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LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM ON TANZANIA MAINLAND
FACTS AND FIGURES

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S. Ngware and W. Chamungwana
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PREFACE

This booklet on FACTS AND FIGURES concerning the Local Government system in Tanzania is intended to highlight the vicissitude it has under-gone since 1926. The booklet also wants to pinpoint the important role Local Government can play in involving grassroot citizens to participate fully in their own development. Participation in this context simply means: deliberate organised efforts by the central government to share political power and resources with local government authorities. This requires giving local government authorities, more control and autonomy over resources and regulative powers to allow them to plan, make decisions and implement their development programmes meaningfully. Thus participation as a deliberate policy would contribute to local as well national development.

This booklet is also intended generally for the general public but specifically it is aimed at the law-makers. The authors feel that the onus of providing Tanzania with strong Local Government Authorities lies squarely with the honourable Members of Parliament. There is a need to create a free and autonomous Local Government through effective decentralisation of power. Decentralisation taken to mean Devolution in which there is handing down by the central government part of its administrative, revenue and decision making powers, to local government authorities. The functions, decision making powers, administrative as well as structures (Institutions and relationships) must be clearly defined by law. Such an action of enacting autonomous Local Government would mean:

(i) increasing administrative effectiveness.
(ii) allowing the central government and local government to achieve development goals in a more cost-effective manner.
(iii) Increasing government responsiveness to the needs and demands of various interest groups within society.
(iv) Contributing to greater self determination and self reliance among the local government authorities which in turn would meet highly valued needs of the people.
(v) Above all it will help consolidate the on-going democratization and empowerment process.

Tanzania has experienced 35 years of monocrotic rulership and the sad attempts to pre-empt or remove local government institutions from political life. Yet Tanzania saw no improved and sustained delivery of essential goods and services. Costs of delivering such goods and services escalated

necessitating cost sharing. Rural development slowed if it did not deteriorate. There is not doubt time has come to move away from centralised service delivery approaches to decentralised systems in which Local Authorities would play a more prominent role.

There is also a need to replace centrist monocrotic rulership with participative governance. Multiparty politics is one step in the right direction. Another is the need to share power, resources and political authority between the central government and the local government authorities. Participatory governance stresses empowerment of grassroot citizenry through self organisation of the civil society and by strengthening Local government. There is no controversy on the country's desire for peace, stability, democracy and social development. We can only emphasize that these noble goals can be achieved [among others] through deliberate and combined efforts to strengthen Local Government system in the country.

ABBREVIATIONS

ALAT	=	Association of Local Authorities in Tanzania.
DANIDA	=	Danish International Development Agency
FES	=	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
FINNINDA	=	Finnish International Development Agency
GTZ	=	Germany Technical Cooperation
IDM	=	Institute of Finance Management
LGSC	=	Local Government Service Commission
NBAA	=	National Board of Accountant and Auditors
NORAD	=	Norwegian Agency for Development
PMO	=	Prime Minister's Office
SAEU	=	Southern African Extension Unit
SIDA	=	Swedish International Development Agency
USAID	=	United States Agency for International Development
UK	=	United Kingdom

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1.0 TANZANIA: A COUNTRY'S PROFILE

1.1 Basic Data Relevant for Local Government

Area and Density

Tanzania covers an area of 883,700 km^2 with an average density of 26 persons per km^2. With an estimated population of about 30 million in 1996 living in slightly more than 4 million households (Kaya). Therefore Tanzania is a very large country but currently sparsely populated.

Table 1: Essential Population Data

	1988 CENSUS ('000)	1996 * E'MATES ('000)	GROWTH RATE %	H/HOLDS (KAYA) ('000)	AREA KM^2	DENSITY PER KM^2	KAYA SIZE
MAINLAND	22,533.8	28,895.8	2.8	4,240.9	881.3	26	5.3
ZANZIBAR	640.6	818.2	3.0	136.4	2.5	260	4.7
TANZANIA	23,174.	30,499.6	2.8	4,377.3	883.7	26	5.2

Source: (i) 1988 Census Bureau of Statistics
* Computed by Authors

Tanzania's Area Compared to some countries in Europe

The area, Tanzania covers, is larger than the total area of the Federal Republic of Germany (356, 831 km^2), Austria (83,850 km^2) Switzerland (41,288 km^2) and Italy (301, 245km^2) combined. Tanzania is more than six times the size of Britain (130,763 km^2). Thus Tanzania with 883,700 km^2 has a total land areas of about 88 million hectares of which 42 million hectares are arable. Out of these, only 7.6 million hectares are cultivated mianly by peasants (who cultivate six million hectares).

Fishing Waters

In addition there are approximately 58,000 km^2 of fishing grounds on fresh waters and 12,000 km^2 of fishing waters along the Indian ocean. These large areas of land and water resources have largely remained under-utilized economic potentials, despite the fact that Tanzania became independent of the British colonial rule on 9th December 1961 becoming a dominion, and a republic a year later under an executive

president. What is intriguing are the statistics which indicate that this is one of the poorest countries in the world. For instance in 1991, 42% of Tanzanians lived below poverty line (spending less than US 0.75 per day). The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita was 120 US Dollars in 1991. Agricultural production (of Tea, Cotton, Coffee, Sisal, Tobacco, Cashews and Fresh Fruits and Vegetables) as a percentage of GDP was 61% whereas industrial production was only 5% and services 34%. The Annual growth rate between 1980 and 1991 was 2% . However Tanzania's life expectancy was 51.2 years where 80% of the population had access to health services and 51% to safe water between 1988 and 1991.

Provision of Social Services

The provision of Education rose and fell. Other social services declined and would continue to decline unless efforts are made to increase the gross domestic product. The gross Enrolment Rate of primary education were eleven years or older in 1991.

Education

Primary Education suffers from an acute problem of drop outs. Drop out rate ranged from 22.5% to 47% between 1978 and 1991. Specifically among the 1978/84 cohort 28% of primary school pupils dropped out before completion of standard seven. Among the 1983/89 cohort, the drop out rate was 47%, the 1984/90 cohort, 22.5% dropped out. Illiteracy rose to 16% in 1992. In 1990 only 6.4% of Primary Seven (P7) were selected for government secondary schools and 9% for private Secondary schools. It is alarming however to note that from 1985 to 1988, 30% dropped out of secondary schools. Out of 20 mainland regions, only 9 regions had a total primary school enrolment each, of between 201,000 and 304,000 pupils in 1994. These regions are: Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mbeya Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Kagera and Tanga regions. The lowest enrolment was registered by Lindi (85,000 pupils). Of the 9 regions, seven had each a secondary school enrolment between 11,000 students and 29,000 in both private and government secondary schools. The lowest enrolment was shown by Singida (2500 students) (see Appendix 1). Needless to say, there exists great disparities between regions in the provision of social services despite good intentioned government efforts to reduce regional variations.

Provision of Health

The provision of health care was done by government and voluntary agencies. The government ran 97% of all health centres and 80% of all dispensaries but provided only 49% of all hospitals. The voluntary agencies ran 48% of all hospitals, and a small but significant percentage of health centres (about 3%) and dispensaries (about 20%). In 1993/1994 Tanzania spent 2.4% of GDP for the provision of health. Despite these efforts malaria is responsible for 17% of all deaths and shows the highest incidence of all hospital reported cases. Pre-natal causes is responsible for 13% of all deaths, diarrhea diseases, pneumonia, TB, and AIDs (each about 5 to 6% of all deaths). Malaria therefore is a health hazard and a killer disease number one (See Appendix No. 6). Malaria could be greatly reduced through community effort in clearing the environs of village households (Kaya). The Local government authorities could play a prominent role to mobilize the civil society to maintain malaria free environment. Such mobilisation is not possible without grassroot democracy, indeed without an autonomous local government system.

Conclusion

In sum, given the large size of Tanzania with a poor transport system, it is not easy for the central government at Dar es Salaam or even at Dodoma to reach the outlying areas like those of Rukwa, Kagera, Ngara, Lindi, Kigoma or areas of Lake Natron and Lake Eyasi.

The need to provide good comunications and attempts to deliver essential services like health and education from the centre have proved not only costly but very difficult to achieve. The circumstances of the Tanzanian situation therefore require the Local authorities to play a more prominent role. The local authorities could do so only if they have the legal and fiscal powers as well as the political clout. Political power could be achieved through self organisation of the civil society and by empowering the grassroots citizenry to make decisions that affect their welfare.

1.2 The Structures of Local Government Authorities, District and Urban Councils.

Local Govt. Structures

Below are the structures of local authorities showing administrative and advisory relationships. We pose a couple of questions to make us consider critically the said given relationships.

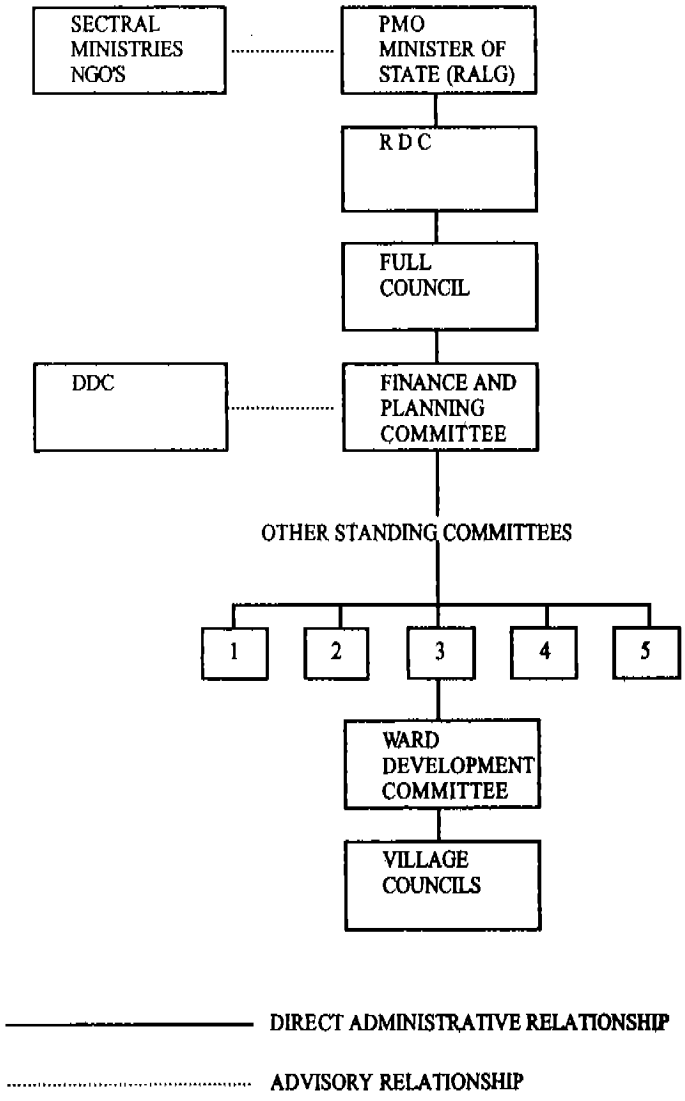
(i) Do we improve the efficiency of the ministry of local government by putting it under the prime minister's office or any other ministry?

