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## MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING REPORT OF THE DARAJA PROJECT AT KOMBO SETTLEMENT, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA



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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CBO – Community Based Organization

CCI- Center for Community Initiatives

DARAJA- Developing Risk Awareness through Joint Action

FGD – Focus Group Discussion

M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation

NGO – Non-governmental Organization

OECD/DAC - The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Assistance Committee

TMA- Tanzania Meteorology Authority

WCI- Weather and Climate Information

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>Project Title</b>	Developing Risk Awareness through Joint Action project
<b>Implementing Organization</b>	Centre for Community Initiatives (CCI)
<b>Donor</b>	IKI Small grant-GIZ
<b>Project Area</b>	Kombo Settlements, Vingunguti Ward-Dar es salaam.
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2023- December 2024
<b>Period of Evaluation</b>	Jan 2023-May 2024
<b>Dates of Evaluation</b>	April 29 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> May 2024
<b>Evaluation Team</b>	Euster KIBONA P.O. Box 13949 DSM
<b>Consultation</b>	Local communities, relevant Ward and Mtaa Council officers, the Project coordinator and Project management team
<b>Reviewed Documents</b>	Project Baseline Report

Developing Risk Awareness through Joint Action (DARAJA) project is an initiative with focus on supporting people living in informal urban settlements who are particularly vulnerable to extreme weather, like storms, floods and heatwaves with access to weather information that could help save their lives or prevent devastating damage to their homes and livelihoods. The aim of this project is to equip these communities with the knowledge and tools needed to take mitigating or adaptive measures in the face of severe weather conditions. By doing so, the project seeks to diminish the adverse impact of extreme weather events on both lives and property.

DARAJA project was implemented at Kombo settlement in Vingunguti ward from Jan 2023 to December 2024. A number of activities were carried out and towards the end of the project the project needed to be evaluated to assess its success.

Terminal evaluation undertaken had the following objectives:

- I. Assess the improved capacity of the population living in Dar es salaam informal settlement to adapt to weather related extreme events,
- II. Estimate the Cost recovered by the community and the government due to early weather update system.
- III. Conduct project learnings for scalability and advocacy to the government decision makers and other partners.

The evaluation was carried out following the guidance of OECD/ DAC for evaluation where by relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability were assessed using questions. In

## ***MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING REPORT OF DARAJA PROJECT AT KOMBO SETTELEMENTS***

addition to that 109 households were surveyed and four focus group discussion were carried out to ascertain the results. The project was found to be relevant and timely given the current situation of rapid change of climate. The project was effective that it addressed the objectives, however, it was recommended that tangible on the ground activities would strengthen the effectiveness of results. Issues of fund management were not very transparent and the indicators were not well set to ascertain efficiency of the project. Impact of the project was vivid as changes were observed in the community on how they perceive the weather and climate information. The evidence of decision making using the information is observed. Several indications were shown during implementation that aimed at sustainability of the project results once DARAJA phases out. Participation of community in each action ensures sustainability, furthermore, the integration of government actors will result into continuation. DARAJA also was carried out in primary school at Kombo bringing about the concept of intergenerational knowledge that strengthened the adaptive capacity of the community. Among the household that were surveyed less than 50% showed to have been impacted with diseases or sustained injuries because of weather events, indicating that precautions were taken. However, for those who sustained injuries or caught diseases, medical services costs were higher compared to the baseline report. Conclusion is the project was successfully implemented with the following recommendation of innovating ways that would propagate results through high level dissemination of the results and aim to touch critical mass by including tangible on the ground activities.

# **I INTRODUCTION**

## **I.1 Background**

### **About CCI**

Centre for Community Initiatives (CCI) is not-for-profit Organisation which was established in 2004 by Tanzania professionals who had a desire of helping poor communities to develop their quality of life through sustainable solutions. It has a vision of having an improved quality of life of all Tanzanian particularly women living in informal urban settlements and rural setting by providing support to microfinance community driven initiatives, land and shelter, water and sanitation and health related support.

CCI has a goal of improving the living standard of Tanzanians particularly women living in the informal urban settlements and rural through the support to community-based savings and credits schemes (micro finance) initiatives and other development activities

### **Background DARAJA Project implemented by CCI**

Developing Risk Awareness through Joint Action project (DARAJA) is an initiative with focus on supporting people living in informal urban settlements who are particularly vulnerable to extreme weather, like storms, floods and heatwaves with access to weather information that could help save their lives or prevent devastating damage to their homes and livelihoods. The aim is to equip these communities with the knowledge and tools needed to take mitigating or adaptive measures in the face of severe weather conditions. By doing so, the project seeks to diminish the adverse impact of extreme weather events on both lives and property.

## **I.2 Objectives**

Developing Risk Awareness through Joint Action (DARAJA) project has the following objectives:

- I. To increase the capacity of populations living in Dar es Salaam's informal settlements to take measures to reduce the impact of severe weather on life and property and;
- II. Develop robust impact metrics and a cost-benefit model of avoided damage and loss for scaling/ further investment of similar DARAJA project which develop cost –benefit models in other localities in Tanzania.

## **I.3 The intended use of the evaluation**

Evaluation results will be used to shape the future interventions and Project learnings will be used for scalability and advocacy to the government decision makers and other partners for a similar initiative.

## **2 EVALUATION SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY**

The Terms of Reference (ToR) stated that the purpose of the evaluation is “to assess the level of access, understanding and the use of the early weather updates by the community based on programme objectives”. It also noted that the evaluation should:

- I. Assess the improved capacity of the population living in Dar es salaam informal settlement to adapt to weather related extreme events,
- II. Estimate the Cost recovered by the community and the government due to early weather update system.
- III. Conduct project learnings for scalability and advocacy to the government decision makers and other partners.

The period of the evaluation is 2023-2024. The geographic scope is in principle the Kombo settlement in Vingunguti ward where project have been implemented. The inception report proposed a series of evaluation questions based on an assessment of the ToR, which were used in the evaluation process.

The evaluation process was participatory in nature, engaging to the maximum extent possible the relevant stakeholders i.e. government representatives, project partners and the larger community in which most of the DARAJA activities were implemented (see Annex I for a list of those interviewed). Largely, these categories formed the main interview groups supplemented by extensive review of available documents related to the project and the broader context, which shaped the project.

The evaluation sampled 109 households for household survey through field visits that mainly entailed interviews at the community level as well as focus group interviews or interviews with other actors involved in the programme e.g. members of disaster management committee.

### **2.1 Description of the project Area**

Kombo settlement in Vingunguti district in Dar-es-Salaam is inhabited by approximately 20,000 inhabitants. The settlement is a low-income informal settlement, located on hazardous land on flood-prone area of the Msimbazi river. The community is frequently hit severely by weather events such as increased heat, wind and heavy rainfall. Many inhabitants are unable to take actions to reduce the impacts of recurrent extreme weather events. This is contributed by lack of precise

and timely weather and climate information. The DARAJA project is focused to address the situation by enabling access to climate and weather information to the community and related stakeholders so as to strengthen their adaptive capacity through the use of such information. The project is anticipated to bring about access and understanding of weather information so as to enable the population to take appropriate early warning-based action.

## **2.2 Sampling procedures and sample size**

### **Selection of Kombo settlement**

The selection of Kombo settlement was purposively conducted since it's the only site that currently DARAJA project is being conducted.

### **Selection of households for survey**

A simple proportional sampling technique was used to sample households for inclusion in this study. Respondents were selected based on the cell numbers that are led by one mjumbe in mtaa level of Kombo Local government. In a cell, respective households for interview were systematically selected after every 2<sup>nd</sup> household. This ensured that the whole settlement/ mtaa is covered. Selection of the exactly households considered such criteria's; female lead household, male lead household and disabled lead household. In this study, gender representation was given priority to ensure that women, youth, and marginalized community groups were engaged. The survey covered 109 households.

### **Focus Groups Discussion**

Five focus groups were conducted, women, men, project team at community level, mtaa disaster committee and school pupils who are residing at Kombo settlements. The participating community members were selected randomly included men, women, youth and elders.

### **Key informant interviews**

The Consultant conducted key Informant Interviews to 8 stakeholders from the district level; Ward Level, mtaa level and CCI project team. Respondents were purposely selected, considering their involvement and experience living at Kombo settlement, roles and responsibility they carry and willingness to participate.

### **Field Visits**

The field visits were undertaken between 29<sup>th</sup> April- 10<sup>th</sup> May 2024 it involved collection of primary data through administering the tools prepared. The key informant interviews and focused group discussions will also be done during the same period.

### **2.3 The approach and data collection methods**

The approach adopted in this evaluation was participatory and consultative with multiple participants. The process was guided by the evaluation objectives. The data requirements were largely guided by the evaluation questions in the OECD evaluation criteria. Triangulation of quantitative and qualitative data was pursued in line with these evaluation questions. Data was collected from diverse respondents and using different tools although with related themes. Mixed method approach was used to:

- increase confidence in the validity and reliability of the data by asking the same question to different community groups and categories.
- reveal unanticipated results and provide a deeper understanding of the improved adaptive capacity of communities due to access and understanding of climate and weather forecast information.

Multistage sampling criteria was adopted in the evaluation study for inclusive, comprehensive, coherent and consistent data on thematic issues of the evaluation across all target groups. Comparative analysis of the project indicators was conducted to understand the difference the project has made on the situation it set out to address since the baseline. Evidence-based conclusions and recommendations have been pursued by the evaluation for informative feedback on the project to CCI, benefiting ward, and communities at the mtaa level.

### **2.4 Synthesis and analysis**

The analysis was conducted based on the OECD DAC evaluation criteria questions, and using expert judgments while drawing conclusions and proposing recommendations.

