



Water and Sanitation in Tanzania:

An update based on the 2002 Population and Housing Census

WaterAid
July 20, 2005

The 2002 Census asked over a million households about their main source of drinking water and the toilet facilities they use. The key findings were that:

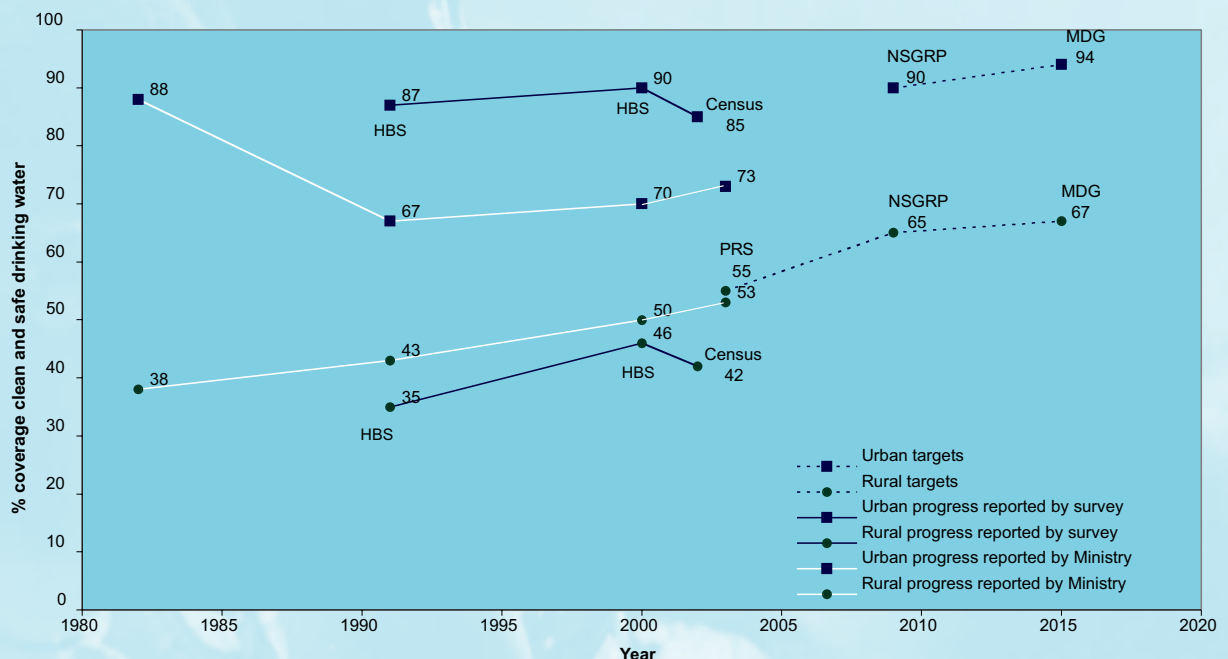
- ⇒ Only 42% of rural households had access to an improved source of drinking water, making the NSGRP target of 65% by 2010 look even more challenging.
- ⇒ In 7 districts, fewer than 10% of households had access to an improved water source.
- ⇒ In urban areas, 85% of households had access to an improved source of drinking water. Access in non-regional towns was below 75%, and in peri-urban areas, below 50%.
- ⇒ In Dar es Salaam, although 92% of households had access to an improved water source, over 50% of households in Ilala Municipality were getting their drinking water from wells, 9% of which were not improved.
- ⇒ Over 90% of all households used toilet facilities but it is not possible to tell if these facilities amount to basic sanitation.

Background

In 2003, the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development, WaterAid, the Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre and the National Bureau of Statistics published a collaborative work reviewing the water and sanitation indicators used by national surveys in Tanzania. The study also reported on trends derived from

those existing indicators¹. This briefing paper is an update to that study, based on data made available from the 2002 Population and Housing Census. This update relates the results to the revised indicators for water and sanitation presented in Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP).

Urban and Rural water supply coverage against PRS and MDG targets



Note: The PRS had no urban water supply coverage target.

1. Ministry of Water and Livestock Development, WaterAid Tanzania, Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (2003). *Water and Sanitation in Tanzania: Poverty monitoring for the sector using national surveys*. WaterAid, Dar es Salaam.

The NSGRP indicators for water and sanitation

The NSGRP is Tanzania's second poverty reduction strategy, covering the period 2005 to 2010. The strategy includes six operational targets for water supply, sanitation and waste management (see Box 1).

The Census data can only be used to comment on two of these NSGRP operational targets; water supply (3.1) and basic sanitation (3.5). Moreover, as the Census was carried out in 2002, the data reports on the situation 3 years before the operational targets were set. Nevertheless, the Census data provides an authoritative, nationwide snap-shot of household access to water supply and sanitation that is independent from the routine data reported by the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development.

What can the 2002 Census data tell us about water supply?

The 2002 Housing and Population Census was administered in a short and a long form. The short form, which covered basic demographic data, was filled in by all households. The long form, covering a range of socio-economic questions including water and sanitation, was filled in by 15% of households in Tanzania.

The long-form of the Census can be used to report on a proxy of the indicator 'access to

clean and safe water'. This proxy is the proportion of households with access to improved water supply. Improved water supply is defined as those households that get their main source of drinking water from a piped supply, or from a protected well or spring. The Census did not ask about the time taken to fetch water, which limits any comment to the type of water sources used.

The Census water supply data can be disaggregated into rural and urban strata, and allows analysis by region and district. The Census reports that **42% of rural households** and **85% of urban households** in Tanzania get their drinking water from an improved water source.