(ii) Since Regional Administration represents the central government in the regions, if local government authorities are allowed to play their role would there be a need of a strong Regional administrative machinery as it is today?

(iii) Do the present lines of command allow for grassroots participatory democracy?

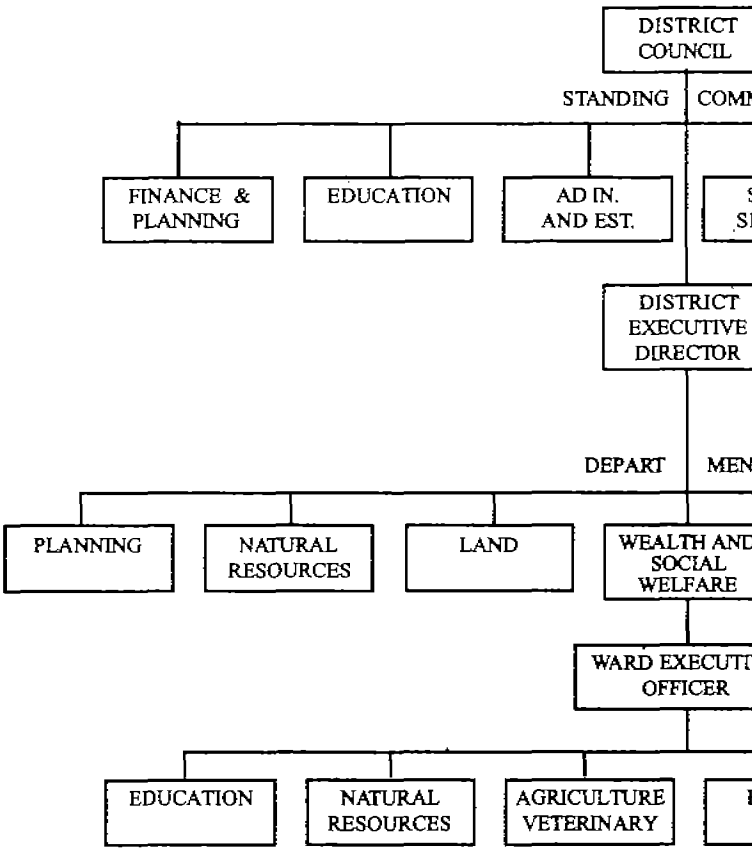
(iv) What structure would facilitate increased efficiency and participatory governance?

Table 2: THE STRUCTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES



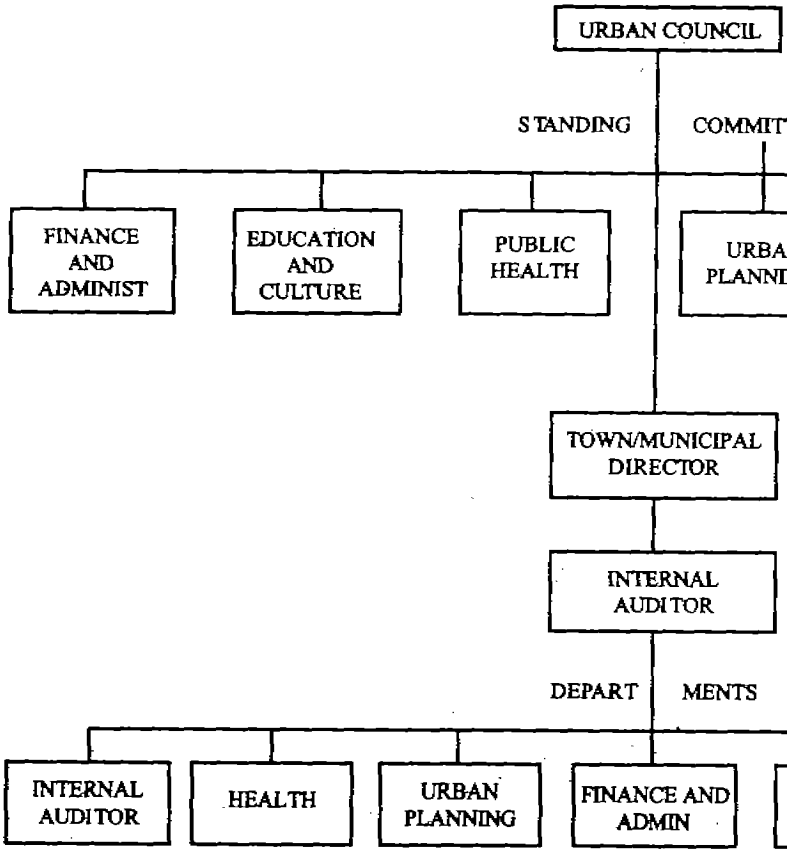
ADAPTED FROM: MAX J.O.A. The Development of Local Govenment in Tanzania (P. 161)

TABLE 3: THE STRUCTURE OF THE CU



Source: Local Government Service Commission, 1

Table 4: THE ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF



SOURCE: MAX, J.O.A., The Development of Local
Educational Publishers (p.121)

1.3 Councils Essential Data:

The difficulties in the Provision of Social Services

Appendix: 3 gives us essential data for each district - its population; primary and secondary school students; teachers houses and class rooms that have been built and that which need to be built; the demand for desks and the health facilities available in the district. Since the data is for 1994 it has not been possible to give data for some districts since they were not available. The data is intended to call attention to the difficult tasks the country has had in the provision of social services. It is possible to close the gaps through the mobilisation of local citizens and through the founding of community baased organisation (CBOs) like Education Trusts. The CBO's and human resources can contribute immensely in the building of schools, teachers' houses, dispensaries, and facilitate the making of school desks through self-initiated efforts.

2.0 LEGAL BASIS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government as a valuable Instrument for National Economic and Social Development

In order to plan for the development of Local Government, a clear conception is needed of: the nature and functions of Local Government, its place in the governmental system and its objectives. Local Government should provide the ordinary citizen with an opportunity to participate in the administration of local affairs and to serve his/her fellow citizens. Normally local governments are supposed to be more responsive to local needs and aspirations. Furthermore an effective Local Government is a valuable instrument for national economic and social development.

Two Phases of Local Government Administrator

However for any institution to be an effective instrument for development it must be democratic and it must allow for an active participation and enable effective participation of the people who are supposed to be developed. Since independence Tanzania has practiced Local Government Administration under two different phases. In the first phase the system was established and administered according to the Municipalities Ordinance (Cap 105 of 1946) and The Local Government Ordinance (Cap 333 of 1953).

In the second phase the system was incorporated into the current constitution - The United Republic Constitution of 1977 (Article 145 and Article 146).

2.1 Local Government Laws

Article 145 of the United Republic Constitution, 1977

Articles 145 which Establishes Local Government Authorities

Local Government Authorities in Tanzania are established under Article 145(1) of the Union Constitution which provides that:

> **"...There shall be established Local Government Authorities in each region, district, urban area and village in the United Republic, which shall be of such types and designations as shall be prescribed by legislation enacted by the National Assembly or the House of Representatives of Zanzibar..."**

Article 145 (2) provides that:

> **"....The National Assembly or the House of Representatives as the case may be, shall enact legislation providing for the establishment of Local Government Authorities, and the structure, composition, sources of revenue and procedures for operation of those Local Government Authorities...."**

Legislations enacted under the Law

In compliance with the above provision of the constitution the following legislations were enacted by the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania, namely:

(1) The Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982 (Act No. 7 of 1982)
(2) The Local Government (Urban Authorities Act, 1982 (Act No. 8 of 1982)
(3) The Local Government Finances Act, 1982 (Act No. 9 of 1982).
(4) The Local Government Service Act, 1982 (Act.No. 10 of 1982).
(5) The local Government Negotiating Machinery Act, 1982 (Act No.11 of 1982).
(6) Urban Authorities (Rating) Act, 1983 (Act No.2 of 1983)

2.2 Article 146 of the United Republic Constitution, 1977

Article 146

This article 146(1) provides that:

> **"....Local Government Authorities exist for the purpose of consolidating and giving more power to the people. The Local government Authorities shall be entitled and competent to participate and to provide the people in the planning and implementation of development programmes within their respective areas of authority and generally throughout the country....."**

The philosophy which underlies the existence of Local Government Authorities in Tanzania Mainland conceptualises that Local Authority organs shall be administered on the

principles of considerable autonomy and that they will be given all rights stipulated in the laws of the state. Article 146(2) provides for the objectives of Local Government Authorities. Among others;

> **"...To enhance the democratic process within its area of jurisdiction and to apply the democracy for facilitating the expeditions and faster development of the people...."**

Critical Evaluation of the Nyalali Commission 1992

The Nyalali Commission (1992) in its critical evaluation observed that: From the wording of articles 145 and 146 of the constitution it is quite clear that the government and the registered political parties do recognise the fact that the major objective of Local Government Authorities is to function as organs of democracy at grassroots level. The Commission however contends that:

> **".....The fact is, the structure of the Local Government Authorities as it is at present does not allow/provide for this democracy. It requires substantial changes. Therefore there is an imperative need for creative governance...."**
>
> **(Nyalali Commission: 1992)**

2.3 Types of Local Government Authorities

The Authorities fall into two categories:

Two Categories of Local Govern-ment Authorities

The first one is that of Authorities under the Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982. It establishes:

1. District Councils (under Section 5)
2. Township Authorities (Under Section 12)
3. Village Councils - (Under Section 25)

The Second is that of authorities under the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, 1982 (Act No. 8/1982). This Act establishes:

1. Town Councils
2. Municipal Councils
3. City Councils

2.4 Control of Local Authorities by the Central Government

Lack of Autonomy of Local Government Authorities

The Local Government Authorities are supposed to be autonomous. Autonomous in the sense of being free and to a large extent independent of the central government and in all matters stipulated by the law. The observations made of the basic laws that constitute local authorities clearly underscore the fact that Local Government Authorities are not autonomous, the Central government rhetoric notwithstanding. Control of Local Authorities by central government is employed in the following ways:

Control Instruments of Local Authorities of Central Government

(i) Control through statutory instruments (including: orders, notices, rules, directions, and regulations).
(ii) Control through requirement of Central approval.
(iii) Control through Central Supervision.
(iv) Control through appellate and quasi-judicial powers.
(v) Control over finances.
(vi) Control over personnel.

The Nyalali Commission's Recommendations

The Nyalali Commission recommends that the Local Government Authorities require more freedom and autonomy. The Central government should relax its tight control over Local Authorities. More freedom should be given to the Local government Authorities in respect of:

(i) Appointment, control and discipline of the Senior staff
(ii) Control over finances, revenue and expenditure.

