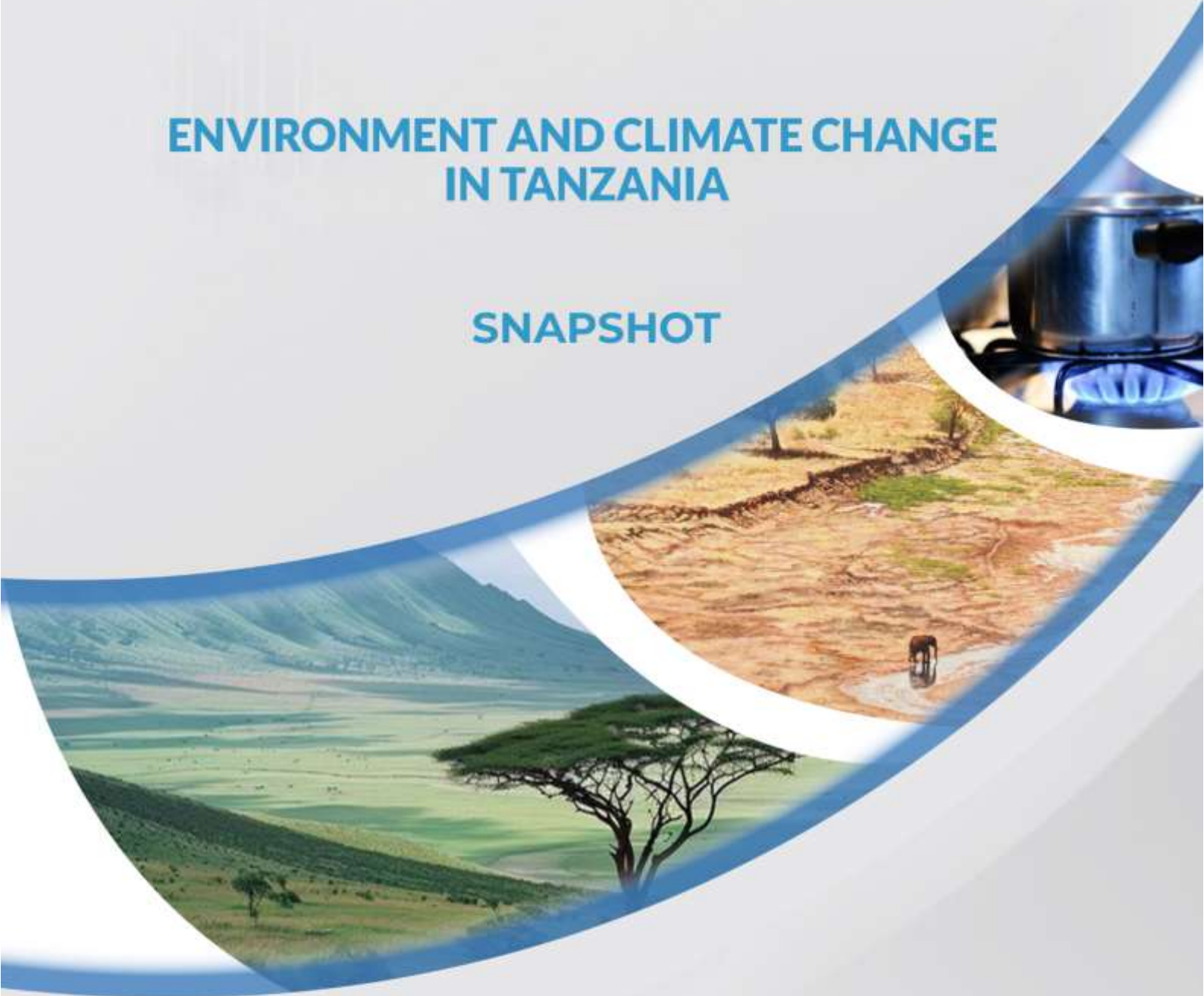




ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN TANZANIA

SNAPSHOT



November, 2025

Energy, Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management

Energy Sources for Cooking

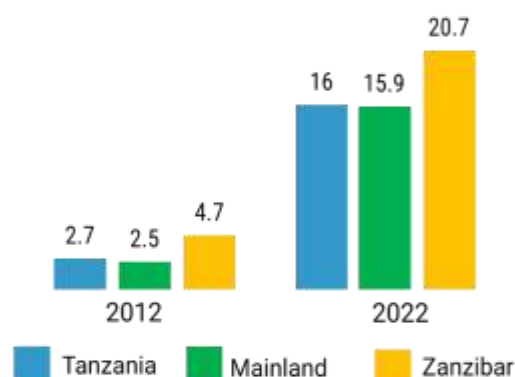


16%

Of the households in Tanzania used clean energy for cooking in 2022, up from 2.7% in 2012.

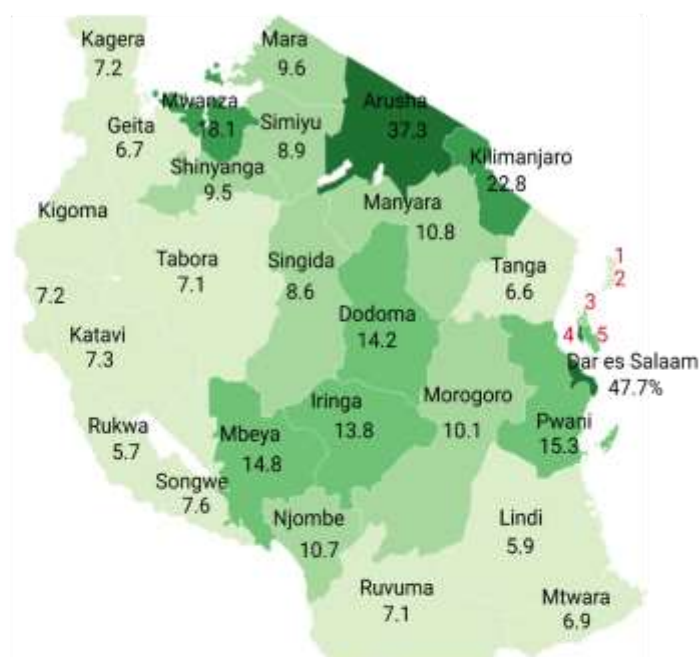
Clean energy includes **electricity, gas, biogas, solar power, generator or private sources, and wind-generated electricity**

Adoption of Clean Energy for Cooking by Place of residence, 2022 PHC

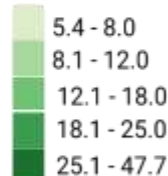


At the regional level, the use of clean cooking energy increased markedly in Dar es Salaam (11.3% to 47.7%), Arusha (6.8% to 37.3%), Mjini Magharibi (8.6% to 33.8%), Kilimanjaro (3.4% to 22.8%), and Mwanza (1.3% to 18.1%)

Households Using Clean Cooking Energy by Region (%); Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Key