#### **Quality Control and Assurance**

Quality ethics preceded conduct in this evaluation as is a principle for all general community-based surveys. To further ensure, this was proposed and adopted:

- Pretesting of data collection instruments and tools to ensure there is validity and reliability
- Strict supervision of enumerators and validation of collected data prior to utilization by analysts
- Keeping data collection tools short, objective and simple.
- CCI agreement and endorsement on the overall guiding questions before deployment

- Triangulation of quantitative and qualitative data and use of voice recorders during focus group discussions & key informant interviews, which was later sampled and decoded to ensure accuracy in interpretation of respondent views.
- Acknowledgement of all reference sources used in the report

The entire team including the enumerators involved in this evaluation process was tasked to declare any conflict of interest and agree on ethical code of conduct. The code of conduct was to bind the consultants and their subordinates to remain impartial, objective and independent. Enumerators in this assignment were local, and conversant with the local cultures, norms and traditional values as well as familiar with the local dialect most comfortable for households interviewed.

All participating evaluation team members abided with other universal laws such as Child Laws, and laws on abuse of power, and other internal standards that were significant in such evaluation engagements.

#### **I.4 Limitations of the evaluation**

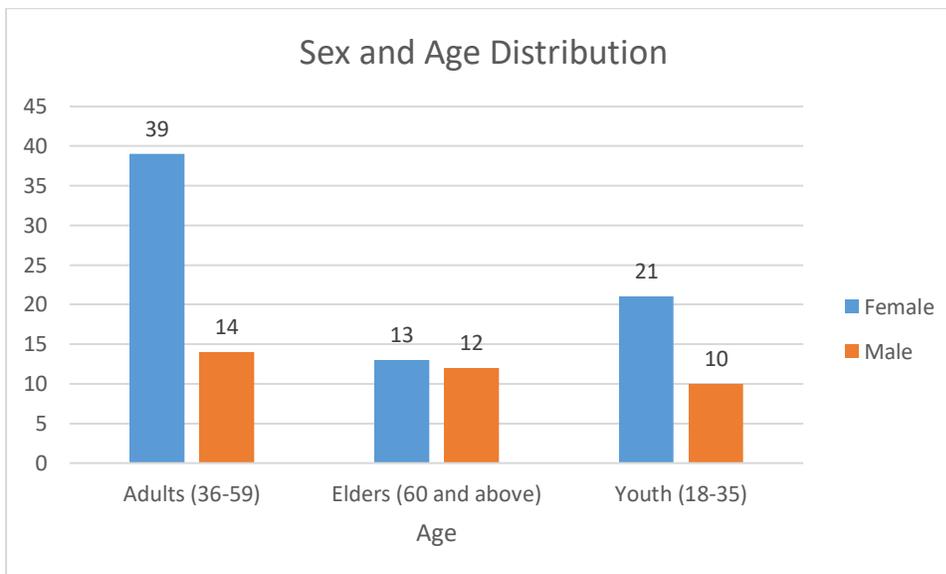
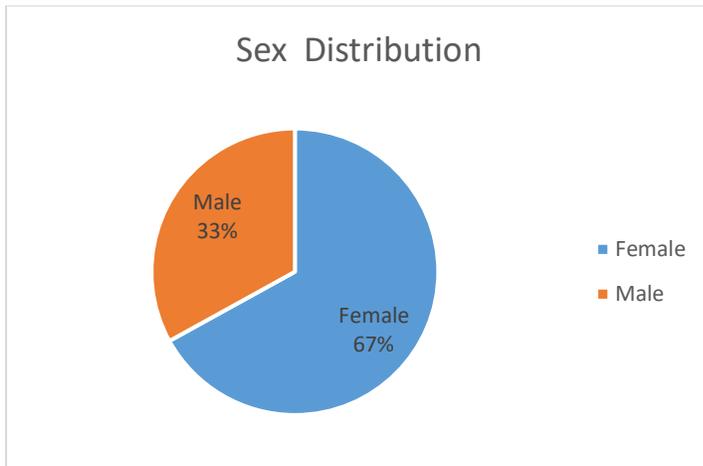
- Time scale – although the evaluation was being carried at the end of the DARAJA implementation period, it was too early to expect evidence of impacts of the project
- Data quality and availability – There was no considerable amount of data contained in the monitoring and evaluation system especially of project document, the targets and cost that could have cemented the results of the project.
- Nature of the interventions – Many of the activities were designed to trainings and awareness campaigns as such the attribution of the project was difficult to determine as there was no tangible evidence on the ground.

### 3 FINDINGS

#### 3.1 Demographic Characteristics

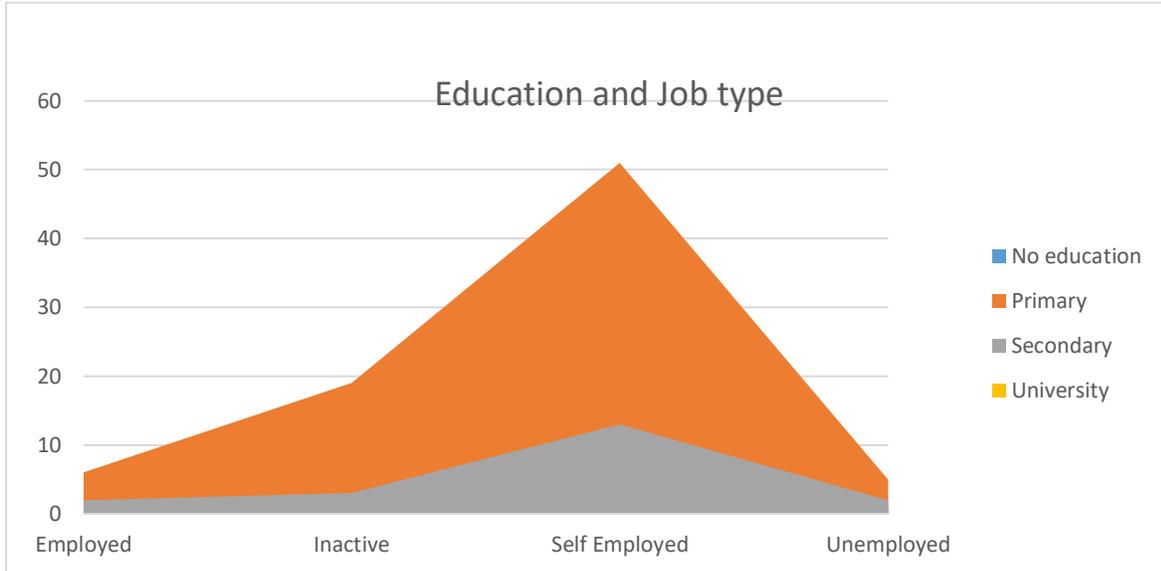
##### 3.1.1 Age and Sex Distribution

The survey involved a total of 109 participants residing at Kombo, having 67% respondents' women and 33% men. Further, Women adults were 39 compared to 14 male adults. Furthermore, Women youth were 21 compared to 10 male youth who took part in the survey as displayed in the table and graph below.



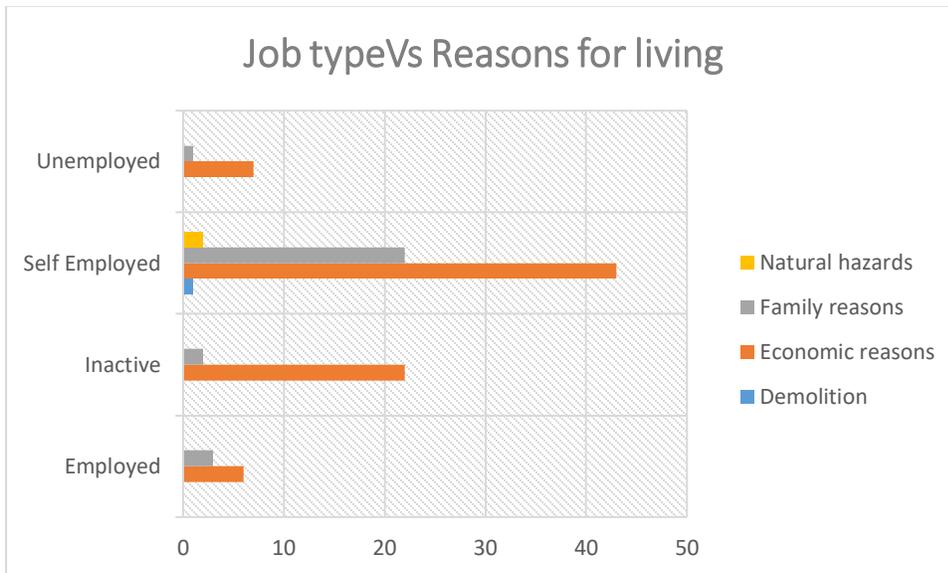
**3.1.2 Education and Job type**

Analysis on education and job type revealed that, more than 50% of survey participants were primary school level and are self-employed. This has an implication on their level of use of weather and climate information for improving adaptive capacity.



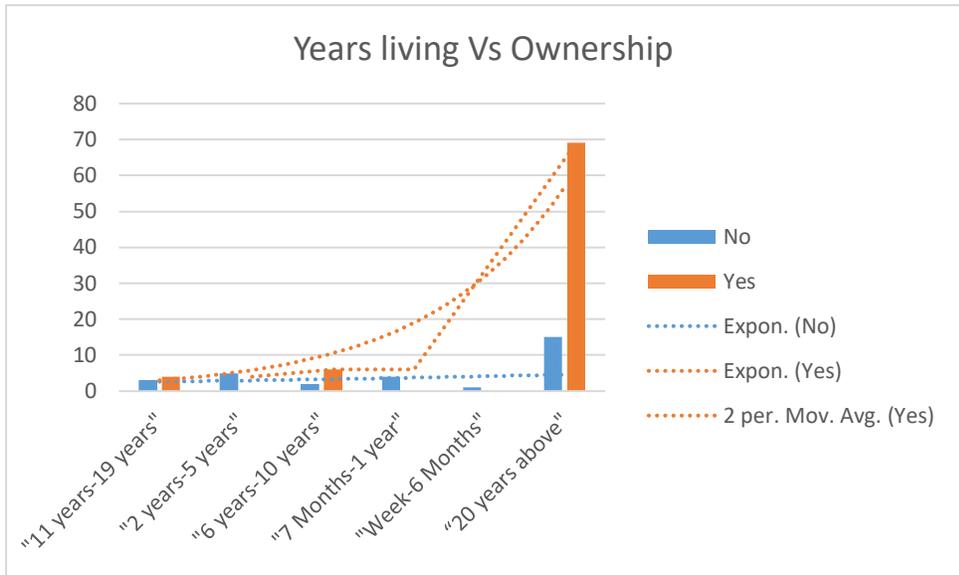
**3.1.3 Reasons for living at Kombo Settlement**

Results shows that more than 50% of surveyed beneficiaries were self-employed and economic reasons were the basis for their decision to live at Kombo.



