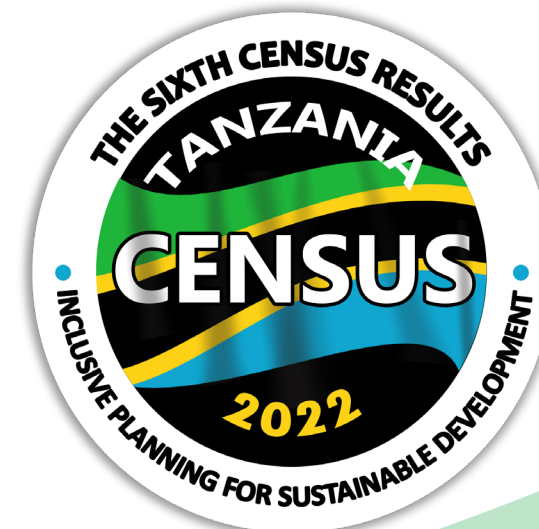
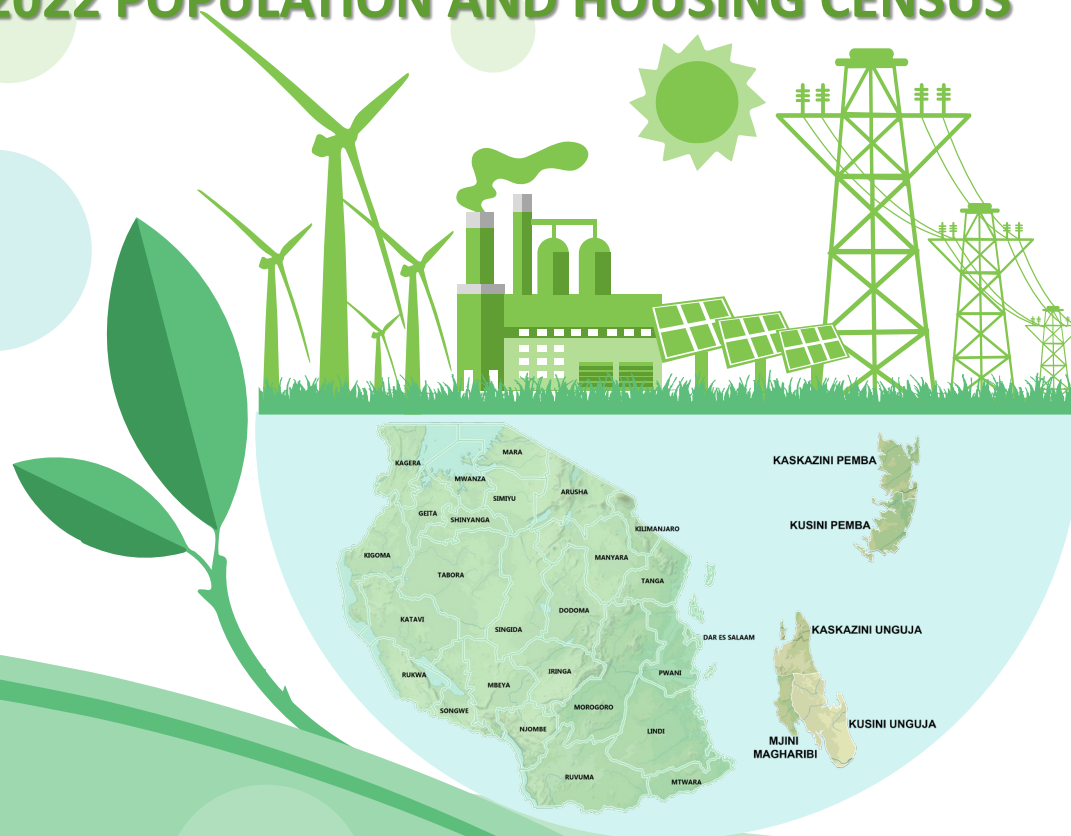




# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## THE 2022 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS



