



**Integration of Tanzania
Local Authorities in the European Cooperation
Programming Process
2021-2027**

ANALYTICAL REPORT



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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations

ACP	-	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific
ALAT	-	Association of Local Government Authorities of Tanzania
ASDP	-	Agriculture Sector Development Programme
AU	-	African Union
BEE	-	Business – Enabling – Environment
DbyD	-	Decentralization by Devolution
EAC	-	East African Community
EDF	-	European Development Fund
ESTs	-	Emerging Small Towns
EU	-	European Union
EUR	-	Euro
GCCA	-	Global Climate Change Alliance
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	-	Geographical Information System
ICLEI	-	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
LOCS	-	Local Climate Solutions for Africa
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LGAs	-	Local Government Authorities
LGR	-	Local Government Reform
MP	-	Member of Parliament
NGO	-	Non – Government Organisation
NIP	-	National Indicative Programme
RLGSP	-	Regional and Local Government Strengthening Programme
R&D	-	Research and Development
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
TDV	-	Tanzania Development Vision
UCLG	-	United Cities and Local Governments of Africa
UN	-	United Nations
USD	-	United States Dollar
WMA	-	Wildlife Management Area

1.0 BACKGROUND

The development path of Tanzania (In this case Tanzania Mainland) has and is accruing through set Visions at different times since Independence in 1961. The beacon is the macro and global economy discourses overarching with time and situations determining the National Policy Framework.

Currently, with the Tanzania Development **Vision 2025** on board aimed at attaining sustainable human development, underpins to perpetuate Local Government Reform (LGR) I and II lasted from 1998 to 2014 rooted from the Local Government Agenda 1996 to 2000.¹ That also embeds in undertakings done on Poverty Reduction Strategy and National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) I and II.² The focus was on developing an efficient, modern, competitive and industrial economy that will bolster livelihoods of Tanzanians.

Markedly, the **Constitution** of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977, gives a clear recognition of the Government on the existence of LGAs with their mandates under Article **145 (1)** that *There shall be established local government authorities in each region, district, urban area and village in the United Republic, which shall be of type and designation prescribed by law to be enacted by Parliament.....* Also in Article **146 (1)** a provision is there that, *The purpose of having local government authorities is to transfer authority to the people. Local government authorities shall have the right and power to participate, and to involve the people, in the planning and implementation of development programmes within their respective areas and generally throughout the country (1.0).*

In due course, LGAs have built substantial capacity and experience over time especially in service delivery to the people through implementing LGRP. Realizing that reform is still on the Government through PO – RALG is capitalizing on the Regional and Local Government Reform Programme (**RLGRP**) 2020 – 2030 wherein Local Economic Development (**LED**) is given emphasis. (30.0) Regional Secretariats will be streamlined to create conducive environment, provide technical support, monitor and evaluate the performance of LGAs in meeting the needs of the people they directly interact and the Government.

At the regional level, Tanzania is a member of regional socio - economic arrangements in East African Community (EAC) and the Southern Africa

¹<https://www.cmi.no/projects/488-local-government-reform-in-tanzania-phase-1>;
<https://www.cmi.no/projects/843-local-government-reform-in-tanzania-phase-2>

² United Republic of Tanzania Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II. Available from:
<http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/assets/pdfs/countries-pays/NATIONAL-STRATEGY-FOR-GROWTH-AND-REDUCTION-OFPOVERTY-TANZANIA.PDF>. 2010.

Development Community (SADC). Emerging opportunity therein call for increased collaboration in regional development eliminating intra-regional barriers. Both entities harmonize synergies in building up regional capacities to manage and deliver services and enhance LED. It is in view of Tanzania to capture such opportunities towards building a sustainable economy impulsed with growth, industrial competitiveness, deepened and expanded business with a reflection of potentials of LGAs under the umbrella of ALAT.