Box 1. Water Supply and Sanitation in Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty

Goal 3:

Increased access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and a safe and sustainable environment and thereby, reduced vulnerability from environmental risk.

Operational Targets

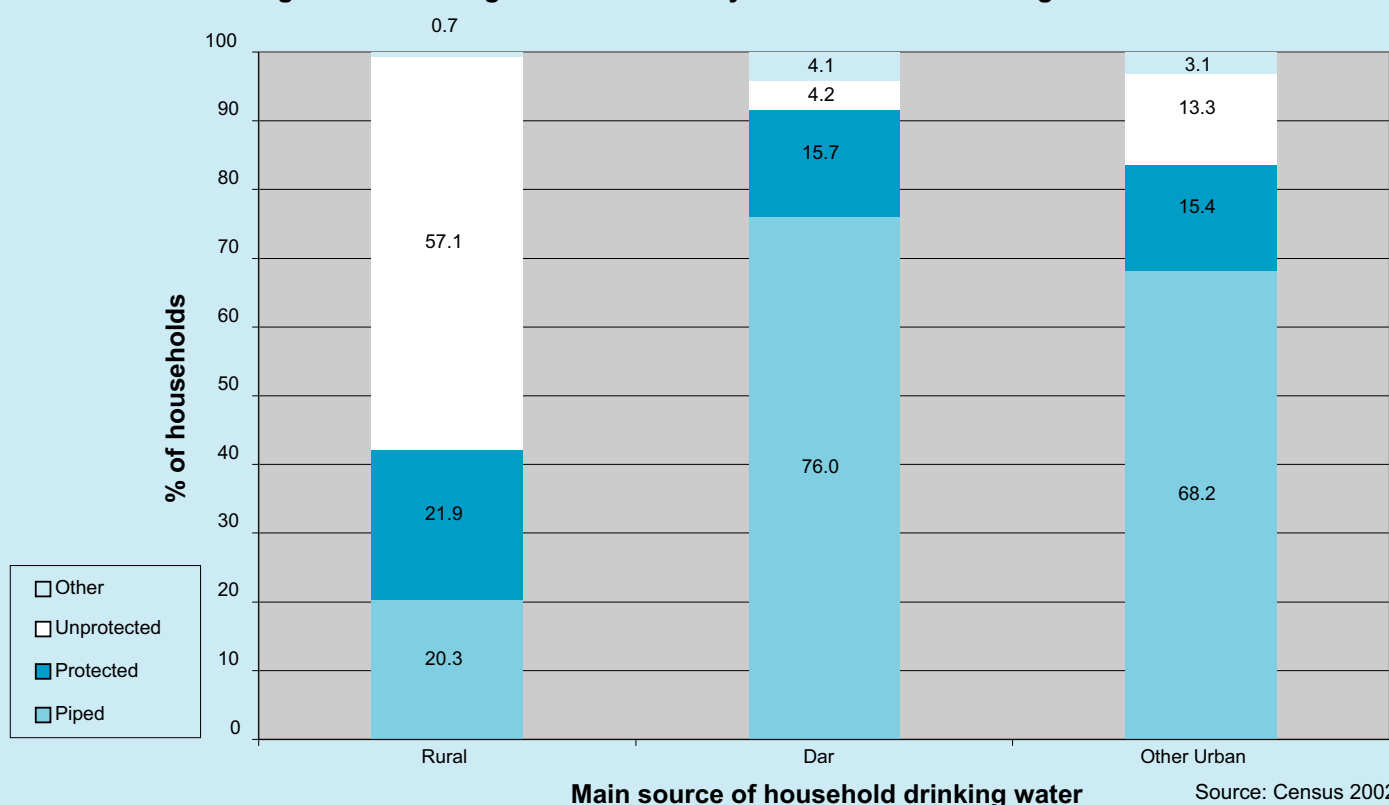
A. Water

- 3.1 Increase the proportion of the rural population with access to clean and safe water from 53% in 2003, to 65% in 2009/10 to within 30 minutes of time spent on collection of water. Increase the proportion of the urban population with access to clean and safe water from 73% in 2003, to 90% by 2009/10.

B. Sanitation & Waste Management

- 3.2 Increased access to improved sewerage facilities from 17% in 2003 to 30% in 2010 in respective urban areas.
- 3.3 Reduce households living in slums without adequate basic essential utilities.
- 3.4 100% of schools to have adequate sanitary facilities by 2010.
- 3.5 95% of people with access to basic sanitation by 2010.
- 3.6 Reduce Cholera out-breaks by half by 2010.

Figure 2. Percentage of households by main source of drinking water



Consistent with previous analysis urban has been further split into Dar es Salaam and 'other urban' areas (see Figure 2).

Access to improved water supply in rural areas as reported by the Census is notably less than the 2003 routine data figure of 53%, presented as a baseline for the NSGRP. Furthermore, the routine 'coverage' indicator does not take into account the time to fetch water. The NSGRP target is therefore far more challenging than it first appears, as the 53% coverage claimed in 2003 does not include a time dimension, whilst the rural target does.

For rural areas, there is no obvious pattern of either over or under reporting between the Census and the Ministry's routine data. It should,

however, be pointed out that there is a stronger correlation between the Household Budget Survey data and the Census data than there is between either of these surveys and routine data. There are also a number of extreme discrepancies between the Census data and routine data at regional level (see Table 1).

While some of these discrepancies can be put down to methodological differences between survey and routine data collection systems, these are not explanation enough. The Census data provide further evidence that progress against NSGRP should not just be measured on the basis of routine data, rather progress should be measured on the basis of survey data.

