DODOMA AND ZANZIBAR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL -TANZANIA

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION MAKING – RABAT MOROCCO FROM 7th to 9th Jan 2013

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Presentation layout

- General mission statement on solid waste management in Tanzania
- How we view Public Participation
- How we use PP in decision making
- Internal and External assessment and relation ship Building
- Success stories
- Challenges
- Way forward

General Mission statement on solid waste management in Tanzania

Provide the citizens of Tanzania municipalities area with sustainable sewerage , drainage and solid waste services in an effective and affordable manner in order to improve the environment for the current and future inhabitants.

How we view Public Participation

- Public participation in our contexts is viewed as engaging stakeholders and community to contribute their resources in managing environmental issues.
- In other ways is taken, as inter/intra personal relationship in tackling a specific task in hand.

How we use PP in decision making

Back ground

In these two Municipalities the PP decision – making started when the municipalities were not able to manage solid waste as an government institution.

PP

- The PP started by involvement of communities during the cleaning up days.
- Communities started formulation of community groups which are responsible for collecting solid waste from the house holds except hospital wastes.
- Community groups are responsible for collecting revenues from the house holds where they collect wastes. The community groups remains with the money for their day to day activities.

PP..

- The councils has the role of building capacities and networking the community with interested NGOs which support Environmental interventions.
- Formal meetings with Municipal councils, community groups, and community leaders to discuss successes, challenges and way forward (quarterly bases).

Success stories

- 20 (Dodoma) and 12(Zanzibar) community groups formed, 90% are women based groups.
- ▶ They have created employment to 10–15 people per group.
- No or little heaps of refuse in the street as it used to be when the Municipalities were solely responsible for SWM.

Success stories...

- Decrease of communicable diseases eg Cholera
- There are community ownership of the intervention
- Financial organization conducted training to the community groups on IGAs and support.

Challenges

- The capacity to reach increased population
- Lack of solid waste facilities like sanitary land fill, trucks, bulldozers and compacters etc
- Low knowledge among community members on solid wastes
- Inadequate funds allocated by Municipals on SWM
- Inadequate skilled staff in Municipalities
- Poor urban planning and squatters
- Networking with various stakeholders

Way forward

- Inventory taking of stakeholders and soliciting for collaboration.
- To Increase community sensitization including use of available media
- To Solicit for DONOR support(World Bank and others)

Pictures showing indiscriminate duping sites within the settlements



Municipal tracks collection refuse from the secondary collection centers



Dodoma and zanzibar presetantion Morocco



