

Application For A Sister City Relationship*

City Clerk's Office
City Hall, Room 205
200 E. Wells Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202

PH: (414) 286-2221 WEB: www.milwaukee.gov/sistercities



APPLICANT ORGANIZATION

Name MOSOREC INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION
Mailing Address P.O. BOX 11182, Milwaukee, WI 53211
Website Facebook: Mosorec International Foundation

PERSON IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION

Name CHRISTINE R. THOMPSON MOSORE Phone (414) 737-2769
Mailing Address 273 Grand Avenue, Belgium WI, 53004 Email Christinemosore@gmail.com

PROPOSED SISTER CITY

Name TARIME Country TANZANIA Population 600,000

EXISTING OR PRIOR U.S. SISTER CITY RELATIONSHIPS

Existing N/A Prior N/A

Please attach the following information:

Information about the proposed sister city:

- Demographics
- Geographic description
- Historical background
- Governmental structure
- Educational system
- Areas of mutual interest and involvement between Milwaukee and the proposed sister city in the areas of culture and business
- Details of communication and consultation with the sister city regarding the proposed relationship
- Information regarding the local organizational structure in the proposed sister city that will support the relationship

Information about the applicant organization:

- Organizational status (e.g. 501c-3). List Board of Directors and attach bylaws
- Number of members and their professional and business background
- Goals of the organization regarding the proposed sister city relationship
- Current activities of the organization in relation to the proposed sister city
- Methods the organization will use to meet the goals of the proposed sister city relationship
- Financial base of the organization and funds available to support the sister city relationship
- Evidence of local community support for the sister city relationship, including additional financial support and interest in exchange programs

**Note: Prior to filing an application, a letter of intent to establish a sister city relationship should be submitted to the Sister Cities Committee.*

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
P. O. BOX 2508
CINCINNATI, OH 45201

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date: FEB 02 2016

MOSOREC INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION
273 GRAND AVENUE
BELGIUM, WI 53004-0000

Employer Identification Number:
80-0957858
DLN:
26053425004016
Contact Person:
CUSTOMER SERVICE ID# 31954
Contact Telephone Number:
(877) 829-5500
Accounting Period Ending:
December 31
Public Charity Status:
170(b)(1)(A)(vi)
Form 990/990-EZ/990-N Required:
Yes
Effective Date of Exemption:
January 22, 2016
Contribution Deductibility:
Yes
Addendum Applies:
No

Dear Applicant:

We're pleased to tell you we determined you're exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 501(c)(3). Donors can deduct contributions they make to you under IRC Section 170. You're also qualified to receive tax deductible bequests, devises, transfers or gifts under Section 2055, 2106, or 2522. This letter could help resolve questions on your exempt status. Please keep it for your records.

Organizations exempt under IRC Section 501(c)(3) are further classified as either public charities or private foundations. We determined you're a public charity under the IRC Section listed at the top of this letter.

If we indicated at the top of this letter that you're required to file Form 990/990-EZ/990-N, our records show you're required to file an annual information return (Form 990 or Form 990-EZ) or electronic notice (Form 990-N, the e-Postcard). If you don't file a required return or notice for three consecutive years, your exempt status will be automatically revoked.


If we indicated at the top of this letter that an addendum applies, the enclosed addendum is an integral part of this letter.

For important information about your responsibilities as a tax-exempt organization, go to www.irs.gov/charities. Enter "4221-PC" in the search bar to view Publication 4221-PC, Compliance Guide for 501(c)(3) Public Charities, which describes your recordkeeping, reporting, and disclosure requirements.

Letter 5436

MOSOREC INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Cooper", written in a cursive style.