**3.1.4 Ownership and Time living at Kombo**

Analysis shows that, more than 50% of beneficiaries of DARAJA are owners of houses and have been living at Kombo for more than 20. Furthermore, there is proliferation of new residence in the area with people who are owners and have only been at Kombo not more than 1 year, thus signifying the importance of strengthening WCI dissemination.



**3.2 Project Design and Relevance**

Dar es salaam is among the fastest growing city in Tanzania. The fast growing is highly affected by the unplanned nature of the city, where by over 70% is said to be unplanned settlement. This has resulted into having settlements to the hazardous classified areas with high number of populations. Having increased frequency of extreme events, communities in these hazardous areas are highly impacted. Exposure to floods during the rainy season is increased as unplanned settlements and infrastructure grow with little regard to climate driven risks. In summary, Tanzania’s population vulnerability to alteration of the climate regime is high because of the high prevalence of poverty and lack of access to basic services (water, sanitation, health, education and finances), as well as lack of environmental governance that increases environmental risks and depletion of natural resources.

### **Relevant Activities**

The time when the project was introduced at Kombo, was relevant as strategic to the opportunities available. The community was being faced by continued threat due to increased weather extreme events and the impacts were huge as the capacity to understand the available forecast information.

The project activities have been relevant to the needs and priorities of the target group as the community through FGD revealed that they were much affected by floods even with rains which are insignificant. However, they never considered access to weather forecast to be among the very important source for decision making. So, through awareness and trainings they have found the information to be relevant and addresses their challenge of managing risks.

*“Initially, residents at Kombo were not interested with the information, that they were not ready to give out their phone numbers, but with increased awareness and the benefits that they observed from their neighbours they found it relevant and even started to request for them to be receiving the information as well” Miss Samira-community forecast team*

### **Appropriate Beneficiaries**

The project reached appropriate beneficiaries located at Kombo being an area vulnerable to floods occupied by low-income household. The most useful strategies included process of CCI requesting TMA for downscaled information of weather forecast for Dar es salaam which enabled precise forecast for the area, involvement of the government from the municipal level to mtaa level that the environment for working and organization of the community so that its members are processing the forecast and distribution among themselves that brought about trust and collaboration among the members of community. Furthermore, the project strategy to reach primary school students in the area enabled to appropriate beneficiaries to be reached as children are the most vulnerable group in the community when it comes to disasters.

In particular the target population found receiving forecast information in every five days with updates in between to be useful as it helped them to plan ahead of measures they can take.

### **Relevance to Government Plans and Policies**

The project was in line with the government’s policies, strategies and programmes. The relevance of any development intervention is gauged on the basis of how such interventions contribute to the attainment important frameworks such as Vision 2025, Environment Management Act,2004, National Environment Policy (2021), National Climate change Response Strategy (NCCRP, 2021),

National Determined Contribution (NDCs, 2021). All these strategic frameworks call for increased awareness of climate change and its impacts in different areas that can enable communities to adapt to the changes and take over the opportunities arising. Tanzania Development Vision 2025 which attributes to high quality livelihood (which can be jeopardized by climate change), a strong and competitive economy, good governance, a well-educated and learning population, peace, stability and unity.

DARAJA project activities that aim at accessibility, understanding and use of weather forecast information is an important milestone. Given the efforts of the government current to decentralize disasters issues up to ward level having a disaster officer, the project catalyzed formalization of mtaa disaster committee. The committee have been strengthened through various awareness and trainings. Further, the project has complemented to government's call to emphasize on citizens role to take precautions on health and safety issues during extreme weather events.

### **3.3 Project Effectiveness**

Basically, the project is commented to have achieved its main three objectives which are strengthening access, receipt and use of climate and weather information for strengthening adaptation capacity. Discussion with the Mtaa executive officer who is also the secretary of mtaa disaster committee, revealed that the project has raised understanding of their vulnerability. However, this is for those who accepted to receive the project and take action. Thus, they are now better positioned to improve their environment

Discussion revealed that, the approach of using community members in project activities has influenced achievement. Furthermore, participation of community members to process the information for dissemination lead to open and transparent participation and built trust. External factors that have facilitated the project meet its goals, is the use of community members from the nearby community who had DARAJA project to share their experience. The project considered views of communities during the design of the project by ensuring that messages are sent through to dumb phones and not smart phones which are more convenient. Dumb phones were seen to be available and accessible to many.

However, effectiveness was hampered by the fact that, community members sometimes expect the project to provide small donations or to engage in service delivery or income generation activities to kick-start a process of participation. Thus, there are those members who never

accepted to participate in the project because of that. A lesson learned was that communities find participation in absence of service delivery and enhanced livelihoods to be abstract. The introduction of service delivery and livelihood components is key to effectiveness of the project in order to kick -start the engagements with the community but also to demonstrate the additional benefits of participation in these processes.

### **3.4 Project Efficiency**

Being a pilot project, the budget allocation was not high, however the project management team have been cost efficient conscious by ensuring least costly resources possible been used in order to achieve the desired results. This has been done through working with established systems in the community and working within the community settings. Many trainings took place within Kombo settlement that allow a large number of members to be trained. Further, experience of the implementation was shared by community members from another community who had similar settings

Despite of the constraints on time the activities and objectives were achieved on time by abiding with the availability of the project beneficiaries. The project also ensured the learning by doing process is done to project implementers.

The funds utilization followed the statutory requirements of the country, controls were in place was observed. This strengthened ownership of the project results. However, it was noted that, obligation of community engagement in project budgeting and development planning was not very transparent, which is key to sustaining the benefits of participation. This was noted from the discussion of time duration to the ceasing of the project. FGDs reveled unawareness of such situation and were not prepared of how to go about after this was contributed by their limited knowledge of actual cost of the project. It is important to enhance the role of public involvement in the policy and development planning processes to ensure sustainability. Such, may result into integration of these efforts in a large government activities and budget.

### **3.5 Project Results and Impact**

Identify and analyze the changes (positive and negative) that the project has brought in the lives of the targeted communities, intended or unintended. Understand what has happened because of the project intervention.

### **Impact at household level**

The project has enabled community members to enhance protection of their livelihoods and assets. It has reduced number of buildings affected by the floods, loss of startups for small business done for livelihood, loss/destruction of home appliances and family separations during bad weather events.

Consequently, through project, the number of people who understand and trust weather information has increased. The trust has started to create a habit of preparation for the anticipated condition. In events of heavy rainfalls or strong winds there has been preparations on strengthening building such as repairing of walls which have shown cracks, building a protective wall around the house popularly known as “kiuno” (waist), roof repair where and in worse scenarios shifting of family either from one room to another or to completely move out of area. The strategies have varied between social groups; children who goes to school, have been effective informer of the condition to their household and giving advice on what should be done sharing the knowledge they have obtained from school.

Youth aged going to school have become keen on taking care of their books, school uniforms by having plastic material strong at home which can protect books, having a friend who they can trust to leave the books with, their uniforms and shoes are worn sometimes away from home where they will not have to step on mud.

Youth who are working usually have valuable belongings such as music systems, high valued smart mobile phones, work related instruments. These properties during severe conditions they are completely shifted to other places. For mobile phones they opt for low valued dummy mobile phones for communication.

Women have developed a network of mothers who have young children who go to school where they communicate how to pick children in turns or depending on availability during heavy rains. They decide if children can go to school depending on the condition and monitor the progress. To reduce their gender role burden, during heavy rains forecast they do minimum washing of cloth and where water gets in the house, they do prior preparation by putting them in safe places and monitor the family movements. The prior taking care of cloth avoid them a burden to a heavy wash of cloth after the rains due to mud ruin. On food, those who are abled would make sure they have enough food inside to minimize movements. Others will opt for foods that can be cooked in small amount, use short time and can last longer eg: dagaa (sardines).

Men will ensure safety of the household and monitor the weather for giving out updates. They will continue go out to fetch for family needs and maintain family economic status.

### **Impact at economic activities**

Kombo settlements residents have various economic activities. Depending on the activities DARAJA activities have made an impact on economic activities within and outside the area. For those whose activities are related to food have used information to make decisions.

Those who sells mboga (vegetables) have been taking break because the paths around are impassable. When they go, they move to strategic areas that they know there is a possibility of selling and retire home early with the remaining for their own use.

Those who cooks food (mama lishe) on such forecast have been able to decide on amount that will be cooked in a given forecast period. Usually, they reduce the amount of food cooked in a day because they can link the trend of customers and the forecast.

For those who owns entertainment places (eg: bar) have shared that due to forecast shared they have several times decision of closing down of places as the cost of running usually goes very high compared to return.

*“The information has assisted me to decide not to operate the business at the bar, the restaurant and chips during the forecasted heavy rains as it could have resulted in loss as I would have paid for all the casual laborers while the business would have been at the minimum” Francis*

For transport, usually bodaboda is the most active means, they will evaluate where to go in order to protect their means and even rise the cost of transport so that would cover the damage if any due to infrastructure damaged by rains. Some drivers during the time change their routes and some add the value of their service by attaching an umbrella which attract more customers and give them power to bargain the cost of transport.

