



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

## KATAVI REGION

# BASIC BUILDING STATISTICS REPORT





The United Republic of Tanzania

# **Katavi Region Building Census 2022**

## **Basic Statistics Report**

Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Ministry of Finance

National Bureau of Statistics

Tanzania

**July, 2025**





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## Notes:

Maps and land area used in this publication are derived from the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) cartographic work; therefore, they are for statistical use only.

## List of Abbreviations

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CBO	Community Based Organisation
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Building Census
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United States Census Bureau
WB	World Bank
WHC	Watumishi Housing Company

# Table of Contents

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<b>Citation:</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>List of Abbreviations</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>List of Figures</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>List of Tables</b> .....	<b>viii</b>
<b>List of Maps</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>Basic Concepts and Definitions</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>Acknowledgement</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>x</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b> .....	<b>1</b>
BACKGROUND INFORMATION .....	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 RATIONALE .....	2
1.2 OBJECTIVES OF BUILDING CENSUS .....	3
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b> .....	<b>4</b>
BUILDINGS STOCK .....	4
2.0 INTRODUCTION .....	4
2.1 NUMBER OF BUILDINGS .....	4
2.2 BUILDINGS WITH PHYSICAL ADDRESSES .....	2
2.3 TYPE OF BUILDINGS .....	3
2.4 NUMBER OF STOREYS IN A BUILDING .....	6
2.5 MAIN USE OF BUILDINGS .....	8
2.6 NUMBER OF UNITS IN BUILDINGS .....	12
<b>CHAPTER THREE</b> .....	<b>15</b>
BUILDING INFORMATION .....	15
3.0 INTRODUCTION .....	15
3.1 BUILDING CATEGORIES.....	15
3.2 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION STATUS .....	16
3.3 BUILDING OCCUPANCY STATUS .....	17

3.3.1 REASONS FOR VACANT BUILDINGS .....	18
3.4 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS .....	20
3.4.1 FLOOR MATERIALS .....	20
3.4.2 WALL MATERIALS .....	21
3.4.3 ROOFING MATERIALS .....	23
3.5 NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN BUILDINGS .....	24
3.6 BUILDING CONDITION .....	25
<b>CHAPTER FOUR .....</b>	<b>27</b>
BASIC SERVICES IN BUILDINGS .....	27
4.0 INTRODUCTION .....	27
4.1 SERVICES IN BUILDINGS .....	27
4.1.1 ELECTRICITY .....	27
4.1.2 ELECTRICITY FROM THE NATIONAL GRID .....	27
4.1.3 ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY .....	28
4.1.2 WATER SERVICE .....	29
4.1.3 TOILET SERVICES .....	30
4.2 ACCESSIBILITY OF THE BUILDING .....	32
4.2.1 BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY BY ROAD .....	32
4.2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES .....	33
<b>CHAPTER FIVE .....</b>	<b>34</b>
OWNERSHIP AND TENURE STATUS OF BUILDINGS .....	34
5.0 INTRODUCTION .....	34
5.1 BUILDING OWNERSHIP STATUS .....	34
5.2 BUILDING OWNERSHIP BY SEX .....	36
5.3 TENURE STATUS .....	38
5.4 BUILDING LAND SURVEY STATUS .....	40
<b>Number of Buildings .....</b>	<b>41</b>
5.5 BUILDING LAND OWNERSHIP DOCUMENTS .....	43
<b>CHAPTER SIX .....</b>	<b>46</b>
KEY FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS .....	46
6.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION .....	46
6.1 BUILDING STOCK .....	47
6.2 BUILDINGS INFORMATION .....	50

6.3 BUILDING SERVICES:.....	53
6.4 OWNERSHIP AND TENURE STATUS OF BUILDINGS .....	55
6.5 GENERAL POLICY IMPLICATIONS .....	58
<b>ANNEXES .....</b>	<b>59</b>
ANNEX: TABLES .....	59
ANNEXES FOR CHAPTER TWO .....	59
ANNEXES FOR CHAPTER THREE .....	62
ANNEXES FOR CHAPTER FOUR .....	64
ANNEXES FOR CHAPTER FIVE .....	65
ANNEXES: BUILDING STATISTICS BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS/COUNCILS AND WARD LEVEL .....	70
1.0 KATAVI REGION: NON RESIDENTIAL USE OF BUILDINGS .....	70
2.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDING OWNERSHIP STATUS .....	76
3.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDING CATEGORIES .....	85
4.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS CONDITIONS .....	88
5.0 KATAVI REGION: INDIVIDUALLY OWNED BUILDINGS/UNITS BY SEX OF OWNER .....	94
6.0 KATAVI REGION: BASIC SERVICES .....	99
7.0 KATAVI REGION: LAND SURVEY STATUS .....	105
8.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS BY MAIN USE AND TYPE OF BUILDINGS .....	110
9.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS AND NUMBER OF STOREYS .....	116
10.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF UNITS .....	122
11.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS .....	127
12.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS BY LEGAL LAND DOCUMENTS .....	132
13.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS BY OCCUPANCY .....	140
<b>ANNEX: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS .....</b>	<b>146</b>
CONTRIBUTORS TO THE BUILDING CENSUS REPORT: .....	146
<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>89</b>



## List of Figures

---

Figure 2. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Address by Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	3
Figure 2. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	4
Figure 2. 4: Percentage of Multi Storey Buildings by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	6
Figure 2. 5: Percentage Distribution of Non – Residential Buildings by Type of Use; Katavi, Region 2022 TBC .....	11
Figure 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings with One Unit by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	14
Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	17
Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	18
Figure 3. 3: Percentage Distribution of Vacant Buildings by Reasons; Katavi Region 2022 TBC .....	19
Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	25
Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Condition and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	26
Figure 4. 1: Percentage of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	28
Figure 4. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Alternative Sources of Electricity by Place of Residence, Katavi Region; 2022 TBC .....	29
Figure 4. 3: Percentage of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	30
Figure 4. 4: Percentage of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	31
Figure 4. 5: Percentage of Buildings Accessible by Road by Council and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	32
Figure 4. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	33
Figure 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	35
Figure 5. 2: Percentage of Buildings Ownership by Place of Residence and Sex, Katavi Region; 2022 TBC .....	38
Figure 5. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Tenure Status; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	40
Figure 5. 4:.....	43



## List of Tables

---

Table 2. 1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	1
Table 2.2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	2
Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	5
Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	8
Table 2. 5: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	10
Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial Buildings by number of Units and Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	13
Table 3. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	16
Table 3. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	17
Table 3. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	18
Table 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Vacant Buildings by Reasons; Katavi, Region 2022 TBC.....	19
Table 3. 5: Percentage of Buildings by Type of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	20
Table 3. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	22
Table 3. 7: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	23
Table 3. 8: Percentage of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	24
Table 3. 9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Condition and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	26
Table 4. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	31
Table 5.1: Percentage Distributions of Buildings/Units by Place of Residence and Type of Ownership; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	36
Table 5.2:.....	37
Table 5.3:.....	39
Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC.....	41
Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Legal Land Ownership Documents, Place of Residence, Katavi Region; 2022 TBC.....	44

## List of Maps

---

Map 1. 1: Katavi Region, Administrative Boundaries .....	v
Map 2. 1: Number of Buildings by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	5
Map 2. 2 Number of Multi Storeys Buildings by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	7
Map 2. 3: Number of Residential Buildings by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	9
Map 4. 1: Number of Buildings with Infrastructures for People With Disability by Councils, Katavi Region; 2022 TBC .....	33
Map 5. 1: Number of Buildings with Individual Ownership Status by Council, Katavi Region 2022, TBC .....	35
Map 5. 2: Number of Buildings Built on Surveyed Land Status by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC .....	42
Map 5. 3: Number of Buildings with No Legal Documents by Council; Katavi Region; 2022 TBC .....	45

## Basic Concepts and Definitions

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<b>Access Road</b>	Is any road whether public or private and includes any street, square, court, alley, beach, footway, path, passage or highway whether a thoroughfare or not.
<b>Building Census</b>	Is the act of collecting, analysing and disseminating buildings' data for specific time.
<b>Building</b>	Is any structure or erection and any part of any structure or erection of any kind whatsoever whether permanent, temporary or movable, and whether completed or uncompleted.
<b>Building Parastatals</b>	Are Government institutions whose functions are to provide and or facilitate the provision of housing and other buildings in Tanzania.
<b>Building Stock</b>	Refers to total number of buildings in a particular area.
<b>Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy</b>	Is the certificate of right of occupancy issued to land under customary tenure as stipulated under Section 27 of the Village Land Act Cap 114.
<b>Certificate of Right of Occupancy</b>	Refers to legal land certificate of occupation granted under the Tanzania Land Act Cap 113 and Land Tenure Act No. 12 of 1992 of Tanzania Zanzibar.
<b>Detached house</b>	A building that stands alone from the foundation to roof level. Does not share walls with other houses. The building could be single or multi-storey.
<b>Non-residential Use</b>	Is a building or structure of any kind for whatsoever use, designed or intended to be used for other than a residential use.
<b>Partly Complete House</b>	A building where one part is complete and can be occupied and other part is still under construction.
<b>Physical Address</b>	Is the mailing address, including a zip code which details the actual location (building number and street name) of person, business or physical property.

<b>Regularised Settlement</b>	Is the legalised tenure status in the informal or unplanned settlements through a deliberate process aimed at bringing the informal and un-authorized settlements within the official legal (formal) and administrative systems of land to guarantee secure tenure for the concerned population.
<b>Residential Building</b>	Is a structure used or constructed or adopted to be used primarily for human habitation; such buildings may be available as apartments, quarters and similar facilities or accommodation.
<b>Residential License</b>	Confers upon the licensee the right to occupy land in non-hazardous land, land reserved for public utilities and surveyed land, urban or peri-urban area for the period of time for which it has been granted as provided in Section 23 of the Tanzania Land Act Cap 113.
<b>Single Storey Stand Alone</b>	A building consisting of ground floor only. A single house that is separate and detached from other buildings
<b>Surveyed Settlement</b>	Refers to human settlements for which cadastral surveying has been undertaken to each land parcel to determine its location, the extent of its boundaries and surface area, and to indicate its separate identity, both graphically on a map or in a record as well as physically on the ground.
<b>Tenure</b>	Is defined as institutions and rules which regulate property rights and resource use, and determine who can use what resource, under what conditions and for how long.
<b>Terrace/Row of Houses</b>	A terraced house is a row of more than two similar houses under one roof joined together by their side walls. The house could be single or multi-storey.
<b>Unit (for the purpose of this publication)</b>	A unit is a house or part of the house with all necessary amenities. A building can have more than one unit.

Map 1. 1: Katavi Region, Administrative Boundaries



## Foreword



The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania conducted The 2022 Buildings Census (2022 TBC), being its first comprehensive building census in the country. It is also the first building census to be conducted



successfully in the East African Region. The Sixth Phase Government of the United Republic of Tanzania under the leadership of Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, and the Eighth Phase Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar under the leadership of His Excellency Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi have fulfilled its obligation of conducting the 2022 TBC a move that apart from addressing the long time challenges of lack of information on buildings, have met the requirements of the National Human Settlements Development Policy of 2000 as well as various national, regional and international programmes related to Human Settlements Development. We thus owe them much appreciation for their commitment and unwavering support during the process of 2022 TBC implementation.

Given the prevailing inseparable relationship between buildings and population, conducting the first 2022 Building Census conforms with the Statistics Act Cap 351, which mandates the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to conduct Population and Housing Census after every ten years. Thus, the Building Census; and the Population and Housing Census complement each other. The Government's decision to use modern technology throughout the implementation of both censuses, made the 2022 TPHC and 2022 TBC the first ever digital censuses to be conducted in Tanzania.

Generally, the 2022 TBC results are useful for sustainable socio-economic development and therefore are expected to bring significant impacts on residential, commercial, industrial and institutional main categories of building uses. The buildings census data with its regular update will assist in increasing awareness and transparency in allocating resources needed for buildings development at all levels of administration based on the actual requirements.

Focusing on the facet of human settlements development in rural and urban areas, the 2022 TBC results will be used by the Government and other relevant stakeholders

in monitoring and evaluation of various National, Regional and International development frameworks, including the Tanzania Development Vision 2025; the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050; the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26; the Zanzibar Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26; the East African Community Vision 2050; and, the African Development Agenda 2063. The 2022 TBC data will provide a reliable source of building data that will enable the Government to evaluate the progress of implementation of Sustainable Development Goal No. 11 of 2030 which aspires to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The main purpose of this report is to provide detailed buildings information on buildings stock, building characteristics, availability of essential services in the building and tenure status. The information in this report is provided at regional and council administrative levels.

The successful implementation of the 2022 TBC was due to collaborative efforts and assistance from the Government through Census Committees from national to the lowest administrative levels. These include the National Central Census Committee, National Census Advisory Committee, National Census Technical Committee, Census Committees at Regional, District, Wards/Shehia, Village/Mtaa and Hamlet; and, Forums from Non-States Actors including Collaborators Forum, Private Sector, various institutions and the public at large.

Special gratitude is extended to the following Development Partners:- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); World Bank (WB); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); UN-Women; International Organisation for Migration (IOM); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); United States Census Bureau (USCB), The Republic of South Korea, The People's Republic of China and other Development Partners for providing equipment, expertise, training and financial support in making the 2022 Population and Housing Census as well as the Building Census a success. We also thank religious, traditional and political leaders, non-governmental organisation leaders, the media and all citizens and non-citizen in general for their participation and contributions in the successful implementation of the Censuses.

Special thanks should go to the Honourable Anne Semamba Makinda the Census Commissar for Tanzania Mainland and Former Speaker of the National Assembly; and



Honourable Ambassador Mohamed Haji Hamza the Census Commissar for Tanzania Zanzibar, for their effective leadership and management in educating and sensitising all citizens and non-citizens to participate in these Censuses, thus resulting in enhanced quality, smoothness and timely execution of the exercise. We also thank the former Chairperson of the Governing Board of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Dr. Amina Msengwa and the former Chairperson of the Statistics Board of Zanzibar, Ambassador Amina Salum Ali, for their guidance throughout the implementation of the Census exercise.

Last but not least, we would wish to acknowledge the unprecedented efforts and commitment of the management and staff of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development under leadership of Eng. Anthony D. Sanga, Permanent Secretary; National Bureau of Statistics under the leadership of Dr. Amina Msengwa, Statistician General; and staff of the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar under the leadership of Mr. Salum Kassim Ali; Chief Government Statistician; as well as other Government officials who worked tirelessly in ensuring that the 2022 censuses were implemented successfully.



**Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa (MP)**  
Prime Minister of  
The United Republic of Tanzania



**Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MRC)**  
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

## Acknowledgement

The National Bureau of Statistics and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar conducted the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (TBC) in order to provide necessary information for policy review and formulation, project planning, monitoring and evaluation of human settlements development process in the country. The 2022 TBC collected detailed information on buildings including buildings stock, building characteristics, availability of essential services in the building and tenure status.

With these achievements, we specifically like to extend our thanks to all staffs of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Ministry of Lands and Housing Development of Zanzibar, Ministry of Information, Communications and Information Technology together with experts of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar (OCGS), who worked tirelessly in ensuring that the 2022 TBC was successfully implemented.

Our appreciations also extended to all professionals, Regional and District supervisors, enumerators and field supervisors as well as the media for their dedicated work. Certainly, without their commitment and dedication, the Census would not have been successful. We would also like to thank the public for their cooperation during the entire period of the Census.

We also appreciate the contributions made by development partners as well as public and private institutions, various groups including religious leaders, customary and traditional leaders, politicians, NGOs, Tanzania Federation Organization of Persons with Disabilities and all other influential persons who contributed to the successful implementation of the 2022 TBC. The results of this achievement have enabled the publication of the 2022 TBC Report that will provide reliable data for sustainable socio-economic human settlements development in the country.



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## Executive Summary

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The 2022 Katavi Region Basic Building Statistics Report was undertaken to address the long-time challenges of lack of information on buildings in the Region. The 2022 TBC was conducted to meet requirements of various national, regional and international policies pertaining to human settlements development. The collected information includes number, type and use of all buildings in the country, quality of buildings, building ownership by sex, buildings characteristics and status of land survey where the buildings are constructed. The report provides data at regional and council levels.

**Chapter one** presents a brief background information, rationale and objectives for undertaking the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC). The Government conducted for the first time the 2022 TBC, an exercise done concurrently with the 2022 Population and Housing Census. The 2022 TBC adhered to the provision of Section 4.1.8.2 (ii) of the National Human Settlements Development Policy 2000 as well as Section 5.4.11 of the National Land Policy of Zanzibar 2018 and Section 2.5 of the National Housing Policy 2008 of Zanzibar. The main objective of the 2022 TBC is to equip the nation with adequate and reliable buildings data to enhance evidence-based decision making in all administrative levels for sustainable development of human settlements.

**Chapter two** presents information on the number, type, main uses and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Katavi Region. The results show that Katavi Region has a total of 189,349 buildings whereby 141,955 buildings are in rural and 47,384 are in urban areas. In addition, most buildings (95.1 percent) in Katavi Region are single storey. More than ninety one percent of buildings (91.8 percent) are residential and 3.0 percent are commercial-residential. On the other hand, 88.2 percent of all residential and commercial-residential buildings are single units.

**Chapter three** presents information on building categories, occupancy status, buildings ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, building tenure status and buildings condition. The result shows

that 93.2 percent of all building in Katavi Region are detached (stand -alone), with 75.9 percent having been completed. More than three out of ten of all buildings (33.4%) have sand - cement floor while 72.0 percent are roofed with corrugated iron sheets. Further, 64.4 percent of all residential and commercial-residential buildings have one or two rooms for sleeping. In addition, 11.9 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region needs major repair.

**Chapter four** presents information on availability of basic services in buildings collected during the Tanzania Building Census of 2022. The services are categorized into two main parts: services(electricity, water, and toilets) within the building and accessibility of buildings (by roads) and infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities. Results show that 12.7 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region get electricity from the national grid whereas 41.1 percent use alternative sources of electricity. Buildings with water services account for 17.6 percent whereas 75.8 percent have toilet services. On the other hand, 71.7 percent of all buildings are accessible by road while only 4.3 percent have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities.

**Chapter five** presents information on ownership and tenure status, land surveying and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the buildings are built. Results shows that 89.9 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region are individually owned. Of all individually owned buildings, males own more than four times (75.9%) as many building as females (17.3%) while 2.4 percent are jointly owned. More than seventy two percent (72.7%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are built on un-surveyed land whereas 40.2 percent do not have land ownership documents.

**Chapter six** present key findings, policy implication and policy action.

Table 1. 1 Building Census Results in Brief- Katavi Region

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Number of Buildings</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,394</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of Buildings by Physical Address</b>						
Buildings with physical address	141,988	75.0	102,538	72.2	39,450	83.2
Buildings without physical address	47,361	25.0	39,417	27.8	7,944	16.8
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,394</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of Buildings by Type</b>						
Multi storey	70	0.0	26	0.0	44	0.1
Single storey	180,146	95.1	136,385	96.1	43,761	92.3
Under construction	9,133	4.8	5,544	3.9	3,589	7.6
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,394</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of Buildings by Main Use</b>						
Residential	173,903	91.8	131,350	92.5	42,553	89.8
Residential and commercial	5,698	3.0	3,438	2.4	2,260	4.8
Non-residential use	9,748	5.1	7,167	5.0	2,581	5.4
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,394</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of Buildings by Construction Status</b>						
Completed	143,691	75.9	113,371	79.9	30,320	64.0
Partly completed	18,823	9.9	12,122	8.5	6,701	14.1
Under construction	22,448	11.9	12,927	9.1	9,521	20.1
Temporary building	4,387	2.3	3,535	2.5	852	1.8
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,394</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of Buildings by Occupancy Status</b>						

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupied	168,269	88.9	128,538	90.5	39,731	83.8
Vacant	21,080	11.1	13,417	9.5	7,663	16.2
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,394</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of Buildings by Services</b>						
Electricity (TANESCO)	24,351	13.1	9,601	6.9	14,750	31.9
Alternative electricity sources (e.g. solar, generator)	78,823	42.5	63,488	45.6	15,335	33.1
Water	33,738	18.2	18,821	13.5	14,917	32.2
Toilet	145,407	78.4	107,617	77.4	37,790	81.6
<b>Number of Buildings by Social Services</b>						
Accessed by road	135,815	73.2	99,105	71.2	36,710	79.3
Infrastructure for people with disabilities	8,091	4.4	4,016	2.9	4,075	8.8
<b>Number of Individually Owned Buildings by Sex of Owners</b>						
Male	143,002	79.4	108,870	80.5	34,132	76.4
Female	30,852	17.1	21,853	16.1	8,999	20.1
Jointly (male and female)	6,012	3.3	4,523	3.3	1,489	3.3
Jointly males	94	0.1	63	0.0	31	0.1
Jointly females	30	0.0	16	0.0	14	0.0
<b>Number of Buildings by Ownership and Tenure</b>						
Owner's use	137,359	84.0	109,364	87.9	27,995	71.5
Live in without paying any rent	5,601	3.4	4,176	3.4	1,425	3.6
Both owner's use and rented	6,079	3.7	2,323	1.9	3,756	9.6
Rented	14,499	8.9	8,524	6.9	5,975	15.3

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of Residential and commercial Building						
<b>Number of Buildings by Land Survey Status</b>						
Surveyed	36,097	19.1	14,987	10.6	21,110	44.5
Not surveyed	137,611	72.7	119,461	84.2	18,150	38.3
Regularized	11,379	6.0	4,998	3.5	6,381	13.5
Do not know	4,262	2.3	2,509	1.8	1,753	3.7
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,394</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of Buildings/Units by Type of Legal Documents</b>						
Title deed (right of occupancy)	13,038	7.0	5,369	3.9	7,669	16.6
Residential license	1,759	0.9	1,226	0.9	533	1.2
Letter of offer	13,008	7.0	4,401	3.2	8,607	18.6
Customary land tenure	26,525	14.3	23,308	16.8	3,217	7.0
Agreement/Contract	5,915	3.2	3,847	2.8	2,068	4.5
Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	44,809	24.2	31,059	22.3	13,750	29.7
No document	73,886	39.9	66,418	47.7	7,468	16.1
Do not know	6,459	3.5	3,488	2.5	2,971	6.4



# CHAPTER ONE

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Buildings are amongst the most important infrastructure in the lives of people in Tanzania and around the world. Buildings help to preserve and promote the lives of individuals, families and the society at large in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres. Moreover, buildings as part of premises are an important criterion for measuring the state of a non-income economy for an individual or the community concerned. The main uses of buildings in the lives of rural and urban people include residential, commercial, commercial-residential, institutional and industrial.

Despite the immense importance of buildings in the life of the community in developing individual economy and the nation as a whole, Tanzania has never had actual census data for all buildings in the country. Statistics on buildings that have been used for planning and decision-making at various administrative levels have been available on estimated number covering few types of buildings especially residential, educational and health institutions. These shortcomings have contributed to lack a national database of buildings in Tanzania, a resource that would have assisted in developing various policies, programmes and projects for bringing about or improving socio-economic development at various administrative levels in the country.

For the purpose of overcoming lack of national buildings data, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania conducted for the first time the 2022 Tanzania Buildings Census (2022 TBC), an exercise done concurrently with the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Apart from addressing long time challenges of lack of information on buildings in the country, the 2022 TBC has been conducted to meet the requirements of various national, regional and international policies pertaining to human settlements development. This huge national undertaking has been made practical due to a clear understanding that, building census is the primary means of accessing complete, accurate, adequate, timely and reliable building information.

The 2022 Katavi Region Basic Buildings Census Report consists of six chapters which provide information on all key topics covered in the Buildings Census Questionnaire conducted in August 2022. These topics include number, type and use of all buildings in the region, quality of buildings, ownership by sex, buildings characteristics and status of land survey where the buildings are constructed. The information is provided at regional and council levels.

Given the importance of the 2022 TBC results, the 2022 Katavi Region Basic Buildings Census Report has been prepared so as to strengthen and manage the official use of census data in both public and private offices, so that the Region can achieve the intended objectives of bringing about the sustainable socio-economic development of the human settlements sector.

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## **1.1 RATIONALE**

The 2022 Tanzania Building Census adhered to the provision of Section 4.1.8.2 (ii) of the 2000 National Human Settlements Development Policy. The Policy guides the Government to equip itself with settlements and housing data that will assist in decision making for sectoral improvements such as fulfilling housing requirements and controlling urban growth through Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development.

Moreover, the 2022 TBC provides a reliable source of buildings data that enables the Government to evaluate the progress of implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 11 of 2030, which aspires to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Building census data are also useful in implementing the Declaration No. 5 of the 2016 International New Urban Agenda, which emphasises on appropriation in planning, designing, financing, developing, governing and managing human settlements especially towns and large cities.

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## **1.2 OBJECTIVES OF BUILDING CENSUS**

The main objective of the 2022 TBC is to equip the nation with adequate and reliable buildings data to enhance evidence-based decision making in all administrative levels for sustainable development of human settlements.

The specific objectives are to enable the Government to:

- i. Obtain statistics that will help to establish the database of all buildings in the country;
- ii. Review and improve various policies, laws, regulations, and programs that govern the housing development and settlements sector in the country;
- iii. Obtain information on the use of various buildings in the country such as number of buildings that are used for housing, business, and various community services including schools, health centres, hospitals and police stations;
- iv. Assess Governments contribution to the availability of housing in the country as directed by the Tanzania Human Settlements Development Policy of 2000;
- v. Evaluate the ratio of houses built in planned and unplanned areas; and ratio of access to community services in those buildings; and
- vi. Identify the state of urban development in existing buildings stock such as multi storey buildings, single-storey buildings and buildings characteristics.

## CHAPTER TWO

### BUILDINGS STOCK

#### Key Points

- More than nine out of ten (95.1%) buildings in Katavi Region are single storey.
- More than ninety one percent (91.8%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are used for residential purposes
- More than eighty eight percent (88.2%) of all residential and commercial-residential buildings in Katavi Reion are of single units.

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#### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

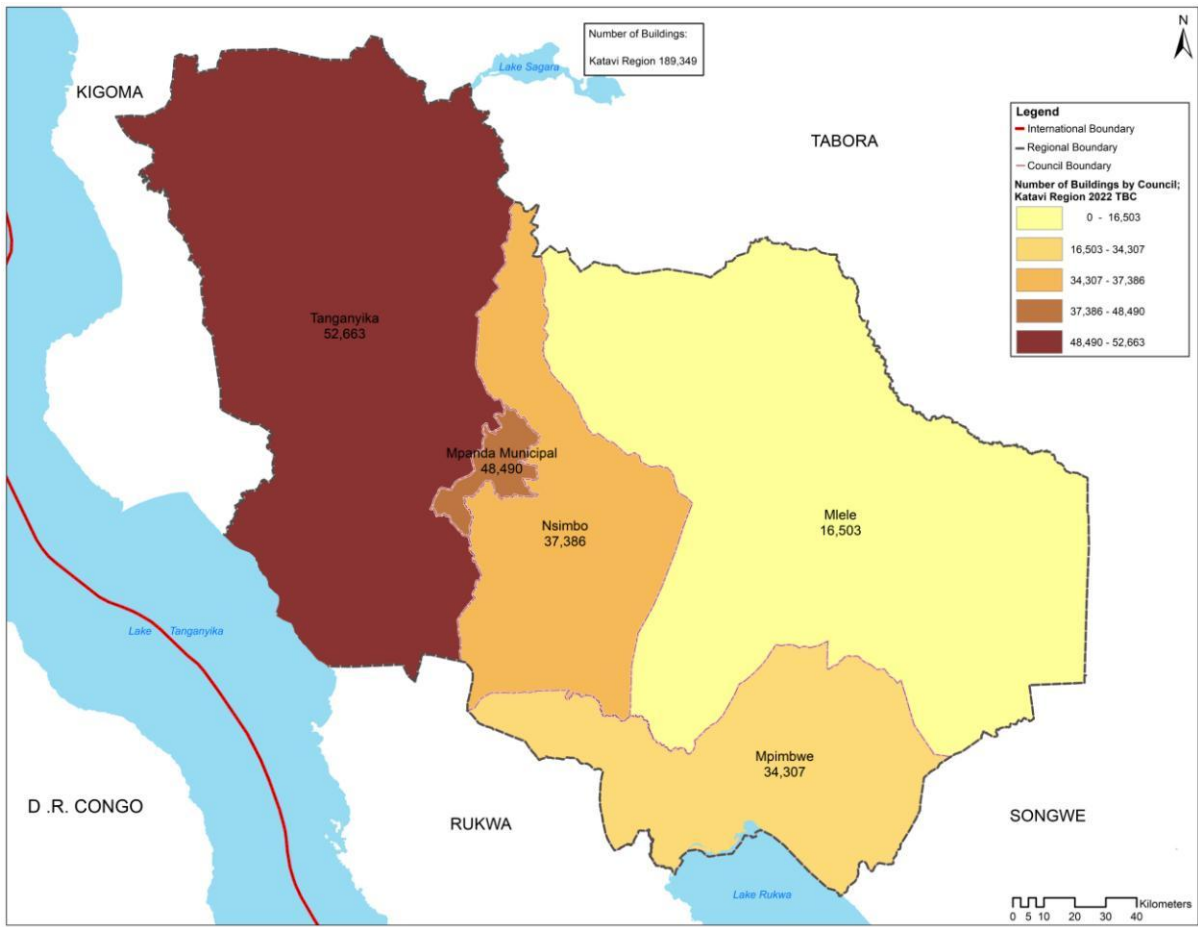
This chapter presents findings of the 2022 TBC on buildings stock in Katavi Region which include number of buildings, types of buildings, main use of buildings and number of housing units in residential and commercial - residential buildings at regional and council levels.

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#### 2.1 NUMBER OF BUILDINGS

The 2022 TBC results show that Katavi Region has a total of 189,349 buildings whereby 141,955 buildings are in rural and 45,394 are in urban areas. Tanganyika District Council has the largest number of buildings (52,663 buildings) in the Region followed by Mpanda Municipal. On the other hand, Mlele District council has fewer numbers of buildings (16,503). Further results show that Mpanda Municipal has the largest number (45) of multi-storey buildings while Mlele District Council (3) has the least number of multi-storey buildings (Map 2.1 and Table 2.1).

