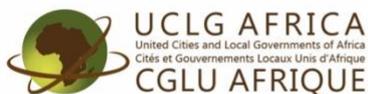




Integration of Tanzania Local Authorities in the European Cooperation Programming Process 2021-2027

COMPENDIUM Of Key Reference Documents



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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
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
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 INTRODUCTION

The Consultancy herewith allures a support to the Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT) to have access to participate in the European Union (EU) 2021 - 2027 Programming Process. In the first leg as guided in the Terms of Reference is to prepare a Compendium on the theme prior to crafting an Analytical Report towards undertaking of the process. ALAT is a membership based organization which brings together all District, Town, Municipal and City Councils in Tanzania Mainland.

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There is literature on the decentralization practices in Tanzania back since 1996 when a Policy Paper on same was prepared by the Government and rolled - out for implementation in 1998. ALAT in this case established on 13th December, 1984 after re-establishment of the Local Government System in 1982 as was abolished in 1972, assumed a repository position. The Policy Paper tallied with the goals of ALAT of fostering and promoting smooth Local Government development in Tanzania while sustaining epitomes of decentralization.

ALAT has a **Vision** of seeing: *Autonomous, responsible and capable Local Governments that provides quality services to people and communities facilitated.*¹

In effect, ALAT embodies the EU ideology by pipelining inclusion of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in several of its collaborative community – based programmes which geographically are broadly spread and differ in nature and needs. The capture that ALAT has with the support of the Government is to enhance local operability of people – centred development with a **Mission**: *To be a membership based representative body, and a united voice of Local Governments, that provides professional and technical services, and building a platform for LGAs and their stakeholders.* LGAs in this case are a tier in the Tanzanian government system that pivotal and not a passive - arm of the Central Government in determining the well - being of the people.

1.1 Corpus Context

In due course, the Government underlay through various sector policies, plans and strategies is on putting decentralization on the shoulders of Regional Administrations and LGAs by structure, legislations, regulations, directives, decisions, orders and such other proclamations. Other multitudes on it are initiatives in the Central – Local relations funded differently though sometimes mismatch in timing and correlations end up costly and difficult to achieve. Normal working of the government

¹ <http://www.alat.go.tz/mission-and-vision>

as at the current stand is to broaden and strengthen decentralization aspects and envision LGAs as autonomous entities oversighted by the Central Government. The thrust is to grasp at grassroots level diverse inclusion in access to services and benefits from local economic development.

With ALAT in place, the Government has and is enticing to unlock any dooming vertical and concentric thinking and practices that are deterring territorialisation of functioning of the Government. Tanzania being signatory of UN - Agenda on SDGs 2030



Figure 1: President H.E. Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli (Centre) in conversation with the Chairman of ALAT Councillor Gulam Hafeez Mukadam (Left) and Hon. Selemeni S. Jafo (MP) (Right) – Minister of State – Regional Administration and Local Government on mutual Central – Local relations during the 34th ALAT Annual General Meeting in Dodoma, Tanzania 24 – 28th September, 2018.

Source: Author's archive

1.2 Methodology

This Compendium is largely an artefact derived from primary inputs of ALAT Head Office in Dodoma where the author paid several visits in liaison with the City Council of the Capital City of Dodoma to represent other LGAs in the country, some societal and government agencies.

Secondary source was literature review of various relevant official reports and documents including the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 pertaining to decentralisation aspects of practice. The reports and documents being referenced thereon being relevant to the anticipated Programme are available in form of official national vision, policies and strategies, plans, guidelines, roadmaps, legislations, regulations, rules and procedures, protocols, official reports and alike.

Importantly, a draw from the rich experience of the author in the local government system in Tanzania for over 30 years underpins in the composure of this Compendium. A capture of diverse excerpts from speeches of national leaders over years and events significantly delineate the position of the Government in recognising the importance of Regional Administrations and LGAs as both spatial and non-spatial closer governing arms to the people.

Preference was on reaching – out by e – communication *hard – to - reach* areas of LGAs in order to get the feelings of communities over there. Nonetheless, Mr. Baraka D. Marandu, the Focal Person from UCLG for this assignment was instrumental in providing logistical support while preparing this Compendium.

