Committee which shall consist of the following members:-

- (a) Principal Secretary as a Chairperson;
- (b) Principal Secretaries of all key Ministries;
- (c) representative from Zanzibar National Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture;



- (d) representative of Non-Government Organizations in Zanzibar dealing with Food Security and Nutrition intervention; and
- (e) the Director of the Department as a Secretary.

Powers and functions of the Steering Committee.

11.(1) The Steering Committee shall be an advisory body to the Council and the Department.

- (2) The functions of the Steering Committee shall be to:-
 - (a) safeguard effective communication and policy coordination;
 - (b) guide, direct, approve and supervise activities of the Council as provided for by the provisions of this Act;
 - (c) provide guidance on the implementation of the Policy according to defined priorities and implementation strategies and on developing key food security and nutrition strategies;
 - (d) advice the Council and provide expert opinion on matters related with and incidental to the implementation of the policy and programme;
 - (e) approve food security and nutrition annual work plans and budget proposals from key Ministries.
 - (f) promote efficient allocation and utilization of resources for the achievement of policy goals and targets and provide guidance on resource mobilization;
 - (g) monitor the implementation of the Zanzibar Food Security and Nutrition Policy and Programme and make adjustments if necessary;
 - (h) make recommendations on future prospect of food security and nutrition interventions, and identify areas that need special attention;
 - (i) prepare agenda for the meetings of the Council; and
 - (j) invite any person on an ad-hoc basis to assist it in carrying out its functions.

Meeting and quorum.

12.(1) The Steering Committee shall meet quarterly a year at a place and time determined by the Chairperson.



(2) The Chairperson may convene an extraordinary meeting of the Steering Committee when deemed necessary.

(3) Half of the members of the Steering Committee shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Steering Committee.

(4) Decisions of the Steering Committee shall be made by a majority members present; and in case of an equality of votes, the Chairperson has a casting vote.

(5) The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Committee.

(6) In the absence of the Chairperson, the members present at that meeting shall elect a person from among themselves to preside the meeting.

(7) The Steering Committee may invite any resource person to attend any of its meetings as an adviser; except that the invited person shall have no right to vote on any matter coming up for decision at a meeting of the Committee.

(8) The Steering Committee may establish Task Forces to assist it in the performance of its functions, and such Task Forces may include persons who are not necessarily a member of the Steering Committee.

Establishment of Department.

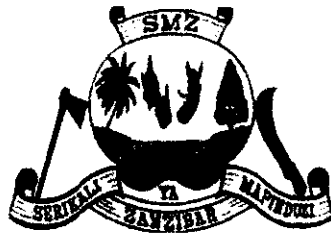
13.(1) There is hereby established within the Ministry, a Department to be known as the Food Security and Nutrition Department.

(2) The Department shall consist of:-

- (a) the Director who shall be responsible for day-to-day coordination of the Department activities; and
- (b) other supporting staffs as determined by the Director.

(3) The Department shall have a focal person from each key Ministry and District who shall be appointed by Principal Secretary of key Ministry and District Commissioner respectively.

(4) The focal person shall be responsible for facilitating and supervising food security and nutrition activities within their key sector and District.

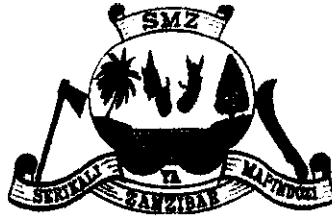


Functions
of the
Department.

14.(1) The Department shall have the following functions:-

- (a) coordinate towards implementation of food security and nutrition interventions and policies through various bodies or organizations;
- (b) compile and review food security and nutrition work plans and subsequent budget proposals, and provide technical recommendations to the Steering Committee to ensure that food security and nutrition issues as highlighted in the policies are mainstreamed into all key Ministries' budget plans;
- (c) monitor the food security and nutrition situation and evaluate progress with the implementation of the food security policy and programmes and advise the Steering Committee accordingly on technical issues related to implementation of different Government approved programmes on food security;
- (d) collaborate with other stakeholders in the management of the Zanzibar Food Reserve established under section 25(1) of this Act, as directed by the Council;
- (e) initiate, undertake and participate in the collection, preparation, production and dissemination of data and information on food security and nutrition;
- (f) liaise with the district level technical teams in coordinating and monitoring district level implementation of the Policy and Programme;
- (g) facilitate capacity building activities at various levels of implementation to promote understanding and adherence to right to food principles;
- (h) serve as a Secretariat to the Council; and
- (i) perform any other duties as the Steering Committee or the Minister may direct.