For those working out of Kombo settlement have used the information to decide their movements. Among the strategies used is to do prior arrangement of transport eg: motorcycle riders so as not to be late at work place. Purchase of umbrella and rain boots and coats have become necessary. Construction fundi as their work depend on weather, through the information have been inquiring of conditions elsewhere so as to decide if they should use transport fare to go to their workplace.

### **Impact on Education System**

#### **Communication between teachers and parents**

DARAJA project was introduced to school where one school at Kombo was engaged. This involved students who became part of weather and climate club in the school. Involvement of students to these activities have promoted communication between teachers and parents. Communication has gone beyond issues of weather only but also to cross check students' behavior when they are not in school. The opening of communication has increased the academic performance of children as teachers can easily trace out for a student who is not showing up to school of whereabouts and come up with alternative measures to help those who were present during classes. Parents have also been advised on how to handle situations related to weather events.

### **Communication between students and teachers**

On students' side, they are now in harmony with their teachers. One of the students said "we were used to be beaten when we could not show up at school, or arrive late, or when our books are destroyed, but these days because of this programme we can better explain ourselves, and even teachers tell us what we should do. We are in a better position now; we are happily listening to what teachers are telling us without fearing of what will happen to us next"

Students have also commended that this is among the things that is taught at school and have direct impact to their lives. They learn practical aspects of life at school that they apply directly at their community level. Students have confirmed being meteorologist as among the dreams that they wish for in the future.

Teachers have found the programme useful as it has assisted them to understand more their students. They have reported to reduced budget of painkillers at school as they are in a position to advise children on healthy behavior. Students are advised to bring from home clean and safe water for drinking in a clean bottle. Thus encouraging drinking water behaviour thus avoid headaches and the likes. Further teachers even have basis for decisions of whether, to allow children earlier than normal school day finish hours because they are informed of prevailing situation. In extreme situations teachers have been preparing a safe class where students who are not certain of their path home to leave behind their bags with books to minimize destructions. Their actions are usually based on the information downscaled from DARAJA initiative.

### **Impact at government level**

**On peace and security:** Discussion with local government officials from mtaa to the municipal level have shown a very positive support to what the project has done. They have pointed out

the strengthen of peace and security, as these extreme events usually results in panic and havoc in community. But due to continuous updates, they have experienced calmness at Kombo where, residents have been acting to ensure that properties are safely secured. Lives are preserved, these extreme events do not bring about panic as compared to other mitaa in the same ward.

**Cost of health service:** Furthermore, health officer at the ward level confirmed that at Kombo settlements they didn't have casualties, which have saved a health budget that they had to incur as such events are termed as hazards that they need to act upon. And this was different compared to other mitaa where the government had to intervene. At individual household level there was cautions among members so as not to contract a disease or get injured in the process.

The project has promoted effective participatory planning. During the introduction of the project government leaders where engaged and they continue to be part of the project implementation. This has allowed for involvement of residents in deciding when should the drainage cleaning done, and where do they need extra support to ensure better results. The sharing of messages has brought friendship that promotes discussions of how to make Kombo a better place even for those who do not know one another but staying in the same area.

Leaders from cells to mtaa level agrees that, the project has brought about informed citizens. Citizens who question, informs the situation in their area. The citizens of Kombo current, can relate their hazards to weather situations and decides on the right interventions.

Realization of actual impact to Kombo settlements

Through weather updates, the leaders have realized the worthy of their settlement is decreasing if they are not doing any measure to improve it. This has been so as they witness that even at the lowest value of house selling yet no customers get interested. They realize that, extreme weather events have been increasing thus decrease in value of the area. This hamper the revenue of mtaa that was to be obtained through selling a land/building. But also, ability of their citizens be resilient to such events is decreasing.

### **Disaster management**

The DARAJA project has decreased the cost of hazard management at Kombo settlement. The DARAJA has been using short messages through mobile phones, "bango" a popular board in cells of settlement that update the forecast and a van campaign with audible announcements of forecast which has informed the community of the situation. This has resulted into a Disaster Management officer at ward and Municipal level to confirm that the government has avoided a significant

amount of budget that was to be used at Kombo settlement and allowed for efforts to be directed to other areas that are not in the project.

### **3.6 Project Sustainability**

Sustainability of the results of the projects results have always been a huge question. DARAJA has set up several measures for sustainability. The project has set up a number of trainings for capacity building, local government leaders, teachers, students, community members and religious leaders. This is to ensure that there is progress of results. The training has been on importance of weather forecast information, the language that is used and how to interpret the implications of weather forecast.

The project has also worked with cell leaders and community influential individuals to ensure that people who in the project can influence the community and the government to progress the results by institutionalizing it.

- Involvement of government agencies and other stakeholders on project implementation and exit.

Working with schools, the project initiated the establishment of school club that is run by pupils themselves. The club has leadership of a chairperson, secretary, treasury and communication officer with a teacher who is a patron. Students' leaders of the club have divided roles among themselves thus ensuring propagation. In relation to how they operate, they obtain weather forecast information from club patron and process it as a group of club leaders and agree what action message will be delivered to their fellow pupils and a secretary writes it on a school notice board. It should be noted that, the participation of teachers as patrons of these clubs is purely voluntary thus if a teacher happens to be transferred the club may collapse. CCI is strongly advised to create a concrete system for sustainability of these clubs, having an MoU with schools may sustain.

The project has been implemented with strong collaboration with community, local government ten cell leaders and various community members of mtaa committees. This has enabled wide knowledge of how the project operate that with community leadership itself they are able to proceed. However, unlikely to be sustained in the absence of external support, it requires leadership from ward level to initiate sustainability.

Further, CCI through DARAJA has also worked with community organized through network of saving schemes, a CBO known as FEDERATION. This self-organized group for urban poor

communities work together to solve challenges of unplanned settlements that cannot be solved by an individual. Presence of FEDERATION group at Kombo settlements is a viable strategy for sustainability. Such network has potential to sustain project results. As sustainability, requires cooperation among a diverse group of actors. This because FEDERATION through network has a potential to achieving economies of scale, shared learning, coordination purposes and addressing issues that are beyond any single project.

CCI established relation with Tanzania Meteorology Authority through an agreed MoU is among the concrete sustainability pillars. CCI is receiving downscaled weather forecast information for Dar es salaam from TMA. This information is necessary to ensure sustainability of DARAJA project results.

### **3.7 Improvement of adaptive capacity of the population living in Dar es salaam informal settlement**

Adaptive capacity refers to "the ability of a (human) system to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes), to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences to decrease exposure and sensitivity of a system to a climate induced stress.". Adaptive capacity is a function of available financial resources, human resources and adaptation options, and will differ between risks and sectors.

In analyzing adaptive capacity, exposure and sensitivity is important to better understand the interactions between community and the environment. Hence, exposure and sensitivities can shape adaptive capacity and, conversely, the adaptive capacity of community can shape future exposure and sensitivities of the urban area. At the same time, these interactions are mediated by the type of hazard and correspondingly how the hazard is shaped by the given urban setting and development. DARAJA have provided downscaled weather forecast information that serve to educate, to reduce infrastructure damage, economic cost and save lives.

Community at Kombo settlements have shown a wide range of adaptation strategies were practiced because of early receipt of weather forecast thus reduced exposure and sensitivity to events. Results from household survey showed that 57% of interviewed households started to concrete actions after the start of the project. Action ranged from repair of houses, roofs to decisions of food to prepare so as to reduce loss. However, significant improvement is seen on numbers who are taking action compared to baseline information.

<b>Adaptation actions</b>	<b>Baseline %</b>	<b>Current %</b>
patching roofs	18	33
Upstand/uplifting step on door	24	21
Waterproofing walls	15	25.7
Raised foundation	16	19.3
Improving drainage	15	32.1
Second storey added	9	1.8
Planting trees	0	5.5
cleanliness campaign	0	21.1
Seek safe shelter	3	2.8
No measures		13.8

These results show that, there have been more actions (ie: more households are taking actions) among the community receiving the weather forecast information that have reduced sensitiveness and exposure to extreme weather events. Furthermore, the project has also generated two more actions of cleanliness campaign and ecosystem-based adaptation action through tree planting that were not noted in the baseline survey. Furthermore, results from focus group discussions have noted that there are different actions which are taken basing on gender roles in a household.

There are increased community actions to issues that cannot be addressed by individuals. One member mentioned the role of emerging jogging clubs in community actions catalyzed by available weather forecast information to participate in cleanliness campaign.

Access to the weather forecast information have contributed to reduce economic loss and thus decrease vulnerability. In a FGD one participant shared:

*“I had planned septic tank construction and had fundis ready to start, however I had to stop them to start digging the hole after receiving weather forecast information. It rained a lot that day and three consecutive days. I would have incurred a great loss to pay the fundi while the whole project would have been ruined! I am grateful. Previous, before this project I incurred a great loss where my second-hand*

*cloth business was ruined by rain, as I didn't have weather forecast information about the coming of rains" Halima*

The adaptive capacity has also improved in decision for viable business at a given weather forecast information. Many entrepreneurs have used information to reduce loss of their initial capital or design new viable business. For those who are working on food vending and bites cooking, they have used the information by reducing the amount being used;

*"I usually cook mandazi and use a flour of up to 16 kgs of flour in a day, but during rainy days I reduce to 10 kg knowing that movement of customers will be limited. This has really saved my capital."*

*"Some people have also understood the information comparing to their nature of business eg. There is one roast corn seller who always benefit during rainy season has been asking me on daily weather update so that he can plan on his business" – Samira*

The access, understanding and use of weather forecast information have been useful to the community at Kombo. The information has reduced their exposure and sensitivity to weather event, reduced their vulnerability and increased their adaptive capacity to such events.

