

MSIMBAZI WETLAND PARK

RESTORATION OF AN URBAN FLOOD PLAIN



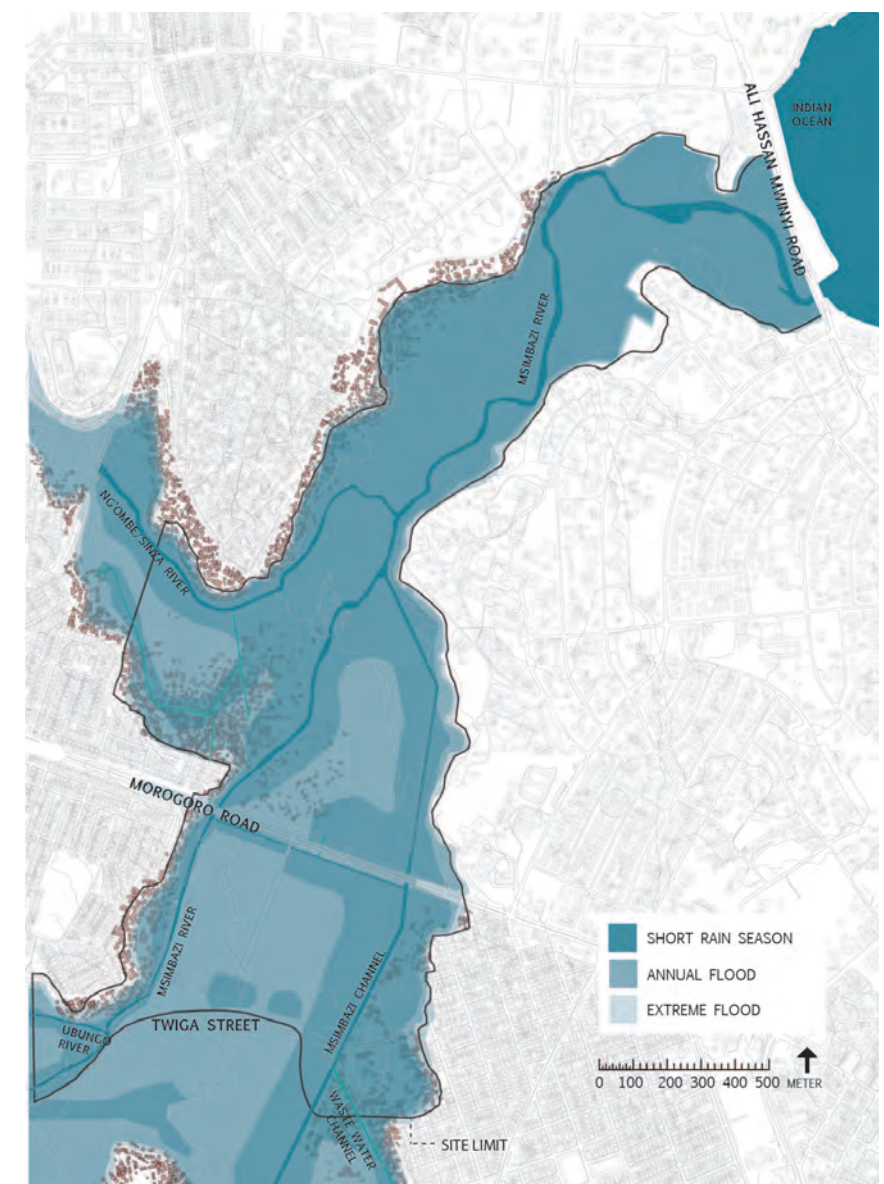
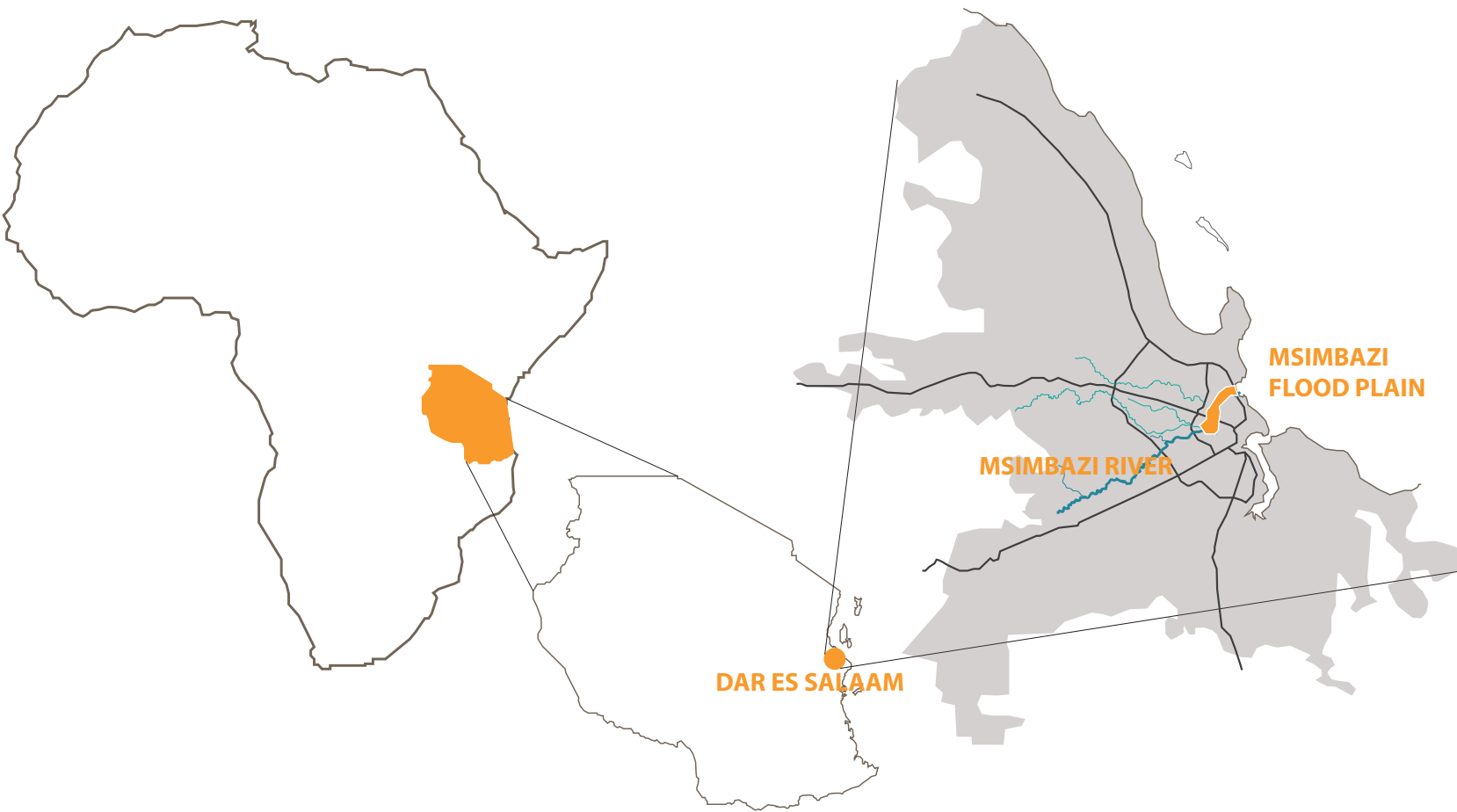
The Recreational path brings the visitor from Jangwani Field to the Indian Ocean. Along the way, the visitor gets close to the Wetlands, Agricultural land and deep Mangrove forest.