Jeffrey I. Cooper
Director, Exempt Organizations
Rulings and Agreements



MOSOREC
INTERNATIONAL
FOUNDATION

MOSOREC INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION (MIF)

P.O.BOX 11182, Milwaukee, WI 53211

PH: (414) 737-2769 Email: christinemosore@gmail.com Facebook: Mosorec International Foundation

RE: APPLICATION FOR A SISTER CITY RELATIONSHIP-

Information about the Applicant Organization

Information about the Non-Profit Organization:

Name of Non-Profit Organization: Mosorec International Foundation

Mosorec International's organizational status: 501c-3

Board of Directors:

- Christine R. Thompson Mosore, President
- Dawn Cureton, Treasurer
- Lacey Green, Secretary
- James E. Thompson, Jr.
- Carol Abraham
- Other:
 - Mosorec International Sister City Team/Supporters

Goals of Mosorec International Foundation regarding the sister city relationship:

To facilitate the initiatives and sustainability of the created Sister City Relationship through educational and cultural exchange opportunities between Milwaukee, WI (USA) and Tarime, Tanzania. Mosorec International Foundation provides services in Tanzania with its signature project being a school in Tarime, Tanzania among other projects in Tarime.

Current Activities of Mosorec International Foundation in relation to the proposed sister city:

Mosorec International Foundation is in communication with the Mayor of Tarime, Tanzania and other community leaders in Tarime. We are also reaching out to other Tanzanians and the Tanzanian Embassy in Washington, DC. In addition, we have also reached out to different businesses, organizations, and educational institutions in the Metro Milwaukee area such as the Water Council, UWM, etc. We have

given presentations about Tarime, Tanzania at various organizations in Milwaukee, and will be joining Run 4 Water MKE on April 23, 2016 to walk for water for Tarime in honor of United Nations' Water Day.

Methods that Mosorec International Foundation will use to meet the goals of the proposed sister city relationship:

Mosorec International will serve as the lead liaison for both Milwaukee and Tarime, yet, encourage the two communities and its citizens to take the lead. The following activities such as service learning, travel, dialogues, exchanges (educational, cultural, trade, research) will be used as the means to meet the goals of the proposed sister city relationship.

Financial base of the organization and funds available to support the sister city relationship:

The major source of funding will be derived from funds raised through local communities and its supporters in Milwaukee and beyond.

Evidence of local community support for the sister city relationship, including financial support and interest in exchange program:

The Tanzanian nation and its people are very energetic. The country continues to emerge nationally and internationally and by having the sister city relationship this will only further create much excitement locally and abroad. Tanzania's booming tourism industry with their national parks for safari tours, Mt Kilimanjaro climbing, and tea/coffee, textile, culture, education and much more create great opportunities for exchange programs. Service learning is also an opportunity for exchange programs. All of the mentioned above will in return bring mutually beneficial exchange in trade, culture, education, research and goodwill. In addition, there are Tanzanian students and faculty members at top colleges in Wisconsin-such as Marquette University, University of Milwaukee-Milwaukee, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, MSOE, etc. There are also professionals from Tanzania who are in the Milwaukee and Madison areas. There are a numerous African restaurants that many African and non-African communities enjoy and gather for meetings, social events and even host family and friends from out of town/country. In addition, Mosorec International Foundation has reached out to other local communities and individuals for support and has received tremendous positive feedback. Letters of support to follow once the sister city process is underway.

RE: INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED SISTER CITY-TARIME (MARA REGION)

MARA REGION – THE UNIQUE FEATURES

Mara region was born shortly after Independence. It was created along with Mwanza and Kagera from what was then Lake Province, so named in honor of Lake Victoria.

