

## Rural Governance Development in the Context of the New-Type Urbanization in Tanzania: A Comparison With China

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**Supported by** the Fundamental Research Funds for the Key Universities. The project is entitled of Fragmentation and unity: the dilemma and Countermeasures of Rural Public Governance in the new period for China (No.SWU1309385); China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (No.2013M541795).

Received 22 January 2014; accepted 12 April 2014  
Published online 20 April 2014

### Abstract

Urbanization is a basic trend of development of modern society, is also a kind of inevitable trend. However, you need to go beyond the traditional urbanization areas to understand the urbanization. The mode of traditional urbanization is mainly to population aggregation toward urban, while rural is beginning to depression. The key goal of the new-type urbanization strategy is to achieve the integration of urban and rural development. To realize the goals of integration of urban and rural development, the key problem to be solved is the difference between urban and rural areas, between agriculture and industry and the pattern of urban and rural partition. The main cause of these problems lies in the institutional arrangement, so the main way of new-type urbanization is to through system innovation.

In general, urbanization promoted the rural development, but also brought with problems of governance. The process of urbanization is accompanied by the movement of population. This large-scale population flow not only changed the traditional concept of farmers living, but also changed the ecology of rural society. Therefore, with the development of urbanization, it is still under big challenges in many developing countries rural government

development. This article focuses on the rural governance development in the context of the new-type urbanization in Tanzania and China. Since establishment of Sino-Tanzania diplomatic relation in 1964, the two countries have continued to have an excellent outstanding friendship and strong international relation which Tanzania become a big counterpart of China in Africa. This paper will discuss the rural governance system in Tanzania and also compare with China. Furthermore, it will discuss on how Chinese government contribute in rural government in Tanzania and the development project in the context of the new-type urbanization. This overview project will show the development support of Chinese government not only to Tanzania but also to other African countries as well.

**Key words:** New-type urbanization; Rural Governance; Tanzania; China

Zeng, Z. H., Abulrahman Suleiman Abdulrahman, Zeng, X. Y. (2014). Rural Governance Development in the Context of the New-Type Urbanization in Tanzania: A Comparison With China. *Canadian Social Science*, 10(4), 47-53. Available from: <http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/css/article/view/4669>  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/4669>

### INTRODUCTION

Government is the most recognized form of governance, but in this paper will discuss more about governance especially in rural governance and rural development in other hand discuss about the new-type urbanization. Also this paper talk about China's assistance to agriculture and rural development in Tanzania has been extensive, with multiple projects going back to the first economic and technical cooperation and loan agreements since 1964. All these is depending on one another; rural-urban governance is a key challenge on developing process and especially effort must be taken by the central government in order that to make sure that they provide all social needs to

the rural area so that that a nation can avoid rural-urban migration, which will cause some problem in the country such as too much traffic and population growth in the city which led to have effect of pollution, contaminated diseases and other human hazard.

## 1. RURAL GOVERNANCE

It is of paramount importance to understand the term governance. According to (UNDP 1997) defined as “the exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country’s affairs at all levels”. Governance is the process of making and carrying out decision, it also may refer to the management system of the government including cities, counties, special district, regional government etc. When we talk about rural governance at the same time we talk about rural development because rural development depends on having good local governance. Good governance is the most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development, therefore we can define that rural governance or in other form as known as local government is a form of public administration which majority of contexts, exist as the lowest tier of administration in a given state.

### 1.1 Rural Government Development

Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. It can only be measured by the quality of local government in terms of responsiveness and accountability to the citizens in promoting economic development and the capacity to negotiate private sector (NGO’s) and central government.

Rural Governance is refers to the state agencies on basic national institutions and other rural authorities in order to maintain rural order, promoting rural development, according to the laws, regulations and traditions, etc., Provision of public services to rural society activities, is multiple subjects in rural villages collaborative in public management countryside process. The quality of rural governance reflects the government on rural social mobilization and management capabilities, related to rural community development, prosperity and stability. The main goals of rural development are to improve the quality of life and social well-being through sustainable socio-economic interventions in food security, income generation, health and education.

There are many factors play an important role in developing rural regions, such as Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure . Rural governance and development is also featured by its emphasis on locally produced economic, social, political, and cultural development strategies. In contrast to urban regions, which have many similarities,

rural areas are highly distinctive from one another. Rural governance and development are not only limited to developing countries. In fact, many of the developed countries such as America and the United Kingdom have very active rural development programs. The main aim of the rural government policy is to augment economic, infrastructural and social services thereby develop the undeveloped villages.