### **3.8 Cost and benefit of community and the government acquired due to early weather update system**

When people, singly or collectively, make short- or long-term decisions that are weather or climate sensitive, they take the information available to them from weather information available and/or climate variables into account, both in planning and implementation. The type of information that is relevant to them – weather or climate – depends on the time horizon associated with a specific action and the flexibility they have in adjusting their behaviour. Community at Kombo settlements have used weather forecast information they receive to plan and implement their various actions. The survey shows that they have avoided considerable loss that could have occurred in the absence of weather forecast information.

The avoided cost was in categories of assets/properties, production, medical and psychological costs. Survey reported that out of 109 households interviewed 43 households have reported to have benefit from having WCI and avoided loss of their properties. More than 50% have reported to avoid loss of properties worthy ranging from 10,000 to 300,000 Tshs. During FGD, one participant reported

*"Due to WCI received, Me and my wife decided to relocate from our room as I have noted the strength of event, and our neighbors' house that we are adjacent was not very strong, I relocated a deep freezer,*

*wardrobe, a tv and bed and its mattress. When the rain came it was unfortunate that the wall of our neighbor house fell on our wall of that room. I was shocked as I was to lose not less than 2,000,000Tsh from that incidence let alone the cost of repairing the room damaged”*

On production cost, 64.5% of household interviewed reported to experience reduced income that gave an average of 80% to have lost income of less than 300,000 Tshs. This is an increase compared to 38% of household interviewed during baseline survey. This can be explained by the fact that 62% of community members are self-employed on small business which entails going out for daily bread. Thus, the community is incurring cost due to extreme weather events and number of low-income households is increasing.

On medical cost, 31% of households have reported to suffer from various diseases. This is an improvement compared to baseline survey where 48% reported to have suffered from various diseases. However, the cost for treatment shows to have increased where 41% report to use between 50,000-150,000 Tshs compared to baseline survey where majority 62% used between 10,000-50,000 Tshs. This shows increased medical cost. On the FGD, one participant has reported that: *“Using WCI I have been able decide for my grandchildren to remain at home instead of going to school thus protect them from diseases and injuries- and that has saved almost 100,000/= “*

Stress and lack of sleep shows high records in psychological effects impacting community at Kombo settlements. 41% have reported to be affected by the situation.

The government through local government have reported to avoid cost related to quarantine due to epidemic diseases as this has been a trend in previous years. It has further reduced the cost of the government on securing households which have been affected by severe weather. The DARAJA project has increased safety and security in the area thus the government focused her efforts somewhere else as the project has real improved precaution actions that has protected properties of community.

Interview with the Ward Environmental Health Officer, confirmed that her work responsibilities have been a bit lifted as they have less to worry about Kombo, and this reduce cost of operations.

#### **4. LESSONS LEARNED**

Many innovations fail to go to large scale because of limitation on funding however pilot projects through MEL can result into scaling up. The following are project learnings for scalability and advocacy to the government decision makers and other partners:

#### **4.1 Project Implementation Timeframe**

The project aimed at increasing access, understanding and use of WCI for decision making in urban areas in 12 months. This requires trust building in the community and government as the project had to locate people in the community who will work with project team and enable the project activities to start diligently. However, the activities were at advocacy and training levels only, initial reception was hampered community members were not ready to participate and project was dragged.

Lesson Learnt: It is necessary to integrate service delivery/livelihoods and advocacy to generate interest from the communities, especially where there are very poor households with minimum capacity. Project activities needed to be pegged with support for alternative livelihoods or support for delivery of crucial services such as improving drainage water system to catalyze participation as opposed to engagement in advocacy related activities only. However, the project achieved its objective through a hardworking team that ensured the activities takes place in a short time. It is learnt that such projects which have a transformative expectation need a longer implementation plan with concrete activities on the ground.

#### **4.2 Project Design**

Project was designed that, the weather and climate information from TMA are sent to CCI, from there it is sent to a team of four trained community members who process the information. Once this is done each sends to 20 community members who disseminate to wider audience via SMS. This design is very participatory and increase ownership. However, there are areas where the information was not reaching the community.

Lesson is that, the project has to have a clear line of reporting and follow up if the intended objectives are to be reached..

#### **4.3 Advocacy among government officials and policy makers**

The project worked very closely with government officials at the ward and mtaa level. These were instrumental during implementation and expected to be entry points for sustainability, however there were no tangible promise to propagate project results once CCI phases out. It was observed in some cases that, the space given to advocacy and the credibility of the project was in some measure dependent on the degree to which they were also seen to be assisting in a tangible way.

Credibility by engaging with practical support to institutions may trigger sustainability. Activities such as mainstreaming environmental education by practical ways of tree planting, providing protective and rescue

gear for Mtaa disaster management team, may provide a balance between advocacy and livelihood activities. Such can provide entry points for government propagation of project results.

Strategic engagement with government individuals who have influence on the government policy processes such planning and budgeting is necessary for sustainability. Future initiatives should aim to engage strategic levels such as planning and budgeting levels as entry for sustainability. In pursuing an advocacy agenda, it is effective to associate with multidisplinary team.

For political influence, advocacy efforts should be pegged to the broader development agenda and policy debates at national such the NCCRS and NDCs implementation that way, the holistic message is likely to attract more partners and be more successful than if they focus on a single mtaa implementation.

#### **4.4 Community members as members of Implementation team**

The project worked very close with the community through voluntary established group. This group had experience with the culture of Kombo community thus paved a smooth way for DARAJA objectives and activities to be accepted and implemented. These are community members who were trained and formed a weather information processing team. For DARAJA to involve this organized voluntary group was beneficial as the group had many other knowledge thus smooth integration of what DARAJA meant. Use of such groups contributed to strengthened adaptive capacity of the community.

Learning: Knowledge transferred by DARAJA is within the community and thus, need a minimum reorganization for the project results to continue without CCI.

#### **4.5 Repeat Training is important for extensive follow up**

Repeat training and increased awareness campaigns to project beneficiaries is necessary. There was clear need for repeat training as the capacity development was rarely a one-off event. There were clear requirements for extensive follow-up on community progress on access, understanding and use of weather forecast information from the onset. Due to a number of factors, some of the community members had other challenges despite receiving weather information, they had limited knowledge on how they can benefit from such, a substantial number of the beneficiaries had larger than expected capacity needs. Some had persistent problems in integrating the knowledge, skills and new systems disseminated during the trainings. The one-off training events at the onset thus evolved to regular follow-up to enable continuous assessment of performance, with implications for demands on project staff time.

Implications: Future projects should seek to undertake capacity gaps assessment early on, and undertake necessary measures to fill identified gaps and be prepared to offer repeat training where necessary.

#### **4.6 Involving and establishing linkages**

Involving and establishing linkages with meso level structures and institutions is important for sustainability and replicability of the projects. As indicated in the findings, CCI had linkages with TMA, such ensured that, all the weather and climate information received and shared were from TMA. For DARAJA project this was important to allow trust as it is government mandated authority to issue such information and allowed for proper translation of technical terms. Furthermore, all the activities of DARAJA were always involving the Mtaa Local Government Authority. Such links improve the prospects for sustainability and replication. Implications: Stronger and early on establishment of such linkages and collaboration endeavors, and at a scale large enough to deepen the links established across the board are needed to create prospects for sustaining and replicating the benefits.

#### **4.7 Strategic Use of Gender as entry for Promoting Decision making**

Focus on gender should be strengthened through continued sensitization and possibly introducing women specific livelihood activities to encourage them come out and break the socio-cultural ties that undermine them in action taking.

## **5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Conclusion**

The programme was relevant and timely given the fact that, Tanzania especially the coastal area has experienced increased extreme weather events, it is within these areas when the country has experienced Cyclones Jobo, Idai and the likes. Thus, the project responded to the needs of the community strategically by increasing their adaptive capacity.

The project was effective as it reached the objectives outlines, Kombo community received weather information and were able to use them for decision making. The community has received information systematically that, they were made to be part of dissemination process and advisory. The programme was less effective in achieving a critical mass that could sustainably address the improvement of adaptive capacity. There were activities that geared toward advocacy and less that geared towards tangible on the ground results. Despite, of having large number of women participating, the project had no specific strategy to engage women and thus missed a multiplier effect of project results.

### **Recommendations**

Convene a conference/ dissemination meeting with the aim of announcing the results, giving platform for the community to be heard and providing opportunity for mobilizing resources to

fund scale-up phase with a focus on interventions that require additional support to make them sustainable and/or those where there is a high potential for scaling up and a viable exit strategy for CCI. The short duration of many of the projects has led to the starting of a number of promising initiatives that need to be fostered.

Future projects should consider to create greater critical mass by focusing on tangible on the ground activities. Experience from DARAJA implementation has shown that some of the constraints of acceptance and sustaining results can be addressed by coming up with objectives which engage livelihood activities.

Mainstreaming of project results to the government to promote sustainability requires future project to have combination of advocacy and support to service delivery and livelihoods so as to avoid substituting or undermining local government functions. Advocacy approach and building up of awareness are activities that do not directly interfere with or threaten to perpetuate local government functions; however, such activities need to be combined with service delivery and livelihoods if they are to be meaningful, relevant and gain the support of most poor communities.