### Climate Change Related Data Collections via Population and Housing Censuses

Ninth Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics,  
(Virtual), New York, 25-28 October 2022

# Agenda

**01** Introduction

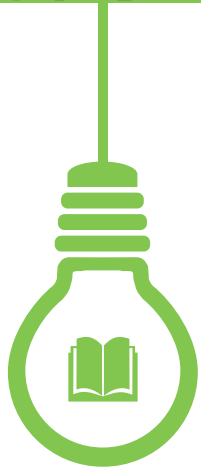
**02** Climate Change Data Collection  
Via PHC

**03** Key Points for NSOs

**04** Conclusion



# 1. Introduction



## No. 1.1

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) conducted its sixth post-independence Population and Housing Census (PHC) on 23rd August 2022.



## No. 1.2

Population and Housing census is the main primary source of demographic, socio-economic and environment data



## No. 1.3

Other post union censuses were carried out in the years 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012



## No. 1.4

All the post-independence censuses were conducted in accordance with UN Principles and Recommendations for PHC and the technology used was paper-based face-to-face interviews



# Introduction

## *Distinguished Features for the 2022 PHC*



### Use of Technology

The 2022 PHC adopted electronic data capturing technology (tablets) at all stages



### Enumeration Areas

Delineation of Enumeration Areas was done at Hamlet level for rural areas; Mtaa level for urban areas and at Shehia level in Zanzibar



### Census Questionnaires

One PHC Census questionnaire with new questions on environment and Climate Change compared to previous censuses



### Inclusive Census

The 2022 PHC included other two modules on buildings and the National physical addresses



*These features conform with the 2020 UN Round of Population Census – Digital Census*

## 2. Climate Change Data Collection Via Population and Housing Census

*Three Main Questionnaires were Used*



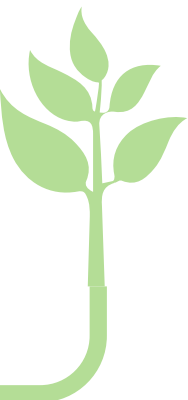
Administered to all Private Households; Fewer questions were administered to Collective Households



Administered to all buildings, Residential and Non Residential Buildings



Administered at hamlet level in rural settings and mtaa in Urban Areas for Tanzania Mainland and at Shehia level in Zanzibar





# The 2022 Population and Housing Census

---

Environment/Climate Change related questions  
used in the **Main Census Questionnaire** (\*New questions)

- i. What is the main source of drinking water for this household?
- ii. What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?
- iii. What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?
- iv. What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household?
- v. How does the household dispose solid waste?
- vi. \*Which authorities usually collect waste from your household?**
- vii. \*Does your household usually sort kitchen waste, plastic waste, glass waste, metal waste and electronic waste?**
- viii. \*What is the main method that is used by your household to dispose E-Waste?**

# The 2022 Population and Housing Census

## Environment/Climate Change related questions used in the **Community Questionnaire** (\*New questions, including on **Climate Change**)