2.0 IMPORTANT IN – COUNTRY REFERENCES AND DOCUMENTS

S/No	Reference Name, Year	Briefing	Website/ Link	Attachment No
1	2	3	4	5
Important Instruments				
1	Constitution, 1977	<p>CHAPTER EIGHT</p> <p>Public Authorities</p> <p>The local 145.-(1) There shall be established local government authorities in each government region, district, urban area and village in the United Republic, which shall be of authorities the type and designation prescribed by law to be enacted by Parliament Functions of 146.-(1) The purpose of having local government authorities is to transfer Local authority to the people. Local government authorities shall have the right and Government power to participate, and to involve the people, in the planning and implementation of development programmes within their respective areas generally throughout the country. Without prejudice to the generality of sub-article (1) of this Article, a local government authority, in conformity with the provisions of the law establishing it, shall have the following functions: (a) to perform the functions of local government within its area; (b) to ensure the enforcement of law and public safety of the people; and (c) to consolidate democracy within its area and to apply it to accelerate the development of the people.</p>	https://rsf.org/sites/default/files/constitution.pdf	1.0
2	Tanzania Development Vision 2025	Tanzania’s development aspirations are outlined in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025) which was developed in the late 1990s to guide economic and social development efforts up to the year 2025.	http://www.unesco.org/education/edurights/media/docs/061eb2eed52b8f11b09b25a8845436f19d5ae0ad.pdf	2.0

3	Rural Development Policy, 2003	<p>The Policy provides linkages between sectoral policies for rural development with a framework for coordination focused on harmonizing and coordinating various sector approaches to coalesce investment in rural areas in a manner that will establish a matching interface and cordial linkage with urban sphere with an interactive region of synergy. Spatial and non – spatial images appear in figuring out this policy that rural and urban globes need a collective institutional harmonisation in advocating for wholesome development, leaving no LGA behind. In this case, ALAT with the support of PO – RALG is at the centre of ensuring equity and equality in appropriation of localized development closer to the people.</p>	-	3.0
4	National Environmental Policy, 1997	<p>This Policy has a direct link with sustainable managing of both rural and urban environment especially by reducing degradation of the nature, preserving available natural resources and imposing workable safety – nets or mitigating measures to foster environmental friendliness to both rural and urban communities.</p> <p>In so doing, the Vice – President’s Office which is the custodian of the Environment Agenda in the country has come up with a guiding tool forging stakeholders operating in the regions and LGAs to have a common target of instilling better livelihood in our communities. The sense thereon is to have as much as possible succession of pristine environment from current generation to the future generation.</p> <p>The Government in heeding to EAC, SADC, AU, EU, UN and other agency and country – based protocols in aspects of the environment has laid down localized safeguard instruments delineating sufficient social inputs and institutionalized strategies operatable at LGA level. By and large, a thrust is on PO – RALG to backstop and oversee that LGAs really practice within their mandates what is stated in this policy. LGAs stand as immediate guardian to the environment and the people.</p>	<p>https://www.tnrf.org/files/E-URT_POLICIES_National_Environmental_Policy_1997_0.pdf</p>	4.0

5	Land Policy, 1995 (2 nd Edition)	<p>The Land Policy of 1995 is currently under review but, many of its features are good particularly on security of land tenure, optimal use of land by sectors for just development without endangering ecological balance. LGAs being Spatial Planning authorities have a stake in sound land management planning, surveying and demarcating, allocation and titling to enable service delivery and investment.</p> <p>It promotes equitable and gender – based access to land for all citizens.</p>	http://www.tzonline.org/pdf/nationallandpolicy.pdf	5.0
6	National Micro-Finance Policy, 2000	<p>The policy reflects on expanding access to micro-finance both in urban and rural areas to support agricultural development, innovation, small and medium businesses at low-cost and affordable financial services to households, small-scale entrepreneurs in rural areas urban areas.</p>	http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/tan169574.pdf	6.0
7	National Strategy for Gender Development	<p>This policy put incorporates gender issues in all national development activities understanding to specially reach – out to about 90.4% of active women in Tanzania who are engaged in the agriculture sector and who actually produce over 70% of food in the country.</p>	https://www.mcdgc.go.tz/data/Tanzania_-_National_Strategy_for_Gender_Development.pdf	7.0
8	Community Development Policy, 1996	<p>The government through the Social Policy focuses on reducing child poverty for all children, especially the most marginalized. It gears to transform the country into one that is equitable, safe and provides an enabling environment in which children can thrive.</p>	http://www.tzonline.org/pdf/communitydevelopmentpolicy.pdf	8.0
9	Co-operative Development Policy, 1997	<p>Under co-operative development, cooperative societies are called for to operate economically. They have a great untapped potential to revamp LED in LGAs implements, technologies, information and their role in improving social and economic conditions of small producers engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural production.</p>	http://www.tccia.com/tccia/wp-content/uploads/legal/policy/cooperativedevelopmentpolicy.pdf	9.0