1.1 A brief history of Decentralization in Tanzania

In modern times, Tanzania being independent proclaimed to work on decentralisation in the **Constitution** of the United Republic of 1977 captured in Articles **145(1)** and **146(1)**. Therein it states that LGAs shall be established in both rural and urban areas in each region, district, council and village importantly, to transfer authority to the people with mandates within their respective administrative boundaries. Thus, two features appear in regard of local authorities namely:

1.1.1 Colonial Era 1884 – 1961(27.0)

The Germans **directly** ruled Tanzania (Tanganyika by then) from 1884 to 1919 with instincts of local administration in form of **Communal Unions** for the Districts under the **Imperial Decree** of 29th March 1901 and, Britain after conquering Germany occupied the country as a **Protectorate** from 1919 to 1961. The British ruled under the **Tanganyika Order** by the chief representative of his majesty order in Council of **22nd July 1920**.

It introduced a local rule associated with the governorship referred to as **indirect rule** that is ruling through **tribal chiefs**. Then the **Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 72) of 1926** was enacted to recognise traditional chiefs as rulers of their tribes. The chiefs were empowered to exercise some administrative, executive and judicial powers in the areas of their jurisdiction.

In the post - World War II era, the Chief were made powerless as a top-down bureaucracy was instituted. Nonetheless, British Colonies then guided to a new model of administration of a **democratic** and **efficient** system of **Local Government**. The Native Authority Ordinance was amended in 1950 establishing **Chief-in-Council's Advisory Committees** to which ordinary citizens were appointed members by the District Commissioners. Executive powers thus, moved from the Chiefs to the Councils. Chiefs could no longer make decisions without the approval of the Councils. The governor was also empowered to declare a native authority to be a body corporate with perpetual succession, capable of suing and being sued.

In 1953, a Local Government Ordinance was assented establishing Municipal, Town and District Councils but, had a snag that election to these councils was on a racial basis with the voters being compelled to vote for three candidates (*Kura Tatu*), an African, a European and an

Asian in each constituency. The Ordinance out - ruled the Township Ordinance of 1920 that empowered the Central Government to directly rule urban areas (except Dar es Salaam from 1949) and, the Governor was mandated to declare an area to be a township. In the dawn of independence in 1961, there were three categories of Local Authorities in the country namely:

- Native Authorities established under the Native Authorities Ordinance of 1926;
- District and Town Councils formed under the Local Government Ordinance of 1953; and,
- Municipality of Dar es Salaam designated under the Municipalities Ordinance of 1946.

1.1.2 Independence Era 1961 to date

The post-colonial period (*during independence*) experienced three phases of the **First Decade** of Independence (1961-1971); **De-centralisation** period (1972 - 1982); and **re - instatement of LGAs** (1982 - 1998) and the **Local Government Reform** being a period with a special Agenda (1998 - 2005).

The Local Government Reform Agenda of 1998 was in form of a **Policy Paper** aimed at devolving responsibility for socio-economic development and public service provision in the jurisdiction to LGAs. (29.0). It laid **afoundation** to the **current major Reform** in Sectors particularly in the local government successfully rolling – out at this moment in the realm of propelling industrial economy in the country.

- **Engaging with ALAT**

Since 1975, the government has been in cooperation with ALAT scoped as far as supporting development strategies with a **territorial** cover across LGAs in the country influencing and agreeing with consensus with ALAT on aspects of poverty reduction, promoting sustainable development and, regional integration.

With a *Two – Tier* Type of government structure of *local - central* in Tanzania, LGAs are at the interface with the people and perform an immediate care-taker of the Central Government. Thus, LGAs are a development **leverage** of the Central Government. (29.0)

The structure sheds its **territorial** benefits from the Central Government to **administrative** agglomerations of the current **26** regions, **139** districts, **137** district councils, **22** town councils, **20** municipalities, **6** city councils as far as to **570** wards and **12,319** village councils, **64,384** *Vitongoji* and **4,268** *Mitaa* all over Tanzania Mainland.³

³PO – RALG Archive, 2020

- Significantly, the **rural – urban linkage** will well feature in over **1,300** emerging small towns (ESTs) scattered in **137** district LGAs accounting for **84%** of urban areas in the country which exercise dual characteristics but, conveniently meeting satisfactions of their residents.