Act No. 23 of 1992

Let us note that the Local government Act. No. 23 of 1992 has empowered local authorities to appoint, control and discipline local government staff, up to GS4 staff. The question to pose is whether such powers have any meaning at all without any financial clout, why should appointments go only up to GS4?
(See Appendices: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)

3.0 TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL IN TANZANIA

Hombolo Local Govern-ment Institution

Given that Local Government Authorities touch and cover each and every aspect of the social fabric, there is always a danger of naming some institutions and ignore others which are equally important in producing manpower that is very critical for the smooth operations of Local Government Authorities.

Nevertheless, given time and space constraints one can only risk to name but a few of them. It should also be emphasized that there is only one training institution that will soon cater solely or exclusively for Local Government training. This is Hombolo Local Government Institute, Dodoma Region.

Other Institutions

However, there are many institutions that train people who are ultimately employed by the Local Authorities. Some of these institutions include:

1. University of Dar es Salaam.
2. Institute of Development Studies, University of Dar es Salaam.
3. Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro.
4. Open University of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam.
5. Institute of Development Management IDM, Morogoro.
6. Institute of Finance Management, (IFM) Dar es Salaam.
7. Uyole Agricultural Institute, Mbeya.
8. Civil Service Training Centre, Dar es Salaam [and its upcountry Branches. e.g Tabora).
9. NBAA, Dar es Salaam.
10. Ardhi Institute - Dar es Salaam [from May 1996, it will be a Constituent College, University of Dar es Salaam].
11. Dar es Salaam School of Accountancy.
12. College of Business Education - Dodoma and Dar es Salaam.
13. Dar es Salaam Technical College.

14. Teachers' Training Colleges
15. Folk Development Colleges
16. Agricultural Training Institutions.
17. Moshi Cooperative College
18. Institute of Rural Planning, Dodoma.

In addition there are number of country-based International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations that have contributed to the training of Local Government personnel. Some of these include:

1. SIDA
2. FES
3. SAEU
4. DANIDA
5. NORAD
6. GTZ

7. Ireland
8. World Bank
9. Finnida
10. Irish Government
11. The Dutch Government
12. The Japanese Government
13. The U.K
14. The Belgian Government
15. USAID

It is to be noted that these institutions provide general training on Local Government and an ideal situation will be that after such training those selected to work for Local Government will be given additional specific training so as to enable them discharge their duties more efficiently.

3.1 MANPOWER DISPOSITION: STAFF, ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS-1996

Table 5: Prime Minister's office and District/Urban Councils

Q'TION/M OF L. GOVT	CERTIFICATE	DIPLOMA	ADV. DPLM	BA/ BCOM	POST-GRAD. DPLM	MA/ MBA	CIS/ ISCA	TOTAL
PMO'S OFFICE								
(i)Local Govt	-	-	05	10	-	-	-	15
ii)Regional Admin. Divis.	-	-	05	01	-	2	-	8
iii)Planning Dept.	-	-	14	09	-	4	-	27
DISTRICT & URBAN COUNCILS District Town & Municipal Exc. Directors.	5	12	11	35	20	15	4	102

Source: (i) **LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION (Wakurugenzi-Serikali za Mitaa) - 1st December, 1995.**

(ii) **Discussion with officials at PMO's Office, 1996, Dar es Salaam.**

Manpower Disposition of Local Government Authorities

The Manpower disposition looks impressive enough. The main weakness is the assumption that every sort of training can suffice to do a local government job. Let it be noted that local government is a profession and should be treated so. The training and allocation should cater for specialisation. An engineer must be a municipal engineer trained to serve cities. DED's should be professional town clerks etc. This abnormally of employing anybody should be rectified.

3.2 Categorisation of Councils

Criteria used to grade District Councils

In practice district councils have been categorised into seven classes: from category I (being the poorest or smallest district council) up to category 7 (the largest and probably the richest). Semboja and Therkildsen (1991) contend that in theory five

sets of criteria could be used to grade district and urban authorities as follows:

(i) Population: Its density and distribution.
(ii) Economic Development: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capital; production of various crops and industrial goods.
(iii) Social Infrastructure: Education and Health delivery systems and other social services and water provision.
(iv) Economic Infrastructure: Roads, Railways Posts and Telecommunications.
(v) Financial Capability: Ability to generate revenue and use if for development.

Below is the actual grading of township Town, Municipal and city councils as well as that of district council authorities.

3.3 Actual Classification of Township, Town, Municipal and City councils

Table 6: Grading of Township Authorities:

Population	Number of councillors in the Township	People Represented per councillor	LGSC Grading of Authority
9,000 - 18,000	3 - 6	3,000	II
18,000 - 30,000	6 - 10	3,000	III

Table 7: Grading of Town Councils

Population	Total Number of Wards	Total Number of Councillors	People per Councillors	LGSC Grading of Authority
30,000 - 36,000	13	13	2,300 - 2,800	IV
36,001 - 54,000	13	13	2,801 - 4,200	V
54,001 - 80,000	13	13	4201 - 6150	VI

Table 8: **Grading of Municipal and city councils**

Population	Total Number of Wards	Total Number of Councillors	People per Councillors	LGSC Grading of Authority
80,001 - 180,000	15	15	5,300 - 12,000	VII
180,001 - 324,000	21	21	8,500 - 15,400	VIII
324,001 - 612,000	26	26	12,400 - 23,500	IX
612,001 +	33	33	18500 +	X

Source: KIVUGO, (J.J., (1985) Local Govt. Administration In Tanzania Mainland, Mzumbe.

MAX J.O.A., (1991) The Development of Local Govt. In Tanzania.

3.4 Actual Classification of District Councils in Tanzania Mainland

Table 9: Actual Grading of District Councils

Category I	11. Mwanga	**Category V**
1. Ileje	12. Nachingwea	1. Bariadi
2. Hanang	13. Singida	2. Hai
3. Kibaha	14. Sumbawanga	3. Kilosa
4. Kilombero		4. Korogwe
5. Kiteto	**Category III**	5. Mbeya
6. Liwale	1. Biharamulo	6. Mbinga
7. Ludewa	2. Iramba	7. Mbozi
8. Mafia	3. Kasulu	8. Mufindi
9. Makete	4. Kigoma	9. Muheza
10. Manyoni	5. Kyela	10. Rombo
11. Monduli	6. Masasi	**Category VI**
12. Ngorongoro	7. Mtwara	1. Geita
13. Nkasi	8. Newala	2. Karagwe
14. Pangani	9. Ngara	3. Lushoto
15. Rufiji	10. Same	4. Magu
16. Serengeti	11. Ukerewe	5. Maswa
17. Simanjiro	12. Urambo	6. Morogoro
18. Tunduru		7. Muleba
19. Ulanga	**Category IV**	8. Sengerema
	1. Babati	9. Tarime
Category II	2. Dodoma	**Category VII**
1. Bagamoyo	3. Igunga	1. Arumeru
2. Bunda	4. Kondoa	2. Bukoba
3. Chunya	5. Mpwapwa	3. Iringa
4. Handeni	6. Musoma	4. Kahama
5. Kibondo	7. Nzega	5. Kwimba
6. Kilwa	8. Songea	6. Moshi
7. Kisarawe	9. Mbulu	7. Njombe
8. Lindi	10. Tabora	8. Rungwe
9. Meatu		9. Shinyanga
10. Mpanda		

Source: Semboja and Therkildsen, 1991

3.5 Actual grading of Urban and Township Councils

Urban Authorities comprises of:

One City Council of Dar es Salaam, classified as category 8, nine Municpal Councils and nine town councils.

Table 10: Actual grading of Municipal Councils

1. Tanga	Category 4
2. Mwanza	Category 5
3. Dodoma	Category 3
4. Arusha	Category 4
5. Mbeya	Category 3
6. Morogoro	Category 3
7. Moshi	Category 4
8. Iringa	Category 3
9.T abora	Category 3

Table 11: Actual grading of Town Councils

1. Bukoba	Category 2
2. Musoma	Category 2
3. Mtwara/Mikindani	Category 2
4. Kigoma/Ujiji	Category 2
5. Shinyanga	Category 2
6. Singida	Category 1
7. Songea	Category 2
8. Lindi	Category 1
9. Sumbawanga	Category 1

Source: Semboja Ibid

3.6 Township Councils:

The question of Township Authorities

These are still in the process of being established. Those already established are:

1. Kahama 2. Kibaha 3. Kondoa
4. Korogwe 5. Masasi 6. Mpanda
7. Njombe 8. Sengerema

Others were established in 1991:

9. Njombe	10. Tukuyu	11. Bagamoyo
12. Muheza	13. Mpwapwa	14. Kilosa

[See: The Township Authorities Establishment order, 1989 Effective 1st January 1990 and of 1991].

Despite the enactment of legislation aimed at ensuring a systematic development of new urban settlements there has never been appropriate plans nor deliberate efforts to implement desired legislative objectives. Out of the 14 Township Authorities established, only Kibaha Township Authority has been availed resources and operates as a semi-autonomous decentralized unit under the Kibaha District council. Like other councils, this township authority suffers from problems of inadequate finance, staffing and work facilities. We contend though, that difficulties should not be used as a reason to deny an emerging township to undergo such much needed apprenteceship to operate as a town and not a village. The procedure of dividing large villages into two is a process of underdevelopment. . Villages that have out- grown into towns should be given an opportunity to learn to live like towns and should not be subdivided into villages.

4.0 REVENUE SOURCES FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Two Traditional Sources of Funds

Traditionally, there have been two sources of funds for Local Authorities in Tanzania. These are: Grants or Subsidies from Central Government and revenue raised by the Local Authorities themselves. Despite these two sources, experience shows that there are gaps between estimated requirements and actual earnings. This financial gap has been persistent because the Local Authorities continue to depend on a narrow base of income generation, for instance, grants from Central Government have not been provided as per requirements of Local Authorities. Similarly, revenue from local taxation has been declining. Major sources of local revenue include:

- Development levy
- property tax
- Business licenses
- market dues

There is ample evidence to demonstrate the fact that Local Authorities are heavily dependent on Central Government grants. This is contrary to the basic tenets of Local Authorities. See appendix 3 and 4 which show sources of funds for sample Municipalities.

While one should acknowledge that the revenue base for Local Authorities is narrow, it is equally true that there is poor revenue collection. It is estimated that the City of Dar es Salaam collects only 30% of the revenues it should collect. The following table shows Development levy collection for the City of Dar es Salaam (1989 - 1991).