(2) the Department may engage or cooperate with any person or persons enabling it to facilitate the effective discharge of its functions.



Director.

15.(1) There shall be a Director who shall be appointed by the President upon such terms and conditions as shall be specified in the instrument of appointment.

(2) The Director shall be a person of distinguished personality with qualifications and experience in agriculture, food security and nutrition matters.

Powers and functions of the Director.

16.(1) The Director shall be a Chief Executive Officer of the Department and shall be responsible for:-

- (a) management of day-to-day activities subject to the directions of the Steering Committee, as the case may be;
- (b) serve as a Secretary to the Steering Committee;
- (c) cause to be kept and maintained in the Department records showing:-
 - (i) the location of food storage centers or zones in Zanzibar under its ownership or custody;
 - (ii) all statistical data concerning food security and nutrition situation, weather and other early warning facilities; and
 - (iii) any other documents or data which may help to facilitate the functions of the Department.

(2) For effective performance of its functions under this Act, the Director may require in writing any department, organization, authority or body of persons, to furnish the Department with such information required for the purpose of food security planning and operations as the Director, the Steering Committee or the Council may deem necessary.

District Management Committee and its composition.

17.(1) There shall be a District Management Committee which shall have power to support food security and nutrition activities at District and Shehia levels.

- (2) The District Management Committee shall consist of the following members:
- (a) District Commissioner who shall be a Chairperson;
 - (b) District Planning Officer;
 - (c) District Agricultural Officer;
 - (d) District Livestock Officer;



- (f) District Health Officer;
- (g) District Social Welfare Officer;
- (h) District Women and Youth Development Officer;
- (i) District Education Officer;
- (j) Representative from farmer association;
- (k) Representative from Civil Societies;
- (l) Representative from private sector;
- (m) Representative from Local Government; and
- (n) District Administrative Officer who shall be a Secretary.

Functions of
District
Management
Committee.

18.(1) The District Management Committee shall have responsibility of supervising food security and nutrition activities at district and shehia levels.

(2) Subject to the provision of subsection (1) of this section, the District Management Committee shall in particular perform the following functions:-

- (a) to support the identification of food security and nutrition issues which are relevant in the district and their adequate integration into district development plans;
- (b) to provide technical guidance for the implementation of the Policy and Programme at district and shehia levels, including to the development of work plans and budgets;
- (c) to ensure the proper identification of eligible programme to the beneficiaries, and the correct application of eligibility criteria;
- (d) to identify capacity building needs at district and shehia levels, and participate in appropriate training activities;
- (e) to guide and supervise civil societies and organisations contracted to provide food security and nutrition related services;



- (f) to prepare monitoring and evaluation reports regarding the implementation of food security and nutrition interventions and their impacts; and
- (g) to report to the Ministry responsible for Regional Administration through its regional offices and submit copies of the reports to the Department.

(3) The District Management Committee may establish Task Force to assist it in the performance of its functions, and that may include persons other than its members.

(4) The District Management Committee shall appoint sub-committees at shehia level to assist in the carrying out of its functions under this Act; and may delegate to a sub-committee such functions as it may consider fit.

Preparing
and
implementing
Food
Security and
Nutrition
Work Plan

19.(1) Each key Ministry shall be responsible for preparing and implementing its Food Security and Nutrition Work Plan.

(2) Each key Ministry shall make necessary financial and technical arrangements to ensure that food security and nutrition work plans are financed within government financing system.

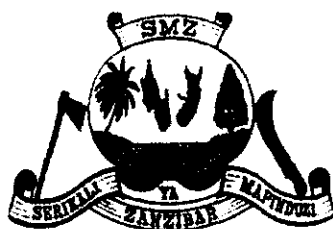
(3) Such arrangements shall include:-

- (a) initiating an itemised budget within a budgeting framework for financing food security and nutrition interventions as per work plans;
- (b) appointing a focal person to facilitate the implementation of food security and nutrition work plans, and liaise with the Department in maintaining inter-sectoral coordination.

