



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING-
EXTERNAL FINANCE DEPARTMENT

REPORT FOR ACTION DIALOGUE HELD AT
KIGOMA, MWANZA AND ARUSHA
OCTOBER 2021

List of Abbreviations

CI's	Community Initiatives
CD	Council Directors
CSO's	Civil Societies Organizations
DAS	District Assistant Secretary
DCF	Development Cooperation Framework
DCC	District Consultative Council
FYDP III	Five Year Development Plan Three
HLF	High Level Forum
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MEO	Mtaa Executive Officer
NGO's	Non-Government Organizations
NSA's	Non-State Actors
O & OD	Opportunities and Obstacles for Development
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administrative Local Government
PPR	Public Procurement Regulations
RAS	Regional Administration Secretary
RCC	Regional Consultative Council
RS	Reginal Secretary
SEQUIP	Sector Education Improvement Program
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WDC	Ward Development Committee

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1.0. Introduction

The long term and sustainable development in Tanzania have been steered by the implementation of various long-term and short-term Development strategies such as Tanzania Development Vision (TDV), Long Term Perspective Plan and a series of Five Years Development Plans as well as the Development Cooperation Framework (DCF). The implementation of these framework requires the action dialogue which enhance awareness and involving various development stakeholders particularly at the local level that form a basis for strategic dialogue at centre level. The action dialogue and the strategic dialogue should feed and complement each other as the Action dialogue allow easy flow of information to the Strategic dialogue for decision making. The action dialogue is made up of a series of local and sectoral workshops to discuss issues related to the principles of effective development cooperation, and then the outcome of these dialogues feed into the strategic dialogue which is an annual dialogue at centralised national level.

The Central Government policies and development frameworks implemented at large has undermined involvement of local level. This has caused implementation challenges and difficulty in the realization of intended results at local level. Further, there is a need for Strategic and sector dialogue and reviews aiming at enhance better engagement of stakeholders at local level which allow wider participation of the key partners in development particularly from the local level that facilitate easy flow of development information through dialogues.

In the context of the Busan HLF4 on effective development cooperation and the context of SDG implementation and the commitment to leave no one behind, the Action Dialogue is a welcome initiative to bridge this gap and more inclusively engage all actors through a whole-of-society approach to sustainable development. It is in this sense that, the Action dialogue was conducted as a pilot in Northern, Western and Lake Zones to spark the local level participation in Development cooperation by bringing together 120 development actors in all regions. The action dialogue will facilitate and activate a result dialogue, particularly on restoring dialogue at sector and Local Government levels that informs the Strategic dialogue to take place in November 2021 and going forward while also establishing a mechanism for a continuous follow up.

The Action dialogue as a pilot exercise conducted in three zones will establish an automated mechanism for the dialogue at local level. The process will be replicated to the Central, Eastern, Southern Highland and the Southern zones where the action dialogue will initiate the development cooperation at local level. As a result of the action dialogue at local level, the preparation of the Strategic dialogue will be informed by the dialogue at local level dialogue.

This action dialogue calls upon all development actors to deliberate on the Development Cooperation Framework, status of the engagement at local level, accelerating the Private sector engagement for development, Promote the contribution of NGOs in the National Development, Tourism in Post COVID-19: The roadmap to recovery the impacted sectors as well as the role of local media in accelerating Development Cooperation.

At local level, the dialogue conducted involved the Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Societies Organizations, Private Sector, Academic and Research Institutions, as well as Media. Each member has a role which is well articulated in the Development Cooperation Framework. The dialogue conducted in three zones revitalized the role of each stakeholder in the development process. Each development stakeholder has been informed about the preparations in line with the upcoming sector reviews. In addition, more emphasis was devoted for the need for all stakeholders at local level to engage in the quarterly dialogue.