Map 2. 1: Number of Buildings by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC



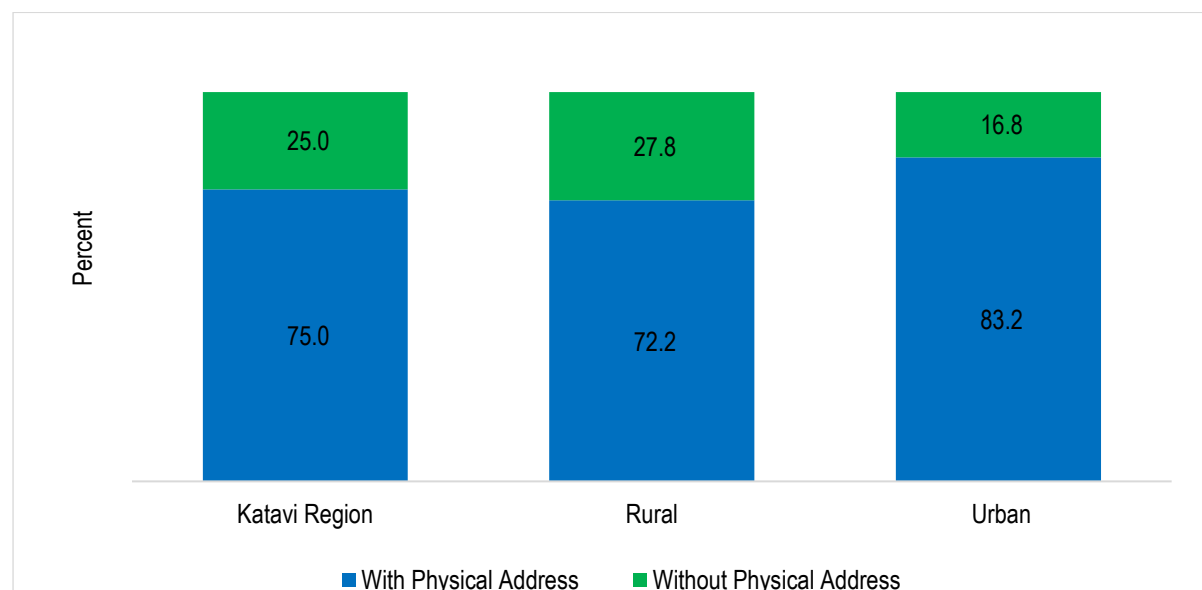
**Table 2. 1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>180,146</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>141,955</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>136,385</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>47,394</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43,761</b>	<b>3,589</b>
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	45	44,653	3,792	10,728	2	10,113	613	37,762	43	34,540	3,179
Nsimbo District	37,386	6	36,020	1,360	37,386	6	36,020	1,360	0	0	0	0
Tanganyika District	52,663	9	50,811	1,843	50,159	9	48,344	1,806	2,504	0	2,467	37
Mlele District	16,503	3	15,821	679	16,503	3	15,821	679	0	0	0	0
Mpimbwe District	34,307	7	32,841	1,459	27,179	6	26,087	1,086	7,128	1	6,754	373

## 2.2 BUILDINGS WITH PHYSICAL ADDRESSES

The results show that 75.0 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical addresses is relatively high in urban (83.2%) than in rural areas (72.2%) (Figure 2.1 and Table 2.2).

**Figure 2. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



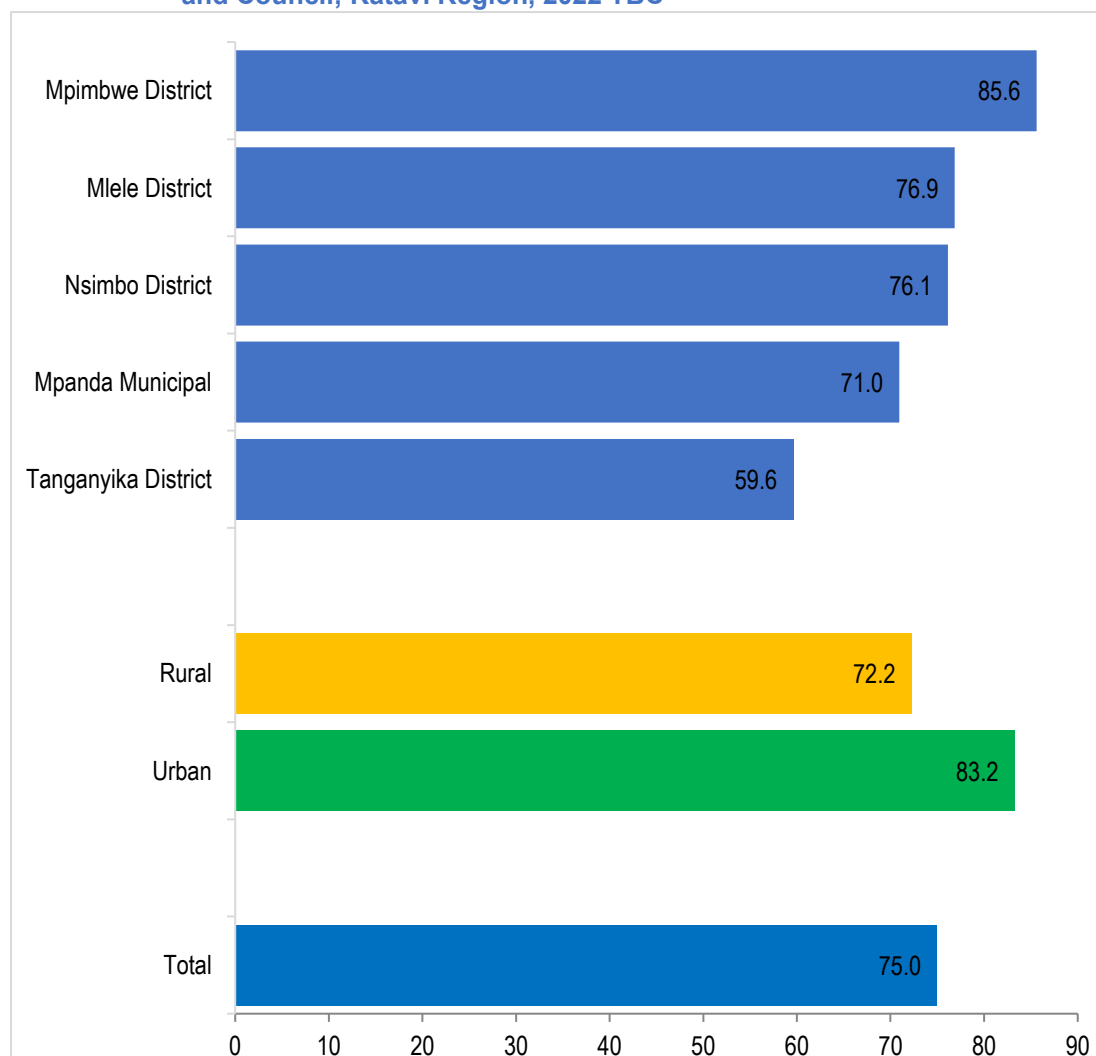
Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical addresses ranges from 85.6 percent in Mpimbwe District Council to 59.6 percent in Tanganyika District Council (Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2).

**Table 2. 2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>141,988</b>	<b>47,361</b>	<b>141,955</b>	<b>102,538</b>	<b>39,417</b>	<b>47,394</b>	<b>39,450</b>	<b>7,944</b>
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	40,078	8,412	10,728	8,617	2,111	37,762	31,461	6,301
Nsimbo District	37,386	28,462	8,924	37,386	28,462	8,924	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	52,663	31,396	21,267	50,159	29,587	20,572	2,504	1,809	695
Mlele District	16,503	12,683	3,820	16,503	12,683	3,820	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	34,307	29,369	4,938	27,179	23,189	3,990	7,128	6,180	948



**Figure 2. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Address by Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

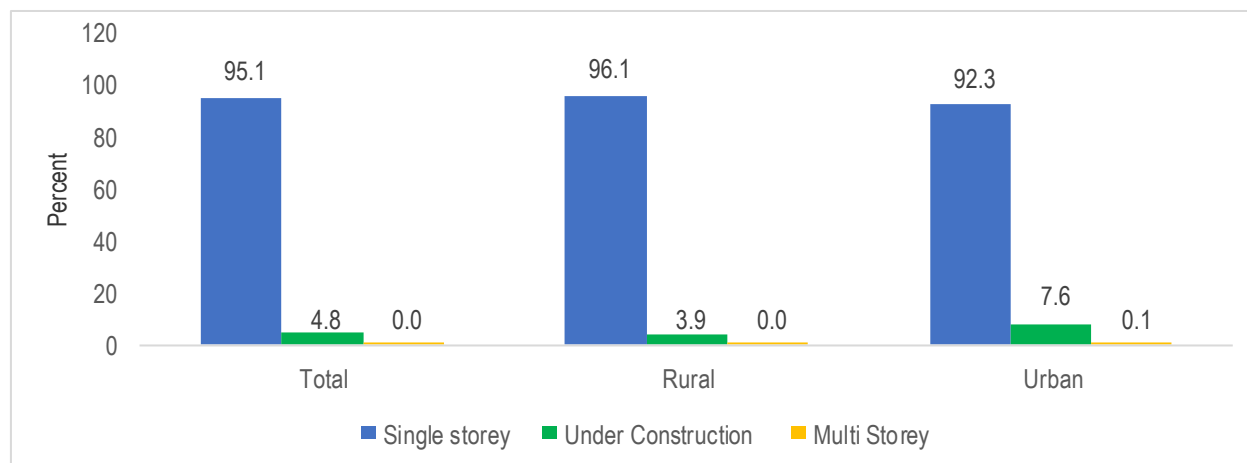


### **2.3 TYPE OF BUILDINGS**

Building types are categorized into single storey buildings (one floor buildings) and multi-storey buildings (more than one floor buildings). Information on buildings under construction including those at foundation stage is also presented.

The results reveal that, 95.1percent of all buildings in Katavi Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.0%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.1%) in urban than in rural areas (0.0%). Results further reveal that 4.8 percent of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under-construction in urban areas (7.6%) is almost twice of rural areas (3.9.%) (Figure 2.3).

**Figure 2. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

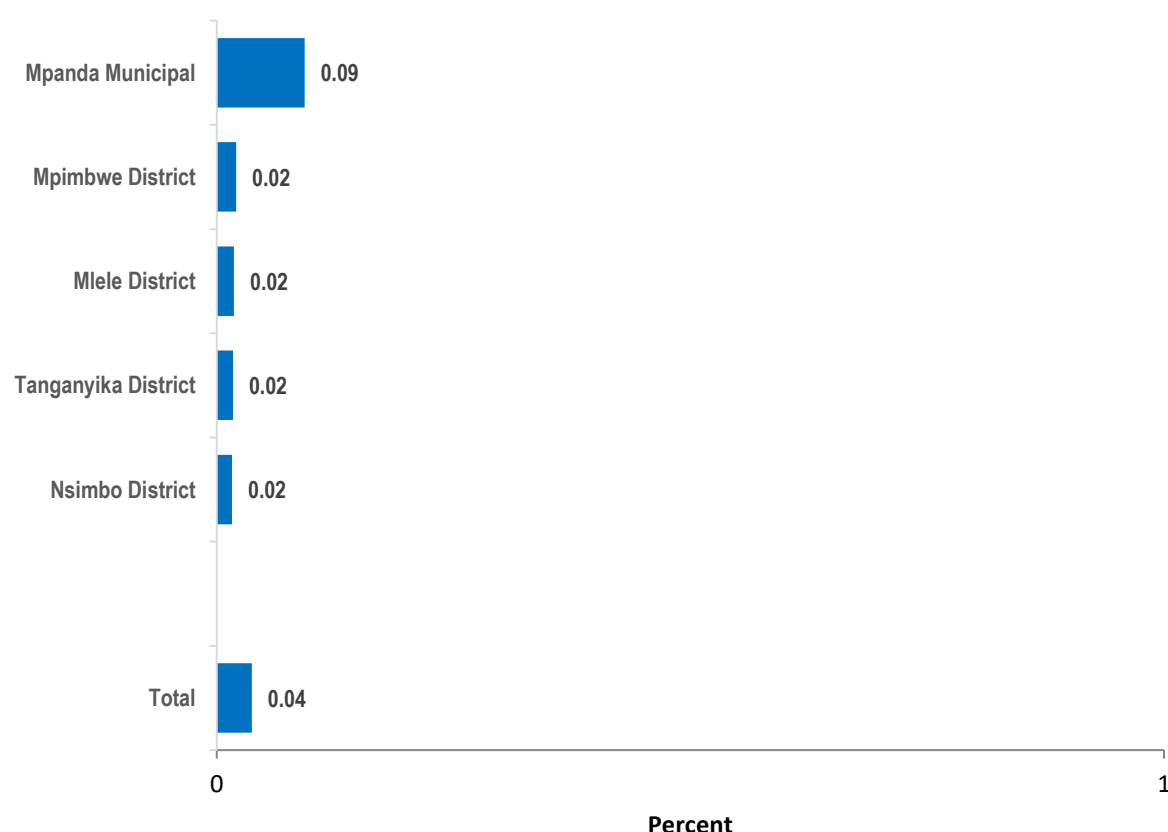


Across councils, Mpanda Municipal Council have the highest proportion of multi-storey buildings (0.09%) followed by Nsimbo District, Tanganyika District, Mlele District and Mpimbwe District with (0.02%) percent each (Figure 2.4 and Table 2.3).

**Table 2. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>95.14</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>141,955.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>96.08</b>	<b>3.91</b>	47,394.00	0.09	92.33	7.57
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	0.09	92.09	7.82	10,728.00	0.02	94.27	5.71	37,762.00	0.11	91.47	8.42
Nsimbo District	37,386	0.02	96.35	3.64	37,386.00	0.02	96.35	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanganyika District	52,663	0.02	96.48	3.50	50,159.00	0.02	96.38	3.60	2,504.00	0.00	98.52	1.48
Mlele District	16,503	0.02	95.87	4.11	16,503.00	0.02	95.87	4.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mpimbwe District	34,307	0.02	95.73	4.25	27,179.00	0.02	95.98	4.00	7,128.00	0.01	94.75	5.23

**Figure 2. 3: Percentage of Multi Storey Buildings by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



## 2.4 NUMBER OF STOREYS IN A BUILDING

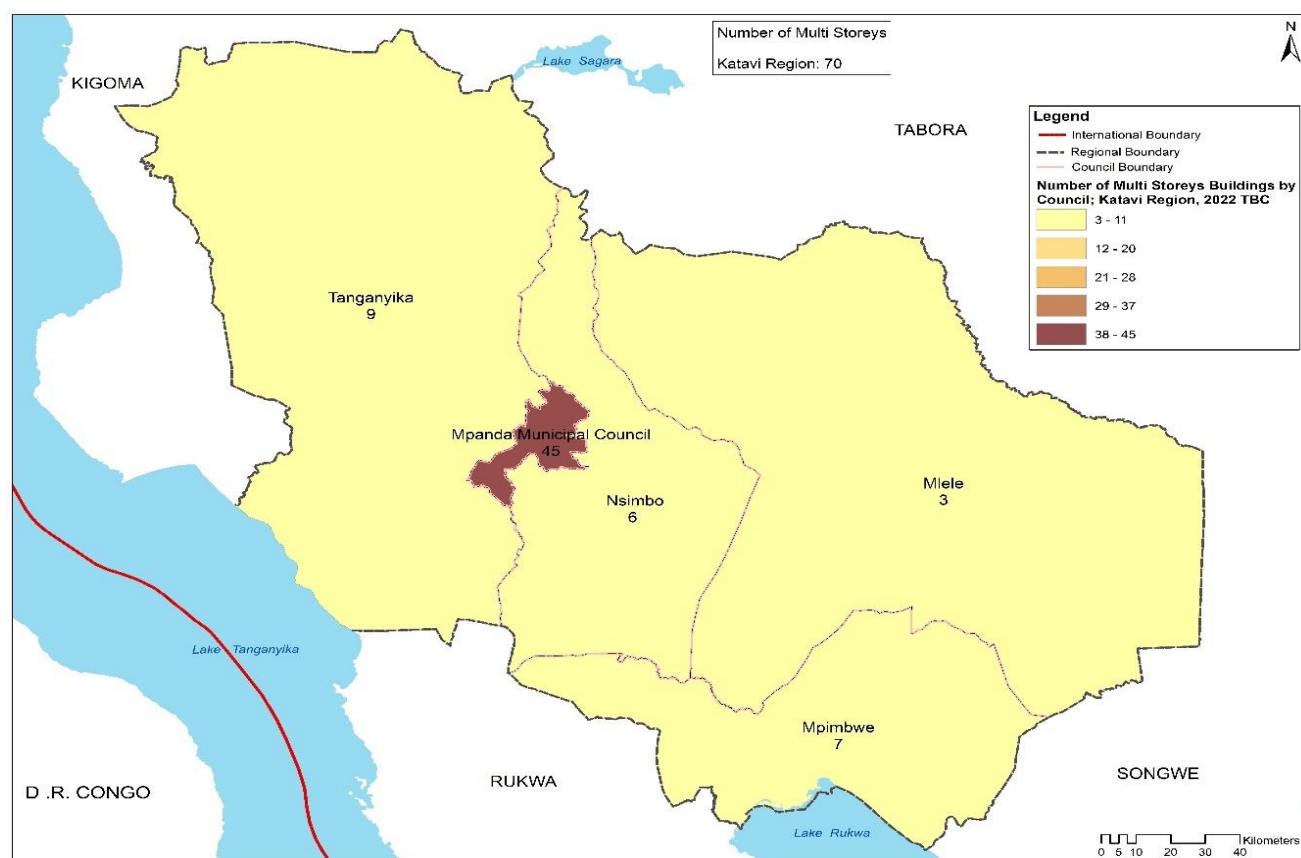
The number of storeys in a building consists of all storeys that are primarily above the ground level and in which there are habitable rooms or office space or other space conforming to the intended use of the building. This section presents an analysis of the number of floors in multi-storey buildings, encompassing both ground and additional floors. Results in Table 2.4 indicate that most of multi-storey buildings in Katavi Region (90.0%) comprise one storey followed by buildings with two storey (4.3%). Notably, 92.3 percent of buildings in rural areas are of one storey compared with 88.6 percent of buildings in urban area.

Across councils, Mlele and Mpimbwe District Council has the highest proportion (100%) of buildings with one storey followed by Mpanda Municipal and Tanganyika District Council (88.9%). On the other hand, Nsimbo District Council has the lowest (83.3%) buildings with one storey (Table 2.4 and Map 2.2)

**Table 2. 4: Number of Multi Storey Buildings by Number of floors, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022, TBC**

Council	Number of Floors									
	Total Multi-Storey Buildings	Low Rise Building					High Rise Building Above 5			
		G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	High Rise type 1. (6-10 Storeys)	High Rise type 2. (11-20 Storeys)	High Rise type 3. (21-35 Storeys)	Skyscrapers (36-50 Storeys).
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Rural	26	92.3	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	44	88.6	2.3	6.8	2.3	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Council</b>										
Mpanda Municipal	45	88.9	2.2	6.7	2.2	-	-	-	-	-
Nsimbo District	6	83.3	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanganyika District	9	88.9	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mlele District	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpimbwe District	7	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Map 2. 2 Number of Multi Storeys Buildings by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



## 2.5 MAIN USE OF BUILDINGS

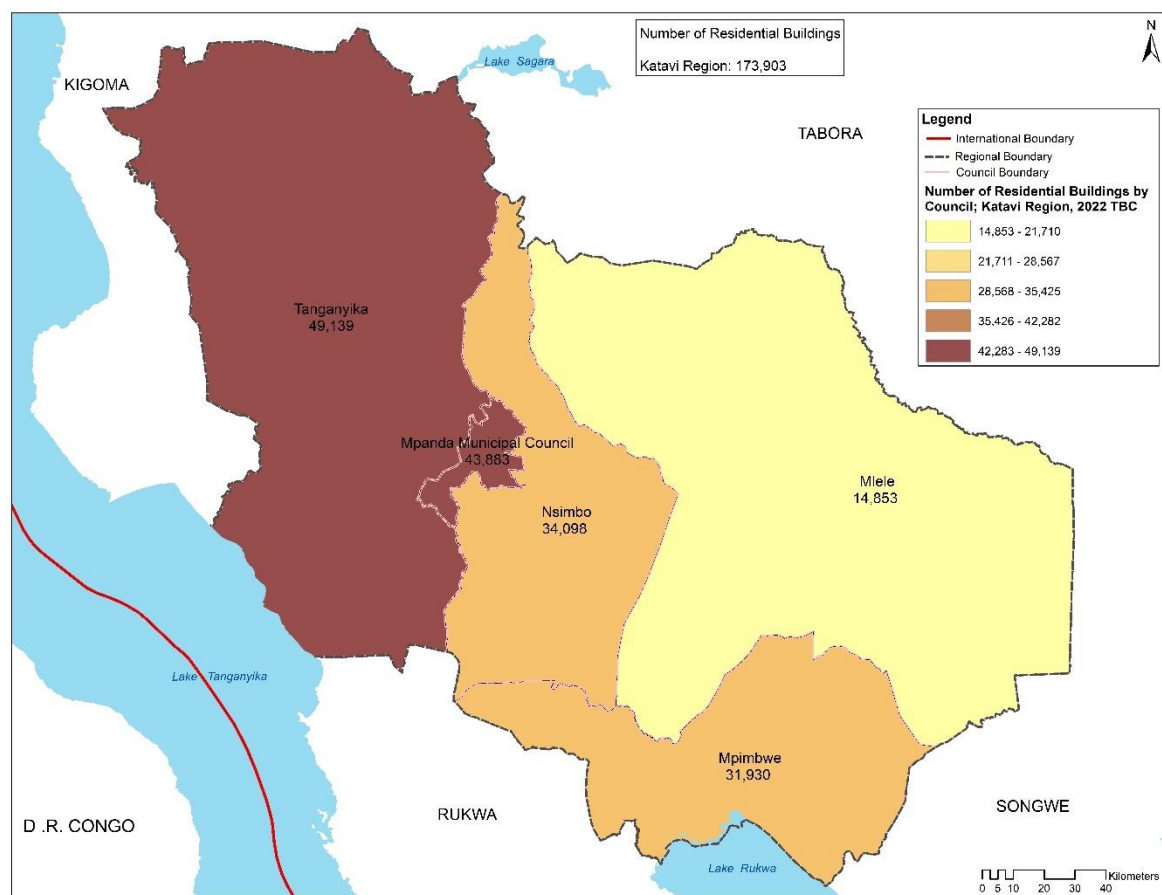
The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The 2022 TBC results show that 91.8 percent of buildings in Katavi Region are used for residential purpose, 3.0 percent for commercial-residential and 5.1 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Tanganyika District Council has the highest proportion of residential buildings (93.3%) compared with Mlele District Council, which has the lowest (90.0%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Nsimbo District Council has the highest proportion (6.4%) while Mpimbwe District Council has lowest (4.2%) (Table 2.5 and Map 2.3).

**Table 2. 5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>
	Rural	141,955	92.5	2.4	5.0
	Urban	47,394	89.8	4.8	5.4
Mpanda Municipal	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,490</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>
	Rural	10,728	92.6	2.8	4.6
	Urban	37,762	89.9	5.0	5.1
Nsimbo District	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,386</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>
	Rural	37,386	91.2	2.4	6.4
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	<b>Total</b>	<b>52,663</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>
	Rural	50,159	93.4	1.9	4.7
	Urban	2,504	90.6	3.6	5.8
Mlele District	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,503</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>
	Rural	16,503	90.0	4.0	6.0
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	<b>Total</b>	<b>34,307</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
	Rural	27,179	94.2	2.4	3.5
	Urban	7,128	88.9	4.0	7.1

**Map 2. 3: Number of Residential Buildings by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



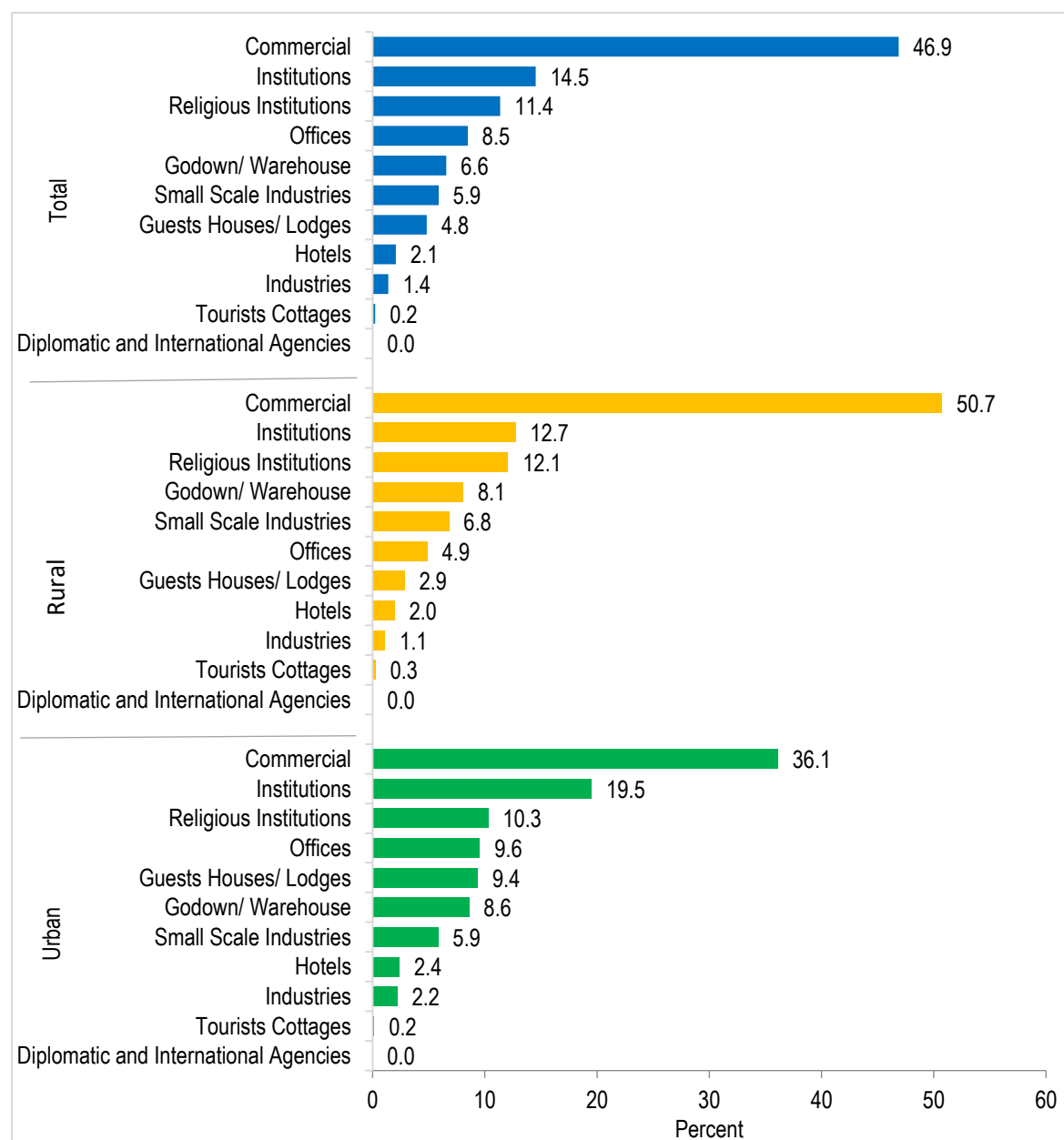
The main usage of non-residential buildings in Katavi Region is commercial purposes (46.9%), followed by institutional services places (14.5%). Tanganyika District Council has the largest percentage of buildings about (58.4%) used for commercial purposes while Mpanda Municipal has the lowest percent (30.7%). Mlele District Council, has the highest percentage of buildings (3.6%) used for industrial purposes (Table 2.8 and Figure 2.5).



**Table 2. 6 : Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrial	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges (%)	Hotels	Godown /Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,748</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Mpanda Municipal	2,423	9.4	30.7	1.9	0.2	9.3	2.2	11.6	21.7	NA	10.6	7.0
Nsimbo District	2,380	4.6	57.6	2.5	0.4	2.8	1.8	3.6	9.4	NA	13.1	5.9
Tanganyika District	2,492	3.8	58.4	1.0	0.3	2.6	1.2	6.2	12.3	NA	11.4	4.2
Mlele District	998	6.0	45.8	3.6	NA	4.7	0.7	8.3	11.2	NA	9.7	10.6
Mpimbwe District	1,455	5.6	37.3	2.5	NA	4.5	0.4	15.3	17.1	0.1	10.9	8.2

**Figure 2. 4: Percentage Distribution of Non – Residential Buildings by Type of Use; Katavi, Region 2022 TBC**



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## **2.6 NUMBER OF UNITS IN BUILDINGS**

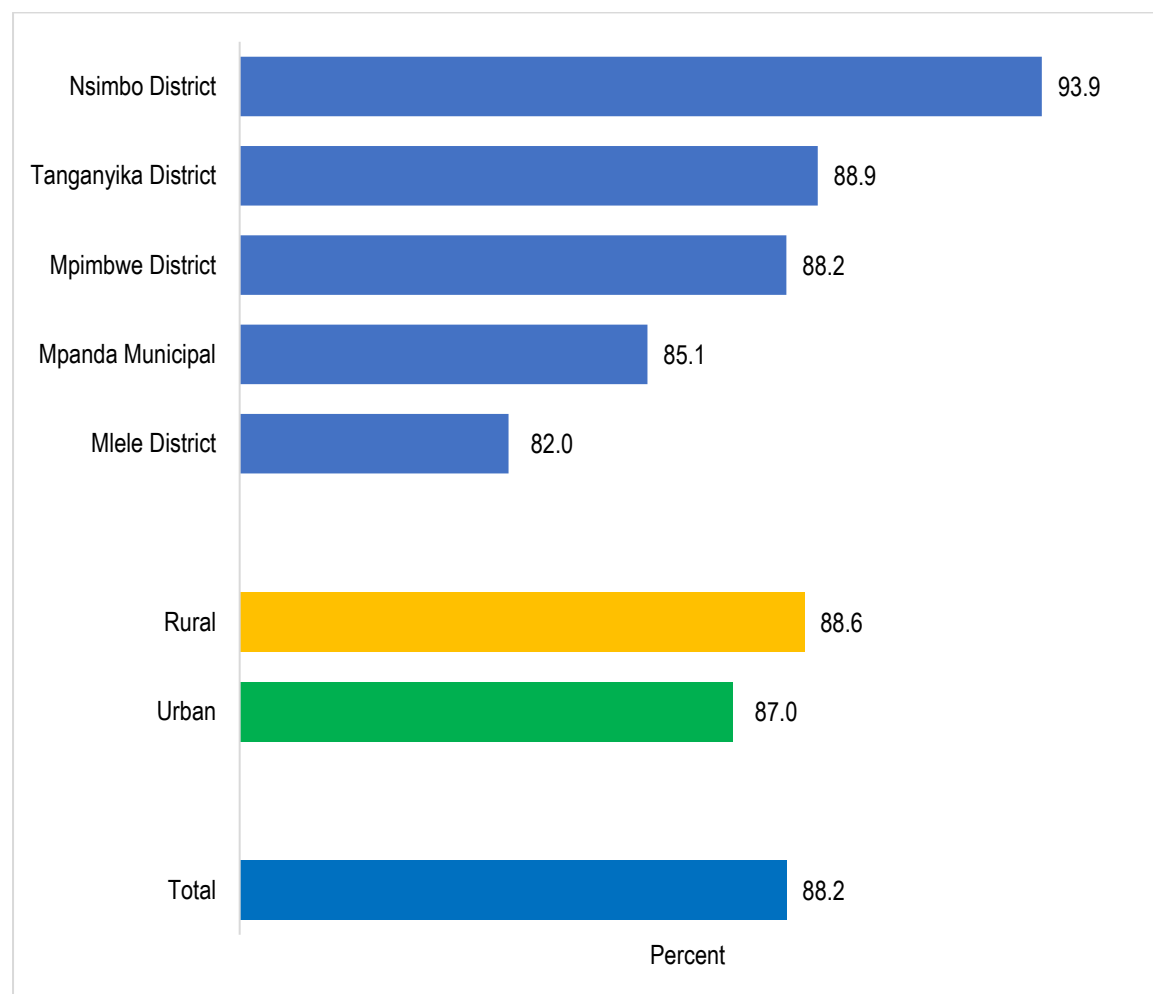
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most of buildings in Katavi Region (88.2%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas (Table 2.7).

