

MUNICIPAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Ref

MWANZA CITY COUNCIL

BACKGROUND

Mwanza City Council is in Mwanza Region, Tanzania. It is the second largest city in Tanzania after Dar -es Salaam and one of the fastest developing urban center in Sub-Saharan Africa. It was first established in 1892 as colonial business and administrative center for cotton production and collection in the Lake region/zone; Since then it had grown in status; as a Town Council in 1953, as a Municipal Council in 1980; and in 2000 it was elevated to become a City Council.

Mwanza city is located on the spectacular southern shores of Lake Victoria in Northwest of Tanzania. It covers an area of 1,337 square km out of these 71.55 km² (28%) is covered by water and the remaining 184.9 km² (72%) is dry land.

Approximately 86.8 Km² is urbanized while the remaining areas consist of forested land, valleys, cultivated plains, grassy and undulating rocky hill.

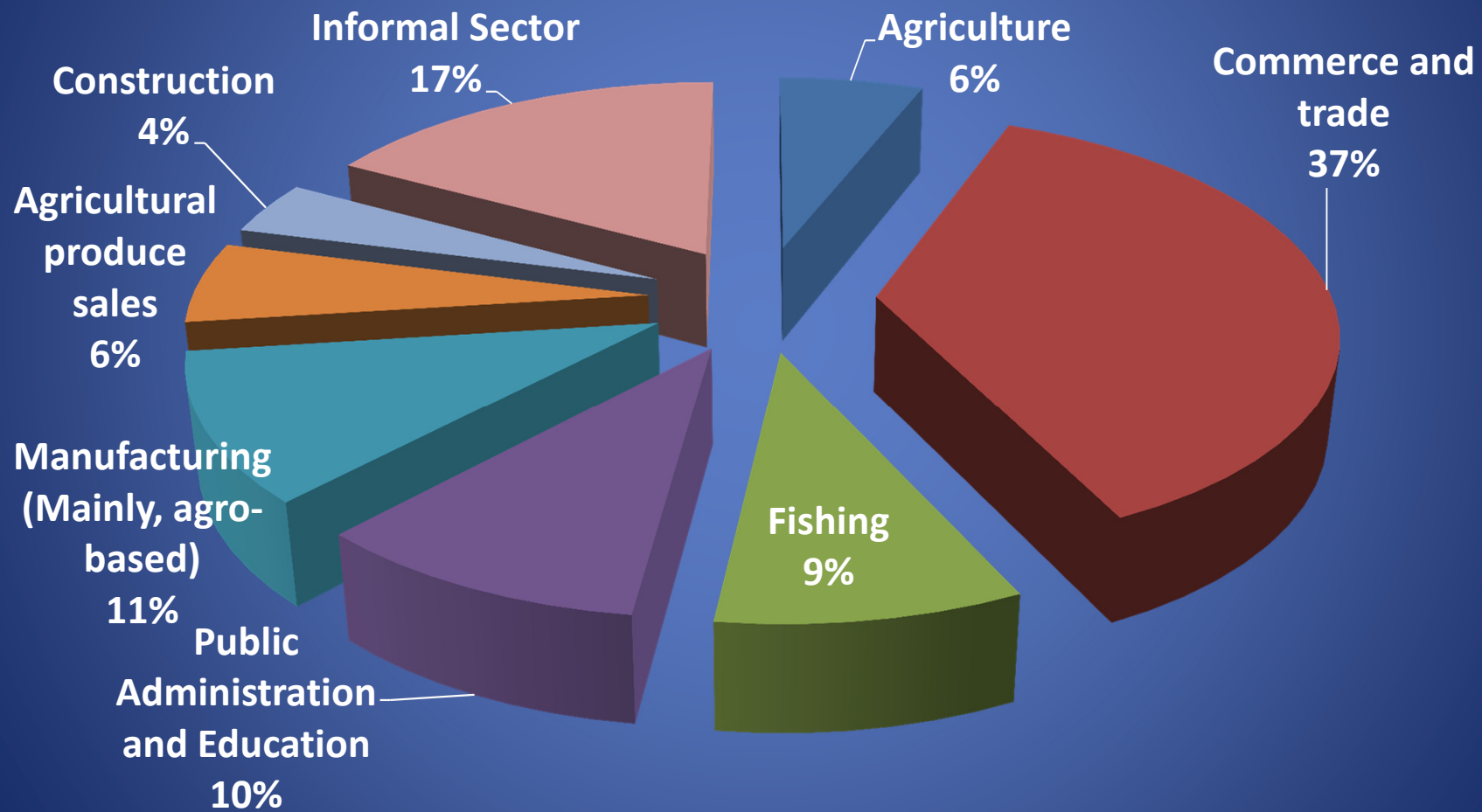
Administration

Mwanza City Council is composed of two administrative districts and two divisions with a total population of 706,453 (342, 530 male and 363,923 female) .According 2012 to Census Report and these are:

Nyamagana district with a population of 363,452 (177,812 male and 185,640 female). Ilemela district with a population of 343,001(164,718 male and 178,283 female) Incidentally within Ilemela district we have Ilemela Municipal Council.

The City has 2 administrative Wards for which 18 are from Nyamagana district and 9 are from Ilemela district. The wards are subdivided in 210 mitaa (110 for Nyamagana and 100 Ilemela).

Economic Activities



VISION

To ensure that development of Mwanza City should be people's centered with the main objective of engendering wealth and sharing it equitably within the society , To achieve this, the City has to ensure that there is good governance and the rule of law to create equal opportunities for all residents to achieve their maximum potential.

MISSION

Mwanza City Council intends to build capacity for its residents through provision of services that meet requirements of the community by using the available resources and taking into account environmental issues and promoting good governance through community participation.

ENERGY SITUATION IN TANZANIA

- ❑ Less than 15% of the country has energy access. In rural areas, energy access is about 2% Limited installed capacity – 1,000 MW
- ❑ Recurrent power shortages
- ❑ Rural energy consumption makes up to 85% of the national energy consumption (biomass)
- ❑ Per capita electricity consumption: 100 KWh (versus 500 KWh required for quality life)