10	Water Policy, 2002	Water supply services are crucial to well-being of mankind and the living nature in general. However, a risk exists mainly due to human - induced climate change calamities of unprecedented heavy down pours and flooding, drought leading to dragging productivity in other sectors. The policy ameliorates such problems by explicitly recognizing roles of various actors benefiting from the water resource.	http://www.tzonline.org/pdf/waterpolicy20021.pdf	10.0
11	National Information and Communication Technology Policy, 2003	This policy is both cross-sectoral and sectoral recognizing the need for application of ICT so as to enhance productivity and profitability. ICT is a requisite for transforming to better the well-being of our communities, LED premised in LGAs and growth and prosperity of the country.	https://www.tanzania.go.tz/egov_uploads/documents/ictpolicy2003_sw.pdf	11.0
12	National Energy Policy, 2003	The policy is meant for supplying of efficient and affordable energy in the service and production sectors. Abundant renewable energy resource such as solar, wind and biogas in the country is an opportunity for socio – economic thriving particularly to the majority population in LGAs.	http://www.teiti.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/0001_17022013_National_Energy_Policy_20031.pdf	12.0
13	National Empowerment Policy, 2004	This policy anchors on ensuring that the majority of Tanzanian citizens have access to opportunities for effectively participating in economic activities in all sectors of the economy. Thus, there is room to maneuver among the youths, women and girls to cover over resources for a social broader benefit.	https://www.tanzania.go.tz/egov_uploads/documents/Enocomic_Empowerment_Policy[1]_sw.pdf	13.0
14	National Livestock Policy, 2006	Tanzania is third in livestock population after Ethiopia and Botswana but, it is more of a latent resource not contributing enough to LED and growth of the country. Key items in the policy are to rekindle the livestock industry in a manner that it contributes to the economy of the country, improve the well - being of the people by improving livestock – based food security and rural incomes. It also focuses on promoting draught animal power, farming of various crops for compounding feedstuffs and biogas utilization.	https://www.tnrf.org/files/E-INFO_National_Livestock_Policy_Final_as_per_Cabinet_Dec-2006.pdf	14.0

15	Fisheries Policy, 2015	<p>The policy addresses the intentions of the government and other stakeholders to meet micro and macroeconomic changes, challenges facing the fisheries sector and rationally utilizing immense fisheries resources sustainably while optimizing the available opportunities and benefits.</p> <p>Areas of emphasis include aquaculture development, inter and cross-sectoral collaboration, regional and international cooperation as well as cross cutting and cross-sectoral policies.</p> <p>Tanzania primarily produces wild fish along its coast and in Lake Victoria – the world’s second largest freshwater lake. The sector is responsible for over 4 million jobs (about 35% of the 14 million in rural employment) and contributes about 1.4% to the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP).</p>	http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/tan168881.pdf	15.0
16	National Employment Policy, 2008	The policy is geared to ensure effective utilization of the labour force in both rural and urban areas to improve productivity while focusing on availing Just - Jobs, retaining where it is and reducing rural - urban migration.	http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/tan169566.pdf	16.0
17	Agricultural Marketing Policy, 2008	This policy eyes on developing efficient, effective, flexible, accessible and equitable agricultural marketing system pre-requisite in fostering market - oriented agriculture balanced between rural and urban areas , supplying food to all at affordable prices and strengthening linkages with the manufacturing industry.	https://www.mit.go.tz/uploads/documents/sw/1455888762-Agricultural-Marketing-Policy.pdf	17.0
18	Agricultural Sector Development Programme Phase II (ASDP II) November, 2017	ASDP II is geared to promote the agricultural sector growth for national economy and industrial development . The programme will ensure adequate food and nutrition security to the Tanzania population. Agricultural sector contributes about 29.1 % of the GDP 65.5% of employment, 65% of raw materials to the industrial sector and 30% of export earnings.	http://www.tzdp.gov.tz/fileadmin/documents/external/national_development_frameworks/ASDP2_Final_Document_20_May_2016_after_edit_1.pdf	18.0