At the council level, Nsimbo District have highest (93.9%) proportion of buildings with single unit, while Mlele District Council has lowest (82.0%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 1.8 percent in Nsimbo District Councils to about four percent (4.2%) in Mlele District Council (Table 2.7 and Figure 2.6)

**Table 2. 7:Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial Buildings by number of Units and Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Number of Units in Buildings																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Total Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	179,601	88.2	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	134,788	88.6	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	44,813	87.0	3.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Mpanda Municipal	46,067	85.1	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	10,234	78.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.3	35,833	86.9	3.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Nsimbo District	35,006	93.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	35006	93.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	50,171	88.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	47,813	89.1	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2,358	85.4	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.0
Mlele District	15,505	82.0	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.5	15,505	82.0	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	32,852	88.2	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	26,230	88.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	6,622	87.6	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4

**Figure 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings with One Unit by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



## CHAPTER THREE

### BUILDING INFORMATION

#### Key Points

- More than nine out of ten (95.1%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are detached (stand-alone).
- More than seventy five percent (75.9%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have been completed.
- More than three out of ten (33.4%) of the buildings in Katavi Region have Sand or cement as flooring materials.
- About seventy two percent (72.0%) of buildings in Katavi Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets.
- More than sixty four percent (64.4%) of all residential and commercial buildings have one or two rooms for sleeping
- More than eleven percent (11.9%) of all buildings in Katavi Region needs major repair

### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

This section presents findings on building attributes which constitute categories, occupancy status, ownership, construction status, materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, tenure status and condition of buildings. Buildings in this section refers to all buildings irrespective of their use and ownership.

#### 3.1 BUILDING CATEGORIES

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the building categories are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (93.2%) of the buildings in Katavi Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Katavi Region (Table 3.1).

Almost ninety-five percent (94.6%) of all buildings in rural areas are detached or stand-alone, compared with 89.3 percent in urban areas. Semi-detached buildings

in rural and urban areas account for 2.0 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively. Nsimbo District Council have the highest percentage (94.5%) of detached or stand-alone buildings, while Mlele District has the lowest (90.6%) (Table 3.1).

**Table 3. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
<b>Total</b>	189,349	4,998	2.6	7,807	4.1	176,544	93.2
Rural	141,955	2,903	2.0	4,830	3.4	134,222	94.6
Urban	47,394	2,095	4.4	2,977	6.3	42,322	89.3
<b>Council</b>							
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	1,824	3.8	2,624	5.4	44,042	90.8
Nsimbo District	37,386	601	1.6	1,304	3.5	35,481	94.9
Tanganyika District	52,663	1,224	2.3	1,659	3.2	49,780	94.5
Mlele District	16,503	441	2.7	1,118	6.8	14,944	90.6
Mpimbwe District	34,307	908	2.6	1,102	3.2	32,297	94.1

### 3.2 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION STATUS

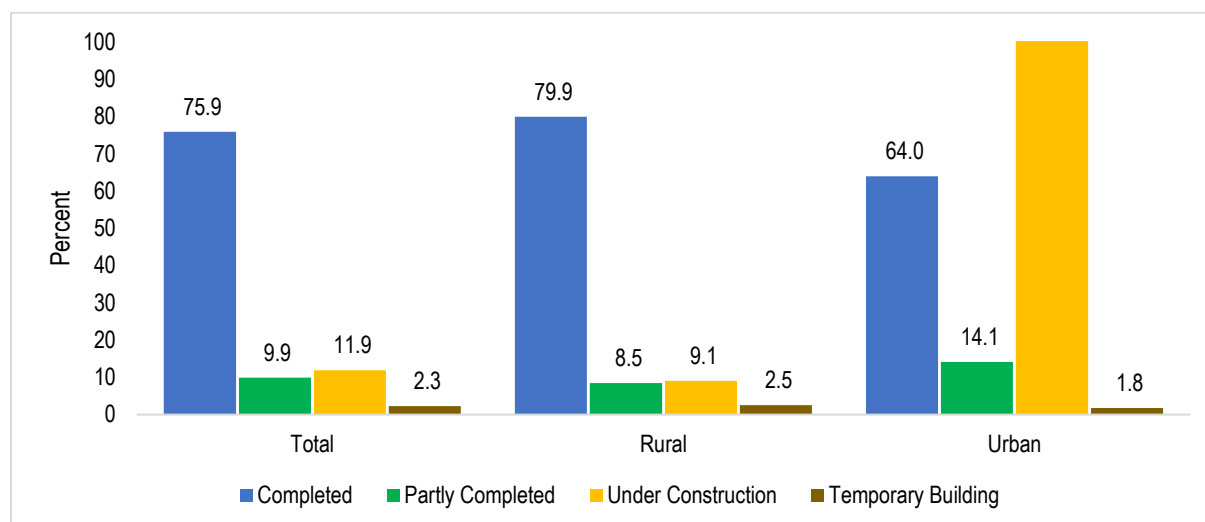
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 75.9 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region have been completed and 9.9 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 11.9 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 2.3 percent. The results also indicate that, 79.9 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 64.0 percent in urban areas.

Tanganyika District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (85.3%) while Mpanda Municipal has the lowest (63.2%). Percentage of temporary buildings in Katavi Region range from 1.7 percent in Tanganyika District Council to 4.1 in Mlele District Council (Table 3.2).

**Table 3. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Rural	141,955	79.9	8.5	9.1	2.5
Urban	47,394	64.0	14.1	20.1	1.8
<b>Council</b>					
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	63.2	14.2	20.6	2.1
Nsimbo District	37,386	77.7	8.9	10.3	3.1
Tanganyika District	52,663	85.3	5.6	7.4	1.7
Mlele District	16,503	73.9	10.8	11.1	4.1
Mpimbwe District	34,307	78.4	11.3	8.4	1.9

**Figure 3. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



### 3.3 BUILDING OCCUPANCY STATUS

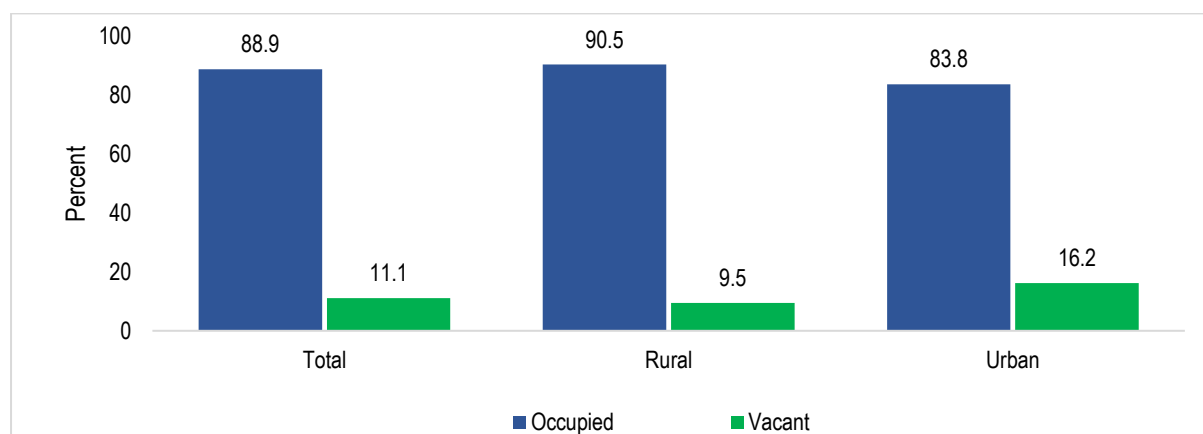
The occupancy status of buildings refers to, is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 88.9 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region are in use, while 11.1 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (90.5%) compared with urban areas (83.8%). Mpimbwe District Council has the highest percentage (92.6%) of buildings in use while Mpanda Municipal Council has the lowest (82.8%) (Table 3.3 and Figure 3.2).



**Table 3. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Rural	141,955	90.5	9.5
Urban	47,394	83.8	16.2
<b>Council</b>			
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	82.8	17.2
Nsimbo District	37,386	88.6	11.4
Tanganyika District	52,663	92.0	8.0
Mlele District	16,503	89.6	10.4
Mpimbwe District	34,307	92.6	7.4

**Figure 3. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



### 3.3.1 REASONS FOR VACANT BUILDINGS

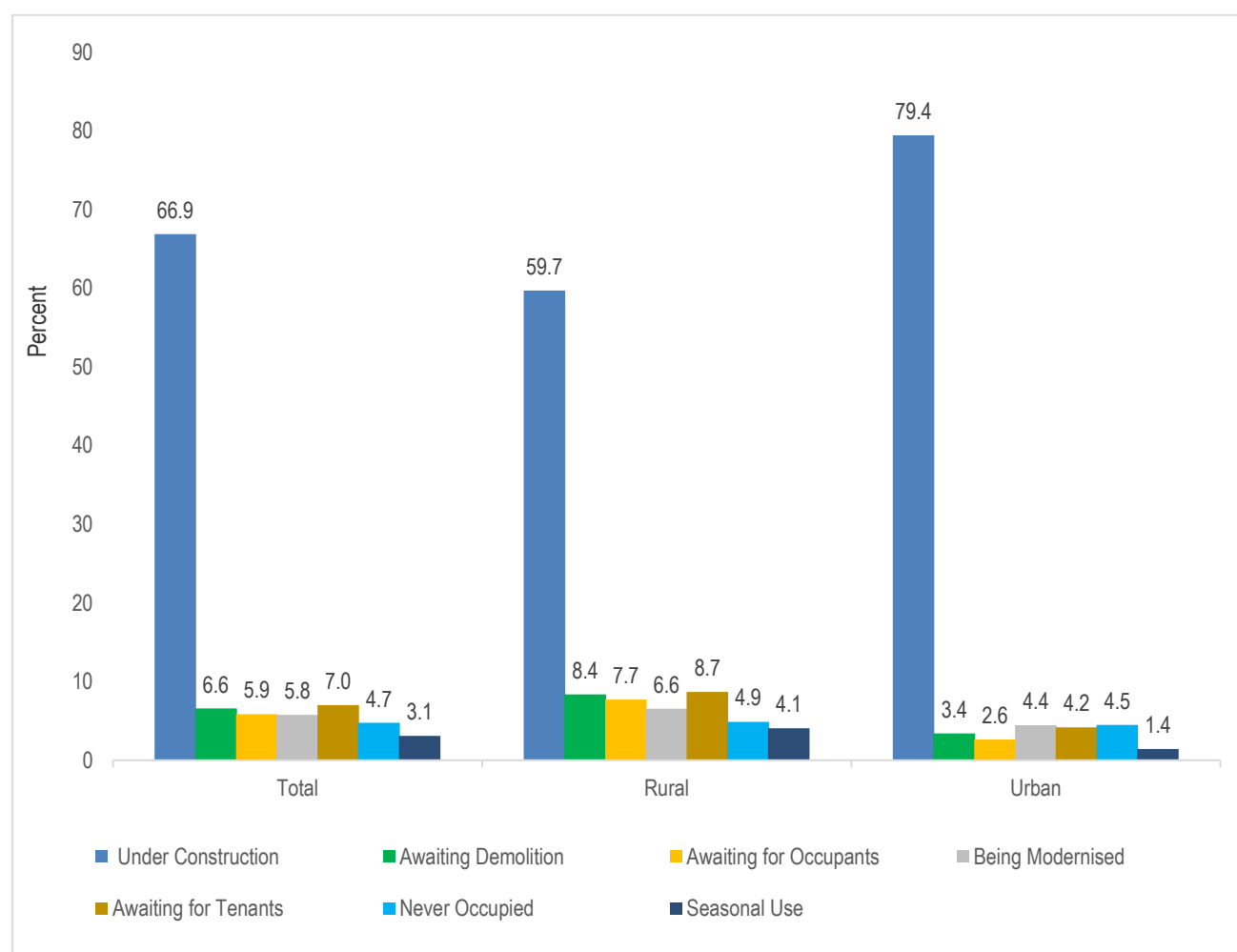
Reasons for buildings not being occupied (vacant) include waiting for a tenant or resident, undergoing modernization, being a new building (never occupied), seasonal use, construction in progress and the building awaiting demolition.

The results show that 69.9 percent of all vacant buildings in Katavi Region are still under construction and 6.6 percent are awaiting demolition. In urban areas, 79.4 percent of all buildings that are not in use are still under construction and 3.4 percent are awaiting demolition. In rural areas, 59.7 percent of vacant buildings are due to still being under construction, while 8.4 percent are waiting for demolition. (Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3).

**Table 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Vacant Buildings by Reasons; Katavi, Region 2022 TBC**

Council	Number	Reasons for Vacant Building						
		Under Construction	Awaiting Demolition	Waiting for Occupants	Being Modernised	Waiting for Tenants	New (never Occupied)	Seasonal Use
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,080</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Rural	13,417	59.7	8.4	7.7	6.6	8.7	4.9	4.1
Urban	7,663	79.4	3.4	2.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	1.4
<b>Council</b>								
Mpanda Municipal	8,343	76.7	4.1	3.3	5.1	4.5	4.2	2.2
Nsimbo District	4,261	54.8	10.4	9.6	6.8	10.1	4.2	4.1
Tanganyika District	4,233	58.9	8.0	8.7	6.1	8.6	6.1	3.6
Mlele District	1,720	72.2	6.2	3.6	4.4	5.8	4.1	3.8
Mpimbwe District	2,523	64.8	6.3	4.9	6.9	8.4	5.7	2.9

**Figure 3. 3: Percentage Distribution of Vacant Buildings by Reasons; Katavi Region 2022 TBC**



### 3.4 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

This section describes the types of building materials used in flooring, wall and roofing. Analysis in this section is based on buildings and not on households.

#### 3.4.1 FLOOR MATERIALS

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. About fifty percent (49.9%) of buildings in Katavi Region have earth/sand or soil floor, followed by sand-cement floor (33.4%) and ceramic tiles floor (1.9%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 25.2 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 57.8 percent. Mpanda Municipal has the highest percentage (80.7%) of buildings with cement floor while Mlele District Council has lower percentage of about 63.7 percent (Table. 3.5).

**Table 3. 5: Percentage of Buildings by Type of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Rural	141,955	25.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	59.1	0.1	14.4
Urban	47,394	57.8	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.6	0.0	13.9
<b>Council</b>										
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	80.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	10.1
Nsimbo District	37,386	72.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	58.6	0.2	12.6
Tanganyika District	52,663	66.8	18.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	9.1	0.0	11.5
Mlele District	16,503	63.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	41.9	0.1	19.1
Mpimbwe District	34,307	71.9	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	31.2	0.1	16.6

**Note:** "No floor" refers to buildings that were under construction (at foundation stage) during Census enumeration

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### 3.4.2 WALL MATERIALS

Materials used in wall construction include stones, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Katavi Region have walls built burnt bricks (77.3%) followed by bamboo poles (5.3%). Over ninety percent (90.2%) of buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with burnt bricks. Same pattern is observed in rural areas, most of the buildings (73.0%) are also constructed by burnt bricks.

Also, all Councils have similar pattern of the highest percentage of houses built with burnt bricks. Other types of wall materials contribute a very minimal percent in wall construction (Table 3.6).

**Table 3. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Rural	141,955	0.1	0.7	17.1	73.0	0.0	0.2	6.8	1.5	0.0	0.6
Urban	47,394	0.4	3.3	3.2	90.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.6
<b>Council</b>											
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	0.4	3.2	5.2	87.5	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.0	1.6
Nsimbo District	37,386	0.1	0.7	26.3	63.3	0.0	0.2	7.6	1.1	0.0	0.7
Tanganyika District	52,663	0.1	0.5	18.7	72.4	0.0	0.2	6.2	1.2	0.0	0.6
Mlele District	16,503	0.2	1.7	12.6	66.7	0.0	0.3	16.5	1.1	0.0	0.9
Mpimbwe District	34,307	0.1	0.5	4.4	90.7	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.5

**Note:** “No walls” refers to buildings that were under construction (at foundation stage) during Census enumeration

### 3.4.3 ROOFING MATERIALS

Construction materials used for roofing can be permanent or temporary. Permanent construction materials include corrugated iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos, while temporary roofing materials are grass (leaves or palm leaves), mud/grass and poles, plastics, tarpaulin and straw.

The results show that, about seventy two percent (72.0 %) of all buildings in Katavi Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (19.9%). In urban areas, 85.0 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 67.7 percent in rural areas. Mpanda Municipal has the highest percentage (80.7%) of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets and the lowest is Mlele District with (63.7%) (Table 3.7).

**Table 3. 7: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total	Type of Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	
<b>Total</b>	189,349	72.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	19.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	6.4
Rural	141,955	67.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	5.3
Urban	47,394	85.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	9.6
<b>Council</b>										
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	80.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	10.1
Nsimbo District	37,386	72.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	20.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	5.7
Tanganyika District	52,663	66.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	26.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	4.5
Mlele District	16,503	63.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	28.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	6.9
Mpimbwe District	34,307	71.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	4.3

### 3.5 NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN BUILDINGS

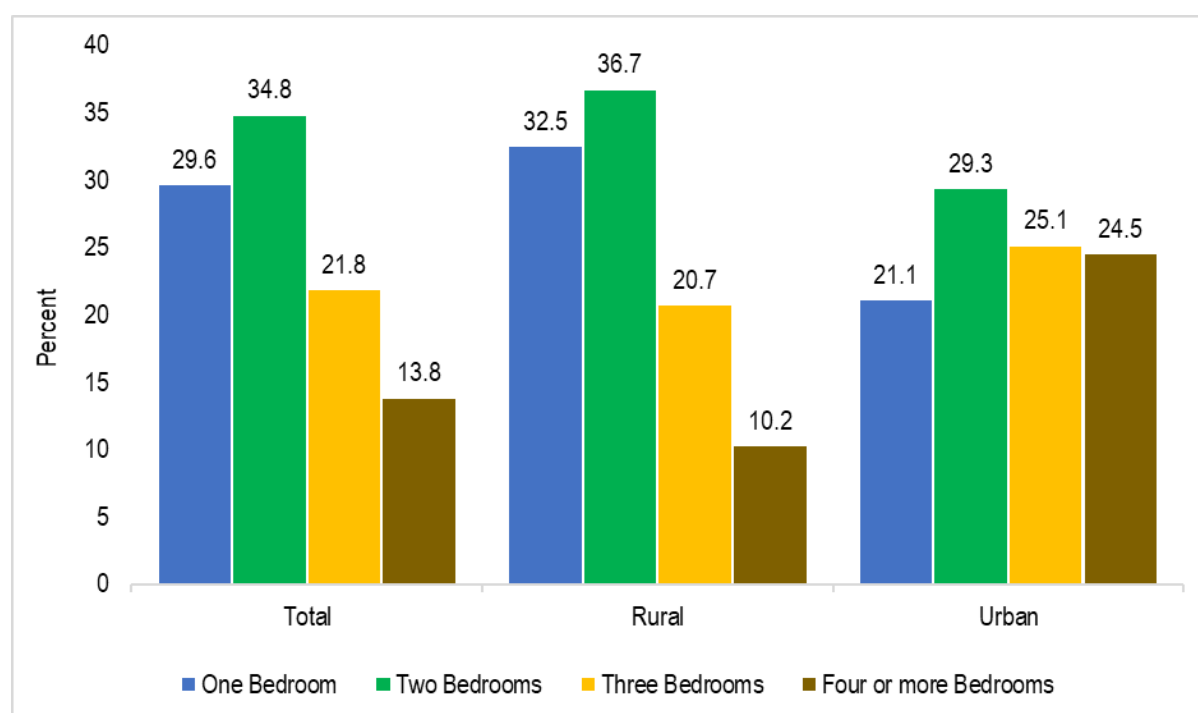
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 29.6 percent of such buildings in Katavi Region have one bedroom, 34.8 percent have two bedrooms, 21.8 percent have three bedrooms and 13.8 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings with two bedroom is slightly high (36.7%) compared with 32.5 percent with one bedroom. In urban areas, most (29.3%) of buildings have two bedrooms, followed by those with three bedrooms (25.1%) (Figure 3.4 and Table 3.8).

**Table 3. 8: Percentage of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Number of Buildings	Number of Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,678</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Rural	143,289	32.5	36.7	20.7	5.5	2.2	1.1	1.4
Urban	48,389	21.1	29.3	25.1	10.3	5.4	3.5	5.3
<b>Council</b>								
Mpanda Municipal	49,465	25.3	29.5	23.3	9.4	4.8	3.1	4.6
Nsimbo District	37,734	30.9	38.7	21.4	5.0	1.9	0.9	1.2
Tanganyika District	53,301	27.2	36.9	24.7	6.6	2.3	1.0	1.2
Mlele District	16,683	31.8	34.9	19.2	6.3	3.2	1.9	2.8
Mpimbwe District	34,495	36.9	34.7	17.0	5.1	2.6	1.6	2.0

**Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



### 3.6 BUILDING CONDITION

This section provides information on the condition of residential and commercial – residential buildings to determine whether they are suitable and appropriate for their intended functions. Condition of buildings include the following; the building needs no repair, needs minor repair, needs major repair, renovation or repair is in progress, construction is in progress, construction has stopped for a long time (dormant construction) and not fit for human habitation (dilapidated).

The 22022 TBC results show that 42.6 percent of buildings in Katavi do not need repair, 39.0 percent need minor repair, 11.9 percent needs major repair and 0.7 percent are not fit for human use (dilapidated). Results also reveal that, 44.3 percent of all buildings in rural areas do not require repair while 39.3 percent needs minor repair, 11.3 percent needs major repair and 0.7 percent are deemed unsuitable for human use. Additionally, in urban areas, 37.3 percent of all buildings do not need repair, 38.2 percent requires minor repair, 13.1 percent needs major repair and 0.5 percent are not suitable for human use.

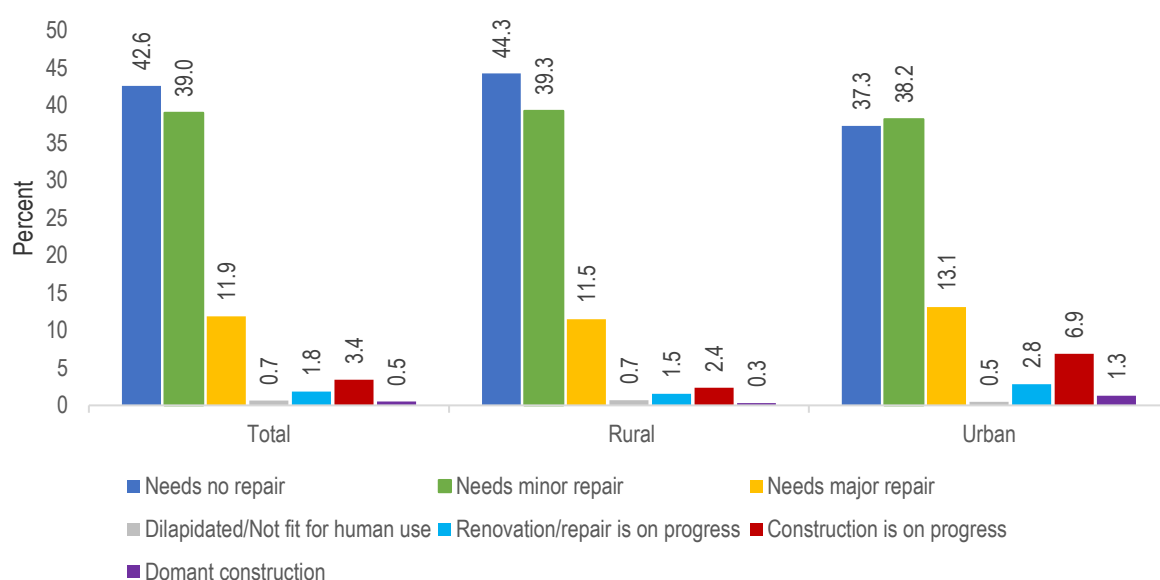


Across council results show that Tanganyika District Council have large number of buildings (57.1 percent) that do not need repair while Mpimbwe District Council has large number of buildings (44.9 percent) that needs minor repair (Figure 3.5 and Table 3.9).

**Table 3. 9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Condition and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Region/Council	Total	Needs no repair	Needs minor repair	Needs major repair	Dilapidated/Not fit for human use	Renovation/repair is on progress	Construction is on progress	Domant construction
<b>Total</b>	<b>175248</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Rural	133942	44.3	39.3	11.5	0.7	1.5	2.4	0.3
Urban	41306	37.3	38.2	13.1	0.5	2.8	6.9	1.3
<b>Council</b>								
Mpanda Municipal	42094	36.7	37.1	13.9	0.7	3.2	7.2	1.3
Nsimbo District	35052	36.5	44.4	14.2	0.9	1.1	2.4	0.4
Tanganyika District	50168	57.1	31.9	7.2	0.4	1.2	2.0	0.2
Mlele District	15262	40.1	42.9	10.2	0.5	2.1	3.6	0.5
Mpimbwe District	32672	35.8	44.9	14.8	0.7	1.8	1.9	0.2

**Figure 3. 5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Condition and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



## CHAPTER FOUR

### BASIC SERVICES IN BUILDINGS

#### Key Points

- More than twelve percent (12.7%) of all buildings in Katavi Region get electricity from the national grid whereas about four out of ten buildings (41.1%) use alternative sources of electricity.
- More than seventeen percent (17.6%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have water services.
- More than seventy five percent (75.9%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have toilet services.
- More than seventy one percent (71.7%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are accessible by road.
- More than four percent (4.3%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities.

#### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on basic services available in buildings collected during the 2022 TBC. Services are grouped into two major categories namely, services in buildings (electricity, water, toilet); and accessibility into building (roads and infrastructure for persons with disabilities).

#### 4.1 SERVICES IN BUILDINGS

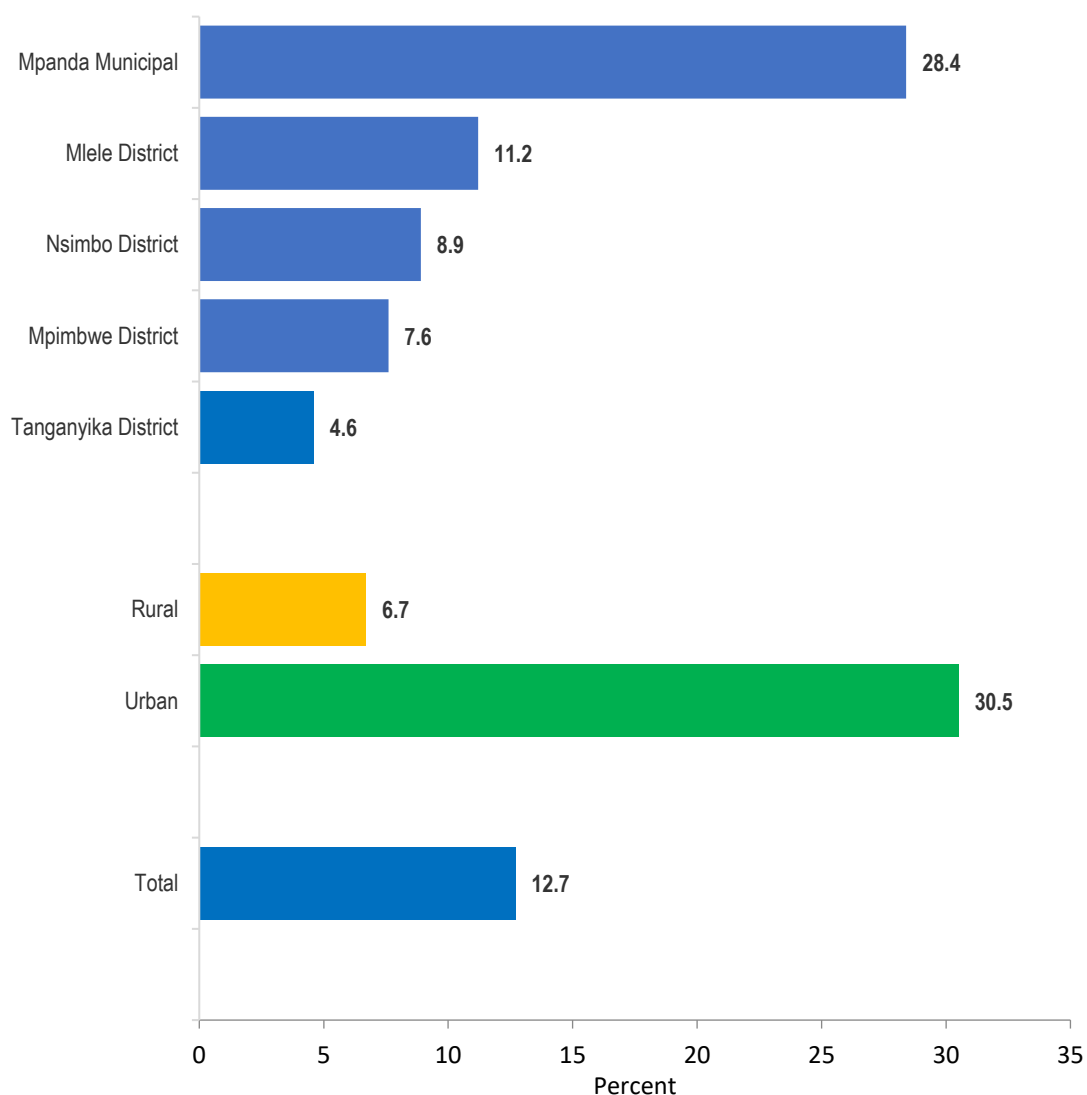
##### 4.1.1 ELECTRICITY

Electricity service in buildings/units is divided into two main groups: - electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) and electricity from alternative sources such as solar energy and generators.

##### 4.1.2 ELECTRICITY FROM THE NATIONAL GRID

The 2022 TBC results indicate that 12.7 percent of all buildings/units in Katavi Region are connected to the national grid. Almost (30.5%) of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 6.7 percent in rural areas. Across Councils, Mpanda Municipal Council has the highest proportion (28.4%) of buildings connected to the national grid while Tanganyika District has the lowest percentage (4.6%) (Figure 4.1).