As a result of the Action Dialogue at the local level, the expectation was to: enhance awareness of the Partnership at local level, establish a link of Partnership between Central and Local Government, To establish the Joint Mechanism that will get rid of ongoing challenges at sector level, to develop a Feedback Mechanism at both local and sector levels that ensure results and establish a Quarterly dialogue at local level where all development stakeholders will be involved.

2.0. Rationale of the Action Dialogue.

Implementation of the Development Cooperation Framework requires the sector, political and sensitive issues and the strategic dialogue to take place. Since official launch of the Development Cooperation Framework, the dialogues have been taking place at central level leaving local level disconnected. The formulation of agenda in most cases have been initiated at the apex level leaving behind most of the important agenda and issues at local level unattended. In addition, the feedback mechanism between central and local Government has hindered the Partnership at the local level. Therefore, the mechanism need to be strengthened through effective dialogues at local level.

As the matter of inclusiveness, the partnership and the dialogue have always involved partners at the center level leaving behind the partners at the local level. The reason being the presence of informal dialogues at the local level which does not feed the strategic dialogue. Further, most of the sector level dialogue reported have been skewed at the central level because of absence of local government sector reviews the practice which has resulted into a strategic gap that links the central and local level.

The Action Dialogue is an attempt to bridge the partnership gap between central and local government. As the Government is preparing the Strategic dialogue to take place on 26 and 27 November 2021, the conducted action dialogue aims to shade the highlights of various development cooperation issues at the local level. This report for the action dialogue has included all issues that affect development cooperation at the local level as a result of the discussions took place at the three zones.

The Action Dialogue report with the highlighted issues from local level will inform the strategic dialogue and the expectation is to use this experience from the Action dialogue from three zones to reach and extend the dialogue at the remaining zones.

3.0. Key areas of discussions and results from the Action Dialogue

Some discussions from the Action Dialogue took place in three zones focused on the Transparency, alignment, promoting partnership, information sharing, monitoring and reporting, accountability framework, financing framework and the domestic resources mobilization at local level.

Key Information for tables below:

The data was collected through interviews with the Participants in each region where as ratings were provided through observations by DCF secretariat basing to the discussions in the field. In addition, the ratings 1-4 was provided by DCF secretariat basing on the realities on the ground to summarize the results of the Action dialogue. The Participants were not part of providing the evaluation of the issues raised in each table. The total score are according to the scale provided and define the position of each region in the development Cooperation.

3.1 Transparency at the Local Level

As a result of series of discussions on transparency at the local level, it was observed that, there are challenges of reporting development cooperation data at the country level as there are no mechanism for data reporting. The Proposal is to enhance a mechanism where different streams of data could come together to help the government collect and publish country level data on development cooperation. In addition, there are data/information gap on SDG's that need to be filled. It was observed that, these LGA's do not directly provide the SDG Data.

Further, it is worth to note the transparency challenges of information sharing between the local levels themselves and between the local and central level. During the discussion, it was observed that, the local level information sharing does not follow a formal mechanism and does not publish in the official website. If other development stakeholders require information from the Government, it is a challenge and they require to follow bureaucratic procedures.

On the other hand, there are no proper channels for the development Cooperation Members to report their performance to the Government at the local level who is in the driver’s seat. Apart from mechanisms and procedures of data reporting, it was also observed that, the information is not regularly and transparently shared an action which limit investment decision by private sectors. In terms of availability of global and regional information at local level, it was observed limited availability of such data. The discussion proposed a mechanism to report data as well as publish and provide this information to all development actors like private sector so they can make decisions about investments. This can be collected through local and central government using local level government focal points.

There are approximately 11,000 Non-Government Organization in Tanzania and their contribution should not be underestimated. The NSA plays major roles in education, health, and agricultural sector. For Example, in Kigoma region, REDCROSS, World Vision, Kigoma Training College, TUUNGANE have been investing their efforts in education and health sectors in building of classrooms and Health facilities. The World vision have invested a solar system worth of 300 million shillings at Kigoma Health Centre. However, this information is not official published in LGA’s website but available in IATI database.