Table 1. Comparison of selected reported rural water supply statistics

Region	Census 2002 %of rural HH with access	Ministry Routine Data 2003 % of rural population served	Difference in % points
Pwani	15	59	- 44
Mtwara	29	64	- 35
Kilimanjaro	74	54	+ 20
Dodoma	50	77	- 17

In urban areas, the Census reported consistently higher rates of access to improved water supply when compared to routine data figures. There are three likely reasons for this:

- First, the Census only asks about the source of drinking water.
- Second, the Urban Water and Sewerage Authorities only report on the coverage of the municipal piped systems which they manage. Private sources, including boreholes and protected shallow wells, most of which are not registered, are not included in the coverage estimate.
- Third, the many households without a direct connection to the municipal supply that get their drinking water from their neighbours are underestimated in routine data reports.

District level analysis

The results of the long form of the 2002 Census questionnaire can be analysed by district. This is the first time that a national household survey in Tanzania has been administered at such scale, and provides a rare chance to compare access to improved water supply across districts.

In order for this comparison to be useful, the data for urban and rural access in each district needs to be analysed separately. Water supply infrastructure is both built and managed in very different ways in urban and rural areas, which can lead to very sharp differences in levels of access. Indeed, the aggregate national figures for urban (85%) and rural (42%) access are evidence of an overall inequitable outcome. At district level, these disparities are even greater. Districts with good urban access masked very poor service in surrounding rural areas. For example, Tabora Urban district is made up of both urban and rural enumeration areas² and had an overall coverage of 68%. However, while the improved water supply covered 90% of households in the enumeration areas (EAs) classified as urban, coverage in the rural EAs was only 11%. Even in an essentially rural district such as Mbulu, service to the urban EAs was 90%, while in rural EAs it was only 17%.

Rural water supply by district

The Census reports that 42% of rural households had access to improved water supply, but the distribution across districts is quite extreme. At the bottom end of the scale, there were 7 districts in which **fewer than 10% of rural households** had access to improved water supply including: Sikonge (4%), Igunga (5%), Kishapu (9.6%),

Table 2: Comparison of selected reported urban water supply statistics

Regional town	Census 2002 % of urban HH with access	Urban Water Authority Routine Data 2002/3 % of urban population served	Difference in % points
Arusha	99	94	+ 5%
Bukoba	74	71	+ 3%
Dodoma	95	64	+ 31%
Iringa	88	80	+ 8%
Kigoma	92	87	+ 5%
Lindi	87	60	+ 27%
Mbeya	98	71	+ 27%
Morogoro	95	75	+ 20%
Moshi	92	85	+ 7%
Mtwara	98	83	+ 15%
Musoma	94	75	+ 19%
Mwanza	88	78	+ 10%
Shinyanga	74	59	+ 15%
Singida	86	45	+ 41%
Songea	94	57	+ 37%
Sumbawanga	92	60	+ 32%
Tabora	90	88	+ 2%
Tanga	97	95	+ 2%



2. Enumeration areas were classified by the National Bureau of Statistics in dialogue with District and Municipal planners. Even within a single ward it is possible to find both urban and rural enumeration areas

Liwale (8%), Mkuranga (6%), Rufiji (9%) and Mafia (3%). At the top end of the scale, there were 4 districts in which over 80% of households were reported to have access including; Arumeru (82%), Mwanga (82%), Kyela (83%) and Rombo (93%).

These extremes are largely the result of investment patterns over the years, but they also reflect the relative technical difficulties of developing water supplies in different areas. Many of the districts with higher rates of access are places in which gravity schemes, which are easy to build and maintain, are possible. The challenges of developing water supplies in districts at the bottom of the scale include:

- Low population densities in Liwale and Sikonge;
- Salinity in Mkuranga, Rufiji and Mafia;
- Flouride in Kishapu.

While the 7 districts mentioned above stand out for their lack of access to improved water supplies, there are a total of 76 out of 113 districts in which less than 50% of rural households had access to improved water sources.