Rural developments in rural areas are most focus on two major things, social development and economic development.

#### 1.1.1 Social Development

Social development it may refers to social change and this social change may include change in nature, social institutions, social behaviors or social relation. This point is much focus on a social relation and social cooperation in a particular area.

#### 1.1.2 Economic Development

Economic developments actually focus on promoting the standard of living and economic balance of a specific area. Economic development can also be referred to the changes in the economy in certain period according to the country GDP. In any country or a particular area economic development not only central government who has responsible for the country economic development but also rural government take full responsible to improve the development of human capital, infrastructure, sustainability, health, safety, education and other strategic means in a particular area.

### 1.2 Tanzania Rural Government Development

Tanzania as one of the developing countries in the world, alongside of its richest in natural resources has fueled great interest and investment from both donors and private sector. Tanzania is remaining a good example of social harmony, ethnically and religiously Diverse County, with a stable and democratic political system.

However, to support rural government development in Tanzania generally based on agricultural sector, more than 25 percent of gross domestic product in Tanzania economy based on agriculture. Tanzania which has population around 44,928,923 according to the 2012 census, around three quarters of its population are still living in rural area. Therefore; The Government of Tanzania has been taking action through the implementation of the Agricultural Sector Development Program, such as campaign (Kilimo kwanza) which means transforming agriculture which was launched by the president of Tanzania H.E. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete in Dodoma on 3rd August 2009, in order to achieve the country vision in 2025. The late founding father of Tanzania said”Because of the importance of agriculture in our development, one would expect that agriculture and the needs of the agricultural producers would be the beginning and the central reference point of all our economic planning. Instead, we have treated agriculture as if it was something peripheral, or just

another activity in the country, to be treated at par with all the others, and used by the others without having any special claim upon them.... We are neglecting Agriculture. If we are not, every ministry without exception, and every party meeting would be working on direct and indirect needs of the agricultural producers. We must now give it the central place in all our development planning. For agriculture is indeed the foundation of all our progress” Julius K. Nyerere in 1982.

Tanzania, like many developing countries has been supported by many international organization and private organization such as FAO, UNDP, WHO Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) etc., associated with developing its rural sector where the majority of its population lives. Since independence, the government of Tanzania still didn't stay behind on developing the country, Tanzania has taken a big effort for the development of the rural sector where seems to be the only country's development strategy. The international organization and other private organization has contribute a lot in Tanzania rural area development such as building school and training station, building medical institution and hospital, for example Aga khan foundation (AKF) has start since 1905 by establishment of the first Aga Khan Girls School in Zanzibar, also Aga Khan foundation it is still continue contribute significantly to Tanzania's development agenda in the economic, social and cultural sector. Its work has spanned rural development in Lindi and Mtwara regions, healthcare and nursing education in Dar es Salaam and the restoration of landmark buildings and public spaces in Zanzibar's World Heritage site, Stone Town, recently (AKF) renewing the Forodhani garden in Zanzibar.

Tanzania government has taken big effort modernization and commercialization of agriculture which is one of the key targets in the rural development sector and the prioritized areas include irrigation development (including new construction and rehabilitation), the government has also improve other agricultural infrastructure developments by improving knowledge, skills and information especially for agriculture as a business, land reforms, and investments in agriculture, including mechanization. It is also recognized that the inclusion of farmers or smallholders is indispensable and investment efforts by the government and the private sector both which need to focus on the identified economic drivers in the agriculture sector and for the development in rural area.

### **1.3 Chinese Government Contribution in Tanzania Rural Development**

According to the media reports, from 2000 to 2011 more than 62 Chinese official development finance projects have been identified in Tanzania. The Chinese government in order to support Tanzania Development sector has contributed a lot in many different ways, for example the construction of the Benjamin Mkapa Olympic Stadium, namely the National Stadium, recently Chinese government built an international conference hall in Dar

es Salaam in which major international meetings can be hosted. The hall has a capacity of accommodating about a thousand audiences at a time, with a digital audio system which every seat can receive simultaneous interpretation in six languages. The center is named after Tanzania's first President, Julius Nyerere, and officially inaugurated in 25<sup>th</sup> march 2013 by president Xi Jinping.

Chinese government has been contribute allot in African countries in many development project so as Tanzania which get big support from Chinese government in rural development project. China's assistance to agriculture and rural development in Tanzania has been extensive, and financed allot of farms such as the Ruvu State Farm, the Upenja State Farm, the Urafiki Cotton Textile Factory, the Ubongo Farm Implements Factory, the Mbarali Rice Farm etc..