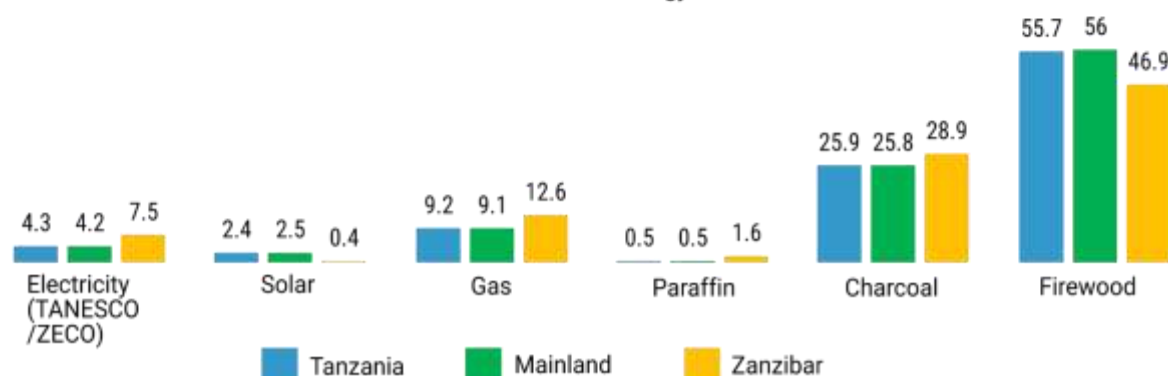


Region Reference

- 1 - Kaskazini Pemba (5.4)
- 2 - Kusini Pemba (5.7)
- 3 - Kaskazini Unguja (9.9)
- 4 - Mjini Magharibi (33.8)
- 5 - Kusini Unguja (12.8)

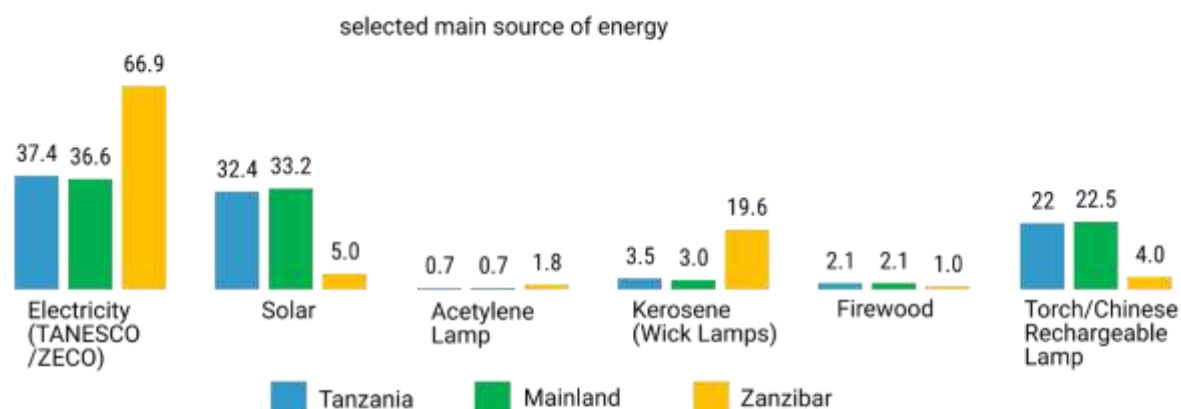
Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence (%); 2022 PHC

