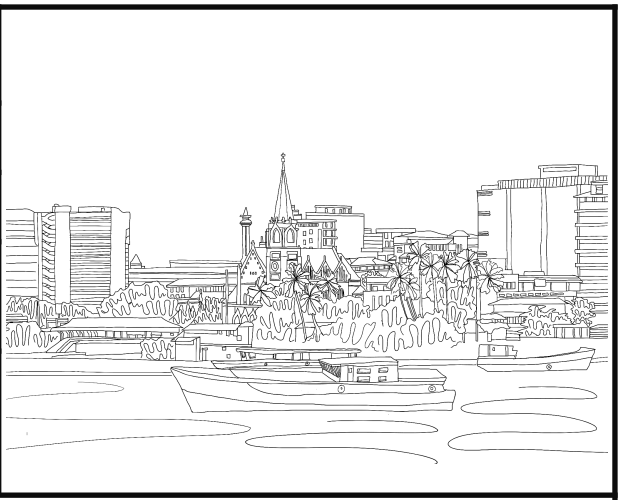
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Population	5.4 million
Size	1,688 km^2
GHG Profile	8,960,816 tCO_2e total or 1.91 tCO_2e per capita in 2020
High-emission sectors	Energy & Buildings (60%) Waste (29%) Transport (11%)



From Planning to Implementation

With energy and waste accounting for nearly 90% of emissions, Dar es Salaam faces mounting pressures from unreliable electricity, growing organic waste, and food insecurity. According to 2022 national e-surveys, 54% of Tanzanian households lack electricity connectivity, and food waste makes up 71% of organic waste at the Pugu dumpsite, exacerbating landfill challenges. The **Urban Climate Action Programme – Climate Action Implementation (UCAP CAI)** is **strengthening governance, integrating climate priorities** into city planning and finance, and equipping leaders to **scale renewable energy** and **waste diversion initiatives**.

Energy & Buildings
Powering Cold Storage with Solar Energy and Efficiency Upgrades in City Markets

Lays the groundwork for clean energy transformation in city markets by developing energy-efficient models for cold storage and food preservation.

- ➔ **Energy audit completed for Kisutu, Buguruni and Ilala city markets**, to inform solar-powered cold storage and energy efficiency retrofits in city markets.
- ➔ **Implementation roadmap developed**, translating audit insights into a viable action plan for solar installations and business model design.
- ➔ **Solar appliance integration and evidence-based financing decisions enabled**, with technical specifications and feasibility data gathered

Waste Management
Transforming Organic Waste into Compost, Animal Feed, and Bioenergy in City Markets

Catalyses scalable organic waste diversion by institutionalising city funding, expanding decentralised infrastructure, and building inclusive capacity for circular solutions.

- ➔ **Three decentralised organic waste management models and implementation roadmap developed**, tailored for deployment in informal settlements and municipal markets to expand access to climate-smart waste services.
- ➔ **300,000,000 TZS (~$112,000 USD) allocated by the city to scale up composting and black soldier fly larvae production**—embedding climate action into the city budget and prioritising interventions that benefit low-income and migrant communities.
- ➔ **Sites identified for new composting and material recovery facilities**, targeting underserved areas to improve environmental health and create green livelihood opportunities.

**Calculations are continuously updated to reflect the project's evolution. This version is the latest as of June 10th 2025.*

Climate Mainstreaming
Integration of climate action into policies and governance structures

Strengthens climate governance and institutional alignment by embedding climate tracking, budgeting, and policy coordination across city and municipal structures.

- ➔ **Climate Change Steering Committee operational with internal action plan,** introducing climate tracking and revisions to budget codes to embed climate priorities in strategic plans.
- ➔ **GHG inventory updated using revised GPC tool,** aligned with national methodology through collaboration with the National Carbon Monitoring Centre.
- ➔ **Policy brief co-developed on city migrants and climate displacement,** showcasing leadership on equitable climate policy and stakeholder engagement.

Dar's Climate Transformation: From Limited Capacity to Citywide Leadership

Taking climate action in Dar marked the shift from traditional practices to a more **collaborative effort to ensure climate change integration**. The city initially faced limited capacity and understanding of climate issues, with no dedicated budget and responsibility placed solely within the Environment and Waste Department. Through consistent engagement via **UCAP CAI**, Dar has made significant progress. The city now recognises the importance of **addressing climate impacts and has actively taken forward recommended actions**. This has helped build **strong cross-sectoral capacity**, enabling the city to better respond to climate challenges and embed resilience into its broader urban development efforts.

Figure 1: Site visit to the Mabwepande Composting site in Dar es Salaam

Diverting an additional 15,752 tonnes/year of organic waste to existing compost plants and 10,071 tonnes/year to BSFL facilities can*:		
Avoid **31,000 tCO_2eq** emissions per year	Produce **6,300 tonnes of compost** and **2,000 tonnes of BSFL** per year	Support **19 green jobs**

Supported by UK government funding (2022–2025), the Urban Climate Action Programme – Climate Action Implementation (UCAP CAI) accelerates progress against the delivery of Climate Action Plans (CAPs) in 15 Global South cities, in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C target.

UCAP CAI Cities: Accra - Addis Ababa - **Dar es Salaam** - Johannesburg - Lagos - Nairobi - Tshwane - Bogota - Guadalajara - Lima - Medellin - Mexico City - Jakarta - Kuala Lumpur - Quezon City

Last updated: 10/06/2025

For more information, contact osaracho@c40.org, and visit our webpage here!

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