

Resident Associations Tanzania Model

Key Institution in Local Government in TZ

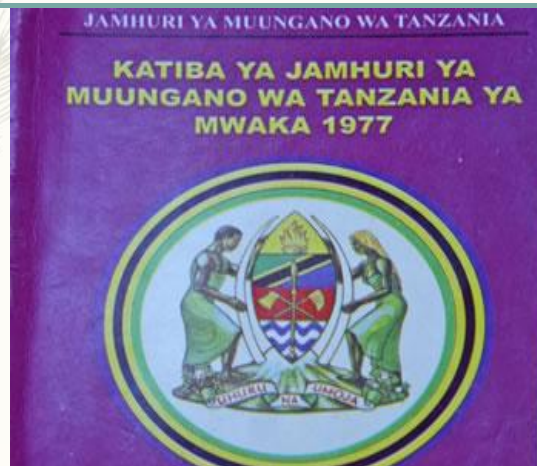
In TZ Local gvtis management is stipulated in the Constitution, and different laws Local gvt acts.

Political appointees: Regional Commissioner/ District Commissioner/ Divisional Secretary.

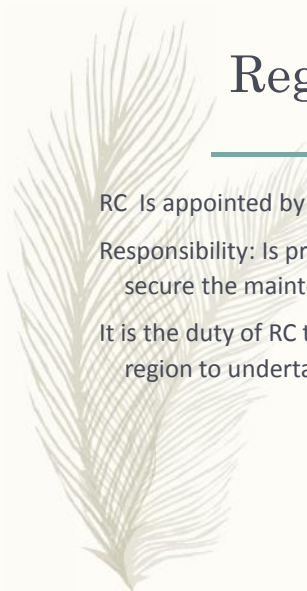
Directly elected representatives: Parliament/ Council Chair/ Ward Councilor/ Village council/ Hamlet (Kitongoji) chair

Administrative appointees: PMO-RALG: DED/ WEO/ VEO

Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania



Regional Commissioner




RC Is appointed by President of URT or Zanzibar.

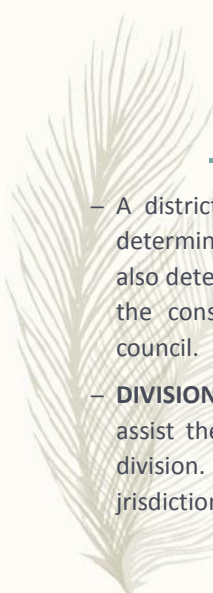
Responsibility: Is principal representative of Gvt in the region and secure the maintenance of law and oeder in the region.

It is the duty of RC to facilitate and assist local gvt authorities in the region to undertake and discharge the responsibility.

District Commissioner(DC)

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- Appointed by the President, although he is “subject to the directions guidance or instructions of the RC” of his region.
 - DC is principle representative of the gvt in the district.
 - DC is responsible for securing the maintenance of law and order in the district, determining the specific direction of effort in implementing the general policies of Gvt in the district.
 - DC facilitate and assist LGAs in the district to undertake and discharge their responsibilities.

Divisions and Wards

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- A district is divided into divisions and wards. The District Council determines the number and size of divisions in its district. The council also determines the number and size of ward in a division. The ward is the constituency for electing councilors to the district or urban council.
 - **DIVISIONAL SECRETARY** : Is appointed by the Minister local gvt. DS assist the DC in ensuring the maintenance of law and order in the division. He has the power to enforce all by laws in his area of jurisdiction.

Ward Executive Officer

- WEO: Is appointed by DED
- In every ward there is Ward Dev. Committee. Which compose Councilor who shall be the chairman, Chairmen of all village councils within the ward, any other person who is a member of the district council and who is ordinarily resident in the ward. WEO is the secretary of Ward Dev, Committee.
- **Functions of Ward Dev Committee:**
- Ensuring the implementation of decisions and policies of the district council and of the development schemes which relate to the ward.

Village

- Each ward consists of a specified number of villages in rural and in urban known as streets. The village consist of not more than five hamlets consisting of such number of household or of such a geographical areas as may be determined by village council and approved by the district council.
- Village has village assembly, Village council and village committees which consists of all the people who are residents in the village and have attained the age of 18. The village assembly is the supreme authority on all matters in relation to the affairs of the village.(promoting safety and security)

Masai villagers going to village assembly in Serengeti



Village Assembly

- This is very important level of administration by law. They meet every after 3 months, The meeting is announced 7 days before.
- **Functions of Village Assembly:**
- To receive/discuss reports of development, income and expenditure (financial reports), election of village leaders, receive land acquisition reports not more than 50 ekars, enact village by laws. To fire corrupt leaders.

Hamlet/street Vitongoji (Nyumba 10)

- Hamlet is equivalent to (*balozi nyumba kumi*) this word was very famous before multi party system though It still existing . This is coordination level and they meet every
- 2 months,
- The Hamlet/ street Chairman Is elected by all the adults members of the hamlet and may be removed from office by decision of a simple majority of such members.(local gvt act no7&8 1982)
- Hamlet/street is made up of 50 household (families). A village is composed of 5 hamlets/streets. In Urban/municipal hamlet is called street.


Hamlet/Street

- Hamlet is part of village. Hamlet street assist village gvt directives to be implemented near the community. Every village has 5 hamlets. Village assembly may decide the number of hamlets in the village. Every hamlet has a chairperson.
- **The Role of Hamlet Chairman (nyumba 10)**
- Chairman is elected by members of hamlet. He is a member of village council by virtue of his post, he is a middleman btn hamlet and village, encourage unity, togetherness btn hamlet and village, submit public opinion, recommendations and requirements from hamlet to village council.

...Hamlet/Steet

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- Submit reports from village council to hamlet.
 - Conduct hamlet meetings. These meetings has no decision making powers, just recommendations to village council.
 - Encourage hamlet community to participate in development.

Village and Hamlet(Vitongoji) nyumba 10

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- Village government and governance is the 1st bottom level after Hamlet (kitongoji/nyumba kumi). This is where implementation from above authorities is made.
 - A. 28 of the Contitution: Every citizen in URT is responsible to protect human rights and safety and security of the nations.(UDHR) A citizen has a right to report on issues of corruption, theft, security.

Hamlet Chairman with 50 households.(nyumba 10)



Conclusion

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- Community participation is vital in development process in a village or hamlet. Where community is not engaged there exist misinterpretation, conflicts and misunderstanding.

Thank you for your attention



Asante Sana

END.