**Figure 4. 1: Percentage of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

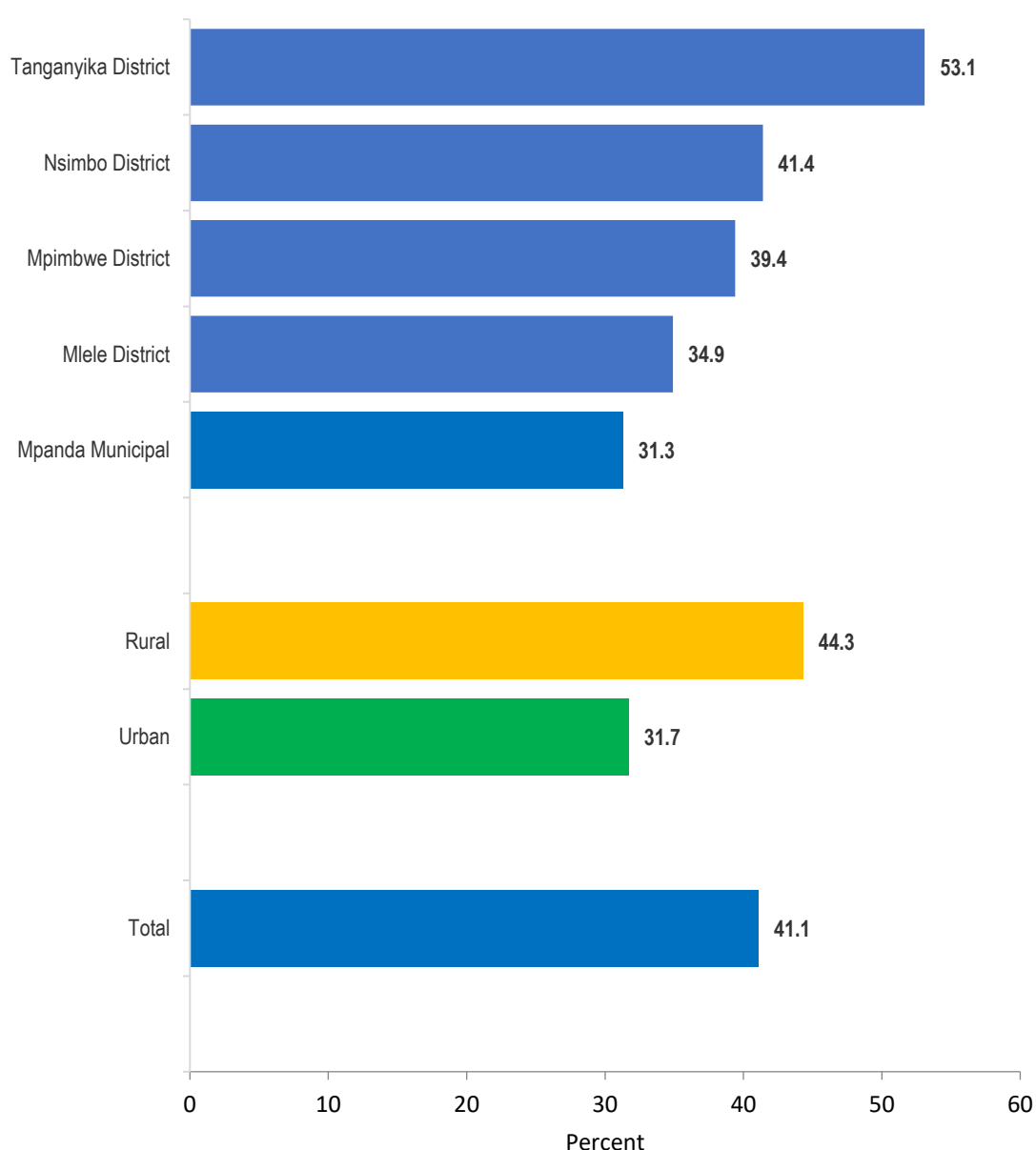


#### 4.1.3 ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY

Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 41.1 percent of all buildings/units in Katavi Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings with alternative sources of electricity is higher in rural areas (44.3%) than in urban areas (31.7%).

Across the Councils, Tanganyika District has the highest percentage (53.1%) of buildings/units using alternative sources of electricity while Mpanda Municipal has the lowest percentage (31.3%) (Figure 4.2).

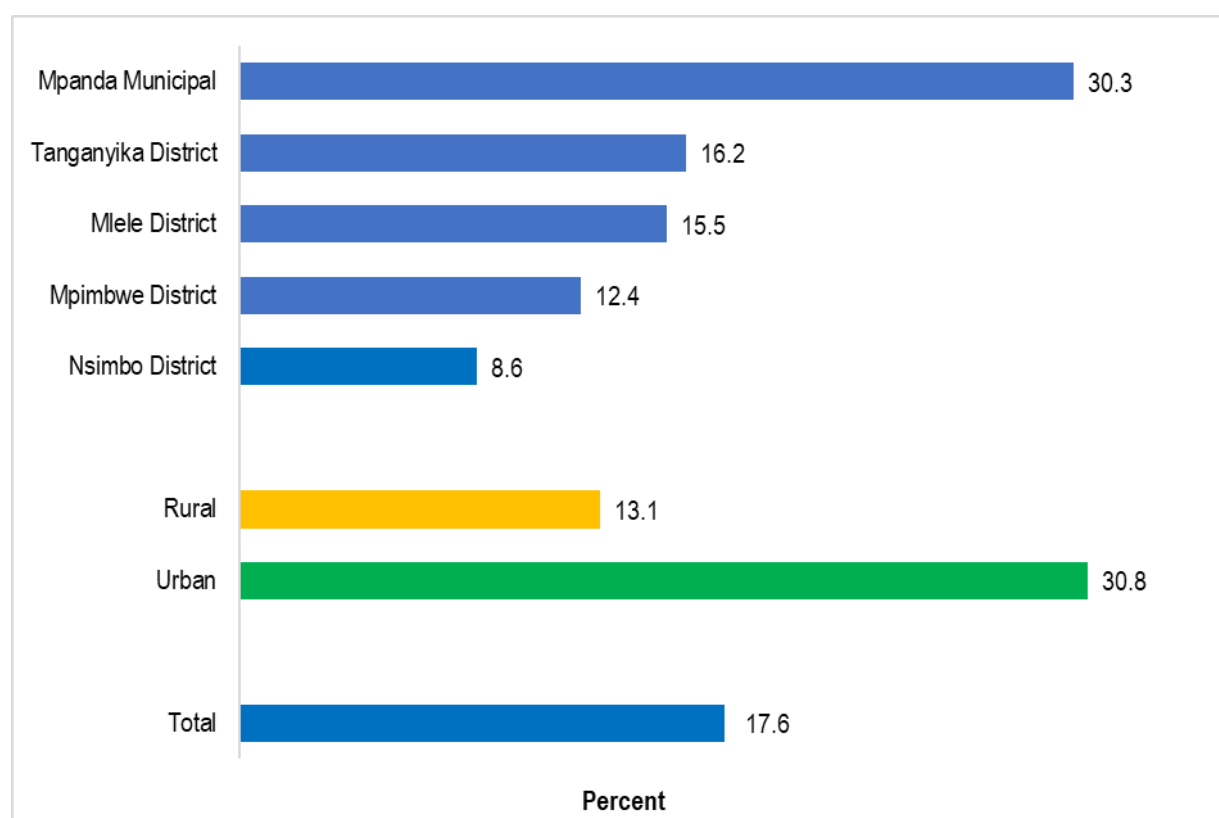
**Figure 4. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Alternative Sources of Electricity by Place of Residence, Katavi Region; 2022 TBC**



#### 4.1.2 WATER SERVICE

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building means the presence of water inside the building and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 17.6 percent of all buildings/units in Katavi Region have water service. Proportion of buildings with water services is higher in urban (30.8%) than in rural areas (13.1%). Across councils, Mpanda Municipal has the highest percentage (30.3%) of buildings with water service while Nsimbo District Council has the lowest percentage (8.6%) (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.1).

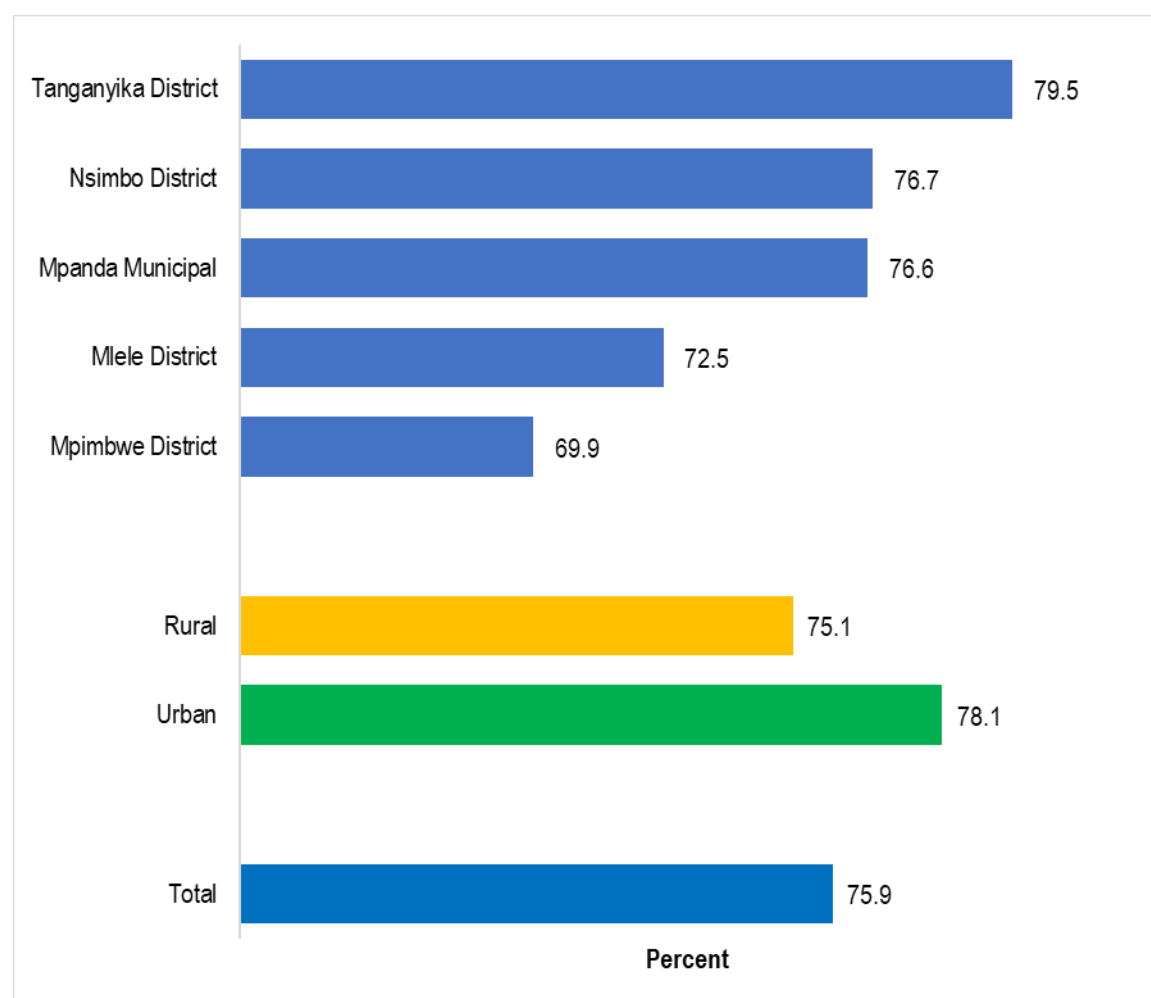
**Figure 4. 3: Percentage of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



#### 4.1.3 TOILET SERVICES

Toilet service in a building includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveals that 75.9 percent of all buildings/units in Katavi Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (78.1%) than in rural areas (75.1%). There are marked disparities in percentage of households with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 69.9 percent in Mpimbwe District to 79.5 percent in Tanganyika District (Figure 4.4 and Table 4.1).

**Figure 4. 4: Percentage of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



**Table 4. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,678</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>75.9</b>
Rural	143,289	6.7	44.3	13.1	75.1
Urban	48,389	30.5	31.7	30.8	78.1
<b>Council</b>					
Mpanda Municipal	49,465	28.4	31.3	30.3	76.6
Nsimbo District	37,734	8.9	41.4	8.6	76.7
Tanganyika District	53,301	4.6	53.1	16.2	79.5
Mlele District	16,683	11.2	34.9	15.5	72.5
Mpimbwe District	34,495	7.6	39.4	12.4	69.9

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## 4.2 ACCESSIBILITY OF THE BUILDING

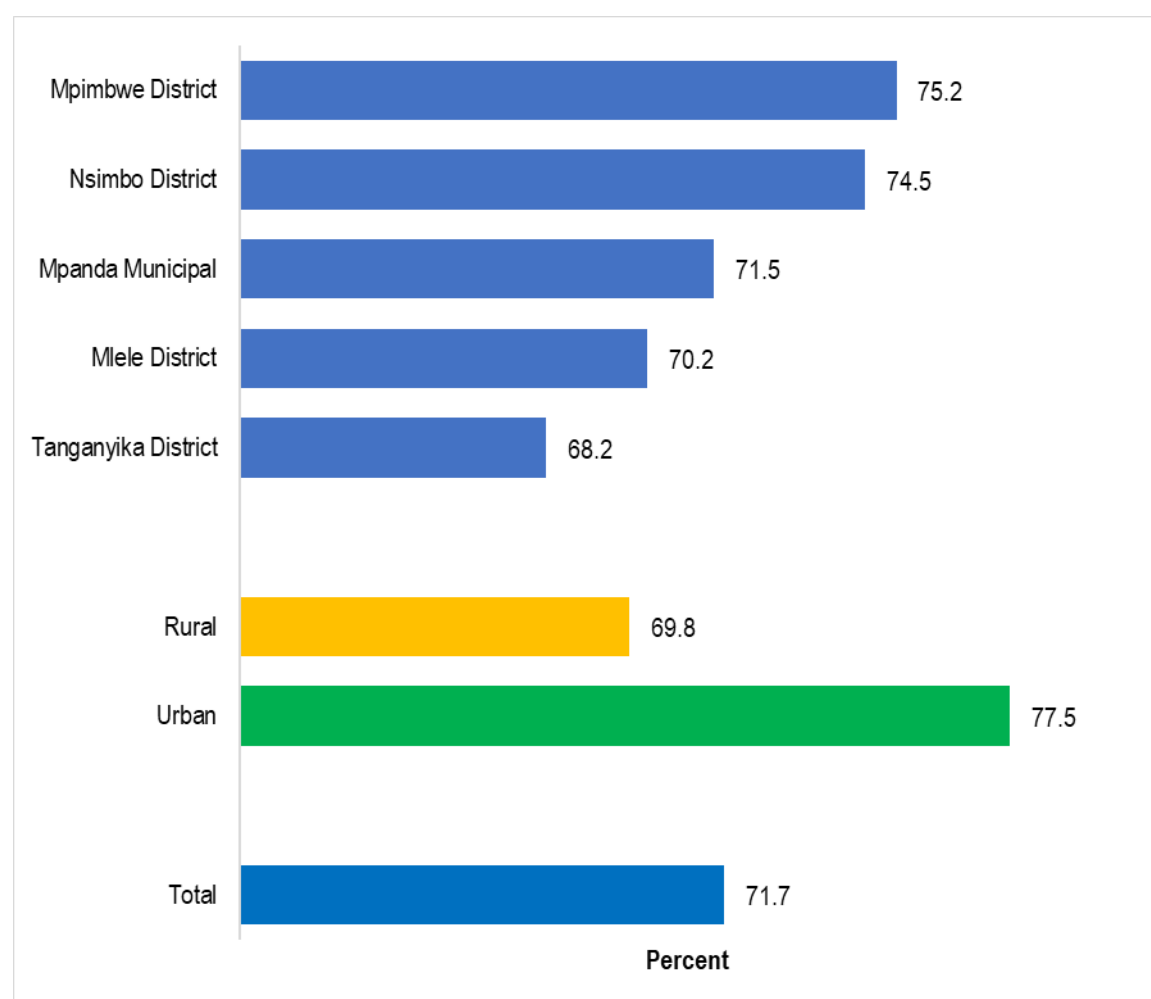
This section provides information on the accessibility of buildings by road and the presence of infrastructure for Person With Disabilities.

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### 4.2.1 BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY BY ROAD

The results indicate that 71.7 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (77.5%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 69.8 percent in rural areas. Mpimbwe District has the highest percentage (75.2%) of buildings accessible by road while Tanganyika District Council has the lowest (68.2%) (Figure 4.5).

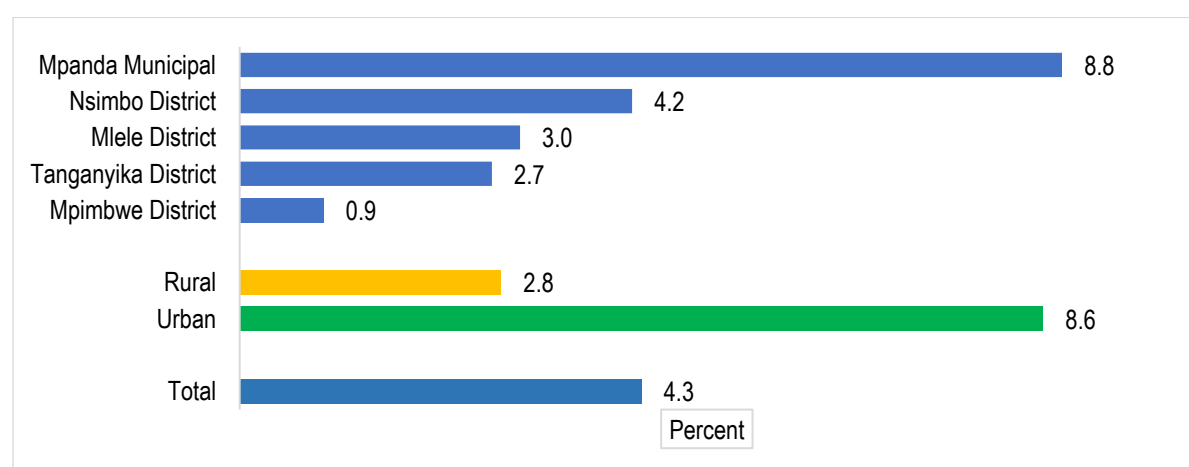
**Figure 4. 5: Percentage of Buildings Accessible by Road by Council and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



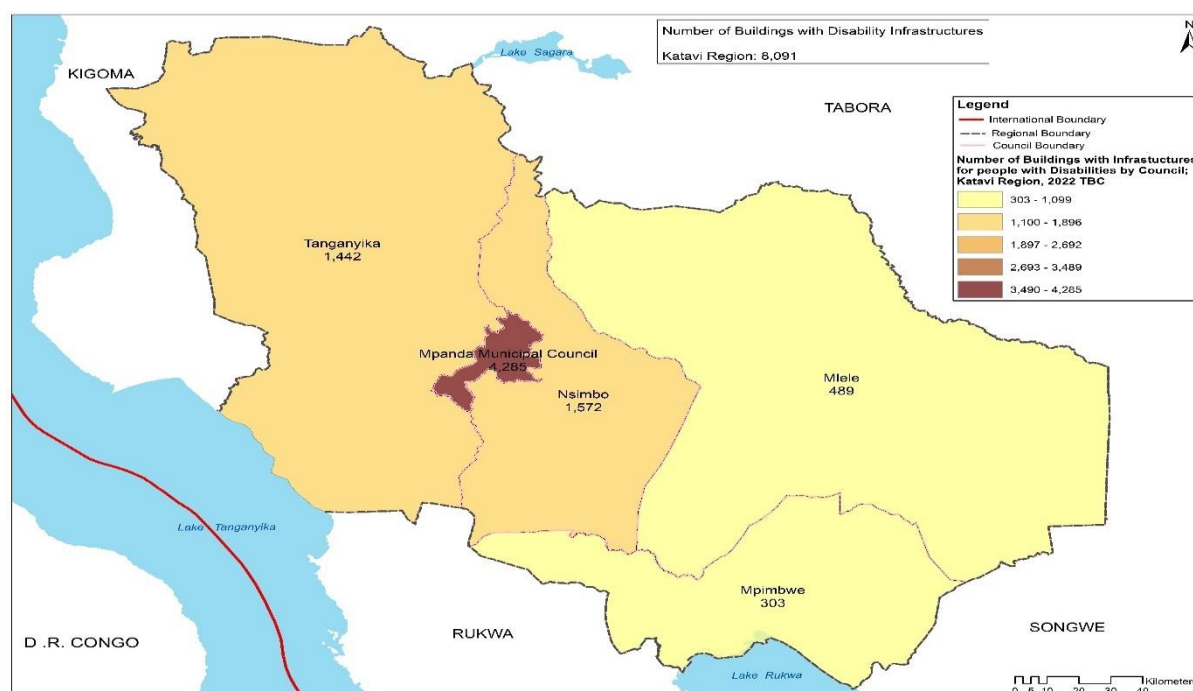
## 4.2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Results reveal that 4.3 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 8.6 percent and 2.8 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Mpanda Municipal has the highest percentage (8.8%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Mpimbwe District Council has the lowest percentage (0.9%) (Figure 4.6 and Map 4.1).

**Figure 4. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



**Map 4. 1: Number of Buildings with Infrastructures for People With Disability by Councils, Katavi Region; 2022 TBC**





## CHAPTER FIVE

### OWNERSHIP AND TENURE STATUS OF BUILDINGS

#### Key Points

- More than eight out of ten (89.9%) buildings in Katavi Region are individually owned.
- Of all individually owned buildings in Katavi Region, ownership is higher among males (75.9%) than females (17.3 %). About three percent (2.5%) of buildings are jointly owned.
- About seven out of ten (75.3%) buildings in Katavi Region are occupied by owners while only one out of ten (11.5%) are occupied by tenants.
- More than seventy-two percent (72.7%) of buildings in Katavi Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- More than forty percent (40.2%) of all buildings in Katavi Region do not have legal land ownership documents.

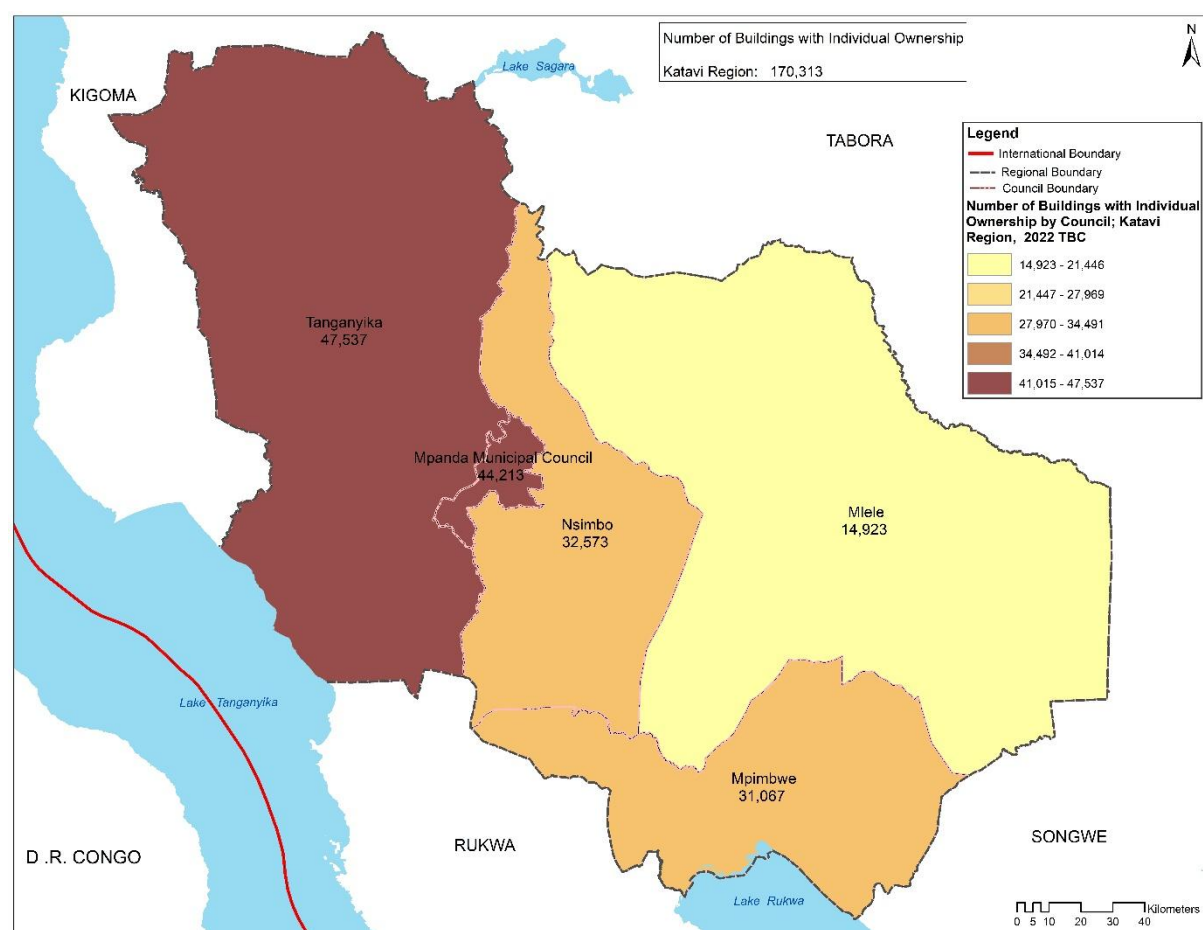
#### 5.0 INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying and the presence of legal documents for the land ownership where the building is built.

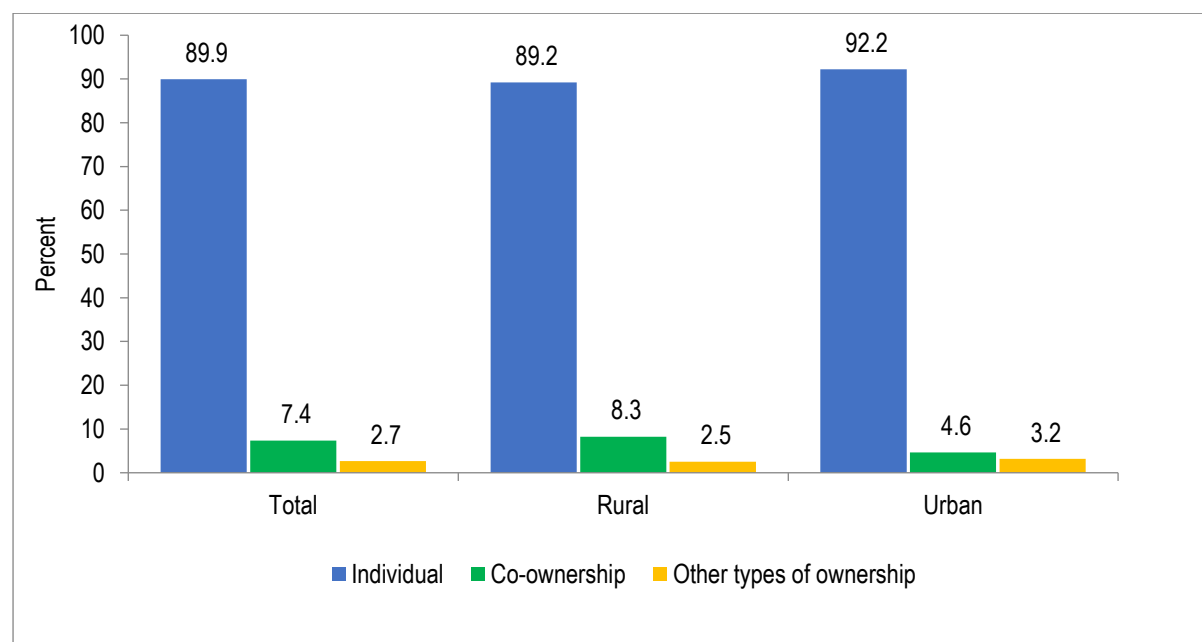
#### 5.1 BUILDING OWNERSHIP STATUS

The 2022 TBC results reveal that the majority (89.9%) of buildings in Katavi Region are individually owned, followed by at 7.4 percent of co-owned buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 5.1, Map 5.1 and Table 5.1)

**Map 5. 1: Number of Buildings with Individual Ownership Status by Council, Katavi Region 2022, TBC**



**Figure 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



**Table 5. 1: Percentage Distributions of Buildings/Units by Place of Residence and Type of Ownership; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Type of Ownership													
	Total	Individual Ownership	Co-ownership	Housing cooperatives	Parastatals/ Governmental institutions (TBA NHC WHCLAPF etc)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government Authorities (LGA's)	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's CBO's)/Private Company/Institutions	Religious Institutions	Private Companies	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Owners
<b>Total</b>	189,349	89.9	7.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rural	141,955	89.2	8.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Urban	47,394	92.2	4.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Council</b>														
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	91.2	5.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nsimbo District	37,386	87.1	9.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanganyika District	52,663	90.3	7.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mlele District	16,503	90.4	6.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	NA!	NA	0.0	0.1
Mpimbwe District	34,307	90.6	7.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0

## 5.2 BUILDING OWNERSHIP BY SEX

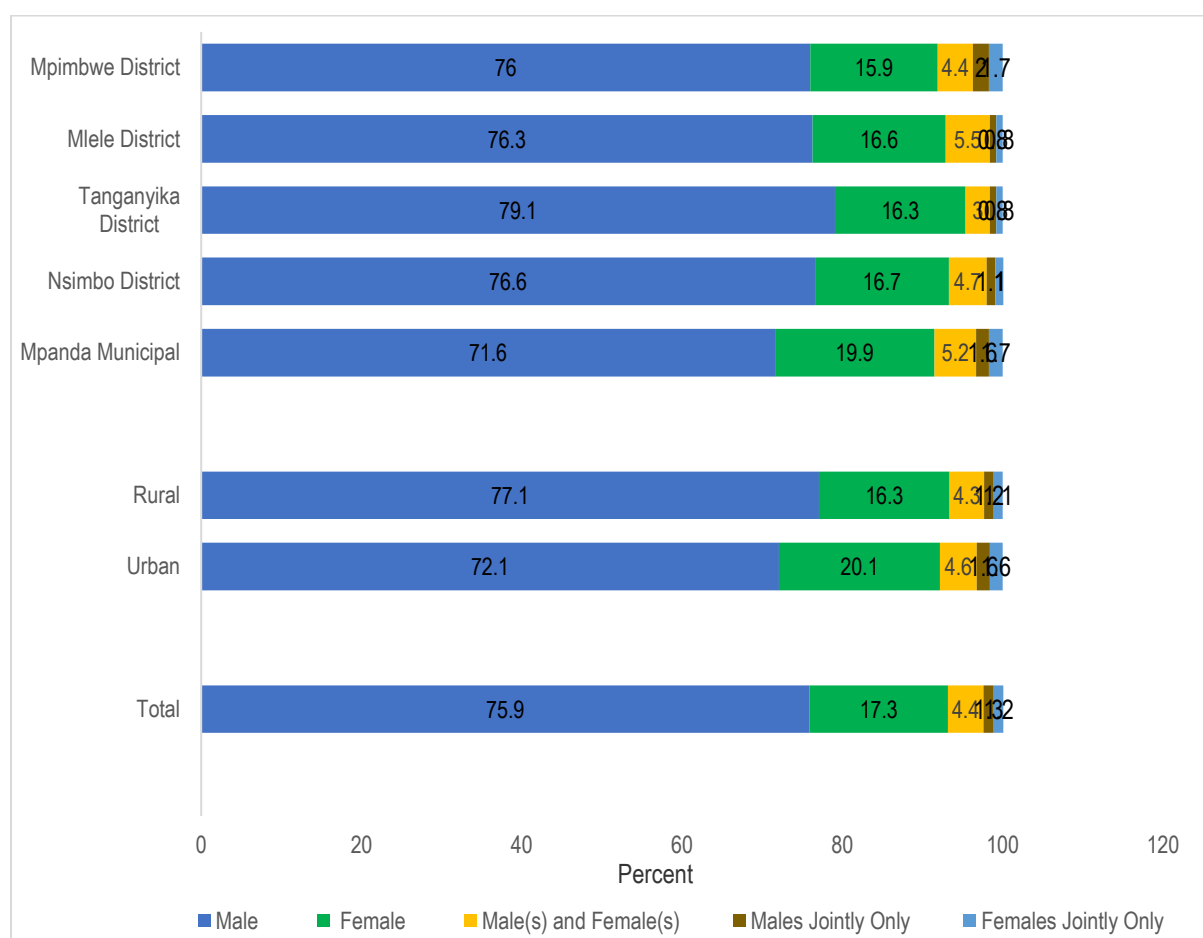
Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. Ownership status may be categorised by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings in Katavi Region are owned by male only (75.9%), followed by female only (17.3%) and 4.4 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly.