## 6. ANNEXES

### Annex 1: List of people/organizations interviewed or consulted

SN	Name	Destination	Time spent at Kombo
4	Hamisa Mtendamema	Ward environmental health Officer	
5	Dominica Balama	Ward Community development officer	
6	Mussa Rashid Mkude	Mtaa Executive Officer and Secretary of Mtaa Disaster Committee	
7	Regina Nyanda	Mtaa representatives	10yrs
8	Furaha Jongo	Member of Disaster Committee	
9	Sozingwa Othman	Member of Disaster Committee	
10	Sauda Kondo	Member of Disaster Committee	
11	Sakina Ramadhan	Member of Disaster Committee	
12	Furaha Jombo	Member of Disaster Committee	
13	Siwema Nchimbi	Member of Disaster Committee	
14	Athumani Simba	Member of Disaster Committee	
15	Selemani Mjete	Member of Disaster Committee	
16	Hamis Baruti	Member of Disaster Committee	
17	Martin Mgoho	Member of Disaster Committee	
18	Salma Mkuku	Member of Disaster Committee	
19	Mussa Mkude	Member of Disaster Committee	
20	Yunus Ali kambi	student	10 years

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21	Mahita Ali Magembe	Fundi Umeme	Since 1994,
22	Karim Ramadhan	Student	20 years Born and raised
23	Mustafa Baruti	Youth	23 years Born and raised
24	Twaha Ramadhan	House Decoration and designing technician	1999
25	Victor Francis2	Entrepreneur	2000
26	Juma Mgunda	Entrepreneur	1996
27	Khalfan Ali kombo	Retired entrepreneur	1990
28	Selemani Mchaka	Entrepreneur	1988
29	Asha Selemani	Entrepreneur	23 Years
30	Asha Abdalla	Entrepreneur	18yrs
31	Khadija Hamis Chande	Unemployed.	7yrs
32	Halima Shabani	entrepreneur	19- 20yrs
33	Zainab Said	Entrepreneur	20yrs
34	Rukia Mohammed	Enterprenuer	13yrs
35	Sofia Mohhammed	enterprenuer	25yrs,
36	Sofia Anthony	Landlord	25 years
37	Kelvin Paulo	Community DARAJA team representative	
38	Samira	Community DARAJA team representative	
39	Salma Mkuku	Community DARAJA team representative	
40	Hamis Baruti	Community DARAJA team representative	
41	Mary Benard	Parent	-
42	Manjawila	Kombo primary school Teacher	

**Annex 2: Data collection tools**

**2.1 Household Survey Questionnaire**



**CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY INITIATIVES**

**MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING OF THE DARAJA PROJECT IN KOMBO SETTLEMENT, MAY 2024**

**DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA**

**DARAJA HH M&E QUESTIONS**

**UTANGULIZI/ INTRODUCTION**

Naitwa (*Jina la mhojaji*) ni mtafiti kutoka shirika la CCI. Nipo hapa kwa ajili ya kukusanya taarifa kupitia dodoso. Dodoso hili linahusu utafiti unaofanywa chini ya Mradiwa DARAJA unaoratibiwa na shirika la CCI kwa hapa Tanzania.

## MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING REPORT OF DARAJA PROJECT AT KOMBO SETTLEMENTS

Mradi huu unalenga kufanya tathmini ya mfumo wa taarifa za masuala ya hali ya hewa katika jiji la Dar es salaam. Malengo ya utafiti huu ni:

- Kupima kiwango cha upatikanaji, uelewa and matumizi ya taarifa za hali ya hewa zinazotolewa kupitia mardi wa DARAJA
- Kutathmini jinsi taarifa za hali ya hewa zilivyoboresha uwezo wa jamii ya mtaa wa Kombo kukabiliana na matukio ya hali ya hewa
- Kukadiria gharama zilizo okolewa na faida zilizopatikana kwa jamii na serikali kupitia upatikanaji wa taarifa za hali ya hewa.

### INTERVIEWERS INFORMATION

- Name; Jina
- INTERVIEWERS PHONE NUMBER/Namba ya Mhojaji .....
- Time/ Date; Tarehe

### CONSENT OF THE INTERVIEWEE

- Nimepewa maelezo ya utafiti huu na nimeelewa. Nakubali kushiriki utafiti huu kwa hiari yangu *(I have understood what the study is all about and in that case, I willingly agree to take part in this study).*
- Natambua kuwa ushiriki wangu ni Pamoja na kukubali kutoa maelezo ya kuhusu utafiti, kurekodiwa kwa sauti au video kwa ajili ya matumizi ya utafiti huu na siyo vinginevyo. *(I understand that my participation in this research is providing information, to be recorded or taking a picture and a video for the use of the study ONLY and not otherwise.)*
- Nakubali kushiriki mara nyingine/ kwa baadae katika utafiti huu ikiwa ni mwendelezo wake. *(I agree to be contacted in the future by researchers who would like me to participate in follow-up studies).*
- Naelewa kuwa taarifa nitakazozitua zitakuwa katika ripoti itakayoandaliwa. Hata hivyo usiri wa mtoaji wa taarifa utazingatiwa na haitakuwa rahisi kunitambua kama mimi ndiye nilitoa hizo taarifa. *(I understand that the information I have submitted will be published as a report and I will be sent a copy. Confidentiality and anonymity will be maintained and it will not be possible to identify me from any publications)*

### TAARIFA ZAMHOJIWA /INTERVIEWEE INFORMATION

- A1. Jina/Name; .....
- A2. Mawasiliano/Phone Number; .....
- A3. Namba ya Nyumba/ House number; .....
- A4. Jinsi/ Gender .....

Me/ Male

Ke/ Female

A5Umri/.Age.....

Watoto/ Children 0/17

Vijana/ Youth 18/35

Watu wazima/ Adults 36/59

Wazee/ Elders 60 and above

### SECTION A: TAARIFA ZA KAYA/HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

A6. Kaya yako ina watu wangapi/ Mention how many members are in your household

1-3

4-6

7-10

11-14

15 Above

A7. Kati yao wanaume ni wangapi na wanawake wangapi?How many members are male or female?

Male =..... ?

Female =..... ?

A8. Wangapi ni Watoto, Vijana , watu wazima na wazee?/ How many are children, youth, adults and elders?

## MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING REPORT OF DARAJA PROJECT AT KOMBO SETTLEMENTS

- Children 0-17
- Youth 18-35
- Adults 36-59
- Elders 60 and above

A9. Kiwango chako kikubwa cha elimu ni kipi? What is your highest level of education reached? Primary

- Secondary
- College/Vocational Training
- University
- No education

A10. Je kazi zako ni za aina gani/ What is your employment status?

- Employed
- Unemployed
- Self Employed
- Inactive
- Studying

### Household information and tenure

A11. Je unaweza kutuambia umeishi katika nyumba hii kwa muda gani sasa?/ For how long have you lived in the settlement? *(Select one)*

- "Week-6 Months"
- "7 Months-1 year"
- "2 years-5 years"
- "6 years-10 years"
- "11 years-19 years"
- "20 years above"

A12. Je wewe ni mmiliki wa nyumba hii?/ Are you the owner of this structure?

- **Ndio/Yes**
- **Hapana/No**

A13. Uliipataje? / How Did you get it

- **Kununua/Purchase**
- **Kurithi/Inherit**
- **Kujenga/Self-Built**
- **Kupewa/Given**
- **Kupanga/tenant**

A14. Ipi ni sababu kubwa ya kuja kuishi eneo hili?/What was the main reason for you moving here? **(Not multiple answers)**

- **Economic reasons/Sababu za kiuchumi**
- **Family reasons/Sababu za kifamilia**
- **Natural hazards/ Sababu za majanga ya asili**
- **Demolition/Kubomolewa**
- **Others/Injine**

A15. Toka umeanza kuishi katika nyumba hii umeshawahi kukutana na changamoto yoyote au tishio lolote ambalo limekufanya uondoke kwa muda katika nyumba hii? / Since living in this particular structure have you ever encountered any external challenge/threat

*that has made you to leave this house for a period of time?*

- **Ndio/Yes**
- **Hapana/No** *(Skip To Qn. A17)*
- **Sijui/I don't know**

A16. Changamoto ipi?/ What was the challenge?

- **Moto/Fire**
- **Mafuriko /Flooding**
- **Maporomoko ya ardhi/Landslide**
- **Mlipuko wa magonjwa/Diseases outbreak**

## MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING REPORT OF DARAJA PROJECT AT KOMBO SETTLEMENTS

- **Joto kali**/Extreme heat
- **Baridi Kali**/Extreme cold
- **Ingingine**/Other

### **HOUSEHOLD ASSETS.**

**Taarifa za mali zinachukuliwa ili kupata uelewa wa vitu vilivyo katika hatari ya kuharibika/kupotea kipindi cha mafuriko/Information on assets is gathered so that we can understand a picture of what things are at risk from flooding t.**

**A17. Je una chochote kati ya hivi katika Kaya yako?/ Do you have any of the following in your household? (Multiple selection)**

- **Samani**/Furniture
- **Mifugo**/Livestocks
- **Vifaa vya umeme**/Electronics
- **Vyombo vya kupikia**/Utensils
- **Akiba**/Savings
- **Nguo**/Clothes
- **Vyombo vya usafiri**/cars/motorcycle etc

### **B: Kupima kiwango cha upatikanaji, uelewa and matumizi ya taarifa za hali ya hewa zinazotolewa kupitia mradi wa DARAJA**

**B1. Je umepokea taarifa ya hali ya hewa ndani ya siku tano zilizopita?**

*(Have you received weather information for the past 5 days )*

- a) Ndiyo
- b) Hapana

**B2. Je umepokea taarifa za hali ya hewa za siku tano (5) kupitia SMS?**

*(Have you received the five days weather information through phone sms?)*

- a) Ndiyo
- b) Hapana

**B3. Je taarifa ulizopokea zilikuwa na ushauri wowote ? (Did the information you received contained any advice?)**

- a) Ndiyo (Yes)
- b) Hapana (No) [ ]

**B4. Je taarifa uliyopata ilionesha kwamba taarifa hiyo imetoka Mamlaka ya Hali ya Hewa Tanzania kifupi – TMA?**

*(The weather information you received mentioned that the source of that information is from TMA?)*

- a) Ndiyo (Yes) [ ]
- a) Hapana (No)

**B5. Je, ushauri unaopokea kwenye utaarifa Umekuwa na faida yoyote kwako? (If Yes, was the advice useful to you?)**

- a) Ndiyo (Yes)
- b) Hapana (No) [ ]

**B6. Je kuna watu unawashirikisha taarifa hizi pindi unapozipokea? Mf. Majirani au ndugu katika kaya yako nk? (Do you share regularly the information you receive with any other people like family members, neighbors etc?)**

- a) Ndiyo (Yes) [ ]
- b) Hapana No

**B7. Je kuna njia nyingine zozote ambazo huwa unapata taarifa za hali ya hewa ?(Is there any additional channels you use to access WCI)?**

- a) Ndiyo (Yes) [ ]
- b) Hapana (No)

**B8. Kama ndiyo, Chagua njia nyingine kati ya hizo ambazo huwa unazitumia kupata taarifa. (If so, please choose the 1- other common among the listed).**

- i) *Mdomo/Kuambiwa( A word of mouth)*
- ii) *Redio (Radio)*
- iii) *Luninga (Television)*
- iv) *Mitandao ya kijamii( Social Media)*
- v) *Mwanafunzi ( Student)*

## MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING REPORT OF DARAJA PROJECT AT KOMBO SETTLEMENTS

vi) Bango (Displayed board)

B9. Je taarifa ulizopata kwa SMS zilikuwa sahihi na zenye manufaa kwako? ( Do you think this information received was accurate and useful to you?)