As such, under the decentralization framework regions and LGAs are political constituencies and have a strong economic potential as government reports reveal. The Central Government in the modality of fiscal transfers is supporting LGAs through subsidies amounting to about **80%** of their total revenue standing as a territorial arm of the Central Government in deploying development. (31.0)

There are particular initiatives that EU through UCLG and, own undertakings of the Government of Tanzania that had and continue to embrace territorial approaches in the realm ALAT by mainstreaming *people – centred* **political economy** and, do surface in the following aspects:

By and large, facilitation by the government is put on issues of national priority namely: development in sectors of industry and trade, agriculture, energy and minerals, livestock and fisheries, tourism, transport and transportation, internal revenue, education (science and technology) and health. (4.0, 14.0, 15.0 and 25.0)

2.0 TERRITORIALIZATION MILESTONES IN DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Territorialisation Structure bearing Decentralization at Global and Local Perspectives

In the discourse of territorialisation Global policy regimes of UN – Systems, Financial Institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, AfDB and others, Continental and Regional Organisations referring to EU, UCLG - Africa, AU, SADC and EAC to mention a few, are pertinent advocates of this Agenda. Its propel has far reached governments in Africa in which mainstreaming of government systems is vividly markable in encapsulation of decentralization approaches in government set – ups and engagement of the people mainly in economic and political milestones right from the grassroots level. That is visible upon holding of elections and delivering of needy social and economic services to communities found in diverse territorial locations.

In complying with agreed Protocols, African governments specifically have undertaken deliberate policy, legal, financial and institutional reforms at different levels and styles with transcend of decentralization in various forms. UCLG policy in its compulsion that governments align with international frameworks of SDGs, New Urban Agenda, Paris Agreement, UNCCC, Africa Agenda 2063 for instance, is an endeavour to anchor territorialisation at the policy footings of the national Governments. In this case regional and local government authorities are made recognised and placed to be involved when national Governments plan, implement and evaluate sectors issues for the development of the country. Similarly, EU emphasis is on popular inclusion in development for all the commons at the local level in a country.

2.1.1 Socio - Economic Dimensions of Territorialization

Most of Sector policies in Tanzania were formulated between 1960s and 1980s during the centrally planned economy some unclearly delineating. Meanwhile, they are being reviewed to accommodate macro and sectoral policy reforms to focus on a wider and realistic territorial coverage of inclusive economy deep in local authorities BUT, having a close watch of the government to ensure fairness.

At the macro-policy level, the Government aims at as given in the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025, achieving a GDP of USD 3,000 per capita, a *Higher Level* of Middle – Income status by 2025. It thus, necessitates the government with a notion of keeping local gains to re - orientate sector policies. That is a motive towards attaining goals set - forth in the Second Five – Year Development Plan 2015/16 – 2020/21⁴, embed them in the Third Five - Year Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26 and TDV 2025 amidst the **Blueprint** of 2018 for regulatory reforms to improve the business environment.⁵

- The Blueprint is meant to redress apparently conflicting or duplicative policies and laws at the central and local government levels relating to taxes, levies, licensing and other charges. It provides the country with a framework for enabling a holistic review of business - enabling environment (BEE) both at the central and local levels with a **territorial thinking and practicing** in order to improve the business climate. If effectively implemented, it will push Tanzania to the frontier of **Ease of Doing**.

The policies so re-designed are ought to recognize the existence of regional and international conventions and commitments made by the Government. The most significant protocols in the Tanzanian context include the UN – SDGs 2030, EAC Agreements, SADC protocols and the AU - Abuja Declarations of 2006 calling for mobilisation of resources for implementing priority sector interventions. A clear example is of the SADC Maputo Declaration of 2003 that commits Member States to allocate at least 10 percent of their national budgetary allocations to agriculture and rural development.

In all those policy, plan, strategy, roadmap, report and research, decision and milestone, protocol and vision settings drawn by the leaders based on

⁴ United Republic of Tanzania Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II. Available from:

<http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/assets/pdfs/countries-pays/NATIONAL-STRATEGY-FOR-GROWTH-AND-REDUCTION-OFPOVERTY-TANZANIA.PDF>. 2010

⁵<https://www.ate.or.tz/sites/default/files/ATE%20Summarised%20Blue%20Print%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

experiences and researches contribute to building the industrial economy in the country, ALAT has and is encouraging and urging urban and rural LGAs to keep on **allocating appropriate land** for small, medium and large industry development.⁶ (5.0, 33.0, 34.0 and 35.0)

