

INTRODUCTION

- * HISTORICAL OVERVIEW
- * ROLE OF CIVIL SECTOR
- * ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES



DECENTRALIZATION IN TANZANIA: SOCIAL POLITICAL & ECONOMIC CHANGE

ECONOM IC DEVELOPMENT:

- PEOPLE-CENTERED
- ❖ EXPANDED BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES
- ECONOMIC RECESSION DURING EARLY-MID 1980S
- ❖ TRANSITION FROM "UJAMAA" TO OPEN ECONOMY
- ❖ STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT
- ❖ ECONOMIC GAINS e.g. INFLATION 4.5% GROWTH 6%
- ❖ POVERTY STILL GROWING, ESTIMATED AT 56%
- ❖ INCREASED CIVIL SOCIETY ROLE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN TANZANIA

- CHEQUERED HISTORY
- * 1972-82 DECENTRALIZATION PROGRAMME
- LG SYSTEM REINTRODUCTION
- CONSTITUTION MANDATE AND OBLIGATIONS OF LGS
- ❖ PROBLEMS OF REINTRODUCED LG SYSTEM
- * LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM AGENDA
- ❖ POLICY PAPER

DECENTRALIZATION BY DEVOLUTION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

- * 22 URBAN & 92 RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS
- * 10,638 VILLAGE COUNCILS
- ❖ WARD, MITAA & KITONGOJI
- * COMMITTEES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM PROGRAMME

KEY POLICY AREAS

- ❖ POLITICAL, FINANCIAL & ADMINISTRATIVE DECENTRALIZATION
- CHANGED CENTRAL/LOCAL RELATIONS
- * DECENTRALIZED SERVICE DELIVERY
- ❖ GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
- ❖ PRINCIPLE OF SUBSIDIARY



LGRP GOAL & PURPOSE

GOAL

REDUCTION OF PROPORTION OF TANZANIANS LIVING IN POVERTY

PURPOSE

IMPROVE QUALITY, ACCESS AND EQUITABLE PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY PARTICULARLY TO THE POOR, PROVIDED THROUGH REFORMED AUTONOMOUS LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

IMPLEMENTATION FROM 2000 IN 38 LGAS

KEY OUTCOME AREAS

- * GOVERNANCE
- ❖ FINANCE
- * RESTRUCTURING
- ❖ HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
- * LEGAL
- COORDINATION
- ❖ PO-RALG

ACHIEVEMENTS

- * CLEAR POLICY, HIGH LEVEL SUPPORT
- * LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS
- ❖ INFORMATION
- ❖ REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION RESTRUCTURED
- * 38 LGA PROGRESSING RESTRUCTURING
- ❖ CAPACITY BUILDING / TRAINING
- * FISCAL DECENTRALISATION PROGRESS
- * ATTITUDINAL CHANGE

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN LGRP

- **❖JOINT REVIEW 2001**
- **♦ MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND BUDGET 2002** 2005
- * CONCENTRATION ON PRE-REQUISITES
 - FISCAL
 DECENTRALISATION, HUMAN
 RESOURCE AUTONOMY AND LEGAL
 HARMONISATION

LESSONS LEARNT

- * RESISTANCE TO CHANGE
- * NEED FOR SERIOUS, TOP POLITICAL COMMITMENT
- ❖ STAKEHOLDER SUPPORT
- ❖ DEMAND FROM PUBLIC
- * AWARENESS CREATION
- * LONG TERM PROCESS
- * CAPACITY BUILDING ESSENTIAL



- ❖ POOR PERFORMANCE BY LGAS (DSM EXPERIENCE)
- * NEED FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE BY LGAS
- ❖ SHIFTING POWERS AND RESOURCES IS DIFFICULT
- * FISCAL DECENTRALISATION IS DIFFICULT CAPACITY BUILDING SLOW
- * INVOLVING STAKEHOLDERS E.G. ALAT
- ❖ OTHER CHALLENGES, E.G POVERTY, HIV/AIDS,



PRIMARY FOCUS:

❖ PRO-POOR SERVICE DELIVERY

KEY POLICY AREAS

- * POLITICAL DECENTRALIZATION
- ❖ FINANCIAL DECENTRALIZATION
- ❖ ADMINISTRATIVE DECENTRALIZATION



VISION

- * DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS
- * INCREASED AUTONOMY
- * EFFECTIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS
- * ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY
- * ENHANCED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



- ❖ COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS
- * PARTICIPATION IN SERVICE DELIVERY



- * CAPACITY GAPS IN LGAS
- * RESOURCE DEFICIENCIES
- * RESISTANCE TO CSO INCLUSION
- * DIFFERENCES IN ORGANIZATIONAL ETHOS



- CAPACITY BUILDING FOR LGAS
- * ENHANCED TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE POOR & VULNERABLE
- ENHANCED CSO INVOLVEMENT IN PLANNING & PRIORITY SET UP PROCESS
- JOINT ACTION WITH CSOS IN TARGETTING
 MARGINALIZED/VULNERABLE GROUPS
- COMMUNICATIONS CAPACITY BUILDING FOR POVERTY REDUCTION PLANNING



CHALLENGES

- * ABILITY OF LGAS TO SENSITISE CIVIL SOCIETY TO PARTICIPATE IN DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS
- CAPACITY BUILDING FOR LGAS AND OTHER ACTORS FOR EFFECTIVE JOINT LOCAL ACTION



- * GUIDING PRINCIPLES
- * SERVICE PROVISION

CONSTITUTIONAL & LEGAL CONTEXT

- SOVEREIGNITY OF THE PEOPLE
- ❖ GOVERNMENT'S ACCOUNTABILITY TO

 THE PEOPLE
- * PARTICIPATION OF THE PEOPLE IN AFFAIRS OF GOVERNMENT
- * ESTABLISHMENT AND MANDATE OF LGAS

POLICY MAKING AND BUDGETARY PROCESS

- ❖ COUNCILS: HIGHEST POLITICAL AUTHORITIES IN THEIR AREAS OF JURISDICTION
- ❖ CENTRAL –LOCAL RELATIONS
- ❖ POWERS OF LGAS TO FORMULATE LOCAL POLICIESENTRY POINTS OF CIVIL SOCIETY:
- ❖ COMMUNITY-LEVEL MEETINGS
- * PUBLIC HEARINGS
- ❖ CONTRACTS WITH ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS

- * BASIC EDUCATION
- * BASIC HEALTH CARE
- * LOCAL ROADS
- * LOCAL WATER SUPPLY
- * AGRICULTURAL EXTENSIONS
- * LOCAL ADMINISTRATION
- * OTHER LOCAL SERVICES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE RESPONSIBILITIES

- * BASIC FUNCTIONS
- * PEACE, ORDER AND GOOD GOVERNANCE
- * SOCIAL WELFARE AND ECONOMIC WELLBEING
- * ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



- * OWN SOURCES
- * SHARED REVENUES
- * DONOR SOURCES
- * INTERGOVERNMENTAL GRANTS
- * OTHER RESOURCES FLOWS



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

- * TAXATION POWERS
- * APPROVAL OF BUDGET



- * TOP-DOWN POLICY FORMULATION PROCESS
- * CSO NOT ADEQUATE SENSITIZED
- * SIDE-STEPPING OF CSOS
- LIMITED CAPACITY ON THE PART OF THEPOOR/MARGINALIZED GROUP
- * RESOURCE GAPS AT GRASSROOTS LEVELS
- ❖ LACK OF MECHANISM FOR CONTINUOUS DIALOGUE WITH CIVIL SOCIETY