Not only supporting in supporting in financing but also Chinese government give opportunity for both people in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar by providing a chance for training inside Tanzania and China. China has offered a number of agriculture-related training programs in China for Tanzanians. For example, China has provided intensive short-term training (usually three weeks) on agricultural management, handicraft production, and fishery techniques for Zanzibari officials and technicians every year since 2006. At first, 10 to 20 Zanzibaris were sent to China every year. Starting in 2009, the number has significantly increased. In 2009, it was 70, in 2010, more than 100, and in 2011, it nearly reached 200 (Chinese consulate, interview, Zanzibar, September 26, 2010).

#### **1.3.1 Agriculture and Training**

The Chinese government also built at least five agricultural extensions and farmer training stations. (Yu 1975) These stations have been built in several rounds and were located in Morogoro, Dodoma, Mbeya, and Kagera regions, and others. Three agro technical popularization centers or stations were built in the late 1960s, at least one was built in the 1970s (Mbeya), and two were built in the early 1980s and handed over in a ceremony on December 23, 1983. 16 The Mbeya Farmer Training Center included station buildings, housing, and a seven-hectare demonstration field.

China's biggest agricultural aid project in Tanzania was the Mbarali Rice Farm in Mbaye, built between 1971 and 1977 and managed with Chinese technical assistance for several years, the farm used to yield up to 60 percent of the rice consumed in Tanzania” (Land Rights Research and Resources Institute 2009, 64). Mbarali had its origins in 1958 when the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation developed irrigated rice with the assistance of the FAO. Recently Chinese government donated 141 million Tanzania shillings which is about (123,615 US dollar) on agricultural machinery to Tanzania which includes three heavy-duty tractors with three implements, seven power tillers, two milling machines and two water pumping systems (Xinhuanet).

Also Zanzibar Island received finance and assistance from Chinese government; they train Zanzibar people in harvesting crops, tractor driving and machine repair. Not only that but also a number of Chinese companies and organizations have invest in helping community and social development projects in rural areas in Zanzibar, for example, the rehabilitation and upgrading the china-aided at the Abdulla Mzee Hospital in Pemba, also donation of Chinese women in Beijing to the ZAYEDES (2009) center for youth education, employment, and development. The ZAYEDES center was founded by the wife of a previous president of Zanzibar.

### 1.3.2 Infrastructure

The largest aid project in Africa and the biggest icon of Chinese government to Africa is Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA), which covered 1,860 kilometers long, running from the port of Dar es Salaam to join an existing line at New Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia. The big effort was made by the first president of Tanzania during his first visit to china In February 1965, President Nyerere of Tanzania. During talks with the Chinese leaders, he requested Chinese government to assist the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway.

In order to provide support to the African countries in their efforts to win and safeguard national independence and to develop their national economies as well as boosting the friendly cooperation between China and the third world countries, the Chinese leaders agreed to construct a railway. President Kaunda of Zambia visited China in June 1967, he also mentioned out the opinion of the Chinese Government on construction of the railway. Both Presidents of Tanzania and Zambia were determined to do so; and Chinese government was ready to invest in the construction of the railway. The construction of the railway stated in 1970 to 1976, and the project cost about 500 million (RMB) and is approximately about \$28.6 million. The main purpose of the railway line was to open up rural areas of Tanzania and Zambia, and to enable Zambia's copper to reach the sea easily without being held in hostage or controlled at that time by a hostile regime. The railway is still supported by the Chinese government, which provides regular concessional loan-based financing.

### 1.3.3 Investment

Chinese invest in many sectors in both Tanzanian mainland and Tanzanian Island (Zanzibar) such as agricultural sector, tourism sector, industrial sector, mining sector etc. Chinese companies have been more and more increased on investing I Tanzania this is due to Tanzania-China relationship and according to Tanzania is relatively stable politically, socially and economically.

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## 2. THE NEW-TYPE URBANIZATION

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The new type of urbanization is overall urban-rural development, urban and rural integration, production city

interaction, economical and intensive, ecological livable and harmonious development of the basic characteristics of urbanization, are small cities, small towns, the coordinated development of new rural communities, had balances of urbanization. New urbanization core depend not to the expense of agriculture and food, ecology and the environment at the expense of focusing farmers, covering rural, urban and rural infrastructure integration and equalization of public services, promote economic and social development and achieve common prosperity. And people's daily life simple meaning different from the literal meaning, urbanization, refers to involve the community in all aspects related to the big city to small farmers to marketing, cooperation, interaction and harmonious new social relationships.