		<p>Programme Objectives include: Policy and institutional environment for enhancing modernized competitive agriculture sector, driven by inclusive and strengthened private sector participation is enable; Sustainable increase in production, productivity, profitability and competitive value chain development of the agricultural sector driven by smallholders achieved and; Institutional performance and effective coordination of relevant public and private sector institutions in the agriculture sector at national and local levels, enabled by strengthened resilience strengthened.</p>		
19	National Youth Development Policy, 2007	<p>The policy recognizes the importance of youths both men and women in development and it entices them energetic labour force as they are to enter into all the sectors for their well-being and the country at large. It emphasizes this section of population in the country to actively explore on rural and urban geographical opportunities and indulge in LED closer to their vicinity. It aims at waning both un-employment and under-employment.</p> <p>The policy strives to instil mechanisms for promoting labour intensive infrastructure and head-spacing conducive environment for effective participation of the youths in propelling industrial economy at this moment when the country has stepped into the Middle – Income level.</p>	http://www.kijanawajibika.com/assets/documents/YouthPolicy.pdf	19.0
20	Public Private Partnership Policy, 2009	The Public Private Partnership Policy as it operates is promoting private sector participation in providing resources in form of investment capital, technology and managerial skills. It is facilitating creativity and innovation and is stimulus for private sector engagement with LGA in specific development ventures.	https://ppp.worldbank.org/public-private-partnership/sites/ppp.worldbank.org/files/documents/Tanzania_PPP%20Policy.pdf	20.0
21	Maternal and child health Programme, 2008	Today, Tanzanian children stand a better chance of surviving past their fifth birthday than ever before Health systems and service delivery require strengthening. The availability of drugs and supplies remains a challenge. The	https://www.unicef.org/tanzania/what-we-do/health	

		<p>systems for referral and transport are inadequate. Limited access to insurance schemes and informal payments at health facilities pose financial barriers to access. The coverage of basic emergency obstetric and newborn care is has improved with 98, 433 and 368 LGA hospitals, health centres and dispensaries respectively, additionally newly built between November 2015 and February 2020.</p> <p>The government is strengthening enabling national environment; improve the district health system to plan and monitor services; reinforce sub-national capacity to deliver quality reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services; and empower individuals, families and communities to adopt healthy family practices.</p>		
22	Education Sector Development Programme August, 2000	<p>The ESDP is aimed at tracking issues of inadequate access, equity, and educational facilities; poor quality education services; low management capacity; inadequate financing; inefficiency; and low academic achievement. It will undertake to play a role in controlling the spread of HIV/AIDS, as it is a threat to the achievement of set goals.</p>	http://www.tzonline.org/pdf/theeducationsectordevelopmentprogramme.pdf	22.0
23	Education Sector Development Plan (2016/17 – 2020/21) Tanzania Mainland	<p>The ESDP focuses on ensuring equitable access to education and training for all, including the most disadvantaged. Progress towards achieving all of the targets will be tracked through a rigorous Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, which is a separate document annexed to this plan, and this will disaggregate results by gender and by geographical location, as well as having a particular focus on disadvantaged groups such as orphans and vulnerable children, and children and adults with learning disabilities including physical disabilities.</p>	https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/2019-04-gpe-tanzania-esp.pdf	23.0
24	Tanzania Education Improvement (SEQUIP) 2020	<p>The main goal of the project is to provide children in secondary schools in Tanzania with better, safer, and more accessible secondary education to help build the country's human capital. Specifically, the project will: (a) keep children in school and help all secondary school dropouts, including pregnant</p>	https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/factsheet/2020/03/31/tanzania-secondary-education-	

		girls, pursue their secondary education; and (b) provide them with a path back into the formal public education system in the next cycle.	quality-improvement-program-sequip	
25	Construction Industry Policy, 2003	The vision is to have a dynamic, efficient and competitive local construction industry that is able to undertake construction projects of any magnitude and participate effectively in providing its services in the regional and global market place .	https://www.tanzania.go.tz/egov/uploads/documents/Construction_Industry_Policy_sw.pdf	25.0
26	Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency 4 th Quarter Progress Report for Development Programme, FY 2017/18	TARURA is responsible for maintaining, developing and managing all District roads (Collector, Feeder and community) roads in the Tanzania mainland. The road network that was handed over to TARURA by PORALG covers a total length of 108,946.19 Km. However, TARURA decided to conduct network verification, which has been completed and submitted to PORALG for review and approval.	https://www.tarura.go.tz/storage/app/media/ANNUAL%20REPORT%20DEVELOPMENT%20PROGRAMME%20FY%202017-2018.pdf	26.0

