

Dar es salaam (Tanzania)

Tanzania is a coastal country that lies north of Mozambique. Its coastline stretches over 1400 km with five coastal regions, namely, Tanga, Pwani, Dar es Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara (Armah et al., 2015: 238). These five coastal regions cover approximately 15% of Tanzania's total land area and hold about 25% of the country's population.

Tanzania and South Africa have the most significant overall populations within the WIO region, with Tanzania exhibiting both the highest population growth rate and urban population growth rate. Urban landcover accounts for a relatively high proportion of the coastal zone at nearly 3% (Figure 32), while Tanzania has the second-highest proportion of transformed landcover in its coastal zone after South Africa.

Agriculture and fisheries sectors are two of the main contributors to the economy with agriculture being the single largest employer of the country, currently employing 65% of the population (Deloitte, 2017b: 11). The fisheries sector is also the primary source of animal protein to the population, especially those living in coastal areas (Bryceson & Beymer-Farris, 2011: 16). However, population growth, coupled with increasing infrastructure development in Tanzania, have direct and indirect impacts on agriculture and fisheries. For example, due to increasing population in Tanzania, the use of disproportionate technology in fishing have both lead to increased prices and a decline in resources (Bryceson & Beymer-Farris, 2011: 16).

The main environmental challenges in Tanzania is the improper disposal for both solid and liquid waste, increased deforestation that has subsequent effects on ecological systems, unsustainable mining activities as well as unsustainable fishing and agricultural practices (National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), 2017: 10).

Tanzania is also expected to experience increasing occurrences of extreme weather events including rainstorms (and hence flooding), droughts and sea-level rise. Within cities, flooding is further exacerbated by poor city planning, inadequate storm drainage systems, poor housing conditions as well as the lack of capacity for community members to adapt to flooding. Droughts, on the other hand, especially within cities, contribute directly to water and electricity shortages as well as to increases in food prices (see Kiunsi, 2013: 326). Given that the majority of the country's population rely on natural resources for their livelihood, the county is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Dar es Salaam, the largest city in Tanzania, is described as one of the fastest-growing cities in sub-Saharan Africa and has a population of 4.3 million (2012 census) with an annual growth rate of 4.3%. The National Environment Statistics

Report (NESR report, 2017) further estimated that the city generates approximately 4600 ton of waste/day and daily per capita generation of 0.8 kg which is quite high compared to other sub-Saharan African countries which according to Silpa et al. (2018), generate an average of 0.46 kg per capita per day. Out of the waste generated in Dar es Salaam, only 36% is collected while the remaining 64% is either openly burned or dumped directly into drainage ditches, streams and by roadsides (Breeze, 2012). According to (Huisman et al., 2016, NESR report, 2017) the figures are guesstimate since the last waste audit in Dar es Salaam was conducted in 2009 (10 years ago)