In land area it is one of Mainland's smallest regions. At 19,566 sq. kms. It comprises a mere 2.2% of mainland's land area. The only regions which are smaller in area are the urban region of Dar Es Salaam and the regions of Kilimanjaro and Mtwara. In spite of its small land area it has the third largest water surface area at 10,584 sq.kms. Only Mwanza at 15,092 and Kagera at 11,885 have more extensive water surfaces. The smallness of its land area has meant that Mara has one of the densest concentration of cattle and roads. In the year 1998/99 the region had a cattle population density of 58 per sq.km. which was only surpassed by Shinyanga at 74 and Mwanza at 108. At that time the region had a total herd of 1,272,537 cattle which was incidentally also the sixth largest regional herd in the country, being topped only by Shinyanga, Mwanza, Tabora, Singida and Arusha in that order. The cattle density went on to reach 66 cattle per sq. km. by the year 2002. Its road density was the fifth greatest at 0.12 kms. per sq.km in the 1994/97 period. By the year 2002 this had gone up to 0.23 kms./sq. km. By geographical accident Mara region happens to be the northern most region of Tanzania along with Kagera with which region Mara shares a common border. This makes Mara and Kagera to be the two regions closest to the Equator and consequently the rainfall regime of the two regions is dominated by a bimodal pattern. That is, two rainy seasons and two dry seasons. The Mara region in this geographical position has the added distinction of being the only Tanzania region to border both the partner states of Kenya and Uganda in the East African Community. This could make for special opportunities in the movement of goods, services and people across common borders as community integration matures. The population characteristics which make Mara unique among Mainland regions are a low urbanization indicator, a high IMR and a low MMR by Mainland standards. According to the 1988 Population Census, the region had 99,763 people living in urban areas. This was one of the smallest regional urban population with only Lindi, Ruvuma, Kagera, Pwani and Singida having smaller populations. In terms of urban dwellers as related to total regional population Mara scored 10.5% urbanization, which was once more one of the lowest percentages. Only the regions of Kagera, Iringa, Shinyanga and Singida had smaller percentage scores. Mara's Infant

A close look at other areas of social services adequacy reveals that up to 10% of the region's households were in 2000/01 connected to the national electricity grid. This was high. It was only exceeded by the regions of Dar Es Salaam at 59%, Kilimanjaro at 18% and Arusha at 11%. These were the findings of the 2000/01 nationwide Household Budget Survey. The survey also found out that the mean distance of households to the nearest secondary school was only 6.9 kms. for the region. Only the three regions of Dar Es Salaam (2.5), Kilimanjaro (5.0) and Arusha (6.4) had shorter mean distances. The region

households also had an advantage in terms of mean distance to hospital at 13.4 kms. with Dar Es Salaam (2.8), Kilimanjaro (9.5), Arusha (11.8) and Singida (12.8) doing better. When it

came to the proportion of households within 1 km. of drinking water during the dry season, Mara was at the bottom of the list. Only 31% of all household were within this distance. The Mainland average was 55% of all households. The HBS found the region did better in the mean amount of land owned by a rural household at 8.0 acres. Only the regions of Shinyanga at 14.1 acres and Rukwa at 8.6 acres scored better. But the chief pre-occupation of the Household Budget Survey was to rate the regions in terms of food and basic needs, poverty as the bottom line. The survey found out that 46% of Mara region's households lived below the basic needs poverty which was only better than Mwanza (48%), Lindi (53%) and Singida (55%). The region was at the bottom in terms of food poverty.

Some 36% of all households in the region lived under the food poverty line. No other region did worse. Is Mara, by these definitions, the poorest region on the Mainland? If that is so, then this is a curious paradox. The region owns some 10,584 sq. kms. of fresh water area which when it was matched in the year 2002 against two other fresh-water-rich regions of Mwanza and Kagera, gives Mara 7.7 sq. kms. of water area per 1000 inhabitants against 5.8 sq. kms. per 1000 for Kagera and 5.1 sq. kms. per 1000 for Mwanza. Thus Mara has the largest fresh water surface area on the Mainland relative to population. Yet Mara has the smallest area of land under irrigation. It has exploited only 120 ha. or less than 5% of the currently surveyed potential irrigation area of 2,661 ha. The problems behind this underdevelopment of irrigation potential, which could uplift Mara out of its poverty is the lack to date, of an appropriate technology to transfer the water from the lake to arable land. The high cost of water supply energy sources such as diesel or electricity has so far made this prohibitive. Solar energy, wind and animal power could be the future solution to this problem.

Lastly, a word about Mara history. When colonial masters met in Berlin in 1884 to apportion Africa they did not know the trauma they were inflicting on the people of Mara region. Mara suffered and is still suffering from ethnic division. Numerous Jaluos in Tanzania were cut off from their fellow Jaluos and relatives in a neighboring country. Similarly numerous Kuryas were forcefully separated from fellow Kuryas. The region suffered the lot of such border regions in Africa. The coming together of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda in the East African Community is a healing process from which these people of Mara region will benefit culturally among other things. Relatives and long separated ethnic groups will be united once more.