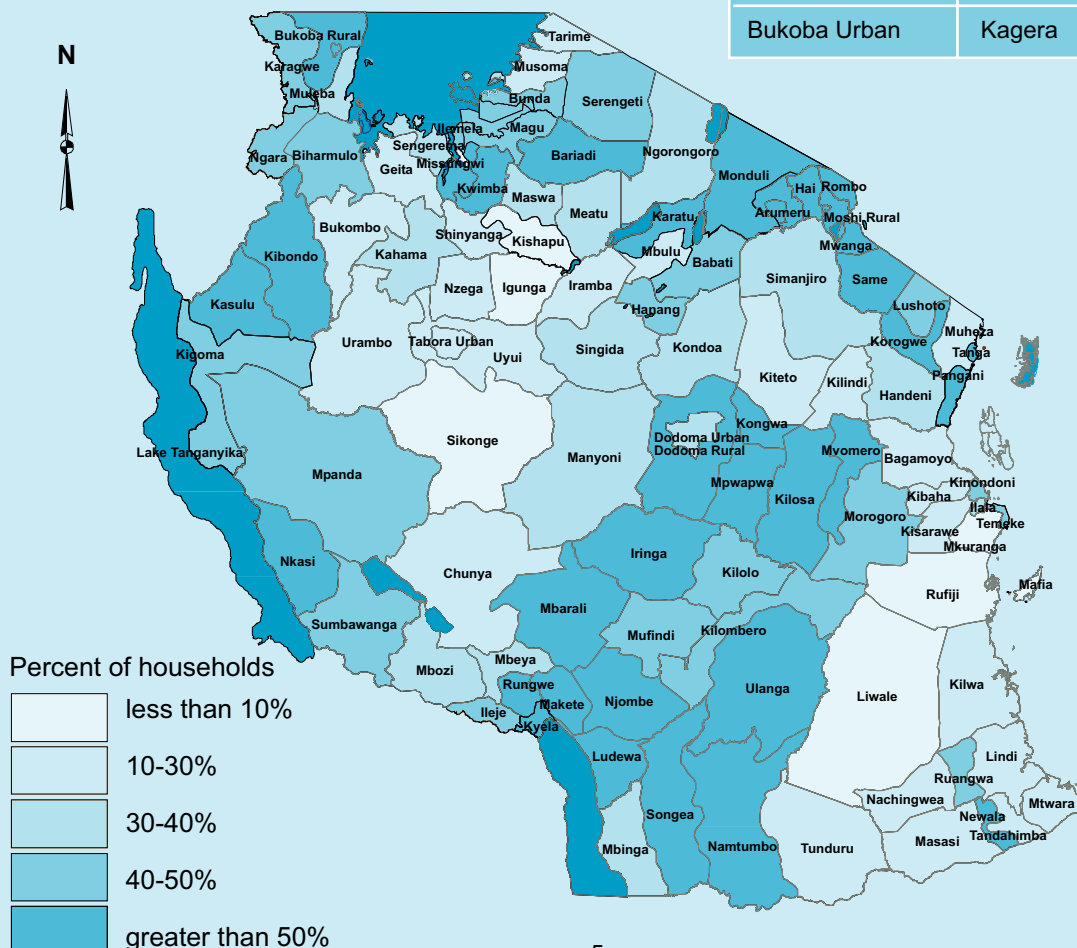
Peri-urban areas of regional towns

Peri-urban areas are defined here as rural areas of urban districts. They need special analytical attention because water supply development in these areas is not the responsibility of the Urban Water and Sewerage Authorities that serve the urban parts of these regional towns. As a result, many of these often large, rural areas received very little investment in water supply development in the 1990s. While this gap has been recognised by the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development and investment programmes have since been set up, the Census data provide a unique opportunity to set a baseline for these areas.

Table 3. Peri-urban areas in which fewer than 50% of households have access to improved water sources.

District	Region	% of HH with Access
Musoma Urban	Mara	3
Tabora Urban	Tabora	11
Iringa Urban	Iringa	17
Morogoro Urban	Morogoro	21
Kibaha	Pwani	28
Singida Urban	Singida	32
Lindi Urban	Lindi	35
Dodoma Urban	Dodoma	38
Bukoba Urban	Kagera	48

Rural households using improved water sources as their main source of drinking water



Urban water supply by district

The Census reports that just under 84% of households in urban areas, other than Dar es Salaam, got their drinking water from improved water supplies.

Despite this high average, there were urban areas in 9 districts in which fewer than 50% of households used improved water supplies (see Table 4). The reasons for these comparatively low figures varied. Urban areas in Kigoma Rural and Lindi Rural are a result of urban expansion into rural districts without a parallel expansion of municipal water supply services. Other places listed are district towns, some of which are long established with persistent unresolved water supply problems (Kahama, Nachingwea). The remainder are trading centres (designated as district headquarters in the past 10 years) that have grown without substantial investments in town water supplies (Tandahimba, Manyoni, Iramba, Urambo and Simanjiro).

Dar es Salaam by municipality

The three municipal districts of Dar es Salaam (Ilalla, Kinondoni and Temeke) were broken down into rural and urban areas for analysis though the rural part of Dar es Salaam accounts for only 6% of the city's population. Analysing the urban part of Dar es Salaam data by its 3 municipalities shows just how different the water supply situation is in each of the municipalities, and serves as a useful guiding baseline to the water reforms in Dar es Salaam.

Most notably, in Ilalla over half (51%) of urban households surveyed were not getting their drinking water from the municipal piped system. Ilalla also had the greatest proportion of households using unprotected or unsafe water sources (9%). The remainder were getting their drinking water from protected wells and other sources, including vendors. This contrasts with the picture of access in Kinondoni, where over 90% of households questioned were using piped water as their main source of drinking water. In the rural parts of Dar es Salaam access was much poorer than in the urban part, with only 35% of households getting their drinking water from improved sources. Most notable was the rural part of Ilala where nearly 80% of rural households were getting their water from unsafe sources.



Table 4. Urban areas in which fewer than 50% of households have access to improved water sources.

District	Region	% of HH with Access
Kigoma Rural	Kigoma	23
Iramba	Singida	33
Simanjiro	Manyara	35
Nachingwea	Lindi	36
Kahama	Shinyanga	41
Urambo	Tabora	43
Tandahimba	Mtwara	45
Manyoni	Singida	47
Lindi Rural	Lindi	48

Access to water supply in relation to other sectors and cross-cutting issues

For this update, water supply data from the Census was analysed in relation to a range of other household characteristics, including education, disability, gender and age of the head of household³. This exploratory analysis is limited by the structure of the questionnaire, but given the scale of the Census, is helpful in drawing out issues for detailed research in the future.