2.2 DRAFT NATIONAL DECENTRALIZATION POLICY OF 2020

S/No	Reference Name, Year	Briefing	Website	Attachment No
1	2	3	4	5
1	History of Local Government in Tanzania	Local Government Reform aims at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Letting people participate in Government at the local level and elect their councils – Bringing public services under the control of the people through their local councils – Giving local councils powers (political devolution) over all local affairs 	http://www.tamisemi.go.tz/storage/app/media/uploaded-files/Toleo%20jipya%20Historia%20%20Serikali%20za%20Mitaa.pdf	27.0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determining the appropriate and cost effective organisational structures for Local Government Authorities. - Improving financial and political accountability. - Securing finances for better public services. - Creating a new Local Government administration answerable to the local councils and to local needs. - De-linking local administrative leaders from their former ministries. - Creating new central-local relations, based not on orders, but on legislation and negotiations. 		
2	Situational Analysis, 2018	Refer section 1	https://www.unicef.org/tanzania/media/1491/file/DeLOG-Assessment-Stocktake.pdf	28.0
3	Policy Paper on Local Government Reform, 1998	Refer section 1	https://www.tamisemi.go.tz/storage/app/uploads/public/5b6/ff2/9e3/5b6ff29e34417145911620.pdf	29.0
4	Draft National Decentralization Policy 2020	The Policy will allow LGA's 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	Office document	30.0

		implementation of Decentralisation by Devolution (DbyD), rural and urban development policies, legislations, guidelines and standards in order to facilitate RSt and LGAs to provide quality services to the community.		
SPEECHES				
1	Speech By The Minister of Finance and Planning	Government to ensure enabling environment for investment and business. This includes improvement in economic infrastructure, friendly tax and financial policies, better regulatory framework, availability of land in LGAs , work permits and skilled labour force and continue emphasizing the importance of agriculture in an industrial led economy.	https://mof.go.tz/docs/THE%20UNITED%20REPUBLIC%20OF%20TANZANIA-copy%206.11.2020.pdf	31.0
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
1	National Environmental Policy, 1997	To raise public awareness and understanding of the essential linkages between environment and development , and to promote individual and community participation in environment action.	https://www.tnrf.org/files/E-URT_POLICIES_National_Environmental_Policy_1997_0.pdf	32.0
2	Land Act No 4, 1999	It provides for the basic law in relation to land other than the village land , the management of land, settlement of disputes and related matters.	http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/tan23795.pdf	33.0
3	The Village Land Act No 5, 1999	It provides for the management and administration of land in villages, and for related matters.	https://www.tanzania.go.tz/egov_uploads/documents/The_Village_Land_Act,_5-1999_en.pdf	34.0

4	The Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, 1982 (Revised 2002)	To make better provision for the establishment of urban authorities for the purposes of local government , to provide for the functions of those authorities and for other matters connected with or incidental to those authorities.	https://tanzania.eregulations.org/media/The_local_government_urban_authorities_act_8-1982.pdf	35.0
5	The Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982	To make better provisions for, and to consolidate laws relating to, local government, to repeal the Local Government Ordinance, to repeal certain other written laws and to provide for other matters connected with or incidental to the organization of local government in Mainland Tanzania.	https://www.policyforum-tz.org/sites/default/files/LocalGovtDistrictAuthoritiesAct71982.pdf	36.0

ANNUAL REPORTS AND PAPERS

S/No	Reference Name, Year	Briefing	Website/Link	
1	2	3	4	
1	Decentralisation by devolution in Tanzania: Reflections on community involvement in the planning process in Kizota Ward in Dodoma, 2009.	<p>The paper provides findings on how grassroots level is involved in preparing the three years strategic plan and its implications towards solving socioeconomic problems at grassroots level.</p> <p>The study employed a combined research design where case study design and mini –survey designs were used. Questionnaires, In-depth interviews and intensive documentary reviews were used for data collection purposes.</p>	https://academicjournals.org/journal/JPAPR/article-full-text-pdf/3F01DD11980	37.0

