## 1.0: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1.1: PROPOSED TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

Rain Water Harvesting as a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Reducing Seawater Intrusion in Coastal Area of Dar es Salaam:

The Case Study of Goba Ward in Kinondoni Municipality.

### 1.2: PROJECT MAIN AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

### 1.2.1: Main objective.

Reduce level of sea water intrusion to the ground water resource through rain water harvesting.

### 1.2.2: Specific objectives:

- Developing capacity by training 20 primary school teachers from 4 primary schools on rain water harvesting by 2015.
- Establishing rain water harvesting system/infrastructure in 4 primary schools by 2015.
- To improve health and water use behavior to the community by 2015.

### 1.3: PROJECT LOCATION

The project will be executed in 4 primary schools of Goba Ward, Kinondoni Municipality in Dar es Salaam

#### 1.4: PROJECT APPLICANT.

Kinondoni Municipal Council Director, P.O. BOX 31902 Dar es Salaam

(Co applicant: Head of Urban Agricultural Department)

### 2.0: PROJECT SUMMARY

### 2.1: (THEMES): THE PROJECT ADDRESSES

The project aims at reducing the level of salinity through sea water intrusion to the ground water resource by **rooftop** rain water harvesting, but also imparting environmental awareness to the youths in primary schools

#### 2.2: INTENTED PROJECT DURATION

The project duration will be 3 (three) years

### 2:3: BACKGROUND INFORMATION & PROJECT RATIONALE

- Goba is one of the wards in Kinondoni Municipality which is located out side the city centre, and is characterized by high levels of urban sprawl.
- Goba as one of peri-urban areas, people used to extract underground water as their alternative way of acquiring water for human consumption.
- High increase of bore holes leads to over pumping of underground water leading to increased salinity of underground water due to sea water intrusion.

### 2.4. Proposed partner(s)

- Giz
- Ministry of Water
- Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Nile Drilling
- DDCA
- TASAF
- LGAs

## 2.5. Organisations targeted for replication, and strategy to achieve scale

- Other LGAs from different Municipalities/Districts, can replicate such an approach to solve related or similar community problem.
- The Government at large may replicate this approach through different Ministries e.g. Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Agriculture, Health and Forestry.
- So this project can be used as a model

# 2.6. Other organisations working on related issues in the project area, and how do you propose to collaborate with them.

• TASAF is an organisation used to facilitate community development projects through the process of **O&OD**, and that such projects are bottom up in nature, where the community identifies their needs and sets priorities of action.

## 2.7. Summary of proposed Goal, Purpose, Expected Outcomes, Outputs and first year activities

#### Goal:

Reduced sea water intrusion to the ground water resource and improve health of Goba Ward community.

### Purpose (Overall Objective)

**Goal 1.0:** To develop capacity by training 20 primary teachers in 4 primary schools on rain water harvesting by 2015.

#### Expected outcomes

Efficient Monitoring and supervision of rainwater harvesting project.

- Expected outputs
  - 20 Trained primary school teachers in place.
- Illustrative activities (Yr 1)
  Conducting training to teachers.

### Purpose (Overall Objective)

**Goal 2.0:** To establish rain water harvesting systems in 4 primary schools by 2015.

- Expected outcomes
- -Improved health condition of the community
- -Improved economic status of community (poverty minimization)
- Expected outputs
- -System in place
- -Availability of clean and safe water in place
- Illustrative activities (Yr 1)
- -Construction of rainwater harvesting infrastructures

### Purpose (Overall Objective)

**Goal 3.0:** To Improve health and water use behaviour to the community by 2015.

- Expected outcomes
- -Efficient water development and management
- Expected outputs
- -Trained community
- -Water user committee in place
- Illustrative activities (Yr 1)
- -Conducting training on better water using techniques
- -Establishment of functional water user committee

### 2.8:Rationale for choosing project approach

The approach target the primary schools as institutional where by the imparted knowledge to pupils will be easy to be transmitted to community as well.

Statistically, Goba ward has got 4 primary schools with an average 1,051 pupils, 40 teaching staff, and 1 guard officer per school, that leading to a population of 4,204 pupils, 160 teaching staff, and 4 guard officers, totalling to 4,368 people and hence such a population facing water shortage

## 2.9: Alignment with National/Municipal/City development strategies and key partner priorities

The project proposal is much linked with the Municipal vision and mission where by every day they much intend to improve the community well being.

# 2.10. Fit with Country/Municipal/City strategy and links to existing projects or programmes

The project proposal is much linked with the Municipal vision, mission and strategy where by every day they much intend to improve the community well being.

### 2.11. Programme assumptions

- Our main assumptions are:
- -Availability of funds.
- -Political will of selected schools.
- -Availability of rainfall.
- -Our strategy will be used as an adaptive measure.

### 2.12. Cross-cutting issues

- Environmental conservation and protection.
- HIV/AIDS consideration.
- Gender and socio-economic development.
- Consideration of vulnerable groups.

### 2.13. Geographical project area and rationale for selecting this area

Selection of Goba was based on the reason that is located on the peripheral of Dar-es-salaam and characterised with the nature of urban sprawl and minimum supply of tape water. While its alternative sources of water is bore holes

## 2.14. Activities that will be carried out to address the objectives of the project.

- Conducting training to primary school teachers
- Construction of rainwater harvesting infrastructure
- Conducting training on better water using techniques.
- Raising awareness to the community.
- Establishment of water user committee.

### 3. Project Proposal Development & Required Resources

- 3.1: Financial and technical resource requirements
- 1st year Tsh: 120,000,000/= (\$ 75,000)
- 2nd year Tsh: 60,000,000/= (\$ 37,500)
- 3rd year Tsh: 60,000,000/= (\$ 37,500)

  By the current change rate of 1\$=Tsh 1600/=

### 3.2. Partner resources available

- Giz
- Ministry of Water
- Nile Drilling
- DDCA
- TASAF
- LGAs

### 4. Resource Mobilisation & Sustainability **Potential**

#### 4.1. Potential to raise funds for this project.

- Government (Central and Local Government)
- Non Governmental Organisation like Forum CC

#### 4.2. Technical resources required for successful implementation

• LGAs on department of engineering and Urban Agriculture.

#### 4.3 Planning for sustainability

- Training of primary schools teachers
- Establishment of water user committee
- Standard seven school levers who has knowledge of rainwater harvesting will practise on surrounding community

### -END-

### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTIVENESS

### Presented by:

Mabiki Israel Ezra (MA-Demography and Applied Statistics-UDSM; BA(Hons) Geography and Environmental Studies-UDSM; Dip. Land Use Planning and Environmental Management-MATI-Nyegezi in Mwanza-Tanzania)

### PARTICIPANTS

- Mary Komba
- Mabiki Ezra
- Rose Kamote
- Deogratias Minja
- Immanuel Mwampashi
- Athuman Kisiwa
- Didas Shirima
- Flex Ndebarika
- Ernest Mgolofu