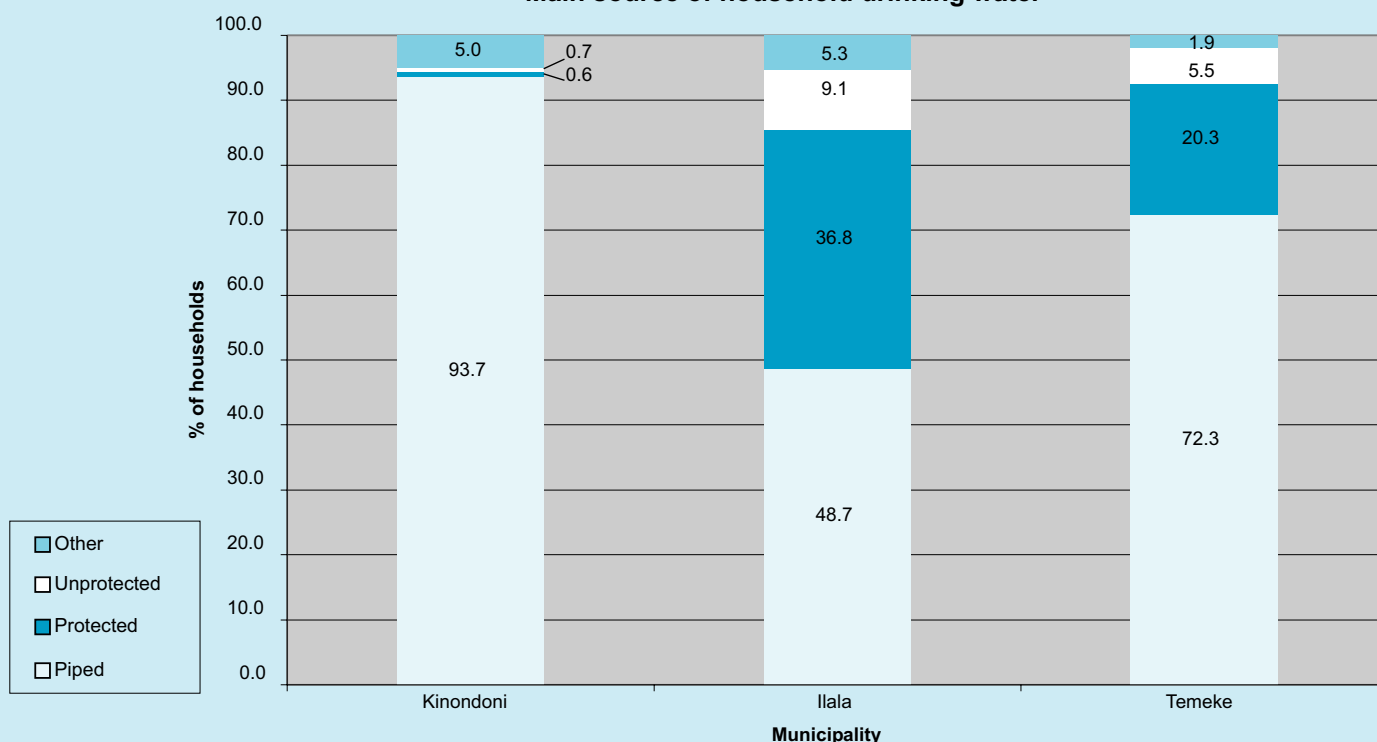
Gender of the head of household – Based on the 2000/1 Household Budget Survey data, the ‘Water and Sanitation in Tanzania’ study reported that female headed households were more likely to have access to improved sources of water than were male headed households. This is NOT confirmed by the Census data. The proportion of households with/without access to improved water supplies did not vary between female and male headed households.

Households headed by people with disabilities – 3.6% of households in mainland Tanzania were headed by people with disabilities but no significant difference in the proportion of households with/without access to improved water supplies was found. As the question in the Census only asks ‘What is your main source of drinking water?’ this result says nothing about the quality of access in terms of ease or time.

Households headed by people over 65 – In rural areas, access to improved water supply was similar across all age categories. However, in urban areas (both in Dar es Salaam and in other urban areas) households headed by over 65 year olds were LESS likely to have access to improved sources for their drinking water. In Dar es Salaam, 5% of households were headed by over 65s, 84% of which had access to improved sources against an average of 88%. In other urban areas, 8% of households were headed by over 65s, 80% of which had access to improved sources against an average of 84%. That these differences were only found in urban areas suggests that affordability may be a factor for this differential.

