PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

AN OVERVIEW OF GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AT LG GOVERNMENT LEVEL

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Basic Concept about Governance

- Government
- Governance
- Local Governance
- Local Government
- Decentralisation
- Deconcentration
- Devolution
- Delegation
THE PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE:-

- Accountability,
- Transparency,
- Predictability,
- Efficiency,
- Effectiveness,
- Equity,
- Information,
- Rule of law,
- Association
Governance structure at lower level

- Village General Assemblies
- Village Council
- Standing Committees
- Civic engagement and public participation
- Other adopted committees
- Security and the rule of law.
Good Governance Principles (contd.)

• Subsidiarity of authority and resources to the closest appropriate level
• Security of individuals and their living environment
• Legal security and rule of law
GOOD GOVERNANCE IN TANZANIA

• Policy of Decentralization by Devolution (D by D) as a governance reform,

• Opportunity and Obstacles to Development (O &OD),

• Participatory planning and budgeting processes.
GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES AT GOVERNMENT LEVEL

• **Village Level**

  Village Councils is formed by four (4) Standing Committees.
  – The Committee for finance, administration, planning and economy,
  – The Committee for works, and economic affairs,
  – The Committee for defence and security,
  – The HIV/Aids Committee.

• **The Local Government Authority**
• **The Regional Secretariats**
• **Central Government**
The Local Government Authority

- **Urban Councils** (Cities, Municipal, Town Councils)
- **District Authorities** (District Councils, Town Authorities and Village Councils)
- **Regional Secretariats** (Disseminate policy and support Local Government)
- **Central Government** (Parliament, Ministries, Departments and Agencies)
Application of Good Governance in Tanzania

- Application of Good Governance in Tanzania
- PMO – RALG initiatives to strengthen good Governance in Local Authorities
- Challenges of Good Governance at Governance Level
MTAA LEVEL

- Committee member (6)
- Committee meetings are held every three (3) months
- Mtaa General Assembly usually meet quarterly
# Types of Statutory Committees

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<th>URBAN AUTHORITIES</th>
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HIGHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVELS

• Township Authorities;
• District Councils;
• Town Councils;
• Municipal Councils and
• City Council levels
PMO-RALG INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHEN GOOD GOVERNANCE.

– Fight against corruption in the LGAs,
– Ensuring that there is public participation in decision making process,
– Ensuring that there is efficiency, accountability and fairness in LGAs through transparent systems of staff recruitment and transparent provision of services at betters standards and regaining the costs of services,
– That there is reasonable availability and access to information,
– Ensuring that statutory meetings are held in all level of LGAs,
– There is stakeholders Involvement in performing LGAs activities,
– Ensuring that HIV committees operate in the local authorities.
CHALLENGES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE

– Low capacity of grassroots’ leaders on governance principles and lack of adequate mechanisms of information dissemination,
– Lack of transparency in releasing figures on revenues gained and expenditure incurred,
– Low capacity of public awareness and sensitization, as most of the people still think that the govt is the sole provider,
– Lack of performance auditing and independently auditing,
– Lack or re-call mechanism of the elected officials. It is not easy to remove them from offices before the expiry of 5 years of office tenure.
TYPES AND NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN TANZANIA

Urban Government Authority

- **Town Council (5)** - Wards (41), Village (241), Mitaa (156), Vitongoji (112)

- **City Council (4)** - Wards (81), Village (31), Mitaa (407), Vitongoji (171)

- **Municipal Council (18)** - Wards (290), Village (42), Mitaa (1,505), Vitongoji (1,159)
TYPES AND NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN TANZANIA (Contd.)

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

- Township Authorities (94)
- Wards (2,575)
- Villages (10,364)
- Vitongoji (55,363)
CONCLUSION

• Education to grassroots leaders on governance principles and the improvement of mechanism of information dissemination is of paramount important. There must be transparency to people in figures of revenue gained and expenditure.

• On the other hand, people have to know about their rights and understand the importance of their participation. Performance auditing and independently auditing should be introduced as well as re-call mechanism of the elected officials.