The same ownership pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas; in rural areas 77.1 percent of buildings are owned by male, 16.3 percent by female and 4.3 percent by both male and female. On the other hand, in urban areas 72.1 percent of buildings are owned by male, 20.1 percent by female and 4.6 percent by both male and female. Mpanda Municipal in Katavi Region has the highest proportion (19.9%) of buildings owned by females alone while Mpimbwe District has the lowest proportion (15.9%) (Table 5.2).

**Table 5. 2: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,678</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>143,289</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>48,389</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Mpanda Municipal	49,465	71.6	19.9	5.2	1.6	1.7	10,790	70.1	19.2	7.4	1.7	1.5	38,675	72.0	20.1	4.6	1.6	1.7
Nsimbo District	37,734	76.6	16.7	4.7	1.1	1.0	37734	76.6	16.7	4.7	1.1	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	53,301	79.1	16.3	3.0	0.8	0.8	50,789	79.8	15.7	2.9	0.8	0.8	2,512	65.4	28.1	5.0	0.7	0.8
Mlele District	16,683	76.3	16.6	5.5	0.8	0.8	16,683	76.3	16.6	5.5	0.8	0.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	34,495	76.0	15.9	4.4	2.0	1.7	27,293	76.2	15.6	4.5	2.0	1.7	7,202	75.1	17.1	4.2	2.1	1.6

**Figure 5. 2: Percentage of Buildings Ownership by Council, Place of Residence and Sex of Owner, Katavi Region; 2022 TBC**



### 5.3 TENURE STATUS

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 75.3 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region are occupied by the owners themselves followed by 11.2 percent of building occupied by tenants alone.

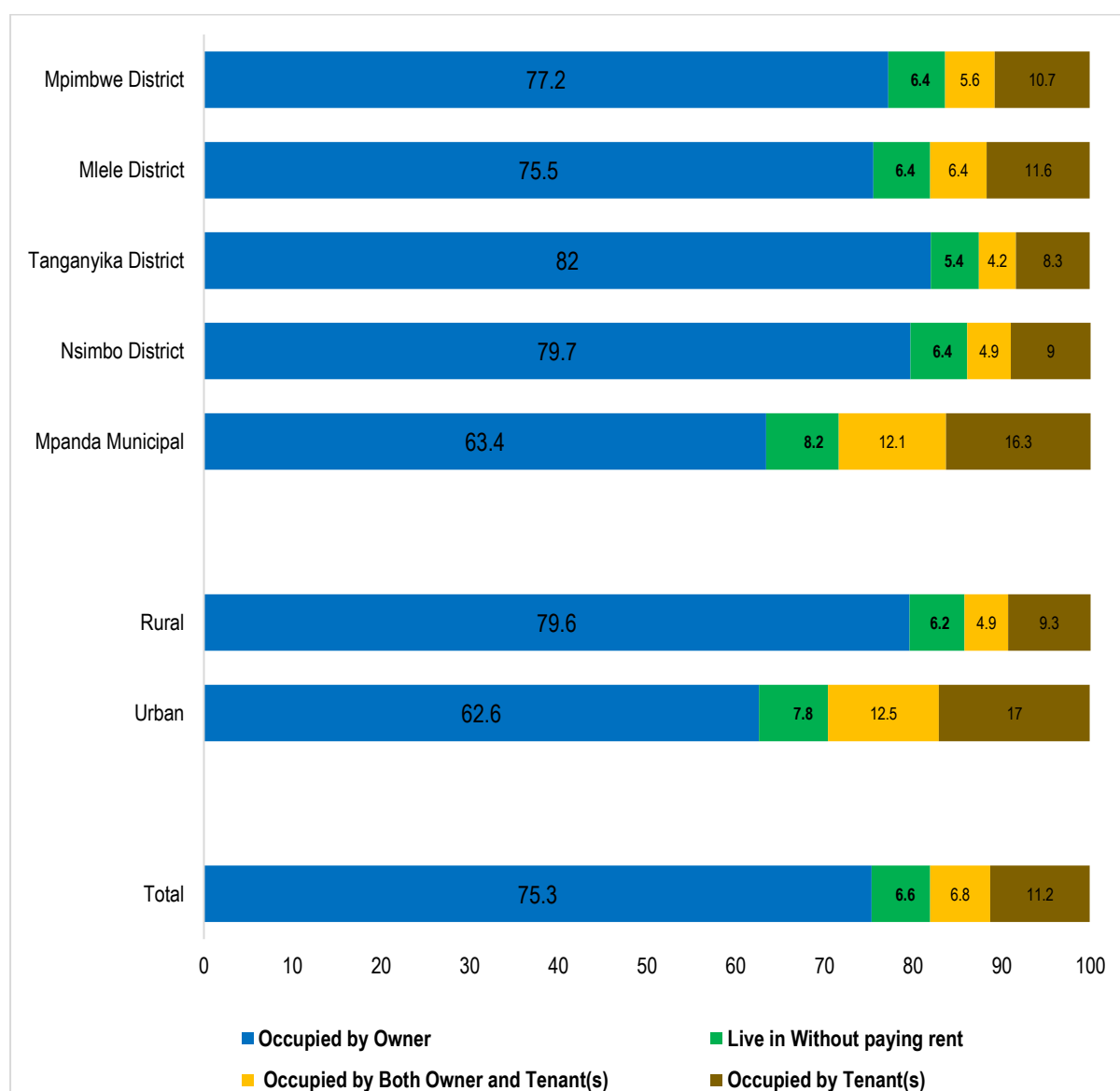
In rural areas, the results reveal that 79.6 percent of all buildings are occupied by owners themselves followed by buildings occupied by tenants alone (9.3%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings occupied by tenants (17.0%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas.

Across councils, the percentage of buildings occupied by owners alone ranges from 63.4 in Mpanda Municipal Council to 82.0 percent in Tangayika District Council. Results further show that, Mpanda Municipal Council has the highest percentage (16.3%) of tenant-occupied buildings, while the Tanganyikai District Council has the lowest (8.3%) (Figure 5.3).

**Table 5. 3: Percentage Distribution of Occupied Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status and Council; Katavi Region, 2022**  
TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,678</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>143,289</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>48,389</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Mpanda Municipal	49,465	63.4	8.2	12.1	16.3	10,790	73.4	7.7	6.7	12.2	38,675	60.6	8.4	13.5	17.5
Nsimbo District	37,734	79.7	6.4	4.9	9.0	37734	79.7	6.4	4.9	9.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	53,301	82.0	5.4	4.2	8.3	50,789	82.5	5.5	4.0	8.1	2,512	72.6	4.9	9.1	13.5
Mlele District	16,683	75.5	6.4	6.4	11.6	16,683	75.5	6.4	6.4	11.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	34,495	77.2	6.4	5.6	10.7	27,293	79.1	6.6	4.9	9.4	7,202	70.1	5.9	8.3	15.7

**Figure 5. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Tenure Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



#### 5.4 BUILDING LAND SURVEY STATUS

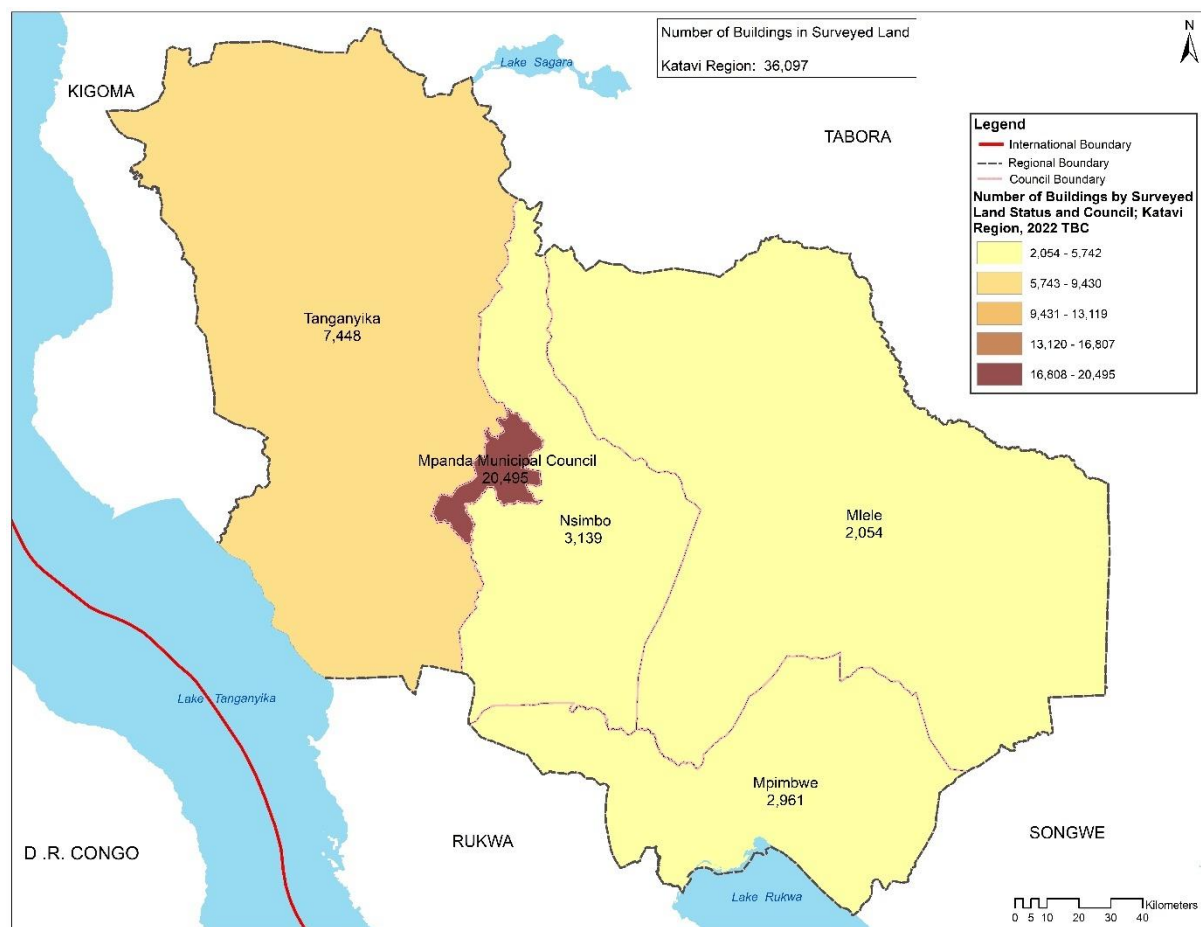
Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Katavi Region (72.7%) are built on un-surveyed land while 19.1 percent on surveyed land and 6.0 percent are built on regularized land. Over forty four percent, (44.5%) of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 10.6 percent of rural buildings. Nsimbo Council has the highest percentage (87.8%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Mpanda Municipal has the lowest (41.1%) (Table 5.4 Map 5.2 and Figure 5.4).

**Table 5. 4: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

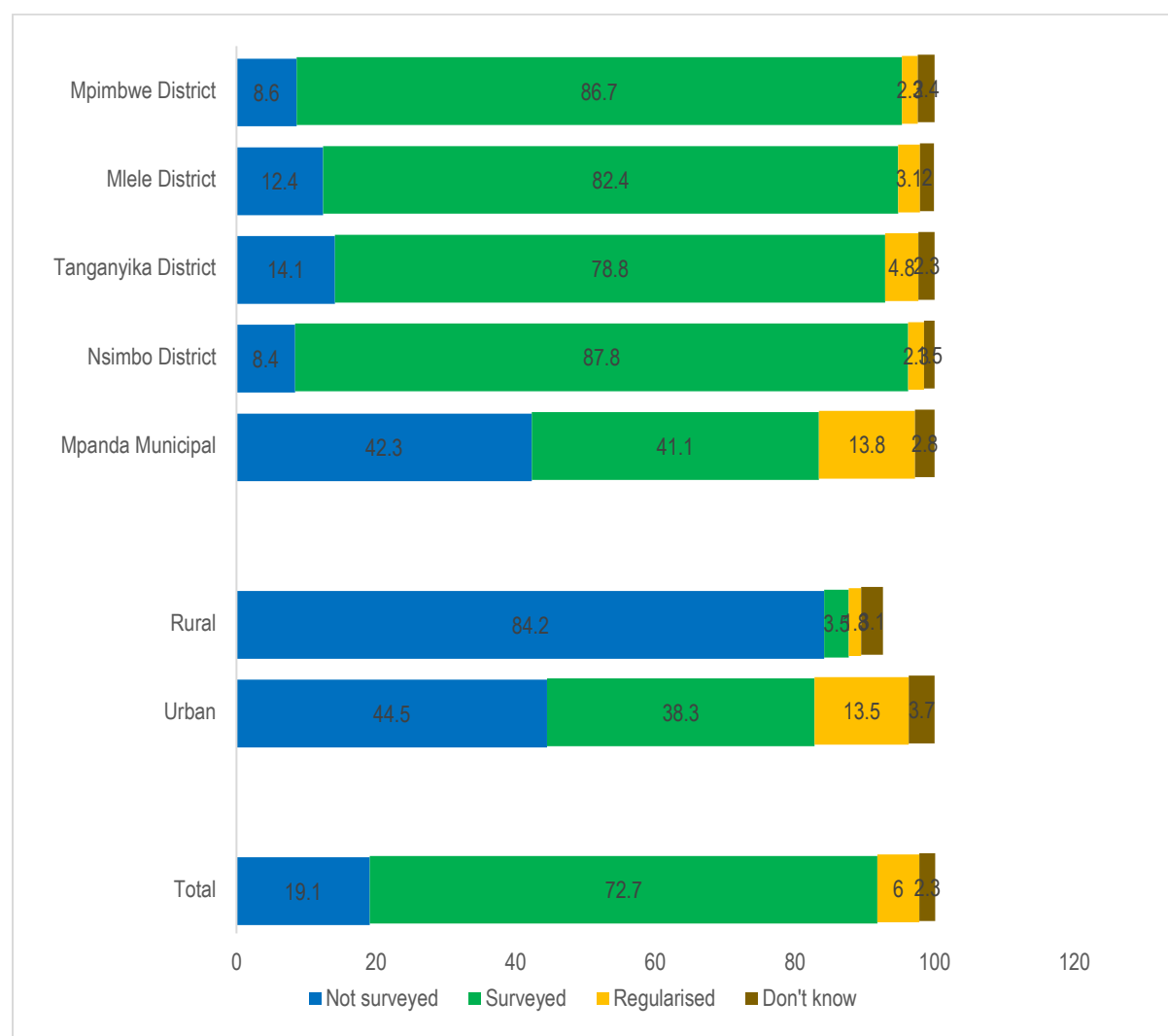
Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>141,955</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>47,394</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	42.3	41.1	13.8	2.8	10,728	5.9	86.4	6.6	1.1	37,762	52.6	28.2	15.9	3.3
Nsimbo District	37,386	8.4	87.8	2.3	1.5	37,386	8.4	87.8	2.3	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	52,663	14.1	78.8	4.8	2.3	50,159	13.9	79.2	4.6	2.3	2,504	19.1	70.0	8.3	2.6
Mlele District	16,503	12.4	82.4	3.1	2.0	16,503	12.4	82.4	3.1	2.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	34,307	8.6	86.7	2.3	2.4	27,179	8.1	88.4	2.2	1.3	7,128	10.8	80.4	2.4	6.3



**Map 5. 2: Number of Buildings Built on Surveyed Land Status by Council;  
Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



**Figure 5. 4: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Land Survey Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**



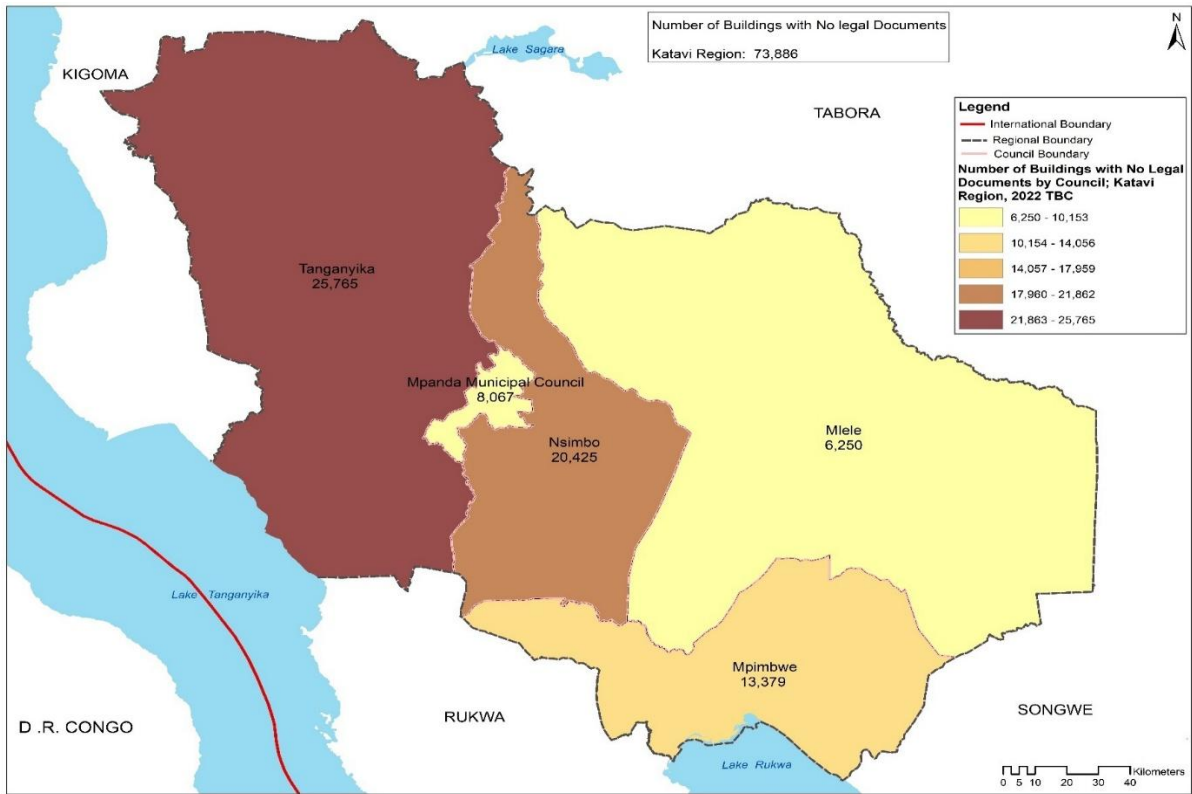
## 5.5 BUILDING LAND OWNERSHIP DOCUMENTS

Land ownership documents include title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Tanzania Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Tanzania Zanzibar), and Local Government documents. Results show that 40.2 percent of all buildings are built on land without legal documents, 13.8 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 6.8 percent have title deeds (Table 5.5 and Map 5.3).

**Table 5. 5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Legal Land Ownership Documents, Place of Residence, Katavi Region; 2022 TBC**

Council	Total Buildings	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,678</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Mpanda Municipal	49,465	15.0	1.1	17.2	7.5	4.7	0.0	27.7	18.5	8.3
Nsimbo District	37,734	2.1	0.8	2.6	14.6	3.6	0.0	19.2	54.8	2.3
Tanganyika District	53,301	4.9	1.3	3.4	12.9	2.3	0.0	22.2	49.2	3.9
Mlele District	16,683	7.3	0.9	1.0	28.1	4.0	0.0	17.1	37.9	3.7
Mpimbwe District	34,495	3.0	0.2	4.5	16.7	0.8	0.0	26.7	42.4	5.6

Map 5. 3: Number of Buildings with No Legal Documents by Council; Katavi Region; 2022 TBC



## CHAPTER SIX

### KEY FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

#### Key Points

- Most of buildings (95.1%) in Katavi Region are single storey.
- Large proportion (71.7%) of all buildings are suitable for human use and habitation.
- More than seventy three percent (73.2%) of all buildings are accessible by road.
- More than four percent (4.4%) of all buildings have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities.
- About seven out of ten (79.4 %) of all buildings are owned by men alone and slightly more than one quarter (17.1%) of buildings are owned by women alone.
- More than forty percent (40.2 %) of all buildings are built on land with no ownership documents.
- About seventy-three (72.7%) of all buildings are built on unplanned and unsurveyed land.

#### 6.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The 2022 Tanzania Building Census (TBC) is one the most trusted and reliable source of building statistics at all administrative levels. It provides baseline data for residential and non-residential building data, which is crucial for policy formulation and review, monitoring and evaluation of policies and development frameworks at national, regional and international levels. It is therefore rational to explicitly indicate key findings, policy implication and policy action for planners, business communities, researchers and the public at large to ensure that 2022 Building Census results are used for evidence-based decision making in development processes.

This policy brief seeks to highlight the importance of utilising data from the Basic Statistics report of 2022 TBC to inform policies, programmes and investments that will drive sustainable development and improve the quality of life for all Tanzanians.

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## 6.1 BUILDING STOCK

Building stock is the collection of buildings in a particular area. It provides total number of buildings by type and use.

### Key Findings

- a) Most (95.1%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are single storey

### Policy Implication

The presence of a large percentage of single-storey buildings indicates urban sprawl and housing in general, which can have a negative impact on the provision of basic social services such as roads, water, electricity and open spaces. In addition, this urban growth interferes with and reduces natural areas such as forest reserves, grazing land and land suitable for agriculture.

### Policy Action

- i. The Government need to enforce the existing land use planning policies and laws, which provide for vertical development for realisation of compact cities.
  - ii. The central Government and Local Government Authorities (urban planning authorities) need to manage and implement the existing land use and urban planning policies, laws and regulations that direct vertical development of buildings especially in urban areas in order to achieve the concept of compact cities.
- b) The majority (91.8%) of buildings in Katavi Region are for residential use, 3.0 percent commercial-residential and 5.1 percent non-residential.

### **Policy Implication**

Non-residential buildings include commercial, institutional and industrial buildings. However, the flourishing of many residential buildings in the country shows a great shortage of non-residential buildings that involve various economic activities which provide employment to citizens and increase the income of families and the country as a whole.

### **Policy Action**

The Government needs to manage and implement policies and laws of land and urban planning that direct the presence of balanced land use zoning between residences, businesses, industries, institutions and social services. These would open up the scope of employment and economy in non-residential use sectors.

- c) The results show that majority (88.2%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have one unit, 3.0 percent two units and 2.3 percent three units and more.

### **Policy Implication**

Construction of single unit residential buildings, apart from causing a shortage of residential houses, leads to cities with large areas and scattered buildings, encroaching on areas reserved for agriculture, forest reserves, animal pastures and wetlands. To a large extent, this overlap of land, leads to the absence of a better ratio of land use and thus causes land use conflicts due to encroachment and non-productive competition for land use.

### Policy Action

- i. The Government needs to manage development control and implementation of master plans in order to ensure that towns, municipalities and cities adapt construction of buildings with more than one unit.
- ii. The Government needs to promote construction of buildings with more than one unit in a single plot. This will enable a large number of urban residents to be served in few buildings within a small area so as to ensure efficient use of resources and infrastructure.



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## 6.2 BUILDINGS INFORMATION

The provided information on buildings includes construction materials and number of bedrooms

### Key Findings

- a) More than half (78.8%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have walls built with permanent materials (burnt bricks 77.3%, cement bricks 1.3% and 0.2 stones) and 21.2 percent of building are built by temporary materials (Glass, Wood and Iron Sheets, Bamboo poles/wood planks, Grass, Tent/ container and no walls).
- b) About four out of ten (35.3%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have durable floor materials (cement and sand 33.4%, tiles 1.9% and terrazzo 0.0%).
- c) About eight out of ten (72.2%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are roofed with permanent materials (72.0% iron sheets, 0.1% tiles, 0.0% concrete and 0.1% asbestos).

### Policy Implication

The extent of use of permanent construction materials indicates the implementation of Section 4.2. of the National Human Settlement Development Policy of 2000 which emphasizes the use of permanent construction materials for all public and private buildings.

Use of permanent building construction materials is the basis for having strong and safe buildings.

In addition, buildings built with temporary construction materials indicate a deficiency or lack of quality and safety for users of the respective buildings.

## Policy Action

The Government and other partners need to facilitate;

- i. Research on building materials used in the relevant areas with the aim of making them durable and available at low cost.
  - ii. The informal private sector to focus on production of various buildings construction materials to be used principally for residential houses.
  - iii. Community development colleges to impart knowledge on production and use of building materials derived from raw materials found in respective local areas, and
  - iv. Establishment of small-scale building material industries at the lower levels of the society
- d) More than half (64.4%) of all residential and commercial-residential buildings in Katavi Region have one or two bedrooms.

## Policy Implication

- i. A shortage of bedrooms indicates overcrowding in residential buildings. Overcrowding in buildings causes discomfort and unhealthy living condition and this calls for a need to have good housing with adequate space.

## Policy Action

The Government is advised to continue to create an enabling environment in order to:

- i. Control increase in the price of construction materials;
  - ii. Improve affordable housing programme;
  - iii. Facilitate availability of cheap loans for houses and building materials; and
  - iv. Enable the private investors to invest in low-cost housing projects, especially in large cities that have a large number of people.
- e) More than forty two percent (42.6%) of all buildings in Katavi Region do not need repair where as 11.9 percent need major repair and 39.0 percent need

minor repair. In addition, 0.7 percent of all buildings are not suitable for human use.

### **Policy Implication**

Buildings in need of repair show less safety for residents and other users as they are dangerous to lives. Buildings built according to the rules and the correct use of durable construction materials last for a long time without needing regular repairs.

### **Policy Action**

The Government is advised to do the following: -

- i. Establish legal guidelines that will govern the maintenance and repair of buildings,
- ii. Conduct campaigns to educate and motivate building owners, tenants and the general public on the importance of regular repair and maintenance of buildings for the health and safety of users as well as the safety of the buildings;
- iii. Continue to oversee implementation of laws and guidelines that require owners to demolish and rebuild damaged and dangerous buildings to ensure the safety of relevant users

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### **6.3 BUILDING SERVICES:**

Building services include provision for water, electricity and toilet services as well as infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities. Availability of these statistics will enable the Government to evaluate and determine the level reached according to national and international goals and standards.

#### **Key findings**

- a) More than a quarter (12.7%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are supplied with electricity from national grid and 41.1 percent are connected from alternative electricity sources;
- b) About thirty six percent (17.6%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have water services;
- c) About three quarters (75.9%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have toilet facilities; and
- d) Over nine in ten (95.6%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have no infrastructure for Person With Disabilities.

#### **Policy Implication**

The Government intends to improve lives of citizens, facilitate wealth production activities including business, industry and agriculture. This includes improving social services such as health, education and water by ensuring that every area of Katavi Region is accessible to all basic services. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development.

Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings.

## Policy Action

The Central Government and Local Government Authorities should continue to do the following: -

- i. To facilitate participation of private sector in electricity distribution,
- ii. To create an enabling environment for authorities to provide electricity and water supply services in developing friendly methods to enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services,
- iii. Local Government Authorities should continue promoting good hygiene habits through awareness campaigns and programmes on importance of having and using toilets,
- iv. Utility companies should assist private households in wiring/plumbing, including connection by setting a mechanism to recover costs subsequently (microcredit schemes),
- v. The Government should reinforce laws regarding disability infrastructure facilities and raise awareness on the same,
- vi. Stakeholders to continue to implement the Government directives on the installation of friendly infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities in all public and private buildings,
- vii. Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to continue providing education and mobilize the community on the importance of setting up friendly infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities in all buildings, and
- viii. Encourage the installation of friendly infrastructure For People With Disabilities in all existing buildings that do not have such infrastructure.

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## 6.4 OWNERSHIP AND TENURE STATUS OF BUILDINGS

Ownership and tenure status of buildings is a state of legal possession and control of buildings. The land tenure system in Tanzania is lease hold which is referred to as Granted the Right of Occupancy (GRO) and Customary Right of Occupancy (CRO), or terms of holding/owning a property/building.

### Key Findings

- a) Almost nine out of ten (89.9%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are owned by individual persons followed by joint ownership (7.4%), while 2.5 percent of buildings are owned by government and non-government organisations.
- b) About seven out of ten (75.9%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are owned by men alone, while about a quarter (17.3%) are owned by women alone and 4.4 percent are jointly owned.

### Policy Implication

The prevailing system of buildings ownership by individuals or families is a source of horizontal extension of rural and urban settlements. There is a need to minimise mushrooming of small residential buildings most of which are below standard.

The presence of a small percentage of women who own buildings indicates unequal opportunity to this group, thus creating an obstacle in their economic empowerment. The participation of women in various economic and social fields is important in bringing sustainable development that enables achieving equality and eradicating gender violence.

### Policy Action

The Government to facilitate and ensure that;

- i. The existing land and urban planning policies/laws and regulations should be reviewed to ensure that, proportionally large part of urban residential areas is owned and developed by government and/or none-

governmental organisations/institution. In order to minimise mushrooming of small residential buildings most of which are below standards,

- ii. More measures and strategies are put in place in order to increase women's buildings ownership, particularly through land ownership in rural areas and in urban areas to encourage joint ownership.
- c) About 40.2 percent of all building in Katavi Region are constructed on lands which do not have land ownership documents.

### **Policy Implication**

The buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that: -

- i. The national programme of land planning, surveying and titling have not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries.
- ii. There is a loss of Government revenue,
- iii. There is tenure insecurity among land holders and increase in land related conflicts,
- iv. There is inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans
- v. There are many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifying escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

### **Policy Action**

- i. The Government need to put more efforts on implementation of National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP). However, priority should be given to urban residents where land is rather scarce compared to rural residents,

- ii. The Central Government through Local Government Authorities should strategically enhance and supervise land use planning and surveying projects to move in a similar pace with the prevailing rapid urbanisation.
- d) About six out of ten (72.7%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are built on unplanned and un-surveyed land.

### **Policy Implication**

The presence of a large percentage of buildings built on unplanned and un-surveyed land indicates: -

- i. The increase in disorganised housing that lacks services and important infrastructure;
- ii. Insecurity of tenure;
- iii. Loss of Government revenue from property taxes;
- iv. Haphazard development of land;
- v. Land use conflicts; and
- vi. Social crime and unhealthy environment for people's lives.

### **Policy Action**

Central Government through Local Government Authorities is advised to:-

- i. Strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects to match the pace of urban growth, and
- ii. Continue to encourage land owners to plan and survey land to make it legally owned.