selected main source of energy

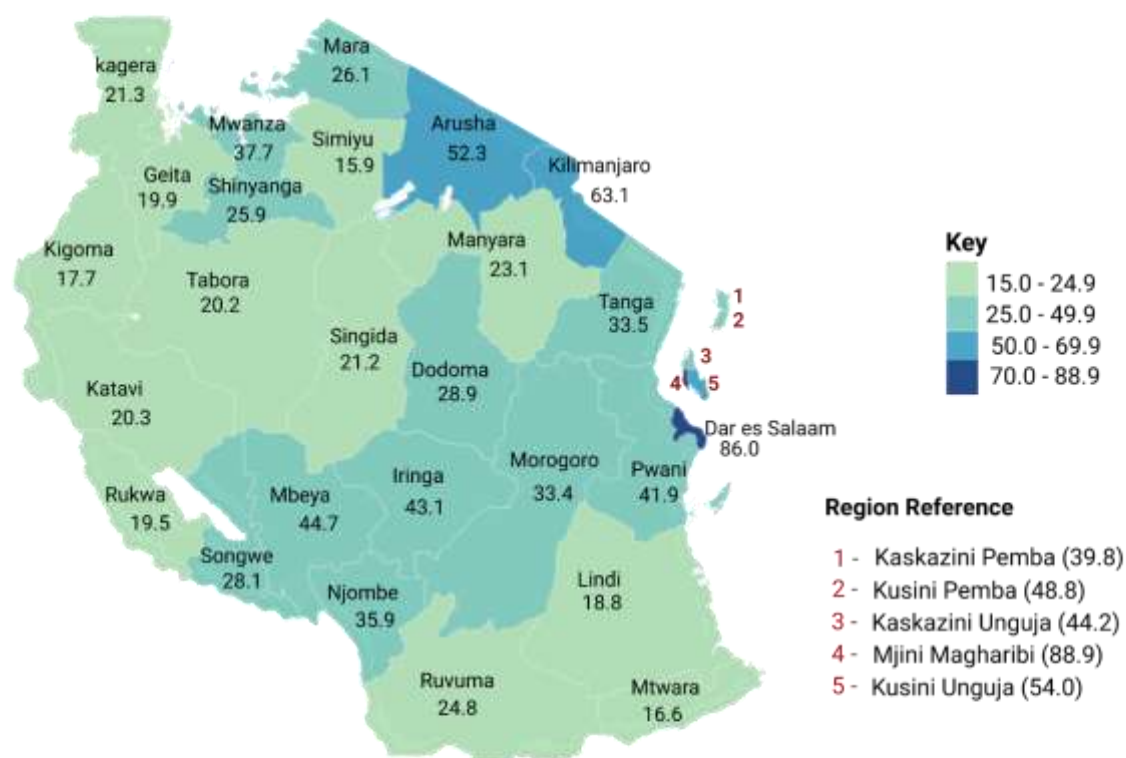


Energy Sources for Lighting

Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence (%); 2022 PHC

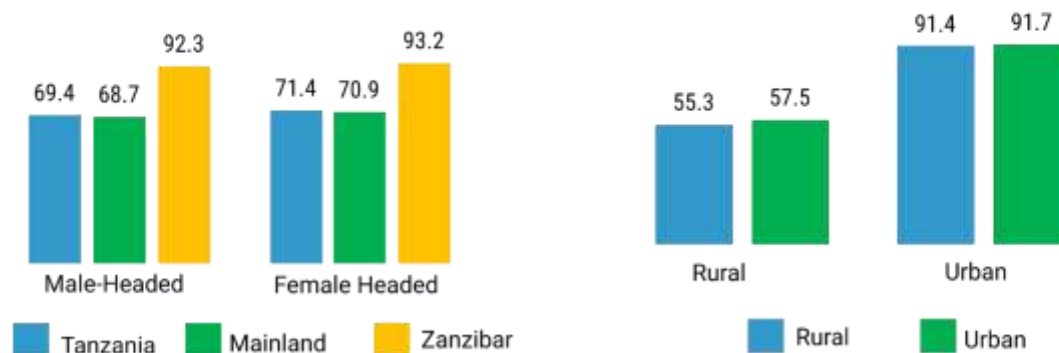


Households Using Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO) for Lighting by Region (%), Tanzania, 2022 PHC