PART III RIGHT TO FOOD

Obligations
of the
Government
on right to
food.

20.(1) The Government has the obligation to facilitate accessibility of right to food to every person through maintaining the right to have continuous access to the resources that will enable someone to produce, earn or purchase enough food not only prevent hunger, but also to ensure health and well-being.



(2) The right to food shall be enjoyed without discrimination, exclusion or restriction on the basis of gender, age, race, ethnic origin, tribe, religion, social or economic standing, political or other affiliations, property, disability or any other status.

(3) For the enjoyment of the right to food, the Government shall ensure:

- (a) it respects for the right to food by all actors while refraining from actions that undermine access to adequate, safe, nutritious and culturally accepted food;
- (b) the availability, accessibility and stability of adequate and nutritious food by all people in Zanzibar by making provisions for sufficient access to productive resources and support, while maintaining an enabling environment in which households and individuals may attain and maintain food security and good nutrition through their own efforts;
- (c) it provides and maintains of sustainable food systems and the protection of the right to food from encroachment by any public authority or any person; and
- (d) it provides opportunities for people to develop their understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation in the formulation and implementation of any service or programme interventions towards food and nutrition security.

(4) Where a person identified as vulnerable under this Act and suffers or is at risk of suffering from inadequate access to food or malnutrition, the Government shall provide that person with a minimum amount of food.

(5) The Minister may make regulations on criteria for identification of vulnerable person for effective implementation of this Act.

Role of head of the household.

21. The role of each key Ministry is specified in the second Schedule of this Act.

Role of key Ministry.

22. The role of head of the household in securing safe, nutritious and adequate food shall be to:-

- (a) provide food for all members of the household; and
- (b) engage in gainful work to obtain adequate food for all household members through efforts that respect human dignity and the rule of law.



Offences and penalties.

23. A person or officer who contravenes any provision of sections 20, 21 and 22 of this Act is guilty of an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than Tanzanian Shilling five hundred thousand (TShs.500,000/=) or imprisonment for a term not less than three months or both such fine and imprisonment.

False information and obstruct officer to exercise his duty.

24. Any person who without authority under this Act:

- (a) knowingly makes a false or incorrect statement that impedes the implementation of food security and nutrition activities;
- (b) affects the enjoyment of the right to food;
- (c) hinders or obstructs the food security and nutrition officer in exercising his duty commits an offence, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than Tanzanian Shilling five hundred thousand (TShs.500,000/=) or imprisonment for a term not less than three months or both such fine and imprisonment.

PART IV ESTABLISHMENT OF ZANZIBAR FOOD RESERVE

Establishment of Zanzibar Food Reserve.

25.(1) There is hereby established the Zanzibar Food Reserve to be administered by the Department.

(2) The purpose of the Zanzibar Food Reserve shall be to:

- (a) ensure a reliable supply of food in Zanzibar;
- (b) meet local shortfalls in the supply of food;
- (c) meet any other food emergencies caused by drought or floods, or by any other natural disaster, as may be determined by the Council; and
- (d) solve problems relating to the supply of food in Zanzibar.

Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Mapping System.

26.(1) The Council shall in consultation with the Ministry and the Ministry responsible for Disaster Management establish Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Mapping



System to provide the information to galvanise and strengthen the capacity to respond to food emergency and food aids.

(2) Subject to subsection (1) of this section, the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Mapping System shall be fulfilled by:-

- (a) supporting the development of disaster management plans and implementing organs;
- (b) establishing an early warning system;
- (c) establishing risk management and vulnerability mapping systems;
- (d) establishing and coordinating sector's specific roles and mandates related to vulnerability and emergency response;
- (e) undertaking food security and nutrition baseline and impact assessment at all levels of governance to guide vulnerability and emergency response.

PART V FINANCIAL MATTERS

Funding of the work plans for Zanzibar Food Reserve.