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## 6.5 GENERAL POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This section highlights general implications considered as merits obtained from 2022 Building Census results with respect to policy issues. The benefits on policy issues can be summarised as follows; -

- i. The results enable Government and other relevant institutions to assess and evaluate level of implementation of the internal existing policies, laws and regulations and see whether there is a need for further policy enforcement, policy review or formulation of new ones.
- ii. To provide planning authorities with a rational and reliable benchmark for developing the National program for planning, surveying and owning land considering the existing deficiency of surveyed land as compared with un-surveyed land and low proportion of buildings with legal ownership documents;
- iii. The results enable the Government and all Real Estate Stakeholders to realise the progress made towards implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) No. 11 of 2030, which aspires to have towns and cities which are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable for the betterments of current and future generations.
- iv. The results enable the Government and other relevant institutions to assess and evaluate the level of implementation of Resolution No. 5 of the New International Urban Agenda of 2016 (NUA 2016). The agenda calls for attention in planning, designing, financing, developing and managing human settlements, especially towns and cities to ensure that they are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable with an aspiration of 'leave no one behind'.
- v. Taking into consideration the importance of land and buildings as factors that influence socio-economic development of individual person and the society; the 2022 TBC results will assist the Government and other relevant stakeholders in improving land use planning and surveying, building quantity, building quality, building types and gender balance in land and building ownership.

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX: TABLES

### ANNEXES FOR CHAPTER TWO

**Table A2.1: Number of Multi-Storey Buildings by Number of Storey, Place of Residence and Council; 2022 TBC –**

Council	Total Multi-Storey Buildings	Number of Storeys					
		1	2	3	4	5	6+
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Rural	28	24	4	0	0	0	0
Urban	54	39	2	9	4	0	0
<b>Council</b>							
Mpanda Municipal	55	40	2	9	4	0	0
Nsimbo District	7	5	2	0	0	0	0
Tanganyika District	10	8	2	0	0	0	0
Mlele District	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mpimbwe District	7	7	0	0	0	0	0

**Table A2.2: Number of Buildings by Main Use, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total Buildings	Main Use		
		Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>173,903</b>	<b>5,698</b>	<b>9,748</b>
Rural	141,955	131,350	3,438	7,167
Urban	47,394	42,553	2,260	2,581
<b>Council</b>				
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	43,883	2,184	2,423
Nsimbo District	37,386	34,098	908	2,380
Tanganyika District	52,663	49,139	1,032	2,492
Mlele District	16,503	14,853	652	998
Mpimbwe District	34,307	31,930	922	1,455

**Table A2.3: Number of Non – Residential Buildings by Type of Use, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total	Offices	Commercial	Industries	Tourists Cottages	Guests Houses/	Hotels	Godown/ Warehouse	Institutions	Diplomatic and	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
<b>Total</b>	9,748	573	4,569	203	23	471	137	826	1,417	1	1,108	640
Rural	7,167	351	3,637	141	19	205	80	579	913	1	866	489
Urban	2,581	222	932	62	4	266	57	247	504	-	242	151
<b>Council</b>												
Mpanda Municipal	2,423	227	743	45	6	226	53	280	525	-	256	169
Nsimbo District	2,380	110	1,371	60	10	67	42	86	224	-	311	140
Tanganyika District	2,492	94	1,456	25	7	65	29	155	307	-	285	105
Mlele District	998	60	457	36	-	47	7	83	112	-	97	106
Mpimbwe District	1,455	82	542	37	-	66	6	222	249	1	159	120

**Table A2.4: Number of Residential and Commercial- Residential Buildings by Number of Units, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total Buildings	Number of Units								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>179,601</b>	<b>158,348</b>	<b>5,374</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>3,847</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
Rural	134,788	119,379	3,740	3,052	2,886	2,810	2,916	1	0	3
Urban	44,813	38,969	1,634	1,079	1,040	1,037	1,049	2	1	2
<b>Council</b>										
Mpanda Municipal	46,067	39,189	1,831	1,327	1,223	1,232	1,260	2	1	2
Nsimbo District	35,006	32,854	625	440	379	362	345	0	0	1
Tanganyika District	50,171	44,607	1,368	1,084	1,056	1,024	1,031	0	0	1
Mlele District	15,505	12,708	657	567	509	518	544	0	0	1
Mpimbwe District	32,852	28,990	893	713	759	711	785	1	0	0

**Table A2.5: Number of Multi Storey Buildings by Number of Floors, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022**

Council	Multi storey Buildings by Number of floors									
	Total Multi-Storey Buildings	Low Rise Building					High Rise Building Above 5			
		G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	High Rise type 1. (6-10 Storeys)	High Rise type 2. (11-20 Storeys)	High Rise type 3. (21-35 Storeys)	Skyscrapers (36-50 Storeys).
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Rural	26	24	2	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Urban	44	39	1	3	1	-	0	0	0	0
<b>Council</b>										
Total	45	40	1	3	1	-	0	0	0	0
Total	6	5	1	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Total	9	8	1	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Total	3	3	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Total	7	7	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0

## ANNEXES FOR CHAPTER THREE

**Table A3.1: Number of Vacant Buildings by Reasons, Place Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total	Under Construction	Awaiting Demolition	Waiting for Occupants	Being Modernised	Waiting for Tenants	Never Occupied	Seasonal Use
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,080</b>	<b>14,101</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>654</b>
Rural	13,417	8,013	1,125	1,035	880	1,163	657	544
Urban	7,663	6,088	261	201	340	319	344	110
<b>Council</b>								
Mpanda Municipal	8,343	6,396	340	272	425	375	348	187
Nsimbo District	4,261	2,334	442	409	289	432	179	176
Tanganyika District	4,233	2,495	338	370	257	363	258	152
Mlele District	1,720	1,241	106	62	75	99	71	66
Mpimbwe District	2,523	1,635	160	123	174	213	145	73

**Table A3.2: Number of Buildings by Type of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total	Flooring Materials								
		Sand-cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazo	PVC Tiles	Wood Planks	Earth/s and/dung	Cow Dung	No Floor
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>63,183</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>94,578</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>27,026</b>
Rural	141,955	35,790	1,064	24	25	8	518	83,877	196	20,453
Urban	47,394	27,393	2,554	46	60	10	40	10,701	17	6,573
<b>Council</b>										
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	26,392	2,354	45	57	12	56	11,975	23	7,576
Nsimbo District	37,386	9,991	267	6	3	-	95	22,156	39	4,829
Tanganyika District	52,663	11,082	300	11	15	-	249	33,592	109	7,305
Mlele District	16,503	5,758	315	3	4	5	59	7,272	13	3,074
Mpimbwe District	34,307	9,960	382	5	6	25	488	32,084	29	4,242

**Table A3.3: Number of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total Buildings	Type of Wall Material									
		Stones	Cement Blocks/ Stone Blocks	Sundried Bricks	Burnt Bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo Poles/ Wood Planks/Mud	Grass	Tent/ Container	No Walls
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>25,802</b>	<b>146,339</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>10,041</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,633</b>
Rural	141,955	121	971	24,303	103,570	33	257	9,621	2,164	26	889
Urban	47,394	178	1,550	1,499	42,769	17	98	420	105	14	744
<b>Council</b>											
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	174	1,545	2,502	42,413	18	101	811	147	14	765
Nsimbo District	37,386	30	263	9,844	23,653	1	68	2,837	414	15	261
Tanganyika District	52,663	45	266	9,862	38,147	21	97	3,262	657	6	300
Mlele District	16,503	26	288	2,086	11,006	6	42	2,723	183	2	141
Mpimbwe District	34,307	24	159	1,508	31,120	4	47	408	868	3	166

*Note: "No walls" refers to buildings that were under construction (at foundation stage) during Census enumeration*

**Table A3.4: Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence, Katavi Region; 2022 TBC**

Council	Total Buildings	Type of Roofing Materials								
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Tins	Tent/ Container	No Roof
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>136,424</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37,650</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>12,050</b>
Rural	141,955	96,161	107	14	82	35,536	2,273	57	228	7,497
Urban	47,394	40,263	141	48	18	2,114	201	11	45	4,553
<b>Council</b>										
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	39,135	121	48	18	3,880	298	18	74	4,898
Nsimbo District	37,386	26,960	28	4	40	7,502	586	20	112	2,134
Tanganyika District	52,663	35,160	31	5	31	13,853	1,115	26	56	2,386
Mlele District	16,503	10,511	20	2	4	4,620	190	3	10	1,143
Mpimbwe District	34,307	24,658	48	3	7	7,795	285	1	21	1,489

## ANNEXES FOR CHAPTER FOUR

**Table A4.1: Number of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Electricity (National Grid)	Alternative Source	Water	Toilet	Accessible by Road	Infrastructure for People with Disabilities
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,351</b>	<b>78,823</b>	<b>33,738</b>	<b>145,407</b>	<b>135,815</b>	<b>8,091</b>
Rural	9,601	63,488	18,821	107,617	99,105	4,016
Urban	14,750	15,335	14,917	37,790	36,710	4,075
<b>Council</b>						
Mpanda Municipal	14,051	15,490	14,985	37,908	34,681	4,285
Nsimbo District	3,357	15,628	3,231	28,944	27,870	1,572
Tanganyika District	2,452	28,291	8,641	42,349	35,891	1,442
Mlele District	1,868	5,820	2,589	12,099	11,581	489
Mpimbwe District	2,623	13,594	4,292	24,107	25,792	303

## ANNEXES FOR CHAPTER FIVE

**Table A5.1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Type of Ownership													
	Total	Individual Ownership	Co-ownership	Housing cooperatives	Parastatals/ Governmental institutions (TBA NHC WHCLAPF etc)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government Authorities (LGA's)	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's CBO's)/Private Company/Institutions	Religious Institutions	Private Companies)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Owners
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>170,313</b>	<b>13,930</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>113</b>
Rural	141,955	126,624	11,728	95	454	271	1,315	432	222	683	5	4	26	96
Urban	47,394	43,689	2,202	24	169	13	658	198	123	272	7	1	21	17
<b>Council</b>														
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	44,213	2,747	19	190	14	674	161	121	281	6	1	23	40
Nsimbo District	37,386	32,573	3,494	22	161	246	449	82	57	278	1	2	7	14
Tanganyika District	52,663	47,537	3,997	37	110	8	365	270	79	217	3	2	5	33
Mlele District	16,503	14,923	1,142	8	56	10	188	45	43	73	-	-	6	9
Mpimbwe District	34,307	31,067	2,550	33	106	6	297	72	45	106	2	-	6	17



**Table A5.2: Number of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Type of Ownership Status, Sex of Owners, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Total	Male individually	Female individually	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male individually	Female individually	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male individually	Female individually	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
<b>Total</b>	<b>179,990</b>	<b>143,002</b>	<b>30,852</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>135,325</b>	<b>108,870</b>	<b>21,853</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>44,665</b>	<b>34,132</b>	<b>8,999</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Council</b>																		
Mpanda Municipal	45,641	34,621	9,126	1,847	30	17	9,965	7,402	1,927	629	4	3	35,676	27,219	7,199	1,218	26	14
Nsimbo District	35,806	28,505	5,908	1,354	34	5	35,806	28,505	5,908	1,354	34	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanganyika District	51,164	41,728	8,264	1,153	11	8	48,736	40,102	7,572	1,043	11	8	2,428	1,626	692	110	-	-
Mlele District	16,052	12,604	2,649	794	5	-	16,052	12,604	2,649	794	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpimbwe District	31,327	25,544	4,905	864	14	-	24,766	20,257	3,797	703	9	-	6,561	5,287	1,108	161	5	-

**Table A5.3: Number of Building by Tenure Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Building/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
<b>Total</b>	<b>163,538</b>	<b>137,359</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>6,079</b>	<b>14,499</b>	<b>124,387</b>	<b>109,364</b>	<b>4,176</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>8,524</b>	<b>39,151</b>	<b>27,995</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>5,975</b>
<b>Council</b>															
Mpanda Municipal	39,456	28,885	1,547	3,436	5,588	8,697	7,407	326	187	777	30,759	21,478	1,221	3,249	4,811
Nsimbo District	32,761	28,837	1,191	603	2,130	32,761	28,837	1,191	603	2,130	-	-	-	-	-
Tanganyika District	47,539	42,321	1,418	833	2,967	45,170	40,535	1,330	641	2,664	2,369	1,786	88	192	303
Mlele District	14,559	12,048	517	562	1,432	14,559	12,048	517	562	1,432	-	-	-	-	-
Mpimbwe District	29,223	25,268	928	645	2,382	23,200	20,537	812	330	1,521	6,023	4,731	116	315	861

**Table A5.4: Number of Buildings by Land Survey Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>36,097</b>	<b>137,611</b>	<b>11,379</b>	<b>4,262</b>	<b>141,955</b>	<b>14,987</b>	<b>119,461</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>47,394</b>	<b>21,110</b>	<b>18,150</b>	<b>6,381</b>	<b>1,753</b>
<b>Council</b>															
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	20,495	19,936	6,705	1,354	10,728	633	9,273	704	118	37,762	19,862	10,663	6,001	1,236
Nsimbo District	37,386	3,139	32,836	863	548	37,386	3,139	32,836	863	548	-	-	-	-	-
Tanganyika District	52,663	7,448	41,477	2,520	1,218	50,159	6,970	39,724	2,312	1,153	2,504	478	1,753	208	65
Mlele District	16,503	2,054	13,605	512	332	16,503	2,054	13,605	512	332	-	-	-	-	-
Mpimbwe District	34,307	2,961	29,757	779	810	27,179	2,191	24,023	607	358	7,128	770	5,734	172	452

**Table A5.5: Number of Buildings/Units by Ownership of Legal Land Documents, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total	Title deed (right of occupancy)	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer	Customary Land Tenure	Agreement/ Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No legal document	Do not know
<b>Total</b>	<b>185,399</b>	<b>13,038</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>13,008</b>	<b>26,525</b>	<b>5,915</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,809</b>	<b>73,886</b>	<b>6,459</b>
Rural	139,116	5,369	1,226	4,401	23,308	3,847	-	31,059	66,418	3,488
Urban	46,283	7,669	533	8,607	3,217	2,068	-	13,750	7,468	2,971
<b>Council</b>										
Mpanda Municipal	47,279	7,416	549	8,510	3,732	2,330	-	13,688	8,067	2,987
Nsimbo District	37,230	775	303	974	5,503	1,369	-	7,237	20,425	644
Tanganyika District	52,345	2,592	683	1,819	6,850	1,250	-	11,826	25,765	1,560
Mlele District	16,523	1,217	154	168	4,682	673	-	2,845	6,250	534
Mpimbwe District	32,022	1,038	70	1,537	5,758	293	-	9,213	13,379	734

## ANNEXES: BUILDING STATISTICS BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS/COUNCILS AND WARD LEVEL

### 1.0 KATAVI REGION: NON RESIDENTIAL USE OF BUILDINGS

Table B.0: Number of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council		Total	Offices	Commercial	Industries	Tourists Cottages	Guests Houses/Lodges	Hotels	Godown/Warehouse	Education and Health Institutions Health)	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,748</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>4,569</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>640</b>
1	Mpanda Municipal	2,423	227	743	45	6	226	53	280	525	0	256	169
2	Nsimbo District	2,380	110	1,371	60	10	67	42	86	224	0	311	140
3	Tanganyika District	2,492	94	1,456	25	7	65	29	155	307	0	285	105
4	Mlele District	998	60	457	36	0	47	7	83	112	0	97	106
5	Mpimbwe District	1,455	82	542	37	0	66	6	222	249	1	159	120

## 1.1 MPANDA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BY TYPE OF USE

**Table B.1: Number of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Offices	Commercial	Industries	Tourists Cottages	Guests Houses/Lodges	Hotels	Godown/ Warehouse	Education and Health Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries (machines carpentry)
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,423</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>169</b>
1	Shanwe	105	19	22	1	0	0	0	1	37	0	18	8
2	Makanyagio	91	15	34	4	1	13	2	4	10	0	9	2
3	Kashaulili	220	42	117	0	0	18	7	5	34	0	5	4
4	Kawajense	118	17	31	2	0	6	1	2	42	0	11	10
5	Nsemulwa	149	4	42	3	0	7	1	23	43	0	23	4
6	Majengo	194	18	85	1	0	58	4	2	19	0	7	8
7	Kasokola	132	9	21	2	0	2	2	41	33	0	16	7
8	Kazima	118	8	33	2	1	6	2	4	42	0	25	2
9	Uwanja wa Ndege	76	7	30	1	0	7	0	2	10	0	18	5
10	Kakese	206	12	64	7	2	4	1	27	41	0	33	20
11	Misunkumilo	266	12	55	8	1	5	1	83	70	0	29	9
12	Mpanda Hotel	154	16	36	7	0	11	3	47	21	0	6	31
13	Ilembo	294	28	76	2	1	71	29	12	62	0	22	16
14	Mwamkulu	144	7	56	3	0	7	0	13	37	0	17	7
15	Magamba	156	13	41	2	0	11	0	14	24	0	17	36

## 1.2 NSIMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL: NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BY TYPE OF USE

**Table B.2: Number of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Offices	Commercial	Industries	Tourists Cottages	Guests Houses/ Lodges	Hotels	Godown/Warehouse	Education and Health Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries (machines carpentry)
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,380</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>140</b>
1	Sitalike	300	18	163	3	9	34	11	10	10	0	20	28
2	Ibindi	85	2	38	1	1	5	1	6	16	0	13	7
3	Itenka	143	3	79	3	0	9	1	9	16	0	20	11
4	Machimboni	49	6	16	6	0	2	1	1	7	0	10	2
5	Kapalala	90	11	38	0	0	0	2	3	20	0	14	4
6	Nsimbo	74	5	16	1	0	0	0	3	31	0	14	4
7	Kanoge	92	8	30	0	0	3	2	4	18	0	26	2
8	Ugalla	113	7	51	0	0	2	0	7	15	0	25	6
9	Litapunga	154	7	70	3	0	2	5	4	11	0	41	11
10	Mtapenda	78	13	10	2	0	1	0	3	25	0	18	6
11	Katumba	939	26	717	9	0	6	18	16	47	0	88	29
12	Uruwira	263	4	143	32	0	3	1	20	8	0	22	30

### 1.3 TANGANYIKA DISTRICT COUNCIL: NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BY TYPE OF USE

**Table B.3: Number of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Ward; Tanganyika District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Offices	Commercial	Industries	Tourists Cottages	Guests Houses/Lodges	Hotels	Godown/Warehouse	Education and Health Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries (machines carpentry)
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,492</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>105</b>
1	Mishamo	132	12	71	0	0	4	0	5	14	0	25	4
2	Mpandandogo	115	4	24	2	0	1	1	22	32	0	17	12
3	Kabungu	96	5	22	3	0	1	5	28	14	0	17	2
4	Ilangu	122	7	89	1	0	1	0	8	3	0	9	5
5	Bulamata	455	3	388	2	0	4	1	6	11	0	27	13
6	Ipwaga	345	17	237	0	0	7	0	13	21	0	55	2
7	Tongwe	235	14	135	0	0	6	2	8	52	0	16	5
8	Mnyagala	194	5	91	10	0	8	1	21	25	0	24	23
9	Mwese	81	3	18	0	0	1	1	3	37	0	15	3
10	Katuma	113	3	48	0	0	6	9	14	15	0	17	3
11	Sibwesa	109	3	55	0	0	7	2	15	15	0	9	4
12	Kasekese	157	3	119	2	0	6	0	6	14	0	5	2
13	Ikola	142	6	83	4	0	10	1	3	13	0	16	8
14	Karema	76	5	15	1	7	3	5	1	27	0	6	6
15	Kapalamsenga	49	1	19	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	15	9
16	Isengule	71	3	42	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	12	4



## 1.4 MLELE DISTRICT COUNCIL: NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BY TYPE OF USE

**Table B.4: Number of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Ward; Mlele District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Offices	Commercial	Industries	Tourists Cottages	Guests Houses/Lodges	Hotels	Godown/Warehouse	Education and Health Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
<b>Total</b>		<b>998</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>106</b>
1	Utende	234	8	126	6	0	2	2	10	33	0	21	27
2	Inyonga	249	28	79	8	0	33	4	28	23	0	25	22
3	Kamsisi	149	6	70	6	0	4	1	25	15	0	10	14
4	Ilunde	158	7	118	1	0	6	0	2	4	0	13	8
5	Ilela	105	6	34	8	0	2	0	5	26	0	13	13
6	Nsenkwa	103	5	30	7	0	0	0	13	11	0	15	22

## 1.5 MPIMBWE DISTRICT COUNCIL: NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BY TYPE OF USE

**Table B.5: Number of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Ward; Mpimbwe District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Offices	Commercial (shops)	Industries	Tourists Cottages	Guests Houses/Lodges	Hotels	Godown/ Warehouse	Education and Health Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries (machines carpentry)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,455</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>120</b>
1	Chamalendi	128	4	56	0	0	6	0	27	15	1	13	8
2	Mwamapuli	87	14	21	2	0	0	1	29	10	0	12	9
3	Majimoto	434	15	202	26	0	38	0	46	48	0	34	31
4	Mamba	189	11	43	5	0	3	0	39	41	0	30	20
5	Kasansa	77	4	20	2	0	1	1	18	21	0	6	5
6	Mbede	121	9	31	0	0	1	1	24	25	0	12	18
7	Usevya	172	11	85	0	0	8	1	16	17	0	18	17
8	Kibaoni	189	12	65	1	0	8	2	9	67	0	22	7
9	Ikuba	58	2	19	1	0	1	0	14	5	0	12	5

## 2.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDING OWNERSHIP STATUS

Table C.0: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status and Council; Katavi Regional, 2022 TBC

Council	Total	Individual Ownership	Co-ownership	Housing cooperatives	Parastatals/ Governmental institutions (TBA NHC WHCLAPF etc)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government Authorities (LGA's)	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's CBO's)/Private Company/Institutions	Religious Institutions	Private Companies	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Owners
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>170,313</b>	<b>13,930</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>113</b>
1 Mpanda Municipal	48,490	44,213	2,747	19	190	14	674	161	121	281	6	1	23	40
2 Nsimbo District	37,386	32,573	3,494	22	161	246	449	82	57	278	1	2	7	14
3 Tanganyika District	52,663	47,537	3,997	37	110	8	365	270	79	217	3	2	5	33
4 Mlele District	16,503	14,923	1,142	8	56	10	188	45	43	73	0	0	6	9
5 Mpimbwe District	34,307	31,067	2,550	33	106	6	297	72	45	106	2	0	6	17

## 2.1 MPANDA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: BUILDINGS OWNERSHIP STATUS

**Table C.1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence and Ownership Status, by Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward	Total	Individual Ownership	Co-ownership	Housing cooperatives	Parastatals/ Governmental institutions (TBA NHC WHCLAPF etc)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government Authorities (LGA's)	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's CBO's)/Private Company/Institutions	Religious Institutions	Private Companies	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Owners
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,490</b>	<b>44,213</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>
1 Shanwe	4,589	4,163	318	4	1	0	52	25	2	19	0	0	0	5
2 Makanyagio	1,471	1,255	128	0	8	0	61	4	2	12	0	0	0	1
3 Kashaulili	866	707	18	1	6	0	75	19	3	24	0	0	13	0
4 Kawajense	1,549	1,363	51	0	28	1	48	20	8	27	0	0	2	1
5 Nsemulwa	6,218	5,962	180	2	1	3	24	6	10	26	0	0	0	4
6 Majengo	701	591	25	1	2	0	42	18	9	10	1	0	2	0
7 Kasokola	1,851	1,692	94	0	12	1	28	7	3	13	0	0	0	1
8 Kazima	4,491	4,256	165	7	2	1	22	11	3	22	0	0	1	1
9 Uwanja wa Ndege	3,075	2,826	206	0	7	0	13	0	10	12	0	0	0	1
10 Kakese	5,428	4,938	366	1	13	0	49	1	6	31	0	1	0	22
11 Misunkumilo	4,854	4,249	447	0	13	5	71	4	29	33	1	0	0	2
12 Mpanda Hotel	1,468	1,240	123	0	14	0	33	35	17	5	0	0	1	0

Ward		Total	Individual Ownership	Co-ownership	Housing cooperatives	Parastatals/ Governmental institutions (TBA NHC WHCLAPF etc)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government Authorities (LGA's)	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's CBO's)/Private Company/Institutions	Religious Institutions	Private Companies	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Owners
13	Ilembo	5,632	5,294	148	0	58	0	83	10	10	23	4	0	1	1
14	Mwamkulu	2,848	2,712	70	2	18	2	30	0	2	12	0	0	0	0
15	Magamba	3,449	2,965	408	1	7	1	43	1	7	12	0	0	3	1

## 2.2 NSIMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS OWNERSHIP STATUS

**Table C.2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence and Ownership Status, by Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Individual Ownership	Co-ownership	Housing cooperatives	Parastatals/ Governmental institutions (TBA NHC WHCLAPF etc)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government Authorities (LGA's)	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's CBO's)/Private	Religious Institutions	Private Companies	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Owners
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,386</b>	<b>32,573</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>
1	Sitalike	4,037	3,508	394	0	51	5	27	27	5	19	0	0	0	1
2	Ibindi	2,137	1,835	273	0	3	1	16	0	2	6	0	0	0	1
3	Itenka	4,971	4,480	447	1	1	1	20	0	9	11	0	0	0	1
4	Machimbo ni	1,002	932	48	0	0	0	12	0	4	6	0	0	0	0
5	Kapalala	1,605	1,303	244	2	3	2	29	2	7	11	0	0	2	0
6	Nsimbo	1,673	1,543	60	1	1	0	31	20	3	13	0	0	0	1
7	Kanoge	3,062	2,599	379	1	5	2	41	3	2	29	0	0	1	0
8	Ugalla	3,512	2,978	447	3	19	3	26	10	2	21	0	0	2	1
9	Litapunga	3,430	2,933	387	0	10	1	43	0	4	49	0	1	1	1
10	Mtappenda	1,964	1,664	200	8	12	1	61	4	0	13	0	0	0	1

Ward			Total	Individual Ownership	Co-ownership	Housing cooperatives	Parastatals/ Governmental institutions (TBA NHC WHCLAPF etc)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government Authorities (LGA's)	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's CBO's)/Private	Religious Institutions	Private Companies	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Owners
11	Katumba		7,132	6,076	536	5	55	228	120	15	12	75	1	1	1	7
12	Uruwira		2,861	2,722	79	1	1	2	23	1	7	25	0	0	0	0

## 2.3 TANGANYILA DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS OWNERSHIP STATUS

**Table C.3: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence and Ownership Status and Ward; Tanganyika District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward	Total	Individual Ownership	Co-ownership	Housing cooperatives	Parastatals/ Governmental institutions (TBA NHC WHCLAPF etc)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government Authorities (LGA's)	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's CBO's)/Private Company/Institutions	Religious Institutions	Private Companies	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Owners
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,663</b>	<b>47,537</b>	<b>3,997</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>
1 Mishamo	2,562	2,337	103	1	7	0	55	27	3	29	0	0	0	0
2 Mpandandogo	3,776	3,479	214	1	2	0	25	25	18	7	1	0	1	3
3 Kabungu	2,969	2,734	170	1	0	3	35	8	3	13	1	0	1	0
4 Ilangu	2,841	2,546	227	8	0	0	27	16	0	16	0	0	0	1
5 Bulamata	4,273	4,008	177	4	4	0	21	25	2	29	0	0	0	3
6 Ipwaga	3,458	2,867	470	5	9	0	22	28	17	40	0	0	0	0
7 Tongwe	6,402	6,037	251	4	25	1	42	20	9	8	0	0	2	3
8 Mnyagala	4,605	4,200	334	0	2	1	25	8	7	16	0	0	0	12
9 Mwese	2,436	2,192	147	1	35	0	5	40	2	13	0	0	0	1
10 Katuma	2,650	2,299	301	1	2	0	18	8	4	12	1	0	0	4
11 Sibwesa	4,852	4,335	484	5	0	0	13	8	2	4	0	0	0	1
12 Kasekese	3,678	3,164	480	3	10	1	4	13	2	1	0	0	0	0



Ward		Total	Individual Ownership	Co-ownership	Housing cooperatives	Parastatals/ Governmental institutions (TBA NHC WHCLAPF etc)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government Authorities (LGA's)	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's CBO's)/Private Company/Institutions	Religious Institutions	Private Companies	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Owners
13	Ikola	3,062	2,819	192	2	8	1	27	2	1	6	0	0	0	4
14	Karema	1,310	1,107	133	0	4	1	21	32	1	9	0	1	1	0
15	Kapalamsenga	2,756	2,601	128	1	2	0	11	3	2	7	0	1	0	0
16	Isengule	1,033	812	186	0	0	0	14	7	6	7	0	0	0	1

## 2.4 MLELE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS OWNERSHIP STATUS

**Table C.4: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence and Ownership Status, by Ward; Mlele District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Individual Ownership	Co-ownership	Housing cooperatives	Parastatals/ Governmental institutions (TBA NHC WHCLAPF etc)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government Authorities (LGA's)	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's CBO's)/Private Company/Institutions	Religious Institutions	Private Companies	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Owners
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,503</b>	<b>14,923</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
1	Utende	3,758	3,285	366	2	8	0	65	6	6	17	0	0	1	2
2	Inyonga	4,215	3,911	182	3	27	6	31	18	9	24	0	0	2	2
3	Kamsisi	2,510	2,382	89	0	5	1	17	5	4	6	0	0	1	0
4	Ilunde	2,188	1,937	209	0	1	0	9	7	17	7	0	0	1	0
5	Ilela	1,801	1,505	221	3	11	1	46	0	3	7	0	0	1	3
6	Nsenkwa	2,031	1,903	75	0	4	2	20	9	4	12	0	0	0	2

## 2.5 MPIMBWE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS OWNERSHIP STATUS

**Table C.5: Number of Buildings and Ownership Status and Ward; Mpimbwe District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Individual Ownership	Co-ownership	Housing cooperatives	Parastatals/ Governmental institutions (TBA NHC WHCLAPF etc)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government Authorities (LGA's)	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's CBO's)/Private Company/Institutions	Religious Institutions	Private Companies	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Owners
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,307</b>	<b>31,067</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>
1	Chamalendi	3,179	2,957	186	0	1	2	20	0	1	11	0	0	0	1
2	Mwamapuli	2,900	2,761	95	0	0	0	28	2	0	12	0	0	0	2
3	Majimoto	7,558	7,240	204	4	7	0	50	13	14	25	1	0	0	0
4	Mamba	6,123	5,658	345	0	18	0	70	3	9	17	1	0	0	2
5	Kasansa	2,211	1,918	237	0	1	0	28	15	6	4	0	0	2	0
6	Mbede	2,956	2,545	353	1	0	2	36	12	0	5	0	0	1	1
7	Usevya	2,679	2,203	398	2	4	0	46	5	5	15	0	0	0	1
8	Kibaoni	4,294	3,630	508	24	73	1	12	16	7	11	0	0	2	10
9	Ikuba	2,407	2,155	224	2	2	1	7	6	3	6	0	0	1	0

### 3.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDING CATEGORIES

Table D.0: Number of Buildings by Building Category and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council		Total Number of Buildings	Semi Detached	Terrace/Row of Houses	Detached/Stand Alone House
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,307</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>32,297</b>
1	Mpanda Municipal	3,179	101	136	2,942
2	Nsimbo District	2,900	73	52	2,775
3	Tanganyika District	7,558	164	312	7,082
4	Mlele District	6,123	152	138	5,833
5	Mpimbwe District	2,211	70	49	2,092