RESULTS OF THE ACTION DIALOGUE -KIGOMA, MWANZA and ARUSHA			
KEY: 1= High, 2= Medium, 3= Average, 4= Poor			
Theme 1: Transparency at Local Level			
	KIGOMA	MWANZA	ARUSHA
Reporting Results of Development Cooperation	4	3	3
Information sharing	3	3	3
Availability of Development cooperation data	3	3	2
Monitoring of the NSA contributions	2	4	2
Level of Scores	12	13	10

3.2 Alignment at local Level:

Alignment at local level does include integration of plans, strategies and targets of local Government to the entire national Plans and Vision. In addition, the plans at local level should be integrated with SDGs. From the action dialogue discussions, it was observed that, there are still development cooperation challenges in particular linking the local level plans with national and the SDGs at the local level. Despite of this challenge at local level, the FYDP III has to great extent lay out the integrated plan from the central Government to local Government showing the national priorities that have to be linked with LGA's plans and strategies.

Most of the challenges faced by local Authorities are resources constraints to implement the priorities highlighted in the FYDP III as well as the SDGs at the local level. To address the challenges in particular related with the SDGs, financial and human resources should be allocated according to the SDG targets. In addition, there must be instituted Monitoring Framework for SDG that are implemented through the FYDP III. Further there is a need of platform/mechanism to ensure local and sectoral issues inform strategic level decision for achieving national development priorities and the mechanism should be supervised by the Office of the Regional Commissioner at the particular local Level.

This will enhance decision for achieving national development priorities. The proper functioning of the mechanism has to include all stakeholders from District and Regional Level. The mechanism should link with the ongoing sector development cooperation mechanism to ensure integrated SDGs to the FYDP III are fully implemented at LGA's level. However, for effective implementation and for results, the financing of the SDG at local level should be a priority.

RESULTS OF THE ACTION DIALOGUE -KIGOMA, MWANZA and ARUSHA			
KEY: 1= High, 2= Medium, 3= Average, 4= Poor			
	KIGOMA	MWANZA	ARUSHA
Theme 2 : Alignment at Local Level			
Challenges of Development Cooperation	1	1	2
Reflection of the LGA's Plans and Strategies in the Cooperation	3	3	3
Level of challenges to deliver SDGs	3	3	2
Need a mechanism to ensure LGA's Participation	2	1	2
The need for more stakeholders engagement	1	1	2
Level of Scores	10	9	11

3.3 LGAs creativeness to promote effective partnerships at local level:

Creativeness referred here mean enhancing enabling environment so that local governments can innovate to achieve development results. Creativeness is essential to the promotion of the effective partnership at local level. The partnership at local level depends on the joint action plan to realize results. During the discussions, it was observed that, the local level does not have plan for

implementation of the Partnership between local and central level. There are number of results outlined during the discussion at the local level but they have not been reported officially as there are no agreed reporting format. One of the agreed concrete result agreed in future is to improve the regional website at the (RAS) and District office (DAS) for reporting of the results by stakeholders in a particular Region. The date and how often will be discussed and agreed in the quarterly Local Government dialogues that will be used to inform the public.

The discussion focused on conducting the quarterly dialogue, share information and capacity building to the local stakeholders as the priorities for effective development cooperation at the local level. Apart from that, improvements and changes should focus on improving feedback mechanisms at district and regional level where all stakeholders are informed about the results of whatever agreed in the planning. Further, the Preparation of plans and budgets as well as implementation at all levels should officially strengthened to involve all stakeholders at the local level through planning and budgeting preparations processes. The involvement of stakeholders in the planning, budget preparation and implementation are suggested to start at each of the beginning of the financial year to ensure development priorities at the local level are in line with the national priorities.