2.2 Decentralization Practices In Tanzania

2.2.1 Drafting of National Decentralization Policy 2020

The Government is at the final stage in formulation of the National Decentralization Policy which is guided by the principles of: *participation; equity; subsidiarity; demarcation of functional authorities; local autonomy; patriotism; professionalism; integrity; and innovation*. Tanzania has reached a middle-income level in July 2020 much earlier than was targeted by 2025. (30.0)

Macro – economic, national and LED – oriented efforts were firmly laid – down and implemented between 2016 and 2020 through intensified internal income, massive infrastructure and industrial investments. Moreover, they focussed to promote agricultural, electricity, mineral productivity and robust improvement in the social services especially in health, education, water supply and resolving conflicts related to land. (3.0)

Moreover, by mainstreaming the untapped **70% informal business** and contribute to national development, the focus is on increasing industrial investment so to trigger socio - economic transformation and human development. (6.0)

The Policy will correct past defaults accrued in the course of instituting decentralization in the country and allow LGAs and other decentralised entities to respond dynamically to communities while higher levels of government focus on more strategic issues.

It will create an enabling environment by formulating and overseeing the implementation of Decentralisation by Devolution (**DbyD**), rural and urban development policies, legislations, guidelines and standards in order to facilitate RSs and LGAs to provide quality services to the community.

2.3 Territorial - Scape of Policy and Governance Attributes at Local Level

⁶<https://www.ippmedia.com/en/business/alat-set-create-more-industries>

In realizing territorial attributes, engaging LGAs is crucial. It envisages involving them in governance practices and give at least semi – autonomy in government functioning where they will stand as government actors in planning and implementing various plans, strategies and programmes. This has been so in the case of a number of sector interventions in health, water supply, education, research and development, roads, agriculture and co-operatives, livestock and fisheries, forestry, land management, climate disaster mitigation and mining to mention a few.

Sector priorities have stood to above - named service areas which are also emphasized in the Ruling *Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM)* Party Manifesto of 2015 and currently of 2020. The Manifesto gives a political guidance to the government which then it translates into plans and programmes with set annual budget proposals passed by the Parliament. Wide consideration is taken in alignment with global and regional protocols that the government has endorsed.

Doing so, is a response that the government has made for instance, in cross – border movement of agricultural products and industrial goods which has strengthened trade relations with neighbouring countries of Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Mozambique and as far as to the Comorro Islands. This in turn means strengthening economic base farmers, herders and entrepreneurs in both rural and urban spheres in the country.

Meaningfully, huge capital investments that the Fifth Phase Government under President *Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli* greatly reflect and correspond to intra and extra – needs for sustainability of the country, Africa Region and the international community.

Development partners namely UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UN – Habitat, UNEP, AfDB, World Bank, EU and UCLG, DfID, individual partner countries. such as UK, USA, China, India, Russia, Egypt, Morocco, Turkey, Gulf and Nordic countries and as far as a number of African countries have significantly provided a bilateral and peer knowledge – base and economic transformational co-operation with Tanzania, That also, enormously helped Tanzania moving forward towards achieving both local and global sustainability agendas and realizing territorial development.

Much as projects and programmes are implemented in the regions and LGAs, both entities assume the role of actors of the national government. In a side relation and advantage, people benefit from the political will thereon as seen in a pervasive appreciation of and trust to the government by the people across LGAs. In a reciprocal response, people willingly devout to pay necessary levies and taxes to LGAs and the Government. The government is doing a lot of harmonization to include people by gender and social scope in all possible development interventions to infuse common ownership. Private sector is also given room to play its in the local and national economy.

To match with contemporary technological, social, economic and environmental needs, nearly every sector is doing a reformation in its legal, financing, institutional

and administrative and policy structure so to cope with the speed and standard that the government wants in development with territorialization consideration at the local base. Adherence is on giving LGAs more powers over - sighted by ALAT and act with appreciable autonomy as agencies of the government.

2.3.1 Potentials of ALAT in Territorialization

There is much potential for ALAT, as its goals are to foster and promote smooth Local Government development in Tanzania; maintain and further the rights, interests and values of Local Government Authorities and represent them in the International arena such as in AU, SADC, EU and other spheres. The 1992 Rio Declaration on Sustainable Development was founding to the standing of LGAs in regional and international platforms. (32.0). However, intricacies do happen and argument on their worthiness relative to the Central Governments.

