

**SUSTAINABLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
ASSOCIATION**

**(SECCA)**

**BASELINE SURVEY REPORT**

**SAND AND STONE QUARRY**

**IN KIPOKE RIVER –KIWIRA WARD,**

**RUNGWE DISTRICT –MBEYA REGION**

**(Conducted for 60 consecutive days)**

**From 1<sup>st</sup> October -29<sup>th</sup> December 2015.**

**Facilitated by –HADEO Consultant Agency. A Team of 5 Persons Lead by:-**

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**Approved by:**

**Board of Directors**

**SECCA**

**On 15<sup>th</sup> January 2017.**

## I. Preamble

The concept of conducting a baseline surveillance activity in Rungwe District is resulted from the community members living closely to the River Bank of Kipoka', who were complaining for land degradation in a very high speed.

Due to receive of several complains from Isaka and Kiwira wards, the SECCA Board Decided to appoint HADEO Consult Agency to undergo the Baseline survey in Rugwe District.

As a result of the study visit, we came to draw up a brief report with conclusions that the Baseline survey must be conducted to reveal the facts from all stakeholders.

From the Terms of reference of the Baseline survey report pinpointed that the core-stakeholders who can support and assist to come up with a concrete fact of which SECCA can start up. The paper quoted that, the stakeholders to be involved in the baseline survey are:

District Authorities: Director, District environmental officer District planning officer District Magistrate

Ward Authorities: Ward Executive Officer, Ward Counselor, Ward Education Coordinator, Ward Health Officer, Ward Agriculture Extension Officer and two charastimatic leaders at ward level.

Village Authorities Village Chair person, Village Executive Officer, Village Environmental Committees and local charismatic leaders.

Community members & miners this will include land owners, land buyers, land renters and VEC,s

## II **SECCA'S PROFILE:**

SECCA is an acronym of the wards "SUSTAINABLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ASSOCIATION "

The organization was formed by 10 founder members committed in environmental conservation at Arusha the operation of SECCA started in 2007 as a community Based Organization, due to good management, the organization was officially registered as a non Governmental Organization in the year 2012 vide number 00 NGO/00005360 with legal status under law sect 12 (12) of act no 24 of the year 2002.

SECCA managed to expand more programmes and opened braches in Mwanza and Mbeya Regions.

Vision: to restore Environment in relation to climate change.

Mission: Enhancement of Environmental conservation and protection through communities' involvement and participation.

Main objective improving Environment through protecting and restoring natural biodiversity for social economic sustainability.

Specific objective (major)

- Wetland management/protection and application of creating artificial wetlands
- Capacity building on environment gradation to community members including marginalized group.
- Strength the existing village environment committee (VEC;s)
- Conducting regular workshop on ecological sanitation
- Empowering the community members in relation to environmental auditing.
- Raising voice for the marginalized group to activate against environmental degradations
- Strengthening the beach management units to protect fish breeding zones
- Control of waste and residues through working on End-Use-Biomaterials.

### **III BASELINE SURVEILLANCE JUSTIFICATION**

The layout concerned on baseline survey is derived from the facts of the observation performed by Team on the site visits. The physical appearance of areas visited by photos taken during the visits, can easily indicate the of Land and Forest destructions

From this ground the baseline surveillance was officially approved to be performed by the consultant company of HADEO appointed through competitive companies by scrutinizing among the other two.

### **IV METHODOLOGY APPLIED TO BASELINE SURVEY:**

There were 4 main methods applied toward Baseline survey, this include;

- a) Introduction of baseline surveillance concepts to local authorities such district, ward and village levels.
  - i) This was done by letter introduction and one day introductory meeting to The District authority.
  - ii) District permit authority to conduct the baseline survey was delivered to SECCA representative (HADEO) so as to introduce the activating team to ward and village authorities to support and participate in the whole process of baseline surveillance.

- b) Conducting site visits and observations interviews to district ward and village authorities including villagers and charismatic leaders around the areas.
- c) Conducting a debate (dialogue) with persons involve in sand and stone quarry on how to solve the present situation.
- d) Data collection and analysis
- e) Final report for Baseline survey.

## **V. FACTS FINDINGS**

### **-District Authority**

The interviews and discussion with district level authorities has justified the following areas;

- i. The Authority is aware of the environmental destruction made by sand and stone quarry within the district.
- ii. The Authority has attempt to take legal action to stop the activation of the degradation of the environment
- iii. The District Authority has laid down the local acts and regulation for environment protection and conservations
- iv. The Authority is working closely with other partners interested in environment gradation –this includes community members, community Based Organization, local and international NGOs.