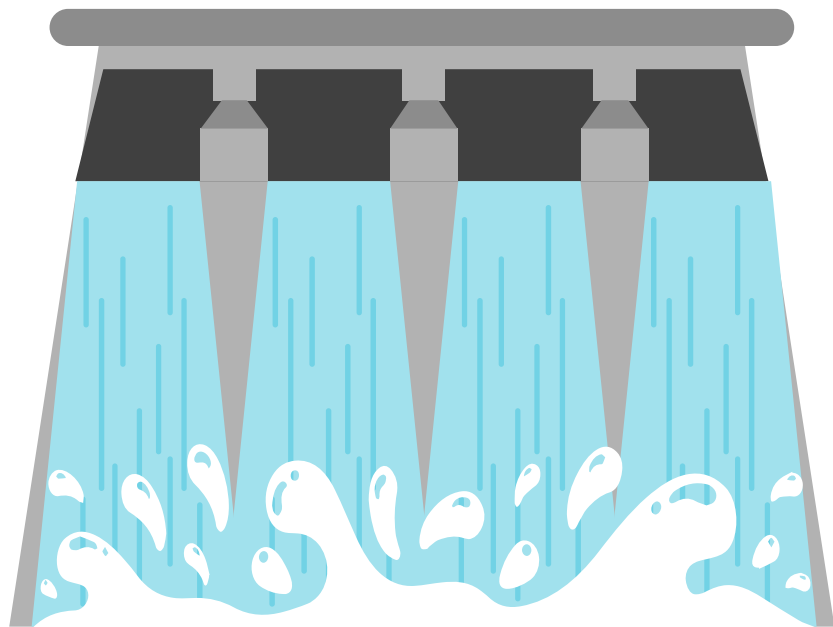
- i. What is the main source of drinking water used by this facility (Education/Health facilities/Special Centres)?
- ii. What kind of toilet facility do pupils/students/customers usually use?
- iii. How many toilet stances/drop holes used by pupils/students?
- iv. Does this facility have permanent/temporary hand washing facilities?
- v. What is the main source of electricity used by the facility?
- vi. **Which methods used by your health facility to dispose waste?**
- vii. **Does this Hamlet/Mtaa/Shehia have/bordered with the following environment? (River or Stream; Lake; Sea/Ocean; Dam; Forest; Grazing land; Land for Cultivation; National Park/Game Reserve/Reserved Area/Tourism/antiquities )**
- viii. **Does this community have any knowledge about climate change? (Yes or No)**
- ix. **How does the current climate change differ from that of over past 10 years? (Temperature increases; Temperature decreases; Rain increases; Rain decreases; Change in rain seasons; Increased sea level; Increased lake/Dam level; No change)**
- x. **Did this Hamlet/Mtaa/Shehia experience any of the following in the past 5 years? (Drought; Floods; Cyclones; Earthquakes; Landslides)**



THE UNITED REPUBLIC  
OF TANZANIA



## Indicators from the Global set which can be addressed using Buildings Census



i. **Indicators Nu. 92: Buildings (settlements) vulnerable to climate change**

(Building materials defined by national or local standards)