- A diagnosis is thus important to find – out where they are and whether really decentralization being advocated to take the board or not.

2.3.2 SWOT Analysis of ALAT

Strengths: Whether it is worthy to exist	Weaknesses: Cause of its failure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Established to promote and sustain the goals and ideals of decentralization b) It entices to foster and promote smooth Local Government development in Tanzania c) Maintains and further the rights, interests and values of LGAs d) It hosts a big number of law abiding population e) Anchored on a firm legal framework on local issues f) National Decentralization Policy of 2020 is at final stage of approval 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ALAT has no viable source of income for its operations thus, impairing its mandated territorial operations b) Limited working facilities and broadly specialized manpower c) Need to seek approval from the Centre for major issues of local authorities' interests
Opportunities: Is it able to market itself?	Threats: What is beyond its limits?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It brings together all urban and district councils and, overall envisions to be a representative voice for all local governments in Tanzania b) ALAT is committed to promoting sustainable and resilient urban development in cities in Tanzania c) It brings LGAs closer to the people for them to provide services and trigger LED to reinforce a course to industrial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ALAT operates in an environment where no proper policy instruments are in place to address Rural - Urban Linkage expected to be observed through strengthened rural - urban correlation-ship amongst LGAs b) Despite abundance of

<p>economy in the country</p> <p>d) It is a hub for establishing networking between LGAs and a wide range of stakeholders wanting to collaborate with LGAs</p> <p>e) Abundant local human and natural resources in LGAs making ALAT lead potentially rich LGAs</p> <p>f) Decentralized operations in key public service areas</p> <p>g) Strong political will for local empowerment</p> <p>h) Strong national unity, peace, political stability and patriotism</p>	<p>natural resources in local authorities, ALAT suffers by leading LGAs left with limited potential sources of own revenue</p> <p>c) Central – Local divide with some unwanted bureaucracy</p> <p>b) High costs of accessing GIS and ICT services drawing a lag in their adoption and absorption in local authorities resulting into inefficiency and limiting territorialization in service delivery</p>
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3.0 STATE OF THE ART

Tanzania is a signatory of various protocols most which in a global territory touch - base reaching communities at the grassroots in different continents. Such Treaties with global programmes, plans and projects are correlated to national policies and programmes.

3.1 Unpacking Political Economy Agenda

3.1.1 *Territorialization of Global and Regional Protocols*

International community in form of UN - Systems and Regional Institutions such as AU, SADC and EAC accord Treaties on focused sectors or matters in response to disentangling of impending issues or situations in our communities. (28.0). In principle, their objectives far reach to common people who in one way they are obliged to play their part from the bottom to ultimately yield intended results.

Accords entered by countries on Rio 1992 on Sustainable Development, SDGs 2030 which packages Climate Change, Energy Efficiency, Population, Women and Children. But also addresses Trade and Development, Educational and Cultural Matters, ICT, Wildlife Conservation, Agriculture, Forestry, Health, Water and several others on a global perspective, have **geographical face** to which they are implemented attached to corresponding global agencies. (30.0). It calls for territorialization across Continents, Regions and LGAs at country level.

With relevant policy and legal frameworks, such Agreements are reflected to operate at community level in a country of target but, in a **territorial web** of connectivity of other concerned countries so as feed the results to the global originator.

In that case, individual countries come up with policies, programmes and plans that match with the global discourses and try to fit into them and adopt sameness with other peer countries. Nonetheless, in a country context there happens skewing in budget or fund allocation in that some sectors are amassed with big cakes than others and failing to proportionately balance deliverables as a government.

Tanzania is in line with that approach but, is trying to strike a balance and it inculcates to meet national, regional global targets using locally found means under various scenarios.

- **National – Local Approaches to Territorialization**

Upon receiving or adopting global policies, the national government translates modalities with which it can implement them to as agreed. Indeed, for better success the Tanzanian government engages Research and Development institutions and ALAT in drafting sector-wise roadmaps and establishing policy, programme, plan and strategy instruments with which it carries them forward to comply with global needs. In a pragmatic way, it mainstreams the processes by including communities in crafting the basics on how to implement such interventions so as to have results – based impacts in the aftermath.