### **-Ward Authority**

The interviews Observations discussions did reveal the following:

- i. The ward Authority is also aware of land degradation along river Kipoke.
- ii. Most affected areas are: Isaka village (mpunga ward) Mbeye village (mchangani – Nickname) and (at Isaye ) Mpanda paundani village of Kiwira ward. Others are Ololo village (Kimo ward), Irundo Village (semi controlled by the local authority). And finally the Chinese crusher –approximately 20 meters from the river bank missing concrete stones for construction/building purpose – the raw material (stones) are drowned from river bank (edges of river bank are totally destroyed (see picture 1 below), this created negative impact on the natural dikes of the river bank.
- iii The ward authorities has pinpointed that some undefined rules and needs of political powers has diminished the efforts of local authorities at this level. This has brought contradiction between the community members, sand/stone quarry dwellers and local

authority orders. Here we can't bother much because the current President with his governing bodies are able to solve.

The most force activating this illegal practices of sand and stone quarry along the river are people who are termed to be the owner of the sites, They spell out that these are their domicile land ever since. As are result they sell that portion to sand and stone quarries to fulfill their immediate needs, in other hand, poverty existence among the communities along the water source is the origination of land destruction. (They have right of occupation through traditional inheritance), from this idea we identified that the following group categories are the most catalyst of destroying the river drainage system and deforestations.

First – Land owner who sells and rental of the land.

Second – Middleman who buys the land for sand/stone quarries.

Third - Customers; the person who needs sand and stones for development activities

Fourth - The transporters

#### **VI. Village interventions.**

The in-depth discussion with villagers and the crews working on sand/stone quarry has own opinion as follows;

- i. Sand/stone quarry is a quick moving item and gives opportunity to gain their lives.
- ii. Source of other income are limited to most of the community members
- iii. Most people are not aware of hazards of neither land degradation nor environmental pollution.
- iv. The community members do not account or bother for the coming generations because that will be not their business. Why caring for 50 years to come ( their needs is only education)
- v. They argue that the river has been exploited over decades but they have not noticed the difference of water flow. After when it rains more sand are filled again continuity. (the need here is capacity building)
- v. Another question laid from the crew is that (what will be the alternative Means of their substance?) This was a challenge to them.
- vi. Next question is village authorities has been accelerating the works of sand and stone quarries by provision of local illegal permits to the quarries business and funds for village operation were generated as a main source, what will be the replacements. (The District council has started to take action e.g. Ironda village).

## **VII. OVERVEWS OF THE FACTS FUNDINGS.**

According to the revision we come to draw out that.

- i. Local authorities at all level area were of prance of land deteriorations within Kipoke River.
- ii. Local authorities at all levels are knowledge and well understand that sand and story query in the river is illegal they know very much the laws of environmental under Act no. 20, section 57 substance 1 of 2014 is prohibiting all economical or developmental activities to be practical within 60 meter from the water source.
- iii. Some of the duller (proprietors) who bought land for mining activities has appealed to be assisted by authorize \_them to operate for two mouths and close their mines instnthly  
This simply means that, they are aware of that wrong doing.
- IV Apart from having enforceable laws, by e laws and regulation of Conservation and protection of environment, it seems Government Authorities gives little attention to their hazardous activities.
- V. The enforcement of law is very possible-good example is Irundo village Where the practice was higher, was suddenly stopped by authorities Though the area was left untreated (not retrieved).
- Vi. There is a need to excavate and leveling all damage areas simultaneously Activating afforestation program.
- vii. There is a need of straitening the present village environmental committees through capacity building sensitization for appropriate management of the water sources.
- viii. Conduction of regular seminars/workshop to local authorities at all levels, magistrates police and VECs, to understand the in-depth of land degradation and a need for retrieving it through knowledge of role of participation for all partners.
- ix. Public advocate, through media (radio, TVs and publications) including concerts and comedies, public debates should be conducted throughout the project life. This will enhance peoples level of understandings, posters, and other relent materials will be in touch.
- x. Close monitoring weekly based must be conducted.
- xi. Water source e.g. lakes Rivers, dams and springs must be installed with Bacons to justify the distance from the water source (recommended 60 meters apart from the bank).
- xii. VECs will be fully mandated to take any legal action to the appropriate authorities for father action any person violated the environmental laws.
- xiii. The Bicons areas shall be solely under the district Authority, other authorities shall be made upon subjected to take action.
- xiv. Kipoka River is poured in Lake Nyasa, of which touches Malawi and a bit of Zambia.