- a) Sahihi na zenye manufaa (Accurate and useful)
- b) Siyo sahihi na hazikuwa na manufaa (Not accurate and not useful)
- c) Sahihi ila hazikuwa na manufaa (Accurate but not useful ) [     ]

B10. Je taarifa ya hali ya hewa uliyopokea kwa SMS ulielewa?

- a) Nilielewa Vizuri sana (I understood very well)
- b) Nilielewa wastani ( I understood)
- c) Sikuelewa (I did not understand)
- d) Sina uhakika (I am not sure ) [     ]

B11. Kama "**Hukuelewa**" ni kitu gani hukuelewa katika taarifa hiyo.

(If you did not understand, can you tell us which specific area you did not understand?)

- a) Lugha iliyotumika (Language used)
- b) Ushauri (Advice) [     ]
- c) Chanzo cha ujumbe (Source of information)

B12. Kama "**Ulielewa**" (katika swali la 10,) hizo taarifa ulizopokea, Je ulizitumia? (If you understood, did you take any Action regarding that information?)

- a) Ndiyo (yes) [     ]
- b) Hapana (No)

**C: Kutathmini jinsi taarifa za hali ya hewa zilivyoboresha uwezo wa jamii ya mtaa wa Kombo kukabiliana na matukio ya hali ya hewa**

C1. Ni afua gani za kujiandaa ulitumia katika msimu wa mvua za mwisho kutokea, kama zipo/What coping mechanisms did you use personally during the last rainy season, if any? (Multiple selection)

- Kurekebisha paa/ Repairing/patching roofs
- Kutengeneza ngazi katika mlango /Upstand/uplifting step on door
- Kuweka kuta zizizopitisha maji/ Waterproofing walls
- Kuinua Msingi/Raised foundation
- Kuboresha mtaro/ Improving drainage
- Kuongeza Kichanja ndani ya nyumba kwa kupandisha paa/ Second storey added
- Kupanda miti ili kupunguza kasi ya maji
- Kushiriki kampeni za usafi za mtaa
- Kuomba hifadhi mahali salama kwa ajili ya Watoto na wagonjwa
- Hakuna/None

**C2. Je afua hizi zilifanyika wakati gani wa kipindi cha mvua /Do these measures usually take place before, after or during the rainy seasons?**

- **Kabla**/ Before
- **Baada**/After
- **Wakati wa tukio**/During event

C3. Je hatua uliyochukua/ ulizochukua uliwahi kuzichukua huko nyuma kabla ya kuanza kupata SMS/ kabla ya mradi wa DARAJA? (Were you taking the same Action before the start of the this project or it is the project which has influenced you to take Action?)

- a) Ndiyo (Yes) [     ]
- b) Hapana (No)

C4. Kama **HAPANA** ni kitu gani kimekupa msukumo/ Hamasa ya kuanza kuchukua hatua kipindi hiki cha mradi? (If No, what has influenced you to start taking action now during this project?)

- i) Upatikanaji wa taarifa umerahisishwa kupitia SMS ( Easy access of information through SMS)
- ii) Nimepata elimu iliyonihamasisha (Awareness created has influenced me)

## MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING REPORT OF DARAJA PROJECT AT KOMBO SETTLEMENTS

- iii) Taarifa zina ukweli na naziamini (*The information is reliable*)
- iv) Taarifa zinaeleweka kirahisi (*The information easily understandable*)
- v) Taarifa naipata kwa wakati (*through SMS I'm getting the information easily and fast*)

C5. Kuna tofauti gani ya upatikanaji wa taarifa ya hali ya hewa wa sasa kupitia SMS na njia nyingine za hapo awali kabla ya mradi huu? (*Is there any difference of accessing the information before getting the SMS through this project and other ways used previously*)

- i) Tunapata taarifa kwa urahisi na haraka (*The information received in easy format and on time*)
- ii) Tunapata taarifa iliyo katika lugha inayoeleweka (*Easy Language and understood*)
- iii) Kuna uhakika mkubwa wa kupata taarifa kila baada ya siku 5 (*Accessing information in advance, at least 5days forecasts*)
- iv) Hakuna utofauti (*No changes*)
- v) Tunapata taarifa kwa urahisi na haraka (*The information received in easy format and on time*)
- vi) Sijui (*I don't know*)

C6. Unadhani upatikanaji wa taarifa za hali ya hewa kwa njia ya SMS na uelewa uliojengewa umekusaidia / kuchukua hatua za Tahadhari ya kupunguza athari? (*Do you think the access of information has been helpful for you to take actions*)

- (a) Ndiyo (*Yes*) [ ]
- (b) Hapana (*No*)

C7. Kama ndiyo, Je ni maamuzi gani ulichukua katika mambo yafuatayo? (*If yes, what decisions did you make basing on information received?*)

- a) Mali/vifaa (*Assets/ Properties*)
  - i. Kufanya marekebisho ya nyumba (*Repair house*)
  - ii. Kuhamisha/ kutunza vitu sehemu salama (*Store in safe place*)
  - iii. Kusafisha mtaro (*Cleaning drainage*)
  - iv. Kuamua nini cha kuvaa (*Decided what to wear*)
  - v. Familia kuhama kwa muda (*Family relocating*)
  - vi. Kuweka uzio mf.Ukuta/ mifuko ya mchanga
- b) Kazi/ Biashara (*Work/ business*)
  - i. Sikwenda kazini/biashara (*Did not go to work*)
  - ii. Nilienda kazini (*Did go to work*)
  - iii. Kujiandaa namna ya kuendesha biashara (*Planned my business*)
  - iv. Niliandaa usafiri wa kufika kazini/ biashara (*Planned travel to work*)
  - v. Nilibadilisha biashara (*Change the business*)
  - vi. Kuwa na mavazi maalum ya kujikinga (*koti na Mabuti*)
- c) Wanakaya walio mazingira hatarishi (*wagonjwa/wazee/wanawake wajawazito/ watoto wasioenda shule*)
  - i. Walibaki nyumbani
  - ii. Walihamishwa Kwenda mahali salama
  - iii. Walielekezwa jinsi ya kufanya
  - iv. Waliwekwa mikononi mwa jamii inayowazunguka
  - v. Walitolewa taarifa serikali za mtaa
- d) Watoto Nyumbani Na Wanaosoma (*Children/ schooling*)
  - i. Watoto walienda shule (*Children attended school*)
  - ii. Watoto hawakwenda shule (*Children did not attend school*)
  - iii. Kushauri watoto njia za kupita (*Advise my children on route to take*)
  - iv. Kuwapeleka watoto shule (*Accompany my children to school*)
  - v. Kuamua nguo za mtoto kuvaa (*Decide on clothes for children to wear*)
  - vi. Kuweka madaftari katika mfuko wa plastiki (*Pack all the students books on a plastic bag*)
  - vii. Kuwa na mavazi maalum ya kujikinga (*koti na Mabuti*)

**D: Kukadiria gharama zilizo okolewa na faida zilizopatikana kwa jamii na serikali kupitia upatikanaji wa taarifa za hali ya hewa**

**Estimating the cost of avoided and benefit gained to community and government due to DARAJA project**

**Gharama za mali/ Property Cost**

**D1. Ni mali /vitu gani ulipoteza kutokana na athari za matukio ya hali ya hewa? What are the properties and assets you lost due to WC impacts before the DARAJA project? (Multiple selection)**

- **Samani/Furniture**
- **Mifugo/Livestocks**
- **Vifaa vya umeme/Electronics**
- **Vyombo/Utensils**
- **Akiba/Savings**
- **Nguo/Clothes**
- **Vyombo vya usafiri/cars/motorcycle etc**
- **Simu/Mobile Phone**
- **Ardhi/Land**
- **Nyumba/House**
- **Vifaa vya shule/School equipments**

**D2. Ni thamani ya kiasi gani ya mali ulizopoteza kipindi cha mafuriko ya mwisho?/ What could be the value of the properties and assets you lost during the floods? (Single selection)**

- 10,000 - 50,000Tshs
- 50,000 - 150,000Tshs
- 150,000 - 300,000Tshs
- 300,000 - 450,000Tshs
- 450,000 - 600,000Tshs
- 600,000- 750,000Tshs
- 750,000 - 900,000Tshs
- 900,000 - 1,000,000Tshs
- 1Mil - 1.5MilTshs
- 1.5 Mil - 3Mil
- 3Mil - 5Mill
- 5mill - 10Mill
- More than 10 Mil.