RESULTS OF THE ACTION DIALOGUE -KIGOMA, MWANZA and ARUSHA			
KEY: 1= High, 2= Medium, 3= Average, 4= Poor			
	KIGOMA	MWANZA	ARUSHA
Theme 3 : LGA creativeness for partnership			
Availability of LGA's Plan of Action for Partnership	3	3	3
Concrete results from LGAs Partnership	1	2	2
Key priorities areas for Development Cooperation	1	2	2
The need for change for results	2	2	2
Presence of timeline and followup mechanism	2	3	3
Level of Scores	9	12	12

3.4 Level of the information sharing system between and among stakeholders

Information sharing between and among stakeholders is required for effective development cooperation. It is vital to share information in order to reduce the fragmentation of development resources and efforts, to enhance trust and partnership among stakeholders, as well as to held development actors accountable for use of resources and results.

Development cooperation plans and implementation results should be shared between governments, Banks, NGOs/CSO's, Public and private sectors media and academic and research institutions.

During the Action Dialogue, the importance of information sharing was among of the key issues of development cooperation at the local level. Most of private sector development were hindered from

the availability of information from the Government. For example, members were explaining how important for Tourism sector sharing of information for the development of sector.

The Blue print for improving business environment as a public document has not been shared enough with the stakeholders and its implementation is not well communicated. Despite the fact that several efforts by the Government to disseminate DCF documents, the action dialogue discussion took place at all three zones show a great need of the DCF circulated and make awareness at the local level.

More over the accessibility of financing information by banks and financial institutions is still a challenge. On top of this situation, most research and academic institutions do not disseminate and commercialize the findings and results of their research.

RESULTS OF THE ACTION DIALOGUE -KIGOMA, MWANZA and ARUSHA			
KEY: 1= High, 2= Medium, 3= Average, 4= Poor			
	KIGOMA	MWANZA	ARUSHA
Theme 4 : LGA level of information sharing among development stakeholders			
Between Central and Local level	2	2	2
Banks	2	2	1
NGOs/CSOs and People with disabilities	1	2	1
Media and Public	1	1	1
Accademic and Research Institutions	3	3	3
Level of Scores	9	10	8

3.5 LGA’s partnerships for financing for development

There are diverse development actors operating in LGAs. These include Civil Society Organizations, Non-Government Organizations, Private Sector, Faith Based Organizations, Community Based Organizations, and traditional Development Partners. The Local Government Authorities from the lowest level –village/mtaa level to the Higher Local Government Level identifies stakeholders for planning, implementation and monitoring of development activities at each level.

The guidelines for Opportunities and Obstacles for Development in LGAs (<https://tamisemi.go.tz/storage/app/media/uploadedfiles/20191107%20Guidelines%20English%20PDF.pdf>) provides a framework for coordination mechanisms at the local level. LGAs adopt the O&OD methodology where the bottom-up approach to planning and implementation of programs and projects is the underlying tool. Therefore, the community identifies development challenges and how to decide how those challenges should be addressed. There are several challenges as well as opportunities for enhancing development financing and cooperation at the local level. These are/

discussed in each relevant section such as domestic resource mobilization, accountability, alignment and transparency.

RESULTS OF THE ACTION DIALOGUE -KIGOMA, MWANZA and ARUSHA			
KEY: 1= High, 2= Medium, 3= Average, 4= Poor			
	KIGOMA	MWANZA	ARUSHA
Theme 5 : LGA Partnership financing for Development			
Development Actors operating at LGA Level	1	1	1
Challenges on using the Guidelines for Opportunities and Obstacles for Development (O&OD)	2	3	2
Level of Scores	3	4	3

3.6 LGA's Monitoring and reporting

The Guidelines for Opportunities and Obstacles for Development (O&OD) for LGAs, provide a framework where M&E is constantly exercised by people during the implementation of Community Initiatives at three major levels.