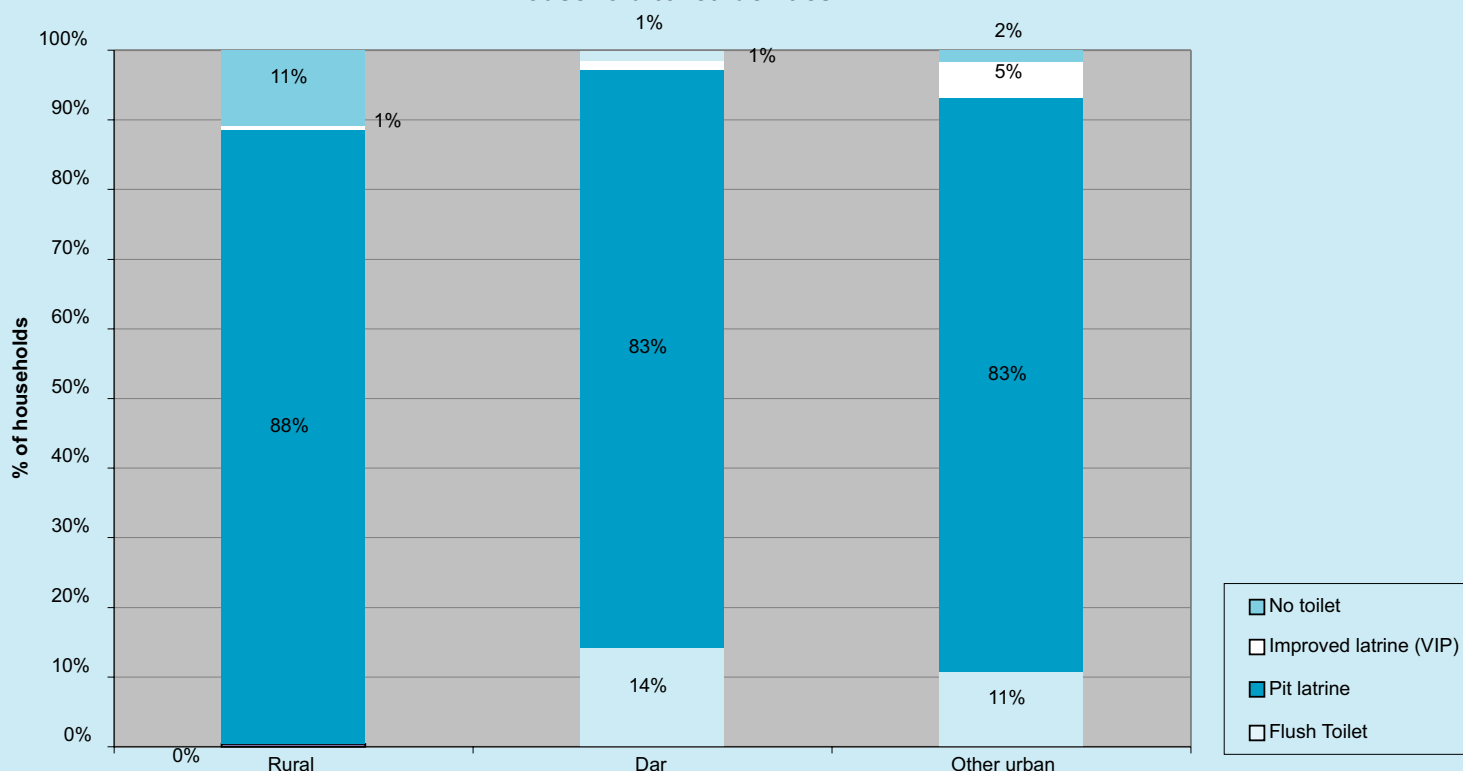
Education – School age children in households with access to improved water supply were more likely to be attending school than school age children in households without access to improved water supply. This is reflected across all three strata (rural, Dar and other urban). The difference is most pronounced in rural areas, where 80% of school age children in households using improved water sources were attending schools compared to 71% from households not using improved water sources.

Main source of household drinking water



3. Links with poverty will be presented in a separate paper being written with REPOA.

Household toilet facilities



What can the 2002 Census data tell us about basic sanitation?

The Census reports on household toilet facilities. The long form of the questionnaire asked about the use of facilities, the response options were limited to flush toilet, pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, no facility and other.

Consistent with previous surveys, the Census reports a very high percentage (87%) of households as having pit latrines, and only 9% of households with no toilet facility at all. Breaking the data down into rural, Dar es Salaam and other urban strata confirms that the majority of households without toilet facilities are in rural areas (see Figure 4).

These figures are frequently questioned by water and health experts, particularly those not familiar with Tanzania, but the data are consistent across all national surveys and are supported by other more detailed surveys. As far back as 1973, the government introduced a ‘latrinisation’ campaign under a programme called “Mtu ni Afya” (You are your health), aimed at ensuring that each household would have a latrine. The campaign was given added impetus following a cholera outbreak in 1977. Latrine coverage increased from 20-50% between 1973 and 1980, reaching 85% in the 1988 Census.

What can and should be questioned is the quality of toilet facilities. The response options pit latrine and ventilated improved pit (VIP) fail to distinguish adequate from inadequate sanitation. The term VIP is too specific, and the term pit latrines too broad, as pit latrines cover both adequate and inadequate sanitation.

There are also some notable geographical variations. Further breaking the data down by district reveals that there are four districts in which more than 50% of rural households had no toilet facilities: Ngorongoro (57%), Kiteto (58%), Simanjiro (61%) and Monduli (79%). These are all districts in which the majority of people are pastoralists. Though many still depend on their transhumant livelihoods and so would see little point in building permanent toilet facilities, increasing numbers of families are building permanent bases around new health, education and water supply infrastructure.

Conclusion

The 2002 Population and Housing Census asked over a million households questions about their assets, and their access to basic services. Amongst these was a question on water supply asking 'What is your main source of drinking water' and one about the household use of toilet facilities.

The results bring into sharp relief the inequality of access to improved water supply both between urban and rural communities, but particularly the inequality among districts. Access in rural areas ranged from 3% to 97%. In 7 districts, access was below 10% and access by rural households to improved water sources in 76 districts was below 50%. The Census data also showed poor levels (below 50%) of household access in peri-urban areas of most regional towns, and of trading centres designated as district headquarters in the past ten years.

Consistent with previous national surveys, the Census reports a very high percentage (87%) of households as having pit latrines, and only 9% of households with no toilet facility at all. The problem is that these data say nothing about the quality of these facilities, or whether these facilities amount to basic sanitation.

The water and sanitation data from the 2002 Census, although basic, are an invaluable baseline for everyone working in the sector, and will no doubt be used by all Tanzanians to monitor the progress of the sector towards universal access to water and sanitation.