27. The funds to implement food security and nutrition work plans and related activities shall consist of:-

- (a) all funds approved by the House of Representatives in the annual budget estimates;
- (b) grants approved by the Government;
- (c) all funds which shall be granted, generated or acquired by the Department in accordance with provisions of this Act for the execution of functions of the Department.

Funding of the Zanzibar Food Reserve.

28. The funds and resources to manage the Zanzibar Food Reserve shall be derived from:-

- (a) any money from government subvention;
- (b) monies from sales of food reserves; and



- (c) any money or resources made by way of donations, loan or grant made within and outside Zanzibar.

Planning and budgeting.

29.(1) For the purpose of this Act the Government financial year and principles shall be adopted for budgeting of food security and nutrition related activities.

(2) Upon the approval of food security and nutrition work plans and budgets of the key Ministries by the Steering Committee, each key Ministry shall be required to submit its annual budget according to the existing government procedures.

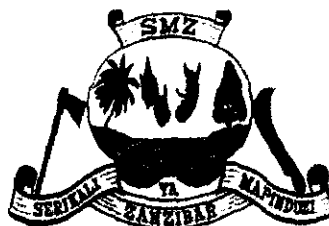
(3) Ministry responsible for Regional Administration shall be required to submit Districts' food security and nutrition work plans according to the existing government procedures.

(4) The Department shall only manage funds intended for national coordination and implementation of food security and nutrition related issues designated to the Ministry responsible for Agriculture, and other key Ministries shall be accountable for funds disbursed directly to them.

Accounting flow and disbursement.

30. The flow of funds and financial control system for the food security and nutrition activities shall have the following arrangements:-

- (a) for shehia level activities that are part of the mandate of the Ministry responsible for Agriculture, funds shall be disbursed by the Department directly to the communities which shall have the control of funds under the guidance of the Department and the District Management Committee;
- (b) Funds for capacity building at district level shall be forwarded from the Department to the district and the District Accounting Officer shall be responsible for management of such funds;
- (c) the respective line Ministries and districts shall be responsible for supervision and control of funds intended for implementation of food security and nutrition related interventions in their respective institutions.



PART VI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Powers to
make
regulations.

31.(1) The Minister may make regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Minister may: -

- (a) prescribe eligibility, criteria and procedures for timely delivery of food assistance;
- (b) prescribe procedures for management and control of the Zanzibar Food Reserve; and
- (c) provide adequate monitoring mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability under this Act

Repeal and
saving.

32.(1) The Implementation of National Programme for Food Self Sufficiency Act No.3 of 1988 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the provisions of Implementation of National Programme for Food Self Sufficiency Act, 1988, all acts, measures and activities under taken under the repealed Act shall have the same effects under this Act.

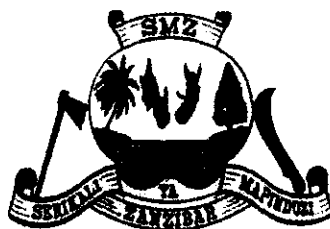
Inconsistence
with other
legislations.

33. Where the provisions of this Act are in conflict or otherwise inconsistent with a provision of any other written law relating to food security and nutrition, the provisions of this Act shall prevail to the extent of such inconsistency.



**FIRST SCHEDULE
KEY MINISTRIES
[Under section 5 (2) (c)]**

- (i) Ministry responsible for Livestock;
- (ii) Ministry responsible for Fisheries;
- (iii) Ministry responsible for Trade;
- (iv) Ministry responsible for Social Welfare, Youth, Women and Children Development;
- (v) Ministry responsible for Regional Administration;
- (vi) Ministry responsible for Health;
- (vii) Ministry Responsible for Disaster Management;
- (viii) Ministry responsible for Water;
- (ix) Ministry responsible for Land;
- (x) Ministry responsible for Finance;
- (xi) Ministry responsible for Environment;
- (xi) Ministry responsible for Labour, Cooperative and Empowerment;
- (xiii) Ministry responsible for Education;
- (xiv) Ministry responsible for Information;
- (xv) Ministry responsible for Transport and Communication;
- (xvi) Ministry responsible for Good Governance.