MSIMBAZI FLOOD PLAIN today is a natural retention area for flood water that is important for housing, social gatherings, agriculture and provides Dar es Salaam with much needed vegetated space. However, the flood plain environment is heavily polluted, the area struggles with infrastructural problems, is more a barrier than well-used public space and the whole area is flooded every year during the rain seasons.

Due to its central location and the fact that the river still has not been channelized or restrained by walls, it provides valuable opportunities for improving both environmental, social and recreational factors.

MSIMBAZI WETLAND PARK is a reconstruction of the flood plain that restore its function as a retention area for floods, enhance the ecological functions and make it a better environment both for wildlife, vegetation and humans. At the same time, it creates a link between the different areas in the city and a sustainable public green space for the citizens of Dar es Salaam.

THE SITE



INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Due to the recent urbanization and lack of planning, large parts of the flood plain have been built upon. These dwellings are mainly informal settlements which get flooded every year, forcing the inhabitants to evacuate. The flood plain environment is also severely degraded and pollution levels in the river have reached such high percentages they can no longer provide basic functions needed by the population.

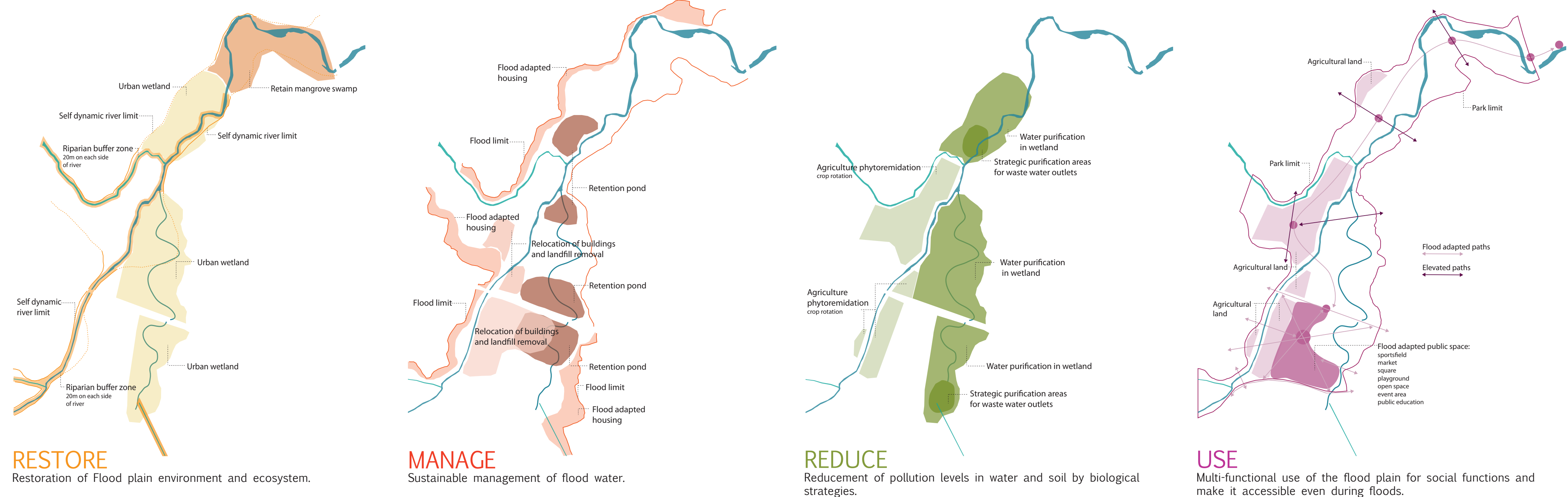
FLOODS

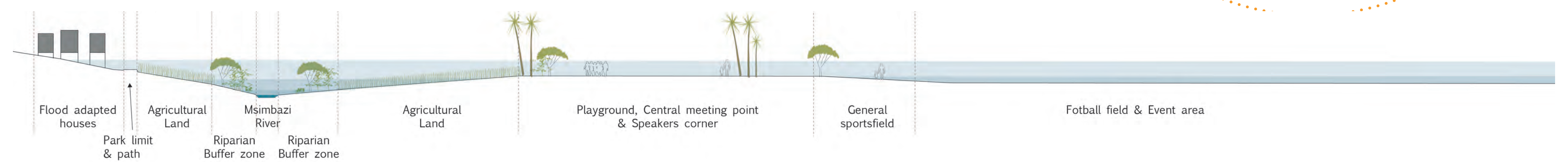
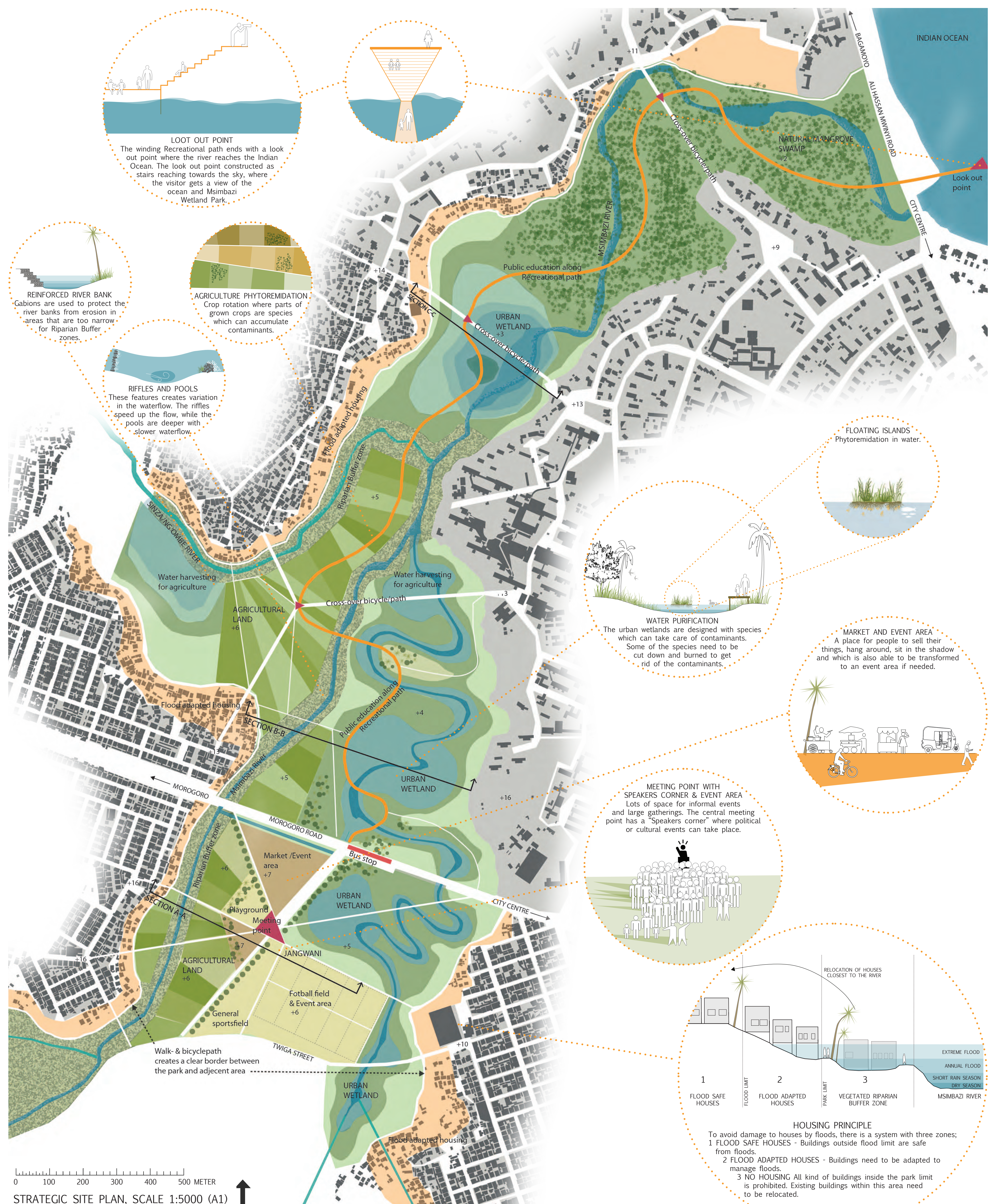
Succession of floods in Msimbazi River Valley today; Short rain season, Annual flood and Extreme flood. The natural flood plain has historically been vegetated and thus managed to handle the large amounts of excess water that enters the area during rain seasons. The seasonal rains, in combination with a lack of infrastructure and clogging of drainage channels and streams, causes large problems with floods in the area.