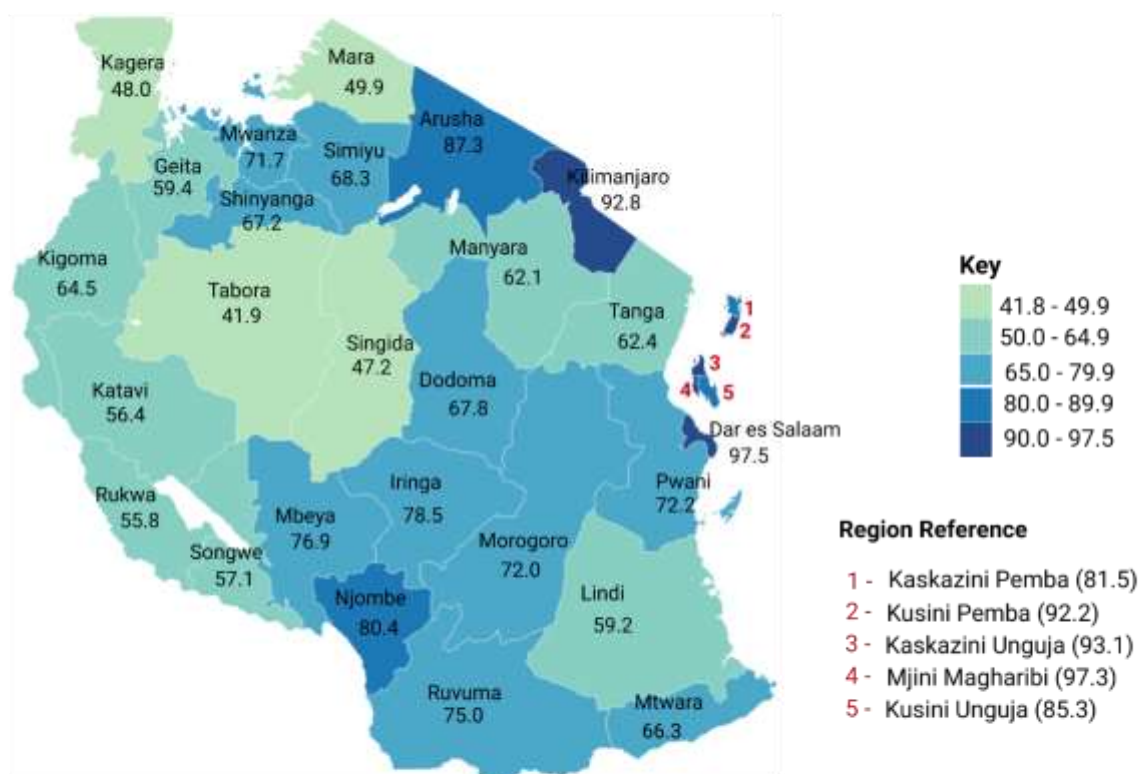


Water Accessibility

Households Using Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence; 2022 PHC



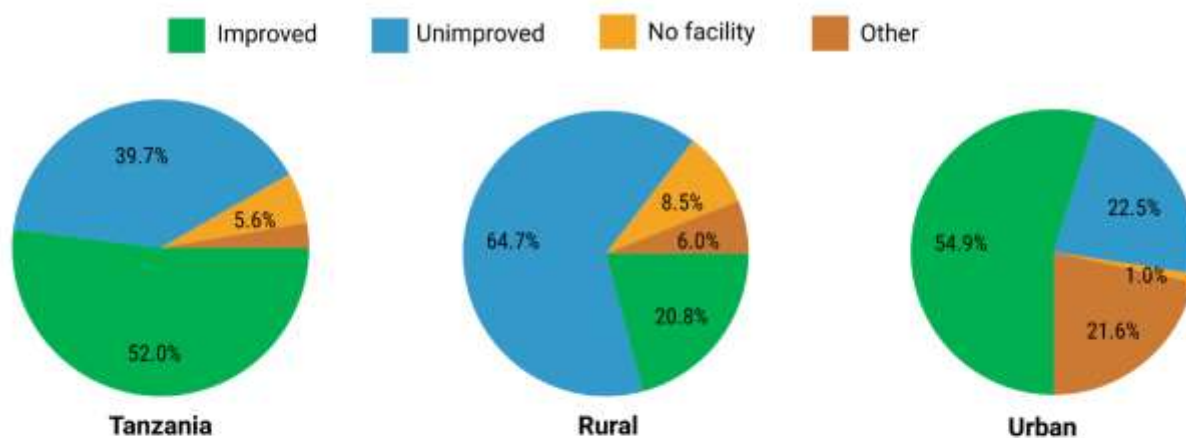
Households Using Improved Source of Drinking Water by Region (%), Tanzania, 2022 PHC