Households with access to improved water sources

Urban households with access to improved water sources

District	Region	%
Kigoma Rural	Kigoma	23
Iramba	Singida	33
Simanjiro	Manyara	35
Nachingwea	Lindi	36
Kahama	Shinyanga	41
Urambo	Tabora	43
Tandahimba	Mtwara	45
Manyoni	Singida	47
Lindi Rural	Lindi	48
Mwanga	Kilimanjaro	54
Kiteto	Manyara	56
Masasi	Mtwara	57
Tarime	Mara	58
Bukombe	Shinyanga	60
Sengerema	Mwanza	61
Magu	Mwanza	61
Mafia	Pwani	63
Muleba	Kagera	63
Rufiji	Pwani	64
Bagamoyo	Pwani	67
Biharamulo	Kagera	69
Geita	Mwanza	69
Nzega	Tabora	70
Maswa	Shinyanga	74
Bukoba Urban	Kagera	74
Shinyanga Urban	Shinyanga	74
Ukerewe	Mwanza	75
Tunduru	Ruvuma	75
Korogwe	Tanga	76
Mufindi	Ininga	76
Ilemela	Mwanza	76
Bunda	Mara	79
Mbozi	Mbeya	80
Kilosa	Morogoro	81
Namtumbo	Ruvuma	81
Chunya	Mbeya	81
Hai	Kilimanjaro	83
Njombe	Ininga	83
Ruangwa	Lindi	85
Mpanda	Rukwa	85
Kondoa	Dodoma	85
Ilala	Dar	86
Singida Urban	Singida	86
Muheza	Tanga	87
Ulanga	Morogoro	87
Lindi Urban	Lindi	87
Ininga Urban	Ininga	88
Kwimba	Mwanza	88
Newala	Mtwara	88
Nkasi	Rukwa	89
Kasulu	Kigoma	89
Mbulu	Manyara	89
Tabora Urban	Tabora	90
Mbinga	Ruvuma	90
Mbarali	Mbeya	90
Bariadi	Shinyanga	91
Kigoma Urban	Kigoma	92
Mvomero	Morogoro	92
Sumbawanga Urban	Rukwa	92
Moshi Urban	Kilimanjaro	92
Lushoto	Tanga	92
Temeke	Dar	93
Babati	Manyara	93
Songea Urban	Ruvuma	94
Kinondoni	Dar	94
Musoma Urban	Mara	94
Same	Kilimanjaro	94
Rungwe	Mbeya	95
Dodoma Urban	Dodoma	95
Morogoro Urban	Morogoro	95
Kilombero	Morogoro	96
Arumeru	Arusha	96
Tanga	Tanga	97
Nyamagana	Mwanza	97
Mbeya Rural	Mbeya	98
Mbeya Urban	Mbeya	98
Pangani	Tanga	98
Mtwara Urban	Mtwara	98
Monduli	Arusha	99
Kyela	Mbeya	99
Arusha	Arusha	99
Kibaha	Pwani	99

Rural households with access to improved water sources

District	Region	%	District	Region	%
Musoma Urban	Mara	3	Ininga Rural	Ininga	52
Mafia	Pwani	3	Nkasi	Rukwa	54
Sikonge	Tabora	4	Kibondo	Kigoma	54
Igunga	Tabora	5	Misungwi	Mwanza	54
Mkuranga	Pwani	7	Sumbawanga Urban	Rukwa	54
Liwale	Lindi	8	Ludewa	Ininga	55
Rufiji	Pwani	9	Songea Urban	Ruvuma	55
Kishapu	Shinyanga	10	Kilosa	Morogoro	55
Uyui	Tabora	10	Ulanga	Morogoro	56
Tabora Urban	Tabora	11	Rungwe	Mbeya	56
Urambo	Tabora	11	Newala	Mtwara	56
Kilwa	Lindi	14	Bukoba Rural	Kagera	57
Tarime	Mara	15	Njombe	Ininga	59
Musoma Rural	Mara	16	Pangani	Tanga	59
Mbulu	Manyara	17	Shinyanga Urban	Shinyanga	61
Ininga Urban	Ininga	17	Kigoma Urban	Kigoma	61
Kiteto	Manyara	18	Karatu	Arusha	61
Kisarawe	Pwani	18	Mpwapwa	Dodoma	62
Lindi Rural	Lindi	18	Ilemela	Mwanza	63
Tandahimba	Mtwara	20	Mbarali	Mbeya	63
Masasi	Mtwara	20	Kasulu	Kigoma	65
Nzega	Tabora	21	Kwimba	Mwanza	65
Morogoro Urban	Morogoro	21	Hai	Kilimanjaro	66
Ilala	Dar	21	Tanga	Tanga	66
Bagamoyo	Pwani	22	Kongwa	Dodoma	72
Nachingwea	Lindi	23	Moshi Rural	Kilimanjaro	76
Muheza	Tanga	24	Songea Rural	Ruvuma	76
Shinyanga Rural	Shinyanga	27	Mtwara Urban	Mtwara	79
Mtwara Rural	Mtwara	27	Namtumbo	Ruvuma	79
Bukombe	Shinyanga	27	Arumeru	Arusha	82
Kibaha	Pwani	28	Mwanga	Kilimanjaro	82
Kilindi	Tanga	29	Mbeya Urban	Mbeya	83
Chunya	Mbeya	29	Kyela	Mbeya	83
Geita	Mwanza	29	Rombo	Kilimanjaro	93
Iramba	Singida	30	Arusha	Arusha	97
Ngorongoro	Arusha	31			
Maswa	Shinyanga	32			
Singida Urban	Singida	32			
Kahama	Shinyanga	33			
Manyoni	Singida	34			
Muleba	Kagera	34			
Temeke	Dar	35			
Mbozi	Mbeya	35			
Sengerema	Mwanza	35			
Lindi Urban	Lindi	35			
Meatu	Shinyanga	36			
Kondoa	Dodoma	37			
Simanjiro	Manyara	37			
Handeni	Tanga	38			
Mbinga	Ruvuma	38			
Singida Rural	Singida	38			
Dodoma Urban	Dodoma	38			
Monduli	Arusha	39			
Mbeya Rural	Mbeya	40			
Hanang	Manyara	40			
Morogoro	Morogoro	41			
Ruangwa	Lindi	41			
Kigoma Rural	Kigoma	41			
Bunda	Mara	41			
Biharamulo	Kagera	42			
Magu	Mwanza	44			
Lushoto	Tanga	44			
Mpanda	Rukwa	44			
Sumbawanga Rural	Rukwa	45			
Karagwe	Kagera	45			
Kilombero	Morogoro	45			
Serengeti	Mara	46			
Tunduru	Ruvuma	46			
Mufindi	Ininga	46			
Ileje	Mbeya	48			
Bukoba Urban	Kagera	48			
Kililo	Ininga	48			
Kinondoni	Dar	48			
Babati	Manyara	49			
Ngara	Kagera	49			
Ukerewe	Mwanza	50			
Bariadi	Shinyanga	50			
Korogwe	Tanga	51			
Mvomero	Morogoro	51			
Dodoma Rural	Dodoma	51			
Same	Kilimanjaro	52			
Makete	Ininga	52			