Table 12: Development Levy Collection for the City of Dar es Salaam 1989 - 1991

Year	Estimated Levy (Shs)	Actual Collected (TShs)	Deficit (TShs)	%
1989	53,994,823	23,157,284	30,837,534	57
1990	90,837,534	46,530,068	44,307,466	48
1991	114,307,466	39,368,865	74,938,600	66

Source: Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania, Ofisi ya Waziri Mkuu na Makamu wa Kwanza wa Rais (1992) Taarifa ya Tume ya Uchunguzi wa Ufanisi wa Utendaji katika Halmashauri ya Jiji la Dar es Salaam p. 37.

5.0 COMMISSIONED REPORTS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Central Government (The President or Prime Minister) has constituted several commissions whose reports contain some very useful recommendations on local government. Such reports make useful reading. These Reports are:

5.1. The Mtei Presidential Commission of Enquiry Into Public Revenues Taxations And Expenditures, 1991.

The Mtei's Commission

The Mtei commission studies the development of Local Government system in Tanzania. It examines and analyses the various sources of revenues and their major areas of expenditure. It also discusses ways and means of improving the system of financing the delivery of services and how to put revenues to more efficient and effective use.

The report revisits the evolution of local government from 1926 to 1961, from 1961 to 1972, the decentralisation period and from 1984 todate.

Up to 1972 the report contends that councils were empowered to raise revenue from own sources such as poll tax, property tax (in towns), produce cess, cattle cess, market fees etc. Revenue from local rates and produce cess accounted for 80% of District councils' revenues from own sources. However key social services and development programmes were covered by government grants and subventions as they increased in scope.

The period from independence to 1971 councils suffered from poor management capacity in implementing development projects. They also suffered from poor revenue collection. The causes of sharp fall of local tax elements were mainly two In 1969 the central government abolished local rates. The second cause was the Central government encroachment on the cash crop produce cess by the imposition of 5% exportation tax on export crops in 1965. The central government also imposed restrictions on rates of cess

(imposed locally) to not more than 5 cents per pound of weight. These measures, contend the report drastically reduced revenue from this lucrative source available to councils. Thus revenue collection declined.

As councils' revenue collection declined the councils became increasingly dependent on funds from central government. In fact from 1963 to 1971 the percentage of grants rose from 18.5% to 79.8% of total councils revenues.

During the period of decentralisation, the lack of an elective machinery alienated the people. Such apathy coupled with resource constriaints, made economic infrastructure and quality of social services to degenerate.

Local government Authorities were reintroduced in 1984. The commission contends that there is a serious underfunding of local authorities. For instance whereas 35.3 billion shillings were required to provide 'reasonable' services in 1991/92 only TAS 19 billion were actually allocated (about 54%).

Mtei's Recommendations

As a result the commission recommends that:

(1) The Central government should treat as a priority full funding of grant aided services, such as: Primary Education, Health care, rural roads, and rural water supply at the grassroots level.

(2) Local Authorities themselves must:

(a) widen their sources of revenue (such as Produce cess, development levy, Business licences, user charges, property tax etc.)

(b) increase their efforts in revenue collection.

(c) initiate and mobilise the people to engage in self help activities to fund development projects.

5.2 The Mulokozi Report on the City of Dar es Salaam; April 1992.

The Mulokozi Report

The most interesting recommendation is that which advises on the need to divide the city of Dar es Salaam into:

(a) Three municipalities-

(i) Temeke Municipal Council

(ii) Ilala Municipal Council

(iii) Kinondoni Municipal Council

(b) The greater Dar es Salaam Council (made up of the Chairmen of the Permanent Committees of the 3 municipalities). This redivision would improve efficiency. We think that the Mulokozi recommendations should be seriously considered by the Third Phase Government.

5.3 The John Max Committee Report for the Consolidation of Local Government, May 1991.

John Max Report

The report recommendeds:

(1) Amendments of different sections of the Local government (District Authorities) Act, 1982 Act No. 7/ 1982 Sections 56(1), 56(2) and Sections 57 and 59 and 31(5). Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, No. 8, 1992 Sections: 15(1), 15(2), 15(3), 15(4), 20(4) etc. etc.

The recommended amendments are generally aimed at:

(i) Consolidating democracy by the practice of holding regular meetings and taking decisions in a democratic way.

(ii) consolidating democracy by ensuring that leaders who are elected are accountable to the people and in case they prove inefficient, the people and only they should remove them from office.

The report also proposes the new structure and relational responsibilities of Local Government.

5.4. The Mramba's Presidential Commission, March 1994.

The Mramba's Commission

The Report observed that the reintroduction of Local Government reduced by two-thirds the functions of the Regional Directorates. It recommended the reduction of functions of the Regional office and leave the office to deal mainly with security matters and protocol.

The Report reiterated the need for the redivision of Dar es Salaam into 3 municipalities of Ilala, Temeke and Kinondoni.

The report cites some of the problems which beset Local Government Authorities to be:

(i) Ill educated, poorly paid and poorly motivated personnel.

(ii) Indiscipline of workers.

iii) Inadequacy of finances and sources of Revenue.

5.5 The Nyalali Presidential Commission

The Nyalali Commission

Among other things it cites the extensive and excessive central government controls over the Local government authorities. For the details of those controls see the section on: The Legal Basis of Local government which is included in this booklet.

5.6 The Bomani Report

The Bomani Report

Like other commissioned Government Reports, this too is a master-piece and a mandatory reference for top politicians, lawmakers, policy makers practioners, researchers and students of Local Government in general. These reports indicate the fact that we have many resources to refer to, regarding the problems of local government system. We need to revisit the recommendations of these useful reports to improve the performance of our local government authorities by implementing some of the useful suggestions made.

6.0 THE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN TANZANIA (ALAT)

6.1 The Mandate:

ALAT'S Mandate

ALAT is a pressure group and mouth piece of all local government councils in Tanzania Mainland.

In this respect therefore ALAT is empowered by Act No.11/ 1982.

Among other obligatory functions, the Association:

1. Fosters and promotes smooth and successful development and operations of Local Government Authorities in Tanzania.
2. Furthers rights and interests of local government authorities and takes the necessary and appropriate measures for the maintenance of those rights and interests.
3. Represents local government authorities and their views in international fora.

6.2 ALAT's Address and Membership

ALAT'S Address

ALAT is housed at the City Council Headquarters in the City of Dar es Salaam.

Address: ALAT, P.O. Box 7912 Dar es Salaam
Telephone: 23551 to 23557, Dar es Salaam.

ALAT was founded on 13th December 1984.

Membership: All Chairmen and Mayors of all local government authorities.

These include 19 urban councils (9 Municipal councils, 9 Town Councils and 1 city council) and 83 District Councils.

6.3 ALAT's Affiliations:

Affilliations

ALAT is affiliated to IULA, (International Union of Local Authorities) - headquartered at the Hague. It is also affiliated to the Local Government Commonwealth Forum.

6.4 ALAT's Structure

Structure

1. **<u>The Supreme body</u> is the <u>Annual Conference</u> whose membership comprise of:**

   (i) All mayors, all chairmen and all councils directors.

   (ii) 20 Constituent Members of Parliament from each region selected by the regional branches of ALAT.

   The Chairman and Vice Chairman are chosen among the council representatives (Council mayors or chairmen). The current elected Chairman is Hon Peter Siyovelwa, the Chairman of Iringa District Council. The current Secretary General is Mr. M. Mfunda.

ALAT'S National and Regional Executives Committees

2. <u>The Executive Committee of ALAT</u> consists of:

   (i) The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Annual Conference.

   (ii) 5 Rural council chairmen

   (iii) 5 Urban Council chairmen

   (iv) 2 Rural Council Directors

   (v) 2 Urban Council Directors

   (vi) 2 Members from among the Constituent members of the Annual Conference.

3. The Regional branches of ALAT have their Annual regional conference and Regional Executive Committees:

(i) The Annual Regional Conference consists of:
   (a) All council directors in the regions
   (b) All Constituent MPs in the region
   (c) 2 Councillors from each council of the region.

(ii) The Regional Executive Committee comprises of:
   (a) The Regional ALAT Chairman and Vice Chairman.
   (b) ALAT Secretary
   (c) 2 - 5 councillors chosen from the Annual Regional Conference
   (d) 1 Constituent Member of Parliament.

6.5 ALAT's Manpower Disposition

ALAT'S Manpower Disposition

At present ALAT's Secretariat is quite small given its tremendous task. It is headed by the secretary General - Mr. M.I. Mfunda and currently assisted by three heads of department:

(i) Publicity (ii) Administration (iii) Research.

The departments of Legal Affairs and that of Finance and Accounting are currently vacant. The staff some of whom are holders of diploma/degrees are overwhelmed. There is a need to develop the human and material capacity of ALAT at its secretariat. The District and Urban Councils are headed by better educated directors, over 78% of whom are holders of advanced diplomas, BA or BCom, Postgraduate diplomas or MA/MBA. However the fact remains that few if any have been trained as local government professionals: Town clerks, municipal engineers etc. ALAT with one Editor in its Publicity Department expects to disseminate amongst members of the public and member authorities any information relating to local government through circulars, feature paper articles as well as produce an ALAT's journal. Further ALAT is expected to inform the government and Public on issues affecting Local Authorities through news media. This is a herculean task which demands a miracle to accomplish effectively with only one Editor with no other staff to assist the editor.

6.6 Other ALAT's Duties

Other ALAT'S Duties and Sources of Revenue

1. To consider legislative proposals of central government that are likely to affect, the structure, duties, responsibilities, status and financial capacity of Local Governments Authorities and make representations to the government.
2. To seek and obtain expert and legal advice and opinions pertaining to the activities of Local Authorities and submit them to member authorities.
3. To collect revenues through contributions by member Authorities.
4. To represent the country's councils in the Internationsl fora.

Together with the good work ALAT is doing, its staff disposition of only 4 senior officers is quite inadequate.

6.7 Sources of Revenue

(1) Sale of the ALAT Journal.

However its issue is rather irregular.

(2) Every council authority contributes TAS 400,000/= annually. The contributions are supposed to be paid in the first three months of the year. Not all councils pay on time!

The revenue is used mainly for recurrent expenditure.

6.8 ALAT's Local Government "THINK TANK"

ALAT'S Think Tank

A group of individuals has voluntarily constituted themselves as "THINK TANK" and they discuss, brain strorm and provide research and policy suggestions to ALAT who may use their discretion to consider them or not. Currently, members come from Institute of Development Studies, Faculty of Law, Department of Political Science and Public Administration (University of Dar) ALAT Secretariat, Local Government Service Commission and representatives from the Prime Minister's Office.

7.0 LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE COMMISSION (LGSC)

7.1 Introduction

Address:

Local Government Service Commission,
Regional CCM Building,
Lumumba Street,
P.O. Box 902
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania
Telephone: 27741, 33362

Establishment of Local Government Service Commission (LGSC)

The Commission was originally founded in 1963 but was simultaneously abolished during 1972-1982 when Decentralization Programme replaced the Local Government System in the Country. Likewise when Local Government System was re-introduced in 1984, the Local Government Service Commission was also re-established. The Commission is an executive Statutory body re-established under the Local Government Service Act No. 10 which was enacted in 1982 for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and controlling the country's Unified Local Government Service.