### 3.1 MPANADA MUNICIPAL DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS CATEGORIES

Table D.1: Number of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence, and Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 TBC

Ward		Total Number of Buildings	Semi Detached	Terrace/Row of Houses	Detached/Stand Alone House
<b>Total</b>		<b>48,490</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>44,042</b>
1	Shanwe	4,589	213	287	4,089
2	Makanyagio	1,471	118	172	1,181
3	Kashaulili	866	26	59	781
4	Kawajense	1,549	105	159	1,285
5	Nsemulwa	6,218	267	363	5,588
6	Majengo	701	100	41	560
7	Kasokola	1,851	35	32	1,784
8	Kazima	4,491	146	264	4,081
9	Uwanja wa Ndege	3,075	191	140	2,744
10	Kakese	5,428	64	203	5,161
11	Misunkumilo	4,854	137	257	4,460
12	Mpanda Hotel	1,468	78	66	1,324
13	Ilembo	5,632	217	387	5,028
14	Mwamkulu	2,848	74	110	2,664
15	Magamba	3,449	53	84	3,312

### 3.2 NSIMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS CATEGORIES

**Table D.2: Number of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence, and Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Number of Buildings	Semi Detached	Terrace/Row of Houses	Detached/Stand Alone House
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,386</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>35,481</b>
1	Sitalike	4,037	110	174	3,753
2	Ibindi	2,137	11	42	2,084
3	Itenka	4,971	65	109	4,797
4	Machimboni	1,002	9	38	955
5	Kapalala	1,605	16	29	1,560
6	Nsimbo	1,673	5	23	1,645
7	Kanoge	3,062	52	105	2,905
8	Ugalla	3,512	32	48	3,432
9	Litapunga	3,430	119	25	3,286
10	Mtapenda	1,964	31	39	1,894
11	Katumba	7,132	131	605	6,396
12	Uruwira	2,861	20	67	2,774

### 3.3 TANGANYIKA DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS CATEGORIES

**Table D.3: Number of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence, and Ward; Tanganyika District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Number of Buildings	Semi Detached	Terrace/Row of Houses	Detached/Stand Alone House
<b>Total</b>		<b>52,663</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>49,780</b>
1	Mishamo	2,562	79	39	2,444
2	Mpandandogo	3,776	109	115	3,552
3	Kabungu	2,969	120	175	2,674
4	Ilangu	2,841	22	42	2,777
5	Bulamata	4,273	171	136	3,966
6	Ipwaga	3,458	30	82	3,346
7	Tongwe	6,402	179	265	5,958
8	Mnyagala	4,605	34	87	4,484
9	Mwese	2,436	25	38	2,373
10	Katuma	2,650	39	74	2,537
11	Sibwesa	4,852	29	69	4,754
12	Kasekese	3,678	69	122	3,487
13	Ikola	3,062	95	277	2,690

Ward		Total Number of Buildings	Semi Detached	Terrace/Row of Houses	Detached/Stand Alone House
14	Karema	1,310	66	71	1,173
15	Kapalamsenga	2,756	133	50	2,573
16	Isengule	1,033	24	17	992

### 3.4 MLELE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS CATEGORIES

**Table D.4: Number of Buildings by Building Category and Ward, Mlele District Council; 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Number of Buildings	Semi Detached	Terrace/Row of Houses	Detached/Stand Alone House
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,503</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>14,944</b>
1	Utende	3,758	150	224	3,384
2	Inyonga	4,215	93	426	3,696
3	Kamsisi	2,510	36	25	2,449
4	Ilunde	2,188	81	102	2,005
5	Ilela	1,801	15	133	1,653
6	Nsenkwa	2,031	66	208	1,757

### 3.5 MPIMBWE I DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS CATEGORIES

**Table D.5: Number of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence, and Ward; Mpimbwe District Council, TBC 2022**

Ward		Total Number of Buildings	Semi Detached	Terrace/Row of Houses	Detached/Stand Alone House
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,307</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>32,297</b>
1	Chamalendi	3,179	101	136	2,942
2	Mwamapuli	2,900	73	52	2,775
3	Majimoto	7,558	164	312	7,082
4	Mamba	6,123	152	138	5,833
5	Kasansa	2,211	70	49	2,092
6	Mbede	2,956	115	83	2,758
7	Usevya	2,679	140	146	2,393
8	Kibaoni	4,294	87	151	4,056
9	Ikuba	2,407	6	35	2,366

## 4.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS CONDITIONS

**Table E.0: Number of Buildings by Building Conditions by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council		Total	Needs no repair	Needs minor repair	Needs major repair	Dilapidated/N ot fit for human use	Renovation/re pair in progress	Construction in progress	Dormant construction
<b>Total</b>		<b>175,248</b>	<b>74,706</b>	<b>68,423</b>	<b>20,817</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>3,226</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>915</b>
1	Mpanda Municipal	42,094	15,436	15,616	5,864	289	1,330	3,017	542
2	Nsimbo District	35,052	12,797	15,580	4,975	322	403	844	131
3	Tanganyika District	50,168	28,653	16,023	3,596	215	593	992	96
4	Mlele District	15,262	6,126	6,547	1,554	76	326	550	83
5	Mpimbwe District	32,672	11,694	14,657	4,828	240	574	616	63

## 4.1 MPANDA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: BUILDINGS CONDITIONS

**Table E.1: Number of Buildings by Building Conditions by Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Needs no repair	Needs minor repair	Needs major repair	Dilapidated/Not fit for human use	Renovation/repair in progress	Construction in progress	Dormant construction
<b>Total</b>		<b>42,094</b>	<b>15,436</b>	<b>15,616</b>	<b>5,864</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>542</b>
1	Shanwe	3,907	944	1,840	524	21	278	256	44
2	Makanyagio	1,365	654	478	144	4	17	48	20
3	Kashaulili	838	432	246	109	8	13	22	8
4	Kawajense	1,462	710	488	177	6	18	51	12
5	Nsemulwa	5,256	1,743	1,918	886	27	94	483	105
6	Majengo	672	417	174	41	8	9	18	5
7	Kasokola	1,636	413	776	277	23	72	66	9
8	Kazima	3,826	1,333	1,454	561	11	159	243	65
9	Uwanja wa Ndege	2,717	707	846	469	10	213	391	81
10	Kakese	5,006	2,222	1,696	602	46	181	223	36
11	Misunkumilo	4,004	1,340	1,670	649	15	36	230	64
12	Mpanda Hotel	1,376	454	449	249	15	70	125	14
13	Ilembo	4,214	1,384	1,444	478	25	141	676	66
14	Mwamkulu	2,695	1,322	1,019	235	8	6	100	5
15	Magamba	3,120	1,361	1,118	463	62	23	85	8



## 4.2 NSIMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS CONDITIONS

**Table E.2: Number of Buildings by Building Conditions by Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Needs no repair	Needs minor repair	Needs major repair	Dilapidated/N of fit for human use	Renovation/repair in progress	Construction in progress	Dormant construction
<b>Total</b>		<b>35,052</b>	<b>12,797</b>	<b>15,580</b>	<b>4,975</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>131</b>
1	Sitalike	3,606	1,449	1,497	521	14	48	70	7
2	Ibindi	1,970	933	682	177	17	42	114	5
3	Itenka	4,672	1,664	2,032	740	50	66	99	21
4	Machimboni	901	219	457	165	6	29	25	0
5	Kapalala	1,441	223	567	459	23	61	102	6
6	Nsimbo	1,566	458	810	263	10	4	19	2
7	Kanoge	2,954	984	1,646	259	25	19	20	1
8	Ugalla	3,351	1,530	1,292	412	18	22	70	7
9	Litapunga	3,320	1,421	1,470	335	36	17	37	4
10	Mtapenda	1,839	552	947	254	18	8	55	5
11	Katumba	6,808	2,614	2,954	952	90	71	107	20
12	Uruwira	2,624	750	1,226	438	15	16	126	53

### 4.3 TANGANYIKA DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS CONDITIONS

**Table E.3: Number of Buildings by Building Conditions by Ward; Tanganyila District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Needs no repair	Needs minor repair	Needs major repair	Dilapidated/N of fit for human use	Renovation/repair in progress	Construction in progress	Dormant construction
<b>Total</b>		<b>50168</b>	<b>28653</b>	<b>16023</b>	<b>3596</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>96</b>
1	Mishamo	2,493	1,342	881	219	8	24	19	0
2	Mpandandogo	3,583	1,800	1,341	266	18	40	107	11
3	Kabungu	2,854	1,491	1,036	189	15	36	82	5
4	Ilangu	2,749	1,509	996	196	13	14	18	3
5	Bulamata	4,181	2,781	1,170	144	11	41	29	5
6	Ipwaga	3,346	1,888	1,178	214	20	15	27	4
7	Tongwe	5,903	3,327	1,659	564	20	117	209	7
8	Mnyagala	4,344	2,411	1,381	397	18	47	84	6
9	Mwese	2,309	1,408	583	199	10	36	60	13
10	Katuma	2,519	1,162	1,120	164	8	18	43	4
11	Sibwesa	4,574	2,786	1,304	309	31	31	107	6
12	Kasekese	3,452	2,041	1,108	192	13	39	58	1
13	Ikola	2,941	1,702	911	208	7	24	73	16
14	Karema	1,270	643	391	120	13	64	28	11
15	Kapalamsenga	2,683	1,848	629	133	9	28	33	3
16	Isengule	967	514	335	82	1	19	15	1

#### 4.4 MLELE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS CONDITIONS

**Table E.4: Distribution of Buildings by Building Conditions by Ward; Mlele District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Needs no repair	Needs minor repair	Needs major repair	Dilapidated/N of fit for human use	Renovation/repair in progress	Construction in progress	Dormant construction
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,262</b>	<b>6,126</b>	<b>6,547</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>83</b>
1	Utende	3,473	1,233	1,635	402	18	54	120	11
2	Inyonga	3,813	1,577	1,616	364	7	74	160	15
3	Kamsisi	2,348	1,236	877	142	15	31	38	9
4	Ilunde	2,051	872	810	231	13	40	74	11
5	Ilela	1,717	639	772	215	5	55	30	1
6	Nsenkwa	1,860	569	837	200	18	72	128	36

## 4.5 MPIMBWE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS CONDITIONS

**Table E.5: Distribution of Buildings by Building Conditions by Ward; Mpimbwe District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Needs no repair	Needs minor repair	Needs major repair	Dilapidated/N ot fit for human use	Renovation/re pair in progress	Construction in progress	Dormant construction
<b>Total</b>		<b>32,672</b>	<b>11,694</b>	<b>14,657</b>	<b>4,828</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>63</b>
1	Chamalendi	3,081	824	1,609	548	43	12	36	9
2	Mwamapuli	2,797	1,003	1,221	438	16	48	67	4
3	Majimoto	7,020	2,975	3,052	748	35	36	157	17
4	Mamba	5,913	2,299	2,307	798	23	356	121	9
5	Kasansa	2,108	1,047	710	258	21	21	48	3
6	Mbede	2,847	770	1,529	475	21	25	21	6
7	Usevya	2,530	782	1,335	330	13	19	44	7
8	Kibaoni	4,067	1,112	1,812	964	58	29	87	5
9	Ikuba	2,309	882	1,082	269	10	28	35	3

## 5.0 KATAVI REGION: INDIVIDUALLY OWNED BUILDINGS/UNITS BY SEX OF OWNER

Table F.0: Number of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Sex of Owner and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council		Total	Male	Female	Both Male and Female	Both Males	Both Females
<b>Total</b>		<b>191,678</b>	<b>145,400</b>	<b>33,111</b>	<b>8,370</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>2,335</b>
1	Mpanda Municipal	49,465	35,405	9,865	2,580	791	824
2	Nsimbo District	37,734	28,900	6,284	1,764	408	378
3	Tanganyika District	53,301	42,152	8,706	1,591	434	418
4	Mlele District	16,683	12,726	2,766	920	140	131
5	Mpimbwe District	34,495	26,217	5,490	1,515	689	584

## 5.1 MPANDA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: INDIVIDUALLY OWNED BUILDINGS/UNITS BY SEX OF OWNER

**Table F.1: Number of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Sex of Owner and Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Male	Female	Both Male and Female	Both Males	Both Females
<b>Total</b>		<b>49,465</b>	<b>35,405</b>	<b>9,865</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>824</b>
1	Shanwe	4,679	3,335	1,057	203	34	50
2	Makanyagio	1,595	1,108	348	94	22	23
3	Kashaulili	907	626	169	37	43	32
4	Kawajense	1,642	1,087	427	57	31	40
5	Nsemulwa	6,357	4,855	1,187	195	56	64
6	Majengo	723	495	177	16	14	21
7	Kasokola	1,853	1,380	356	68	25	24
8	Kazima	4,556	3,477	883	110	40	46
9	Uwanja wa Ndege	3,156	2,250	737	121	26	22
10	Kakese	5,446	3,876	1,050	369	82	69
11	Misunkumilo	4,900	3,617	972	127	93	91
12	Mpanda Hotel	1,502	900	402	106	38	56
13	Ilembo	5,801	4,109	993	416	137	146
14	Mwamkulu	2,857	1,979	436	299	74	69
15	Magamba	3,491	2,311	671	362	76	71

## 5.2 NSIMBO COUNCIL: INDIVIDUALLY OWNED BUILDINGS/UNITS BY SEX OF OWNER

**Table F.2: Number of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Sex of Owner and Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Male	Female	Both Male and Female	Both Males	Both Females
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,734</b>	<b>28,900</b>	<b>6,284</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>378</b>
1	Sitalike	4,079	2,955	746	299	50	29
2	Ibindi	2,144	1,771	338	21	9	5
3	Itenka	4,989	3,920	753	198	53	65
4	Machimboni	1,012	799	184	23	2	4
5	Kapalala	1,615	1,095	316	168	17	19
6	Nsimbo	1,694	1,270	338	46	18	22
7	Kanoge	3,096	2,319	507	219	29	22
8	Ugalla	3,534	2,895	566	27	23	23
9	Litapunga	3,451	2,699	545	162	21	24
10	Mtapenda	1,983	1,452	389	97	27	18
11	Katumba	7,261	5,461	1,148	375	143	134
12	Uruwira	2,876	2,264	454	129	16	13

### 5.3 TANGANYIKA COUNCIL: INDIVIDUALLY OWNED BUILDINGS/UNITS BY SEX OF OWNER

**Table F.3: Number of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Sex of Owner and Ward; Tanganyika District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Male	Female	Both Male and Female	Both Males	Both Females
<b>Total</b>		<b>53,301</b>	<b>42,152</b>	<b>8,706</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>418</b>
1	Mishamo	2,630	2,029	417	128	32	24
2	Mpandandogo	3,790	2,821	773	127	33	36
3	Kabungu	2,983	2,428	493	28	19	15
4	Ilangu	2,879	2,356	346	132	22	23
5	Bulamata	4,344	3,751	460	65	36	32
6	Ipwaga	3,505	2,884	482	66	38	35
7	Tongwe	6,509	5,198	1,108	112	52	39
8	Mnyagala	4,637	3,537	714	265	63	58
9	Mwese	2,448	1,877	412	111	20	28
10	Katuma	2,654	2,044	424	90	49	47
11	Sibwesa	4,925	4,167	662	69	16	11
12	Kasekese	3,702	3,049	566	55	12	20
13	Ikola	3,146	2,238	792	87	15	14
14	Karema	1,322	919	287	87	15	14
15	Kapalamsenga	2,772	2,126	537	92	8	9
16	Isengule	1,055	728	233	77	4	13



## 5.4 MLELE COUNCIL: INDIVIDUALLY OWNED BUILDINGS/UNITS BY SEX OF OWNER

**Table F.4: Number of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Sex of Owner and Ward; Mlele District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Male	Female	Both Male and Female	Both Males	Both Females
<b>Total</b>		<b>16683</b>	<b>12726</b>	<b>2766</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>131</b>
1	Utende	3769	2805	506	404	26	28
2	Inyonga	4296	3264	746	224	33	29
3	Kamsisi	2528	2105	378	29	9	7
4	Ilunde	2223	1714	381	71	32	25
5	Ilela	1807	1358	284	129	16	20
6	Nsenkwa	2060	1480	471	63	24	22

## 5.5 MPIMBWE DISTRICT COUNCIL: INDIVIDUALLY OWNED BUILDINGS/UNITS BY SEX OF OWNER

**Table F.5: Number of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Sex of Owner and Ward; Mpimbwe District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Male	Female	Both Male and Female	Both Males	Both Females
<b>Total</b>		<b>34495</b>	<b>26217</b>	<b>5490</b>	<b>1515</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>584</b>
1	Chamalendi	3,192	2,293	474	166	130	129
2	Mwamapuli	2,914	2,424	396	33	30	31
3	Majimoto	7,608	5,750	1,208	298	196	156
4	Mamba	6,140	4,589	1,021	238	169	123
5	Kasansa	2,213	1,683	376	75	43	36
6	Mbede	2,974	2,445	407	63	26	33
7	Usevya	2,719	2,054	516	102	28	19
8	Kibaoni	4,319	3,038	737	471	37	36
9	Ikuba	2,416	1,941	355	69	30	21

## 6.0 KATAVI REGION: BASIC SERVICES

**Table G.0: Number of Buildings by Type of Basic Services and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council		Total	Electricity (TANESCO)	Other forms of electricity (solar Generator)	Water	Toilet	Access road	Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities
<b>Total</b>		<b>191,678</b>	<b>24,351</b>	<b>78,823</b>	<b>33,738</b>	<b>145,407</b>	<b>135,815</b>	<b>8,091</b>
1	Mpanda Municipal	49,465	14,051	15,490	14,985	37,908	34,681	4,285
2	Nsimbo District	37,734	3,357	15,628	3,231	28,944	27,870	1,572
3	Tanganyika District	53,301	2,452	28,291	8,641	42,349	35,891	1,442
4	Mlele District	16,683	1,868	5,820	2,589	12,099	11,581	489
5	Mpimbwe District	34,495	2,623	13,594	4,292	24,107	25,792	303

## 6.1 MPANDA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: BASIC SERVICES

**Table G.1: Number of Buildings by Type of Basic Services and Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Electricity (TANESCO)	Other forms of electricity (solar Generator)	Water	Toilet	Access road	Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities
<b>Total</b>		<b>49,465</b>	<b>14,051</b>	<b>15,490</b>	<b>14,985</b>	<b>37,908</b>	<b>34,681</b>	<b>4,285</b>
1	Shanwe	4,679	1,404	1,553	1,260	3,635	3,313	442
2	Makanyagio	1,595	1,191	107	949	1,388	1,281	152
3	Kashaulili	907	765	22	616	797	849	224
4	Kawajense	1,642	1,203	104	970	1,424	1,211	122
5	Nsemulwa	6,357	2,029	1,872	2,397	4,866	4,364	548
6	Majengo	723	576	11	436	631	695	63
7	Kasokola	1,853	147	688	351	1,456	1,471	46
8	Kazima	4,556	1,764	1,263	1,993	3,523	3,583	248
9	Uwanja wa Ndege	3,156	1,084	1,074	956	2,668	2,526	442
10	Kakese	5,446	313	2,700	1,565	4,272	2,826	387
11	Misunkumilo	4,900	1,003	1,520	683	3,524	3,718	411
12	Mpanda Hotel	1,502	467	399	411	1,203	1,151	242
13	Ilembo	5,801	1,547	1,487	1,828	3,934	4,312	691
14	Mwamkulu	2,857	54	1,297	242	2,046	1,467	186
15	Magamba	3,491	504	1,393	328	2,541	1,914	81

## 6.2 NSIMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL: BASIC SERVICES

**Table G.2: Number of Buildings by Type of Basic Services and Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Electricity (TANESCO)	Other forms of electricity (solar Generator)	Water	Toilet	Access road	Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,734</b>	<b>3,357</b>	<b>15,628</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>28,944</b>	<b>27,870</b>	<b>1,572</b>
1	Sitalike	4,079	582	1,450	474	3,292	2,859	181
2	Ibindi	2,144	163	1,070	29	1,524	1,125	10
3	Itenka	4,989	236	2,175	857	3,560	3,570	16
4	Machimboni	1,012	140	472	16	790	635	6
5	Kapalala	1,615	378	564	151	1,296	1,323	42
6	Nsimbo	1,694	166	650	241	1,458	1,322	28
7	Kanoge	3,096	221	1,577	164	2,695	2,826	500
8	Ugalla	3,534	-	1,965	206	2,492	1,784	245
9	Litapunga	3,451	57	1,445	376	2,923	2,524	227
10	Mtapenda	1,983	213	766	147	1,634	1,501	41
11	Katumba	7,261	943	2,498	377	5,297	6,628	134
12	Uruwira (Urwira)	2,876	258	996	193	1,983	1,773	142

## 6.3 TANGANYIKA DISTRICT COUNCIL: BASIC SERVICES

**Table G.3: Number of Buildings by Type of Basic Services and Ward; Tanganyika District Council, 2022 TBC**

	Ward	Total	Electricity (TANESCO)	Other forms of electricity (solar Generator)	Water	Toilet	Access road	Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities
<b>Total</b>		<b>53,301</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>28,291</b>	<b>8,641</b>	<b>42,349</b>	<b>35,891</b>	<b>1,442</b>
1	Mishamo	2,630	0	1,785	383	2,232	2,324	47
2	Mpandandogo	3,790	287	1,897	628	2,978	2,443	37
3	Kabungu	2,983	180	997	406	2,427	1,733	136
4	Ilangu	2,879	0	1,647	338	2,406	2,633	2
5	Bulamata	4,344	0	2,185	777	3,598	3,663	69
6	Ipwaga	3,505	0	1,939	599	2,752	3,321	10
7	Tongwe	6,509	429	3,306	1,589	5,098	4,097	226
8	Mnyagala	4,637	305	2,819	569	3,707	2,499	179
9	Mwese	2,448	0	1,359	403	1,926	1,841	269
10	Katuma	2,654	78	1,599	227	2,092	1,496	144
11	Sibwesa	4,925	129	2,077	413	3,048	2,219	14
12	Kasekese	3,702	239	1,916	1,195	2,911	2,559	123
13	Ikola	3,146	339	1,787	308	2,709	2,242	54
14	Karema	1,322	233	824	256	1,172	970	32
15	Kapalamsenga	2,772	170	1,540	445	2,398	1,425	3
16	Isengule	1,055	63	614	105	895	426	97

## 6.4 MLELE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BASIC SERVICES

**Table G.4: Number of Buildings by Type of Basic Services and Ward; Mlele District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Electricity (TANESCO)	Other forms of electricity (solar Generator)	Water	Toilet	Access road	Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,683</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>12,099</b>	<b>11,581</b>	<b>489</b>
1	Utende	3,769	432	1,388	349	2,923	2,386	74
2	Inyonga	4,296	1,032	1,372	1,320	3,309	3,565	342
3	Kamsisi	2,528	40	872	322	1,601	1,484	8
4	Ilunde	2,223	1	880	390	1,442	1,367	53
5	Ilela	1,807	56	751	124	1,385	1,296	8
6	Nsenkwa	2,060	307	557	84	1,439	1,483	4

## 6.5 MPIMBWE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BASIC SERVICES

**Table G.5: Number of Buildings by Type of Basic Services and Ward; Mpimbwe District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Electricity (TANESCO)	Other forms of electricity (solar Generator)	Water	Toilet	Access road	Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,495</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>13,594</b>	<b>4,292</b>	<b>24,107</b>	<b>25,792</b>	<b>303</b>
1	Chamalendi	3,192	71	1,133	189	1,713	2,784	5
2	Mwamapuli	2,914	79	1,022	131	1,500	2,105	2
3	Majimoto	7,608	815	3,247	1,619	5,564	6,109	153
4	Mamba	6,140	220	2,506	423	3,909	4,375	21
5	Kasansa	2,213	228	1,197	501	1,770	1,795	4
6	Mbede	2,974	130	1,123	228	2,271	1,841	1
7	Usevya	2,719	426	1,075	331	2,224	1,934	92
8	Kibaoni	4,319	588	1,391	594	3,472	3,116	20
9	Ikuba	2,416	66	900	276	1,684	1,733	5

## 7.0 KATAVI REGION: LAND SURVEY STATUS

**Table H.0: Number of Building Plots by Land Survey Status and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council		Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know
<b>Total</b>		<b>189,349</b>	<b>36,097</b>	<b>137,611</b>	<b>11,379</b>	<b>4,262</b>
1	Mpanda Municipal	48,490	20,495	19,936	6,705	1,354
2	Nsimbo District	37,386	3,139	32,836	863	548
3	Tanganyika District	52,663	7,448	41,477	2,520	1,218
4	Mlele District	16,503	2,054	13,605	512	332
5	Mpimbwe District	34,307	2,961	29,757	779	810



## 7.1 MPANDA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: LAND SURVEY STATUS

**Table H.1: Number of Building Plots by Land Survey Status and Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know
<b>Total</b>		<b>48,490</b>	<b>20,495</b>	<b>19,936</b>	<b>6,705</b>	<b>1,354</b>
1	Shanwe	4,589	1,586	1,712	1,269	22
2	Makanyagio	1,471	1,418	23	10	20
3	Kashaulili	866	858	3	5	0
4	Kawajense	1,549	1,088	422	4	35
5	Nsemulwa	6,218	3,529	869	1,637	183
6	Majengo	701	687	5	1	8
7	Kasokola	1,851	43	1,785	14	9
8	Kazima	4,491	3,770	140	484	97
9	Uwanja wa Ndege	3,075	1,064	497	1,436	78
10	Kakese	5,428	364	4,758	228	78
11	Misunkumilo	4,854	1,493	2,937	364	60
12	Mpanda Hotel	1,468	236	1,175	43	14
13	Ilembo	5,632	4,094	369	586	583
14	Mwamkulu	2,848	39	2,511	162	136
15	Magamba	3,449	226	2,730	462	31

## 7.2 NSIMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL: LAND SURVEY STATUS

**Table H.2: Number of Building Plots by Land Survey Status and Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,386</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>32,836</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>548</b>
1	Sitalike	4,037	384	3,266	369	18
2	Ibindi	2,137	32	1,991	99	15
3	Itenka	4,971	400	4,501	11	59
4	Machimboni	1,002	11	908	73	10
5	Kapalala	1,605	715	873	-	17
6	Nsimbo	1,673	115	1,546	9	3
7	Kanoge	3,062	188	2,867	2	5
8	Ugalla	3,512	358	3,002	82	70
9	Litapunga	3,430	119	3,202	33	76
10	Mtapenda	1,964	236	1,709	8	11
11	Katumba	7,132	443	6,263	168	258
12	Uruwira (Urwira)	2,861	138	2,708	9	6

### 7.3 TANGANYILA DISTRICT COUNCIL: LAND SURVEY STATUS

**Table H.3: Number of Building Plots by Land Survey Status and Ward; Tanganyika District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know
<b>Total</b>		<b>52,663</b>	<b>7,448</b>	<b>41,477</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>1,218</b>
1	Mishamo	2,562	401	2,101	52	8
2	Mpandandogo	3,776	613	2,954	112	97
3	Kabungu	2,969	110	2,689	60	110
4	Ilangu	2,841	42	2,041	746	12
5	Bulamata	4,273	305	3,305	580	83
6	Ipwaga	3,458	517	2,924	9	8
7	Tongwe	6,402	1,884	4,321	76	121
8	Mnyagala	4,605	486	3,899	19	201
9	Mwese	2,436	764	1,622	6	44
10	Katuma	2,650	361	1,868	344	77
11	Sibwesa	4,852	414	4,261	15	162
12	Kasekese	3,678	702	2,663	155	158
13	Ikola	3,062	364	2,515	150	33
14	Karema	1,310	183	1,012	78	37
15	Kapalamsenga	2,756	283	2,328	82	63
16	Isengule	1,033	19	974	36	4

## 7.4 MLELE DISTRICT COUNCIL: LAND SURVEY STATUS

**Table H.4: Number of Building Plots by Land Survey Status and Ward; Mlele District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,503</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>13,605</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>332</b>
1	Utende	3,758	210	3,226	228	94
2	Inyonga	4,215	986	3,101	81	47
3	Kamsisi	2,510	22	2,449	12	27
4	Ilunde	2,188	240	1,737	114	97
5	Ilela	1,801	198	1,522	68	13
6	Nsenkwa	2,031	398	1,570	9	54

## 7.5 MPIMBWE DISTRICT COUNCIL: LAND SURVEY STATUS

**Table H.1: Number of Building Plots by Land Survey Status and Ward, Mpimbwe District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,307</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>29,757</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>810</b>
1	Chamalendi	3,179	45	2,941	167	26
2	Mwamapuli	2,900	81	2,694	94	31
3	Majimoto	7,558	404	6,646	197	311
4	Mamba	6,123	455	5,609	18	41
5	Kasansa	2,211	108	1,992	3	108
6	Mbede	2,956	122	2,819	5	10
7	Usevya	2,679	409	1,899	170	201
8	Kibaoni	4,294	1,211	2,938	114	31
9	Ikuba	2,407	126	2,219	11	51

## 8.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS BY MAIN USE AND TYPE OF BUILDINGS

**Table I.0: Number of Buildings by Type, Main Use and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total Buildings	Types of Buildings			Main Use		
		Multi Storey	Single Storey	Under Construction	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential Use
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,349</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>180,146</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>173,903</b>	<b>5,698</b>	<b>9,748</b>
1 Mpanda Municipal	48,490	45	44,653	3,792	43,883	2,184	2,423
2 Nsimbo District	37,386	6	36,020	1,360	34,098	908	2,380
3 Tanganyika District	52,663	9	50,811	1,843	49,139	1,032	2,492
4 Mlele District	16,503	3	15,821	679	14,853	652	998
5 Mpimbwe District	34,307	7	32,841	1,459	31,930	922	1,455

## 8.1 MPANDA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY MAIN USE AND TYPE OF BUILDINGS

**Table I.1: Number of Buildings by Type, Main Use and Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council 2022 TBC**

Council		Total Buildings	Types of Buildings			Main Use		
			Multi Storey	Single Storey	Under Construction	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential Use
<b>Total</b>		<b>48,490</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44,653</b>	<b>3,792</b>	<b>43,883</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>2,423</b>
1	Shanwe	4,589	0	4,152	437	4,340	144	105
2	Makanyagio	1,471	3	1,370	98	1,265	115	91
3	Kashaulili	866	1	844	21	448	198	220
4	Kawajense	1,549	7	1,472	70	1,283	148	118
5	Nsemulwa	6,218	5	5,666	547	5,899	170	149
6	Majengo	701	4	674	23	376	131	194
7	Kasokola	1,851	0	1,735	116	1,683	36	132
8	Kazima	4,491	3	4,145	343	4,122	251	118
9	Uwanja wa Ndege	3,075	1	2,911	163	2,835	164	76
10	Kakese	5,428	1	5,153	274	5,065	157	206
11	Misunkumilo	4,854	4	4,368	482	4,474	114	266
12	Mpanda Hotel	1,468	3	1,362	103	1,130	184	154
13	Ilembo	5,632	12	4,830	790	5,178	160	294
14	Mwamkulu	2,848	0	2,746	102	2,596	108	144
15	Magamba	3,449	1	3,225	223	3,189	104	156