LAND, PEOPLE AND CLIMATE- GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Mara is one of Tanzania Mainland's northern most regions. It borders the Republic of Uganda and Kenya in the north, Arusha region to the east, Shinyanga region in the south, Mwanza region in the south west and Kagera in the west over the waters of Lake Victoria. Geographically, it lies between latitudes 10 0' and 20 31' south of the Equator and between longitudes 330 10' and 350 15' east of Greenwich.

LAND AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

The region has a total surface area of 30,150 sq. kms. Of this area 10,584 sq. kms is water area covered mainly by Lake Victoria. This leaves a total land area of 19,566 sq. kms. Table 1.1 shows the distribution of the various types of surface between the districts. In terms of land area Serengeti district dominates with 55.9% of the regional land area. However, to a large part, this area is taken up by the Serengeti National Park. Musoma has the smaller land area at 10.0% of regional. Tarime accounts for 68.5% of the region's water area while Serengeti district has virtually none. Because of this disproportionately large water area, Tarime accounts for 36.9% of the region's total surface area followed by Serengeti at 36.3%.

Administratively, Mara region is divided into 20 divisions which in turn are subdivided into 119 wards eventually down to 431 villages. Musoma Municipal Council is a part of Musoma district and comprises of one division 13 wards and no villages. There is a distribution of the region's population among wards and villages by averages per ward and per village for each district. Generally, the averages among districts are acceptably uniform except for Serengeti whose averages are very low. Serengeti's average population per ward is the lowest at 10,100 against a regional average of 11,800. Similarly, the average population per village for Serengeti is very low as 2,400 against a regional average of 3,000.

ETHNICITY

The dominant ethnic groups of the region are the Wakurya, Wajaluo and Wajita. The Wakurya are dominant in Tarime and Serengeti districts while in Musoma and Bunda the Wajita dominants. The Wajaluo are dominant in Tarime along with the Kurya. The region's ethnic picture is also characterized by many very small tribes such as the Wazanaki, Wasuba, Waikizu, Waisenye, Waikoma, Wangoreme, Wakwaya, Waluli, Washashi etc. which are virtually indistinguishable language wise from one another.

History shows that the first areas to be settled in the region were those along the shoreline of Lake Victoria where life was easier and safer. The sandy soils on the shores of the lake were easy to work given the punity of hand tools to work the soils. Further inland soils were heavier and hence not so easy to work. The proximity to the lake also meant easy access to fishing to supplement diets. The lake waters also provided easy transport over long distances by canoe. Inland areas were also unsafe due to the profusion of wild animals especially predators like lions and leopards. Hence, each area was settled last. Wild animals still dominate same 7,000 kms of the region which are given over to the Serengeti National Park and to some extent the Grumeti and Ikorongo Game Reserves.

Mara region falls within the Lake Victoria basin. The Mara is the only perennial river in the region. It forms the major drainage pattern in the region with its tributaries flowing to Lake Victoria. Other streams flow to the lowlands forming rivers like Tigitai, Suguti and Kyarano which in turn are the tributaries of the Mara River. Other streams drain to the north into Kenya where they flow into river Migori. Such rivers as Suguti, Mori, Kyarano and Ruwana are seasonal.

The midland zone

The midland zone is found in all the region's districts. It lies between the lakeshore and the highlands. The following divisions are found in this zone: Girango and Inano in Tarime district; Makongoro and Kiagata in Musoma district; Serengeti in Bunda district and almost the whole of Serengeti district. The zone has low population density. It receives an annual rainfall that ranges from 900 to 1250mm. Rainfall is highly variable and increases with increasing altitude. The temperature in this zone ranges between 18°C in June and October and 33°C between January and March.

The landscape is mostly flat with prominence of heavy black cotton soils which are relatively fertile. The natural vegetation of the midland is described as umbrella Acacia (*Acacia tortilis*) wooded grassland with widely scattered bushes. Farming in this zone is mixed with cattle grazing and sorghum or maize and cassava cultivation taking the upper hand. Sorghum is the most important crop in the zone followed by maize. Paddy is gaining popularity.

Cotton and chickpeas are grown as cash crops. Ox ploughing is widely used because the soils are very hard when dry and are very heavy when they absorb rain water. They are therefore difficult to work for households not using ox ploughs. This zone has the largest number of plough oxen.