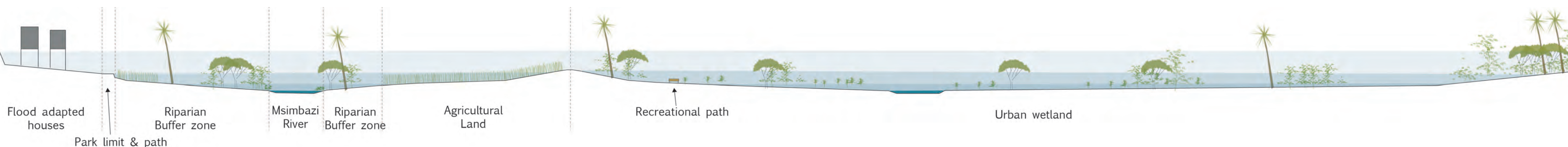
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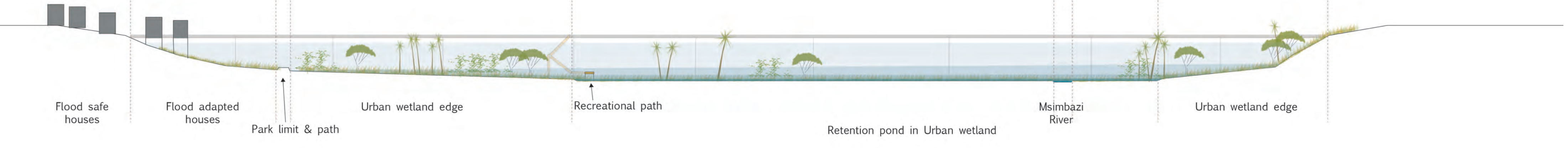
CONCEPT