### 2.1 The Overall of Urbanization

The world is undergoing the largest wave of urban growth in history. In 2008, for the first time in history, more than half of the world's population will be living in towns and cities. By 2030 this number is expecting to gradually increase to 5 billion, with urban growth concentrated especially in Africa and Asia. While major-cities or urban area have captured much public attention, most of the new growth will occur in smaller towns and cities, which have fewer resources to respond to the magnitude of the change. Urbanization is liked to other term like "modernization" "industrialization" also may refer as the sociological process of rationalization, therefore; the proportion of total population or area in cities or towns is gradually increased. Also urbanization brings opportunity to rural government and promoting rural stability and development.

### 2.2 Major Challenges on Urbanization in Tanzania

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is unified as republic, which administratively divided into 26 regions - 21 on the mainland and five in Zanzibar. Regions are also divided into districts, which are then further subdivided into divisions.

Urbanization in Tanzania are facing many challenges, one of the challenges facing a rapidly urbanizing country like Tanzania is the provision of planned land for orderly urban development. While majority of its urban resident live in slum area, which seems to growing faster than other urban neighborhood.

The official planned land provision schemes (like the 20,000 plots project undertaken in Dares Salaam since 2004) have been few and far apart, and distantly located; and have tended to favor high income households, leaving out the majority of urban dwellers in the medium and low income categories, who together with those who are displaced from their land, end up beefing unplanned areas. Lack of affordable and well-located land has led those especially in lower income categories to occupy hazard land such as in river valleys.

Dares Salaam is the commercial capital of the country and it is the most developed city in Tanzania which

people believe it is the only city where you can find a lot of opportunity, therefore; the population growth rate is increasing day after day, which cause the resident live in unplanned settlement with economic pressure. In other situation the local government authorities are challenged to provide required infrastructure and basic services.

Here are some of examples of Dares Salaam Development Constraints:

- Rapid increasing in building denseness in the center.
- Transport infrastructure is unable to cope with the growth of population.
- Approximately 70 % of population living in unplanned settlement, with poor infrastructure.
- High migration rate of young and uneducated people.
- Resource constraints in terms of finances, land.
- Inadequate governing structure for the metropolitan area.

### 3. RURAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS IN TANZANIA

Tanzania is formed after union of two sovereign countries Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form The United Republic of Tanzania, therefore rural government system in Tanzania is non union matter as Tanzania mainland and Tanzanian island (Zanzibar) two of them they have their own system of governing their local government. Tanzania has 26 regions while 21 of them are in Tanzania mainland and other 5 region remain are located in Zanzibar. Ninety-nine districts have been created to further increase local authority. These districts are also now referred to as local government authorities. Currently there are 114 councils operating in 99 districts, 22 are urban and 92 are rural. The 22 urban units are classified further as city (Dares Salaam and Mwanza), municipal (Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Tabora, & Tanga), and town councils.

#### 3.1 Local government basis in Tanzania

“In Tanzanian mainland, the Constitution of the United Republic 1977, Articles 145 and 146 state that the National Assembly or the House of Representatives must provide for local government through legislation. Article 146 states that one of the objectives of the local government is ‘to enhance the democratic process within its area of jurisdiction and to apply the democracy for facilitating the expeditious and faster development of the people’.”

In relation to the Local Government in Tanzania mainland from regional government authorities to the local government authorities, the main legislative texts are:

- Local Government (District Authorities) Act 7, 1982
- Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act 8, 1982
- Local Government Finance Act 9, 1982
- Urban Authorities (Rating) Act 2, 1983

- Regional Administration Act 19, 1997
- Local Government Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 9, 1999
- Public Services Act 8, 2002

In Zanzibar, the related part of the Constitution of 1984 is Article 128. The main legislation which regarding in local government is:

- Zanzibar Municipal Council Act 1995
- District and Town Councils Act 1995

The minister of state in the President’s Office-Regional Administration and Local Governments (PO-RALG) is responsible for the administration of this legislation.

#### 3.1.1 Local Government Organization Structure in Tanzania

The local government in Tanzania is divided into urban and rural authorities both on the mainland and Zanzibar. In Tanzania mainland urban authorities consist of city councils, municipal councils and town councils, where in the rural authorities are the district councils with township council and village council authorities.

The main structure of local government in Tanzania is divided into urban and rural authorities, in the urban authorities there are existence of city (city council), town (town council), and municipalities (municipal council), where the other is rural authorities which consist of district (district council). And the lowest level is ward, under supervising of ward development committees including village council and township authorities. The village and township councils have the responsibility for formulating plans for their areas.” In Tanzania mainland hosts 21 urban councils, with 92 rural councils and 97 district councils.

