

KICK OFF MEETING MINUTES

18TH APRIL 2011
DAR ES SALAAM

Project title: **Adapting Climate Change in Coastal Dar es Salaam**

Project acronym: ACC Dar

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1. Introduction

The kick off event of the project “Adopting to Climate Change in Coastal Dar es Salaam” (ACC DAR) was held on 28th April 2011 in Dar es Salaam at the International Conference Centre – PPF Tower. The workshop was organized by Ardhi University of Dar es Salaam with the support of CIRPS-Sapienza University of Rome with the aim to start a fruitful dialogue among the key stakeholders on the central themes of the project.

The workshop started from 09am to 2pm. The participants were drawn from the local government institutions, non-governmental organizations and the research institutions. In total 37 people attended the workshop.

The list of participants, the agenda of the workshop and the informational material distributed are in the annexes 1 and 2 to this minute.

The event was disseminated through two newspapers, “The Guardian” of 2nd of May 2011 and “Nipashe” of 1st of May 2011, respectively in English and in Swahili; and the tv “channel 10” (Annex 3)

2. Workshop opening

The opening speech was read by the Dar es Salaam City Director Mr. Bakari Ramadhan Maguluko. Before his speech, the Deputy Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs of Ardhi University Prof. Mengiseny Kaseva made a welcoming note which mainly focused on welcoming participants to the workshop, the workshop objectives and what was expected from the workshop. His welcoming note was followed by remarks from the representative of the European Union (EU) delegation in Tanzania Mr. Baptiste Bobillier who is the Programme officer in charge of environment, climate change and energy in the EU delegation in Dar es Salaam . His remarks touched upon climate as one of the key agenda for EU and the need for all partners in the project to work together to realize the project objectives.

In his opening remarks, the city Director underscored the link between the research proposed to be carried out and the reality on the ground, particularly in Dar es Salaam where the study is conducted. He also mentioned some attempts and limitations encountered by the local authorities in Dar es Salaam to address effects of climate change. The Director also underlined the expectations that are inspired from the project.

The remarks from the three officials are attached hereto (Annex 4).

3. Introducing the ACC DAR Project

The ACC DAR project was introduced to workshop participants by Ms. Ricci and Prof. Macchi from Sapienza University of Rome Italy. Their presentation highlighted some ground works/data gathered from a PhD study by Ms. Ricci and the overall framework of the proposed research project. During the discussion a major critical concern from participants and which was clarified

was the need for issues of climate change to be incorporated into the local authorities' programmes and projects.

4. Working groups

Three groups were formed to chart out environmental changes that participants thought had happened over the past three years. Participants were asked to show the indicators and the factors contributing to such changes. The results of the groups were shared among participants in a plenary session. The section below presents the results as reported by each group.

4.1 Group one

Qn. 1: Have you noticed any changes in the environmental conditions in the past three years?

Answer: Yes

Indicators:

- Increased in drought – drying up of water sources
- Changes in rainfall pattern
- Increase in temperature
- Floods
- Salination of water wells
- Coastal erosion
- Disappearance of some species in the ecosystem
- Reduction in agro outputs – agricultural products
- Siltation
- Deforestation

Qn. 2: Main causes for the changes

- Dynamics in wind flow due to temperature variations
- Global warming due to human activities
- Floods (precipitative rains, increase in population housing demand, unplanned settlements blocking natural drainage systems, inadequate infrastructure)
- Drought (over abstractive of fresh water, change of ground water patterns, population increase)
- Sea water rise, temperature changes, global warming
- Siltation (deforestation, overgrazing, sand mining)
- Deforestation (human activities, energy sources building materials)
- Increase in population (reduction in water supply, reduction in food supply, increase in poverty and diseases)

The costly affected social groups include the urban poor, women, children, old and disabled. . Some strategies applied to scale down the problem include construction of raised pit latrines walling of door and raising of floor levels to control flooding. Tree planting, artificial ventilation and construction of houses with adequate ventilation are measures applied to scale down flood. Planting of drought resistant crops is applied to reduce famine.

The group also is of the opinion that design of infrastructure need to take cognizant of the current data like rainfall intensity. The group recommended also shifting of extra dependency of surface water which is becoming scarce to ground water; and plan proposals to consider the issue of climate change.

4.2 Group two

Qn. 1: Have you noticed any changes in the environmental conditions in the past three years?

Answer: Yes

Indicators:

- Changes in environmental conditions
- Coastal erosion from construction activities
- Depletion of mangroves through human activities
- Scarcity of fish
- Raising of temperature
- Heavy rain (causing flooding)

Qn. 2: Main causes

- Influx of people from rural areas (120,000-150,000 people come to Dar from upcountry every year
- Poor enforcement of regulations, political interference
- Illegal fishing which destruct breeding grounds for fish
- Destruction of ozone layer. Dar contribution of industrial gases is small but tree cutting is more
- Flooding- caused by construction work - -e.g. concrete walls with little consideration on the drains. Blockage of natural water ways e.g. Shoppers Plaza in Msasani, Dar es Salaam.

This has impacts on the people's livelihoods, health (malaria, cholera have gone up), living costs have increased because of scarcity of fish, high costs of treating water, increased use of air conditions, has reduced productivity, floods cause traffic congestion and people go late at their work places, increased skin diseases from high temperature especially among kids. g rashes .

Groups highly affected include the vendors, employees, school children and the kids. Places like the institutions and the unplanned settlements are highly affected by the changes.

Some strategies applied to cope with environmental changes include change of business activities e.g. vendors selling umbrella during rainy season, carrying of people across flooded streets. Within



the unplanned settlements where this impact is felt mostly people build protection walls around houses, scooping water from flooded houses.

Group's suggestions on coping with the changes include:

- Streamlining of climate change issues into plans/projects
- Establishment of disaster management committees at regional and local authority levels
- Carrying of an EIA for projects depending on their nature and size
- Establishment of a monitoring framework at local level
- Awareness on climate change issues
- Audit of all ongoing plans and projects

4.3 Group three

Qn. 1: Have you noticed any changes in the environmental conditions in the past three years?

Answer: Yes

Indicators and causes for the changes

- Rainfall variability, drought, floods, erosion, rising of temperature, environmental calamities such as Tsunami.
- Increase of industrial activities, deforestation, mining activities, unplanned settlements, environmental pollution (poor waste management)
- Diseases, death, loss of properties, hunger, increase of vectors, poverty, scarcity of water
- Women, children, disabled people, unplanned settlements/squatters, low-lying land/hazardous areas, beach areas
- Changes of livelihood activities e.g. farming, temporary shifting/migration, burning of solid waste, haphazard disposal of liquid waste, mounded pit latrines, cultivating within the river valley, temporary diversion of water course
- Afforestation e.g. 1st April every year, proper waste management plan, plan/establishment of satellite towns, upgrading of unplanned settlements, diseases control programme e.g. malaria, cholera