SECOND SCHEDULE
ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY MINISTRY

[Under section 21]

Name of the Ministry	Role / Responsibilities
1. Ministry responsible for Livestock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) promoting livestock production and productivity to meet domestic demands; and (ii) increase sector's contribution in reducing malnutrition and poverty.
2. Ministry responsible for Fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) promoting fisheries production and productivity to meet domestic demands; and (ii) to increase sector's contribution in reducing malnutrition and poverty.
3. Ministry responsible for Trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) regulating food importation, marketing and consumer protection; (ii) ensuring food safety and consumer protection adjoin important areas of FSN policy implementation; (iii) regulating framework on food marketing, the efficacy of which is considered by FSN Policy as an important label in reducing food insecurity and malnutrition to most vulnerable producer and consumer groups.
4. Ministry responsible for Social Welfare, Youth, Women and Children Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) provision of social safety nets and protection to vulnerable groups; (ii) community mobilizations and empowering women and youth to participate in agricultural production and income generating activities which are important areas envisaged in FSN Policy in ensuring food accessibility at household and national levels.
5. Ministry responsible for Regional Administration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) mainstreaming FSN in district development planning; (ii) ensuring effective performance of district and shehia authorities in implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the district and shehia level FSN issues.



6. Ministry responsible for Health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) responsible for all nutritional and health related aspects of FSN Policy;(ii) conducting food analysis and enforcing food safety regulations;(iii) provision of nutrition counselling, conduction of health and nutrition education sessions, promotion of hygiene and sanitation; and(iv) provision of nutritional support, care and treatment to HIV/AIDS affected and infected as part of social safety nets as identified in FSN Policy.
7. Ministry Responsible for Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Coordination of different efforts in response to emergence situations and ensuring that food emergencies reach beneficiaries in appropriate time as embodied in FSN Policy;(ii) to collaborate with the Ministry responsible for administer food security and nutrition issues in establishing Food Security and Nutrition Information Team for the purpose of collection and dissemination of FSN information including provision of Early Warning to respective stakeholders.
8. Ministry responsible for Water.	Facilitating availability and accessibility of clean and safe water for human and livestock consumption in a sustainable manner as such contributes towards promoting livelihoods and ensuring food and water safety.
9. Ministry responsible for Land.	Facilitating effective implementation of land legislation including protection of potential agricultural land from encroachment and destruction ensuing from other challenging development activities.
10. Ministry responsible for Finance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) allocation of adequate financial resources for FSN Policy implementation through and other frameworks; and



	(ii) encouraging private sector investment in agriculture and other micro-enterprise sectors through taxes incentives and other related tariffs aimed to improve business environment.
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11. Ministry responsible for Labour.	To safeguard labour regulations with regards to investments and enterprises related to income generation which are important areas envisaged in FSN Policy in ensuring food accessibility at household level.
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12. Ministry responsible for Education and Vocational Training.	(i) responsible for all technical and vocational training; (ii) is entitled to provide guidance in provision of appropriate vocation training to address the concerns of food security and nutrition interventions as outlined in FSN Policy; (iii) ensuring effective coordination of school feeding and school gardening activities as part of social safety net in addressing issues of malnutrition in children.
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13. Ministry responsible for Information.	(i) being responsible for mass media, it is entitled for providing necessary support for effective communication that is necessary for raising awareness and creating an environment that facilitates active participation of both men and women in FSN Policy and programme interventions; (ii) supporting implementation of ZFSNP Comprehensive Communication Strategy that will lay down approaches to be used to reach and interact with different target groups/ stakeholders in a planned and coordinated manner.
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14. Ministry responsible for Transport and Communication.	(i) accelerating growth of both urban and rural based economies through provision of efficient transportation and communication infrastructure that foster linkages between production, distribution and marketing centres for food and related inputs needed for improvement of productive and service sectors:
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- (ii) facilitating trade, especially exportation and importation of foodstuff and other commodities, which are important in ensuring national food availability.
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15. Ministry responsible for
Good Governance.

ensuring that Human Rights and right to food principles are recognized and applied in the implementation of FSN Policy.

PASSED in the House of Representatives of Zanzibar on 25th day of March, 2011.

**(IBRAHIM MZEE IBRAHIM)
CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ZANZIBAR.**