Functions of LGSC

The Commission was established on the 14th March, 1983 as a corporate body with its own executive powers. The Act empowers the Commission to perform various functions as summarized herein below:

(i) To appoint, discipline and remove employees under this Commission.
(ii) To prescribe their conditions of service.
(iii) To facilitate towards the joint negotiating machinery.
(iv) To advise councils on the training of their staff.

Furthermore, the Commission is equally empowered to delegate its duties and powers to be applied by any Local Authority or officers on any of its functions and duties as the

Commission deems necessary and to withdraw accordingly.

LGSC'S Compo-sition

The Local Government Service Commission consists of the Chairman who is a Presidential appointee and (is) employed on full time basis and six other members who are appointed by the Minister responsible for Local Government. The Chairman and three other members form a quorum. The Commission's decisions require a consensus of its members.

There is also a Secretary to the Commission. It is the President who appoints the secretary under clause 9 of the Scheme. The Secretary is responsible for putting into effect policies laid down by the Commission and he/she attends and participates in all Commission meetings/deliberations including its Boards, but does not vote. Other officers at the Commission are appointed by the Commission.

The Commission executes its functions through its Boards. Currently, the Boards include:

(i) The Appointments Board
(ii) The Regulation and Disciplinary Board
(iii) The Training Board.

Each Board consists of three members excluding the Chairman who attends and chairs all meetings. Two members and the Chairman form a quorum. Decisions made by each Board have to be approved by the Commission.

The Commission which is the decision making body is currently composed of 7 members and they include the following:

1. M.D. Mapunda - Chairman
2. L.S. Saguti - Member
3. B. Mulokozi - Member
4. R. Lugembe(Ms) - Member
5. L. Ngwale (Ms) - Member
6. G. Mpaka (Ms) - Member
7. Commissioner for Local Government - Member

The Office of the Commission has four key Departments, each headed by a Senior Officer and is as follows:

Secretary to the Commission	- T.J. Ogola
1. Finance and Administration	- K.S. Mshindo
2. Appointments	- S.Y. Kaguo
3. Training and Research	- N.N. Mahyenga
4. Regulations land Discipline	- N.N. Mwakyoma

7.2 The Commission's Finances

LGSC'S Funding

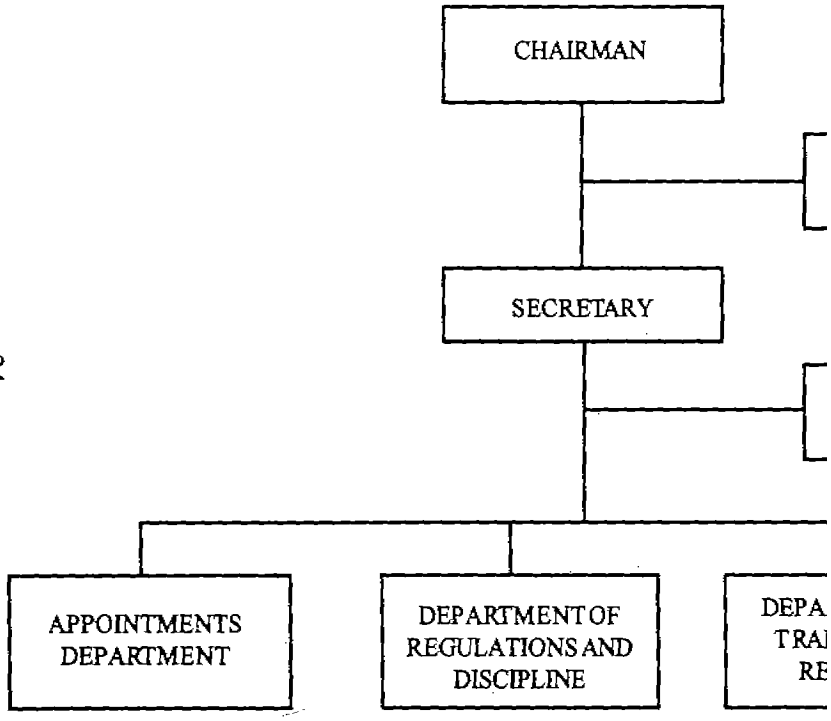
The Commission is wholly Government funded. The following table shows the Commission's approved budgets for the Fiscal years between 1988/89 to 1995/96. It should be emphasized that the Table shows approved budgets and not necessarily actual funds released to the Commission. Although there is evidence of budgetary increase from TAS 37,084,300 (1988/89) to TAS 230, 459, 900 (1995/96), this is estimated to be only 30% of the Commission's requirements.

L G S C - VOTE 63
Approved Budgets

1988/89	-	Shs.	37,084,300/=
1989/90	-	Shs.	78,015,500/=
1990/91	-	Shs.	113,952,500/=
1991/92	-	Shs.	119,839,100/=
1992/93	-	Shs.	136,024,400/=
1993/94	-	Shs.	136,172,400/=
1994/95	-	Shs.	218,552,000/=
1995/96	-	Shs.	230,459,900/=

Source: LGSC, (1996)

Table 13: The Structure of Local Governmen



SOURCE: LGSC (1996) DAR ES SAL

8.0 LANDMARKS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

The Landmarks

1953 The Local Government Ordinance (Cap 333) replaced the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap 72). In principle the 1953 Act provided for the establishment of rural and urban councils. However the Tripartite Multiracial electoral voting system was introduced by colonial administration.

1954 TANU was founded. Its Manifesto declared its intention to remove both colonialism and feudalism so as to bring democracy to the downtrodden. TANU called for One Man One Vote instead of the tripartite multiracial electoral voting system.

1961 Tanganyika (Tanzania Mainland) gains independence. Only 8 out of 58 rural councils and 12 urban councils had carried out the tripartite multiracial electoral voting system.

1962 Traditional chiefs were abolished and TANU called for democratically elected local government system. 1964 The Local government Authorities consisted of:
(i) The city council of Dar es Salaam.
(ii) The Municipality of Tanga.
(iii) 13 Town Councils
(iv) 58 District Councils

1966 Tanzania becomes de jure one party state: Section 15 of Cap.333 is replaced by section 32 of Act 48 which provided for District and Urban Party Chairmen to become Ex-officio Chairmen of District, Town, Municipal and city councils.

4th DEC 1966 General Local Government Elections under Mono partism.

1972-1983 Decentralisation. Local government Authorities were abolished. The central government merely shifted the workload and administrative powers from the centre to the district where it planned, decided and implemented its programmes with little or no participation of the grassroot

people. There was no democratic decentralisation of power through a devolution (handing down of responsibilities and resources to the local organisations).

1984 Re-establishment of local government Authorities through the enactment of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act No.7 of 1982 and the Local government (Urban authorities) Act No. 8/1982.

1985 Statement made by the Former President, J.K. Nyerere when officiating at the ALAT Annual Conference in Arusha.

"....There are certain things I would not do if I were to start again. One of them is the abolition of Local government and the other is the disbanding of cooperatives. We had these two useful instruments of participation and we got rid of them....." (Emphasis Added).

May 1990 Statement by the Minister of Agriculture - Hon.S. Wasira (MP) at the ALAT Annual Conference on 17th May 1990:

.....ALAT as an Advocate of Democracy must ensure the consolidation and Maintenance of the democratic culture in all the local Government Authorities....

(Translation Ours)

December 1991 The Statement by the Prime Minister: J.S Malecela at the ALAT Annual Conference on 16th December 1991.

The objective of the central government like that of Local Government is to bring about development of the people. By that logic the division of responsibilities between the central government and that of local government is derived from the good intention of bringing planning, decision making and implementation close to the grassroot people. In this way the success of Local Government Authority would also be a success of the whole system of government as well as that of the people..... (Translation from Swahili-ours).

1992 Tenure of councillors is increased from three to five years. Re-establishment of multiparty Politics (July 1992). The Local government Acts No. 7/1982 and 8/ 1982 abolished special council Seats for UWT and the Parents Association affiliated to CCM.

1994 General Local Government Elections under the re-established Multiparty System.

1995 Presidential and Multi-Party Elections in Tanzania.

8.1 The oldest and newest Councils

The Created Councils

The Local Government Ordinance of 1953 (Cap 333) gave Local government councils jurisdiction over all residents (Africans and Non Africans). The following local government councils were created after the act was passed:

YEAR	DISTRICT COUNCILS	TOWN COUNCILS
1954	Newala District Council	Arusha Town Council Lindi Town Council Tanga Town Council Mwanza Town Council
1955	Mafia District Council	Iringa Town Council Dodoma Town Council
1956	-	Morogoro Town Council Mbeya Town Council
1958	Masasi District Council Tunduru District Council Mtwara District Council Manyoni District Council Pangani District Council Kondoa District Council Geita District Council Nzega District Council	Moshi Town Council Tabora Town Council
1960	-	Bukoba Town Council
1968	-	Kigoma/UjijiTown Council

Source: KIVUGO, J.J., Local Government Administration in Tanzania Mainland, Mzumbe 1985.

MAX, J.O.A., The Development of Local Government in Tanzania, Dar es Salaam, Educational Publishers.

8.2 The Newest District Council

1. Simanjiro District Council

8.3 The Forthcoming District Councils:

1. Kongwa District
2. Mukuranga District
3. Misungwi District
4. Ruangwa District
5. Tandahimba District
6. Sikonge District
7. Karatu District
8. Bukombe District
9. Mbarali

Source: PMO, 1996, Dar es Salaam

8.4 Results of Local Government Multiparty Elections - October 1994

The October 1994 Multiparty Elections

What should be registered here is the fact that the local government elections which were held in October 1994 gave CCM a bigger majority of about 97% with 2,970 out of 3063 being CCM councillors. In some places like Bariadi, UDP almost tied with CCM councillors. Since party policies that are meaningfull originate from pressure groups in the rural areas, no party can afford to despise or overlook the importance of district councils elections. It is also important for the party to adhere to its election manifesto. Where there is a hitch to carry out a certain policy the electors must be explained why its is not possible to carry out that policy.

Another observation is the minute number of female councillors. Without special seats male councillors would have taken nearly 99% of all seats in the District and urban councils. Female citizens should come out in greater strength to contest local government elections. (See appendix 5.).

8.5 Malaria - the Number one Killer Disease

Appendix 6: shows malaria to be a most serious health hazard. This health hazard and killer disease could be greatly reduced through community effort in clearing the environs of village households (Kaya). What role can Local government play to mobilize the civil society to maintain malaria free environment? Is such mobilisation possible without grassroot democracy without an autonomous local government? Definitely not.