- a. **Village/Mtaa level:** Village Executive Officer (VEO)/Mtaa Executive Officer (MEO) collects and incorporates the information on progress of each Community Initiative into the minutes of the meetings to be shared in Ward Development Committee (WDC)
- b. **At Ward Level:** Ward Executive Officer (WEO) incorporates the information on progress of each CI into the minutes of WDC and submit them to HLG on quarterly basis. The Monitoring/Evaluation Reports on community initiatives (CIs) are attached to the minutes
- c. **Higher Local Government (HLG):** After receiving the Monitoring/Evaluation Reports on CIs from each ward quarterly, District Planning Officer (DPLO) coordinates with other departments to analyses progress of CIs and sectoral project. The Council Director (CD) then shares the minutes and the Monitoring/Evaluation Reports on CIs to Council Committees and Full Council for discussion and approval to enable further LGA's support for CIs. The Council Director reports to Regional Secretariat (RS) who will subsequently report to PO-RALG and respective sector ministries.

HLG to Village/Mtaa provide feedbacks after making decisions about LGA activities/projects for next fiscal year. LGA provides feedbacks to villages/Mitaa on the result of discussion and approved supports.

RESULTS OF THE ACTION DIALOGUE -KIGOMA, MWANZA and ARUSHA			
KEY: 1= High, 2= Medium, 3= Average, 4= Poor			
	KIGOMA	MWANZA	ARUSHA
Theme 6 : LGA Monitoring and Reporting			
Reporting at Village/Mtaa level	1	1	1
Reporting at ward Level	1	1	1
Reporting at National level	1	1	1
Level of Scores	3	3	3
Despite this tremendous reporting scores, there are still some feedback mechanism challenges at all level. Further, the reporting for most cases is Government oriented leaving away other important stakeholders.			

3.7 LGA's Accountability frameworks

There exist coordination frameworks within the Regions and LGAs that provide platform of dialogue at each relevant level. The District Consultative Council (DCC) is a platform that bring together all stakeholders in a district to discuss all matters pertaining to district development. It is convened on a quarterly basis bringing together the LGAs, the Private sector, the academia, Non-State Actors in a wide range of representation. On the other hand, the Regional Consultative Council (RCC) is convened at the regional level, bringing stakeholders from across the region. In both meetings, invitations depend on the agenda on the table as it is not possible to invite unlimited.

Most stakeholders were generally happy with how these meetings are organized, the agenda and composition of invitees; however, they suggested some improvement in that there needs to a permanent membership into the committee so that invitation is not the discretion of the government inviting officers. HIV & AIDS and Nutrition committee were sighted as good examples of committee with a clear membership for dialogue purposes. However it was agreed that membership will base on the agenda at the particular time of the RCC or DCC in a particular LGAs.

Local Government Authorities adhere to the budget calendar issued by the Central Government. Therefore, in the budget preparations, LGAs receive budget ceilings during Scrutinization meetings which are held once budget estimates have been prepared, approved

by the Full Councils and submitted to the Prime Minister's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) and later to the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Procurement in the country is governed by the Public Procurement Act (PPA), 2011 and the corresponding Public Procurement Regulations (PPR), 2013. LGAs are required to follow the guidelines in conducting all their procurement activities. Section 31 (1) of the Public Procurement Act, 2011 provides for establishment of tender boards at every LGA for procurement of goods, services, works and disposal of public asset by tender. Each LGA has a tender board composed of members selected by the council Director. Section 37 (1) provides for establishment of Procurement Management Unit (PMU) in every procuring entity which consists of procurement and other technical specialists and other administrative staffs. The procurement unit is entrusted to ensure that there is fair procurement process and value for money is achieved for all items purchased for use by relevant council.

Regulation 167 (1) (a)-(f) of Public Procurement Regulations, 2013, justifies the use of Force Account where required works are small and scattered or are in remote locations which qualified construction firms are unlikely to tender at reasonable prices; work is required to be carried out without disrupting ongoing operations; risks of unavoidable work interruption are better borne by a procuring entity or public authority than by a contractor; or there are emergencies needing prompt attention.