ii. **Indicators Nu.147: Buildings adapted to climate change**

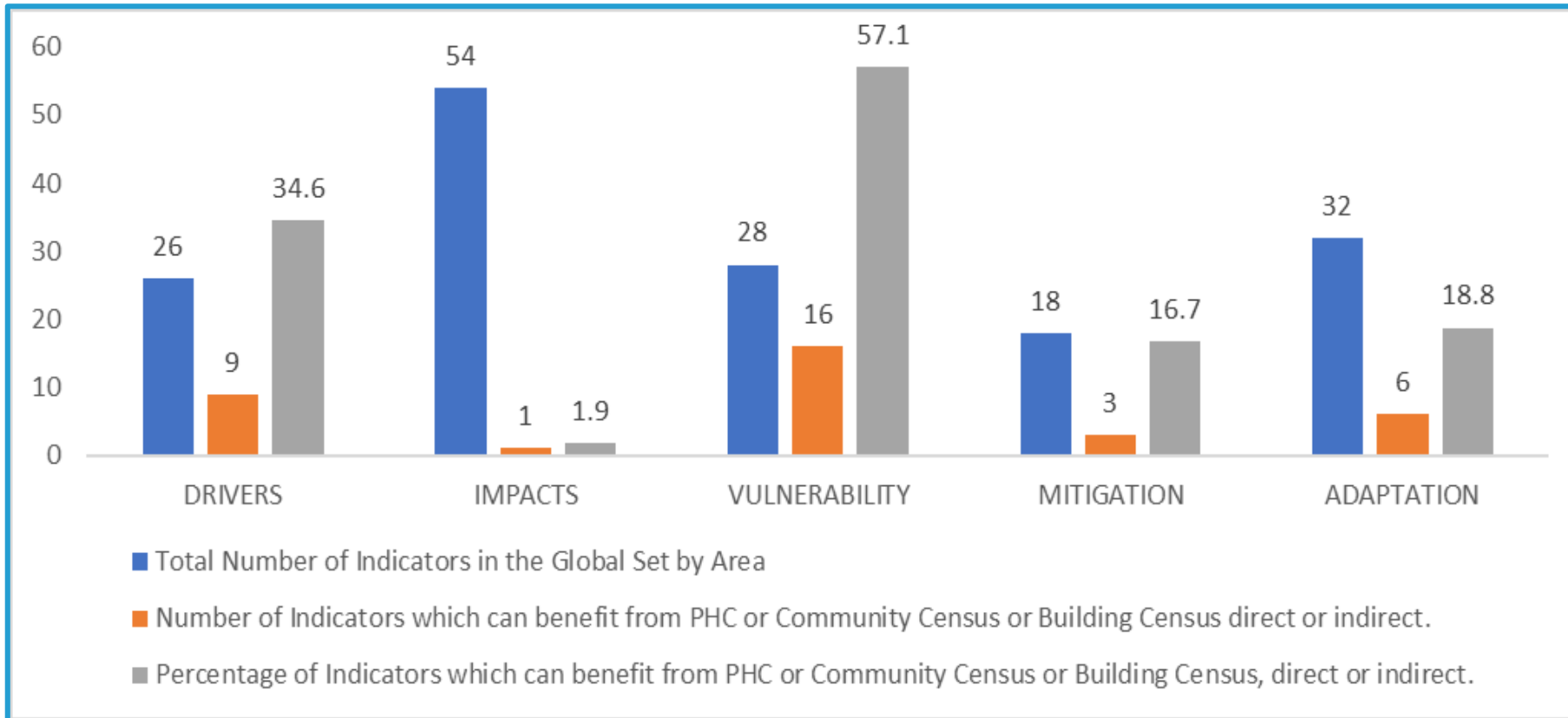
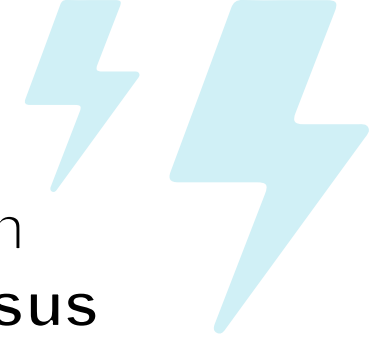
(Number of dwellings with adequacy of building materials defined by national or local standards and Distribution and quality of Buildings by geographical locations using PHC Geospatial Data)







Out of 158 indicators of the Global Set, 35 Indicators (22.2%) can benefit from the 2022 PHC, Building Census or Community Census



**The main challenge was high demand from sectors to include their questions in the main PHC questionnaire. and Community Census**

# 3. Key Points for NSOs



- i. Establish or use the existing Technical Working Groups with clear roles in production process of climate change statistics and indicators;
- ii. Implement the Climate Change Statistics / Indicators Self-Assessment Tool to scan the current situation and identify the existing gaps
- iii. Identify indicators which can be monitored either partially or fully using Population and Housing Census Data;
- iv. Design the environment and climate change questions to be included into PHC or Community Census in advance;
- v. Review the questions with the Technical Working Group for comments, and
- vi. Ensure composition of the National Technical Census Committee include experts from environment/climate change statistics department to explain the rationale of including environmental and climate change aspects in PHC



# CONCLUSION

- i. It is important to develop environment and climate change module of questions which will be integrated into PHC/Surveys conducted by NSOs to bridge the existing data gaps
- ii. Strengthening Institutional collaborations in administrative data collection and sharing will be a sustainable means of data supply to climates change related policies and programmes, and
- iii. Countries which are planning to conduct their PHC during the 2020 Round of PHC should consider adding environment or climate change questions in their Main Census Questionnaire or at Community Questionnaire to increase data availability to monitor the Global Set.



**THANK YOU**

