

## DURBAN + DAR ES SALAAM

**SITUATED ON THE EAST COAST OF TANZANIA**, Dar es Salaam is the economic hub of the country. Its large natural harbor is regionally significant and serves a number of land locked countries in-land of Tanzania. In the 2012 National Census Dar es Salaam was recorded as having a population of 4,364,541 people. However it is estimated that Dar es Salaam's population is growing at a rate of 5.6% annually through a combination of natural population growth and high levels of migration from the inland areas of Tanzania. As a result Dar es Salaam's current population is likely to be over 4,800,000.

In addition to the stress of rapid growth it is estimated that 70% of the population live in unplanned settlements. The extensive unplanned settlements are difficult to service and are often located in areas that have become even more vulnerable as a result of climate change. Dar es Salaam has seen an increase in the intensity of rainfall as well as extended rainy seasons that have had major implications for public health and local government service delivery.

Other climate vulnerabilities include sea level rise and beach erosion that is threatening critical infrastructure. As a signatory of the Durban Adaptation Charter, CityLinks partnered Durban with Dar es Salaam to work together on strategies and capacity building activities to help the city better prepare for climate change.

### PARTNERING ON SHARED CLIMATE CHALLENGES

While Durban and Dar es Salaam were partnered due to the similar demographic and climate challenges they face, participants from Dar es Salaam wanted to ensure that lessons learned from the exchange were spread beyond their municipal borders. CityLinks reached out to the Association of Local Authorities in Tanzania (ALAT), to put together a broader workshop to better understand municipal climate challenges nation wide and provide training to municipal leaders.

### RESULTS

1

Representatives from 110 local authorities in Tanzania received training on climate change specifically related to the impacts that Tanzania will face and the role local governments can play to help their communities adapt.

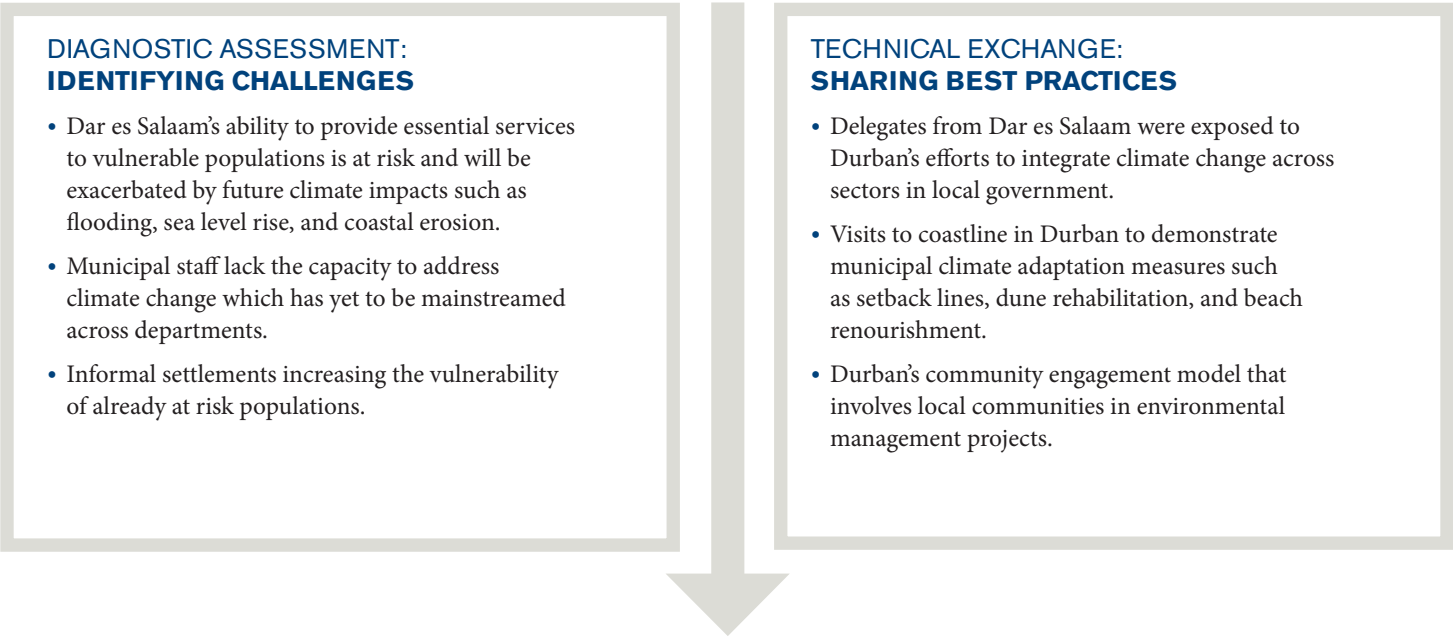
2

12 municipal engineers from across Tanzania received training on combatting coastal erosion and adapting coastal management practices in light of climate change.

3

Municipal authorities in Tanzania committed to working through ALAT to create coordination mechanisms to share lessons learned and build capacity around local climate action that support national climate change policies and legislation.

## DURBAN + DAR ES SALAAM



### WORK PLANNING: **CREATING CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR MUNICIPAL STAFF IN TANZANIA TO RECOGNIZE AND PLAN FOR CLIMATE VULNERABILITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES**

OBJECTIVE		
Increase the capacity of municipal staff to deal adapt to climate change in Dar es Salaam, and Tanzania at large, through the Association of Local Authorities in Tanzania.		
ACTIVITY 1	ACTIVITY 2	ACTIVITY 3
Provide an overview of promising adaptation practices to municipal officials from Dar es Salaam through an exchange visit to Durban.	Develop a coastal engineering curriculum looking at adaptive coastline management practices and execute a workshop for municipal engineers in Tanzania.	Work with ALAT to provide climate change training to municipal leaders across Tanzania.

## CROSS-CUTTING RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

- Local government associations create valuable entry points for capacity building activities related to climate change and can provide platforms for coordination and knowledge sharing.
- Empowering municipal engineers with climate change knowledge is key to ensuring infrastructure investments are climate resilient.
- Creating training opportunities for both practitioners and city leadership ensure climate change is prioritized and operationalized across departments.
- Practitioners from similar circumstances relate well to each other increasing the chances for increased knowledge and behavior change.