INTRODUCTION: REGIONAL ECONOMY

In Tanzania the Agricultural sector consisting of crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry and wildlife contributed 48 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and about 65 per cent of total foreign exchange earnings in the year 2000 (The Economic Survey, Dar As Salaam, 2000). More than 80 per cent of the adult population in the country earns their livelihood from agriculture mainly at subsistence level. In the Mara region agriculture and livestock keeping are the major occupations. Likewise many people especially young adults living along the lake shores (in Bunda, Musoma and Tarime districts) engage themselves in fishing. Crop production ranks first followed by livestock keeping and thirdly by fishing. About 90% of residents of the region depend on crop production, livestock and fishing. Food crops grown in the region include; cassava, maize, sorghum, finger millet, paddy, sweet potatoes and beans. Cotton is principally grown in Bunda, Musoma and Serengeti districts. Coffee is mainly grown in Tarime district. Sunflower, tobacco and groundnuts are minor crops grown in some districts. Crop farming is seen as a means of obtaining food and cash.

Livestock is looked upon as a means of consolidating crop farming and ensuring food security. It is also seen as means of storing wealth. Fishing provides employment of people along the lakeshore generating good incomes and sustains the fish trade within and outside the country. However, fishing contributes little to the region's economy compared to crop production and livestock keeping.

TARIME DISTRICT- General Information:**Location:**

Tarime is the northern most district of the region bordering Kenya in the north and the east, Kagera region in the west and Musoma/Serengeti in the south. It lies between latitudes 1°0' and 1°45', south of the Equator and longitudes 30°30' and 35°0' east of Greenwich.

Area and Population:

Land area = 3,885 sq. kms.

Water area = 7,252 sq. kms.

Total surface = 11,137 sq. kms.

Population 1988 2002 2012 (projected)

Size of population 333,888 492,798 662,000

Density (people per sq. km.) 86 127 170

Household size average 6.5 5.1 n/a

Growth rate annual 2.8 2.8 3.0

Sex Ratio 88 90 n/a

Urbanization 4.7 n/a. 6.9 (2007)

Dependence Ratio 117 n/a 110

Administrative Units (2002)

Divisions = 8

Wards = 41

Villages = 157

Economic Activities:

Mainly farming and livestock keeping. Production of food crops dominated by cassava, sorghum, maize and sweet potatoes. Cash crops are coffee, groundnuts and tobacco.

Livestock population (2002 est.):

Cattle = 401,800

Goats = 133,447

Sheep = 57,033

Donkeys = 4,874

Water Supplies (2001)**Estimated coverage (Rural)**

Population covered = 209,000

% coverage = 47

No. village water committees = 103

No. villages with village water funds 95

Urban coverage (Tarime Urban Centre)

Water demand = 278 cubic meters per day

Water supply = 83 cubic meters per day

% coverage = 30

Health Services (2001)

Big Five causes of morbidity:

Malaria, Diarrhea,
Int. Worms,
Pneumonia, Ill
defined symptoms.

Health facilities

Hospitals = 2
Health centers = 10
Dispensaries = 44

The Educational System:

The Tanzanian educational system is based on the 7-4-2-3 system: 7 years of primary school, followed by four years of secondary school leading to Ordinary Level (O-level) exams in nine subjects, followed by two more years leading to the Advanced Level (A-level) exams in nine subjects, including General Studies. In the second year of secondary school, there is a national assessment examination which allows those who pass to continue to study for an additional two years. After those two years, students take the Certificate of Secondary Education Exam (CSEE), held in November; the results come out in March of the following year. Two years later, A-level exams are given. After the final year of secondary school - the thirteenth year - students can take the Advanced Certificate examination, which is recognized all over the world. On the average, a student can complete the Bachelor's degree in three years, although some majors require more time.