9.0 MINISTERIAL CHANGES - MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT: 1960 -1996

The Numerous Changes the Ministry of Local Govt. under went

We call your attention to appendices 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 which show the number of changes (numerous of them) the Ministry of Local government has had since 1961. In actual fact in many instance it has been part of another ministry or under the Prime Minister's Office or President's Office. The Ministry of Local Government stood alone only in two short periods (8 months in 1961/1962 and 4 months in 1962) out of 19 changes the Ministry under went between 1961 - 1996. The importance of the ministry behoves a separate Ministry of Local Government.

10.0 RESEARCH, ACADEMIC AND GOVERNMENT POLICY PAPERS AND TEXTS BY INDIGENOUS TANZANIANS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

These are some of the basic texts, Government Reports and Research Papers which are very useful in the study of the dynamics of Local Government System in Tanzania. Those with * highly recommended to begin with.

Association Local Government Authorities Tanzania (ALAT) (1994): Zifahamu Serikali za Mitaa Tanzania: Insha Kumi na Moja za Maelezo Muhimu. Dar es Salaam University Press, Dar es Salaam.

_____ (1996 Local Government Reform Project Proposal: Views of ALAT on the Second Draft of the Local Government Reform Project proposal under the civil service Reform Programme. Dar es Salaam (15 pages).

_____ (n.d) Maagizo ya ALAT Yaliyofikishwa Serikalini na Ambayo Hayajatekelezwa Dar es Salaam (7 pages)

_____ (1994) The Constitution of the Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania. Dar es Salaam (13 pages).

_____ (1995) Majumuisho Yatokanayo na Semina ya Wabunge kuhusu Uimarishaji wa Serikali za Mitaa iliyofanyika 25 Februari, 1995 katika Ukumbi wa Bunge, Dodoma (17 pages)

Bagachwa, M.S.D (1981) The Urban Informal Enterprise in Tanzania: A Case Study of Arusha Region. University of Dar es Salaam. ERB Paper No. 81.4.

Banyikwa, W.F. (1979) "Foundation and Structure of a Humanized Urbanism in Tanzania"

Journal of Geographical Association of Tanzania 18: 1-25.

Bukurura, S.H. (1988) "Law and Practice of Urban Authorities", (Mimeo) University of Warwick.

____ (1988) Cooperatives and Local Authorities in the Rural Economic Development of Tanzania. University of Warwick (29 Pages).

____ (1989) Public Participation in Financing Local Development: The Case of Tanzanian Development Levy Paper presented to the Conference on ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR AFRICA, University of Dar es Salaam 12th - 14th December, 1989. (29 Pages).

CCM (1995) Ilani ya Uchaguzi ya CCM, Uchaguzi Mkuu, Octoba 1995, KIUTA, Dar.

____ (1995) Katiba ya CCM, NPC, Dar.

____ (1992) Mwelekeo wa Sera za CCM katika Miaka ya Tisini Kiuta, Dar.

____ (1995) Ilani ya Uchaguzi Mkuu, Oktoba 1995, AMREF, Tanzania.

CHADEMA (n.d) Sera na Katiba, perfect printers, Ltd. Arusha.

Chale, G. (1995) Matatizo ya Utekelezaji katika Uendeshaji wa Serikali za Mitaa Tanzania Bara na uzoefu uliopo. Dodoma. (16 pages)

Eastern and Southern African Universities Research Programme (ESAURP) (1994) Muhtasari wa Kufundisha Walimu wa Walimu Katika Uchaguzi, Dar

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Appendix 1: Councils Essential Data

DISTRICT	POPULATION (1988) ('000)	HOUSE HOLDS (1988) ('000)	WARDS (1988)	PRIMARY		SECONDARY STUDENTS (1994) ('000)	TEACHERS HOUSES	
				Schools (1994)	Students (1994)		Needs ('000)	Buil ('00
1.ARUMERU	321.8	60.1	30	147	67.6		1.6	0.3
2. ARUSHA	134.7	31.5	15	23	25.9		0.4	0.0
3.BABATI	208.4	38.8	21	104	38.3		1.1	0.2
4.HANANG	113.2	19.1	14	43	20.7		0.13	0.1
5.KITETO	127.4	22.6	16	28	7.4		0.27	0.0
6.SIMANJIRO	NA	NA	NA	31	6.3		0.24	0.0
7.N'NGORO	68.8	13.9	12	32	8.4		0.23	0.0
8.MONDULI	109.3	20.4	12	50	14.5		0.5	0.1
9.MBULU	261.8	43.0	21	119	45.4		1.1	0.5
1.ARUSHA REGION	1,351.7	249.4	141	577	234.5	P:8.9 G:4.3	5.5	1.5
10.TEMEKE	405.7	95.5	16	50	70.1		1.2	0.04
11. K'NDONI	621.4	143.7	18	66	102.0		1.9	0.0
12.ILALA	333.7	75.1	18	45	59.3		0.5	0.09
2. D'SALAAM REGION	1,360.8	314.3	52	161	231.4	P:9.7 G:10.4	3.6	0.13
13. D'OMA(U)	203.8	43.6	32	59	33.4		0.95	0.23
14. KONDOA	340.6	67.8	26	72	56.6		1.6	0.5
15.D'OMA(R)	353.5	74.8	39	134	47.6		1.4	0.2
16.MPWAPWA	339.9	58.5	24	140	47.1		1.4	0.17
3. DODOMA REGION	1,237.8	244.7	121	505	184.7	P:2.0 G:5.0	5.4	1.1

17. IRINGA(U)	84.9	8.3	13		17.4			
18.IRINGA(R)	363.9	72.7	26		67.2			
19. LUDEWA	99.7	20.0	20		20.4			
20.MAKETE	115.5	25.1	15		19.5			
21.MUFINDI	229.3	47.3	14		46.1			
22.NJOMBE	316.0	65.1	25		62.3			
4. IRINGA REGION	1,209.0	248.5	113		232.9	P:7.7 G:6.7		
23.KARAGWE	292.6	56.2	16	31	43.7		1.3	0.2
24.NGARA	158.7	35.4	14	76	22.2		0.76	0.1
25.BIHARAMULO	209.5	35.2	15	107	25.5		0.78	0.2
26.MULEBA	274.4	56.2	23	138	43.1		1.3	0.2
27. BUKOBA(U)	47.0	10.1	13	19	8.5		0.2	0.0
28.BUKOBA	344.0	75.8	30	204	58.4		1.6	0.3
5.KAGERA REGION	1,326.2	269.6	111	675	201.4	P:6.2 G:3.4	6.0	1.0
29.KIGOMA(U)	84.6	15.0	13	19	14.3		0.4	0.0
30. KIGOMA(R)	273.4	42.3	18	73	36.1		0.9	0.1
31.KASULU	320.5	52.1	30	84	54.7		1.5	0.4
32.KIBONDO	176.3	37.9	20	66	29.3		0.9	0.5
6. KIGOMA REGION	854.8	147.3	81	242	134.4	P:1.6 G:1.6	3.7	1.5
33. MOSHI(U)	96.8	21.7	15	24	17.8		0.6	0.0
34. MOSHI(R)	342.5	62.7	27	195	72.5		1.9	0.1
35.HAI	200.1	38.2	11	139	40.1		1.4	0.1
36. SAME	170.0	30.5	24	140	40.9		1.3	0.1
37.MWANGA	98.3	17.5	16	89	25.5		0.7	0.1
38.ROMBO	200.9	35.3	20	123	45.6		1.3	0.1
7. KILIMANJARO REGION	1,108.6	205.4	113	710	242.4	P:21.4 G:7.7	7.2	6.7

39.LINDI(U)	41.6	9.9	13	13	5.8		0.18	0.
40.LINDI(R)	284.5	64.1	40	132	34.7		1.1	0.
41.LIWALE	52.2	8.8	15	35	7.8		0.3	0.
42.KILWA	150.2	29.5	20	84	18.8		0.6	0.
43.NACHINGWEA	118.0	25.7	25	69	17.9		0.6	0.
8. LINDI REGION	646.5	138.0	113	333	85.0	P:0.3 G:2.4	2.8	4.
44.MUSOMA(U)	68.5	3.3	13	17	14.2		0.4	0.
45. MUSOMA(R)	247.1	32.4	18	129	43.1		1.3	0.
46. BUNDA	200.9	28.2	15	107	40.3		1.3	0.
47. SERENGETI	113.3	18.3	8	78	21.7		0.8	0.
48. TARIME	341.1	51.0	26	198	74.3		2.1	0.
9. MARA REGION	970.9	143.2	80	529	193.6	P:4.2 G:3.8	5.9	1.
49. KYELA	135.7	26.6	14	91	30.1		1.0	0.
50. MBEYA (R)	332.4	72.2	21	175	50.5		1.5	0.
51. MBOZI	330.3	59.7	25	177	60.5		1.6	0.
52. ILEJE	88.4	17.7	0.9	70	20.5		0.7	0.
53. CHUNYA	164.6	32.8	19	70	24.2		0.6	0.
54. MBEYA(U)	152.8	33.7	20	44	32.4		1.0	0.
55.RUNGWE	272.0	54.9	27	19.	56.1		1.5	0.
10.MBEYA REGION	1,476.2	297.6	135	817	274.2	P:9.6 G:3.8	7.9	3.
56. M'GORO(R)	431.8	81.9	43	240	63.6		1.8	0.
57. KILOSA	347.3	63.7	36	174	49.6		1.5	0.
58. M'GORO(U)	117.7	26.7	15	36	23.8		0.7	0.
59. ULANGA	138.9	22.1	24	84	27.3		0.7	0.
60.KILOMBERO	187.1	33.3	19	89	32.4		0.8	0.
11. MOROGORO REGION	1222.7	227.7	137	623	196.7	P:4.8 G:4.1	0.5	1.