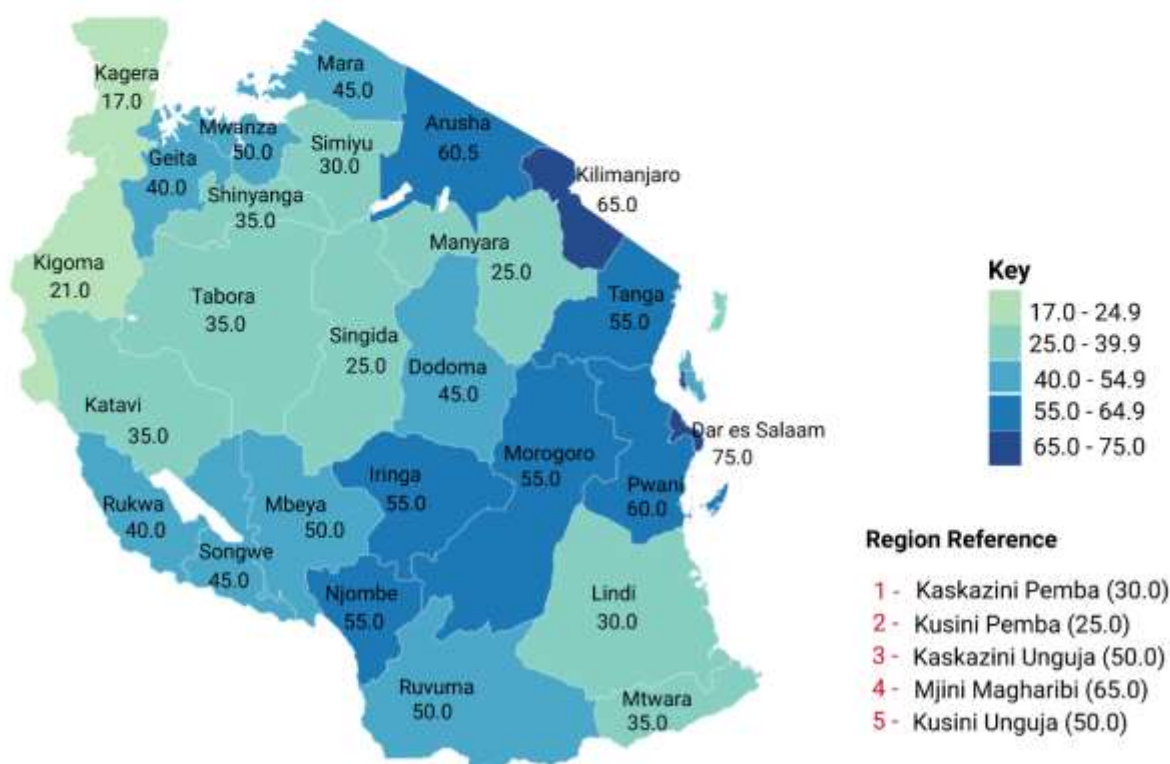
Sanitation and Waste Management

Toilet Facilities

Toilet Facilities by Place of Residence (%); 2022 PHC

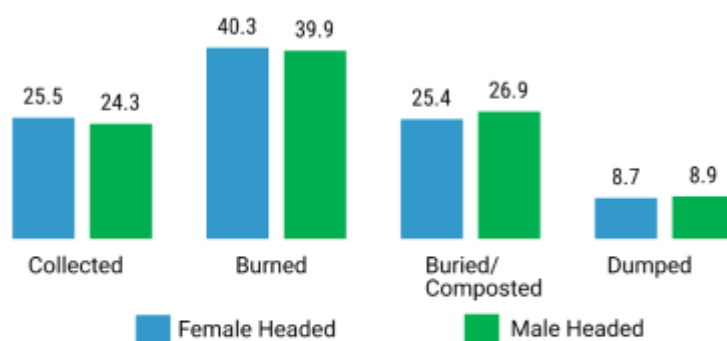


Households Using Improved Toilet Facilities by Region (%), Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Solid Waste Disposal

Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal by Household Headship (%); Tanzania, 2022 PHC

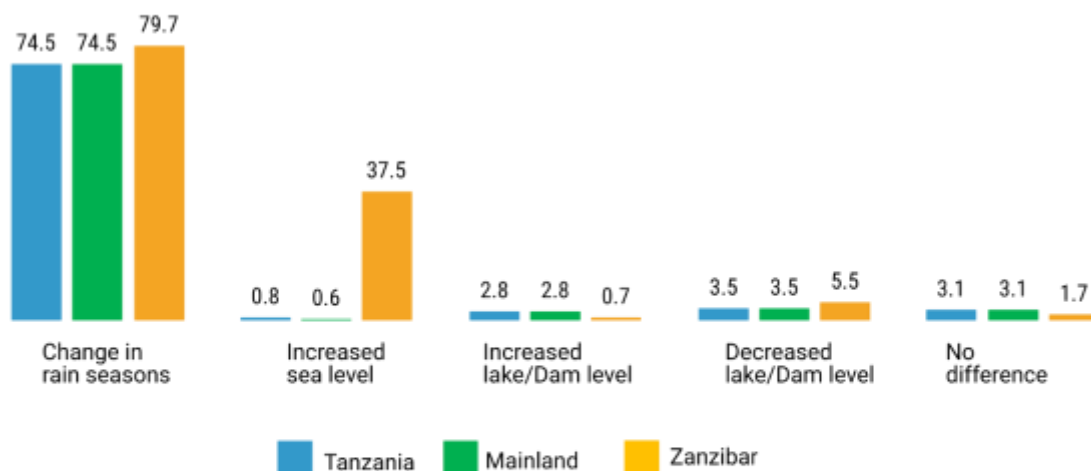


Awareness, and Climate Change Knowledge

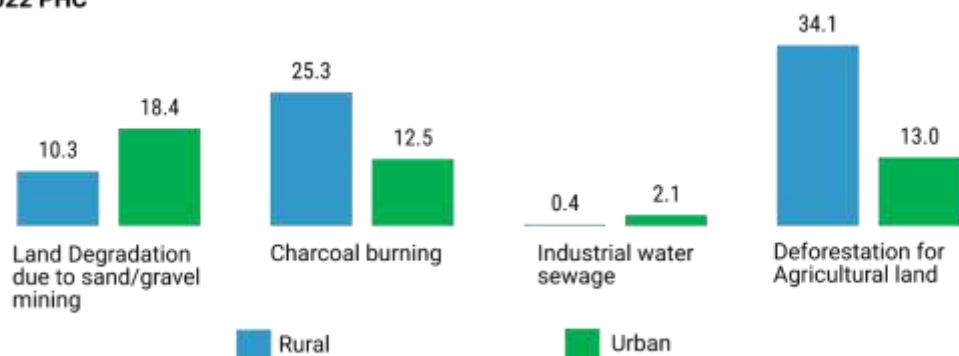


Perceptions of Climate Change Trends

Perceived Climate Change Differences Between 2012 - 2022 by Type and Place of Residence (%), Tanzania, 2022 PHC