Non-State Actors such as CSOs, NGOs both national and International largely do target beneficiaries partly depending on their mandates or purpose of their establishment and or opportunities available to take forward their development goals. However, participants suggested that the Government need to share opportunities that emerge from national programmes geared to address key challenges. For instance, through a project Tanzania Secondary Education Improvement Program (SEQUIP) supported by the World Bank. All students who leave or drop out of public secondary school have an option to continue their education in Open Schools and Folk Development Colleges. The argument was that, why is it that this opportunity is only for public Folk Development Colleges? While most private folk Development colleges are starved from students.

Most participants responded that generally, NGOs are formed at the local level to fill their social goals. Non-Governmental Organizations are formulated to provide services that would

otherwise be provided by the Government and or the private sector. Usually, NGOs follow on national statistics that are available on areas such as Female genital mutilation (FGM), Environmental Conservation crisis or child girls schooling etc. so as to advocate for or against it.

RESULTS OF THE ACTION DIALOGUE -KIGOMA, MWANZA and ARUSHA			
KEY: 1= High, 2= Medium, 3= Average, 4= Poor			
	KIGOMA	MWANZA	ARUSHA
Theme 7 : LGA Accountability Framework			
Existence of the coordination Frameworks	2	3	2
Organized Meeting at LGA level	1	2	1
Adherence to the budget callender from Central Government	1	1	1
Procurement Challenges	1	1	1
NSA's accountability at LGAs	2	3	2
Level of Scores	7	10	7

3.8 LGA's Domestic resource mobilization

Local Government Authorities have three major sources of funding: which are their own revenues, the central government transfers, and external resources. LGAs collect own revenue from various sources such as forest levy, produce cess, Livestock auction fees, Fish market levy Bus stand fee, Sand mines levy, Hotel levy, Business licenses to contribute to the running and maintenance of some public services in the LGAs. A significant portion is financed by transfers from the central Government. However, there is a potential for increasing own revenue collection for LGAs.

For instance, when providing his opinion, regarding the introduction a non-final withholding tax of 2 percent on payments which are made to among others suppliers fisheries when supplied to processing industries in the National Budget for FY 2021/22. A participant, posed a challenge to the Government *"A kilo of cotton is around TZS 3,000 sold annually while a kilo of fish is TZS 9,000 which is sold daily; Surprisingly, revenue collection from the sale of cotton surpass that of fishery by far"* However, it must be noted that this do not consider the quantities sold, he is making his case on this, that, there is a lot of cheating done by some fishermen, pointing out that they are not fully consulted when it comes to important decisions such as revision of rates for levies.

Participants proposed that there is a need for the government to introduce tax claim arrangement to individuals and businesses that donate for social development so as to encourage more people to donate that will facilitate domestic resource mobilization for development at the local levels.

Private sector growth is widely acknowledged to be an essential component in the alleviation of poverty as a means of providing more and different economic opportunities in any given society. They play a significant role in the creation of employment (formal and informal jobs), delivers critical goods and services and contributes to tax revenues.

Some participants are in the opinion that the Government both at central and local level might think of considering enhancing mechanisms to support startup businesses so that when they are fully operating the Government can collect more from taxes/local taxes and further increasing employment in the longer term than frustrating infant businesses with numerous levies.

In order to enhance private sector performance in Tanzania, it was suggested Government to harmonize number of tax and levies per annum. The private sector would eagerly read to pay tax and levies once per year as long as the payment has considered all categories of tax to be paid by once and for all.

RESULTS OF THE ACTION DIALOGUE -KIGOMA, MWANZA and ARUSHA			
KEY: 1= High, 2= Medium, 3= Average, 4= Poor			
	KIGOMA	MWANZA	ARUSHA
Theme 8 : LGA Domestic resources mobilization			
Revenue collection challenges from own sources	1	2	2
Impact of taxes and levies on revenue collection	1	1	1
The need of Joint mechanism for resources mobilization at Local Level	1	1	1
Level of Scores	3	4	4

3.9 Key Findings from the Action Dialogue

- a) The Central Government/Ministry of Finance to enhance support to Regional Secretariat in coordination role to LGAs to ensure that the dialogue process is a continuous process and that there are mechanisms to follow up regularly.