61.NEWALA	308.0	68.4	38	199	45.2		1.2
62.MTWARA(U)	76.6	16.9	13	19	10.2		0.3
63.MASASI	335.4	75.9	30	186	56.6		1.9
64.MTWARA(R)	169.4	37.5	16	78	18.0		0.6
12. MTWARA REGION	889.4	198.7	97	482	130.0	P:0.3 G:3.2	4.0
65.MWANZA(U)	223.0	42.7	20	57	31.2		
66.UKEREWE	172.9	31.9	16	80	34.5		1.0
67. MAGU	310.9	48.0	26	156	58.3		1.8
68.KWIMBA	428.1	63.9	45	220	65.8		2.1
69. SENGEREMA	304.1	46.4	25	130	51.6		1.4
70. GEITA	439.2	66.8	27	193	62.4		1.8
13.MWANZA REGION	1,878.2	292.8	159	836	303.8	P:7.8 G:5.1	8.1
71.KISARAWE	195.7	40.3	21	139	32.0		1.0
72.BAGAMOYO	173.9	31.9	16	93	26.4		0.9
73. MAFIA	33.1	7.7	0.7	18	4.5		0.15
74. KIBAHA	83.0	18.0	0.7	44	15.2		0.5
75.RUFUI	152.3	30.3	19	95	20.9		0.83
14.PWANI (COAST) REGN.	638.0	128.2	70	389	99.0	P:1.2 G:3.9	3.4
76. MPANDA	256.5	49.6	27	101	34.3		0.94
77. NKASI	110.2	20.3	10	74	19.3		0.71
78. S'WANGA(R)	236.3	42.7	18	148	41.4		1.2
79. S'WANGA (U)	92.0	18.1	13	40	18.9		0.34
15.RUKWA REGION	695.0	130.7	68	363	113.9	P:1.0 G:2.3	3.2
80.SONGEA(R)	86.9	18.4	13	33	15.9		0.5
81. SONGEA(U)	254.4	43.6	22	150	45.0		1.6
82. MBINGA	271.8	53.1	32	188	52.3		1.5
83.TUNDURU	170.2	31.8	17	98	25.3		0.91
16. RUVUMA REGION	783.3	146.9	84	469	138.5	P:2.4 G:4.0	4.5

84. S'NYANGA(U)	100.7	20.3	13	37	16.8		0.65
85. S'NYANGA(R)	405.6	67.8	36	227	61.7		2.1
86.BARIADI	382.4	52.1	21	168	64.8		1.9
87. KAHAMA	503.2	79.5	20	286	74.2		2.4
88.MEATU	159.4	23.0	13	102	27.7		0.9
89. MASWA	221.2	37.0	15	95	39.2		0.72
17. SHINYANGA REGION	1,772.5	279.7	118	915	284.4	P:3.5 G:2.6	8.7
90. SINGIDA (U)	80.9	16.4	12	23	14.0		0.41
91. SINGIDA (R)	285.1	53.5	26	122	50.6		0.5
92. IRAMBA	290.3	52.1	26	133	49.6		1.3
93. MANYONI	135.5	26.9	21	71	19.5		0.6
18.SINGIDA REGION	791.8	148.9	85	349	133.7	P:0.8 G:1.7	3.8
94. TABORA(U)	93.5	17.6	13	56	24.5		0.86
95. TABORA(R)	256.6	44.2	32	111	31.6		1.1
96.IGUNGA	203.1	31.8	26	103	28.9		0.87
97.NZEGA	295.6	51.6	37	140	37.2		1.0
98.URAMBO	187.4	34.9	26	90	28.9		0.8
19. TABORA REGION	1,036.2	80.1	134	500	151.1	P:3.1 G:3.0	2.6
99. TANGA(U)	187.1	40.7	23	63	32.6		0.96
100.HANDENI	251.8	43.4	23	120	35.1		1.04
101.KOROGWE	217.8	44.9	20	140	39.3		1.3
102. LUSHOTO	357.3	65.3	32	180	64.9		1.6
103.MUHEZA	231.9	45.7	27	150	40.6		1.1
104.PANGANI	37.9	9.1	13	25	6.3		0.25
20. TANGA REGION	1,283.3	249.1	138	678	218.8	P:6.2 G:5.2	6.3

U = Urban R = Rural P = Private Secondary Schools G = Government Secondary Sch
Blanks:1993 data is not available
Sources: (1) MOH (1993) **Health Statistics Abstracts**, HIS Unit Dar es Salaam
(3) Bureau of Statistics, Regional Statistics Abstracts, 1993

Appendix 2:

CENTRAL CONTRAL PROVISIPONS UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DISTRICT AUTHORITIES ACT 1962 (NO. 7 OF 1982)

Appendix 2.1 THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (URBAN AUTHORITIES ACT 1982 (NO.8 OF 1982)

NOTE: "District Authoroties" mean district councils, township authorities and village councils,
- "Urban Authorities" or "Urban Councils" mean city. minicipal or town councils.
- "Proper Officer" means, for district authorities the Regional Commissioner, and for urban authorities the Minister.
:Minister" means, the Minister for the time being responsible for local government

PROVISION ENABLING CONTROL		LOCAL AUTHORITY TO WHICH APPLICABLE	WAY IN WHICH CONTROL IS OR MAY BE EXERCISED	PERSON BODY EXERCISING CONTROL
ACT NO	SECTION			
7/1982	4 (1) (C)	All District Authorities	Guiding,controlling Guiding, controlling & directing all local authorities to secure their excution of national policy on local government	Minister
8/1982	4 (1) (c)	All Urban Authorities		
7/1982	5	Distrct Council	Giving establishment Orders (establishing the local authorities.	Minister
	13	Township Authorities		
8/1982	5 (1)	Municipal & Town Councils		
	5 (3)	City/Municipal Councils	Conferring city status on a municipality	President
7/1982	22	Village Councils	Registering Villages	Registrar of Villages

	7	District Councils	Considering & determining objections to proposed establishment orders	
8/1982	7	Urban Councils		
7/1982	10	District Councils	Varying the boundaries of areas of Jurisdiction	
	18	Township Authorities		
8/1982	10	Urban Councils		
	20	Township Auth.	Setting conditions for attaining Town Council Status	Minister
	27	Village	Setting conditions for attaining Township Auth. Status.	
8/1982	30	All District Auths.	Dividing areas into wards.	
	14	All Urban Auths.		
	19	All Urban Auths.	Appointing some councillors	
7/1982	35 (c)	District Councils		
	56 (1)	Village Councils	Making Rules for Council elections	
	70	District Councils	Approving Standing Order	
8/1982	37	Urban Councils		
	38 (9)	Urban Councils	Waiving conditions that may disqualify sitting councillor(s)	
7/1982	71 (9)	District Councils		
	75 (2)	District Council	Specifying conditions for Education Committee for Educ. Committees.	Minister for National Ed.
8/1982	42 (4)	Urban Councils		
	48	Urban Councils	Giving directions for forming joint Committees	Minister
7/1982	80	District Councils		
	86	District Councils	Making rules for Commttee Affairs Councils	
	102	Township Auths.		
	110	Village Councils	Making rules for and directions to councils	
	112	Distrct Councils	specifying powers and duties	
	132	Township Auths.		
8/1982	56	Urban Councils		
7/1982	144	Village Councils	Conferring any power and any function upon councils	President

	114	All District Auths.	Approving request to acquire land.	Minister
8/1982	60	Urban Councils		
	61	Urban Councils	Approving sale, letting (& charging rent), or mortgaging land	
7/1982	115	All District Auths.		
7/1982	118 (2) (z)	District Countils	Prescribing trades and occupations which councils may license, regulate or supervise.	Minister
7/1982	120	District Councils	Approving delegation of functions to Township Auths. & Village Councils.	Proper Officer
8/1982	59 (e)	Urban Councils	Approving the designing of the layout of streets and building areas.	Minister
	59 (g)	Urban Councils	Approving form of municipal trading or industry undertaken	
	59 (h)	Urban Councils	Approving the provision of transport service	
	63	Urban Councils	Prescribing limit value of contracts or approving those whose value exceed the prescribed limit	Proper Officer
7/1982	125	District Councils	Prescribing limit value of contracts or approving those whose value exceed the prescribed limit	Proper Officer
	135	Township Auths.		
	127	District Councils	Approving writing off deficiencies and irrecoverable debts.	
	137	Township Auths.		
8/1982	65	Urban Councils		
	66 (2)	Urban Councils	Approving remission of fees and charges	
	128 (2)	District Councils		
7/1982	138 (2)	Township Auths.		
	145	Village Councils	Designating Ujamaa Villages	
	147	District Councils		
	157	Township Auths.	Making Uniform by laws	
	165	Village Councils		
8/1982	82	Urban Councils	Considering and deciding of objections to proposed uniform by-laws.	
	83	Urban Councils		
7/1982	149	District Councils		
	165	District Councils		
	158	Township Auths.		

7/1982	156	Township Auths.	Giving consent to by-laws	Proper Officer
	150 (3)	District Councils	Approving by-laws before submitting them to the Minister	Regional Commissioner
	150 (4)	District Councils	Giving consent to by-laws	Minister
8/1982	81	Urban Councils		
	71	Urban Councils	Taking all measures to enforce performance of functions	
7/1982	129	District Councils		
	132	Township Auths.		
	130	DistrictCouncils	Ordering equiries into local affairs	
	140	Township Auths.		
8/1982	72	Urban Councils		
	73	Urban Councils	Ordering transfer local powers and functions to any person.	
7/1982	169	All District Auths.		
	171 (1)	All District Auths.	Ordering performance or transfer of function(s) to other person(s)	
8/1982	75 (3)	Urban Councils	Ordering suspension or premature dissolution of council	
7/1982	171 (3)	All District Auths.		
	172	All District Auths.	Ordering dissolution of councils (s) in default of the law	
	76	Urban Councils		
	78	Urban Councils		
7/1982	174	All District Auths.	Requiring information	

Appendix 2.2 CENTRAL CONTROL PROVISIONS UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ACT 1982 (No. 9 OF 1982)

SECTION ENABLING CONTROL	PERSON OR BODY EXERCISING CONTROL	WAY IN WHICH CONTROL IS OR MAY BE EXERCISED
5(6)	Minister	Giving directions to govern transfer of assets from District Council to Township Authority.
6(1) (f)	Minister	Determining proportion of Urban Council revenue from the Road Traffic Act 1973.
9(1)	Proper Officer	Giving Direction to govern Sources of village council revenues
	Minister	Approving the foregoing directions
10	Minister	Determining amount of grants
11	Minister	Approving the raising of loans and security for the same
12	Proper Officer	Approving the obtaining of advances by bank overdrafts
13	Minister	Making rules to govern imposition of local rates and taxes
15	Minister	Approving methods of rating
19(1) (b) (iv)	Minister	Exepting tenements from rating
28	Proper Officer	Approving the appointment of agents for the rate collection
31	Minister	Making rating rules
34	Proper Officer	Ensuring the proper management of finances
36	Minister	Directing or approving the maintenance or reserve and special funds.
37	Proper Officer	Setting or approving limits and conditions for making advances and operating deposit and suspense accounts
38	Proper Officer	Approving investments

SECTION ENABLING CONTROL	PERSON OR BODY EXERCISING CONTROL	WAY IN WHICH CONTROL IS OR MAY BE EXERCISED
39	Minister	Approving the opening and maintaining of accounts additional to a banking account
42	Minister	Issuing Financial Memoranda
43	Proper Officer	Approving annual and supplementary budgets
44	Proper Officer	Authorizing access to records and books of account
45(1)	Controller	Auditor General Auditing the accounts of district and urban councils
45(2)	Proper Officer	Appointing Auditors for Township Authorities Approving the foregoing appointments
45(3)	Minister	
	Proper Officer	Directs who to audit village council accounts
50	Proper Officer	Waiving charges on unsanctioned or otherwise unlawful expenditure
51(2)	Proper Officer	Disallowing unlawful expenditure
51(3)	Minister	Hearing and determining appeals against surcharges
54	Minister	Appointing members of the Local Government Loans Board
55	Minister	Appointing the Secretary of the Board
57(2)	Minister	Approving the Board's guarantees for financial assistance to local authority
58	Minister	Issuing directions to govern the Board
60	Minister	Approving borrowing by the Board
61	Minister	Determining interest rates on local Government deposits with the Board
65	Minister	Making regulations