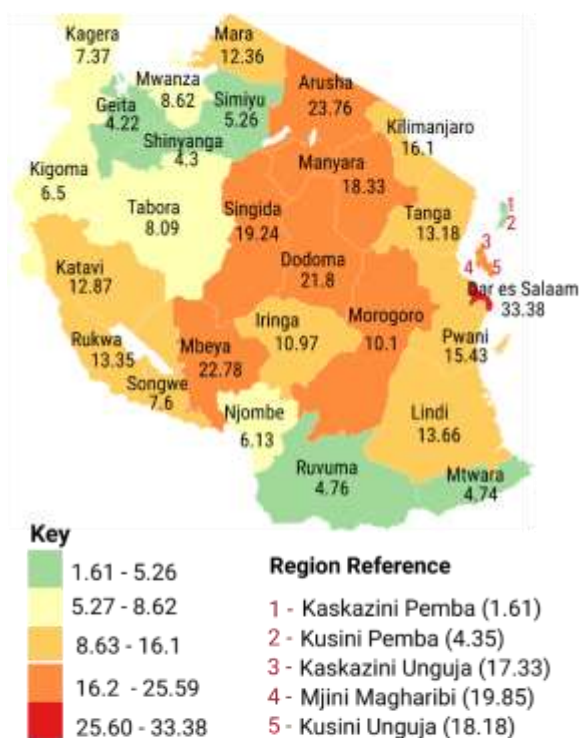


Climate Change-Related Events in the Past 12 Months by Place of Residence (%); Tanzania. 2022 PHC

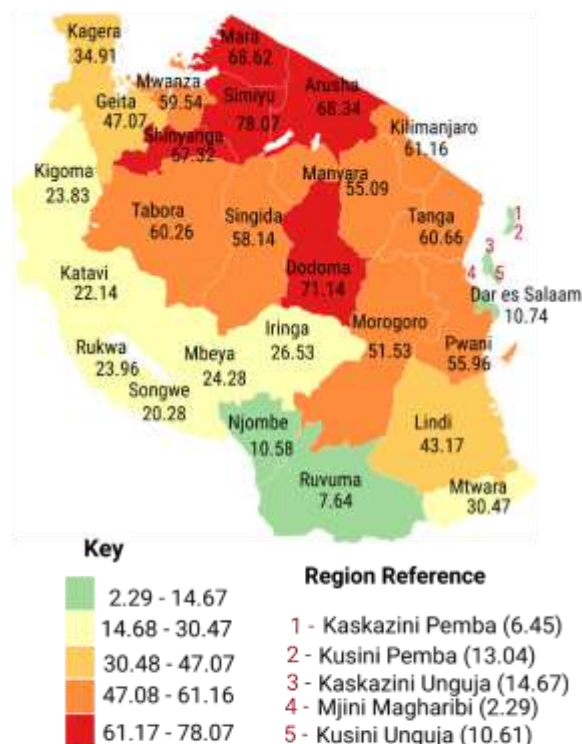


Regional Patterns of Drought and Flood Perceptions in the Past 5 Years (%), Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Flood Perception



Drought Perception



Policy Messages and Recommendations

- I. **Invest in climate-resilient rural economies:** Promote climate-smart agriculture, and expand rural access to finance, markets, and technical assistance. Promote sustainable agriculture over traditional and unsustainable practices
- II. **Promote gender equality:** Support equitable distribution of land ownership rights. Improve access to affordable clean cooking solutions to reduce deforestation. Ensure women's equal participation in natural resource governance and climate action.
- III. **Invest in green jobs and skill development:** Support education and technical and vocational training for youth to allow skills to become more economically viable. Support the formalisation of green industries for income-generation, such as ecosystem restoration and sustainable building.
- IV. **Empower local governments:** Devolve planning authority to local governments to allow increased community-driven decision-making. Integrate climate-sensitive design into infrastructure development. Ensure local governments can monitor climate change with early warning systems and reporting.
- V. **Prioritise water resource management:** Promote efficient water use and conservation practices in agriculture and industry. Manage rainwater harvesting for increased access.
- VI. **Improve waste management systems:** Promote sustainable waste disposal practices and reduce waste generation. Expand municipal waste collection coverage and enforce anti-dumping bylaws

Data-driven governance and financing

- I. **Monitoring progress:** Use census results to track SDG progress. Improve data sharing across local governments.
- II. **Community engagement:** Work with local communities to develop climate actions and share successes.
- III. **Promote sustainable energy transition:** Support greater use of clean and renewable energy in rural and urban areas.
- IV. **Sustainable infrastructure:** Support urban upgrades by prioritising green spaces, and support housing upgrades using environmentally friendly building materials.