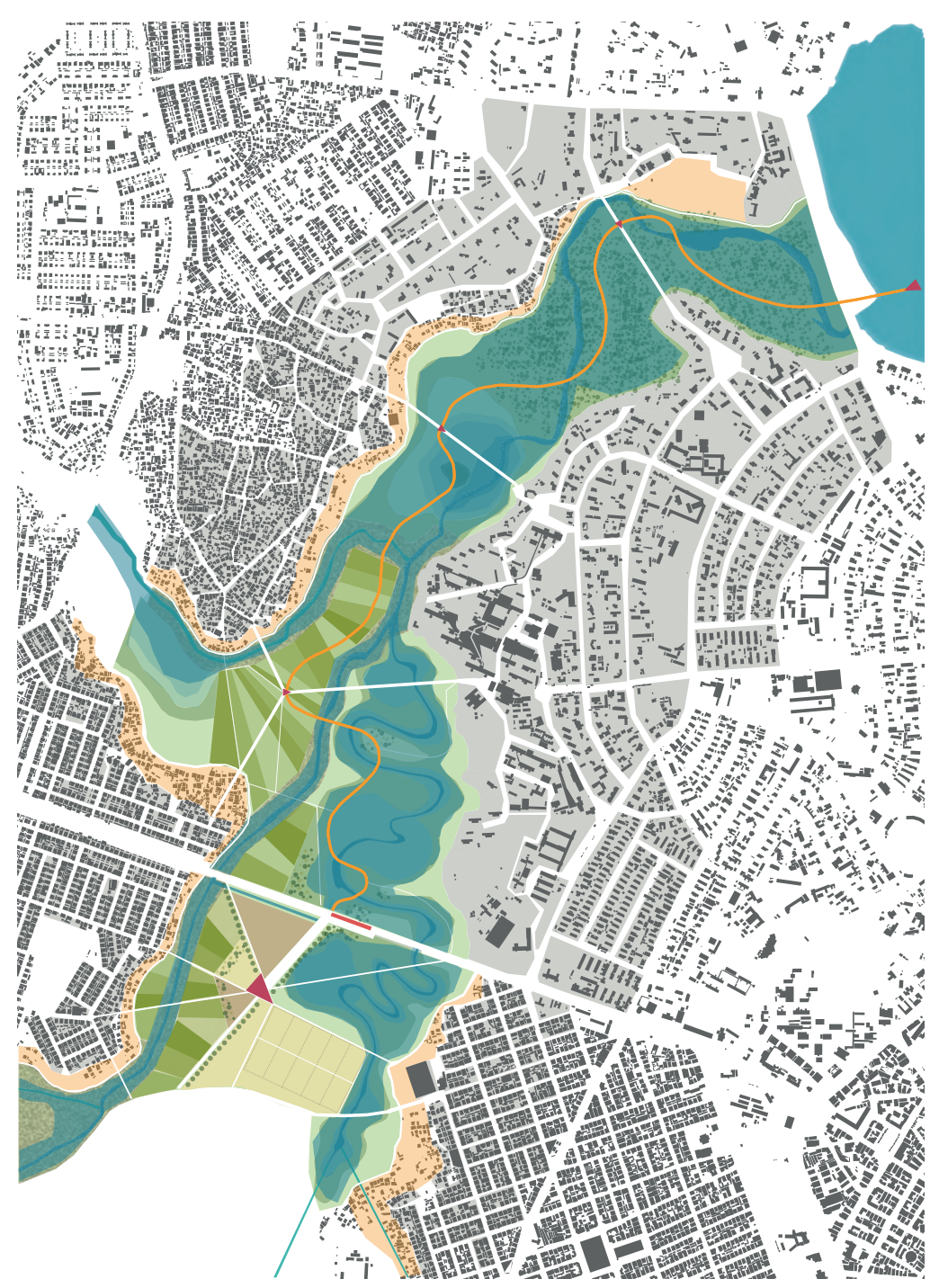
SECTION B-B, SCALE 1:1000/A1 (Heightscale 1:500)
 A walkpath works as a Park limit that creates a clear border between the park and adjacent area. The vegetated Riparian zones surrounds the river and the Recreational path winds it's way through the wetland.