By and large, the government sets equality assurance tools and equity approaches in access and control over common goods amongst the people. Literally, it is a **political yardstick** therein sought to delineate social cohesion and prosperity. Principles of re-distribution apply to fill the gaps in needy communities and populations in LGAs. The Central Government apportions available resources on a demand basis and in that scenario National Determined Contributions get spatially distributed to meet satisfaction where it is most needed. (42.0).

- Vision 2025, national Five – Year plans and other sector plans give guidance on appropriation of resources based on legal frameworks in finance, human capital and alike in a manner that a composite set of services provided to the public do transform their livelihoods. (2.0). While the Centre as the main agent draw macro-initiatives, Regions and LGAs **geographically distributed** as they are, call for a territorial reach of the services. Short to that is patchy or selective distribution which in turn brings dissatisfaction amongst deprived communities and end up with political smearing.

Many actors do surface to gap – fill in developmental initiatives and, so in conjunction do propel territorial equity in service delivery development in general. The Central Government thus, gives guidance on implementation of initiatives and necessary support to the Regions and LGAs. It facilitates global trickling- down of resources from other territories coming to the country brought for Regional Sector Interventions in say health, education, water, agriculture, road, women and youths, sports and culture, job creation and other programmes and projects. (42.0). It also capitalizes sustainability in co – existence between local and international collaborations in bringing about *Just - Development*.

Leadership in a country context needs being visionary towards development as the Editor of *Sun Nigeria* once wrote: “*development does not just happen or come upon a nation. It is neither accidental nor a matter of historical chance but the result of deliberate and rational policy choices made by leaders on behalf of citizens at particular intersections*”.

- Imperatively, Tanzania is now drafting Development Vision 2050 which will much address Urbanization and Industrial Development from the fact that the rate of urbanization in the country is very fast, third among the highest in African countries. (43.0). One important thing that ALAT through PO – RALG is advocating on investing in transforming over 1,300 emerging small towns found in a wide territory of LGA administrative jurisdictions in the country and stand as a hinge of Rural – Urban Interface in every aspect of development. They are the very points or laboratories at which global, regional, national and local scenarios can be seen and their impacts thoroughly evaluated.
- **Global Agenda Sustainable Development Goals**

The global community has embraced to achieve the 17 SDGs target by 2030. This is an ambitious motive but, it has to be set that way in order to align the States to profoundly formulate focused on policies, programmes and projects in hierarchy enrooting from grassroots level so as to realize impacts across local, national, regional and global spheres..

By design, SDGs are people – centred and expectation is that popular inclusion will be a pillar to achieving the goals.

- Goal 2 and 5 on *ending hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture* and *achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls* respectively for instance, are crucial for the development of Tanzania since *agriculture* and *women labour – force* are a key impetus in poverty eradication, sustainable development and employment generation in the country.

Agriculture is the pillar of the economy of the country and, is featured with smallholder farming and has a high potential for further expansion in production, local value addition and export.

Being the 13th largest country in Africa, with 75 - 80% of its 58 million population⁷ living in rural areas depending on agriculture for livelihood and as primary source of income, provides 30% of total exports and 65% of raw materials for Tanzanian industries.

- Through **Phase II** of the **Agriculture Sector Development Programme** time - framed from 2017/18 – 2022/23, private sector is engagement is pronounced

⁷ National Bureau of Statistics - Tanzania,

<https://www.bing.com/search?q=nbs+tanzania+population&cvid=15c8ef9262db4a67bdfd59e6b9fc2620&FORM=ANNTA1&PC=HCTS>

and gradually is investing in production, storage, processing, distribution and retailing.⁸(17.0 and 18.0).

With the fast rate of 5% urbanization annually, urban agglomerations in the country call for proactive dimensions needed to deploy resources to properly plan and manage urban development without forgetting nurture the rural counterpart for a meaning growth inter – linkage. The **Urban Development Policy** currently under preparation is meant to have competitive towns having desirable potentials to sustain livelihoods of the people and their status.

The proposed policy well addresses the territorialization paradigm in which urban LGAs are spatially established in various geographical locations purposely for social, economic and administrative advantages. These towns do benefit from the strong political will of the national government in being availed with subsidies from the Treasury to cater for service delivery. Funds from various development partners such as UNDP, UNEP, UN – Habitat, EU – UCLG, WB, JICA, DfID and many others are *ring = fenced* and channeled to LGAs and spent as intended with appreciable discipline. In that accord, it ensures also compliance with international policy objectives derived from abiding by structured reporting models.