**Gharama kwa uzalishaji/ Production Cost**

**D3. Kutokana na matukio ya hali ya hewa, madhara gani uliyapata katika shughuli zako za kujiingizia kipato za kila siku? What were the production cost caused by the weather events impact in your day to day income generating activities? (Multiple selection)**

- **Kushindwa Kwenda kazini/Not being able to go to work**
- **Kupungua kipato/Reduction in income level**
- **Kuchelewa kazini/Delaying to job**
- **Kufukuzwa kazi/termination from working**
- **Kupoteza wateja/Loosing customers**
- **Kupoteza mtaji/Loosing capital**
- **Bidhaa kuharibika**
- **Nyingine/Other**

**D4. Je madhara hayo (swali) yalikuugarimu kiasi gani cha fedha? /What is the average production cost loss to you and your family? (Single selection)**

- 10,000 - 50,000Tshs
- 50,000 - 150,000Tshs
- 150,000 - 300,000Tshs
- 300,000 - 450,000Tshs
- 450,000 - 600,000Tshs
- 600,000- 750,000Tshs
- 750,000 - 900,000Tshs
- 900,000 - 1,000,000Tshs

- 1Mil - 1.5MilTshs

**Gharama za matibabu/ Medical Cost**

D5. Kutokana na matukio ya hali ya hewa, madhara gani uliyapata kiafya katika kaya yako? Record sickness for each household member affected (Multiple selection)

- Magonjwa/Diseases
- Ulemavu/Dissability
- Majeraha/Injuries
- Nyingine/Other

D6. Je madhara hayo ya kiafya yalikuharimu kiasi gani cha fedha au gharama za matibabu wewe au familia yako?/What is the average cost used by you/your family for medical consultation due to severe weather change (Heat/flood)? (Single selection)

- 500 - 10,000 Tshs
- 10,000 - 50,000Tshs
- 50,000 - 150,000Tshs
- 150,000 - 300,000Tshs
- 300,000 - 450,000Ths
- 450,000 - 600,000Tshs
- 600,000 and above

**Gharama za kisaikolojia/ Psychological Cost**

D7. Ni athari gani za kisaikolojia ulizipata kutokana na athari za hali ya hewa? What were the psychological effect caused by the effects of weather?

- Kupata mawazo/Stressed
- Kupata msongo wa mawazo/Depression
- Kukosa usingizi/Difficult to sleep
- Kujitenga na wakazi wengine/Self isolation from community
- Kushindwa kufanya kazi/Not being able to work
- Nyingine/Other

D8. Je madhara hayo ya kisaikolojia yalikuharimu kiasi gani cha fedha kupata ushauri wewe au familia yako?/What is the average cost used by you/your family for consultation due to severe weather change (Heat/flood)? (Single selection)

- 500 - 10,000 Tshs
- 10,000 - 50,000Tshs
- 50,000 - 150,000Tshs
- 150,000 - 300,000Tshs
- 300,000 - 450,000Ths
- 450,000 - 600,000Tshs
- 600,000 and above

**Gharama za serikali**

D 9. Kutokana na matukio ya hali hewa unafikiri madhara gani yanaipata serikali katika shughuli zake za kila siku? What are the cost caused by the weather events impact in day to day activities of the government (Multiple selection)

- Kupoteza vyanzo vya mapato
- Uharibufu wa miundombinu
- Gharama za dharura za kiafya
- Kuzorota kwa ulinzi na usalama
- Kupoteza nguvu kazi

D10. Unadhani serikali inawajibika inavyotakiwa katika kupunguza athari za mafuriko katika eneo lako? /Do you think government is acting effectively to reduce flood impacts in {site/area}?

- Ndio/Yes
- Hapana/ No

D11. Kama hapana, kitu gani kinakosekana? If no, what is missing? (multiple selection)

- **Kuboresha mitaro/Improved drainages**
- **Kuzuia kupata mafuriko/ Protection from flooding**
- **Uboreshaji wa mawasiliano/Clear communication channels**
- **Ushiriki wa wanajamii/Local people not involved in planning**
- **Kuboresha uhifadhi wa takataka/ Improving trash /solid waste /rubbish management**
- **Kuboresha barabara/ Improving access /roads**
- **Kuboresha madaraja/ Improving bridges**
- **Tahadhari kwa wakazi waishio maeneo yenye mafuriko/warnings to people living in flooding areas**
- **Kutoa msaada kwa wakazi baada ya mafuriko/ Providing support to people after flooding**
- **Kuboresha ushiriki wa mipango miji katika ujenzi**
- **Taarifa zaidi ya wapi pa kujenga/ More information on where to build**
- **Kusimamia sheria ndogo ndogo za miji (enforcement of bylaws)**
- **Ingingine /Other**

## **2.2 Focus Group Discussion Guide**

Focus Group Discussion Questions, MAY 2024

1. What were some of major successes during the DARAJA implementation project? (Understanding , downscaled, accuracy, use, enough for decision making, time spent at kombo) ie : What went well during the project ?
2. What were some of the main challenges during the project? What was the root cause of these challenges? ie: why were they a challenge?
3. What lessons did you learn during this project that would be applicable in future activities? (learning)
4. What specific, concrete actions should be taken now in order to ensure sustainability of DARAJA when CCI is not there?
5. What should be done to make the project better (template ya taarifa, how should heat issues be presented ) Recommendations.....

## **2.3 Key Informant Guiding Questions**

### **Key Informant Interview**

- 1.1 Date of interview Day |\_|\_| Month |\_|\_| Year |\_|\_|\_|\_|
- 1.2 Interviewer's name
- 1.3 Organization
- 1.4 Position
- 1.5 Name of the interviewee
- 1.6 Role:
- 1.7 Contact number

#### **a) General**

**How long have you been aware of DARAJA project**

.....  
.....

#### **Relevance**

- To what extent the project activities have been relevant to the needs and priorities of the target group.
- Were the appropriate beneficiaries reached and which strategies have been most useful
- What has been in particular useful for the target population, and what has not been useful.
- Was the intervention logic clear and the matrix logical?
- Was the project in line with the government's policies, strategies and programmes.

**Effectiveness**

- What were the major factors influencing the achievement of the objectives? (receive, understand, wanatumia , is it beneficial?)
- What were the major factors influencing the non-achievement of the objectives?
- Have there been any external factors that have facilitated the project to meet its set goals?
- Have there been any external factors that have hindered the project to meet its set goals?
- Identify the strategies that have proven particularly effective for achieving the objectives.
- Assess how the views of communities were considered at the different levels of the project cycle (i.e. design, implementation and evaluation).
- (How has it enabled your position activities)

**Impact**

- Identify and analyze the positive change that the project has brought in the lives of the targeted communities at Kombo, intended or unintended. (Understand what has happened because of the project intervention).
- What are the prospects for up scaling, replication, or multiplier effects of the project?

**Sustainability**

- What are the sustainability of the results of the DARAJA project– i.e. will the outcomes endure after the project has ended; how likely does continuing progress towards the impact seem and
- What are the major factors contributing or hindering sustainability – (e.g. capacity building of partners, community engagement, etc.)
- Involvement of government agencies and other stakeholders on project implementation and exit.
- How is the government prepared once Daraja is gone

**Annex 3: Evaluation work plan**

## **Annex 4: Terms of Reference for the evaluation**

### **Terms of Reference A Consultancy Service**

**Title:** Provision of Consultancy Services for conducting Monitoring, evaluation and learnings of the DARAJA project in Kombo settlement, Dar es salaam ,Tanzania.

#### **1. Introduction of Center for Community Initiatives**

Centre for Community Initiatives (CCI) was established in 2004 by Tanzania professionals who had a vision of helping urban poor communities to develop their quality of life through sustainable solutions. Our core mission focus is supporting communities with skills to implement various development activities within their settlements including Climate Change, Urban Risk and Resilience; Community Climate and Weather Information; Shelter and Housing Development; Water and Sanitation Support. The DARAJA project will target Kombo settlement (population 19,991) located at Vingunguti ward which is part of Msimbazi settlement in Ilala City of Dar-es-Salaam.

#### **2. Project Objectives**

The main objectives of DARAJA project are: -

- 2 To increase the capacity of populations living in Dar es Salaam's informal settlements to take measures to reduce the impact of severe weather on life and property and;
- 3 Develop robust impact metrics and a cost-benefit model of avoided damage and loss for scaling/ further investment of similar DARAJA projects which develop cost –benefit models in other localities in Tanzania.

#### **3. The Nature of Assignment**

##### **I. Conduct monitoring and evaluation of the project: -**

- Monitor the level of access, understanding and the use of the early weather updates by the community.
- Assess the improved adaptive capacity of the population living in Dar es salaam informal settlement.
- Estimate the Cost and benefit the community and the government acquired due to early weather update system.

##### **II. Conduct project learnings for scalability and advocacy to the government decision makers and other partners.**

##### **III. Data analysis and report writing on project monitoring and learnings.**

- Analyze data from the HHS, FGD and Impact stories
- Develop maps from the collected data to support the analysis of the report.

#### **3. Budget**

A consultant can budget and justify the suggested amount of in doing the monitoring, evaluation and learnings for the DARAJA project. The Amount will be subject to 5% of withholding tax.

#### **4. Consultant Qualifications**

The Consultant has to meet the following expectations;

- Master's degree in environmental studies, Project Management, Monitoring and evaluation, urban planning and related field;
- Experience in working on climate change and related activities for at least 3 years.
- Capacity on monitoring, evaluation and learning of projects.
- Capacity in report writing skills;
- Excellent verbal and written communication skills in Swahili and English language;
- Demonstrable and relevant consultant experience;
- Knowledgeable on the National Climate Change framework and conducts the monitoring timely;
- Virtuous knowledge of the climate issues in informal settlement;
- Able to complete task within specified budget and timeline.

#### **5. Deliverables**

The following will be the expected deliverables of the activity: -

- Report that will enhance organizational and development learnings
- Report that will ensure decision making and advocacy for city authority to invest on Early warning.
- Report that will enhance project sustainability and scalability to more parts of the city.

The application has to be sent to be the main contact person through: -

Director,

P. O. Box 31515,

Center for Community Initiatives (CCI) – Tanzania.

Kindly send your curriculum vitae, application letter, a short proposal and proposed budget to [ccitanzania@gmail.com](mailto:ccitanzania@gmail.com) before **20<sup>th</sup> March 2024**.