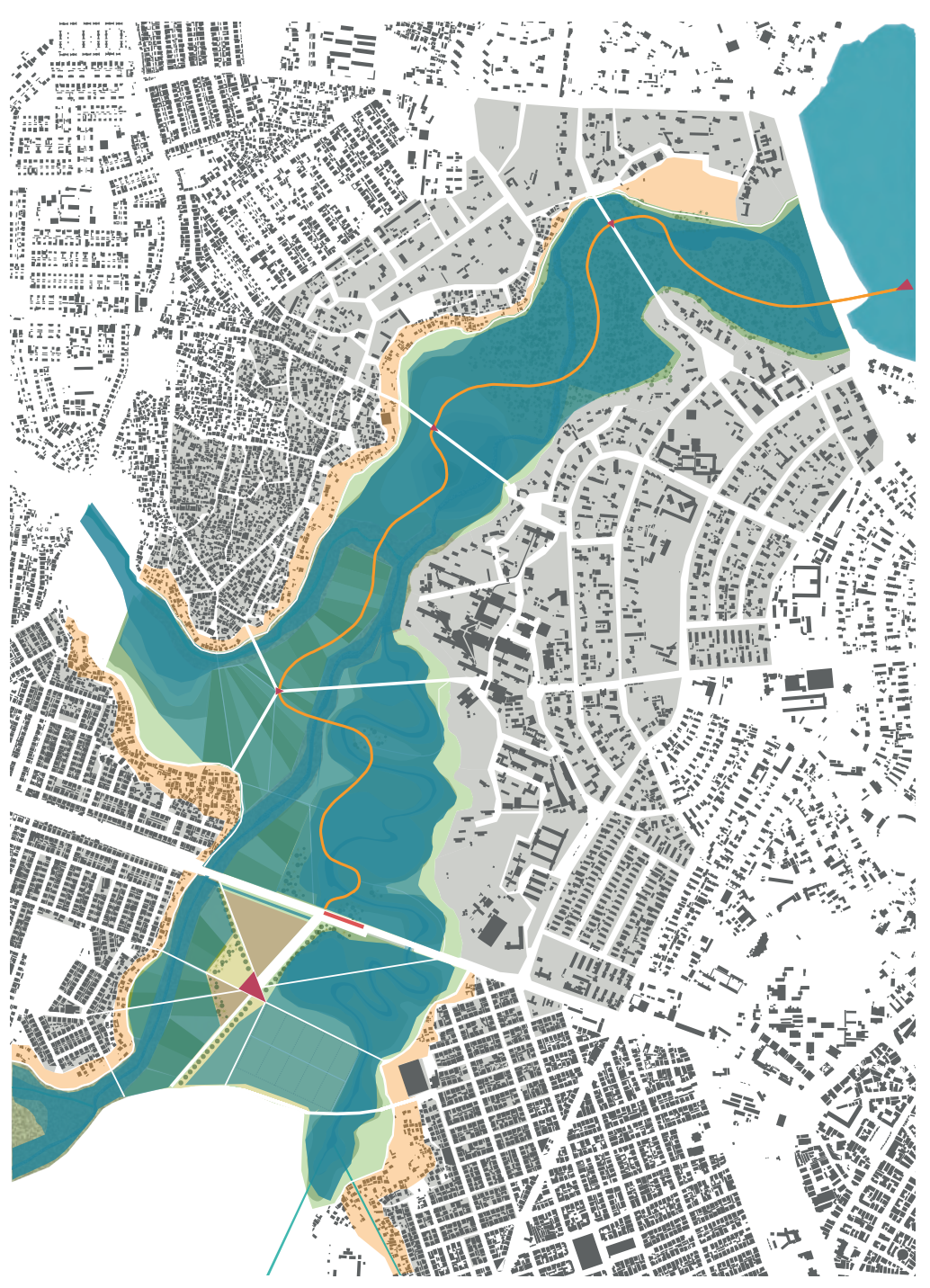
SECTION C-C, SCALE 1:1000/A1 (Heightscale 1:500)
 The cross-over bicycle- and walkpath is elevated and hence accessible even during extreme floods. Where the Recreational path crosses the bridge, stairs brings the visitor up to the bridge to a small meeting point with information about the wetlands.