- Areas of priority are drawn from the voices of the people in various forum and occasions which literally inform the government of where and how to invest on people and needed services normally categorized in SDGs by each specific social group by territory of occupancy and, *No one will be skipped*.
- **Sustainability Agenda**

The idea of sustainable development reflects on the 1992 Rio Declaration with its propagation to SDGs in 2016. Desirably is to have dual engagement of promoting **sustainable** and **inclusive development** cooperation among and within the countries with **territorialization paradiagm** fundamentally embedded in the Central support felt as far down as to *hard-to-reach* areas in LGAs. A connotation behind id SDGs is that *It Is Time To Change The World* and mainstream our walks of life towards sustainable development.

- Sensually, the Central Government of Tanzania in this case in its **economy agenda** concedes holding political and sectoral policy dialogues at regional and local authority level. The impact so far, is visible and felt in form of underpinned local development collaborations and venues provided for discussion of local priorities and alongside on-going local government reform. That is in line with the Lomé Convention and Cotonou Agreement (2000 - 2020) between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) nations. (40.0 and 41.0). The Ministry of Finance and Planning in

⁸Agriculture Sector Development Programme II, 2016.

http://www.tzdpd.or.tz/fileadmin/documents/external/national_development_frameworks/ASDP2_Final_Document_20_May_2016_after_edit_1.pdf

collaboration with PO – RALG is the pioneer in the advocacy of the Agenda for the purpose of equity in the access to resources and reachability to as far as to peripheral territories in the country.

In 2015, the then Chief Secretary, Ambassador *Ombeni Sefue* founded a framework for execution of programmes of SDGs in Tanzania underlying that *they would need to have statistics which will help to point out the position of the country in performing the implementation of such goals* especially at the LGA level. That is why the Government is putting more efforts to improve and empower the National Bureau of Statistics to continue providing quality official statistics feeding into evaluation of SDGs.

- SDGs of priority in the Tanzanian scenario are **Goals 1** (Ending poverty), **2** (Agriculture and food security), **3** (Health), **4** (Education), **5** (Gender equality), **7** (Energy supplies), **9** (Infrastructure and Industrialization) and **17** (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize global partnership for sustainable development). In effect, these goals concur with the geo - political taste of the country in the course of development history.

It involves mapping of SDGs with corresponding ambitions and interventions in 5 – Year Development Plans II and III, EAC Vision 2030 and the AU Agenda 2063 so to better coordinate and identify gaps between SDGs and development plans of the Government. It eases to understand the degree of *integratability* during implementation of various sector projects and programmes in LGAs.

The Government has devised a Performance Agreement model which it annually enters with Regional and Local government authorities so to gauge their deliverability of even implicit community matters in various targeted aspects of territorial approach. This a test to the credibility of ALAT on how LGAs perform in their mandated functions.

4.0 LINES AND PRIORITIES OF ACTIONS

The Analysis gives inter - and extrapolation of matters pertaining to how decentralization is perceived and practised in Tanzania. This in consideration of the scope of territorialisation of sector services spurred to even the most remote LGA communities. ALAT set as an agglomeration of LGAs thus, supports and acts upon or on their behalf mediating between them and the Central Government. Importantly, it echoes voices of the grassroots to the national Government.

Based on picks from the SWOT analysis, there are some areas requiring improvement in order for decentralization to get properly practiced in the geographies of the land and bring benefit to the people. (28.0). Key areas for improvement in the **way forward** are as follows considering integrating ALAT in the forthcoming European Cooperation Programming Process:

- 1) ALAT in collaboration with PO – RALG, Prime Minister’s Office and the Ministry of Finance and Planning is in position to thoroughly analyse and find a proper fiscal instruments or means which will guide on how to enable LGAs to have a strong revenue base in wherever territorial positions they are located. LGAs need adequate financing so as to realize effective and efficient service delivery;
- 2) The Central Government has to devolve procuring of staff at LGA level so to have a competent human capital, invest in tooling and re – tooling and other working facilities and, set – out friendly working spaces as it is crucial for health and comfort grounds. ALAT through PO – RALG can specially present the matter to the Central authority to decide upon it;
- 3) Re-thinking based on *Research and Development* on how best to collaborate with ALAT, Regions and LGAs, the Central Government can find a better way of handling *Turn – Key* development ventures. It can adopt to carve - in low and middle economic sector interventions to scale - up LED, employment opportunities and employability of majority of the population both in rural and urban areas;
- 4) From the reality of fast urbanization in the country and the current social, economic and technological shift towards urban settings, the Central Government through PO – RALG, Regions, LGAs and ALAT has to have Urban Development Policy in place to counterpart the Rural Development Policy of 2003 and enhance a viable Rural - Urban Linkage in the country as given in SDG 11. Rural and urban agglomerations deserve safe locations in order to be productive and liveable; (10.0). (43.0).
- 5) Just entered the Middle – Income Economy, the country is still trailing low in the capacity to address Climate Change calamities. All actors meaning LGAs, ALAT, private sector, and communities co-ordinated by Vice President’s Office have to learn from each other and from other nations and global institutions such as EU, DfID, UNEP, AfDB and WB to capture a few on experiences of mitigations, adaptations and resilience and, set a foot to encounter such adversities in moving on towards sustainable development;
- 6) LGAs and even ALAT with or without the support from the Government have a room to initiate networking, dialogue, knowledge – sharing and collaboration with various interested international, regional, national actors – UN - family, EU - UCLG, AU, SADC, EAC and many others who are committed to local transformation and, set – out *Impact - Based* physical and non – physical undertakings with application of GIS and ICT so as to trigger a positive territorial change towards sustainable development. That can also enable to counter *trans – national*

pandemics such as *Covid – 19, Ebola* etc which threaten the existence of national and local authorities in whatever political dimension they are. (35.0, 36.0 and 42.0);

- 7) In order to enable LGAs establish effective management of the human resource, the Central authority has to lay a profound model of human capital recruitment and re-distribution in a manner that will enable LGAs and the Regions self - employ personnel having desired integrity, discipline, professionalism and patriotism; and
- 8) Central Government on receiving calls from ALAT, LGAs and the Regions, be in position to deeply consider and set a proper mechanism that will buttress Central – Local Relations and strip – off unwanted bureaucracy, corruption and non – patriotic practices in the society that will deter decentralization.

5.0 ROADMAP

Tanzania Development Vision 2025 emphasizes the need to strengthen LED as it is basis of individual and household welfare. Now that the country is in the Middle – Income status, it is of paramount importance to revisit policy, legal, institutional, administrative and political instruments with which the Government with other actors can work – out on the better way to hasten both rural and urban development.

In order to harness meaningful decentralization on a territorial basis, the following areas of focus have to be considered:

- 1) Revisit policy, legal and institutional frameworks so to correspond or get harmonised with EU – UCLG, UN, AU, SADC and EAC policy aspirations and provide room for Regions and LGAs to effectively and efficiently contribute to national and local development in the country;
- 2) Open – Up technical dialogues guided by Researches and Development Agendas so to properly subsume decentralization alongside territorialisation with science and technology adoptions in LGAs, linking with global and regional objectives and targets as Tanzania is not in isolation from the global community;
- 3) Take a deliberate decision, commitment and action to synergize Rural – Urban Linkage and resolve detracting issues deterring wholesome development and entrenched divide between them. With it accomplish formulation of the Urban Development Policy and correlate it with the Rural Development Policy of 2003. That will endure smooth territorialisation in service delivery in LGAs. Sector investments should be ought to fall into these two globes for matters of bringing efficiency in energy use and then advance on. (12.0).;

- 4)** Strengthen own revenue source base and collection and, give autonomy to LGAs and regions to collect such dues in order to meet and fulfil their immediate needs. Moreover, open up gates by reviewing fiscal instruments for LGAs to access potential sources of capital to cater for local services and investment needs;
- 5)** Enhance and expand knowledge base of Geographical Information System and ICT in the Regions and LGAs for efficiency and accurate functioning in their mandated obligations; and
- 6)** Invest in people for a strong human capital and appropriate working tools from national to grassroots level in the Government platform.

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