Education Services:

Pre-Schools 1995 2001

Public 9 12
Private 3 30
Total 12 42

Primary Schools

(a) Number

1974 1985 1995 2002

Public 96 182 198 205
Private 5 - - -

Total 101 182 198 205

Average population per school (2002) = 2,404

Average schools per village (2002) = 1.3

Average pupils per school (2002) = 501

Enrolment (2002)

Average GER Std. I 80 %

Average pupils per 1000 pop. 209

Total enrolment sex ratio 109

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE IN TANZANIA

The United Republic of Tanzania is made up of two formerly independent countries, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which united in 1964 to form a new nation of Tanzania. The two halves of the republic have somewhat different evolution and system of local government.¹

The mainland Tanzania has a long history of functioning local government, starting with the Native Authorities Ordinance in 1926.² In 1972 the Local Government was abolished and replaced with a direct central government rule, but the reintroduction of the Local Government occurred in the beginning of the 1980s, when the rural councils and rural authorities were re-established. Local Government Elections took place in 1983 and the establishment of functioning councils in 1984.

In 1993 the one-party political system was abandoned and replaced with a multi-party system of government, the first multi-party elections were held in 1995.³ Following the liberalisation of the political field, was a major public sector reform in 1997, which included a Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP). The LGRP set a comprehensive and ambitious agenda for local government reform. The LGRP covered four areas: political decentralization, financial decentralization, administrative decentralization and changed central-local relations, with the mainland government having over-riding powers within the framework of the Constitution.⁴

Tanzania has been implementing an ambitious local government reform programme since the end of the 1990s. The reforms started to pick up pace in the mid-1990s. The legislations are being amended to reflect the Government's policy of decentralisation by devolution. Many of the reforms effecting local self-government are being generated through national and sector-specific development strategies and programmes, and the legislative amendments are not always up-to-date with these reforms. The reform process is still ongoing.⁵

In addition, all reform policies have to take into consideration Tanzania's long-term development framework, which is laid down in Tanzania Development Vision 2025 published in 1998, and the medium-term development framework and policy, which is guided by Tanzania's poverty reduction strategy known as National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) or as its Kiswahili acronym MKUKUTA. The NSGRP is Tanzania's second poverty reduction strategy, and covers the years 2005–2010.⁶

¹ UN-Habitat 2002, 69.

² Othman and Liviga 2002, 7

³ UN-Habitat 2002, 69.

⁴ CLGF. Local Government System in Tanzania. sine anno; Kuusi 2009, 7.

⁵ Kuusi 2009, 4.

⁶ Kuusi 2009, 8.

In the case of Zanzibar, the 1964 revolution not only abolished the Monarchy but also did away with the separation of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, fusing all their functions into a revolutionary council.⁷ Since the promulgation of Zanzibar's first post-revolution constitution in 1979, Zanzibar has, however, passed various pieces of legislation on local government. At the moment, Zanzibar is developing a programme for local government with the assistance of the United Nations.⁸

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: POSITION AND STRUCTURE

Legal basis on local government

Local government is a non-Union matter. It is nonetheless enshrined in the Union constitution as well as in the constitutions of the mainland and Zanzibar.⁹

"In mainland Tanzania, 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'. "¹⁰

In relation to the Local Government in the mainland 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, 2002¹¹

The principal local government acts have been amended from 1999 as a part of the LGRP. The sector specific legislation, especially education, affecting the local government is also being amended.¹²

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

⁷ Othman and Liviga 2002, 7.

⁸ CLGF. Local Government System in Tanzania, sine anno.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

Local Government Organisation Structure

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is a unitary republic, administratively divided into 26 regions - 21 on the mainland and five in Zanzibar. Regions are divided into districts, which are then further sub-divided into divisions. The local government is divided into urban and rural authorities both on the mainland and Zanzibar.¹³

On the mainland Tanzania urban authorities consist of city councils, municipal councils and town councils, whereas in the rural authorities are the district councils with township council and village council authorities.¹⁴

"The district and urban councils have autonomy in their geographic area. District councils coordinate the activities of the township authorities and village councils, which are accountable to the district for all revenues received for day-to-day administration. The village and township councils have the responsibility for formulating plans for their areas."¹⁵ Altogether, the mainland hosts 21 urban councils, 92 rural councils and 97 district councils.¹⁶

The Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7 of 1982 established the local government district authorities in rural areas, and the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act No. 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 (often referred to as urban councils), and mtaas. The urban councils have powers to make by-laws, pass annual budgets and tax according to regulations within their area of jurisdiction. The areas of jurisdiction of the urban councils are divided into divisions, and the divisions are divided into wards. The each ward consists of mtaas, which can be described as neighbourhood committees with elected members, but with only administrative functions. Some urban councils have also villages in their area of jurisdiction.¹⁷

The Regional Secretariats comprise deconcentrated arms of the central government. Although the Secretariats do not operate as superior organs of state in all respects, they have certain oversight, for example of local budgets, and monitoring responsibilities regarding local government authorities. The secretaries and commissioners operating at a district level are appointed by the President of the Republic.¹⁸

On Zanzibar urban authorities are made up of town councils and municipalities, while rural authorities comprise of district councils.

In both locations, there is a level, below the local authorities, which serve as democratic bodies the local development needs. "In the rural system, the vitongoji, the smallest unit of a village, is composed

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Kuusi 2009, 9.

¹⁸ This section on regional and district secretariats was adapted from CLGF, 224 and Steffensen et al. 2004, 31-32.

of an elected chairperson who appoints a secretary and three further members all of whom serve on an advisory committee. In the urban areas the mtaa is the smallest unit within the ward of an urban authority. Unlike the Vitongojis, the Mtaa Committees have a fully elected membership comprising of a chairperson, six members and an executive officer.”¹⁹

Figure of the Local Government System in Tanzania

Adapted from Peltola, 2008

CENTRAL GOVERNANCE MAIN LAND-TANZANIA: President Government Parliament: National Assembly			
REGIONAL GOVERNANCE - 26 x Regions - Regional commissioners (RC) & Regional administrative secretaries (RAS) - District commissioners (DC) & District administrative secretaries (DAS)			
LOCAL GOVERNANCE			
Urban authorities			Rural authorities
CITIES x5 City Councils	TOWNS x 6 Town councils	MUNICIPALITIES x 22 Municipal councils	DISTRICTS x 97 District councils
Wards Ward Development Committees			
MTAA		Village councils circa 10000	Township authorities x 3
VITONGOJI			

¹⁹ CLGF. Local Government System in Tanzania, sine anno.

Areas of mutual interest

Through the sister city relationship, both cities of Tarime and Milwaukee have great opportunities for educational, cultural, trade, research, goodwill exchange including opportunities for investment.

Areas of mutual interest are as follows:

- Direct tea exports to Milwaukee
- Ventures in horticulture.
- Fresh fruits and vegetable export to Milwaukee. The different tropical fruits include pineapple, bananas, mangoes, sugarcane, avocado, papaya, passion fruit, onions, etc. Food crops being cassava, maize, sweet potatoes and cash crops are coffee, groundnuts and more.
- Investment in energy for hydro-power generation
- Solar energy investment
- African traditional artefacts exports to Milwaukee for cultural exchange and tourism
- Importing manufactured goods to Tarime from Milwaukee
- Investment in American education which is in high demand due to limited higher education institutions; hence, many Tanzanian students travel to the US for higher education attainment.
- Service learning and community service opportunities abroad in Tarime
- Mainly farming and livestock keeping.
- Education sector
- Health sector
- Capacity building
- Infrastructure Development
- Tourism
- Cultural Exchange

Details of communications

The Mosorec International Foundation (MIF) Tanzania is a registered non-profit organization in Tanzania that will work alongside with the Tarime Mayor and other leaders in the community in Tarime, Tanzania in partnership with Mosorec International Foundation (MIF) in Milwaukee, WI. MIF (Tanzania) is managed by Board of Directors in Tanzania. MIF in Tanzania receives tremendous support from the Mayor, local leaders, citizens and major constituents in Tarime and Tanzania as a whole.

Sister City Relationship Supporters in Tarime, Tanzania

Spearheading the Sister City Relationship in Tarime, Tanzania is Honorable Leticia Ghati Kiguha Mosore (Mosorec International Foundation, Tanzania and a National Political Figure in Tanzania) who is in Tarime working in conjunctions with the Tarime Mayor and the Mosorec International Foundation in Tarime, Tanzania. Founder and President of Mosorec International, Christine R. Thompson Mosore is part of both teams in the USA and in Tanzania to ensure the success of the Tarime-Milwaukee Sister City Relationship.