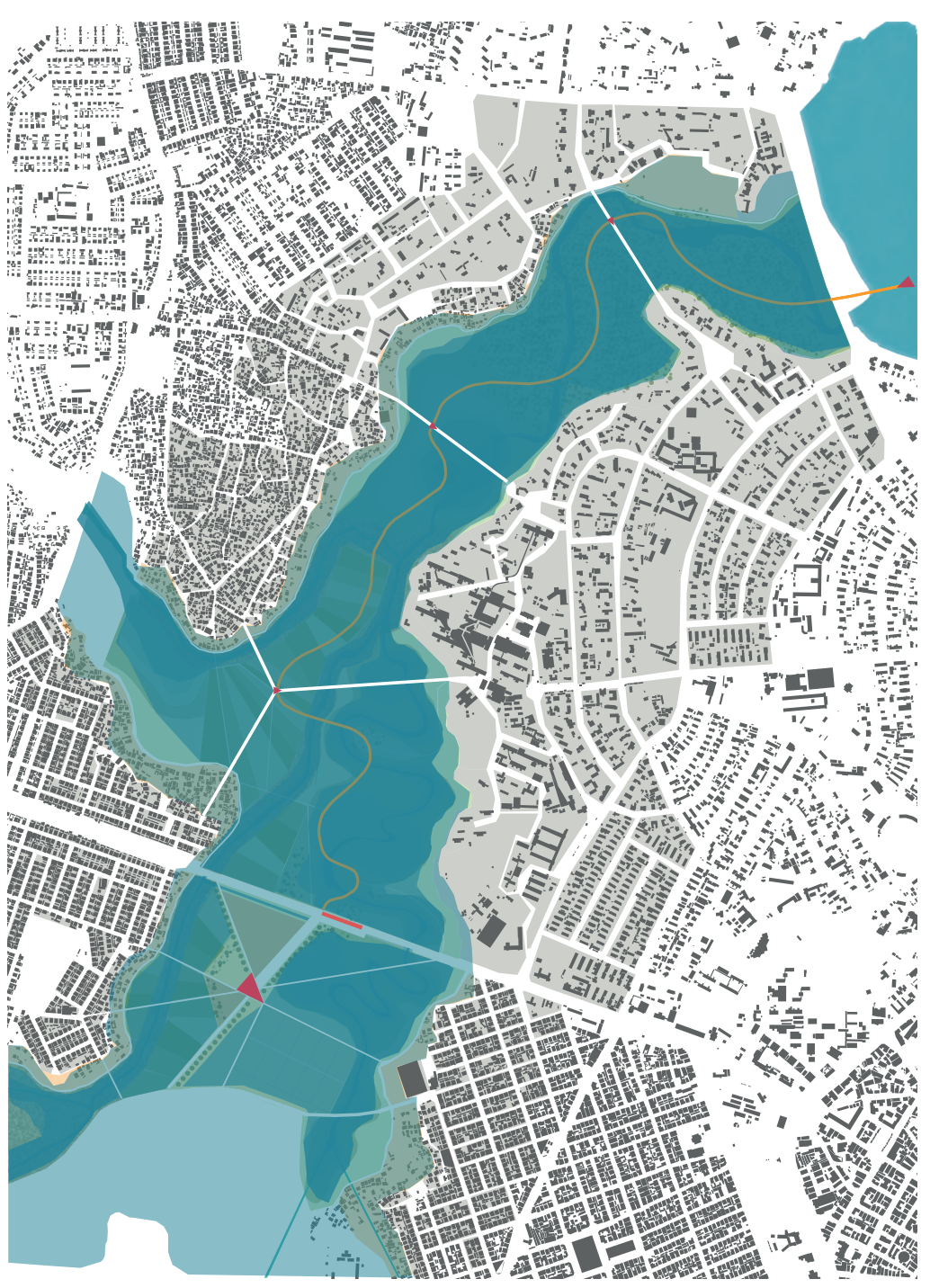
The rain is pouring down during the rain season a couple of weeks a year. The park is flooded in phases leaving the most important areas and infrastructure as last extent.



SHORT RAIN SEASON
 The flood water fills the riparian buffer zones and wetlands, which are constructed to manage flood water frequently. All infrastructure is accessible as well as all public areas.



ANNUAL FLOOD
 During the Annual Floods, much of the flood plain is flooded, but leaving some elevated areas accessible for market activities and small gatherings. Elevated paths are still accessible.



EXTREME FLOOD
 During the Extreme Floods the whole flood plain is filled with water, including the flood adapted housing areas, during a few weeks. Only the flood adapted infrastructure on bridges is accessible.



There is full activity in the Agricultural land where many crops are grown and sold at site and at the market. When the extreme floods arrives, the only way to cross the area is to use the elevated walk- and bicycle paths.