- ❑ Abundant, but largely untapped renewable energy resources, which could be harnessed for power generation and access expansion

ENERGY SECTOR OVER VIEW

Tanzania is gifted with diverse energy sources most of which are untapped, these include biomass, hydro, uranium, natural gas, coal, geothermal, solar and wind.

The primary energy supply includes *biomass (90%); petroleum products (8%); electricity (1.5%), and the remaining (0.5%) is contributed by coal and other renewable energy sources. More than 80% of energy delivered from biomass is consumed in rural areas; heavy dependence on biomass as the main energy source contributes to deforestation, while the importation of oil costs about 25% to 35% of the nation's foreign currency earnings. To-date only about 18.4% of the country's population has gained access to electricity.*

CHALLENGES

- ❑ The main sources of energy for domestic purposes are derived from electricity, fire woods, charcoal and fossils fuels (kerosene, petrol and diesel).
- ❑ Despite of the fact that Mwanza City is endowed With abundant sunshine and relatively high-speed wind regime, very little efforts has been made to advocate the application of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind.
- ❑ Even for those who keep livestock under zero grazing programs, introduction of biogas application is not at present exploited; this may be due to high initial costs and lack of know how.
- ❑ since gas can be produced from human excretes which can be tapped for domestic uses. Unfortunately this has not yet been done in our cities despite the availability of great number of pit latrines.

Cont:

- ❑ Lack of separation of solid wastes from the sources, transportations, collection sites and Disposal.
- ❑ Insufficient study on treatment of electronic wastes
- ❑ Insufficient solid waste management equipments such as trucks, dustbin, and etc
- ❑ Lack of sanitary land fill

Buhongwa Dumpsite:



Opportunities

- ❑ Potential for Energy recovery from Municipal wastes. Through the highest generation of municipal wastes, there is a possibilities to generate energy if proper technology will be acquired and financial support to capacitate the generation of this energy in Mwanza.
- ❑ Availabilities of Areas for utilization and installation of windmills/ground solar panels for energy production e.g. economic potential zones

Cont:

- ❑ Improving the learning centre for awareness raising on matters of renewable Energies i.e. environmental pedagogical centre
- ❑ To establish renewable energy programs into the training institutions in Mwanza i.e. VETA, University of SAUT
- ❑ Capacity building on renewable energies for
- ❑ Personnels involve in climate partnership Programs.

THANK YOU