Note: Figures in urban table for rural districts refer only to urban areas of rural districts. Conversely, figures in the rural for urban districts refer only to rural or peri-urban parts.

Rural households not using a toilet facility

Rural households not using a toilet facility

District	Region	%						
Iringa Urban	Iringa	0	Sumbawanga Rural	Rukwa	5	Maswa	Shinyanga	18
Ludewa	Iringa	0	Nachingwea	Lindi	5	Musoma Rural	Mara	18
Mufindi	Iringa	0	Sengerema	Mwanza	6	Uyui	Tabora	19
Kilolo	Iringa	1	Mbarali	Mbeya	6	Hanang	Manyara	20
Songea Rural	Ruvuma	1	Hai	Kilimanjaro	6	Karatu	Arusha	20
Ileje	Mbeya	1	Kibondo	Kigoma	6	Muheza	Tanga	20
Makete	Iringa	1	Liwale	Lindi	6	Kahama	Shinyanga	21
Njombe	Iringa	1	Masasi	Mtwara	6	Dodoma Rural	Dodoma	21
Mbinga	Ruvuma	1	Mtwara Urban	Mtwara	6	Serengeti	Mara	21
Rungwe	Mbeya	1	Arusha	Arusha	7	Bariadi	Shinyanga	23
Rombo	Kilimanjaro	1	Kilwa	Lindi	7	Kilindi	Tanga	25
Bukoba Urban	Kagera	1	Kondoa	Dodoma	7	Misungwi	Mwanza	26
Mbeya Rural	Mbeya	1	Arumeru	Arusha	7	Pangani	Tanga	27
Mbeya Urban	Mbeya	1	Ngara	Kagera	7	Tanga	Tanga	29
Songea Urban	Ruvuma	1	Muleba	Kagera	7	Nzega	Tabora	29
Namtumbo	Ruvuma	1	Lindi Rural	Lindi	8	Manyoni	Singida	29
Kasulu	Kigoma	1	Lindi Urban	Lindi	8	Sikonge	Tabora	29
Iringa Rural	Iringa	1	Karagwe	Kagera	8	Igunga	Tabora	30
Moshi Rural	Kilimanjaro	2	Shinyanga Urban	Shinyanga	8	Kwimba	Mwanza	31
Tandahimba	Mtwara	2	Meatu	Shinyanga	8	Tarime	Mara	34
Newala	Mtwara	2	Ruangwa	Lindi	9	Mafia	Pwani	51
Kigoma Urban	Kigoma	2	Tabora Urban	Tabora	9	Musoma Urban	Mara	53
Morogoro	Morogoro	2	Kilosa	Morogoro	9	Ngorongoro	Arusha	57
Bukoba Rural	Kagera	2	Babati	Manyara	9	Kiteto	Manyara	58
Mwanga	Kilimanjaro	3	Urambo	Tabora	10	Simanjoro	Manyara	61
Sumbawanga Urban	Rukwa	3	Mpwapwa	Dodoma	11	Monduli	Arusha	79
Tunduru	Ruvuma	3	Ilemela	Mwanza	11			
Same	Kilimanjaro	3	Kongwa	Dodoma	11			
Kilombero	Morogoro	4	Biharamulo	Kagera	11			
Mbozi	Mbeya	4	Ukerewe	Mwanza	12			
Kyela	Mbeya	4	Bunda	Mara	12			
Iramba	Singida	4	Mkuranga	Pwani	12			
Chunya	Mbeya	4	Singida Rural	Singida	12			
Mvomero	Morogoro	4	Mpanda	Rukwa	12			
Kigoma Rural	Kigoma	4	Mbulu	Manyara	12			
Ulanga	Morogoro	4	Geita	Mwanza	13			
Kibaha	Pwani	5	Handeni	Tanga	13			
Morogoro Urban	Morogoro	5	Mtwara Rural	Mtwara	14			
Lushoto	Tanga	5	Kishapu	Shinyanga	14			
Korogwe	Tanga	5	Bukombe	Shinyanga	14			
Singida Urban	Singida	5	Rufiji	Pwani	16			
Kisarawe	Pwani	5	Bagamoyo	Pwani	16			
Nkasi	Rukwa	5	Shinyanga Rural	Shinyanga	16			
Dodoma Urban	Dodoma	5	Magu	Mwanza	17			

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