The Local Government (District Authorities) Act 7 of 1982 established the local government district authorities in rural areas, and the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act 8 of 1982 established the local government urban authorities. The district authorities include district councils, village councils, and township authorities, vitongoji, and Ward Development Committees. All of them except the vitongoji and Ward Development Committees have powers to make by-laws, pass annual budgets and tax according to regulations within their area of jurisdiction.

The urban authorities consist of city, municipal and town councils (which may know as serikali za mitaa). The urban councils are divided into divisions, and the divisions are divided into wards, and each ward consists of mtaas, which can be described as neighborhood committees with elected members, but with only administrative functions. Some urban council has also villages in their area.

Local government authorities’ responsibilities are monitoring of local budget and deconcentrated arms of the central government. The secretaries and commissioners operating at a district level are appointed by the President of the Republic.

On Zanzibar local government is divided into urban authority which included town councils and municipalities, and another one is rural authorities which made up of district councils.

### 3.2 Rural Governance System in China

China is a sovereign country which located in East Asia, and which is known as the world most populous country with population over 1.35 billion according to world population statistic 2013. The official name is The People's Republic of China (PRC) and it is a single-party state governed by a communist party.

China has 22 provinces, five autonomous regions, four municipalities (Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Chongqing), and other two special administrative regions (Hong Kong and Macau). The PRC also claims Taiwan—which is controlled by the Republic of China (ROC), a separate political entity—as its 23rd province, a claim which is controversial due to the complex political status of Taiwan. (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

#### 3.2.1 Historical Background of Chinese Rural Governance

Chinese rural governance has experienced large changes since China establishment. With the early 1980's, the domestic couplet contract system of job responsibility system implementation, the farmer obtained autonomy of production and operation, the mode of production has also undergone a fundamental change. At the same time, the collapse of the people's commune system, the national political forces gradually withdrew from many areas of rural society; and rural grassroots organization appeared in lax condition. Farmers out of the need of social management of spontaneous formed a new organization—the villagers committee, to replace the declining production brigade organization and make up the governance vacuum after the collapse caused by the production brigade. Driven by the country power, the village committee organization evolved into the villagers' autonomous organization, and villager autonomy developed gradually. Thus, the "township government and village governance" governance structure had formed in Chinese basic level society.

#### 3.2.2 Rural Governance Model in China

Lin Xue Chun pointed out that through governance practices more than 20 years, the actual operation of village governance and rural affairs, mainly for the relationship between the confluence with the conflict, and the confluence of village governance and rural affairs eventually dominate, so that the villagers self-government is gradually losing the significance of some of its autonomy, largely decay "County" rule. Roughly divided into two types: one is certainly the nature of the township government agencies to support the villagers' autonomy can be called "ideal villager autonomy" of the various rural governance, social governance to achieve the desired country "ideal" leap; second is for practical and

theoretical critique of villager autonomy, even to deny the nature of the regime township organization, and then put forward a whole can be called "Go villager autonomy", precisely should be called "critical villager autonomy" rural governance.

Specifically, the "ideal village self-government" village governance models are:

(1) County government, village township school governance model. Township became the county agency, specializing in the county government mandate. The mayor is appointed by the county. The main task is to improve the villagers' committee of villagers' autonomy, the village public affairs and spending decisions by the villagers meetings or villagers' representative meetings, committee reports directly to the village, the villagers.

(2) Rural town school governance model. The township government agency of the county government is to expand the autonomy of the town, the town to the city following the grassroots local self-government units. Consider two-track system that is based on this county-rural-village, city-Town-Community system is feasible.

(3) Rural town political faction mode. Established in the rural county government agency, and set up in the town level of government, while towns should increase the existing standard. Towns reach new standards of consumer still dominated by agriculture town is restored to rural system, the government changed the original township office or agency offices.

## CONCLUSION

At this point the aim of this article is show how practice of rural governance practice in Tanzania with comparison of China in the context of the new-type urbanization. Also it show the big effort which taken by both governments in training and development opportunities provided by the Government of People's Republic of China to Tanzania will enable the two countries to work closely and collaboratively in order to address the challenges of social and economic development facing our two countries and our people.

In order to promote agricultural workers need to pass through, village to the city, extending the infrastructure to rural areas, the coverage of public services to rural areas, so that farmers can share economic reform and social economic development outcomes. Therefore, we must focus on building long-term mechanism, sticking to integrated planning, Strengthen coordination linkage, carefully organized and implemented to rural governance reform as a driving force to promote the healthy development of new urbanization in rural areas.

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