## 8.2 NSIMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY MAIN USE AND TYPE OF BUILDINGS

**Table I.2. Number of Buildings by Type, Main Use and Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Buildings	Types of Buildings			Main Use		
			Multi Storey	Single Storey	Under Construction	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential Use
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,386</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>36,020</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>34,098</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>2,380</b>
1	Sitalike	4,037	0	3,751	286	3,604	133	300
2	Ibindi	2,137	0	2,083	54	1,935	117	85
3	Itenka	4,971	1	4,785	185	4,664	164	143
4	Machimboni	1,002	0	955	47	902	51	49
5	Kapalala	1,605	0	1,479	126	1,461	54	90
6	Nsimbo	1,673	0	1,638	35	1,564	35	74
7	Kanoge	3,062	0	3,011	51	2,934	36	92
8	Ugalla	3,512	0	3,404	108	3,263	136	113
9	Litapunga	3,430	2	3,363	65	3,259	17	154
10	Mtapenda	1,964	1	1,929	34	1,854	32	78
11	Katumba	7,132	2	6,888	242	6,104	89	939
12	Uruwira (Urwira)	2,861	0	2,734	127	2,554	44	263

### 8.3 TANGANYIKA DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY MAIN USE AND TYPE OF BUILDINGS

**Table I.3. Number of Buildings by Type, Main Use and Ward; Tanganyika District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Buildings	Types of Buildings			Main Use		
			Multi Storey	Single Storey	Under Construction	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential Use
<b>Total</b>		<b>52,663</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>50,811</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>49,139</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>2,492</b>
1	Mishamo	2,562	0	2,521	41	2,424	6	132
2	Mpandandogo	3,776	0	3,630	146	3,597	64	115
3	Kabungu	2,969	0	2,902	67	2,802	71	96
4	Ilangu	2,841	0	2,783	58	2,712	7	122
5	Bulamata	4,273	2	4,217	54	3,804	14	455
6	Ipwaga	3,458	1	3,406	51	3,099	14	345
7	Tongwe	6,402	3	6,002	397	6,004	163	235
8	Mnyagala	4,605	2	4,460	143	4,236	175	194
9	Mwese	2,436	1	2,360	75	2,310	45	81
10	Katuma	2,650	0	2,564	86	2,455	82	113
11	Sibwesa	4,852	0	4,634	218	4,640	103	109
12	Kasekese	3,678	0	3,450	228	3,418	103	157
13	Ikola	3,062	0	2,996	66	2,823	97	142
14	Karema	1,310	0	1,282	28	1,207	27	76
15	Kapalamsenga	2,756	0	2,615	141	2,667	40	49
16	Isengule	1,033	0	989	44	941	21	71



## 8.4 MLELE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY MAIN USE AND TYPE OF BUILDINGS

**Table I.4. Number of Buildings by Type, Main Use and Ward; Mlele District Council 2022 TBC**

Ward	Total Buildings	Types of Buildings			Main Use		
		Multi Storey	Single Storey	Under Construction	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential Use
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,503</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15,821</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>14,853</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>998</b>
1 Utende	3,758	0	3,596	162	3,405	119	234
2 Inyonga	4,215	2	4,044	169	3,687	279	249
3 Kamsisi	2,510	1	2,422	87	2,308	53	149
4 Ilunde	2,188	0	2,110	78	1,932	98	158
5 Ilela	1,801	0	1,691	110	1,642	54	105
6 Nsenkwa	2,031	0	1,958	73	1,879	49	103

## 8.5 MPIMBWE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY MAIN USE AND TYPE OF BUILDINGS

**Table I.5. Number of Buildings by Type, Main Use and Ward; Mpimbwe District Council 2022 TBC**

Council	Total Buildings	Types of Buildings			Main Use		
		Multi Storey	Single Storey	Under Construction	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential Use
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,307</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32,841</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>31,930</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1,455</b>
1 Chamalendi	3,179	1	3,088	90	2,986	65	128
2 Mwamapuli	2,900	0	2,828	72	2,748	65	87
3 Majimoto	7,558	2	7,036	520	6,845	279	434
4 Mamba	6,123	3	5,989	131	5,769	165	189
5 Kasansa	2,211	0	2,077	134	2,094	40	77
6 Mbede	2,956	0	2,890	66	2,770	65	121
7 Usevya	2,679	0	2,628	51	2,428	79	172
8 Kibaoni	4,294	1	4,154	139	3,994	111	189
9 Ikuba	2,407	0	2,151	256	2,296	53	58

## 9.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS AND NUMBER OF STOREYS

Table J.0: Number of Multi-Storey Buildings by Number of Floors and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council		Total	Number of Floors									
			Total Multi-Storey Buildings	Low Rise Building					High Rise Building			
				G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	High Rise type 1. (6-10 Storeys)	High Rise type 2. (11-20 Storeys)	High Rise type 3. (21-35 Storeys)	Skyscrapers (36-50 Storeys).
<b>Total</b>		70	63	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Mpanda Municipal	45	40	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Nsimbo District	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Tanganyika District	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Mlele District	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Mpimbwe District	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## 9.1 MPANDA MUNICIPAL DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF STOREYS

**Table J.1: Number of Multi-Storey Buildings by Number of Floors by Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Number of Floors									
			Total Multi-Storey Buildings	Low Rise Building					High Rise Building			
				G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	High Rise type 1. (6-10 Storeys)	High Rise type 2. (11-20 Storeys)	High Rise type 3. (21-35 Storeys)	Skyscrapers (36-50 Storeys).
<b>Total</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Shanwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Makanyagio	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kashaulili	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kawajense	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Nsemulwa	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Majengo	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Kasokola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Kazima	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Uwanja wa Ndege	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Kakese	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Misunkumilo	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Mpanda Hotel	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Ilembo	12	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Mwamkulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Magamba	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## 9.2 NSIMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF STOREYS

**Table J.2: Number of Multi-Storey Buildings by Number of Floors by Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Number of Floors									
			Total Multi-Storey Buildings	Low Rise Building					High Rise Building			
				G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	High Rise type 1. (6-10 Storeys)	High Rise type 2. (11-20 Storeys)	High Rise type 3. (21-35 Storeys)	Skyscrapers (36-50 Storeys).
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Sitalike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Ibindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Itenka	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Machimboni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kapalala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Nsimbo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Kanoge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Ugalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Litapunga	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Mtapenda	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Katumba	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Uruwira (Urwira)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 9.3 TANGANYIKKA DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF STOREYS

**Table J.3: Number of Multi-Storey Buildings by Number of Floors by Ward; Tanganyika District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Number of Floors									
			Total Multi-Storey Buildings	Low Rise Building					High Rise Building			
				G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	High Rise type 1. (6-10 Storeys)	High Rise type 2. (11-20 Storeys)	High Rise type 3. (21-35 Storeys)	Skyscrapers (36-50 Storeys).
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Mishamo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mpandandogo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kabungu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Ilangu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bulamata	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Ipwaga	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Tongwe	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Mnyagala	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mwese	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Katuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Sibwesa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kasekese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Ikola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Karema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Kapalamsenga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Isengule	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## 9.4 MLLELE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF STOREYS

**Table J.4: Number of Multi-Storey Buildings by Number of Floors by Ward; Mlele District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Number of Floors									
			Total Multi-Storey Buildings	Low Rise Building					High Rise Building			
				G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	High Rise type 1. (6-10 Storeys)	High Rise type 2. (11-20 Storeys)	High Rise type 3. (21-35 Storeys)	Skyscrapers (36-50 Storeys).
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Utende	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Inyonga	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kamsisi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Ilunde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Ilela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Nsenkwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## 9.5 MPIMBWE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF STOREYS

**Table J.5: Number of Multi-Storey Buildings by Number of Floors by Ward; Mpimbwe District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Number of Floors									
			Total Multi-Storey Buildings	Low Rise Building					High Rise Building			
				G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	High Rise type 1. (6-10 Storeys)	High Rise type 2. (11-20 Storeys)	High Rise type 3. (21-35 Storeys)	Skyscrapers (36-50 Storeys).
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Chamalendi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mwamapuli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Majimoto	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Mamba	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kasansa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Mbede	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Usevya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Kibaoni	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Ikuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## 10.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF UNITS

Table K.0: Number of Buildings by Number of Units and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council		Total	Number of Units					
			1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total		179,601	158,348	5,374	4,131	3,926	3,847	3,975
1	Mpanda Municipal	46,067	39,189	1,831	1,327	1,223	1,232	1,265
2	Nsimbo District	35,006	32,854	625	440	379	362	346
3	Tanganyika District	50,171	44,607	1,368	1,084	1,056	1,024	1,032
4	Mlele District	15,505	12,708	657	567	509	518	546
5	Mpimbwe District	32,852	28,990	893	713	759	711	786

## 10.1 MPANDA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF UNITS AND WARD

**Table K.1: Number of Buildings by Number of Units and Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward			Number of Units					
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total		46,067	39,189	1,831	1,327	1,223	1,232	1,265
1	Shanwe	4,484	4,339	61	24	14	24	22
2	Makanyagio	1,380	1,286	77	8	2	3	4
3	Kashaulili	646	618	21	1	2	3	1
4	Kawajense	1,431	1,242	87	25	36	18	23
5	Nsemulwa	6,069	5,603	167	61	82	76	80
6	Majengo	507	492	13	1	1	0	0
7	Kasokola	1,719	1,672	7	12	13	8	7
8	Kazima	4,373	3,824	152	99	96	103	99
9	Uwanja wa Ndege	2,999	2,554	134	82	76	80	73
10	Kakese	5,222	4,601	128	134	119	111	129
11	Misunkumilo	4,588	4,266	102	53	51	57	59
12	Mpanda Hotel	1,314	1,091	51	46	40	49	37
13	Ilembo	5,338	3,381	430	422	364	354	387
14	Mwamkulu	2,704	2,459	64	50	49	42	40
15	Magamba	3,293	1,761	337	309	278	304	304

## 10.2 NSIMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF UNITS AND WARD

**Table K.2: Number of Buildings by Number of Units and Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward			Number of Units					
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total		35,006	32,854	625	440	379	362	346
1	Sitalike	3,737	3,692	27	11	1	4	2
2	Ibindi	2,052	2,037	9	2	4	0	0
3	Itenka	4,828	4,388	86	97	90	82	85
4	Machimboni	953	895	18	11	9	13	7
5	Kapalala	1,515	1,480	15	6	5	5	4
6	Nsimbo	1,599	1,575	15	4	3	1	1
7	Kanoge	2,970	2,935	23	7	2	1	2
8	Ugalla	3,399	2,477	211	194	178	183	156
9	Litapunga	3,276	3,230	20	9	6	6	5
10	Mtapenda	1,886	1,867	10	1	2	2	4
11	Katumba	6,193	5,698	177	97	77	65	79
12	Uruwira (Urwira)	2,598	2,580	14	1	2	0	1

### 10.3 TANGANYIKA COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF UNITS AND WARD

**Table K.3: Number of Buildings by Number of Units and Ward; Tanganyika District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Number of Units					
			1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total		50,171	44,607	1,368	1,084	1,056	1,024	1,032
1	Mishamo	2,430	2,260	72	24	28	26	20
2	Mpandandogo	3,661	3,343	74	58	66	68	52
3	Kabungu	2,873	2,850	14	3	3	0	3
4	Ilangu	2,719	2,692	17	7	2	0	1
5	Bulamata	3,818	3,225	152	128	106	101	106
6	Ipwaga	3,113	2,872	57	54	43	37	50
7	Tongwe	6,167	5,226	229	153	185	178	196
8	Mnyagala	4,411	4,139	64	69	46	53	40
9	Mwese	2,355	2,312	20	6	7	5	5
10	Katuma	2,537	1,778	160	146	152	148	153
11	Sibwesa	4,743	3,805	213	192	173	177	183
12	Kasekese	3,521	3,103	89	86	86	82	75
13	Ikola	2,920	2,453	105	94	91	89	88
14	Karema	1,234	1,223	10	1	0	0	0
15	Kapalamsenga	2,707	2,405	65	60	63	58	56
16	Isengule	962	921	27	3	5	2	4

## 10.4 MLELE COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF UNITS AND WARD

**Table K.4: Number of Buildings by Number of Units and Ward; Mlele District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Number of Units					
			1	2	3	4	5	6+
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,505</b>	<b>12,708</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>546</b>
1	Utende	3,524	2,438	233	232	212	197	212
2	Inyonga	3,966	3,550	136	79	67	68	66
3	Kamsisi	2,361	2,009	73	73	64	68	74
4	Ilunde	2,030	1,655	84	71	72	65	83
5	Ilela	1,696	1,221	99	94	79	107	96
6	Nsenkwa	1,928	1,835	32	18	15	13	15

## 10.5 MPIMBWE COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF UNITS AND WARD

**Table K.5: Distribution of Buildings by Number of Units and Ward; Mpimbwe District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Number of Units					
			1	2	3	4	5	6+
<b>Total</b>		<b>32,852</b>	<b>28,990</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>786</b>
1	Chamalendi	3,051	2,409	136	124	119	122	141
2	Mwamapuli	2,813	2,302	94	99	119	90	109
3	Majimoto	7,124	6,036	260	187	221	206	214
4	Mamba	5,934	5,233	166	132	136	126	141
5	Kasansa	2,134	2,016	20	33	21	26	18
6	Mbede	2,835	2,754	33	12	13	10	13
7	Usevya	2,507	2,190	83	48	57	60	69
8	Kibaoni	4,105	4,054	21	6	8	7	9
9	Ikuba	2,349	1,996	80	72	65	64	72

## 11.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

**Table L.0: Buildings by Number of Bedrooms and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC**

Council		Total	Bedrooms						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total		191,678	56,709	66,715	41,851	12,875	5,703	3,288	4,537
1	Mpanda Municipal	49,465	12,502	14,613	11,529	4,627	2,377	1,536	2,281
2	Nsimbo District	37,734	11,658	14,604	8,083	1,892	702	358	437
3	Tanganyika District	53,301	14,517	19,691	13,165	3,538	1,205	535	650
4	Mlele District	16,683	5,299	5,820	3,195	1,051	539	316	463
5	Mpimbwe District	34,495	12,733	11,987	5,879	1,767	880	543	706

## 11.1 MPANDA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS AND WARD

**Table L.1: Buildings by Number of Bedrooms and Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Bedrooms						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total		49,465	12,502	14,613	11,529	4,627	2,377	1,536	2,281
1	Shanwe	4,679	978	1,550	1,204	472	226	110	139
2	Makanyagio	1,595	159	236	336	255	194	135	280
3	Kashaulili	907	116	158	227	134	109	68	95
4	Kawajense	1,642	174	362	443	274	137	116	136
5	Nsemulwa	6,357	1,408	1,689	1,494	724	412	281	349
6	Majengo	723	103	129	157	82	65	55	132
7	Kasokola	1,853	777	631	303	74	29	19	20
8	Kazima	4,556	718	1,234	1,416	527	247	160	254
9	Uwanja wa Ndege	3,156	500	877	702	411	220	156	290
10	Kakese	5,446	1,972	1,957	902	317	129	68	101
11	Misunkumilo	4,900	1,433	1,524	1,124	360	191	123	145
12	Mpanda Hotel	1,502	328	383	348	177	94	64	108
13	Ilembo	5,801	1,410	1,654	1,733	543	196	125	140
14	Mwamkulu	2,857	766	1,134	648	160	78	27	44
15	Magamba	3,491	1,660	1,095	492	117	50	29	48

## 11.2 NSIMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS AND WARD

**Table L.2: Buildings by Number of Bedrooms and Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Bedroom						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total		37,734	11,658	14,604	8,083	1,892	702	358	437
1	Sitalike	4,079	1,519	1,507	660	165	85	65	78
2	Ibindi	2,144	934	736	297	102	40	14	21
3	Itenka	4,989	1,820	1,897	818	259	104	34	57
4	Machimboni	1,012	497	299	140	32	17	14	13
5	Kapalala	1,615	546	570	358	68	45	12	16
6	Nsimbo	1,694	594	588	358	88	29	22	15
7	Kanoge	3,096	620	1,147	935	245	83	31	35
8	Ugalla	3,534	1,329	1,343	567	162	51	36	46
9	Litapunga	3,451	768	1,657	789	159	35	29	14
10	Mtapenda	1,983	520	772	478	129	43	22	19
11	Katumba	7,261	1,266	3,120	2,229	378	123	60	85
12	Uruwira (Urwira)	2,876	1,245	968	454	105	47	19	38



### 11.3 TANGANYIKA DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS AND WARD

**Table L.3: Buildings by Number of Bedrooms and Ward; Tanganyika District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Bedroom						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total		53,301	14,517	19,691	13,165	3,538	1,205	535	650
1	Mishamo	2,630	217	745	1,194	318	73	43	40
2	Mpandandogo	3,790	1,230	1,421	739	196	113	50	41
3	Kabungu	2,983	977	1,160	500	188	88	26	44
4	Ilangu	2,879	255	828	1,461	289	30	7	9
5	Bulamata	4,344	651	1,468	1,721	365	84	32	23
6	Ipwaga	3,505	454	1,256	1,379	367	37	6	6
7	Tongwe	6,509	2,402	2,460	1,066	297	118	72	94
8	Mnyagala	4,637	1,531	1,839	862	218	90	45	52
9	Mwese	2,448	639	1,101	510	125	46	10	17
10	Katuma	2,654	1,059	981	415	103	44	25	27
11	Sibwesa	4,925	2,064	1,932	678	134	56	26	35
12	Kasekese	3,702	1,190	1,428	692	175	104	50	63
13	Ikola	3,146	662	1,118	777	298	133	58	100
14	Karema	1,322	260	448	336	146	59	36	37
15	Kapalamsenga	2,772	692	1,096	590	230	91	29	44
16	Isengule	1,055	234	410	245	89	39	20	18

## 11.4 MLELE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS AND WARD

**Table L.4: Buildings by Number of Bedrooms and Ward; Mlele District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Bedroom						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total		16,683	5,299	5,820	3,195	1,051	539	316	463
1	Utende	3,769	1,198	1,397	684	214	130	64	82
2	Inyonga	4,296	1,059	1,397	956	377	181	120	206
3	Kamsisi	2,528	1,155	893	332	86	27	16	19
4	Ilunde	2,223	650	755	478	146	71	46	77
5	Ilela	1,807	504	670	371	120	67	43	32
6	Nsenkwa	2,060	733	708	374	108	63	27	47

## 11.5 MPIMBWE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS AND WARD

**Table L.5: Buildings by Number of Bedrooms and Ward; Mpimbwe District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Bedroom						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total		34,495	12,733	11,987	5,879	1,767	880	543	706
1	Chamalendi	3,192	1,517	1,114	418	78	29	16	20
2	Mwamapuli	2,914	1,332	960	385	102	46	53	36
3	Majimoto	7,608	2,379	2,591	1,491	479	235	176	257
4	Mamba	6,140	2,088	2,308	1,095	323	150	83	93
5	Kasansa	2,213	857	795	387	83	43	29	19
6	Mbede	2,974	1,271	1,019	431	135	57	29	32
7	Usevya	2,719	793	946	555	190	89	50	96
8	Kibaoni	4,319	1,618	1,430	699	245	154	77	96
9	Ikuba	2,416	878	824	418	132	77	30	57

## 12.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS BY LEGAL LAND DOCUMENTS

Table M0: Number of Buildings and Land Ownership Documents and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council		Total Buildings	Land Ownership Status								
			Title Deed	Residential Licence	Title Deed	Customary Land Tenure	Title Deed	Registration (Zanzibar)	Title Deed	No legal document	Title Deed
Total		191,678	13,038	1,759	13,008	26,525	5,915	0	44,809	77,046	9,578
1	Mpanda Municipal	49,465	7,416	549	8,510	3,732	2,330	0	13,688	9,158	4,082
2	Nsimbo District	37,734	775	303	974	5,503	1,369	0	7,237	20,696	877
3	Tanganyika District	53,301	2,592	683	1,819	6,850	1,250	0	11,826	26,226	2,055
4	Mlele District	16,683	1,217	154	168	4,682	673	0	2,845	6,327	617
5	Mpimbwe District	34,495	1,038	70	1,537	5,758	293	0	9,213	14,639	1,947

## 12.1 MPANDA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY LEGAL LAND DOCUMENTS

**Table M.1: Number of Buildings by Land Ownership Documents and Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Land Ownership Documents								
			Title deed (right of occupancy)	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer	Customary Land Tenure	Agreement/Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No legal document	Do not know
Total		49,465	7,416	549	8,510	3,732	2,330	0	13,688	9,158	4,082
1	Shanwe	4,679	438	6	961	78	317	0	2355	243	281
2	Makanyagio	1,595	911	12	572	1	3	0	49	9	38
3	Kashaulili	907	810	3	30	0	2	0	6	41	15
4	Kawajense	1,642	623	175	332	34	23	0	208	183	64
5	Nsemulwa	6,357	911	48	2,107	380	440	0	1,426	419	626
6	Majengo	723	296	0	287	3	51	0	0	12	74
7	Kasokola	1,853	12	1	5	376	89	0	886	449	35
8	Kazima	4,556	987	178	1,326	49	146	0	1,099	446	325
9	Uwanja wa Ndege	3,156	381	6	590	211	115	0	917	708	228
10	Kakese	5,446	26	2	143	962	111	0	1,882	1,926	394

Ward		Total	Land Ownership Documents								
			Title deed (right of occupancy)	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer	Customary Land Tenure	Agreement/Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No legal document	Do not know
11	Misunkumilo	4,900	794	60	289	535	474	0	1,224	1,068	456
12	Mpanda Hotel	1,502	145	2	144	49	135	0	196	745	86
13	Ilembo	5,801	1,025	27	1,408	116	22	0	1,744	474	985
14	Mwamkulu	2,857	3	4	8	421	279	0	574	1,360	208
15	Magamba	3,491	54	25	308	517	123	0	1,122	1,075	267

## 12.2 NSIMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY LEGAL LAND DOCUMENTS

**Table M.2: Number of Buildings by Land Ownership Documents and Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Land Ownership Documents								
			Title deed (right of occupancy)	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer	Customary Land Tenure	Agreement/Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No legal document	Do not know
Total		37,734	775	303	974	5,503	1,369	0	7,237	20,696	877
1	Sitalike	4,079	210	11	94	1,233	222	0	1,319	896	94
2	Ibindi	2,144	132	48	49	364	180	0	390	921	60
3	Itenka	4,989	34	3	477	1,482	329	0	1,238	1,137	289
4	Machimboni	1,012	6	0	0	27	1	0	384	576	18
5	Kapalala	1,615	101	62	39	377	80	0	319	521	116
6	Nsimbo	1,694	84	0	4	378	130	0	296	772	30
7	Kanoge	3,096	12	1	1	18	0	0	512	2,532	20
8	Ugalla	3,534	21	6	250	502	166	0	964	1,548	77
9	Litapunga	3,451	13	44	3	60	2	0	386	2,914	29
10	Mtapenda	1,983	59	0	10	433	161	0	479	790	51
11	Katumba	7,261	58	128	2	88	52	0	256	6,607	70
12	Uruwira (Urwira)	2,876	45	0	45	541	46	0	694	1,482	23

## 12.3 TANGANYIKA DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY LEGAL LAND DOCUMENTS

**Table M.3: Number of Buildings and Land Ownership Documents and Ward; Tanganyika District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Land Ownership Documents								
			Title deed (right of occupancy)	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer	Customary Land Tenure	Agreement/ Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No legal document	Do not know
Total		53,301	2,592	683	1,819	6,850	1,250	0	11,826	26,226	2,055
1	Mishamo	2,630	4	32	1	52	12	0	83	2,425	21
2	Mpandandogo	3,790	517	8	252	595	101	0	1,248	907	162
3	Kabungu	2,983	295	45	310	288	192	0	583	1,156	114
4	Ilangu	2,879	10	166	1	1	132	0	17	2,455	97
5	Bulamata	4,344	22	322	26	72	132	0	145	3,504	121
6	Ipwaga	3,505	131	12	0	48	0	0	517	2,723	74
7	Tongwe	6,509	550	51	219	345	396	0	1,755	3,012	181
8	Mnyagala	4,637	94	29	2	1,091	18	0	1,236	1,748	419
9	Mwese	2,448	327	4	22	572	7	0	294	1,128	94
10	Katuma	2,654	25	4	3	780	47	0	414	1,199	182
11	Sibwesa	4,925	270	3	386	1,189	85	0	1,073	1,663	256
12	Kasekese	3,702	204	2	263	492	4	0	1,556	964	217

Ward		Total	Land Ownership Documents								
			Title deed (right of occupancy)	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer	Customary Land Tenure	Agreement/ Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No legal document	Do not know
13	Ikola	3,146	38	3	121	258	40	0	1,654	1,018	14
14	Karema	1,322	26	0	117	493	15	0	311	347	13
15	Kapalamsenga	2,772	73	2	96	363	68	0	552	1,535	83
16	Isengule	1,055	6	0	0	211	1	0	388	442	7



## 12.4 MLELE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY LEGAL LAND DOCUMENTS

**Table M.4: Number of Buildings and Land Ownership Documents and Ward; Mlele District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Land Ownership Documents								
			Title deed (right of occupancy)	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer	Customary Land Tenure	Agreement/Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No legal document	Do not know
Total		16,683	1,217	154	168	4,682	673	0	2,845	6,327	617
1	Utende	3,769	168	2	-	983	329	0	252	1,917	118
2	Inyonga	4,296	793	83	5	1,183	222	0	823	986	201
3	Kamsisi	2,528	21	2	14	496	1	0	884	1,045	65
4	Ilunde	2,223	113	3	92	551	54	0	351	944	115
5	Ilela	1,807	88	1	54	911	56	0	143	540	14
6	Nsenkwa	2,060	34	63	3	558	11	0	392	895	104

## 12.5 MPIMBWE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY LEGAL LAND DOCUMENTS

**Table M.5: Number of Buildings and Land Ownership Documents and Ward; Mpimbwe District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total	Land Ownership Document								
			Title deed (right of occupancy)	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer	Customary Land Tenure	Agreement/Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No legal document	Do not know
Total		34,495	1,038	70	1,537	5,758	293	0	9,213	14,639	1,947
1	Chamalendi	3,192	2	1	138	124	1	0	968	1,563	395
2	Mwamapuli	2,914	25	0	10	832	5	0	503	1,394	145
3	Majimoto	7,608	152	8	185	1,032	10	0	2,806	2,838	577
4	Mamba	6,140	318	1	141	753	37	0	851	3,685	354
5	Kasansa	2,213	199	0	42	541	1	0	619	703	108
6	Mbede	2,974	13	2	69	660	101	0	844	1,231	54
7	Usevya	2,719	177	2	354	494	39	0	591	858	204
8	Kibaoni	4,319	143	56	501	926	98	0	904	1,644	47
9	Ikuba	2,416	9	0	97	396	1	0	1,127	723	63

### 13.0 KATAVI REGION: BUILDINGS BY OCCUPANCY

Table N.0: Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council		Total Number of Buildings	Occupancy Status	
			Occupied	Vacant
<b>Total</b>		<b>189,349</b>	<b>168,269</b>	<b>21,080</b>
1	Mpanda Municipal	48,490	40,147	8,343
2	Nsimbo District	37,386	33,125	4,261
3	Tanganyika District	52,663	48,430	4,233
4	Mlele District	16,503	14,783	1,720
5	Mpimbwe District	34,307	31,784	2,523

### 13.1 MPANDA DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY OCCUPANCY

**Table N.1: Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status and Ward; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Number of Buildings	Occupancy Status	
			Occupied	Vacant
<b>Total</b>		<b>48,490</b>	<b>40,147</b>	<b>8,343</b>
1	Shanwe	4,589	3,714	875
2	Makanyagio	1,471	1,331	140
3	Kashaulili	866	805	61
4	Kawajense	1,549	1,398	151
5	Nsemulwa	6,218	5,005	1,213
6	Majengo	701	654	47
7	Kasokola	1,851	1,495	356
8	Kazima	4,491	3,661	830
9	Uwanja wa Ndege	3,075	2,664	411
10	Kakese	5,428	4,681	747
11	Misunkumilo	4,854	3,807	1,047
12	Mpanda Hotel	1,468	1,327	141
13	Ilembo	5,632	4,045	1,587
14	Mwamkulu	2,848	2,584	264
15	Magamba	3,449	2,976	473

## 13.2 NSIMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY OCCUPANCY

**Table N.2: Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status and Ward; Nsimbo District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Number of Buildings	Occupancy Status	
			Occupied	Vacant
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,386</b>	<b>33,125</b>	<b>4,261</b>
1	Sitalike	4,037	3,482	555
2	Ibindi	2,137	1,916	221
3	Itenka	4,971	4,496	475
4	Machimboni	1,002	881	121
5	Kapalala	1,605	1,370	235
6	Nsimbo	1,673	1,497	176
7	Kanoge	3,062	2,785	277
8	Ugalla	3,512	3,232	280
9	Litapunga	3,430	3,093	337
10	Mtapenda	1,964	1,710	254
11	Katumba	7,132	6,123	1,009
12	Uruwira (Urwira)	2,861	2,540	321

### 13.3 TANGANYIKA DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY OCCUPANCY

**Table N.3: Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status and Ward; Tanganyika District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Number of Buildings	Occupancy Status	
			Occupied	Vacant
<b>Total</b>		<b>52,663</b>	<b>48,430</b>	<b>4,233</b>
1	Mishamo	2,562	2,395	167
2	Mpandandogo	3,776	3,427	349
3	Kabungu	2,969	2,691	278
4	Ilangu	2,841	2,620	221
5	Bulamata	4,273	4,024	249
6	Ipwaga	3,458	3,137	321
7	Tongwe	6,402	5,745	657
8	Mnyagala	4,605	4,214	391
9	Mwese	2,436	2,207	229
10	Katuma	2,650	2,464	186
11	Sibwesa	4,852	4,467	385
12	Kasekese	3,678	3,391	287
13	Ikola	3,062	2,900	162
14	Karema	1,310	1,218	92
15	Kapalamsenga	2,756	2,588	168
16	Isengule	1,033	942	91

### 13.4 MLELE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY OCCUPANCY

**Table N.4: Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status and Ward; Mlele District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Number of Buildings	Occupancy Status	
			Occupied	Vacant
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,503</b>	<b>14,783</b>	<b>1,720</b>
1	Utende	3,758	3,385	373
2	Inyonga	4,215	3,697	518
3	Kamsisi	2,510	2,276	234
4	Ilunde	2,188	1,976	212
5	Ilela	1,801	1,693	108
6	Nsenkwa	2,031	1,756	275

### 13.5 MPIMBWE DISTRICT COUNCIL: BUILDINGS BY OCCUPANCY

**Table N.5: Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status and Ward, Mpimbwe District Council, 2022 TBC**

Ward		Total Number of Buildings	Occupancy Status	
			Occupied	Vacant
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,307</b>	<b>31,784</b>	<b>2,523</b>
1	Chamalendi	3,179	3,003	176
2	Mwamapuli	2,900	2,659	241
3	Majimoto	7,558	6,847	711
4	Mamba	6,123	5,762	361
5	Kasansa	2,211	2,037	174
6	Mbede	2,956	2,756	200
7	Usevya	2,679	2,479	200
8	Kibaoni	4,294	3,997	297
9	Ikuba	2,407	2,244	163



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