### **VIII. SUGGESTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & COMMENTS**

Suggestion and recommendations:

- Government Authorities must draw their intension to rescue the life living of River Kipoke
- Every partner, stakeholders must practice and obey without for cement the existing laws, rules, regulations and orders purposely to rescue the living organism (flora & fauna).
- Law enforce (magistrate and police) must work closely with VECs and possibly support to reduce the incidence of environmental violence.
- The Bicons areas must be fully managed leaders, ward leaders and the District Authority.
- Significant change of the distrusted areas can be realized in 2 years, starting by end of project activation.
- CBOs, NGOs, FBOs, and local initiative partners are the basic to win the life of river Kipoke.

Comments:

1. The project should consider greatly and emphasize on enhancement of communities understanding/knowledge” towards hazards of land degradations.
2. The Government authority must work together with people, civil society and any other partners interested to rescue River Kipoke.
3. Publication of advocacy must be in advance before project operations.
4. The project shall be activated in a discipline manner under SECCA plan by considering, activities, time frame , work plan which indicate responsibility of any partner involved.
5. Project activities must be planned according to the baseline survey report for smooth running with concrete reasons

### **VIII: CONCLUSION:**

From the fact finding based on interrogations, observations data collected, photos and video taken has transparently indicated the fact about destructions of river Kipoke. An urgent caution and protection for further destruction is inevitable.

It is a role all stakeholders to be committed to undergo the strategically efforts to rescue the situation. A need for retrieval of areas destroyed must be enforced by laws.

From the ground of this project, the district ward and village level has to propose and plan to start with a pilot areas of Mpandapanda , Irundo and Isaka villages.

These areas the prominent practitioners of sand and stone quarries in river Kipoke.

We expect that by the end of this project local authority, civil society, and community members within the destructed areas will have one direction to overcome the existing problems.

The proposed activities to the project are enclosed for justification as was recommended by the stakeholder during the Baseline survey activation.

NB: Photos and Video taken are attached in a CD and to the appendix 'a' of this report

### **Appendices:**

#### **Appendix 'a' photos on event during baseline survey.**



Sand and stone quarry at Kipoke river









Kipoke River

**Appendix 'b'**



Sand quarry





**Sand quarry**



**Kipoke river**





**Kipoke river**



**Stone Quarry**

## **PROJECT MAJOR ACTIVITIES DERIVED FROM BASELINE SURVEY**

These are the activities drawn from baseline surveillance at Kiwira and Isaka ward.

1. Baseline survey
2. Project introduction to local Authorities
3. Preparation of Public awareness facilities
  - Posters and pamphlets
  - Training manual (Guideline)
  - Public addressing system (to be purchase)
  - Radio and Tv programs
  - Dramas for concerts & comedies
4. Identification of person involved in environment destruction in River Kopoke.
5. Conducting Dialogue meeting with people subjected to land destruction of the river.
6. Conducting community awareness through public meeting in the stationed villages at Kiwira ward and 1 station at Isaka village of Mpunga ward.
7. Strengthening 30. Village Environment communities members by short training on project activities.
8. Conducting accountability workshop to local Authorities, magistrate, police, and VECs committee for proper supervision and control over incidences on environmental violations (for enforcements)
9. Production of environmental laws and bye-laws for distribution to the stakeholder( awareness creation to stakeholder)
10. Conducting continuous monitoring and evaluation at all level of project activities throughout the project Time frame.
11. Building an essence of community project ownership for the purpose of sustainability.
12. Directly the main activators of sand quarry in the river Kipoke to the upper land of Mchangani (a reliable source of sand) means.
13. Spreading the program to other sites conducting the same business in the river
14. Revision of the present laws to fitful the current situation.
15. Formation and training 6 group of Agro-forest farming so as to retrieve the damaged areas (2groups each village).
16. Conducting an alternative means of entrepreneurship course for crew to shift for other income generations.
  - Small scale industries for extracting juices, cooking oils and soap making.
  - Small industry for skins and extract leather for multipurpose (shoes, bags wallets)
  - Modern Agro forest farming.
  - Fish farming, Poultry farming and livestock keeping (Milk goat, Rabbits).
  - Marketing the products in and out of the country

17. Study tours for crews for alternative business in Arusha and Mwanza –for changing their alternative means instead of remaining dependent on sand and stone quarry as major source of living –and link them to credit facilities for their development.
18. Report writing and dissemination to the authorities and agencies (Donors) for action.