2	Tanzania development plan, vision and investment priorities to achieve middle income status by 2025	It provides an interpretation as well as a sharper and more focused guidance of the country's development direction intended in TDV 2025, through outlining some quantitative targets with which we can measure our performance.	https://www.mcci.org/media/154357/tanzania-developemnt-plan-booklet.pdf	38.0
3	Country report on the review and progress made in implementation of the Beijing declaration and platform for action - Beijing +25	URT is committed to promote Gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls in line with global and regional agenda . The country is a party to international, regional, sub-regional instruments for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) which oblige the government to report progress towards achieving goals.	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/Beijing25/tanzania-beijing25_report.pdf	39.0

3.0 INTERFACE: TANZANIA WITH EUROPEAN UNION

INTERFACE: TANZANIA WITH EUROPEAN UNION				
1	Partnership Agreement ACP-EC (Signed June 2000 and revised 2005)	Since 1975, EU – Tanzania relations have been established first under the Lomé Convention and then the Cotonou Agreement (2000 - 2020) between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) nations. The partnership aimed at promoting sustainable and inclusive development cooperation of the country. Involving political and sectoral policy dialogues has underpinned development assistance and provides venues for discussion on priorities and reform agendas.	http://ctr.c.sice.oas.org/Tra de/cotonou/Cotonou_EN_2006_en.pdf	40.0

2	The Lomé Convention	Refer section 1	http://www.acp.int/content/lome-convention	41.0
3	National Indicative Programme for the United Republic of Tanzania 2014-2020	In a peculiar arrangement, EU and Tanzania are in agreement on the NIP for the period from 2014 to 2020 slotted with EUR 606 million to support in energy, sustainable agriculture, good governance and development, with EUR 5 million top - up for gender issues .	https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/nip-tanzania-20140619_en.pdf	42.0

4.0 INFERENCE

In respect of compiling this Compendium to concur with the subject matter, ALAT is playing a pivotal role in assisting LGAs to operate as an arm of the Government closer in contact with people. The composition of this Compendium was done based on diverse available archives, experience, lessons from leaders and field findings appreciably contributed to having this document in place.

The compilation encloses selected policy, legal, programme, plan and strategy materials of global, national and local importance relevant to the subject given the assignment. In essence it inform on how the Government of Tanzania has embraced de – centralization for decades while endeavouring to win territorialisation and confidence of the majority population living in rural areas.

- In the formulation of policies and establishing of legal frameworks, knowing that implementation of development activities and delivery of services is done at the local level, the government has all the time put LGAs at the front in crafting of the aforementioned instruments. The aim is to secure acceptability of the beneficiary population and, emphatically win their confidence, meet their desires, wishes, aspirations and needs.

As a matter of strategizing the process, regional administrations are involved to offer immediate support and guidance while gathering basic field information and data, designing and re - shaping and substantiating such interventions. By the time of implementation LGAs and thus meaning ALAT, will effectively participate in implementing the interventions.

However, in the course of *in - and - off* history of existence of local government system in Tanzania, the Central Government has in some practices over-ridden the position of LGAs in contributing to crafting of intervention instruments compiled in this

Compendium. LGAs therefore, can be seen to have played a low profile before the Central Government. This is usual as to most of the African governments.

In the document, there is a briefing of expanded explanation of each item referred to, relevant to the requirement of its preparation. It is so done to provide an understanding and inter - linkage of the Compendium items. Itemized references are put as footnotes for ease of referencing across the Compendium and not as separate annexes.

Importantly, this document forms a basis for preparation of an Analytical Report to feed into the stream of integrating ALAT in the forthcoming European Cooperation Programming Process.

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N.B: This Compendium does not include the list of contact members of ALAT from 185 LGAs across the country genuinely attributed by the following reasons:

- 1) The data-base of contact persons is at this moment disrupted because of massive drop – outs, transfers and similar reasons affected such persons in nearly most of the LGAs. The Government has in the past two years embarked on re-settling human capital in the entire government and its agencies;
- 2) Administrative requirement that ALAT has to request for a permission from the Permanent Secretary – PO – RALG in such cases; and
- 3) There are 2020 General Election proceedings going on at the moment and it needs keeping it sailing through first.

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