Appendix 2.3: CENTRAL CONTROL PROVISIONS UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE ACT 1982 (No. 10 OF 1982)

SECTION ENABLING CONTROL	PERSON OR BODY EXERCISING CONTROL	WAY IN WHICH CONTROL IS OR MAY BE EXERCISED
4	President	Appointing Chairman of the Local Government Service Commission
5	Minister	Appointing members of the Commission
5	Minister	Formulating and amending the Local Government Scheme
6	President	Amending,varying or revoking the scheme or any provisions relating to it
8	Commission	Specifying limits of amolument for officers and staff not covered by the Scheme
8(2)	Proper Officer	Approving appointments and dismissals of officers and stff whose emolument exceed the foregoing limits
9	Minister	Approving appointment or seconded officers and setting the terms and conditions of appointment
11	Proper Officer	Approving or requiring joint appointment of staff by local authorities; employing on behalf of authority not complying with the requirements'
14(2)	Proper Officer	Approving interdiction and removing officers and staff appointed under S.8(2)
15	Commission Minister	Making Services Regulations Approving Services Regulations made by the Commission . Making Services Regulations which prevail if in conflict with those made by the Commission
21	Minister	Aprroving number and sizes of district council departments

SECTION ENABLING CONTROL	PERSON OR BODY EXERCISING CONTROL	WAY IN WHICH CONTROL IS OR MAY BE EXERCISED
22	President	Appointing District Executive Directors
23	Commission	Appointing other officers and staff of district councils
25	Minister	Giving directors for number and sizes of departtment of Township Authority
26	Commission	Appointing Township Executive officer
31	Minister	Giving directors which are binding in establishing urban council departments
32	Pesident	Appointing Urban Council Directors
33	Commission	Appointing other officers and employees of urban council
35	Minister	Making Regulations

Appendix 2.4: CONTROL PROVISIONS UNDER THE URBAN AUTHORITIES (RATING) ACT 1983 (No. 2 OF 1983)

Note: The Act applies to all Urban Council as well as to Township Authorities

SECTION ENABLING CONTROL	PERSON OR BODY EXERCISING CONTROL	WAY IN WHICH CONTROL IS OR MAY BE EXERCISED
4(1)	Minister	Approving appointments of Valuation Surveyor
6(1)	Minister	Declaring or altering rateable areas Considering objections to his declarations or alteration of rateable areas
7(1) (ix)	Minister	Exempting propety from rates
11(4)	Minister	Postponing the effective date of rating (or supplementary) roll for enabling objections to be heard
16(2)	Minister	Approving rates to be levied
19(1)	Minister	Approving special rates levied to defray costs of capital works scheme
19(2)	Minister	Considering objections to special rates
19(3)	Minister	Varying capital works scheme and special rates
22(3)	Minister	Prescribing basis for rate assessment to apply in lieu of statutory basis
23(3)	Minister	Approving reduction or remission of rates
33	Minister	Appointing members of the Rating Valuation Tribunal and determining their terms and conditions
34	Rating valuation Tribunal	Determining objections to rating (or supplimentary) roll
51	Minister	Making Regulations

APPENDIX 3: SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR 9 SAMPLED MUNICIPAL

Source of Revn.	ARUSHA	DODOMA	IRINGA	MBEYA	MORO
REVENUE					
Revenue	613,509.0	455,690.5	211,359.2	368,031.8	301,698.6
Grants/loans	-	-	-	-	13,860.0
Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	10,000.0
Sub total	613,509.0	455,690.5	211,359.2	368,031.8	325,558.6
Grants					
Recurrent Exp.	760,074.6	1,518,451.2	420,352.9	1,155,105.5	768,900.4
Development Exp.	2,106,115.0	82,217.0	963,450.0	134,220.0	60,991.0
Sub total	2.866,189.6	1,600,668.2	1,383,802.9	1,289,325.5	829,891.4
Total	3,479,698.6	2,056,358.7	1,595,162.1	1,657,357.3	1,155,450
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	90,422.3	120,950.0	57,901.3	75,853.0	81,630.9
Other expenses	482,981.7	257,701.7	132,927.8	256,091.1	191,743.6
Sub Total	573,404.0	378,651.7	190,829.1	331,944.1	273,374.5
Salaries	559,546.8	1,202,895.8	350,265.5	1,044,979.4	643,511.4
Other Charges	160,527.8	315,755.8	70,087.3	123,126.1	125,960.3

Total	760,074.6	1,518,451.1	420,352.8	1,168,105.5	769,471.7	
Develop. project	2,106,115.0	82,217.0	963,450.0	134,220.0	60,991.0	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,439,59.3.6	1,979,319.8	1,574,631.9	1634,269.6	1,103,837.2	1
NET SURPLUS	40,105.0	77,038.9	20,530.2	23,087.7	51,612.8	5
OTHER CONTRIBUTS.	35,105.0	10,000.0	8,000.0	7,892.2	24,392.0	4
NET SURPLUS	5,000.0	67,038.9	12,530.2	15,195.5	27,220.8	

Other Contributions

1. To pay loans
2. Women and Youth Fund
3. Contribution to LGLB

APPENDIX 4: FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMI

SOURCE OF REVENUE	ARUSHA	DODOMA	IRINGA	MBEYA	M/GORO	M
GRANTS	31,120.0	56,500.0	27,300.0	36,000.0	32,531.0	30
COUNCILS	275,200.6	13,467.0	10,400.0	19,000.0	4,600.0	21
CONTRIBUTS. MADE BY PEOPLE	511.0	12,250.0	28,750.0	4,220.0	13,860.0	41
LOCAL GOVT. BOARDS	43,425.0	-	897,000.0	75,000.0	-	-
DONORS	1755,858.4	-	-	10,000.0	-	-
TOTAL	2106,115.0	62,217.0	963,450.0	134,220.0	60,991.0	93

Translated by Authors

Source: PMO, Dar, 1996 (Table 1)

Appendix 5: Results of Multiparty Local Government Elections

PARTY	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL
		ELECTED	SPECIAL SEATS	
CCM	2,302	33	635	2,970
CUF	21	-	10	31
CHADEMA	18	-	05	23
UDP	15	2	03	20
NCCR-MAGEUZI	11	-	03	14
UMD	03	-	-	03
TADEA	02	-	-	02
TOTAL	2,372	35	656	3,063

SOURCE: PMO: ANNUAL BUDGET, 1995/1996.
GOVT. Printer, Dar es Salaam, June 1995.

Note: (1) These figures do not include 129 Mainland MPs who by virtue of being constituent Members of parliament are also Councillors.

(ii) These are results of 2394 Wards instead of 2411 wards. In Seven wards results are contested or by election would have to be carried out afresh.

iii) Some CCM councillors have crossed over to NCCR-Mageuzi in the Kilimanjaro Region.

Election Results: Male Councillors as compared to Female councillors

Category	%
Male Elected Councillors	77.45
Female Seats: Elected 1.13	
Special 21.42 }	22.55
Total	100.00

Appendix 6: The Incidence of Malaria as Reported Cases.

REGION	1984	1991	% INCREASE	
ARUSHA	18.4	30.1	+11.7	
PWANI	26.5	28.8	2.3	
D'SALAAM	29.7	24.8	- 4.9	
DODOMA	25.6	31.7	6.1	
IRINGA	18.0	32.0	14.0	HIGHEST
KAGERA	29.5	33.0	3.5	
KIGOMA	30.9	42.2	11.3	
KILIMANJARO	22.1	25.4	3.3	
LINDI	23.8	24.4	0.6	LOWEST
MARA	30.3	33.8	3.5	
MBEYA	21.7	25.4	3.7	
MOROGORO	27.0	35.3	8.3	
MTWARA	22.7	26.0	3.3	
MWANZA	30.1	40.1	10.0	
RUKWA	29.7	41.3	11.6	
RUVUMA	19.6	25.7	6.1	
SHINYANGA	24.0	31.3	7.3	
SINGIDA	29.9	35.1	5.2	
TABORA	22.1	31.6	9.5	
TANGA	22.3	29.6	7.3	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	25.3	31.4	6.1	

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH (MOH)
Tanzania Health
Statistics Abstracts.
Dar es Salaam.

Appendix 7.1: Ministerial Changes - Ministry of Local Government 1960-1996

DATE	THE NAME OF MINISTRY CHANGED
3.9.1960 to 24.4.1961	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING
1.5.1961 to 8.12.1961	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
9.12.1961 to 21.1.1962	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
22.1.1962	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION.
9.12.1962	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
28.4.1964	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING
8.6.1967	MINISTRY OF REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
1971	PRESIDENTS OFFICE - MINISTRY OF STATE - REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION
1972 to 1983	DECENTRALISATION
FEBRUARY 1982	PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE
APRIL 1984	PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE
5.11.1985	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COOPERATIVES
24.3.1987	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COOPERATIVES AND MARKETING
12.12.1987	MINISTRY OF REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
1.3.1989	MINISTRY OF REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVES AND MARKETING.
15.3.1990	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, COOPERATIVES AND MARKETING.
10.11.90	MINISTRY OF REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION.
14.1.1993	PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE
1995	PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE

NOTE: The Numerous changes the Ministry of Local government has had since independence. The importance of this Ministry behoves a separate Ministry for Local Government

Source: PMO, 1996, Dar es Salaam.

Appendix 7.2: Dignitaries who have held Local Government Portfolio

No.	YEAR	NAME OF MINISTER
1.	1959- 60	B.J. DUDBRIDGE
2.	1960-61	R.M. KAWAWA
3.	1961-63	J.M. LUSINDE
4.	1964	A.K. SHABA
5.	1965-66	O.S. KAMBONA
6.	1966-71	P.A. KISUMO
7.	1972-84	DECENTRALIZATION
8.	1985	P. KIMITI
9.	1985-87	K. NGOMBALE -MWIRU
10.	1987-89	P. BOMANI
11.	1990	A.M. ABDALLAH
12.	1990-92	J.S. WARIOBA
13.	1993-95	A.M. ABDALLAH
14.	1996 TO...	M. NKANGAA

Source: PMO, 1996, Dar es Salaam

Appendix 7.3: Prime Ministers Responsible for Local Government Portfolio

Year	
1972-84	R.M. Kawawa E.M. Sokoine C.D. Msuya E.M. Sokoine S.A. Salim
1985-1996	J.S. Malecela C.D. Msuya F.T. Sumaye

Source: PMO, 1996, Dar es Salaam.