- b) The Business Community is usually consulted by the Tax Task Force; however, the Ministry of Finance and Planning is requested to provide feedback regarding opinion provided and reasons for rejections if any. This will encourage the private sector to undertake more analysis for further rounds of consultations.
- c) To facilitate the participation of the private sector in the economy, the Government is requested to expedite the implementation of the Blueprint for the Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment in terms of re-aligning the roles of some regulatory agencies such as NEMC, OSHA, WM, Fire Department etc. Also, the use of a single window in paying fees for multiple agencies to relieve business community from hassles of paying each agency separately.
- d) Revenue collections targets of regulatory agencies should not compromise rationale of setting fees by similar regulatory agencies. The main objective of License fees and charges should not be revenue collection. They should instead be charged to cater for the cost of providing services or administration of the relevant regulatory body.
- e) Continue to scale up use of technology in Government revenue collection so as to minimize revenue leakages in local government.
- f) There is a need to enhance a mechanism where different streams of data could come together to help the government collect and publish country level data on development cooperation.
- g) Participants proposed that there is a need for the government to introduce tax claim arrangement to individuals and businesses that donate for social development so as to encourage more people to donate that will facilitate domestic resource mobilization for development at the local levels and improve service delivery.
- h) Advise the Government to consider appointing some members from the Business Community into the Board of certain parastatals so that to share their business expertise.

- i) Advise the Government to establish “the Private Sector desk” in some ministries having frequent interactions with the private sector in order to facilitate private sector engagement.
- j) In order to boost the private sector providing technical education. Participants urged the Government through the Higher Learning Education Students Loan’s Board to consider providing Loans to students in technical education/colleges so as to enable them to enroll more students who are willing to study but cannot afford education costs.
- k) There is a need of platform/mechanism to ensure local and sectoral issues inform strategic level decision for achieving national development priorities and the mechanism should be supervised by the Office of the Regional Commissioner at the particular local Level.
- l) Regarding loans to Youth, Women and People with Disabilities, LGAs to establish a separate window for loans which will be targeting individual innovators from any groups with viable ideas who will be eligible to apply for a loan facility.
- m) In the spirit of public private partnership (PPP), LGAs are encouraged to partner with other development actors responsible for capacity building and coaching of recipient of LGA loans.
- n) Participants were keen to ensure there is clear link from DCC to RCC all the way to the National level. The opinions were that, for the dialogue process to be meaningful, channel of decisions and feedback should be clear at different levels.
- o) There is a need in future to improve the regional website at the (RAS) and District office (DAS) for reporting of the results by stakeholders in a particular Region. The date and how often data publications will be discussed and agreed in the quarterly Local Government dialogues that will be used to inform the public.
- p) Development cooperation plans and implementation results should be shared between governments, Banks, NGOs/CSO’s, Public and private sectors media and academic and research institutions.

4.0 Conclusion and the Way forward

Following piloting of Action Dialogue in Kigoma, Mwanza and Arusha, a lot have been discussed and agreed as explained above. This process is very important and it should be enhanced to other LGA's in order to promote partnership for effective development.

Equal important, the Government in collaboration with Development Partners should finance this activity. In addition, the capacity building to the Secretariat, as well as staffs at the LGA's level to enhance automated mechanism for dialogue at LGA level. Further, the DCF secretariat will work with PO-RALG on how best to work with pilot Regions/LGAs and support the coordination role at Regional Secretariat level so that to ensure there is an effective and strategic link from lower level to a higher level.

The action dialogue will continue to be an important mechanism for enhancing LGA's engagement in the development process. The key issues from the Action dialogues will continue to be part and parcel of the preparation of the Strategic Dialogue to take place in February and November each year.